



# The Unified Modeling Language

An Introduction





# Agenda

---

- # Background
  - # Things
  - # Relationships
  - # Summary
-



# Background

---

- # Pictures are Nice
  - # The Unified Movement
    - Three Amigos
      - Booch, Rumbaugh, Jacobson
  - # UML is a melding of other Notations
    - A Graphical Language, not a Methodology
    - Complex
    - Just use what you need
-



# Things

---

- # Parts/Views of a System
  - # Three Categories of Diagrams
    - Structural
    - Behavioral
    - Grouping
-



# Structural Diagrams

---

- # Use Case
  - # Class
  - # Interface
  - # Component
  - # Collaboration
-

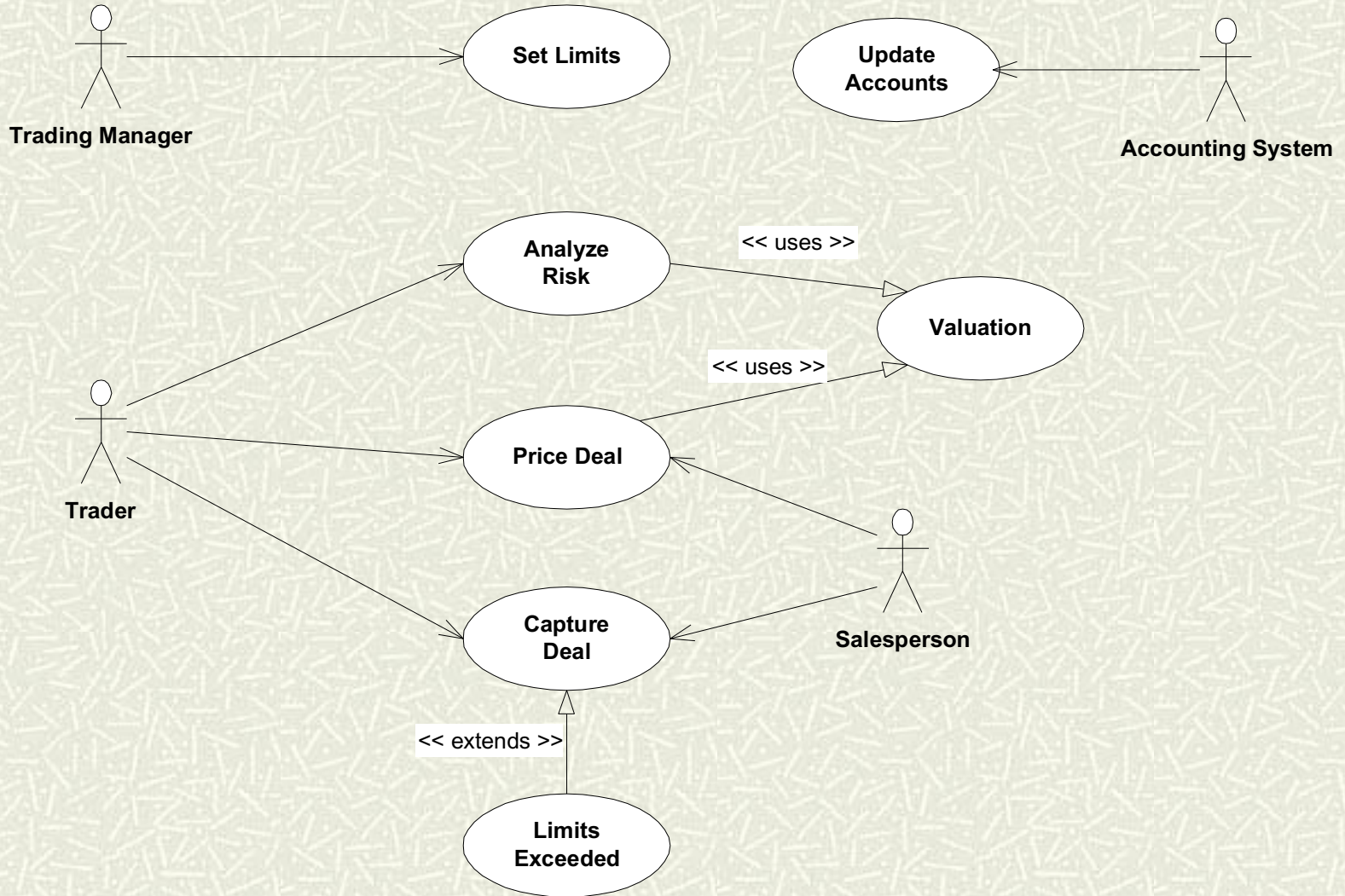


# Use Cases

---

- # Documents a user's interaction with the system
    - An external view
  - # Often just recorded in text
  - # Diagrams can get very complex
-

# Use Case Diagram





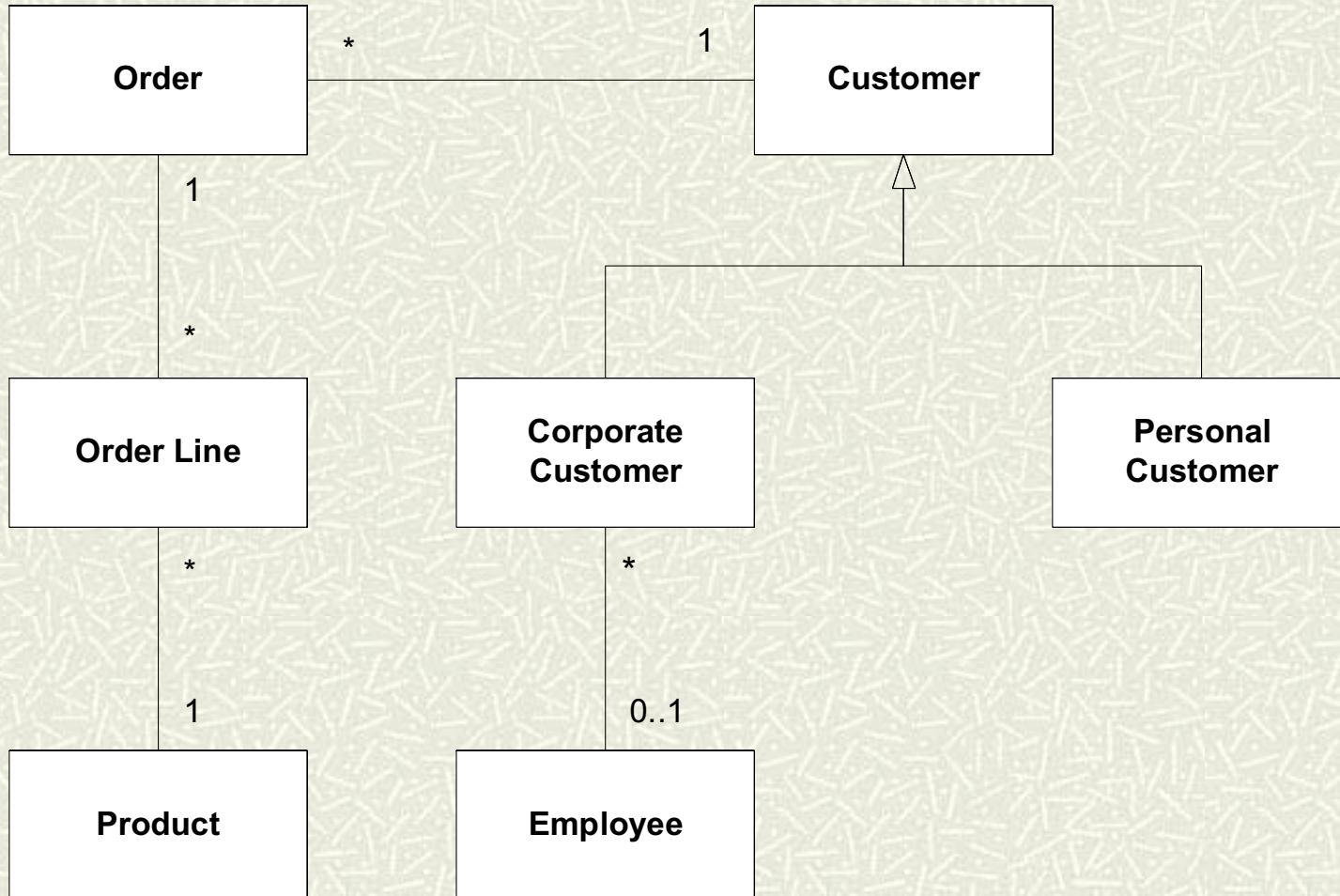
# Class Diagrams

---

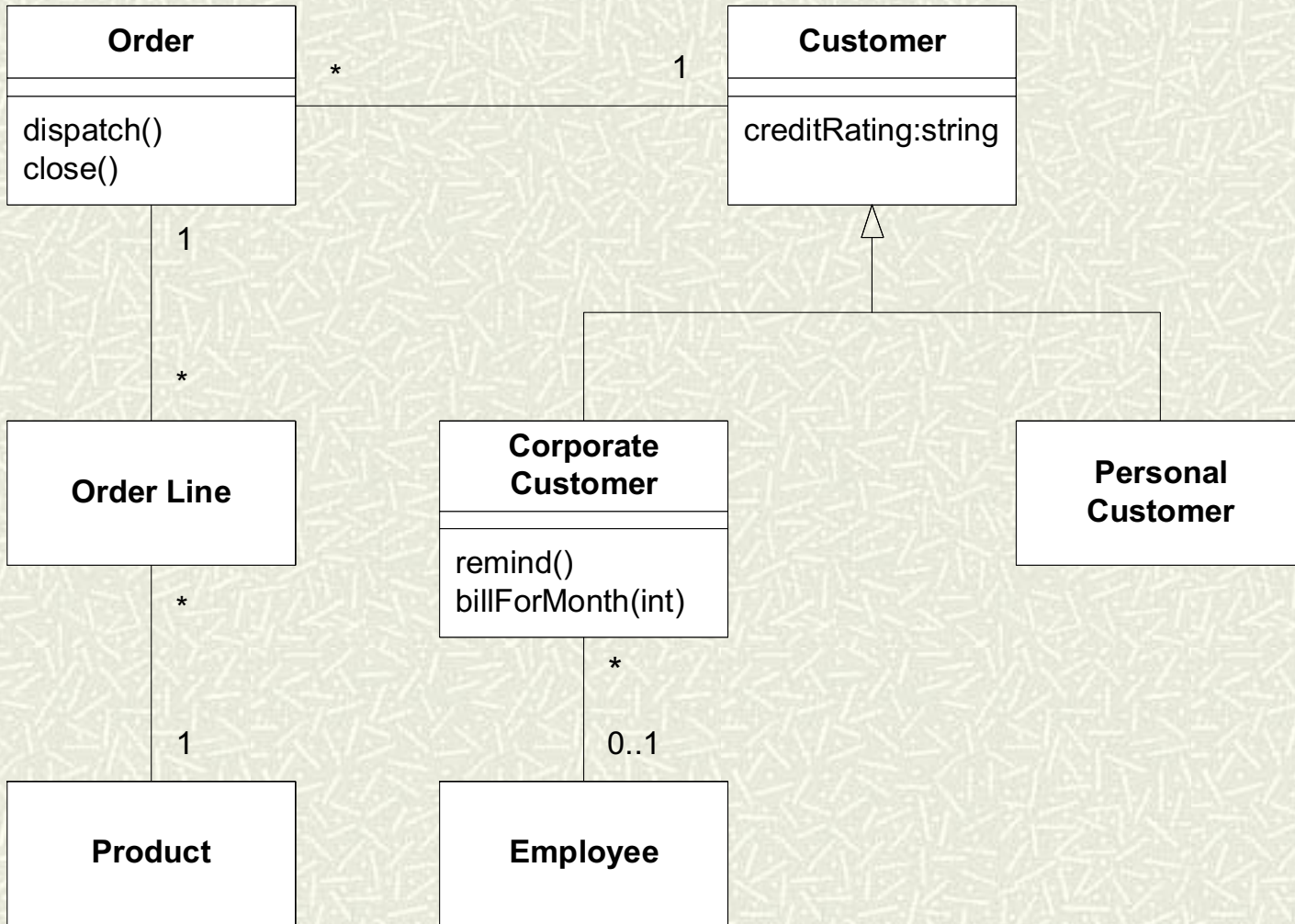
- # Denotes key system abstractions and their static relationships
    - associations
    - subtypes
  - # Crucial for an overall “picture” of the system
  - # Can capture different levels of granularity
    - views with increasing detail
      - Conceptual (Domain View)
      - Specification (Class Interfaces)
      - Implementation (Hidden Attributes & Behavior)
  - # Often the starting point for implementation
-



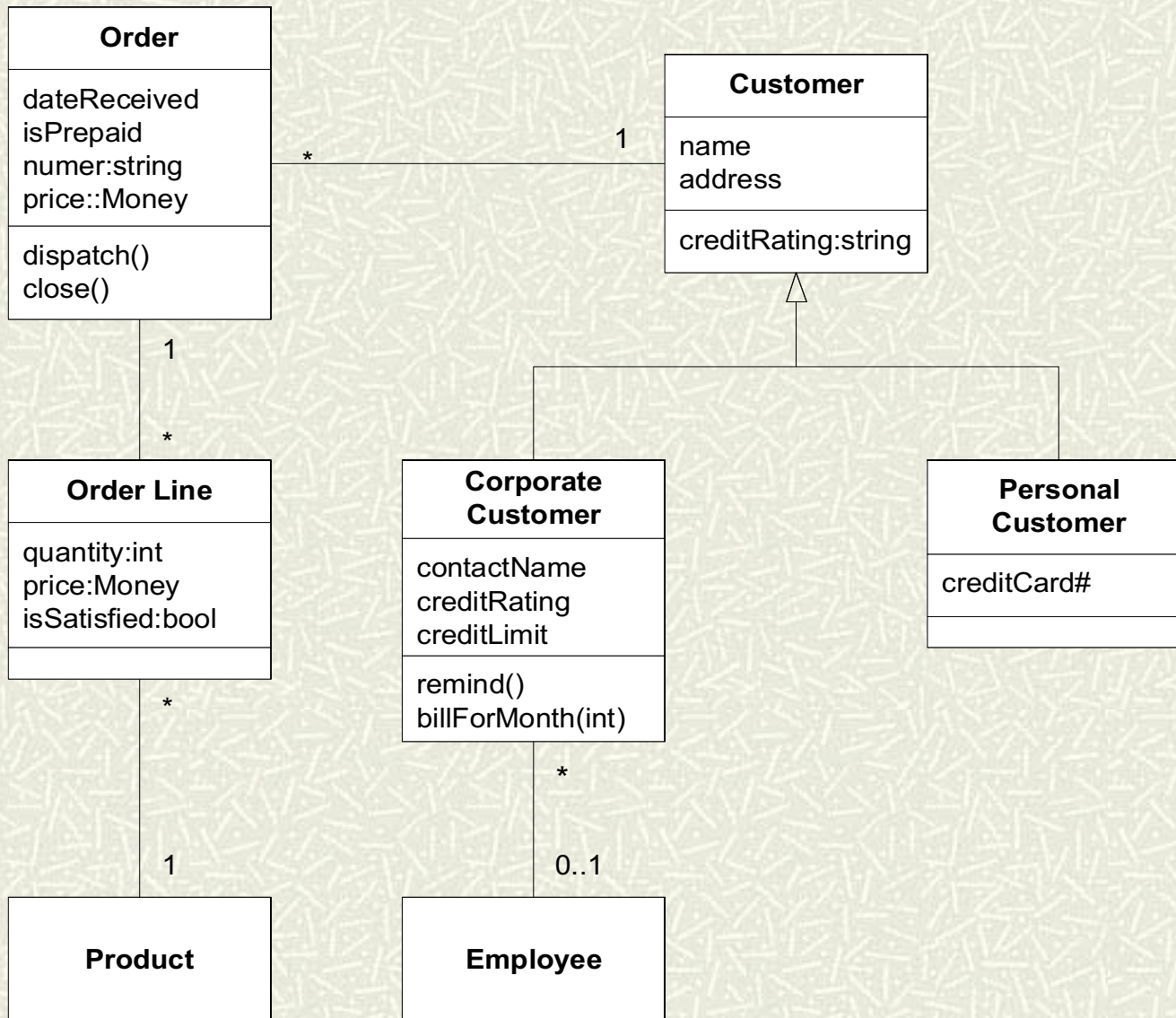
# Conceptual Class Diagram



# Specification Class Diagram



# Implementation Class Diagram





# Interfaces

---

- # Define external behavior
    - A set of methods
  - # Key to Distributed Programming
    - COM
    - CORBA
    - Java RMI
-

# Interface Diagram





# Component Diagrams

---

- # A Component is an artifact with a well-defined interface boundary
  - like a library, or a COM component

# Component Diagram





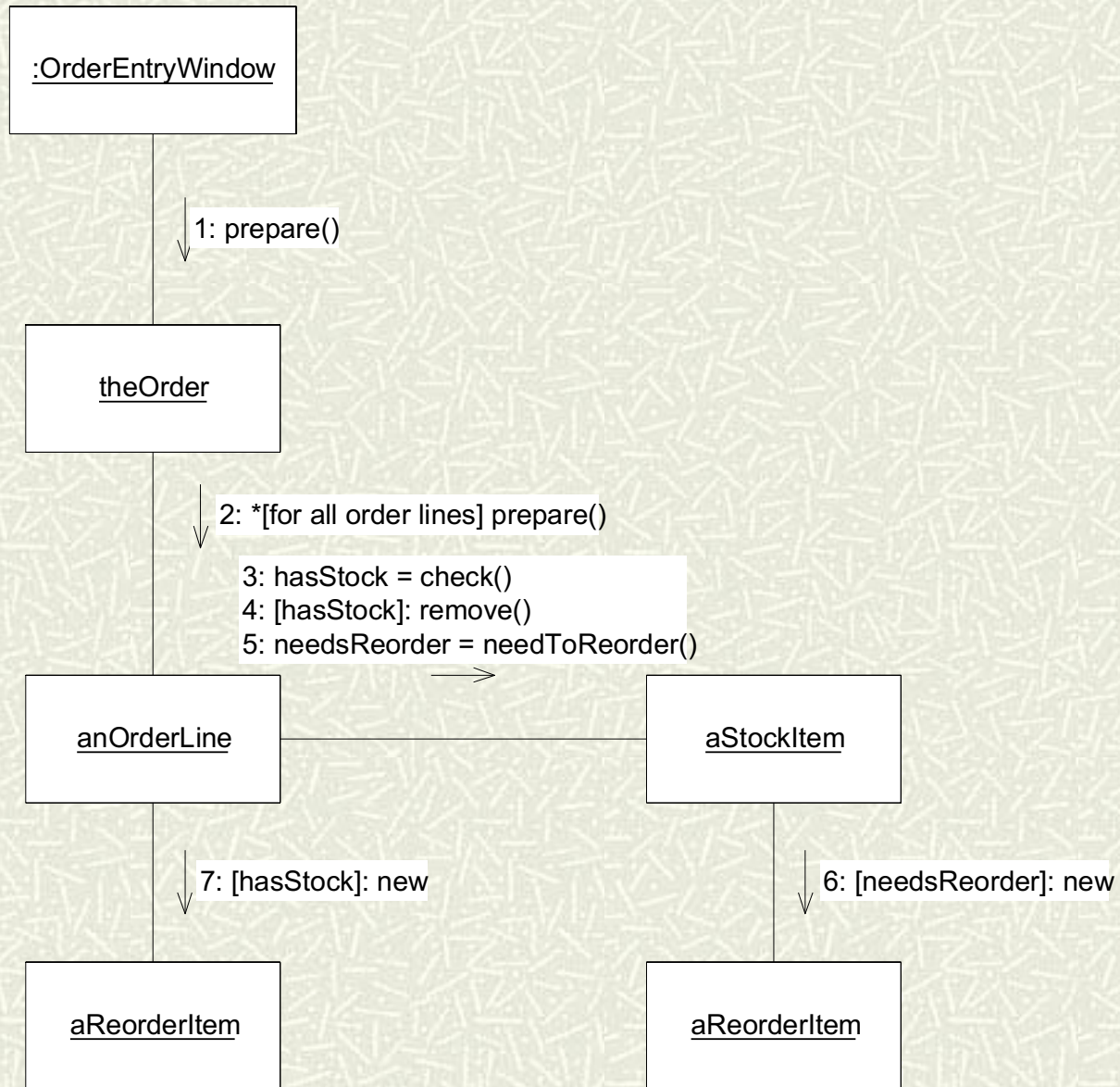
# Collaboration Diagrams

---

- # An Interaction Diagram
  - # Shows Links between objects
  - # Sequence shown by numbering
-



# Collaboration Diagram





# Behavioral Diagrams

---

- # Sequence
  - # State Machine
  - # Activity
-

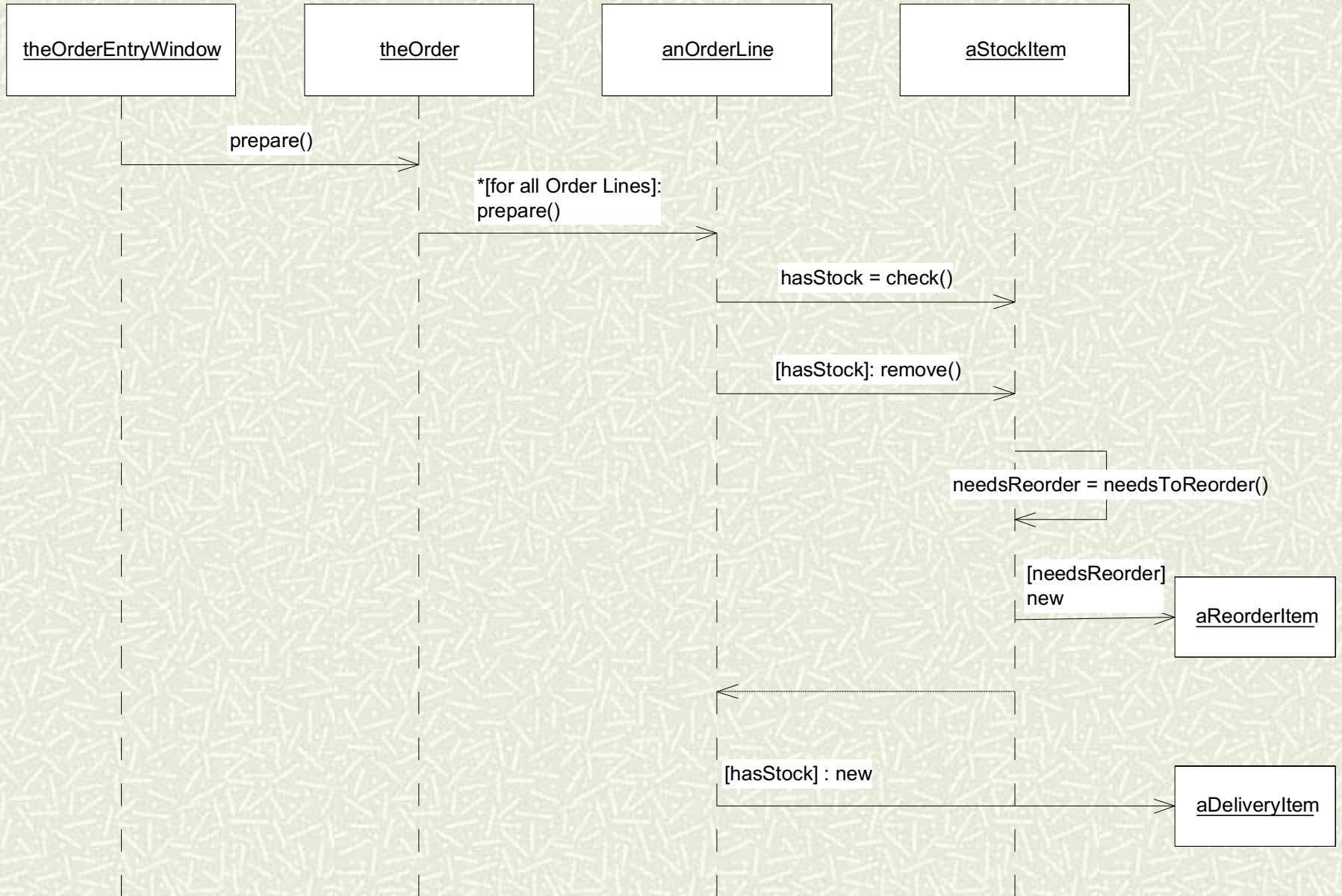


# Sequence Diagrams

---

- # Similar to Collaboration Diagrams
  - # Sequence visible via object lifeline
-

# Sequence Diagram



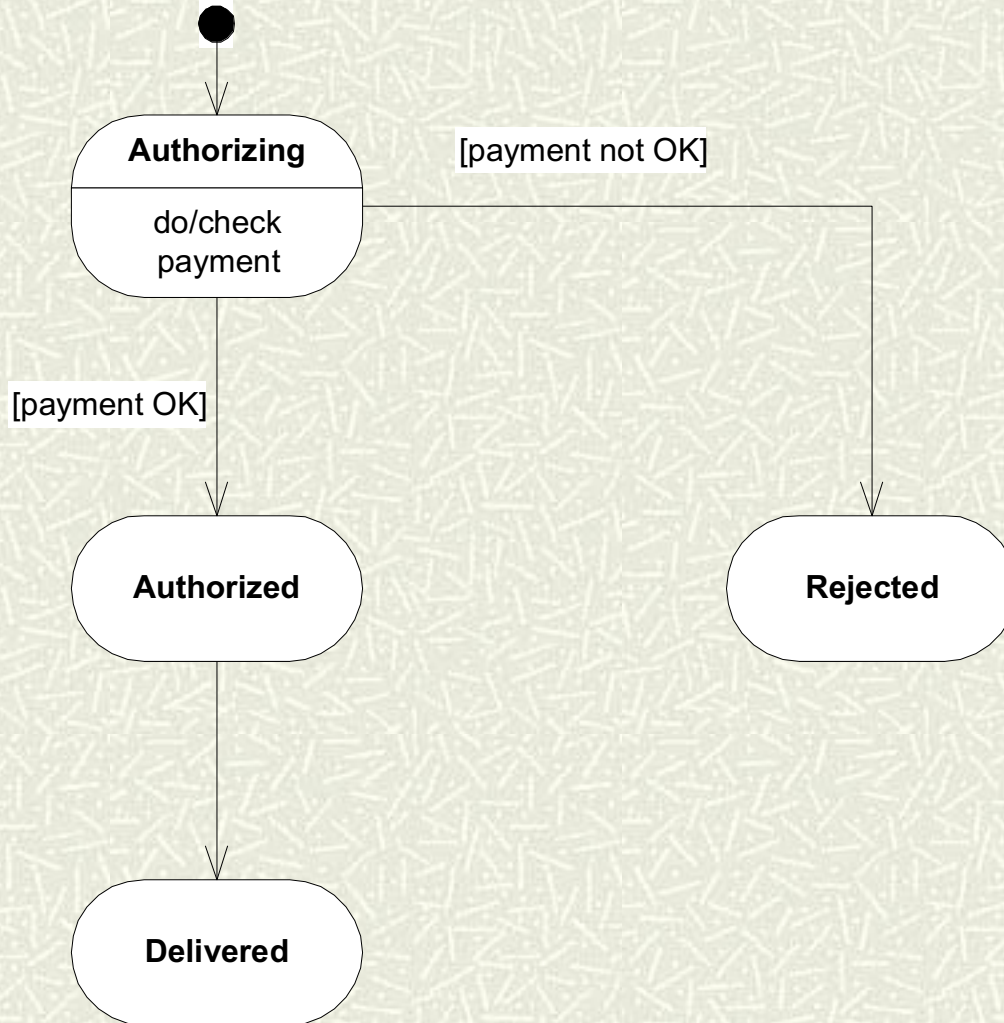


# State Diagrams

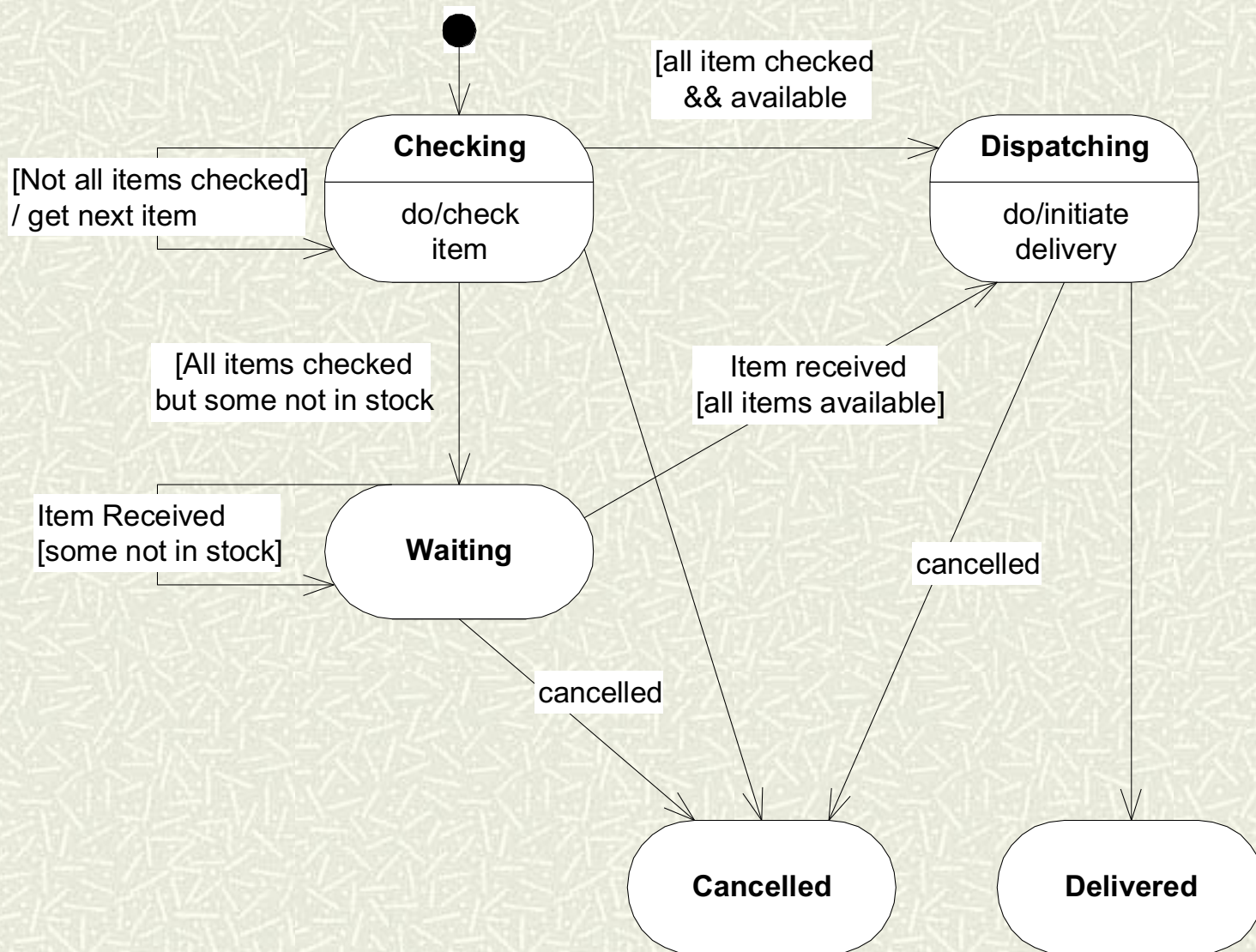
---

- # Classical State Machine Diagram
  - # Records complicated interactions governed by state
  - # Can show concurrency
-

# State Diagram

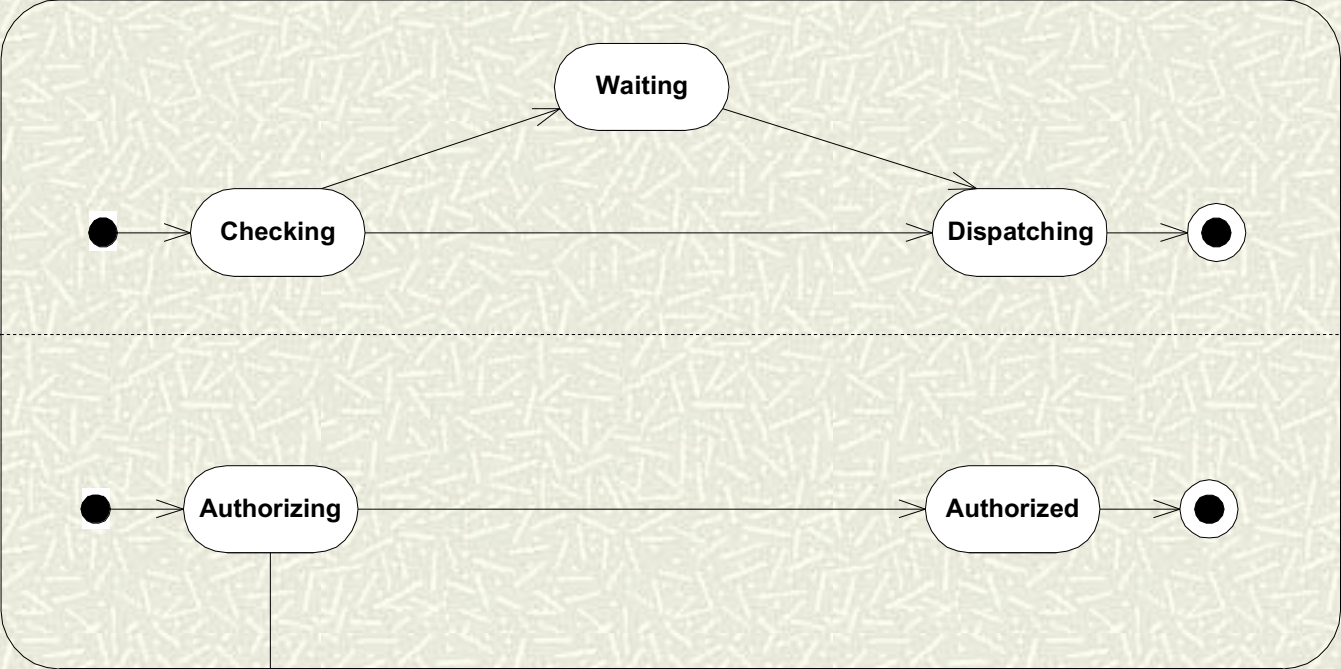


# State Diagram

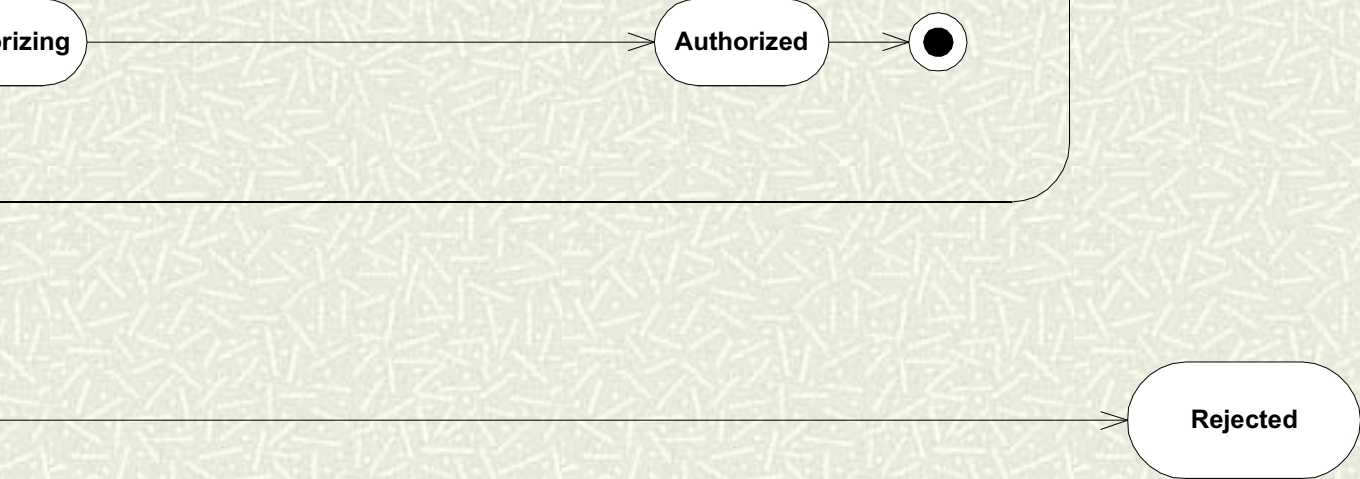


# Concurrent State Diagram

Cancelled



Delivered



Rejected

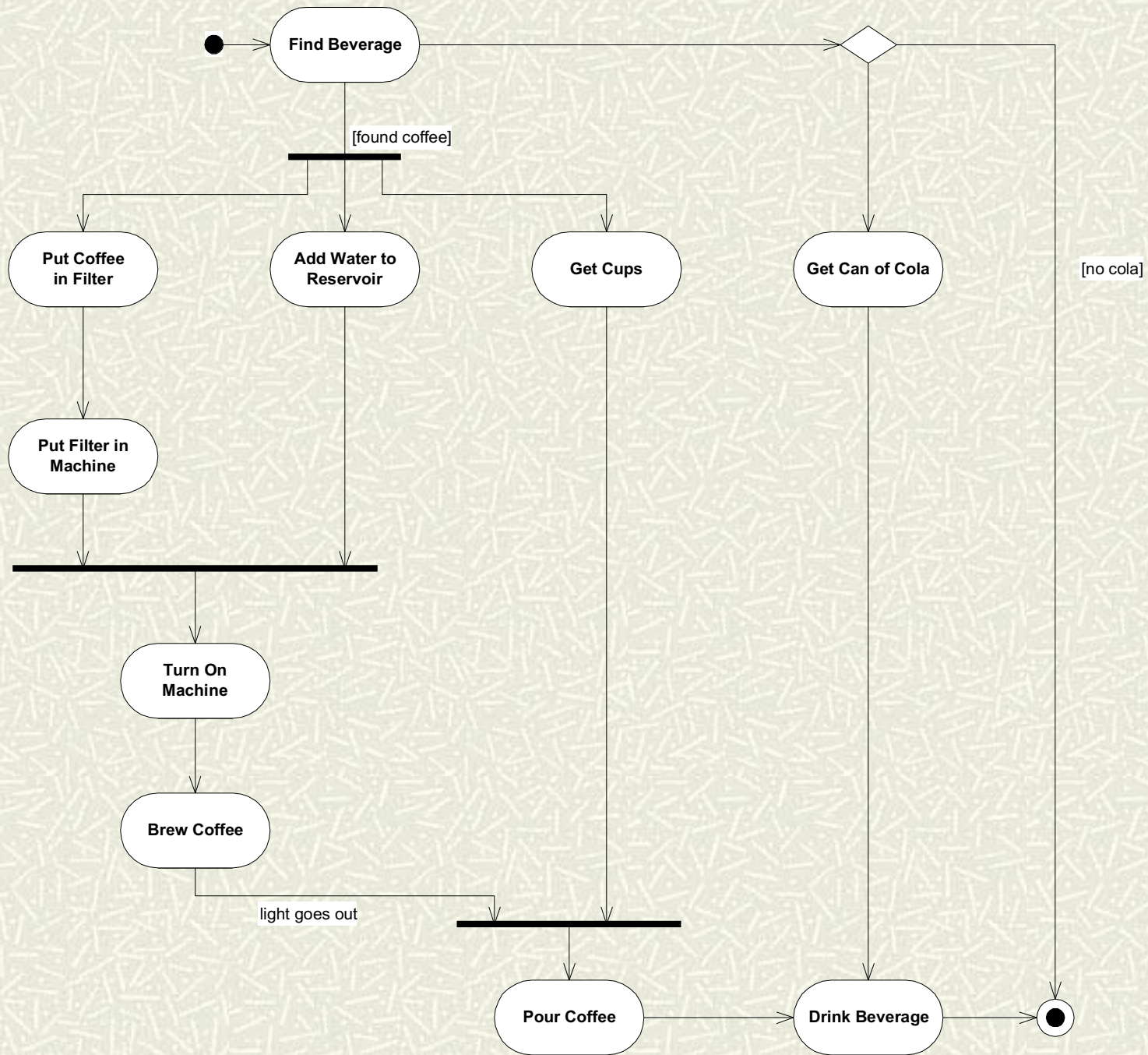




# Activity Diagrams

---

- # A sequence diagram for tasks
    - instead of objects
  - # Show tasks and their relationships
-



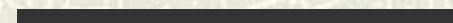


# Grouping Diagrams

---

# Package

# Deployment



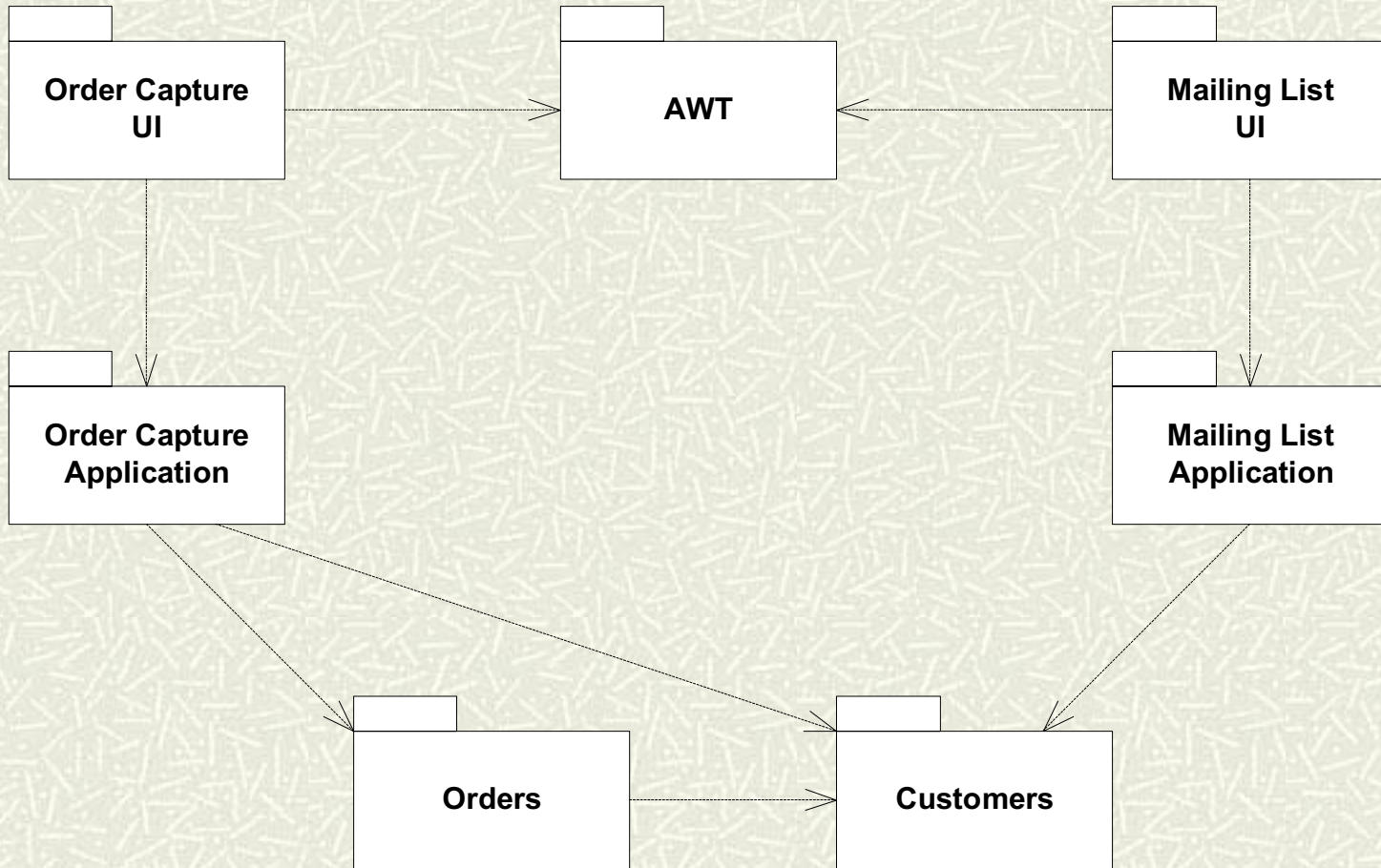


# Package Diagrams

---

- # A System Decomposition Diagram
- # For Partitioning into Modules
  - often groups of classes
- # Useful to show dependencies among modules

# Package Diagram

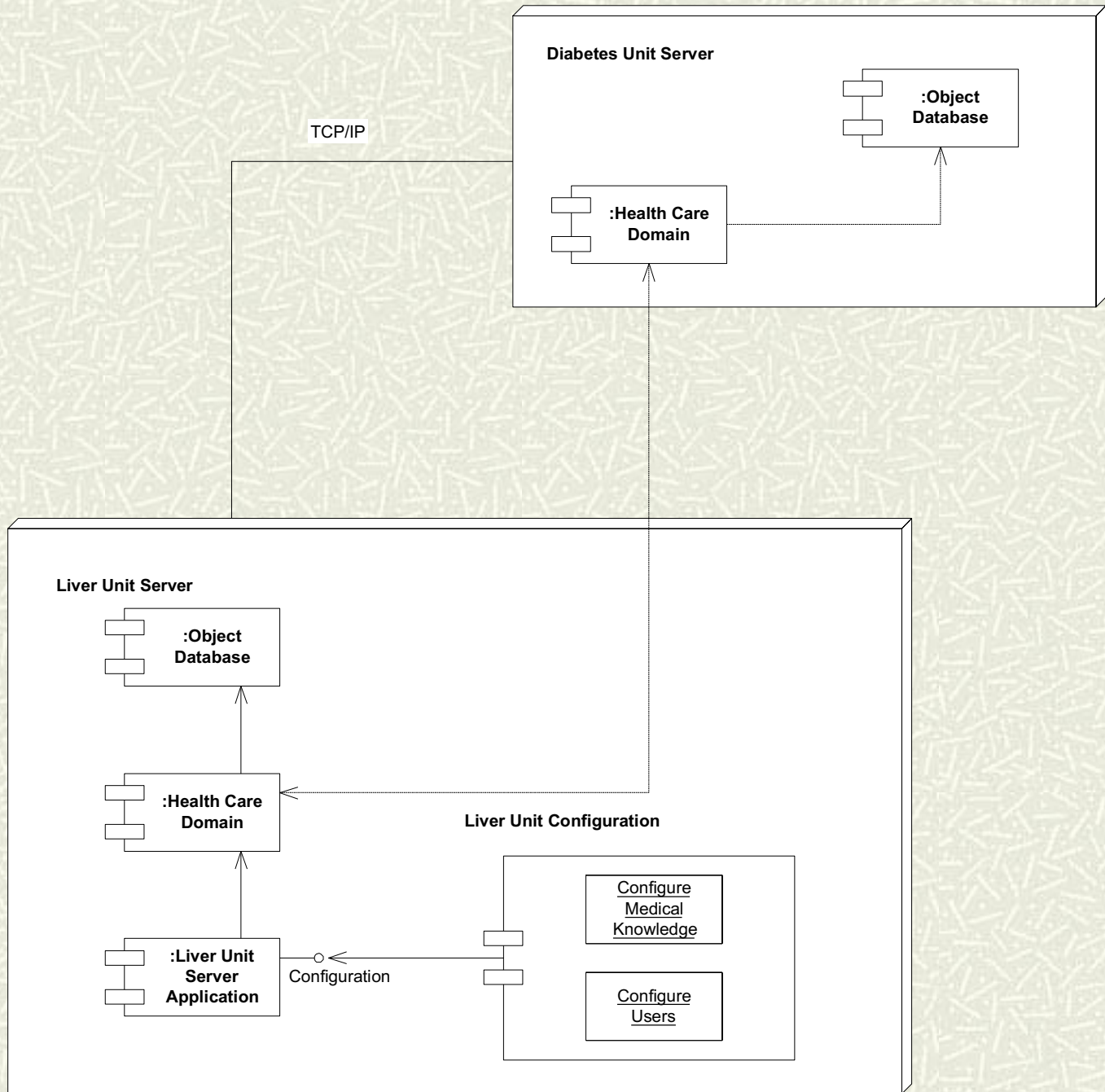




# Deployment Diagrams

---

- # Depict the Relationships between components of a system
-





# Relationships

---

- # Dependencies
  - # Associations
    - aggregation
  - # Generalization (Inheritance)
-





# Dependencies

---

- # Merely shows that if one element changes, then the dependent element is affected
  - # Denoted by ----->
-



# Associations

---

- # At the most general level, indicates nothing more than some “connection”
    - unadorned straight line between two elements
    - can include cardinality
-

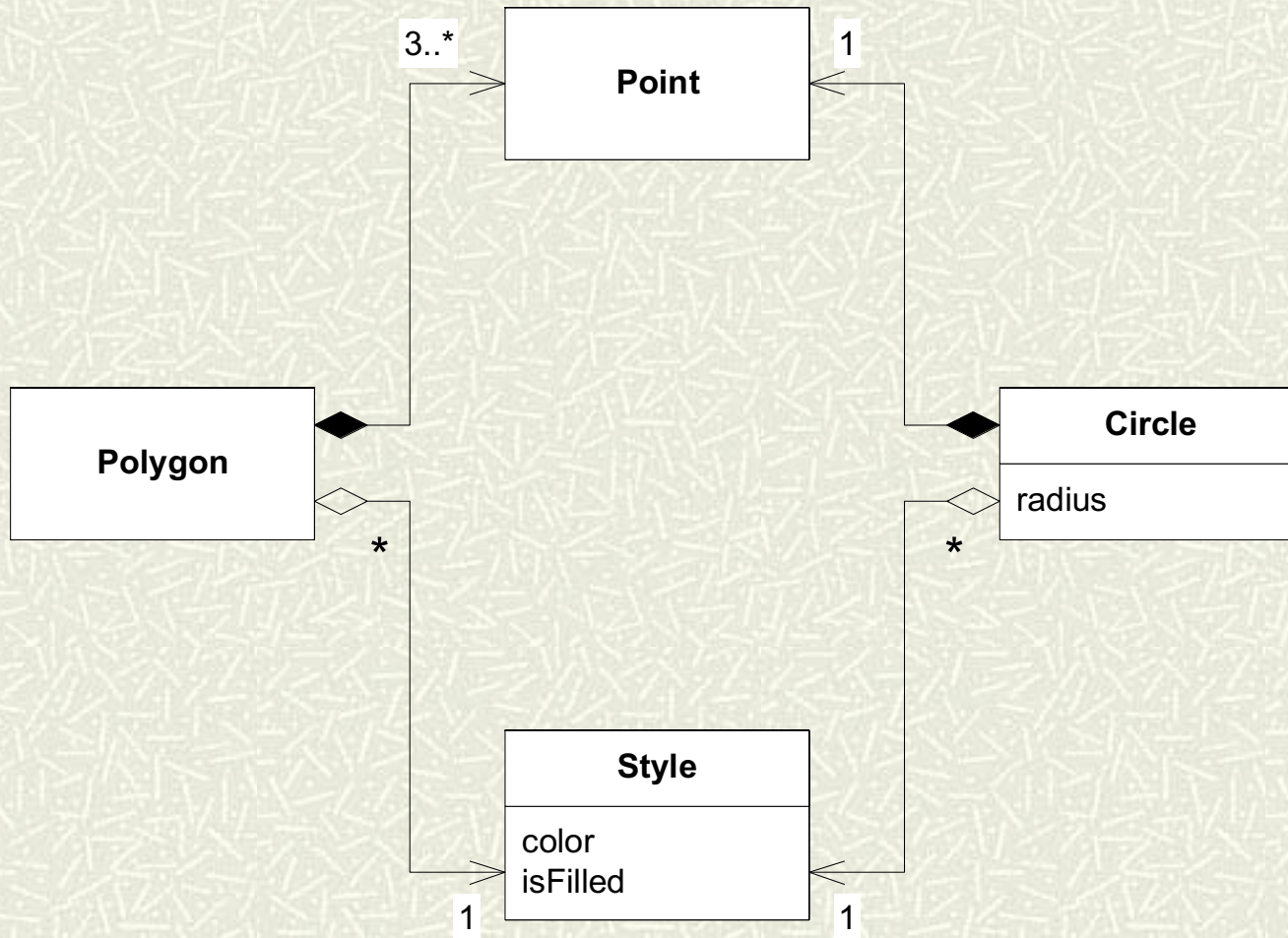


# Aggregation

---

- # A part-whole relationship
  - # Also called “containment” or “composition”
  - # Uses a diamond icon on the association line
  - # Composition is special:
    - means contained object is not shared
    - uses a filled-in diamond
-

# Aggregation & Composition





# Notes

---

## # Just a Note!

This is a note. it can be placed anywhere.



---



# Summary

---

- # Everybody's using it
  - # Use what applies to your system
  - # Free Visio Templates available on Web
  - # Book: UML Distilled, Martin Fowler, AW, 1997.
-