

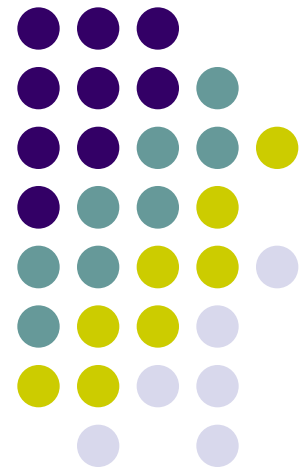
Ingineria programării

2. Limbajul unificat de modelare, UML

Florin Leon

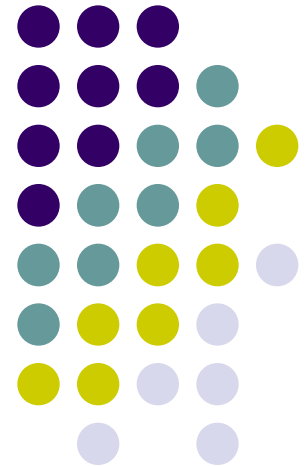
Universitatea Tehnică „Gheorghe Asachi” din Iași
Facultatea de Automatică și Calculatoare

http://florinleon.byethost24.com/curs_ip.htm



Limbajul unificat de modelare, UML

1. Modelarea
2. Limbajul unificat de modelare
3. Clasificarea diagramelor UML 2.0
4. Diagramele UML 2.0
5. Concluzii



Limbajul unificat de modelare, UML

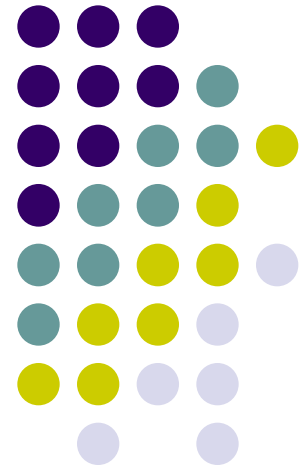
1. Modelarea

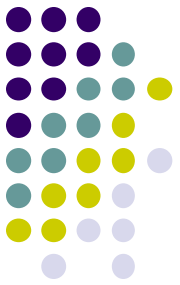
2. Limbajul unificat de modelare

3. Clasificarea diagramelor UML 2.0

4. Diagramele UML 2.0

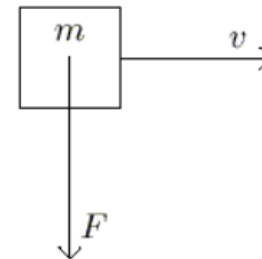
5. Concluzii





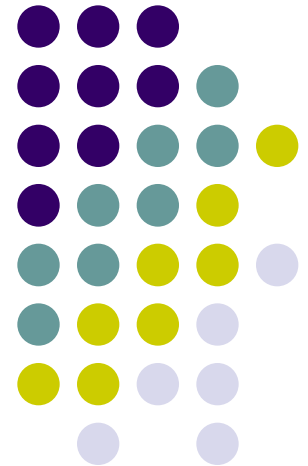
Modelarea

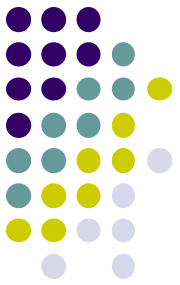
- Un model este o simplificare a unui anumit sistem, care permite analizarea unora dintre proprietățile acestuia
 - Reține caracteristicile necesare
- Folosirea de modele facilitează abordarea problemelor complexe, comunicarea și înțelegerea
 - Divide et impera
- Exemple:
 - Formalismul matematic
 - Reprezentările din fizică
- Orice limbaj „intern” poate fi folosit pentru modelare, însă într-un context formal este nevoie de standardizare



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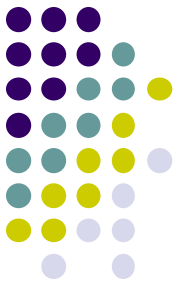




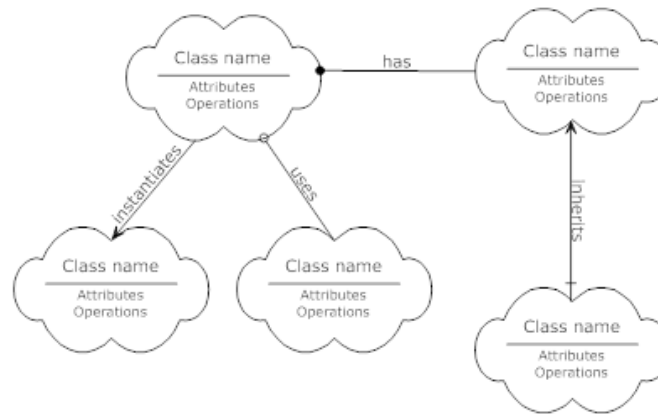
Scurt istoric

- Între 1989 și 1994 erau folosite mai mult de 50 de limbaje de modelare software, fiecare cu propriile notații
- Utilizatorii doreau un limbaj standardizat, o *lingua franca* a modelării
- La mijlocul anilor '90 trei metode s-au dovedit mai eficiente:
 - **Booch** (Grady Booch): potrivită mai ales pentru proiectare și implementare, cu dezavantajul unor notații complicate
 - **OMT**, *Object Modeling Technique* (Jim Rumbaugh): potrivită pentru analiză și sisteme informatice cu multe date
 - **OOSE**, *Object Oriented Software Engineering* (Ivar Jacobson): această metodă a propus așa-numitele cazuri de utilizare, care ajută la înțelegerea comportamentului sistemului în ansamblu

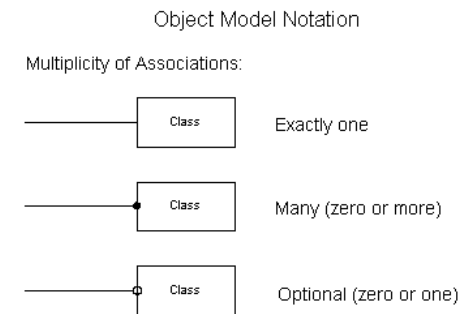
Precursorii UML



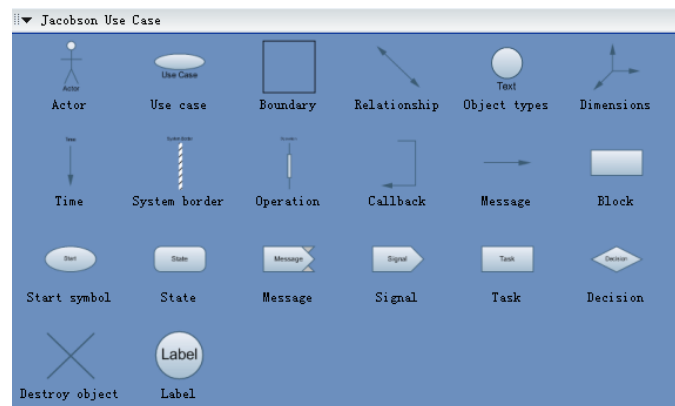
- Booch



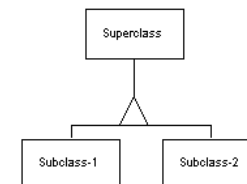
- OMT



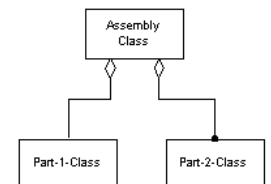
- OOSE

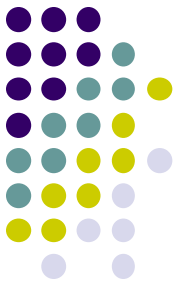


Generalization (Inheritance):



Aggregation:

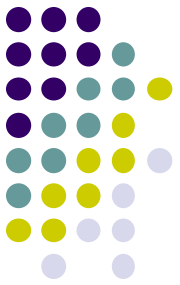




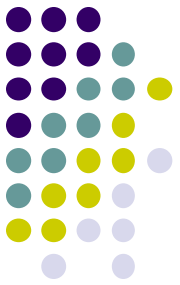
Scurt istoric

- 1994: Jim Rumbaugh, creatorul OMT, a părăsit General Electric, alăturându-se lui Grady Booch la Rational Corp.
- 1995: Ivar Jacobson, creatorul OOSE, a venit la Rational iar ideile lui, în special conceptul de cazuri de utilizare, au fost adăugate „Metodei unificate”
- Metoda rezultată a fost numită „**Limbajul unificat de modelare**”, UML
- 1996: Formarea de către Rational a consorțiului „Partenerilor UML” din care făceau parte giganți precum Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft și Oracle

UML



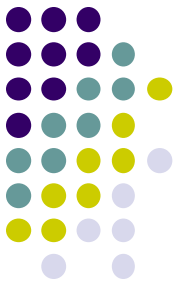
- Limbaj pentru specificarea, vizualizarea, construirea și documentarea elementelor sistemelor software
 - Un limbaj grafic care ne permite să reproducem „pe hârtie” ceea ce este produs în procesul de dezvoltare a unui sistem software
 - Poate fi folosit și pentru alte sisteme, cum ar fi procesele comerciale (engl. “business processes”)



Versiuni și standardizare

- Ianuarie 1997: a fost propus spre standardizare **UML 1.0** în cadrul OMG (Object Management Group)
- Noiembrie 1997: a fost adoptată versiunea **UML 1.1** ca standard de către OMG
- Martie 2003: a fost lansată versiunea **UML 1.5**
- Octombrie 2004: versiunea **UML 2.0**
- Iunie 2015: versiunea **UML 2.5**

- UML este standardul ISO/IEC 19501:2005

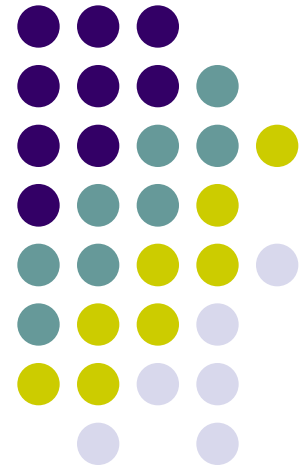


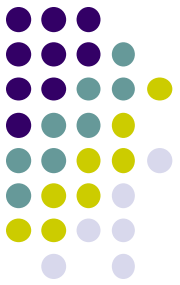
UML

- Ca orice limbaj, UML are:
 - Notatii (alfabetul de simboluri)
 - Sintaxă și gramatică (reguli pentru combinarea simbolurilor)
- UML este un instrument de comunicare
- UML nu este o metodologie de dezvoltare
 - Dar este determinat de cele mai bune practici în domeniu

Limbajul unificat de modelare, UML

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Clase de diagrame

- **Diagrame de structură**

- Prezintă elementele unei specificații independent de timp
- Includ: diagramele de **clase**, **componente**, **desfășurare (deployment)**, **obiecte**, **pachete** și **structuri compuse**

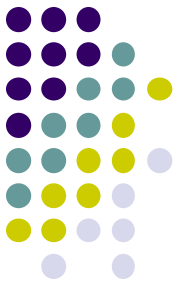
- **Diagrame de comportament**

- Prezintă trăsăturile comportamentale ale sistemului
- Includ: diagramele de **activități**, **mașini de stare** și **cazuri de utilizare**, precum și cele 4 diagrame de interacțiune

- **Diagrame de interacțiune**

- Scot în evidență interacțiunile dintre obiecte
- Includ: diagramele de **secvențe**, **comunicare**, **interacțiuni generale (interaction overview)** și **cronometrare (timing)**

- *Legendă: utilitate practică* **mare**, **medie**, **mică**

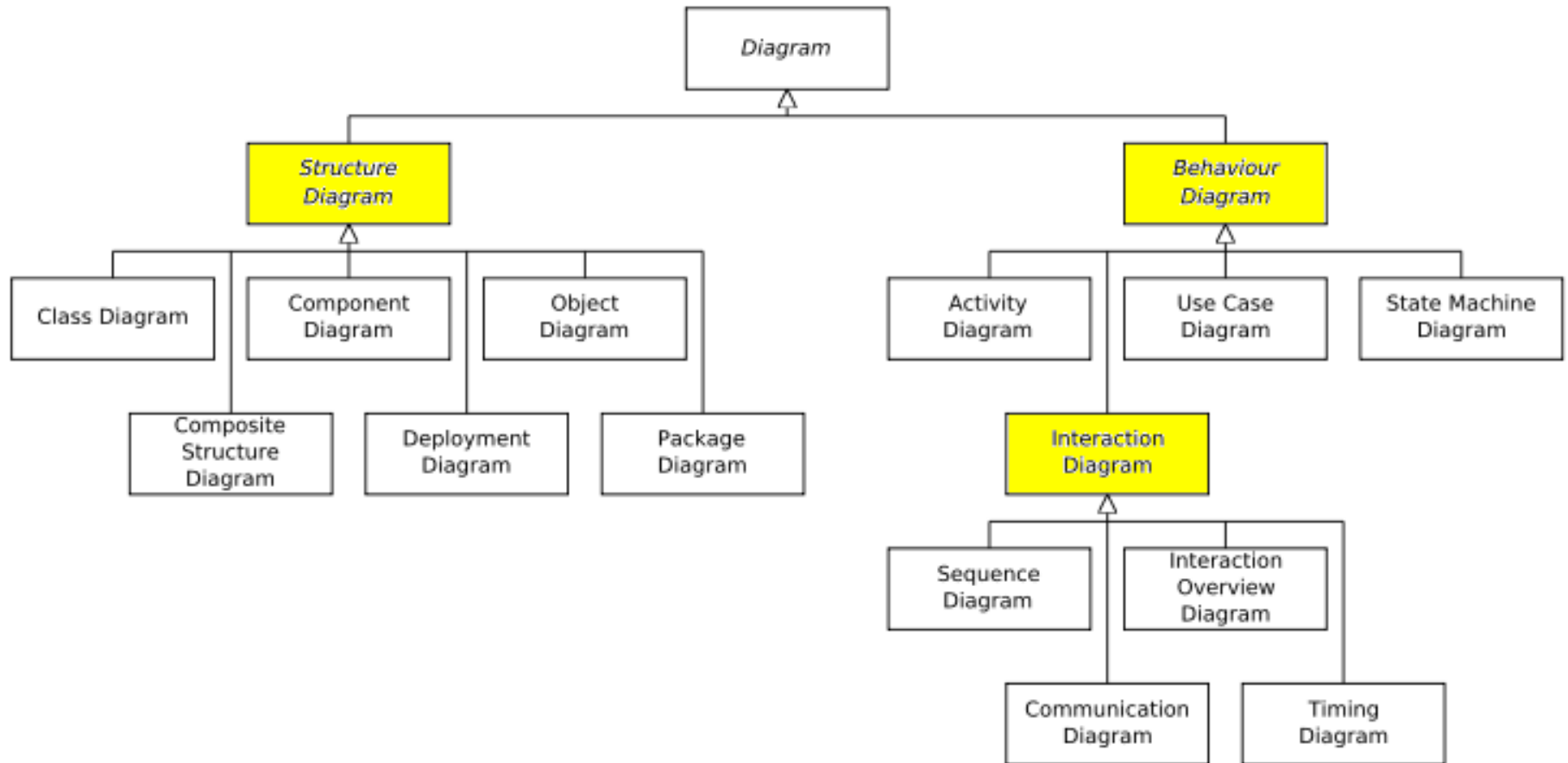
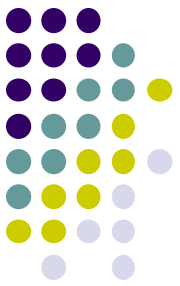


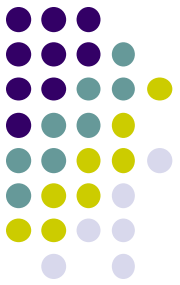
Diagramele UML 2.0

- **Diagrame de structură:**
ce conține sistemul
 - Clase
 - Componente
 - Desfășurare
 - Obiecte
 - *Pachete*
 - *Structuri compuse*
- **Diagrame de comportament:**
ce se întâmplă în sistem
 - Activități
 - Mașini de stare
 - Cazuri de utilizare
- **Diagrame de interacțiune:**
fluxurile de control și date
dintre componentele sistemului
 - Secvențe
 - Comunicare
 - *Interacțiuni generale*
 - *Cronometrare*

Diagrame introduse în UML 2.0

Diagramele UML 2.0



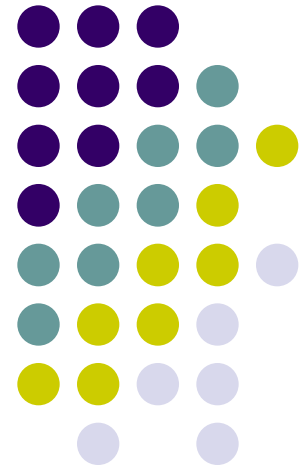


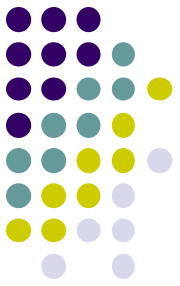
OCL și XMI

- Object Constraint Language (OCL)
 - Pe lângă diagrame, UML mai dispune de un limbaj suplimentar pentru descrierea unor reguli care se aplică elementelor din model, de exemplu constrângeri
- XML Metadata Interchange (XMI)
 - Standard pentru transferul de metadate între diferite instrumente de modelare UML
 - Mai simplu, un limbaj în care se pot salva modele UML, independent de instrumentele de modelare folosite

Limbajul unificat de modelare, UML

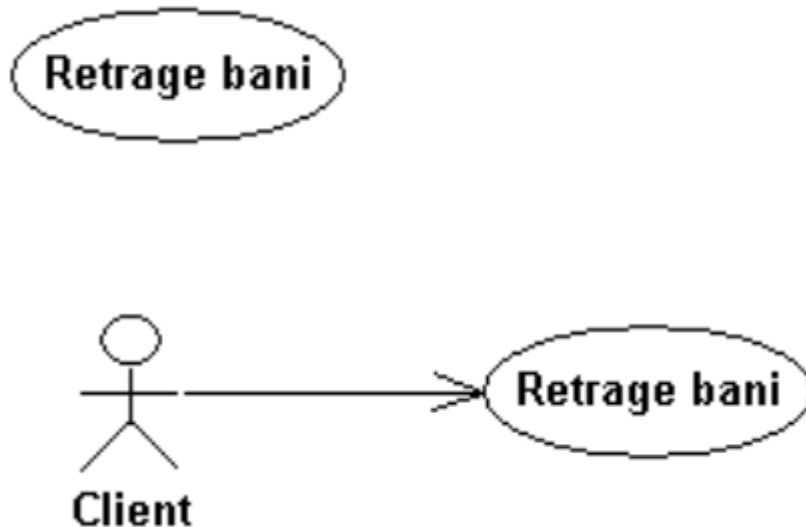
1. Modelarea
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- 4. Diagramele UML 2.0**
5. Concluzii

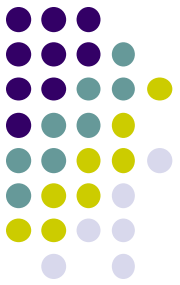




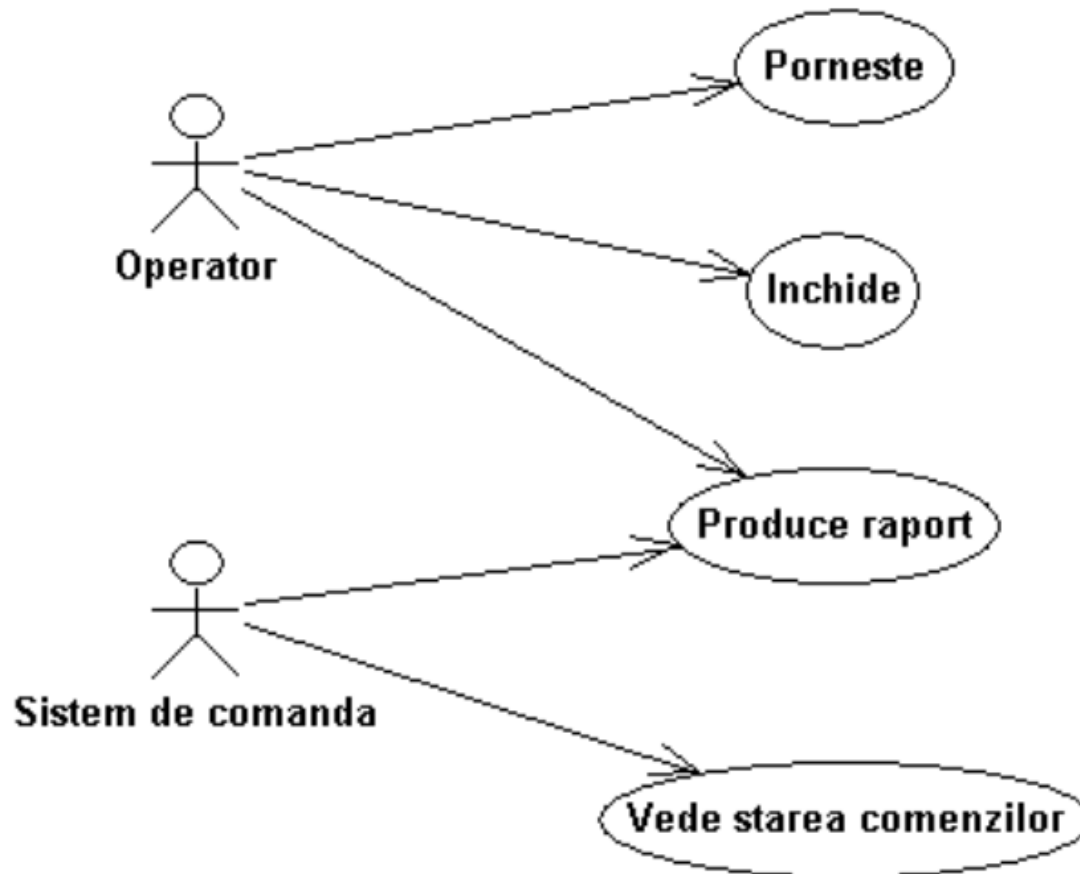
1. Diagrama cazurilor de utilizare

- Descrie interacțiunile dintre utilizatori și sistem

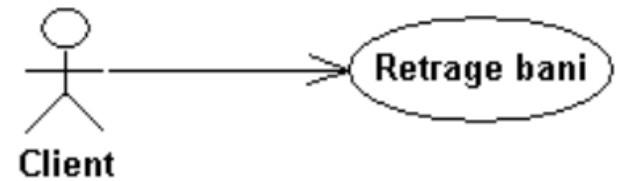
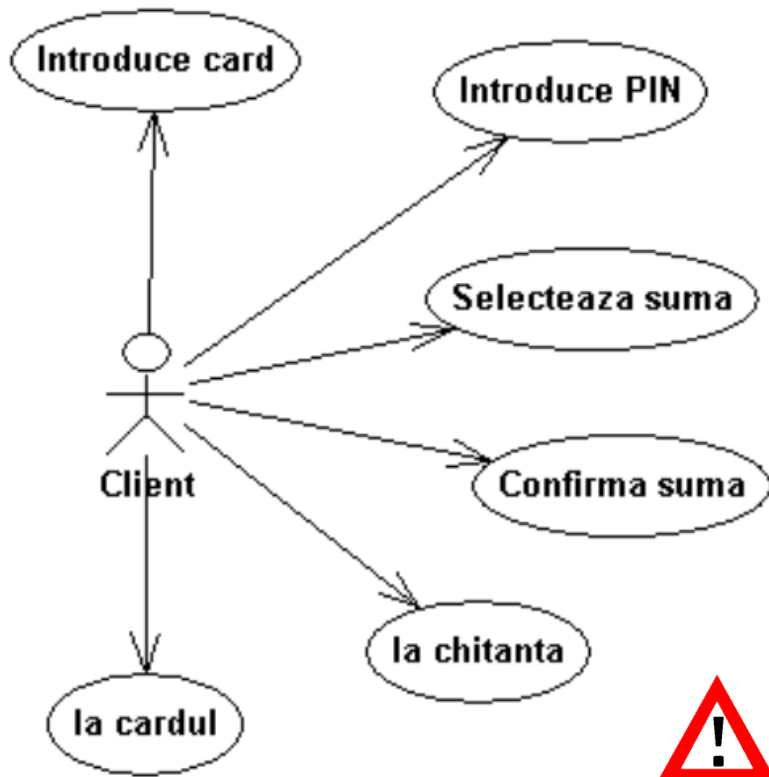
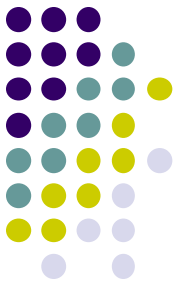




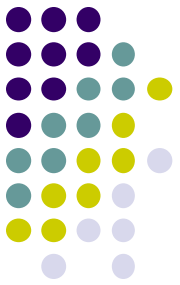
Actori și cazuri multiple



Granularitatea



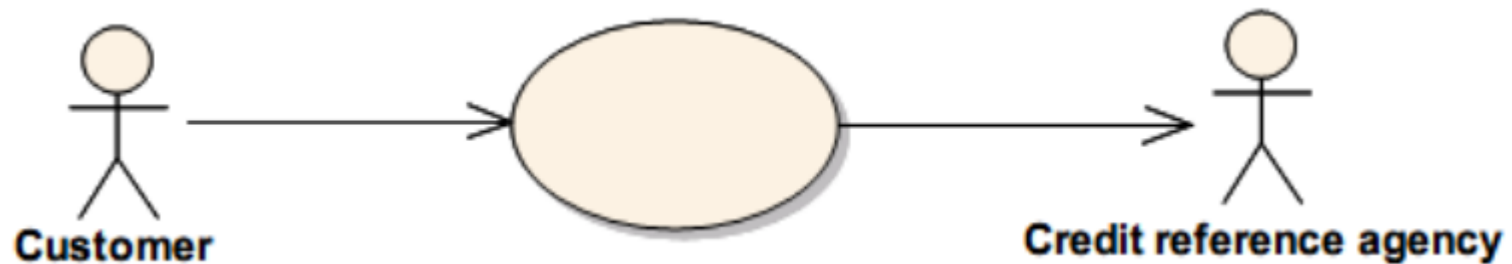
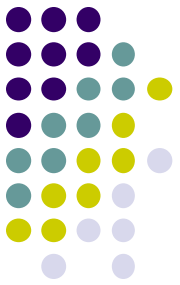
Un caz de utilizare trebuie să satisfacă un scop pentru actor



Avantaje

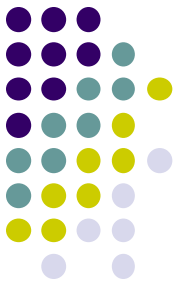
- Suma cazurilor de utilizare este întregul sistem
- Permit comunicarea cu persoane fără cunoștințe tehnice IT
- Partiționează funcționalitatea, ghidează dezvoltarea iterativă
- Ajută planificarea și testarea
- Ajută la crearea manualelor de utilizare

Actori primari și secundari



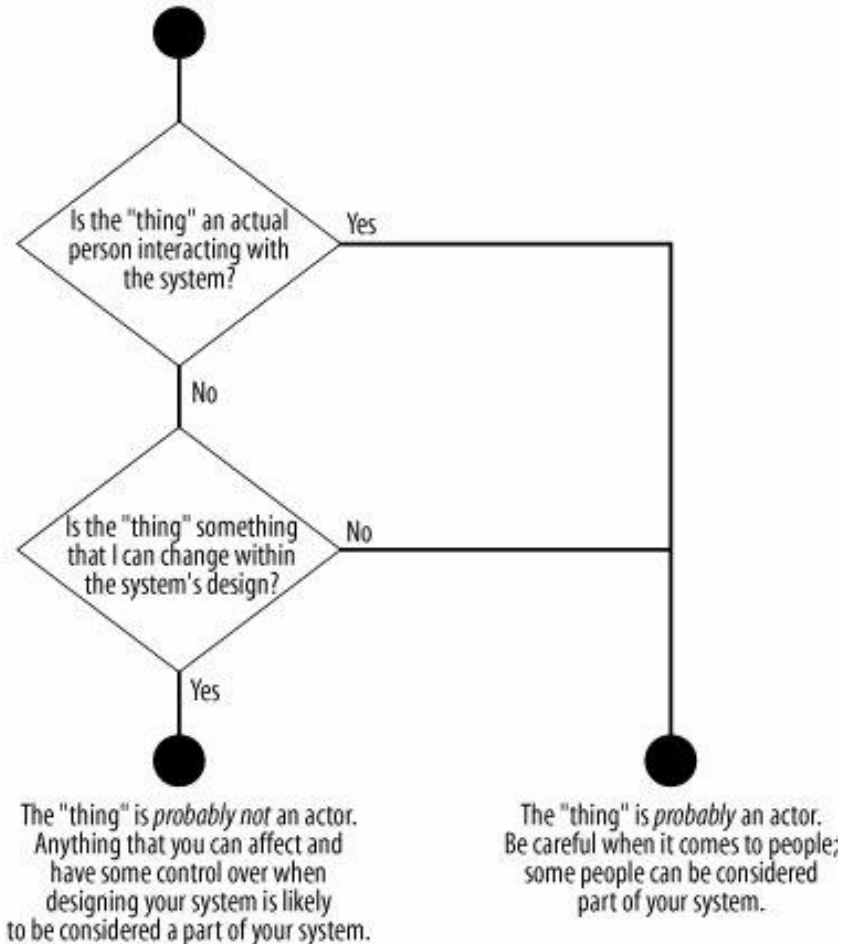
beneficiază

ia parte



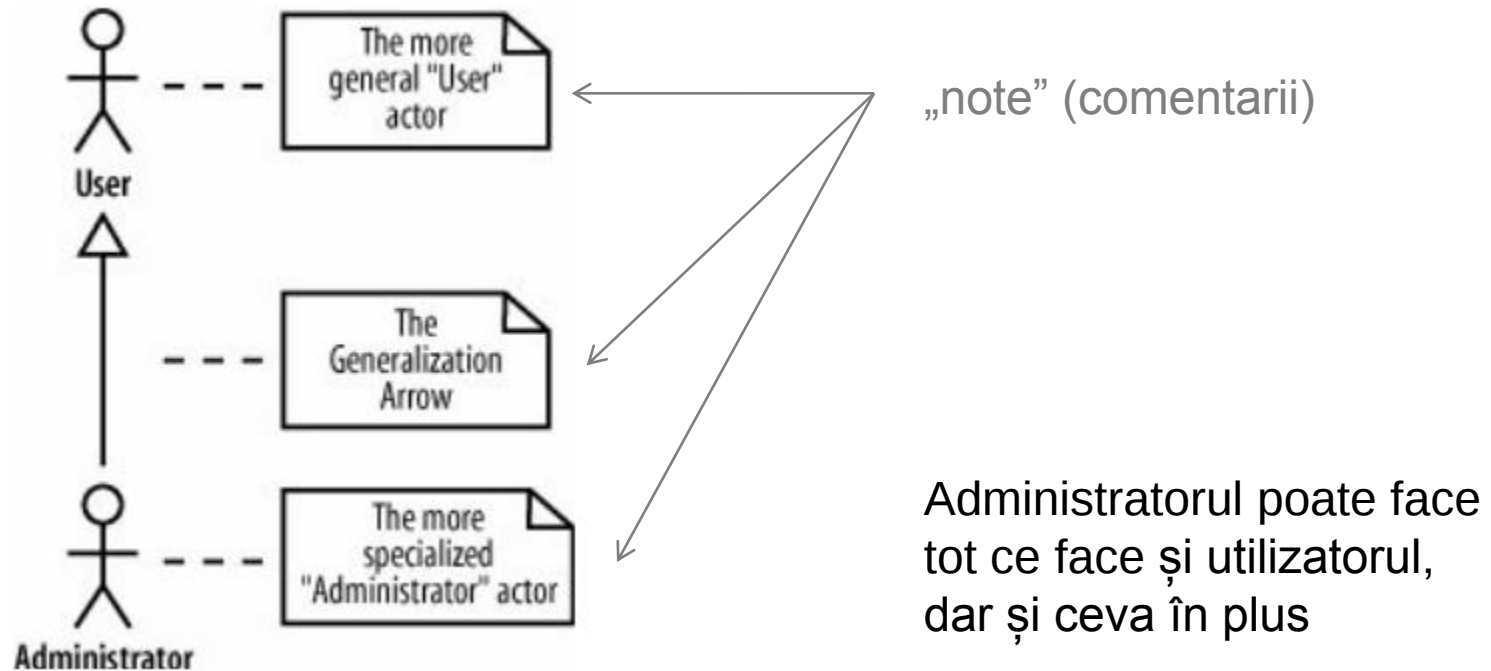
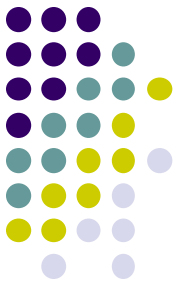
Identificarea actorilor

Identify a "thing" from your requirements

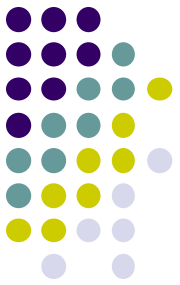


Exemplu: timpul poate fi un actor

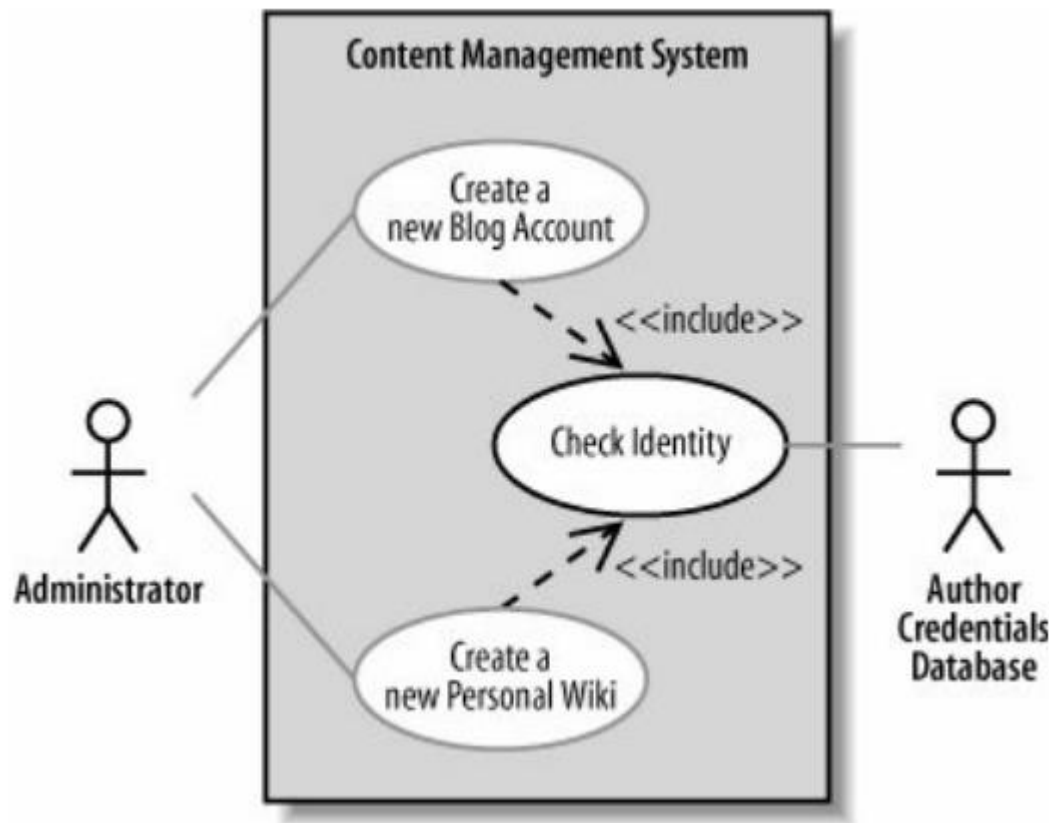
Generalizarea actorilor



Relațiile dintre cazurile de utilizare

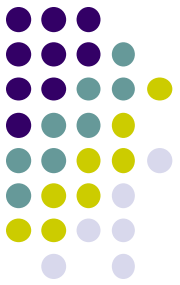


- Reutilizare: *include*

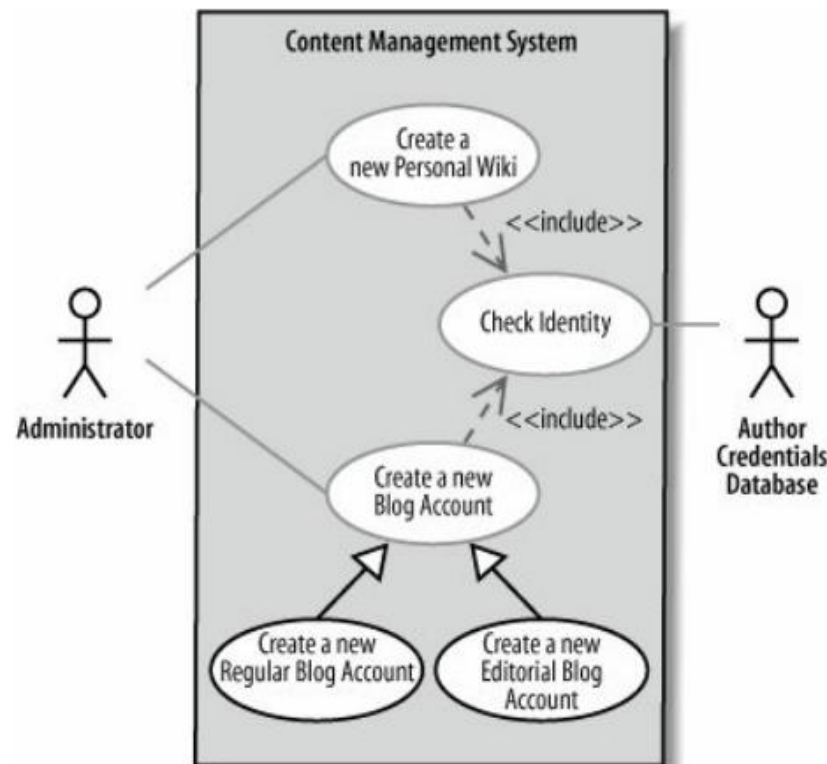


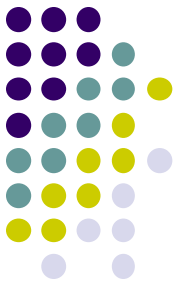
Doar *Check Identity*
este conectat cu
*Author Credentials
Database*

Relațiile dintre cazurile de utilizare



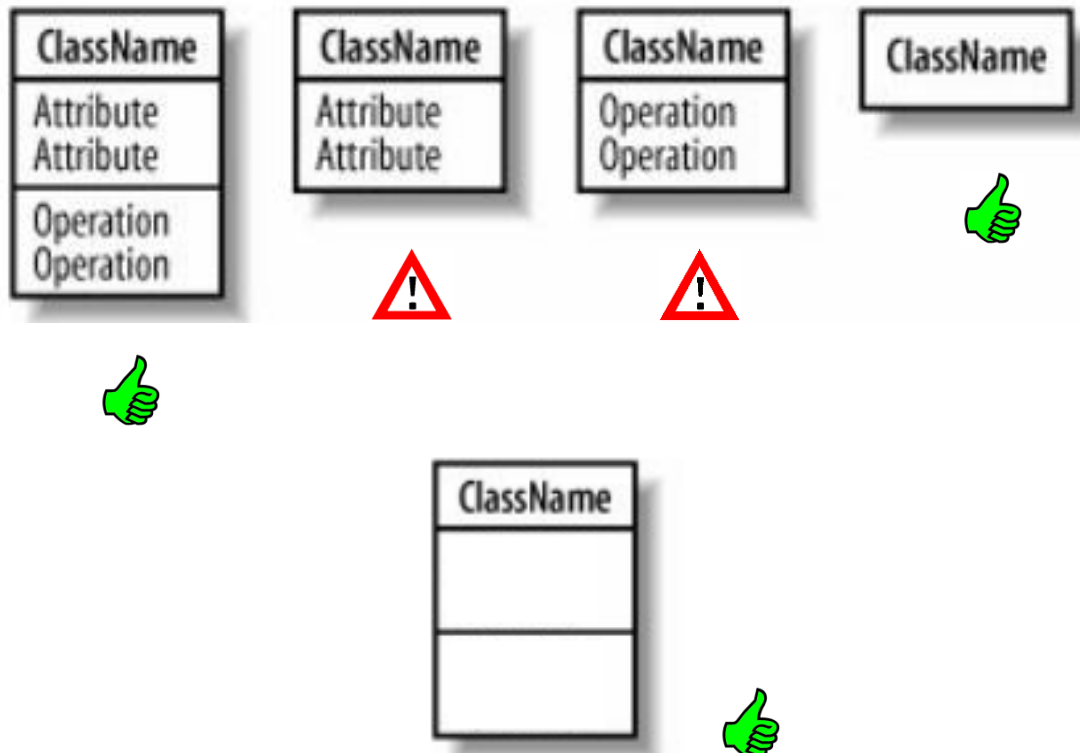
- Generalizarea cazurilor de utilizare: reutilizare cu modificări

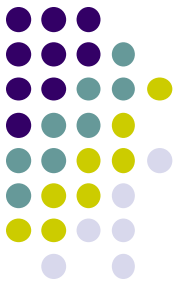




2. Diagrama de clase

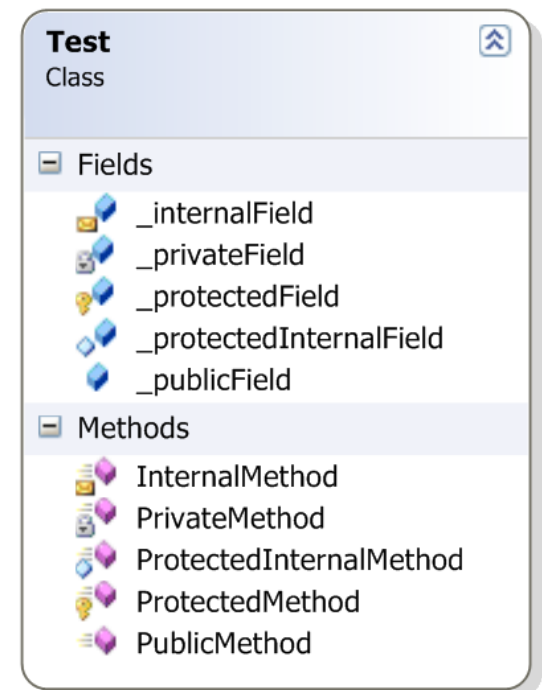
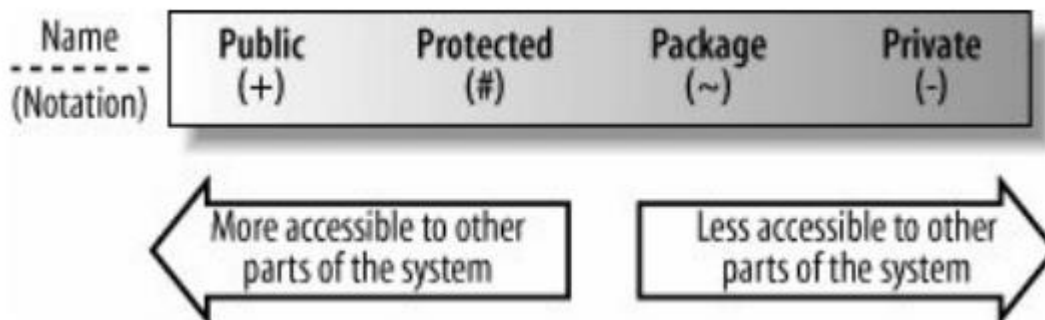
- Clasa

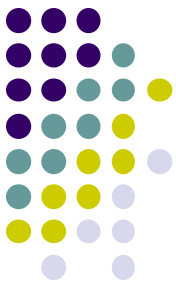




Vizibilitatea trăsăturilor

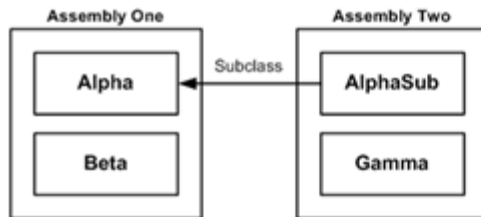
- Public
- Protejat
- Pachet
- Privat





Vizibilitatea în C# și Java

C#:

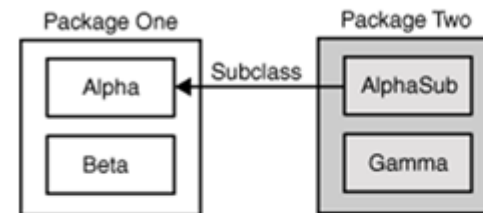


Visibility of the members of **Alpha**:

Modifier	Alpha	Beta	AlphaSub	Gamma
public	Y	Y	Y	Y
protected internal	Y	Y	Y	N
internal	Y	Y	N	N
protected	Y	N	Y	N
private *	Y	N	N	N

(* *private* is the default access-level for members if nothing is specified)

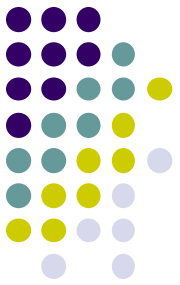
Java:



Visibility of the members of **Alpha**:

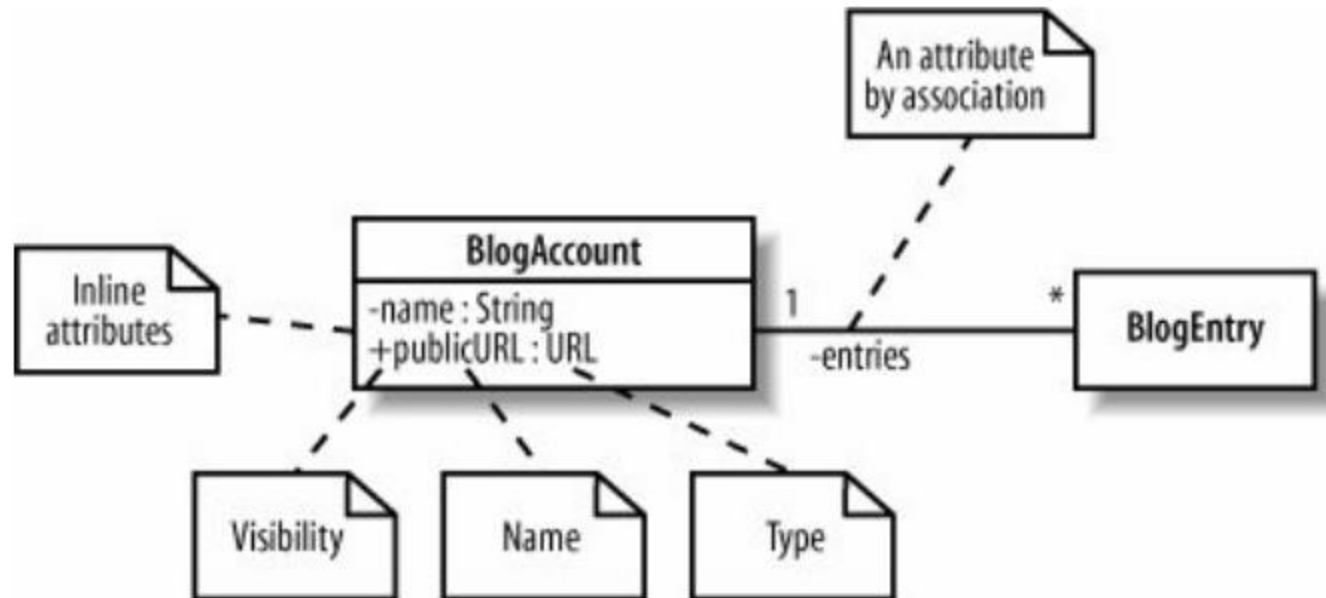
Modifier	Alpha	Beta	AlphaSub	Gamma
public	Y	Y	Y	Y
protected	Y	Y	Y	N
<i>no modifier*</i>	Y	Y	N	N
private	Y	N	N	N

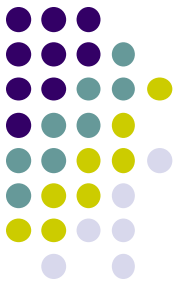
(* also called *package private*)



Reprezentarea atributelor

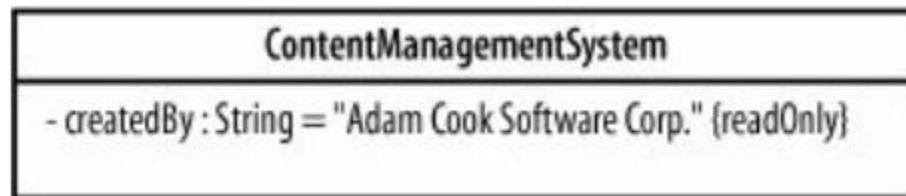
- *Inline* (în interiorul clasei)
- Prin asociere





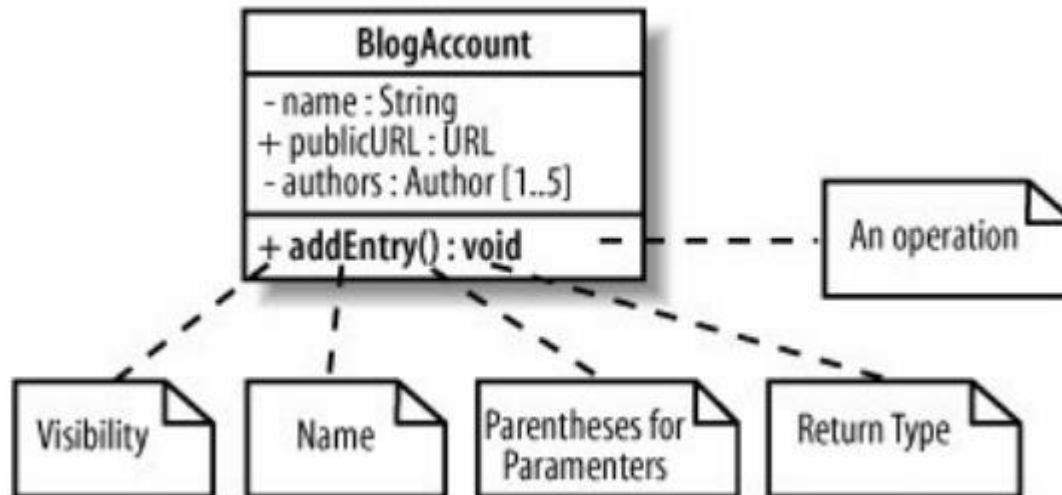
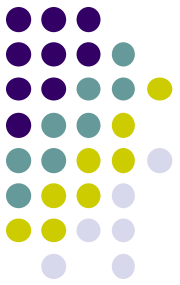
Vizibilitatea atributelor

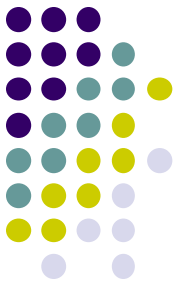
- De obicei private sau protejate
- Nu se recomandă vizibilitatea publică, decât:
 - Pentru constante
 - Pentru attribute *read-only*



```
public class ContentManagementSystem
{
    private readonly string createdBy = "Adam Cook Software Corp.";
}
```

Operațiile



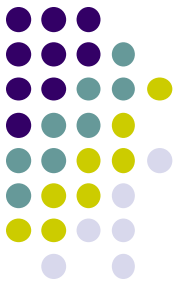


Parametrii și tipurile de return

BlogAccount
- name : String + publicURL : URL - authors : Author [1..5]
+ addEntry(newEntry : BlogEntry, author : Author) : void

BlogAccount
- name : String + publicURL : URL - authors : Author [1..5]
+ addEntry(newEntry : BlogEntry, author : Author) : boolean + BlogAccount(name : String, publicURL : URL)

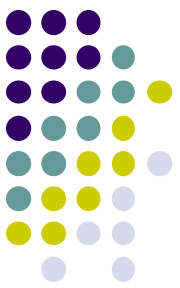
← Constructor



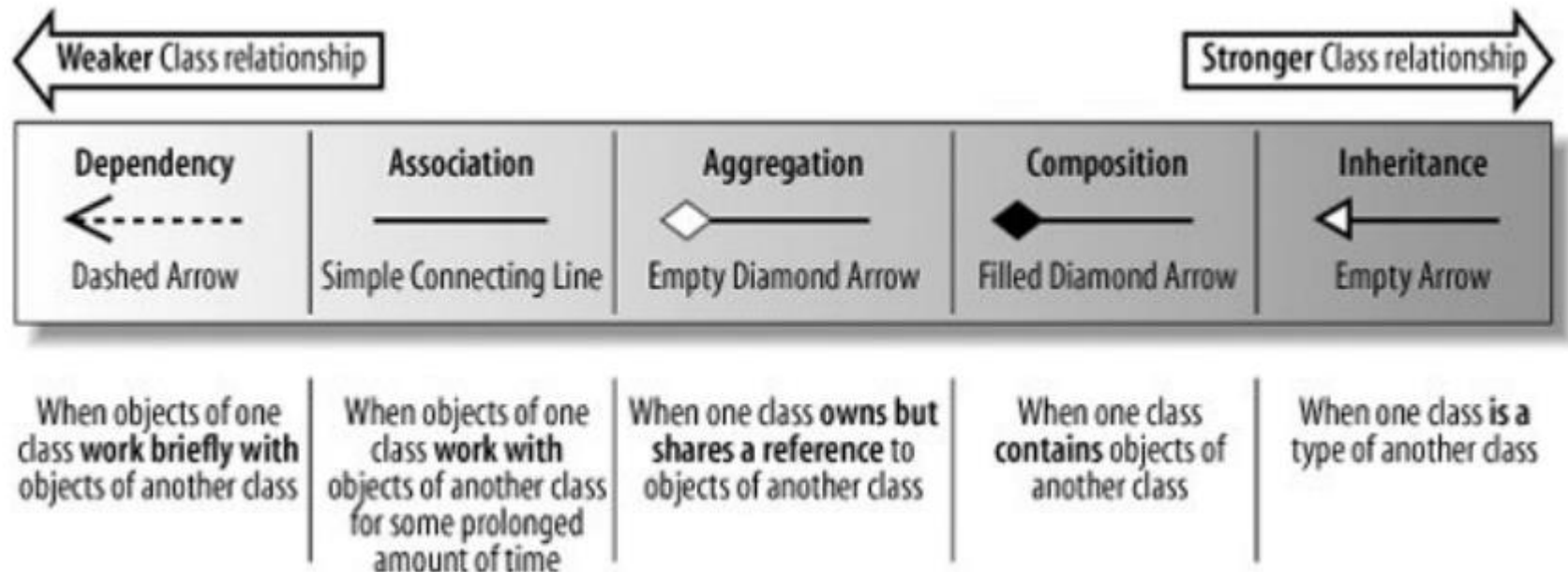
Trăsături statice

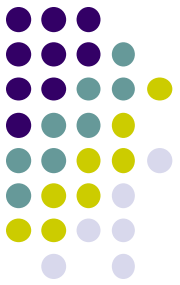
- Trăsături (*features*) = attribute și operații
- Trăsăturile statice se subliniază

Math
<u>+ Abs(val : double) : double</u>
<u>+ Sin(angle : double) : double</u>
<u>+ Exp(val : double) : double</u>



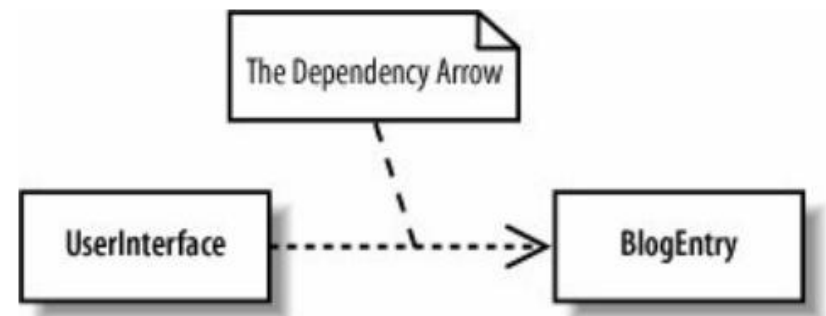
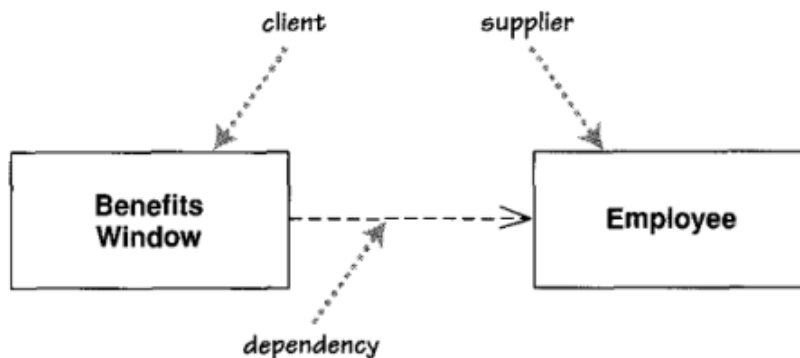
Relații între clase

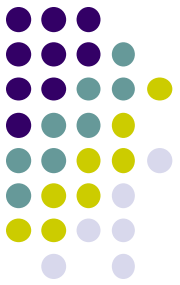




Dependența

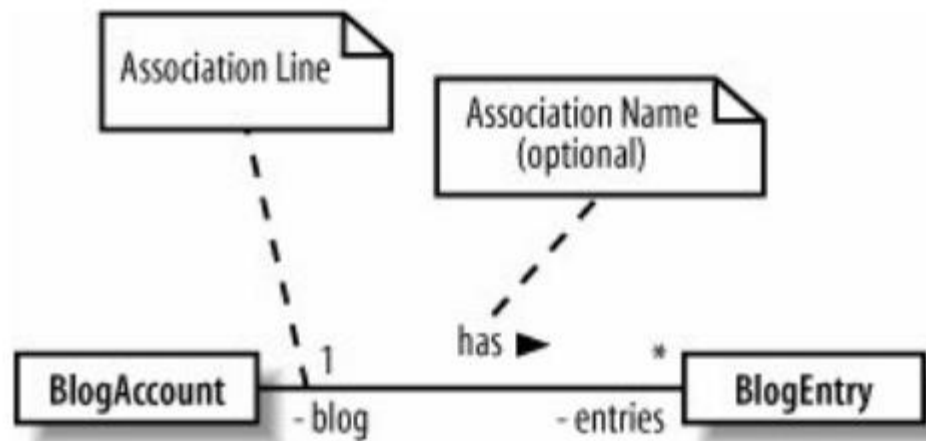
- O clasă folosește pentru scurt timp o altă clasă
 - Trimiterea unui mesaj, de exemplu apelul unei metode din clasa *Math*
 - Instanțierea unei clase într-o metodă
 - Primirea unui obiect ca parametru într-o metodă
 - Crearea și returnarea unui obiect dintr-o metodă

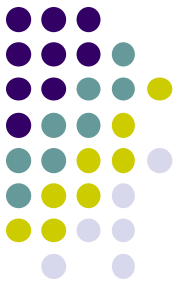




Asocierea

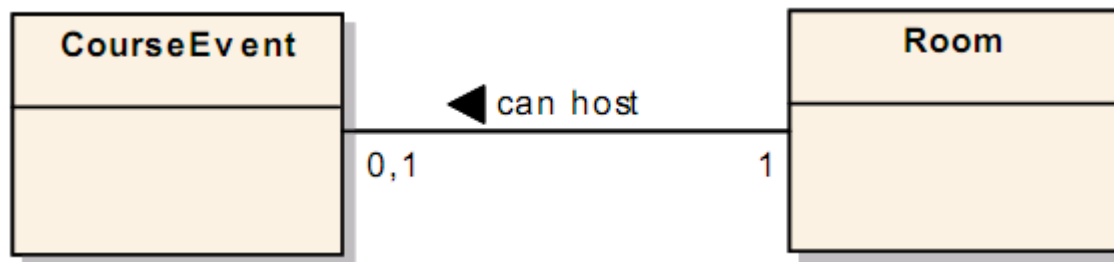
- O clasă folosește un timp îndelungat o altă clasă
 - De obicei, o clasă are un câmp instanțiat din cealaltă clasă

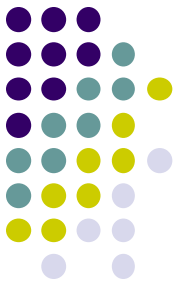




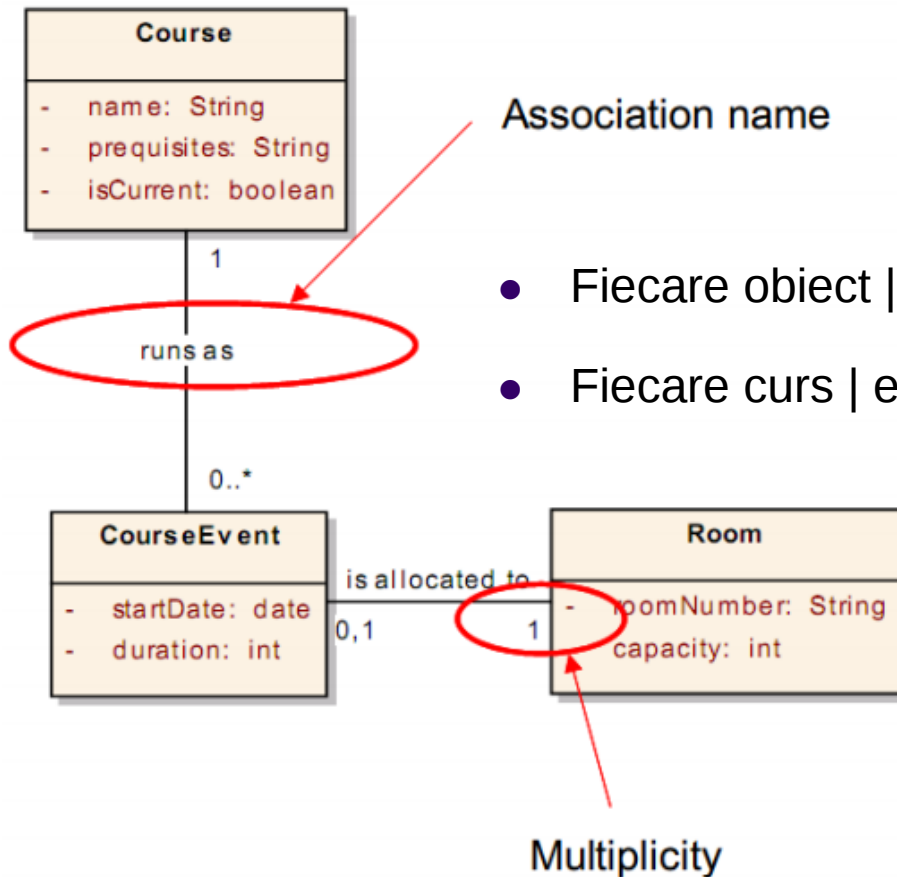
Direcția de citire

- Direcția de citire este de obicei de la stânga la dreapta și de sus în jos
- Direcția de citire se poate indica explicit
 - Săgeata care indică direcția de citire nu trebuie pusă pe linia de asociere!





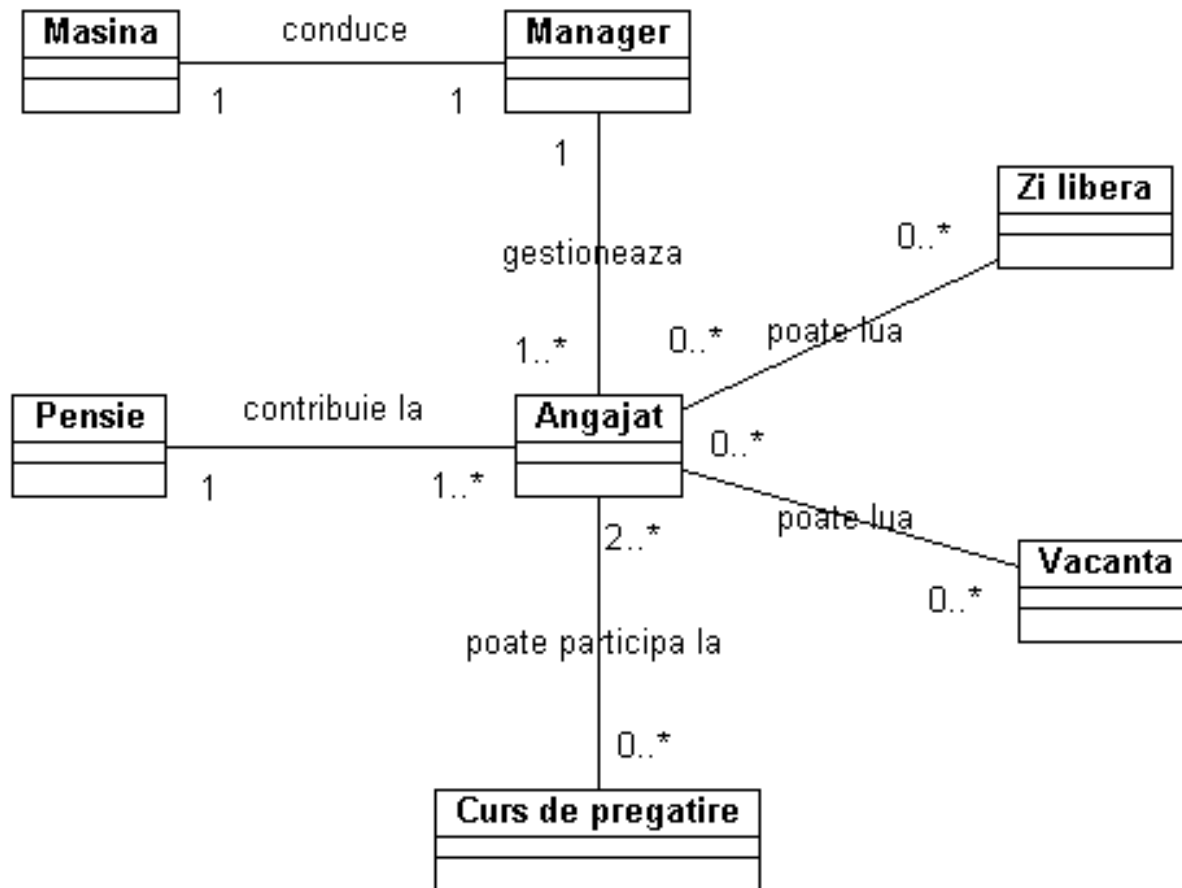
Validarea asocierilor

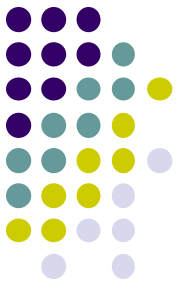


- Fiecare obiect | este predat ca | 0 sau mai multe | cursuri
- Fiecare curs | este pentru | un singur | obiect

Course = obiect
Course event = curs

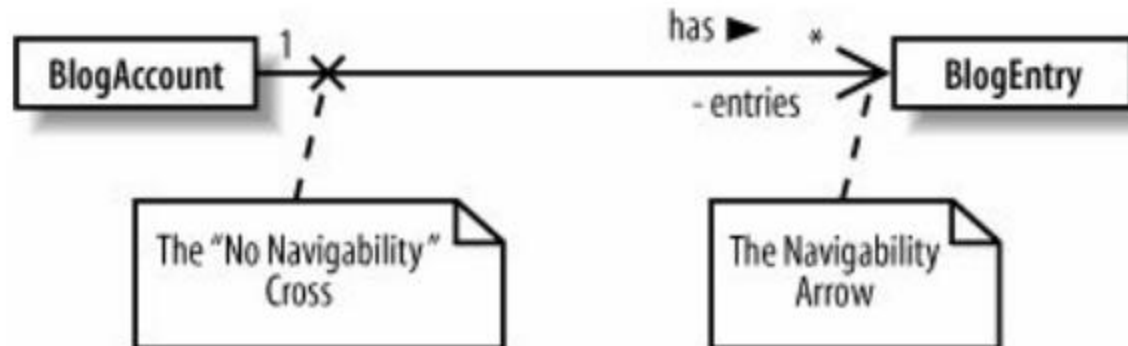
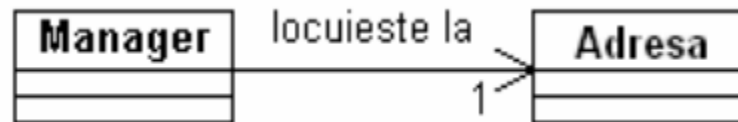
Asociere complexă



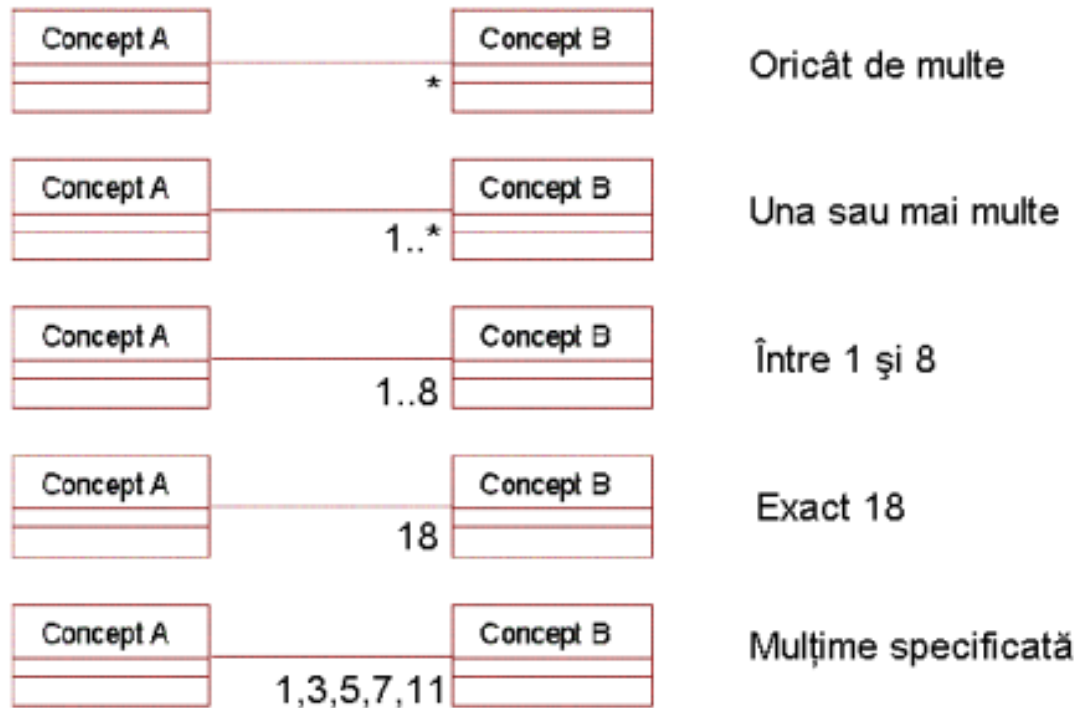
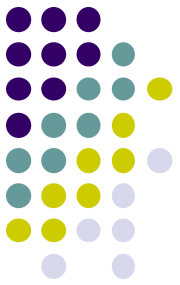


Asociere unidirecțională

- Numai o clasă „știe” de cealaltă
- *Manager* va avea un câmp de tip *Adresă* și nu invers

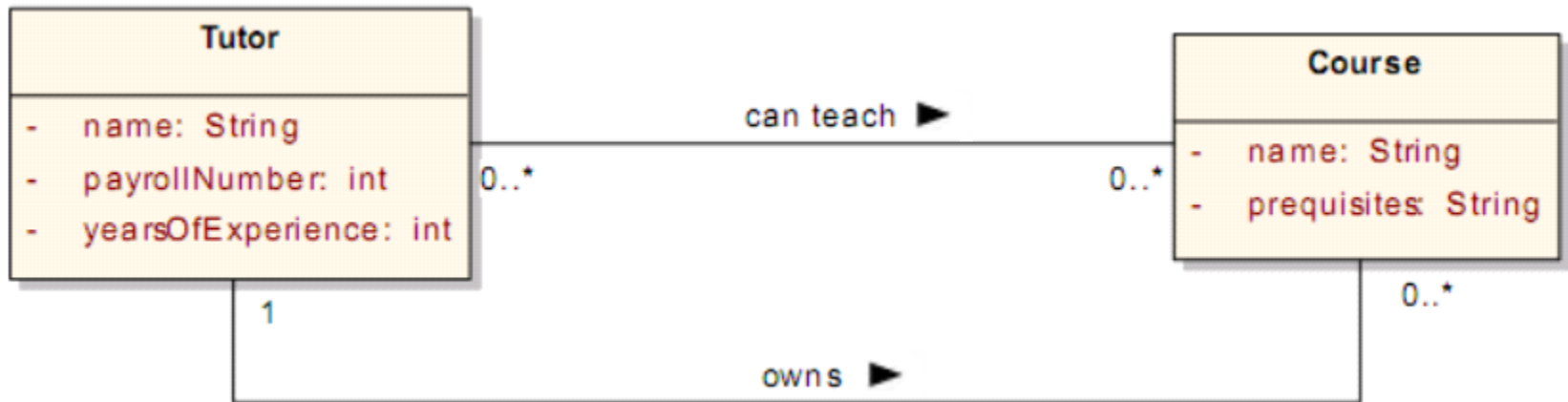
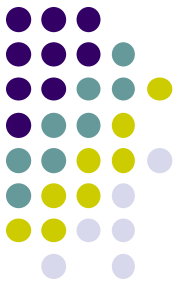


Cardinalitatea (multiplicitatea) asocierii

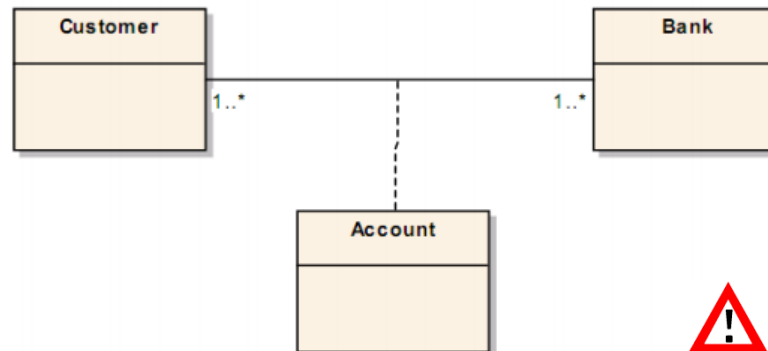
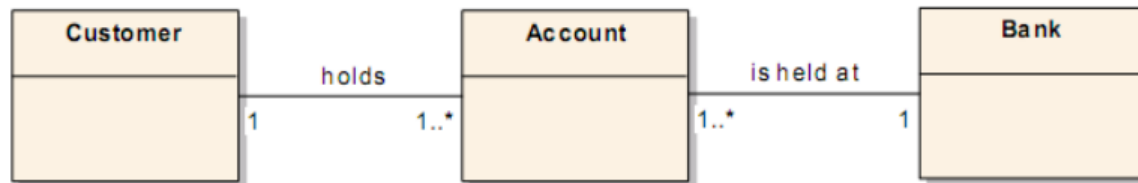
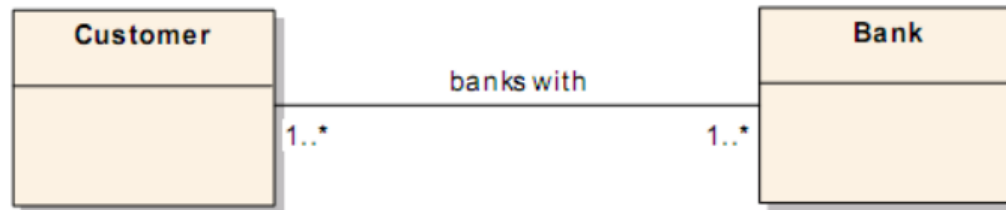
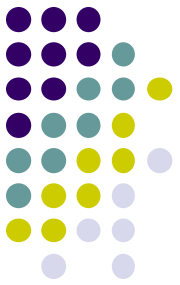


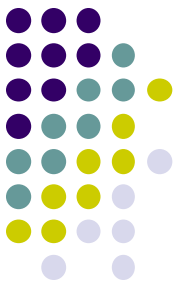
Cardinalitatea * conține mai puține informații

Asocieri multiple



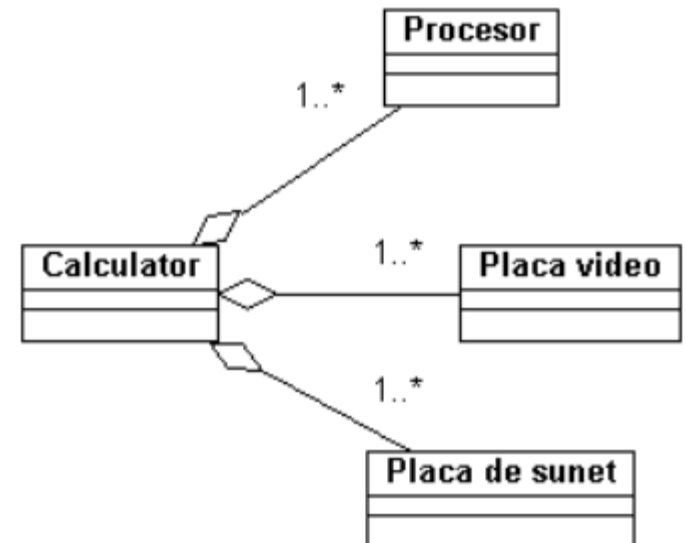
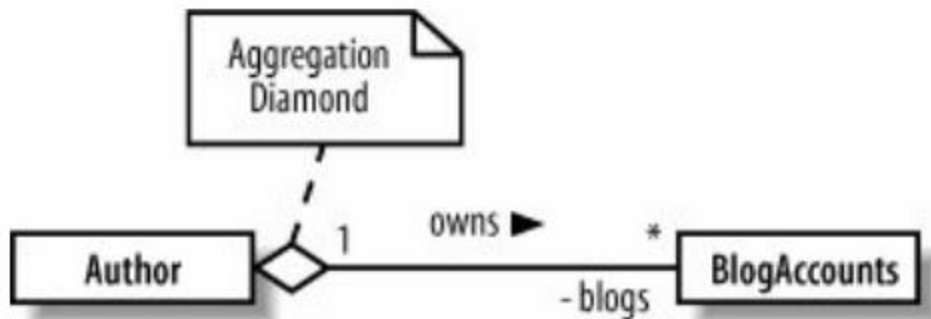
Asocieri multiple





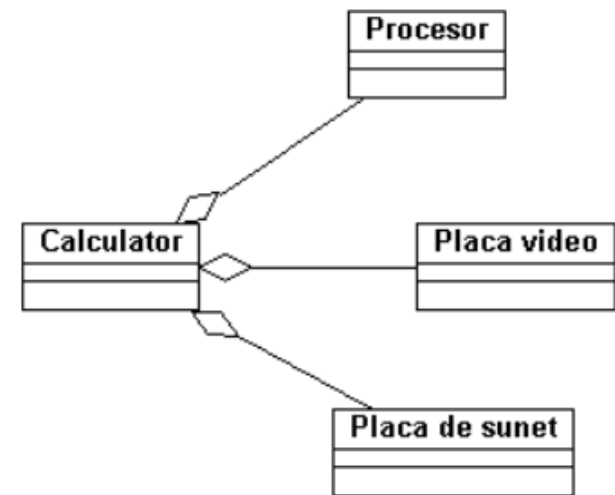
Agregarea

- O clasă are dar *partajează* obiecte din cealaltă clasă



Este o relație de tip **ARE-UN / ARE-O**

Agregarea



```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Procesor procesor = new Procesor();
        PlacaVideo placaVideo = new PlacaVideo();
        PlacaDeSunet placaDeSunet = new PlacaDeSunet();
        Calculator calculator1 = new Calculator(procesor, placaVideo, placaDeSunet);
        Calculator calculator2 = new Calculator(procesor, placaVideo, placaDeSunet);
    }
}

public class Calculator
{
    private Procesor _procesor;
    private PlacaVideo _placaVideo;
    private PlacaDeSunet _placaDeSunet;

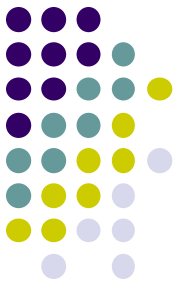
    public Calculator(Procesor procesor, PlacaVideo placaVideo, PlacaDeSunet placaDeSunet)
    {
        _procesor = procesor;
        _placaVideo = placaVideo;
        _placaDeSunet = placaDeSunet;
    }
}
```

```
public class Procesor
{
}

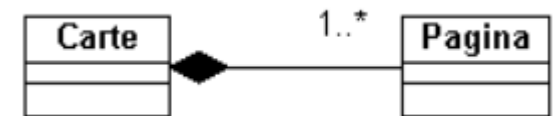
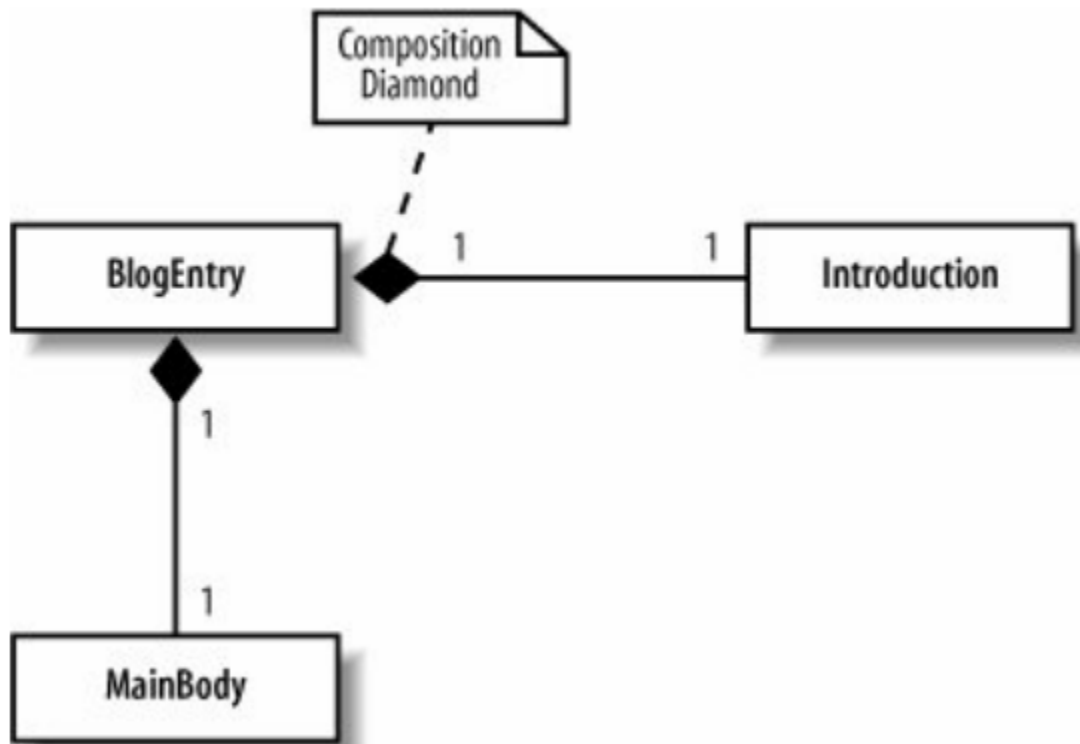
public class PlacaVideo
{
}

public class PlacaDeSunet
{
}
```

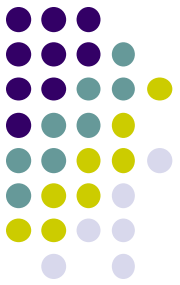
Compunerea



- Atributele *compun* clasa



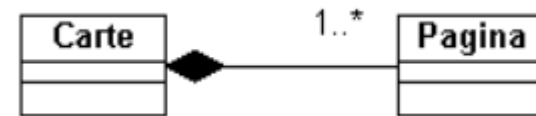
Compunerea

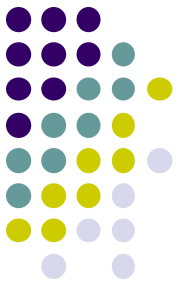


```
public class Carte
{
    private List<Pagina> _pagini;

    public Carte()
    {
        _pagini = new List<Pagina>();
    }
}

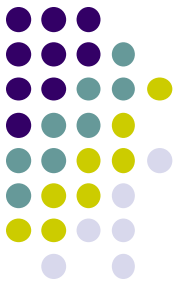
public class Pagina
{
}
```



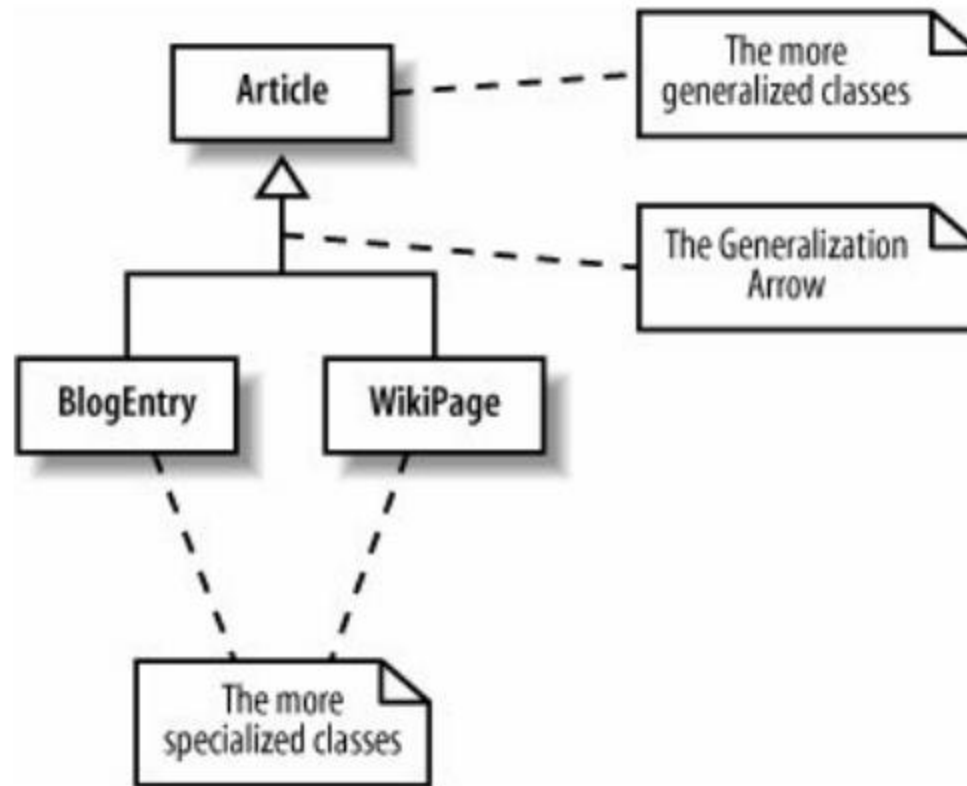


Implementarea

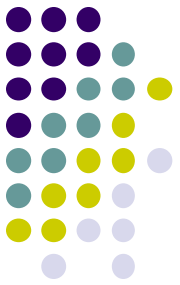
- Din punct de vedere al implementării, asocierea, agregarea și compunerea presupun introducerea unui atribut (câmp)
- Dacă nu sunt evidente sau foarte importante distincțiile privind agregarea sau compunerea, este mai simplu să se folosească numai relațiile de asociere 



Generalizarea (moștenirea)

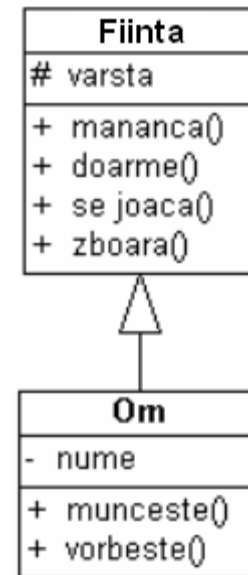
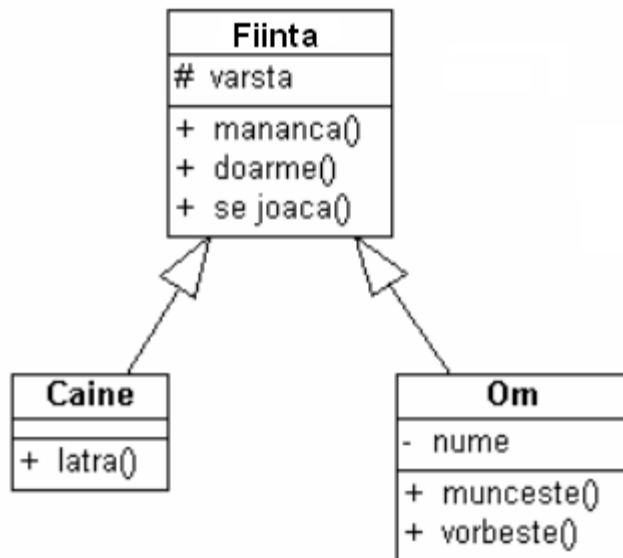


Este o relație de tip **ESTE-UN / ESTE-O**

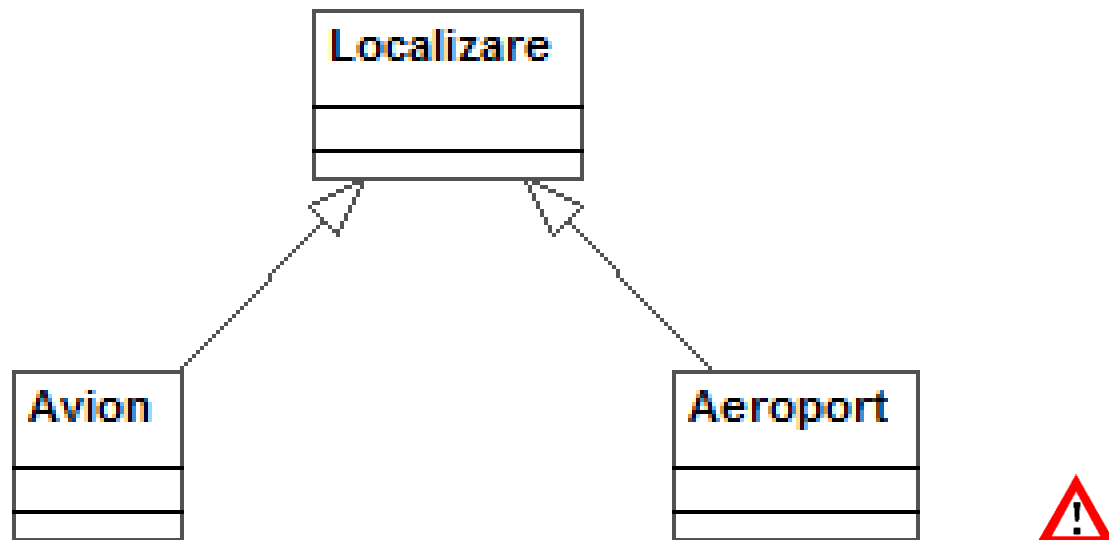
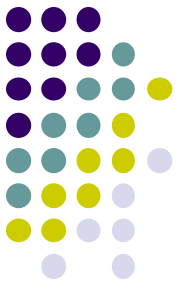


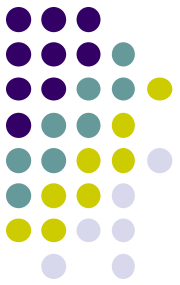
Regula 100%

- **Toate** definițiile clasei de bază trebuie să se aplice **tuturor** claselor derivate



Corectitudinea generalizărilor

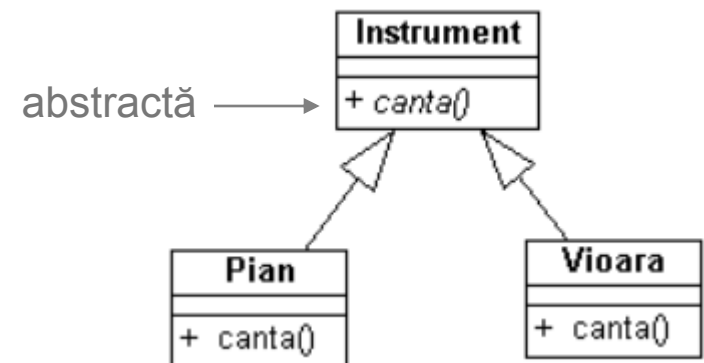
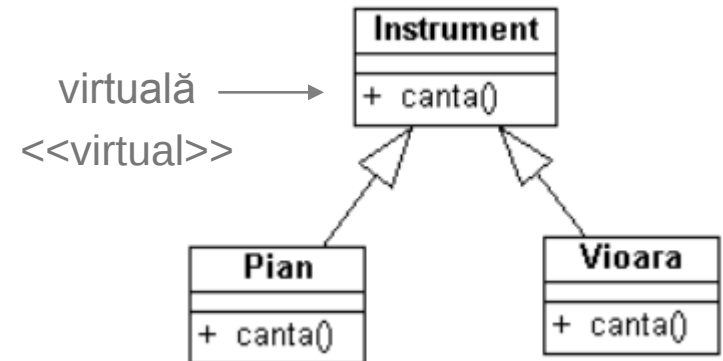
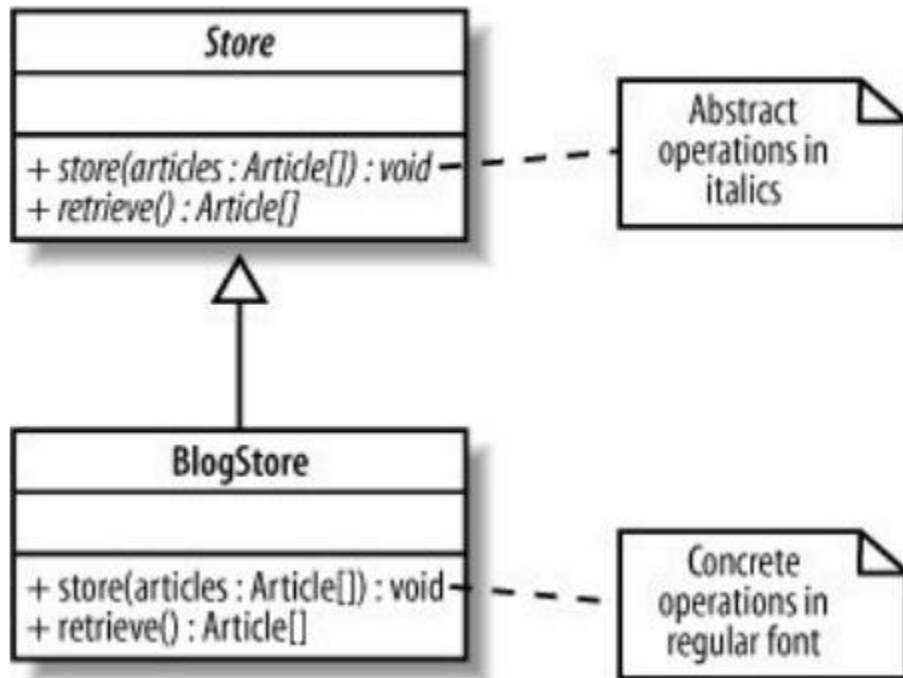
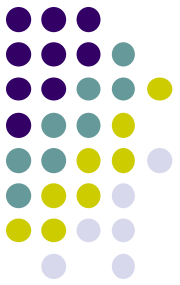




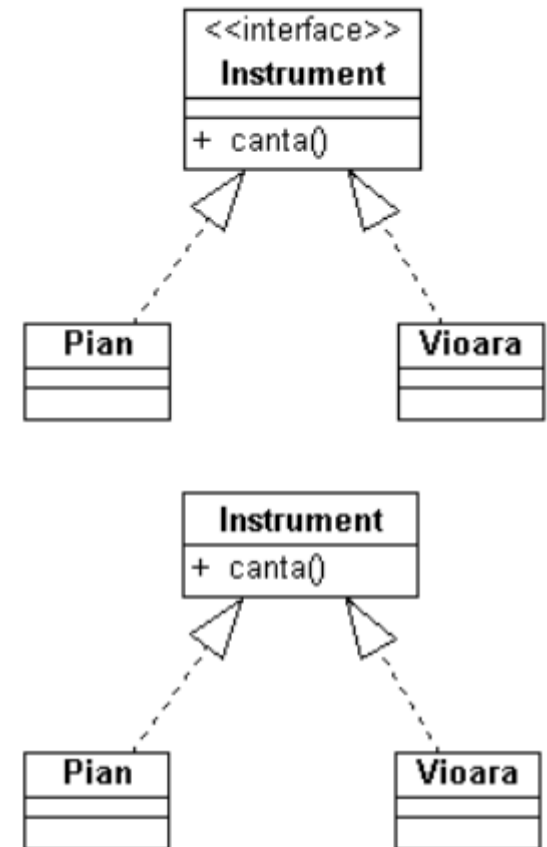
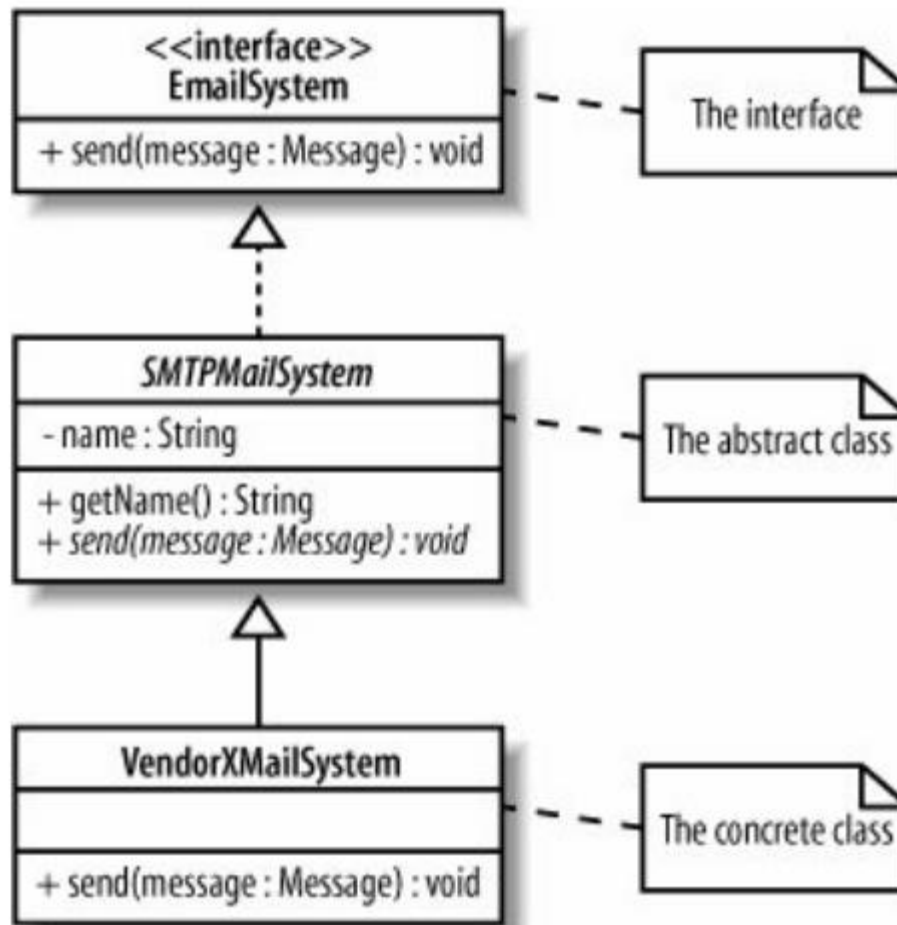
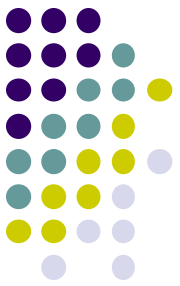
Recomandare

- Compunerea ar trebui preferată moștenirii
 - Moștenirea este cea mai puternică formă de cuplare
 - În general, compunerea este mai ușor de gestionat

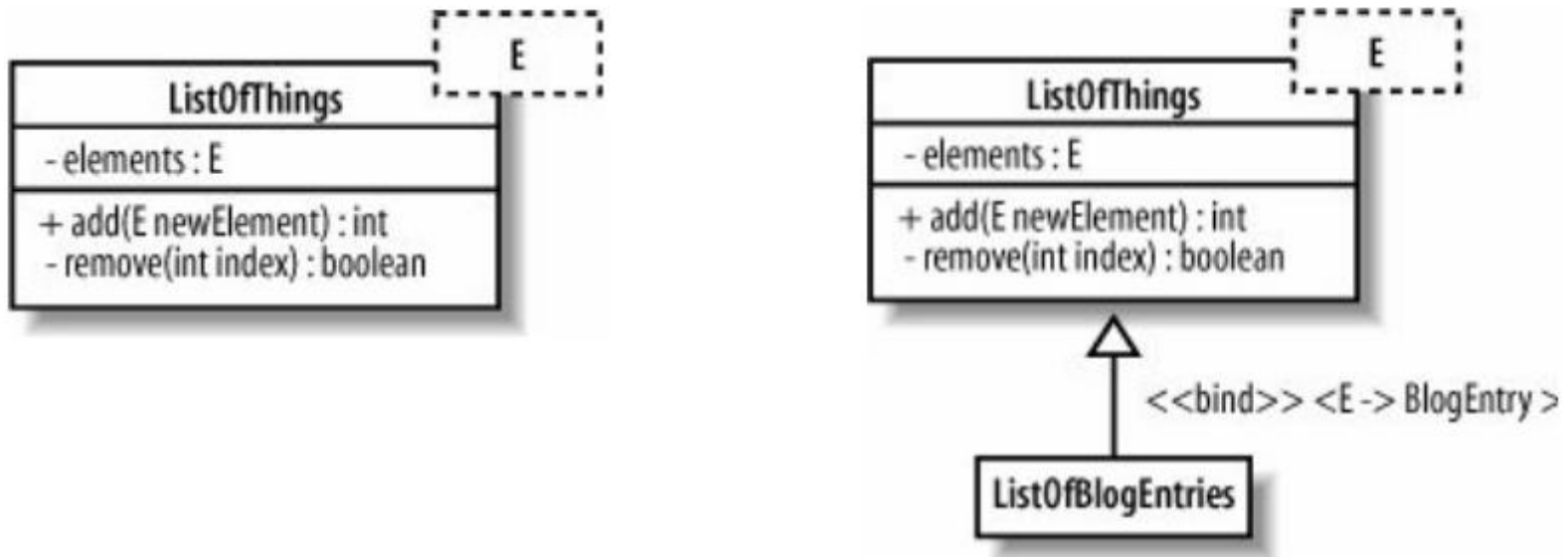
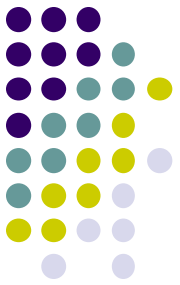
Clase și operații abstracte



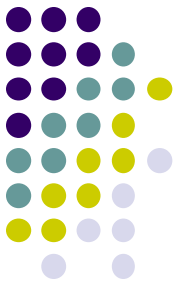
Interfețe



Template-uri

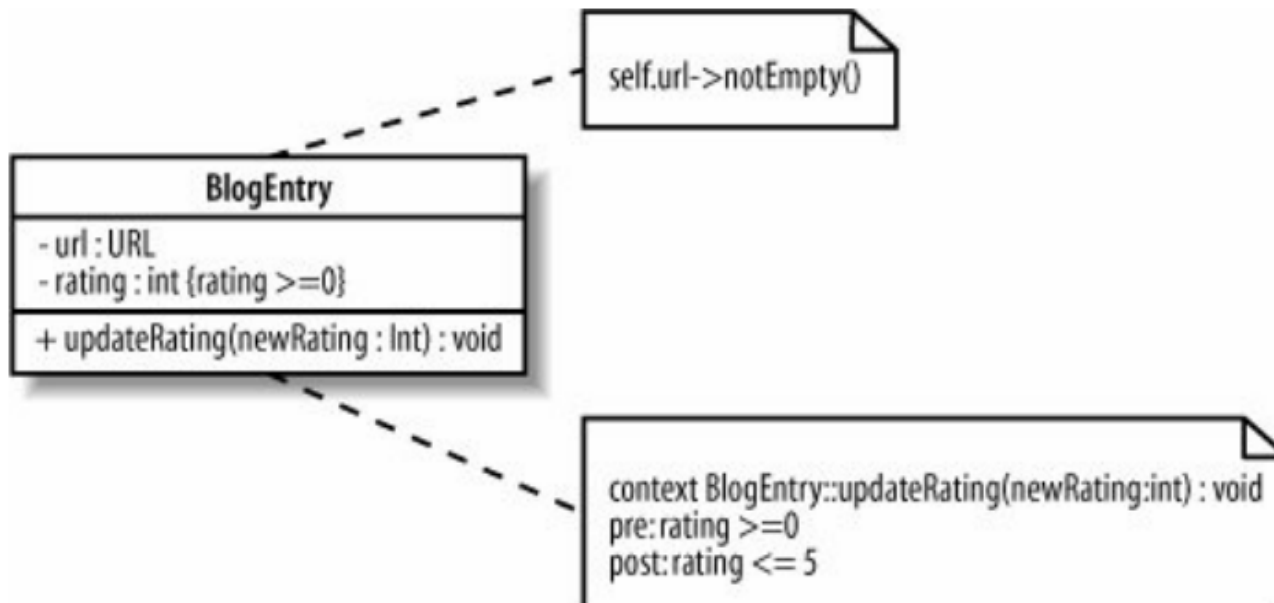


De exemplu: `List<int>` – tipul este specificat în implementare



Constrângeri (în OCL)

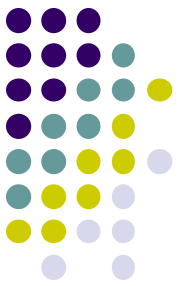
- Tipuri de constrângeri:
 - Invariante
 - Pre-condiții
 - Post-condiții



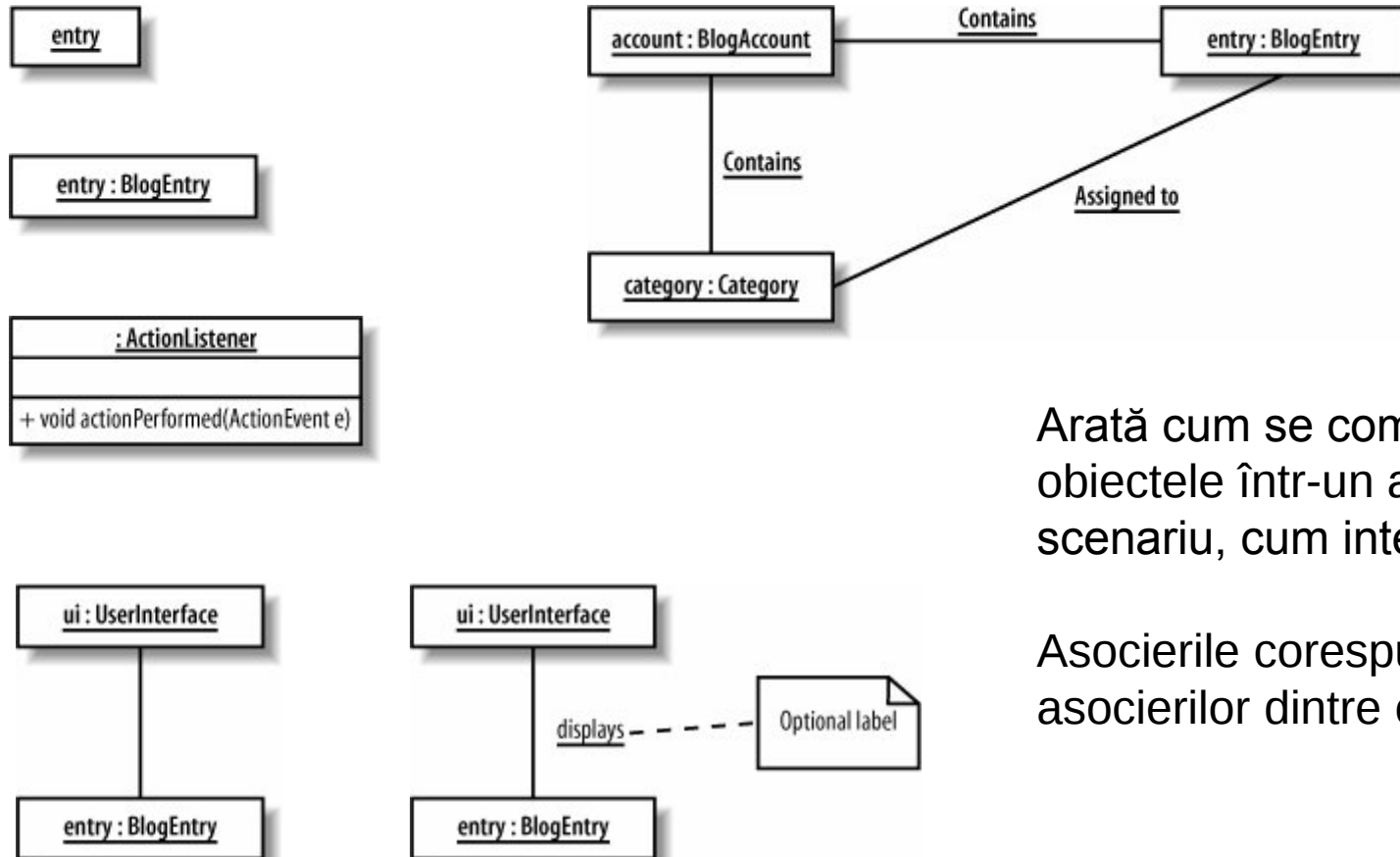


Recomandări

- Nu introduceți prea multe informații în diagramă
- Ignorați attributele și operațiile necritice
- Arătați într-o diagramă numai clasele relevante pentru un caz de utilizare
- Nu includeți clasele sistem (*string*, *Dictionary* etc.)
- Nu includeți prea devreme informații despre implementare (navigabilitate, vizibilitate)

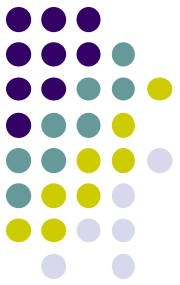


3. Diagrama de obiecte

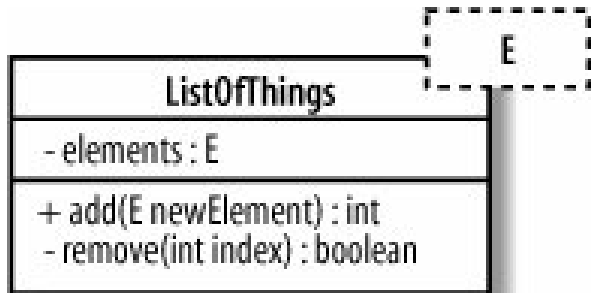


Arată cum se comportă
obiectele într-un anumit
scenariu, cum interacționează

Asocierile corespund
asocierilor dintre clase



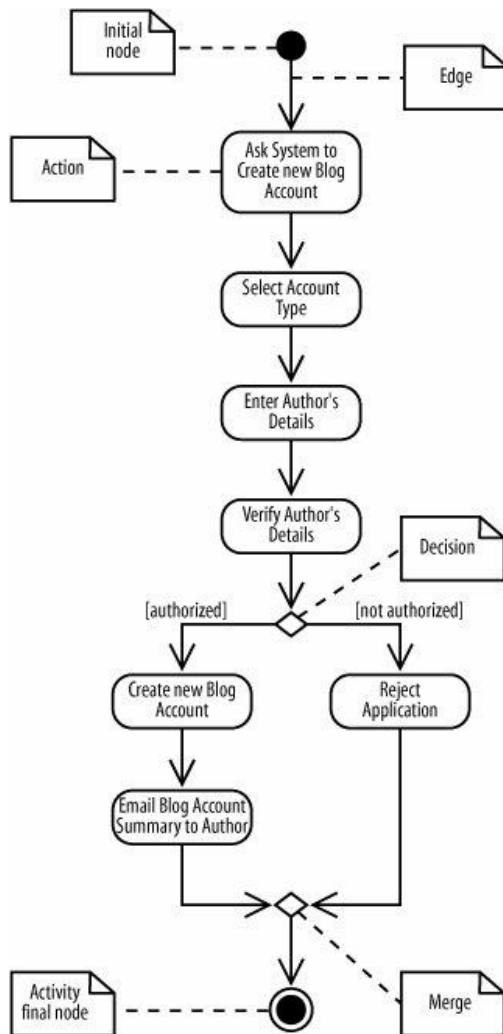
Template-uri



`listOfBlogEntries : ListOfThings <E-> BlogEntry`

De exemplu: `List<ClasaDeBaza>` – tipul derivat din `ClasaDeBaza` este specificat în momentul execuției

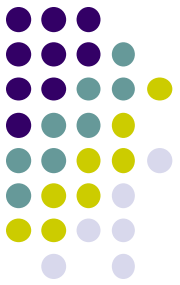
4. Diagrama de activități



Aceste diagrame descriu logica procedurală, procesele

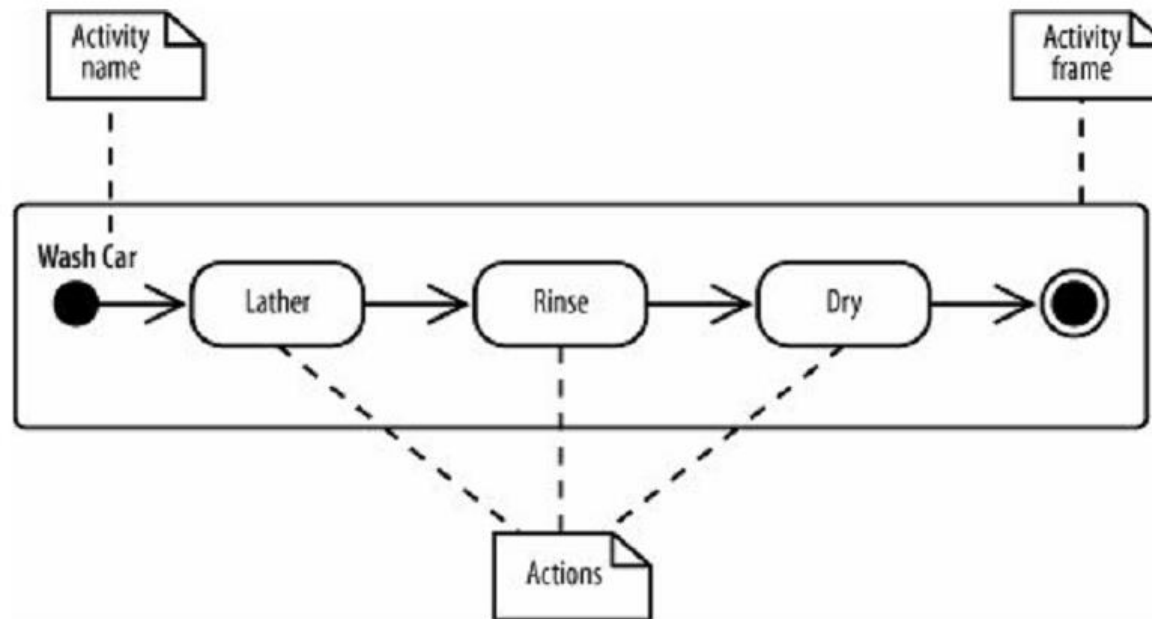
Sunt asemănătoare schemelor logice, dar suportă și paralelismul

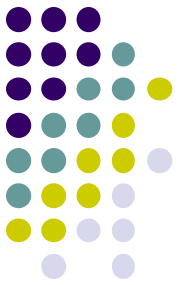
“merge” = îmbinare



Activități și acțiuni

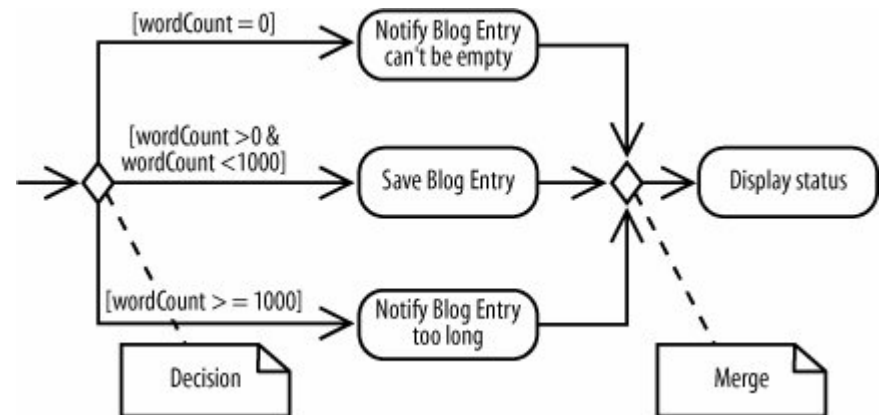
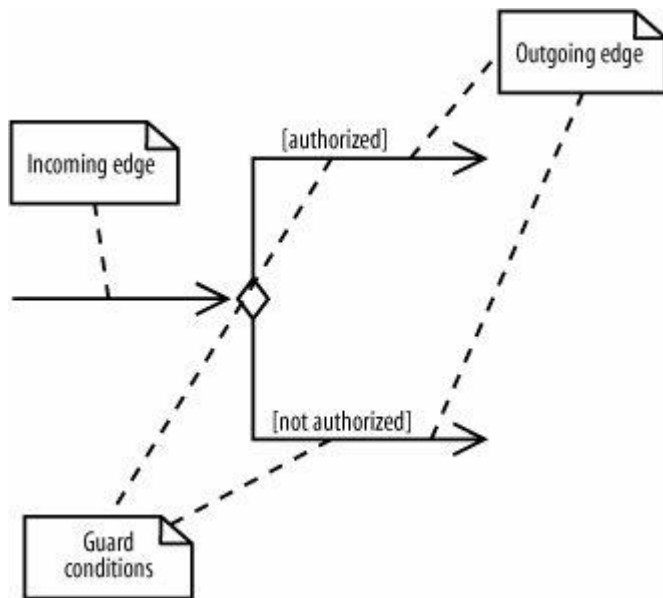
- Activitatea este procesul modelat
- O acțiune este un pas din activitate



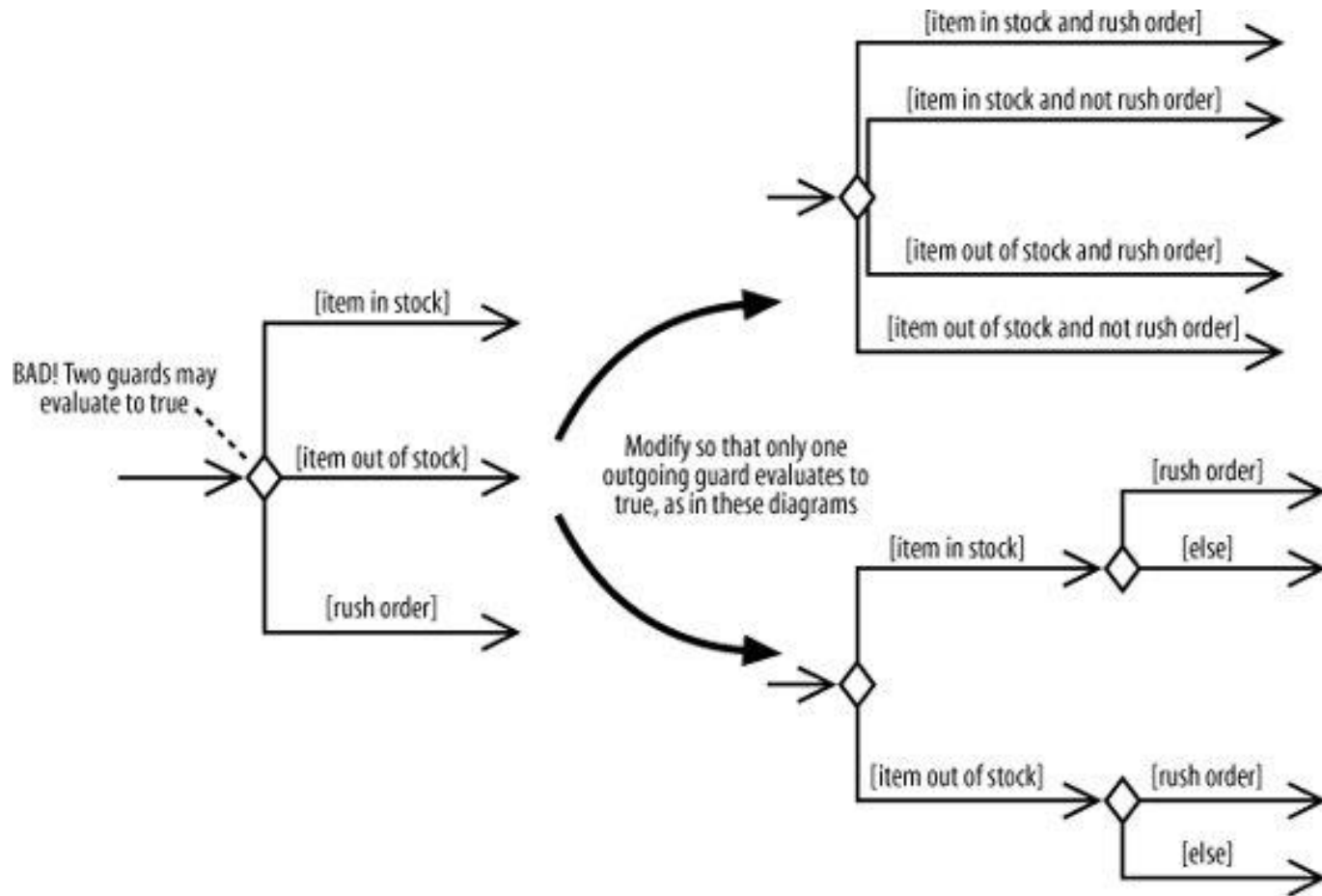
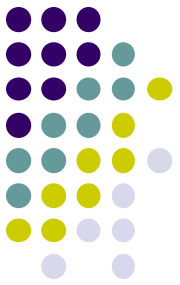


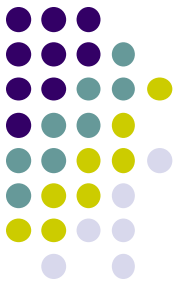
Decizii și Îmbinări

- Condițiile trebuie să fie complete și mutual exclusive
- Pasul următor trebuie să fie unic determinat

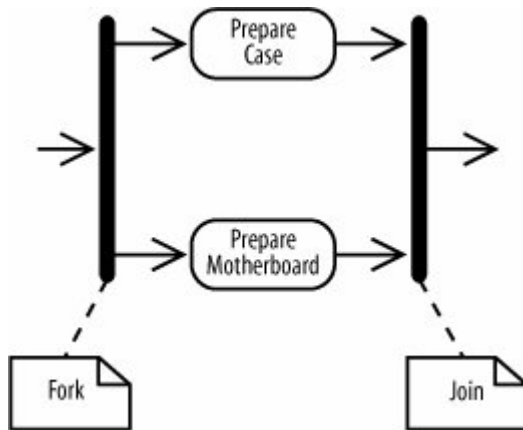


Teste incomplete

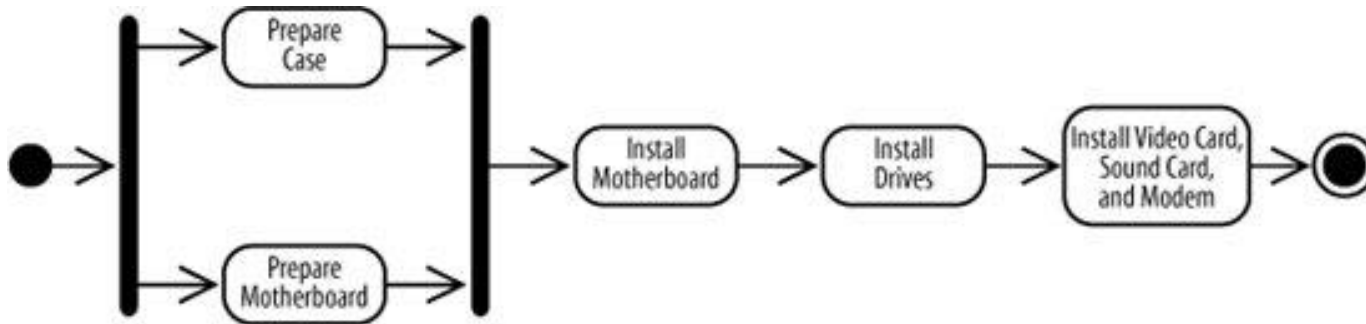




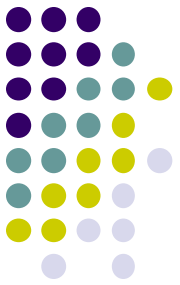
Procese paralele



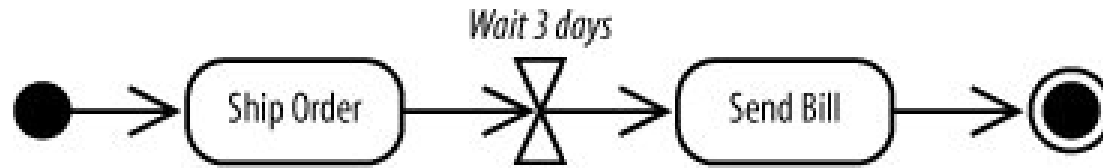
“fork” = ramificație
“join” = reunire



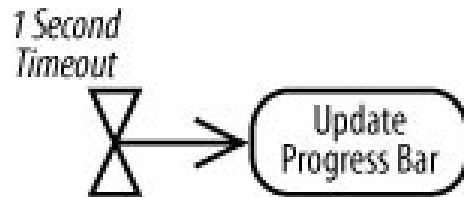
Se folosesc pentru procese sau fire de execuție multiple
La reunire, se așteaptă terminarea tuturor acțiunilor incidente



Evenimente de timp

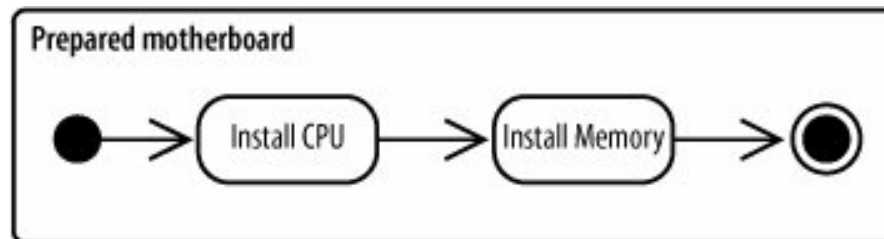
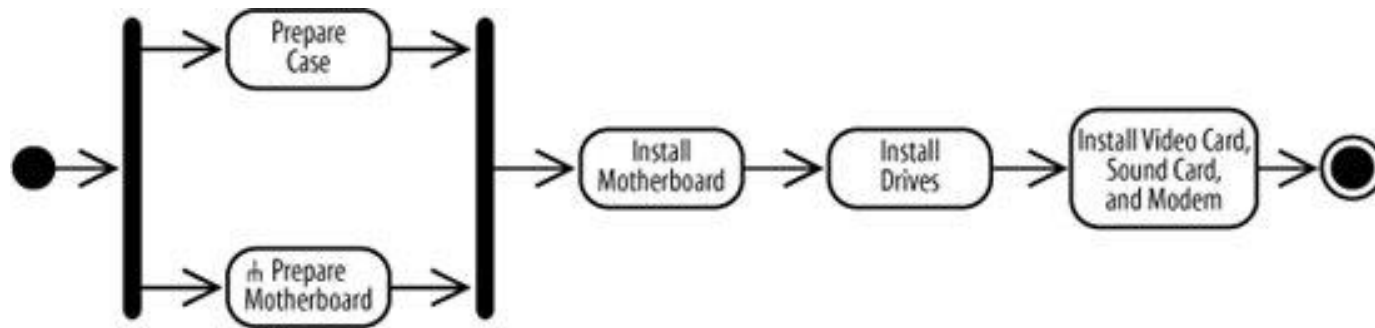
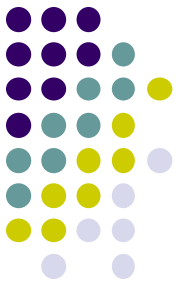


Perioadă de așteptare

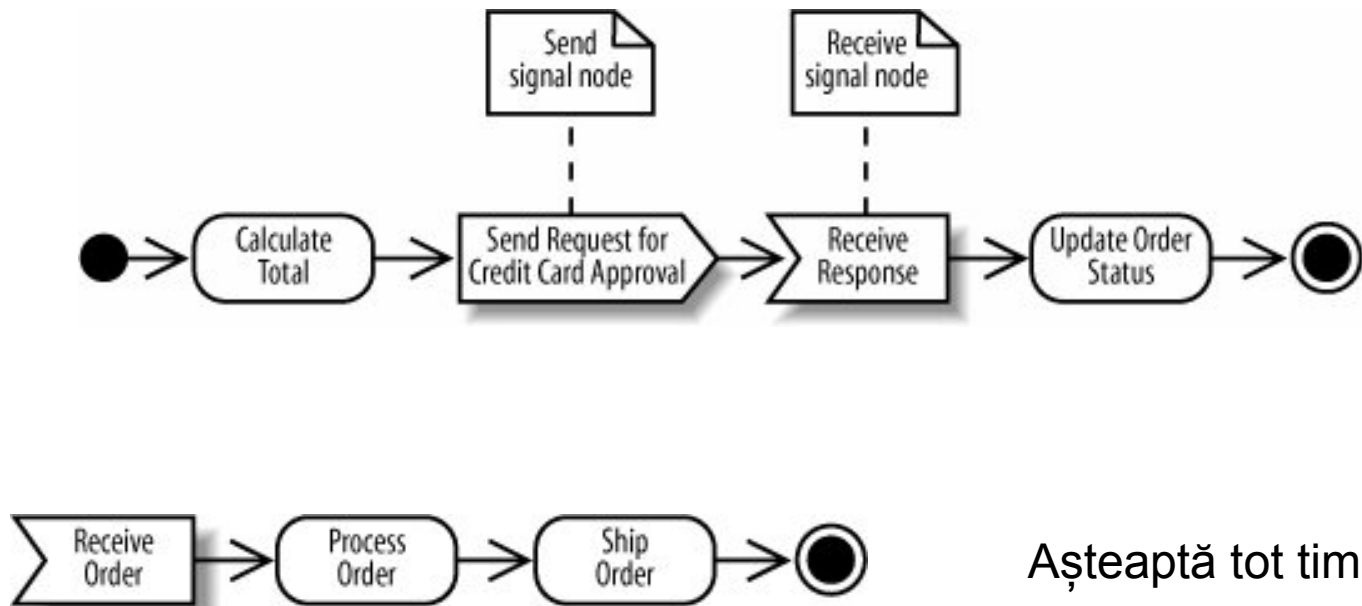
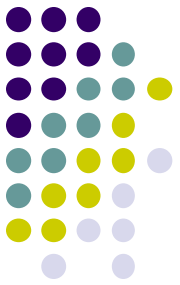


Eveniment de timp recurent

Apelarea altor activități

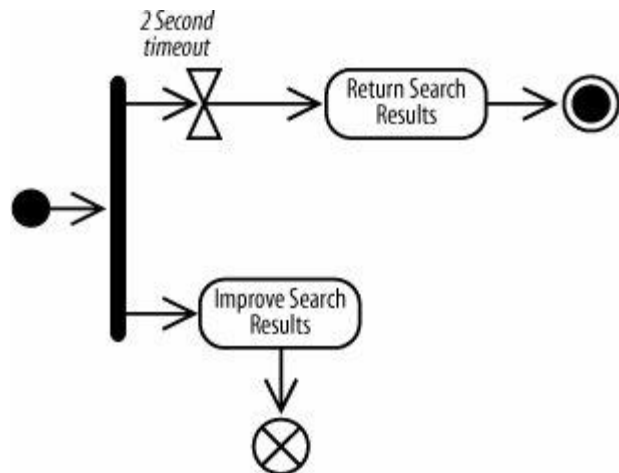
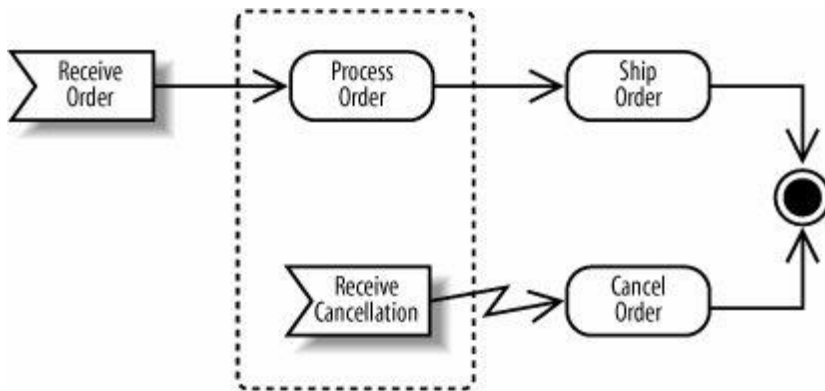
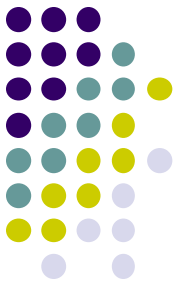


Semnale



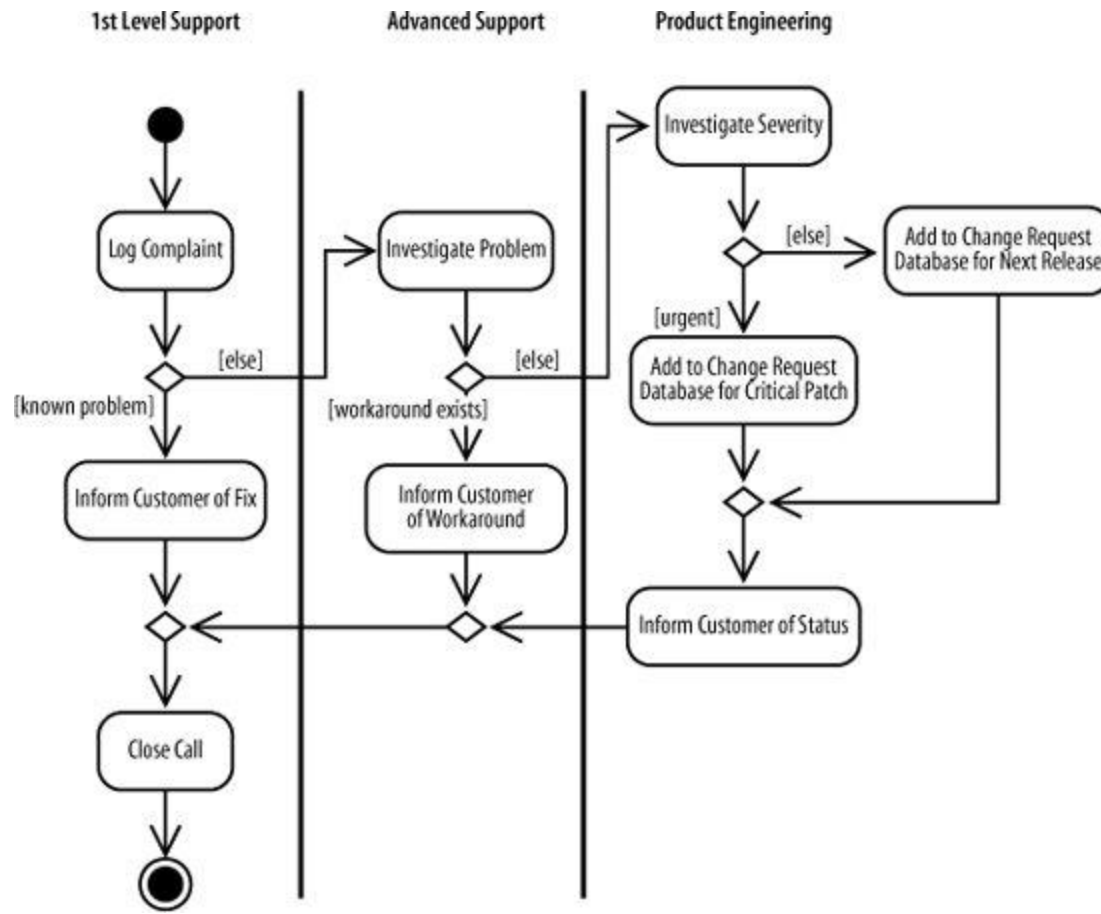
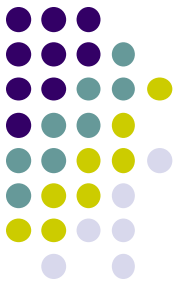
Așteaptă tot timpul

Întreruperi și terminări de flux

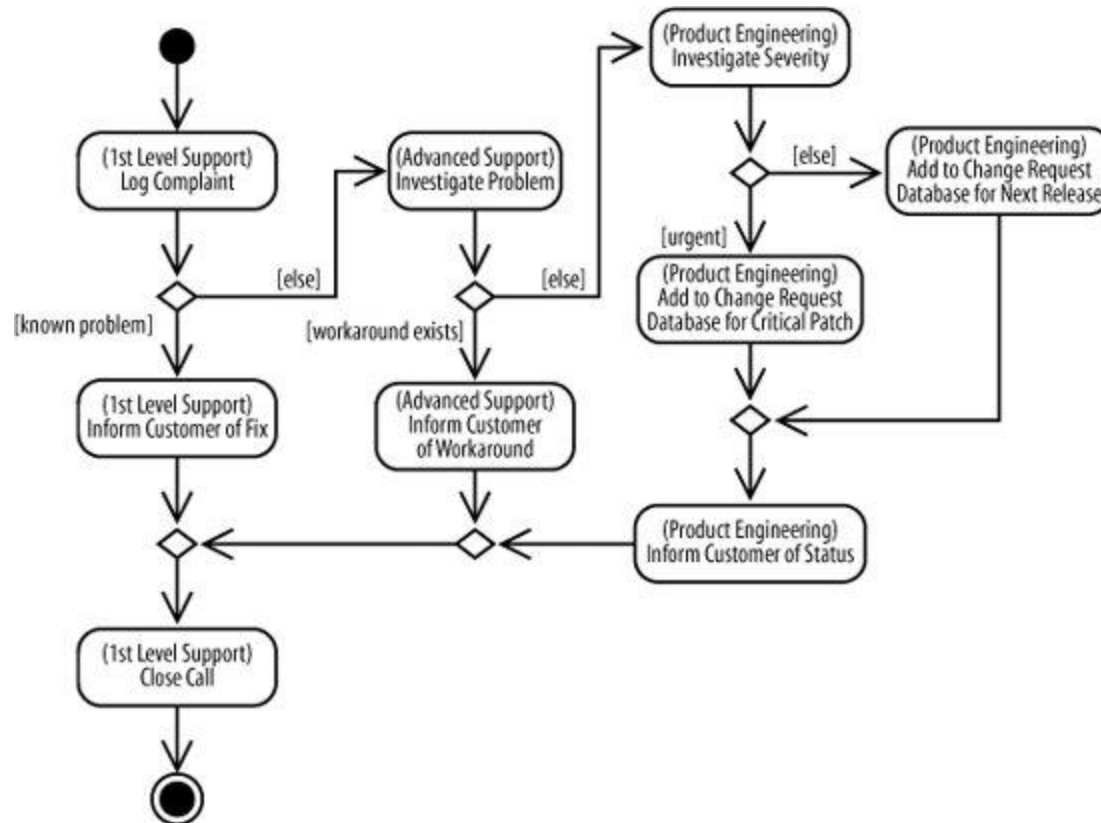
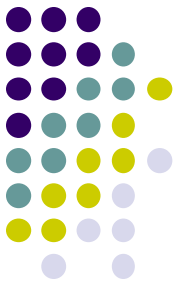


Un flux se poate termina fără a termina întreaga activitate
Dacă se mai poate îmbunătăți soluția în 2 secunde, este foarte bine, dacă nu, se returnează rezultatul existent
După 2 secunde, se returnează orice rezultat disponibil, îmbunătățit sau nu

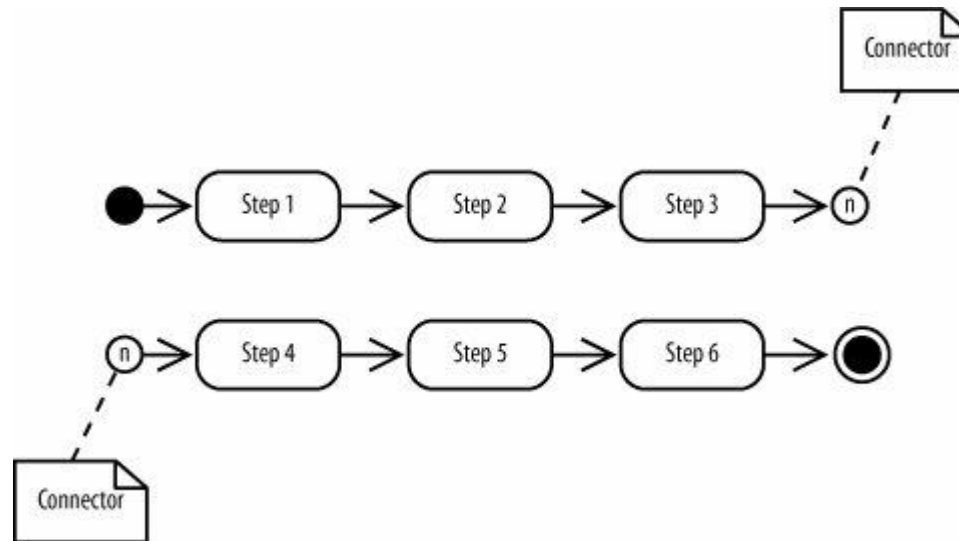
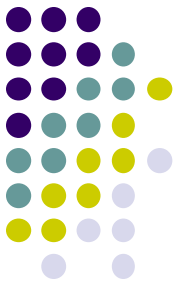
Partiții (culoare)



Adnotări

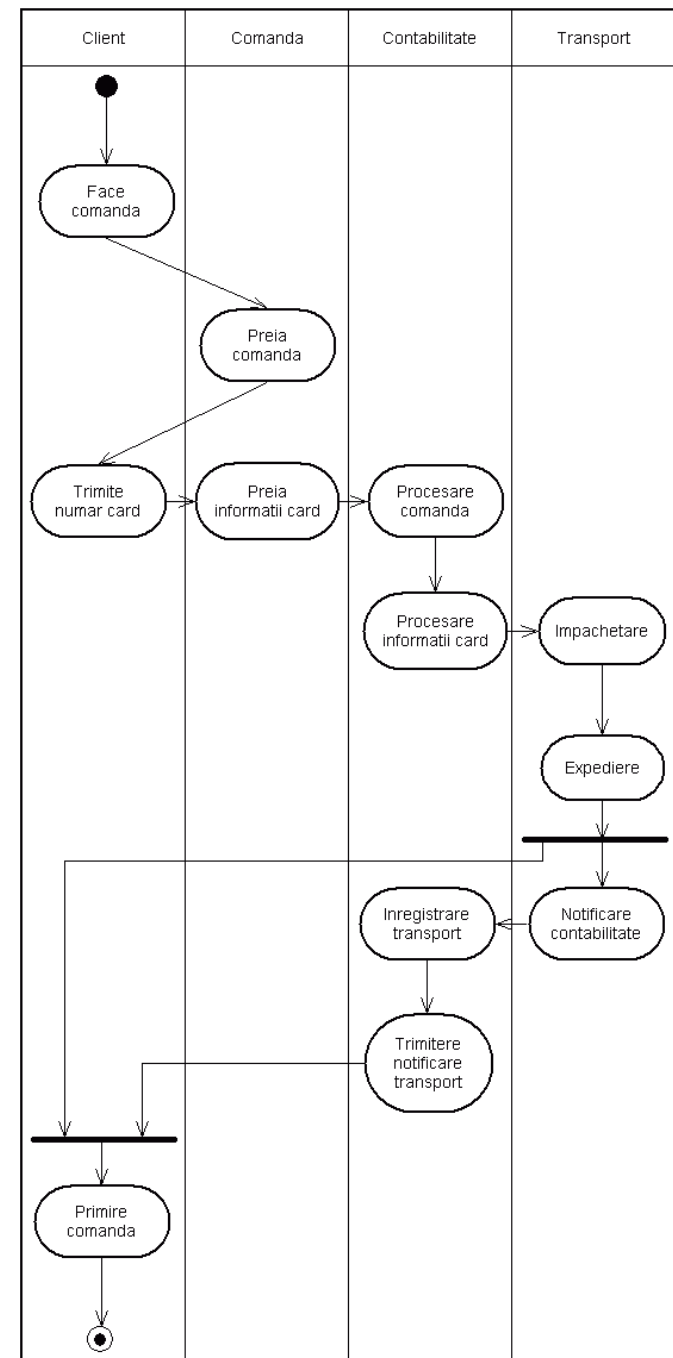
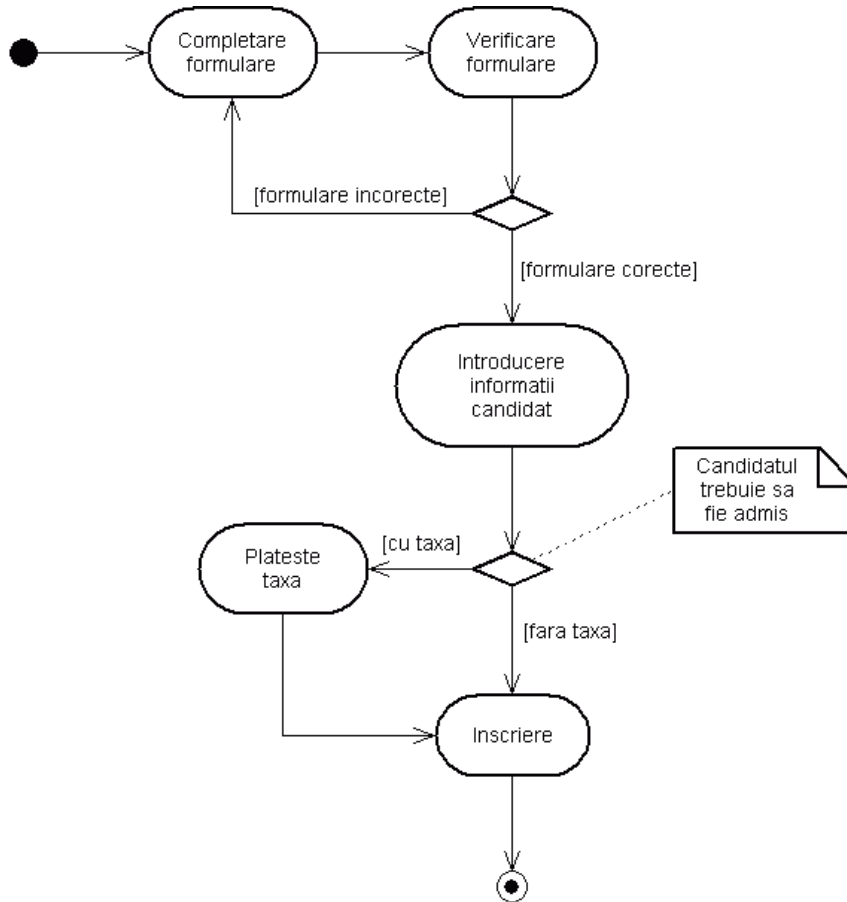


Conectori



Un conector este reprezentat de obicei de o singură literă

Alte exemple

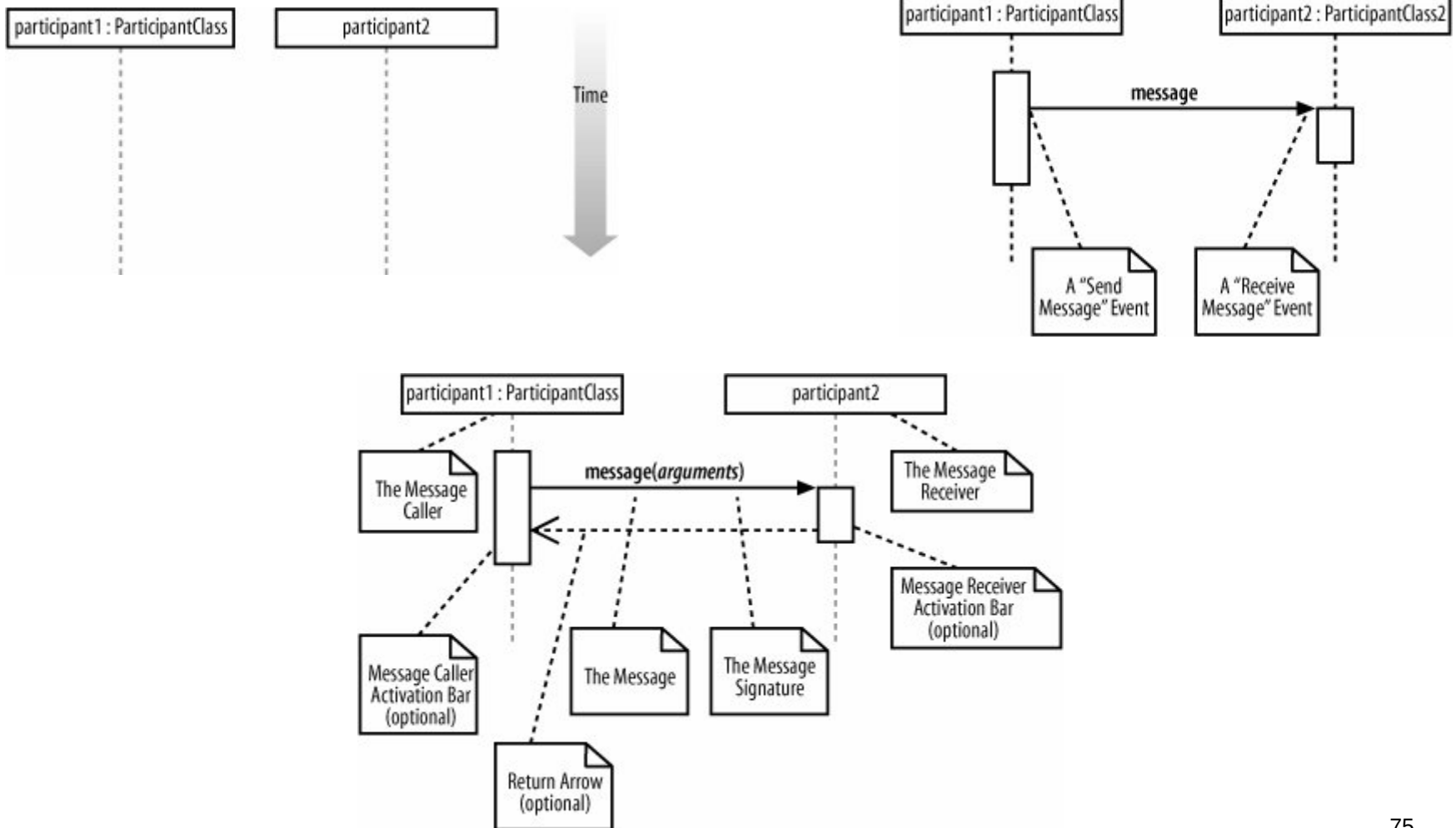
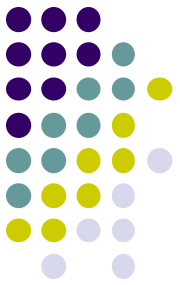




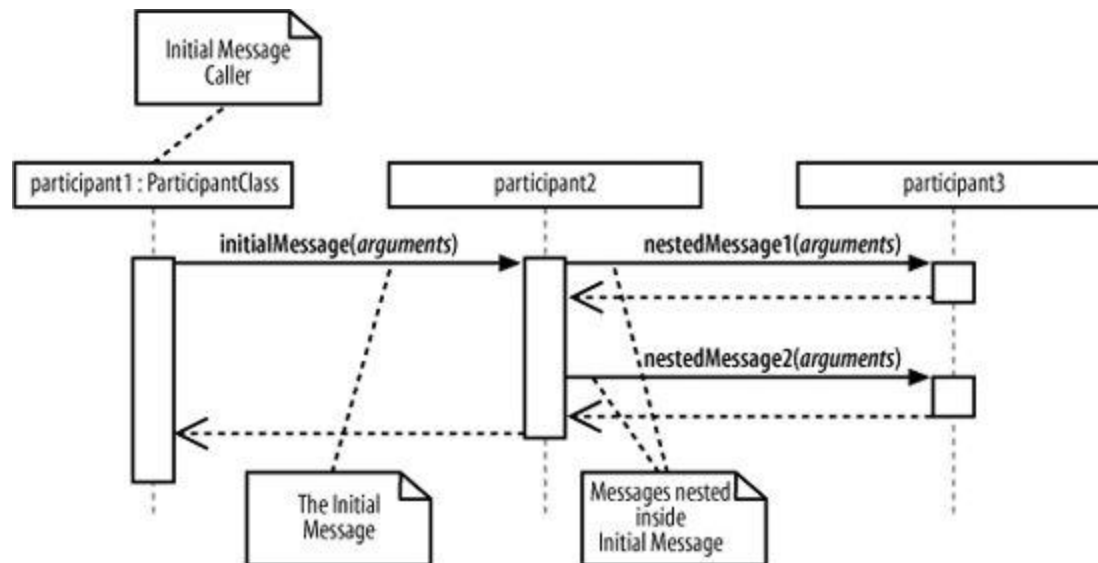
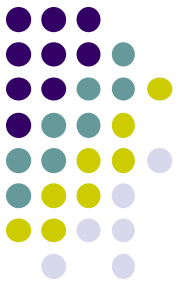
5. Diagrama de secvențe

- Arată modul cum lucrează sistemul, ceea ce poate fi mai greu de înțeles doar din descrierea statică a structurii
- O diagramă corespunde unui singur scenariu
- Include în principal obiecte și mesaje
 - Un mesaj este în general un apel de metodă
- Indică ordinea evenimentelor
 - Timpul reprezintă aici ordinea, nu durata
 - Pentru durată, se folosește diagrama de cronometrare

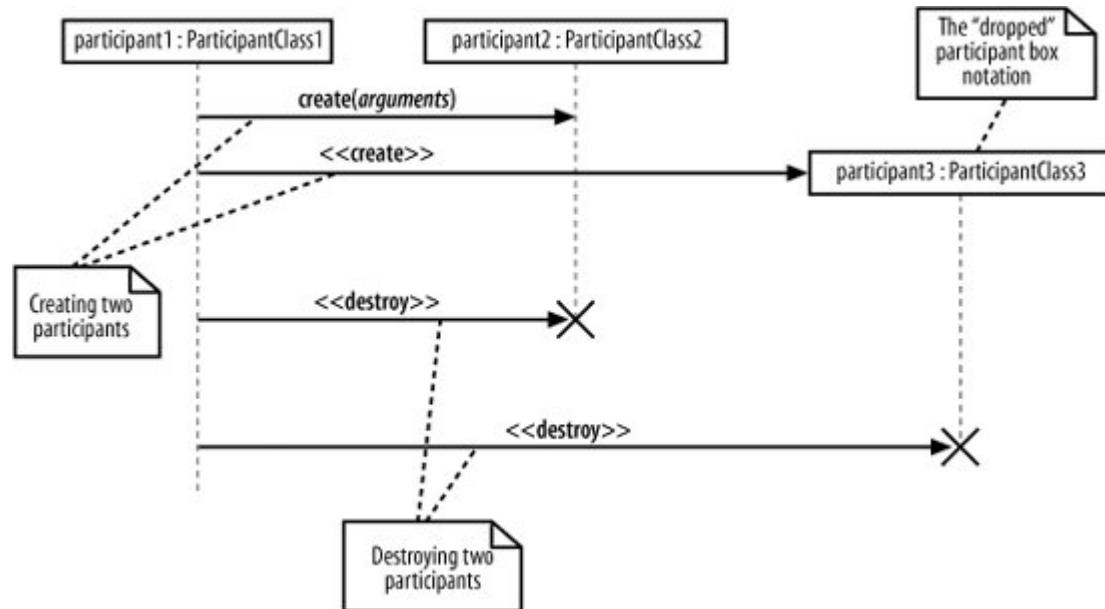
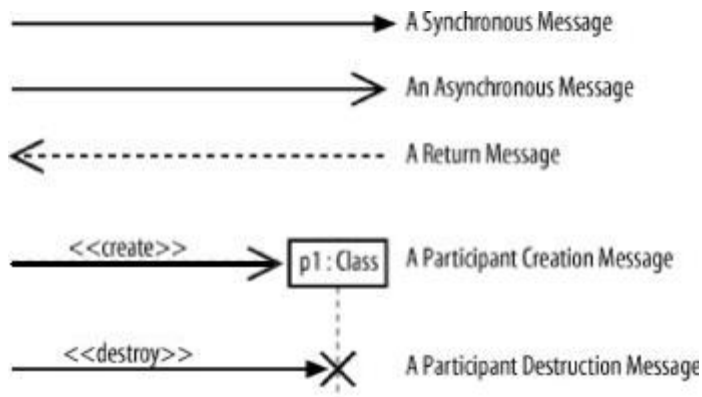
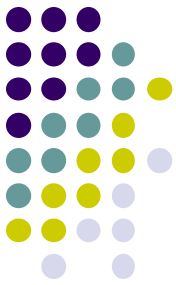
Participanți



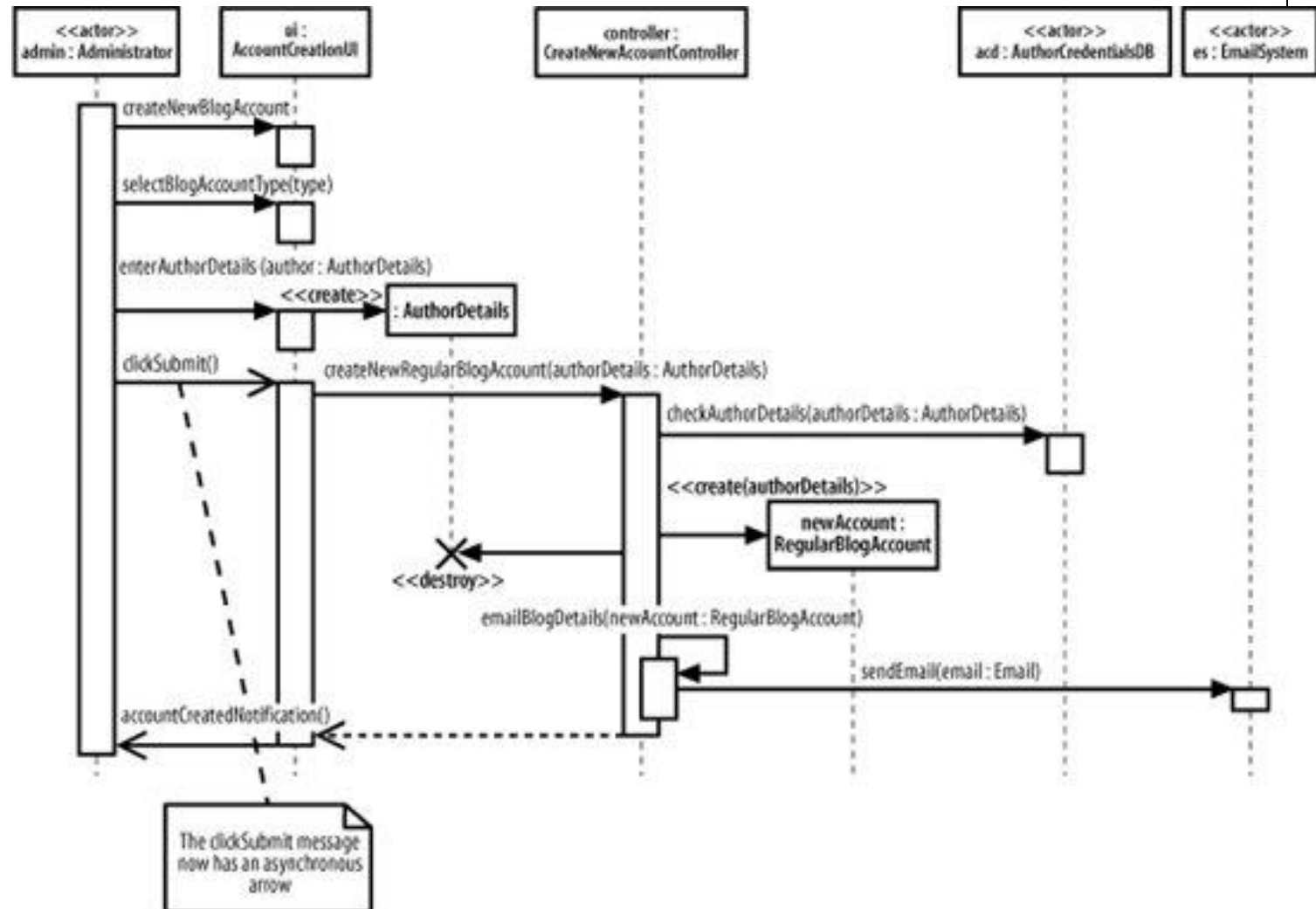
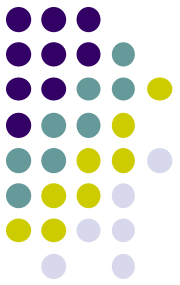
Mesaje imbricate

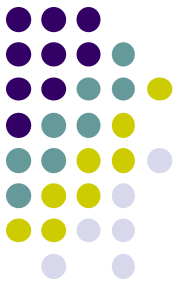


Tipuri de mesaje



Diagramă complexă

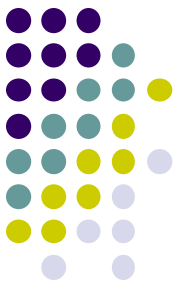




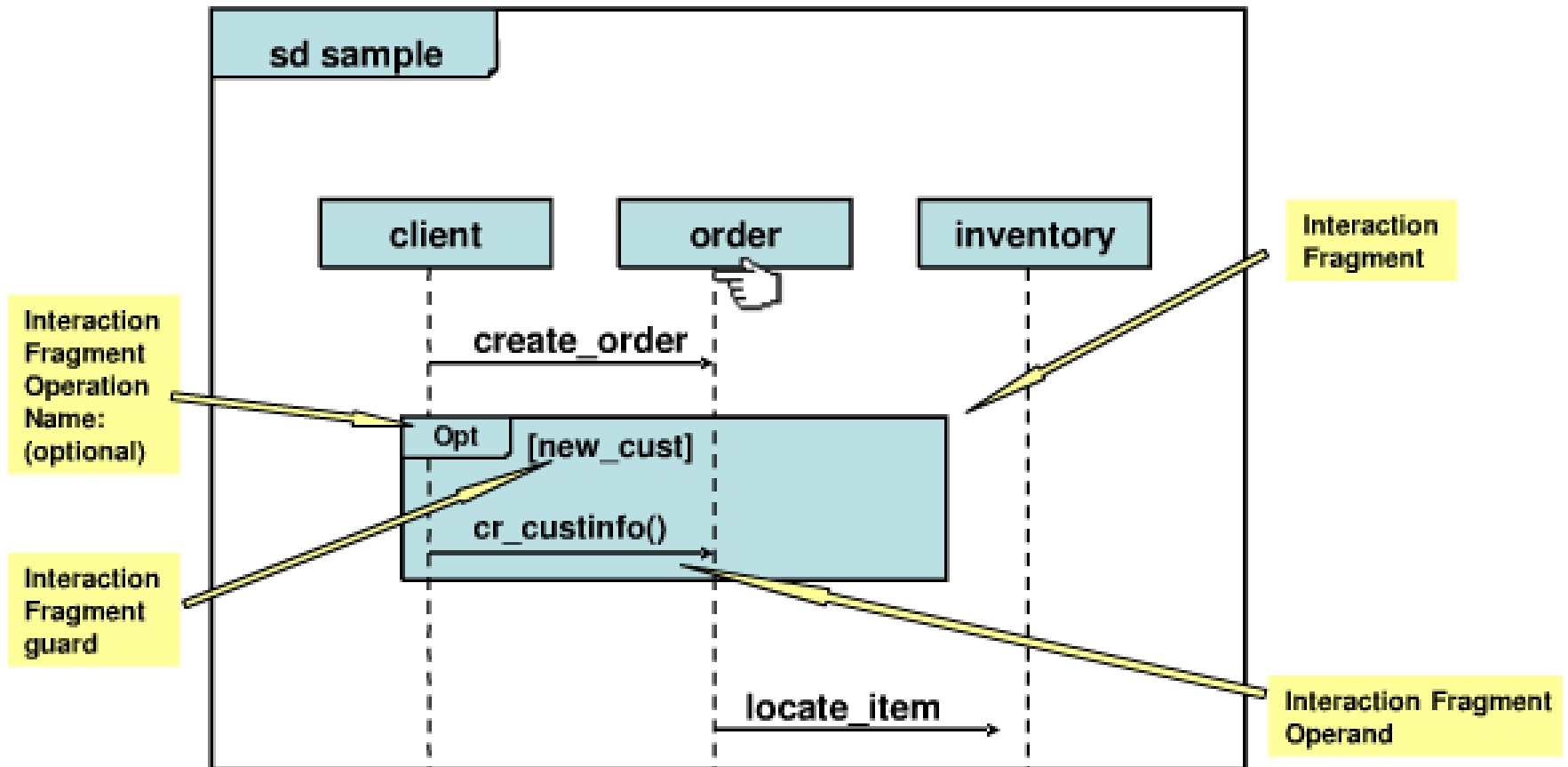
Fragmente

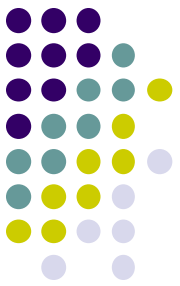
- Controlul secvențial natural poate fi extins cu ajutorul **fragmentelor de interacțiune**, introduse în UML 2.0
- Fragmentele sunt asemănătoare structurilor de control dintr-un limbaj de programare

<i>Optional Fragment</i>	("if-then")
<i>Alternative fragment</i>	("if-then-else-if - - -" or "case")
<i>Break Fragment</i>	("break")
<i>Loop Fragment</i>	(iterations or "loop")

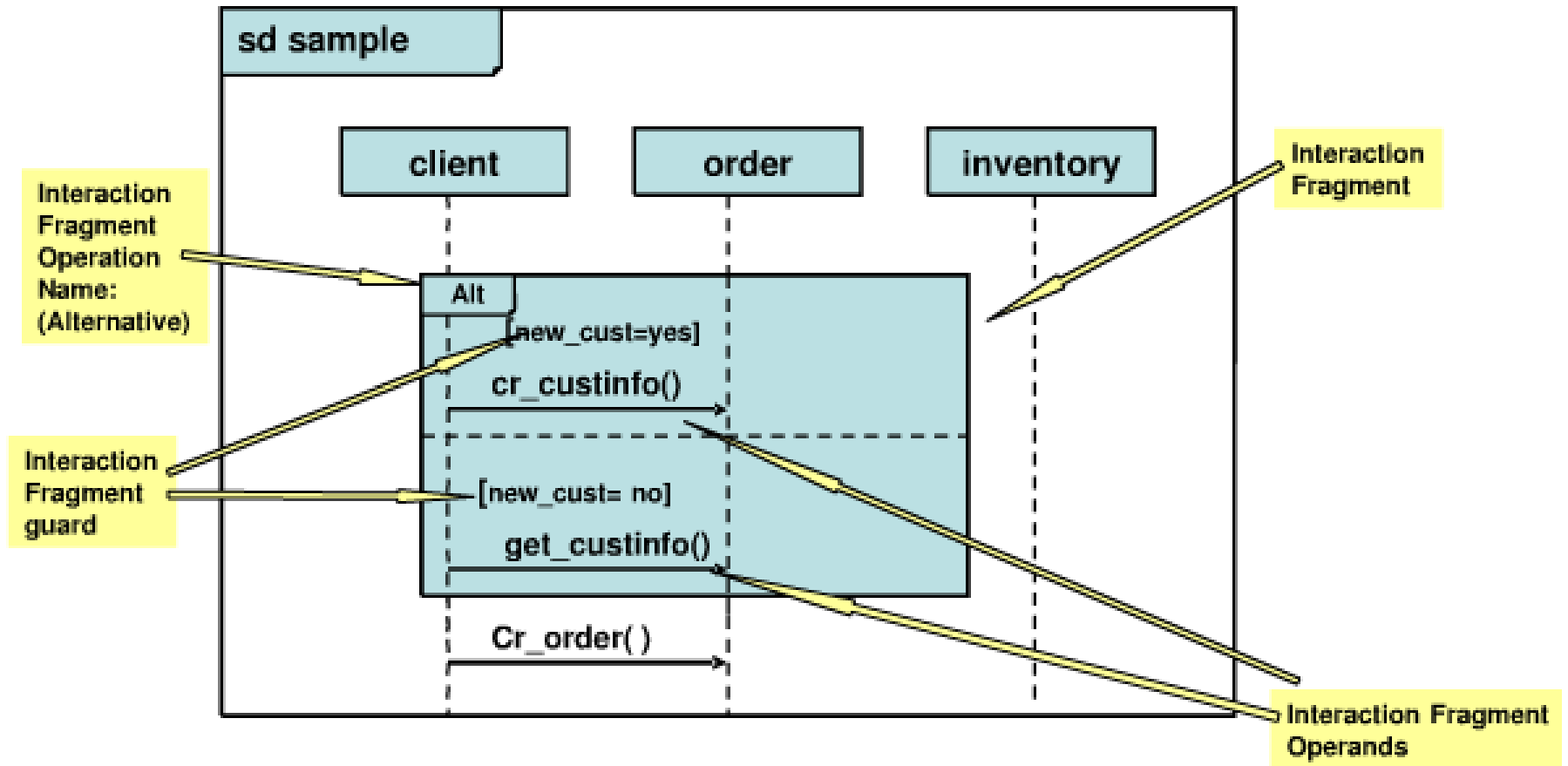


Fragmente opționale

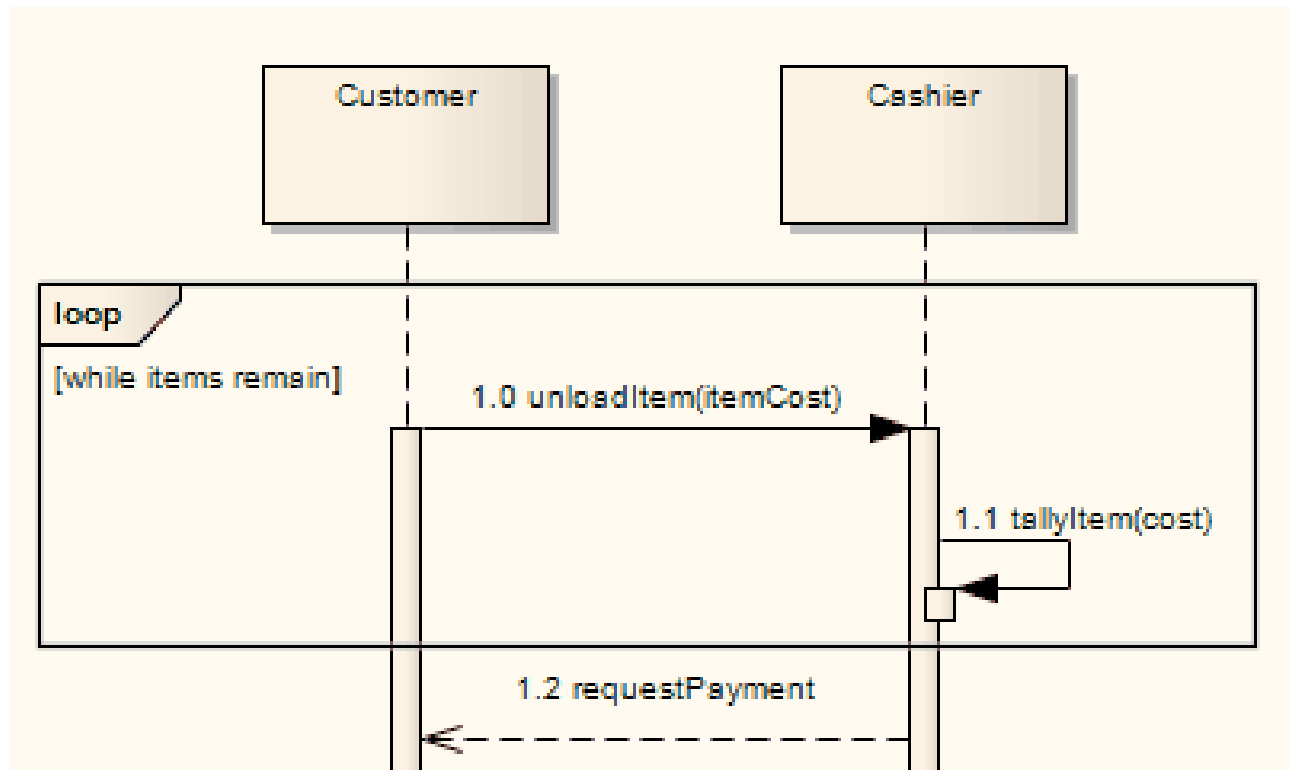
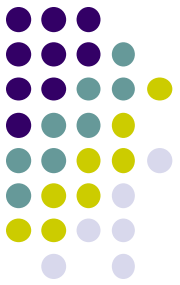




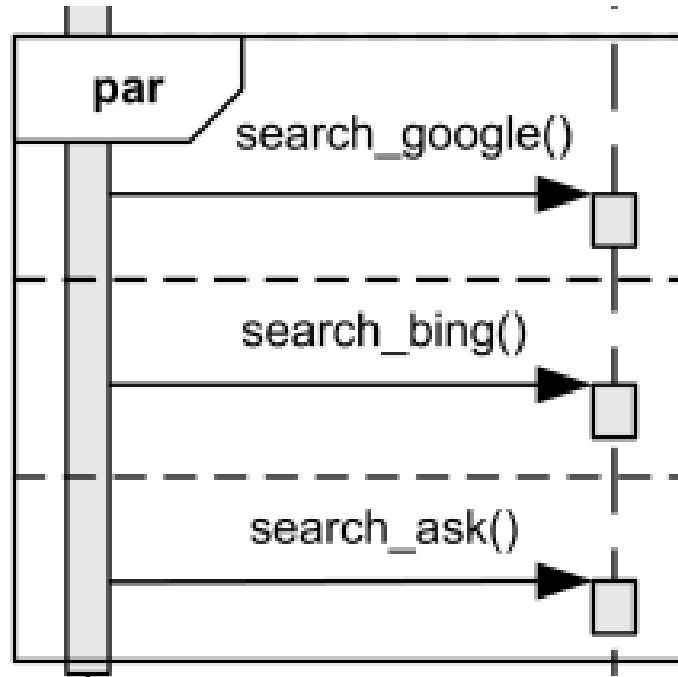
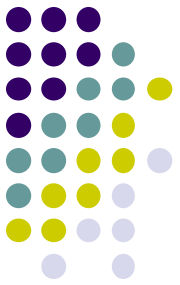
Fragmente alternative



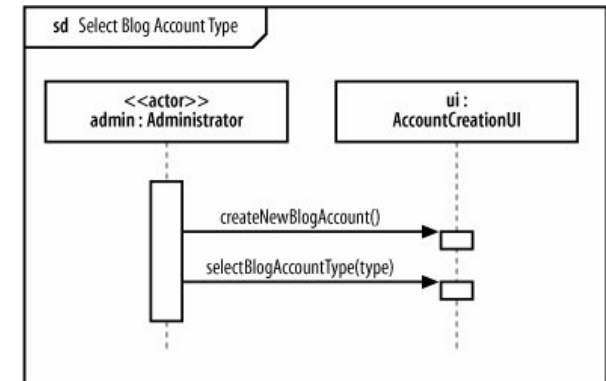
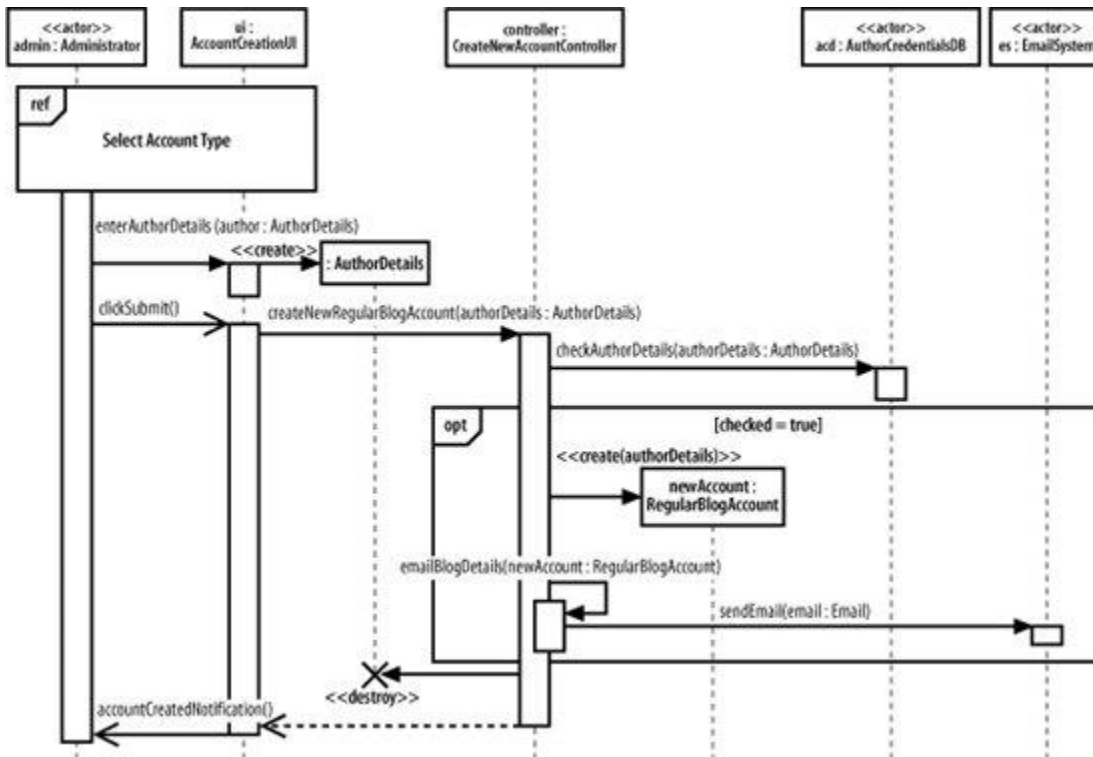
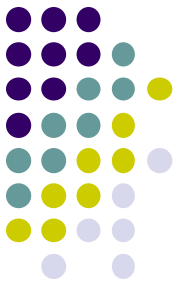
Bucle

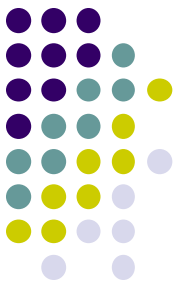


Paralelism

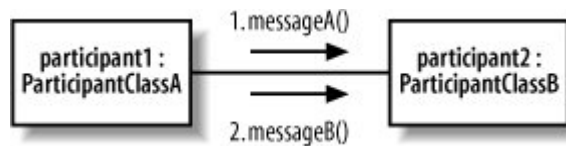


Referințe

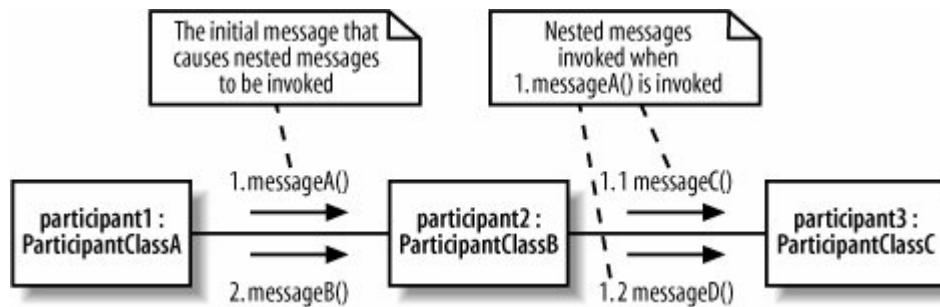




6. Diagrame de comunicare

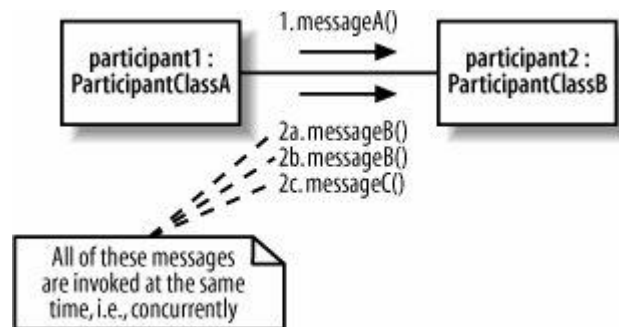


Similare diagramelor de secvențe, dar se concentrează pe legăturile dintre participanți



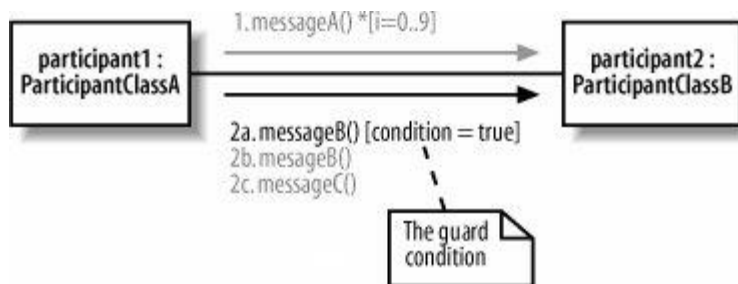
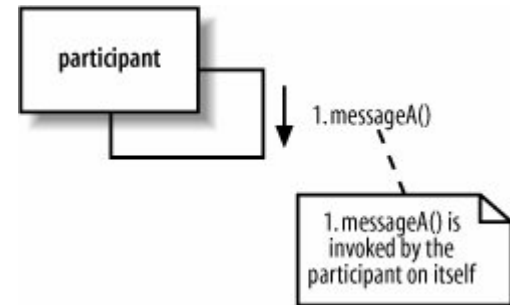
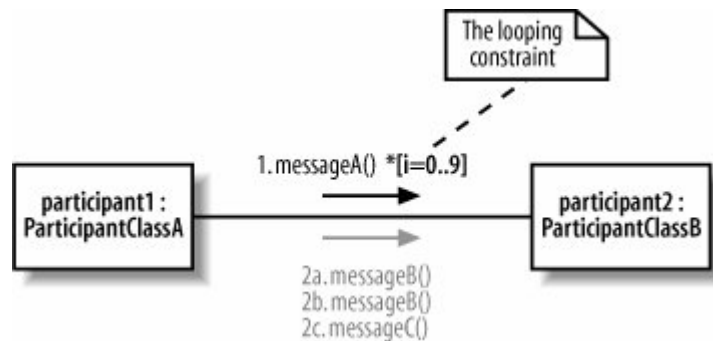
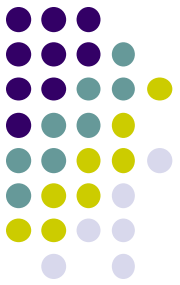
Diagramele de secvențe și cele de comunicare pot fi transformate automat unele în altele

Mesaje imbricate (1 → 1.1, 1.2)

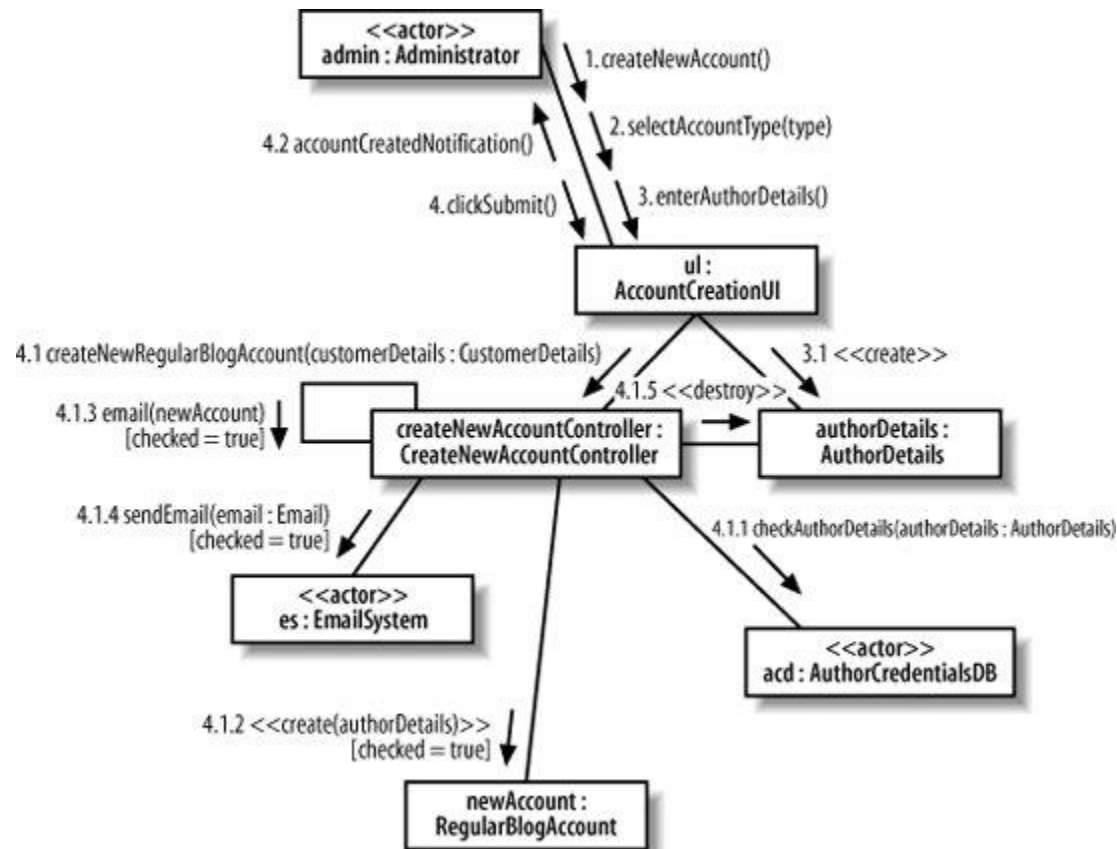
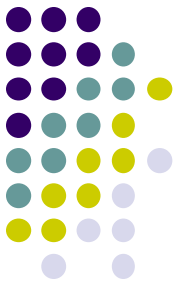


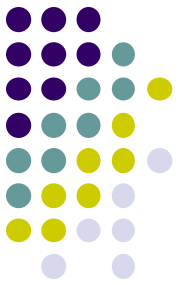
Mesaje concurente (2a, 2b, 2c)

Alte tipuri de mesaje



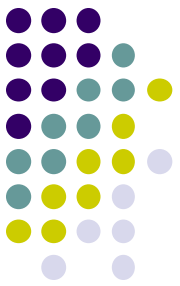
Diagramă complexă



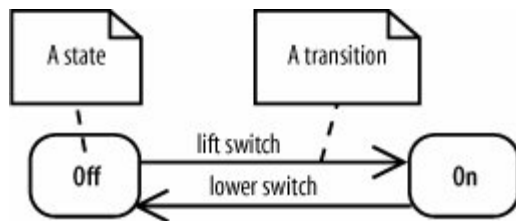


7. Diagrama mașinilor de stare

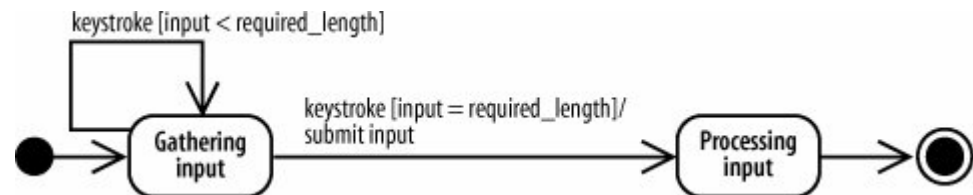
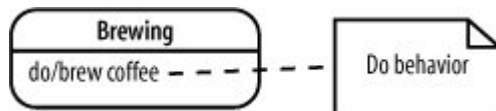
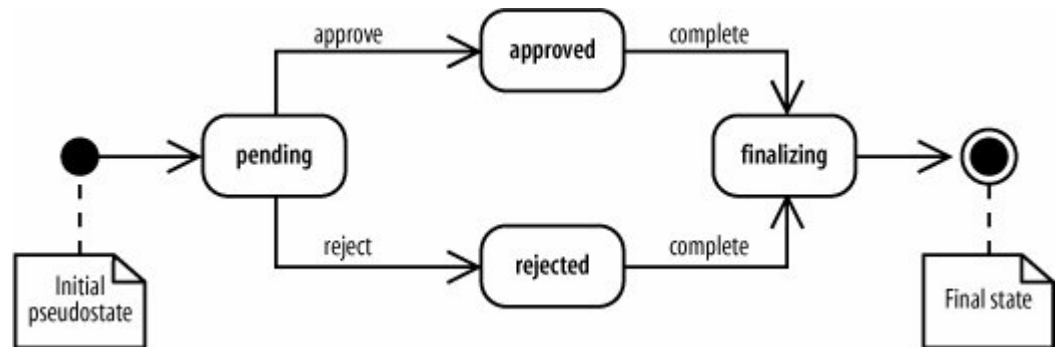
- Obiectele pot reacționa diferit în funcție de stare
- Diagramele mașinilor de stare se realizează pentru un singur obiect
 - Pot descrie comportamentul unui obiect de-a lungul mai multor cazuri de utilizare
 - Nu sunt potrivite pentru a descrie colaborarea mai multor obiecte
- Sunt folosite intens în anumite tipuri de aplicații software și hardware, precum:
 - Sisteme critice de timp real
 - Bancomate
 - Jocuri (de exemplu “first person shooter”)



Stări, tranziții, declanșatoare, condiții

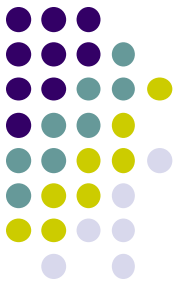


lift/lower switch = declanșatoare (triggers)

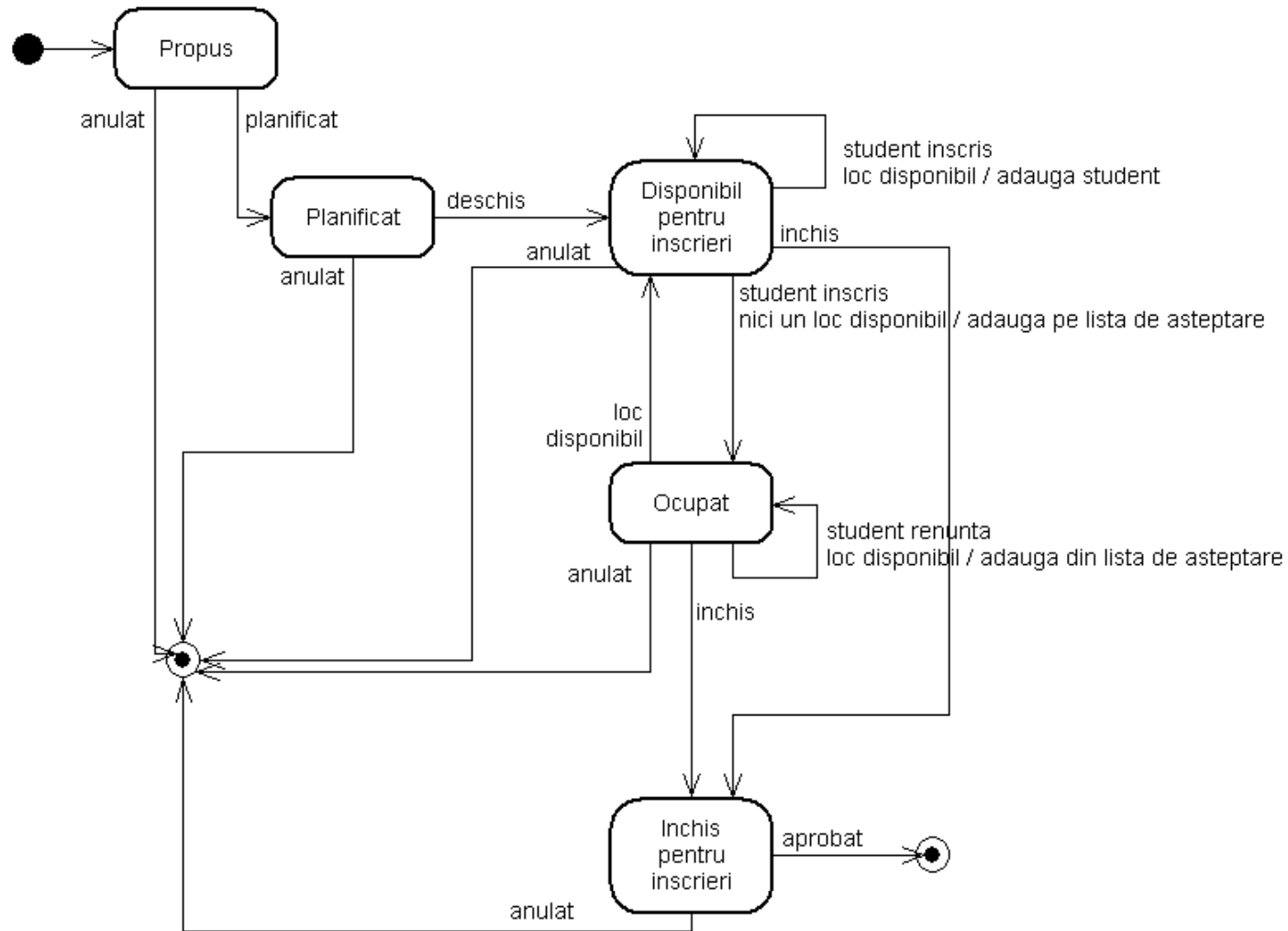


Stări active – ce face (de exemplu prepară cafeaua)

Stări pasive – cum este (de exemplu becul e stins sau aprins)



Diagramă complexă

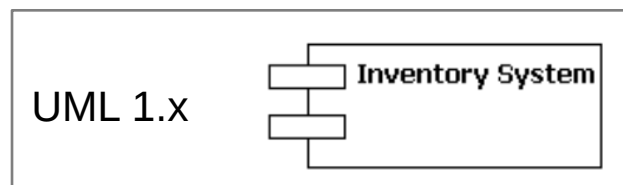
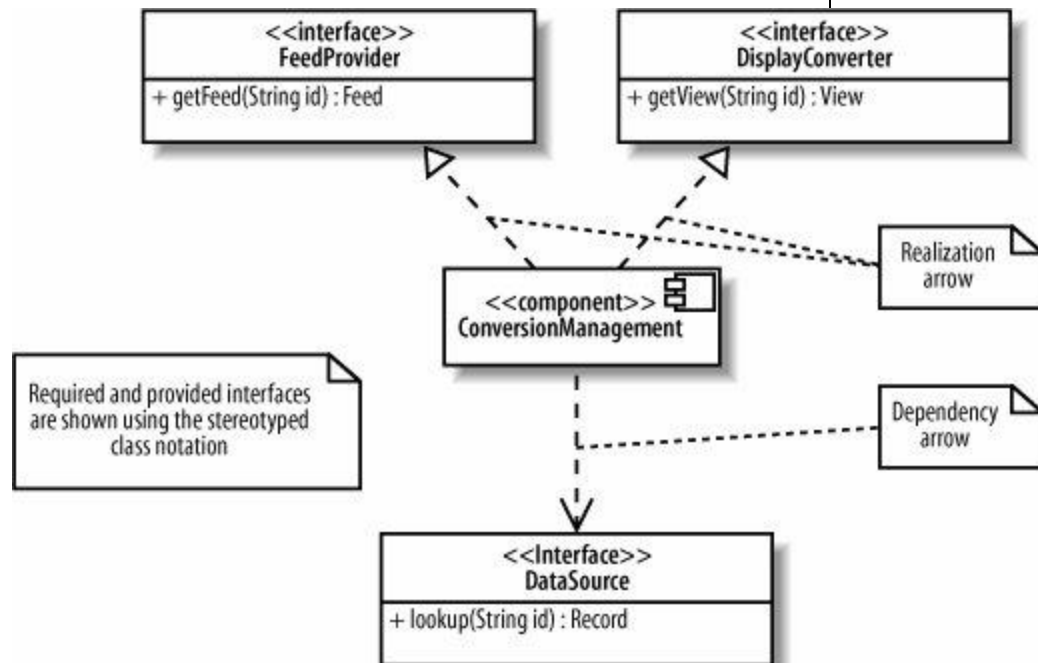
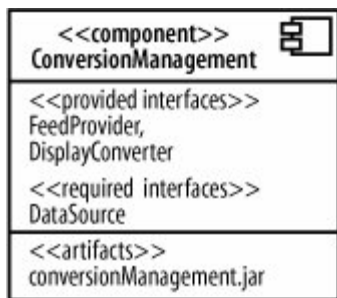
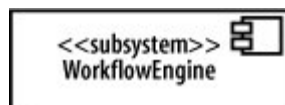




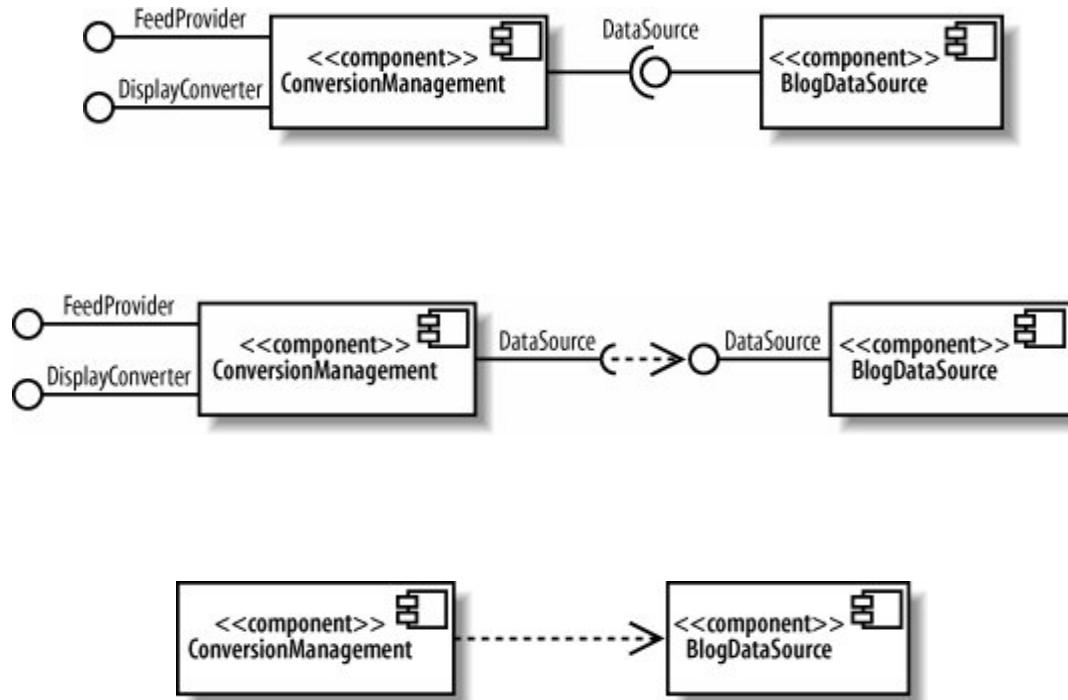
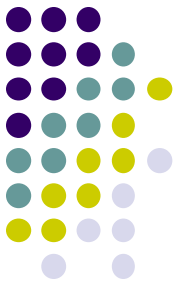
8. Diagrama de componente

- Pentru proiectele mai complexe, este greu de trecut de la analiză direct la definirea claselor
- O componentă este o parte încapsulată, reutilizabilă și înlocuibilă a sistemului
- Componentele comunică prin interfețe, pentru a asigura cuplarea slabă
- Componentele pot fi compuse din câteva clase sau pot reprezenta subsisteme de mari dimensiuni

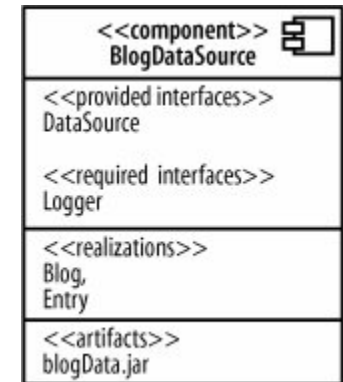
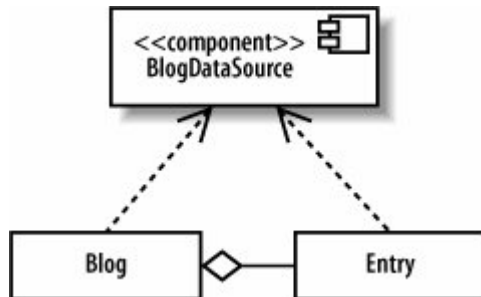
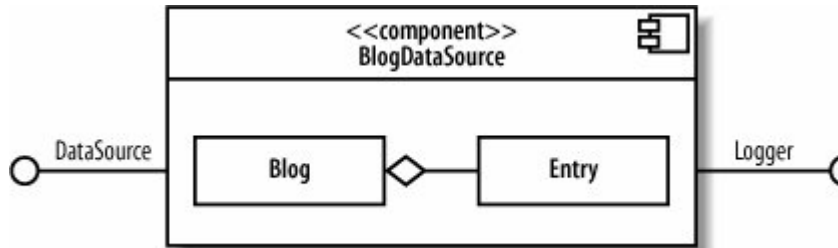
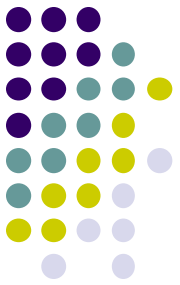
Notății pentru componente



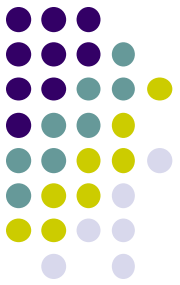
Notății pentru interfețe



Clasele componentelor



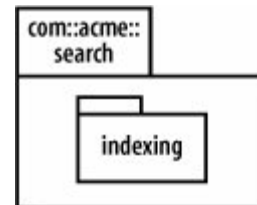
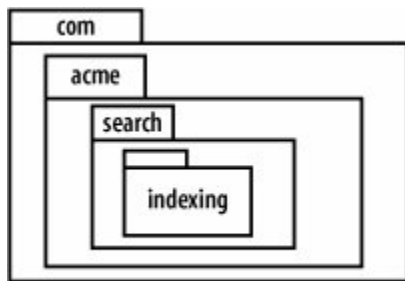
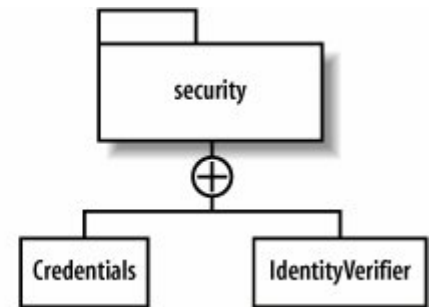
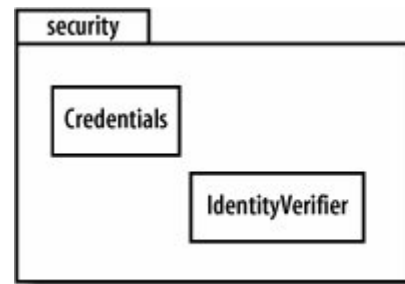
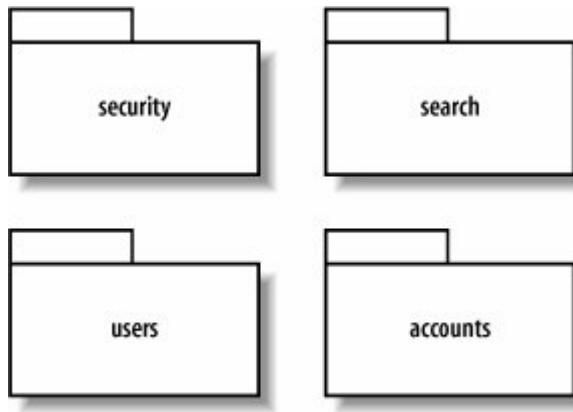
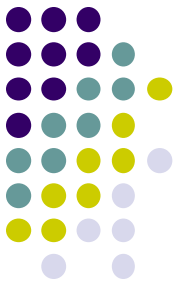
Notăție compactă



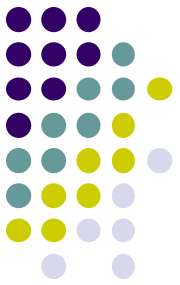
9. Diagrama de pachete

- Sistemele software pot avea sute de clase
- Pachetele modelează grupuri de clase
- Majoritatea limbajelor de programare importante au un corespondent al pachetelor
 - C#: *namespace*
 - Java: *package*
- Deseori, diagramele sunt folosite pentru a indica dependențele dintre pachete
- Pachetele pot cuprinde orice element UML, nu doar clase
 - De exemplu: cazuri de utilizare
- Componentele corespund nivelului conceptual (mai generale)
- Pachetele corespund nivelului logic, în corespondență cu faza de implementare

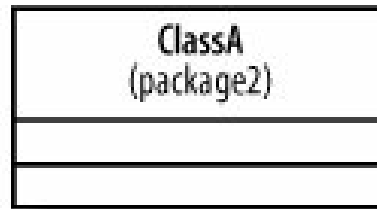
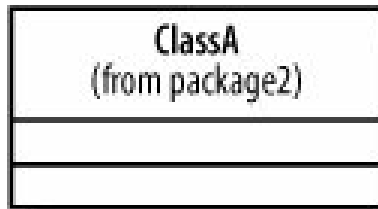
Pachete



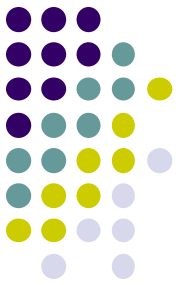
Organizarea logică



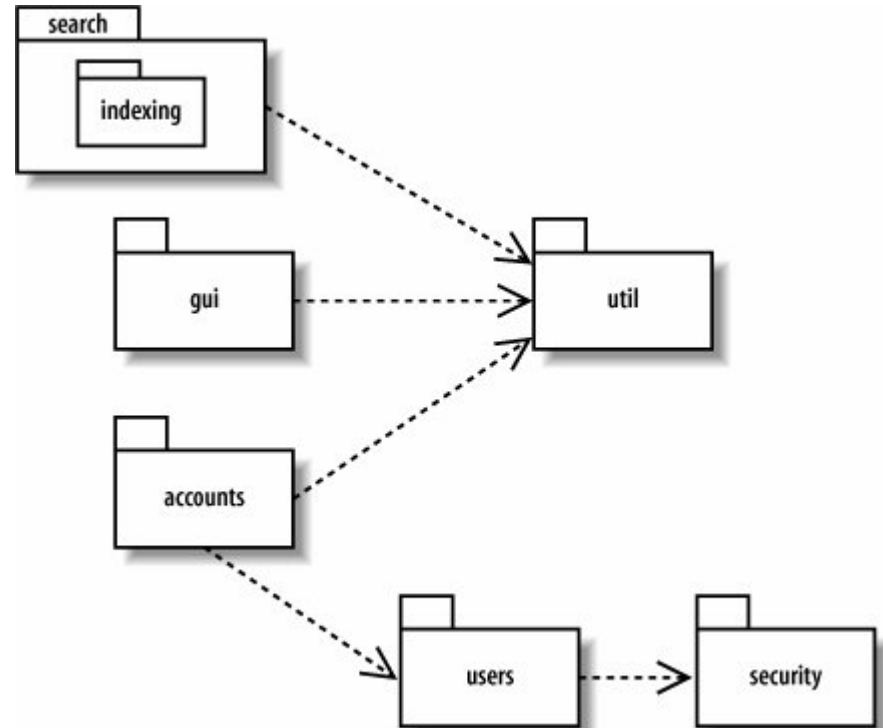
Clase în pachete



Dependențe



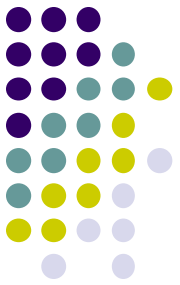
Java: *import*
C#: *using*





10. Diagrama de desfășurare

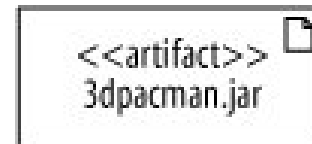
- Corespunde nivelului fizic: modelează elemente fizice ale sistemului
 - Fișiere executabile
 - Entități hardware
- Arată cum sunt atribuite entitățile software către cele hardware și cum comunică acestea
- Poate include hardware, firmware, sisteme de operare, medii de execuție, drivere etc.
 - Dar trebuie să cuprindă doar detaliile importante pentru audiență



Dispozitive și artefacte

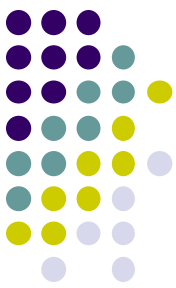


hardware

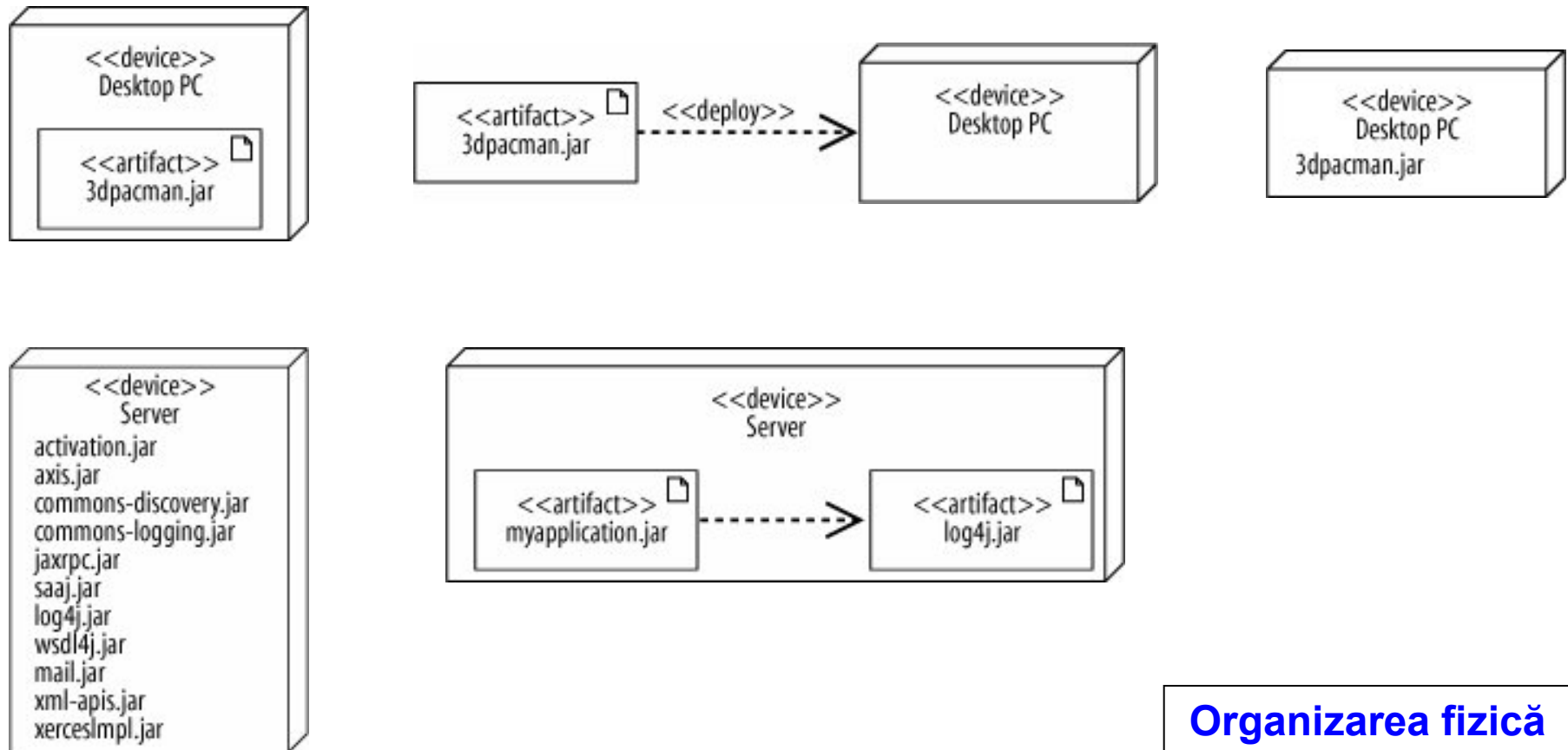


software



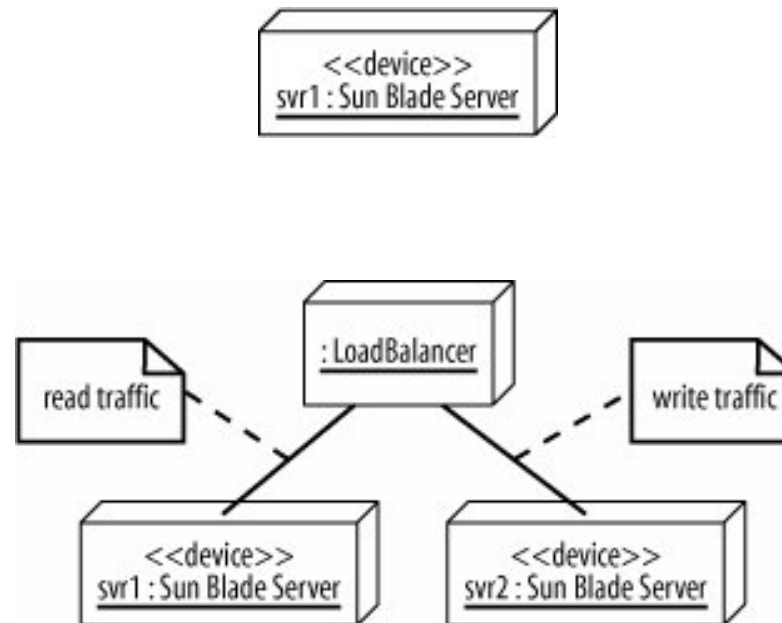
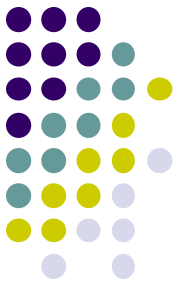


Dispozitive și artefacte

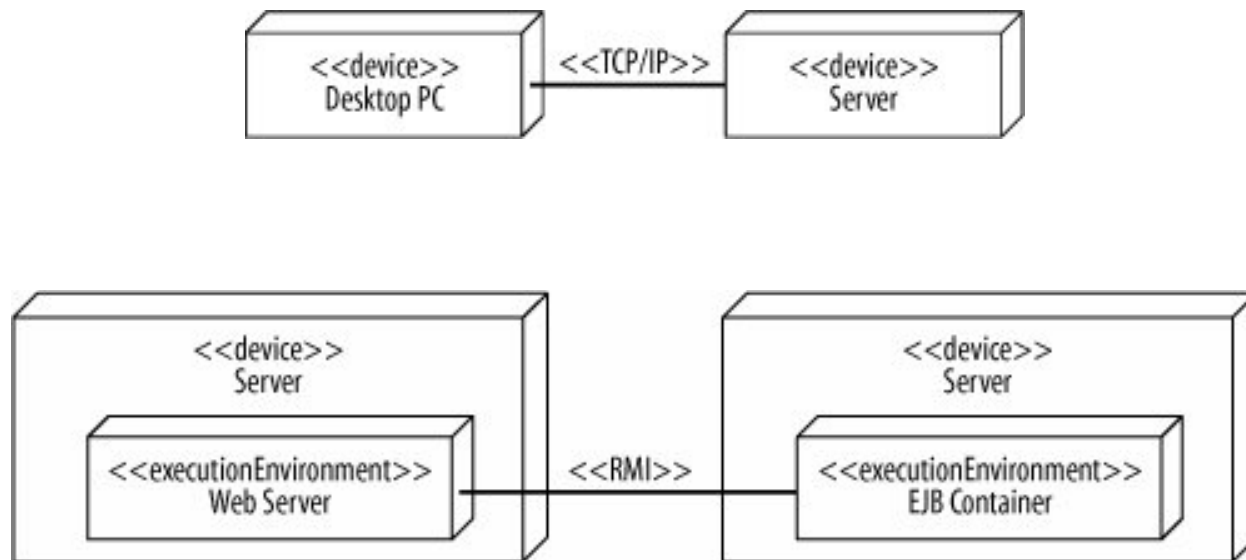
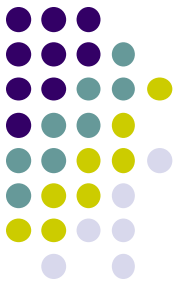


Organizarea fizică

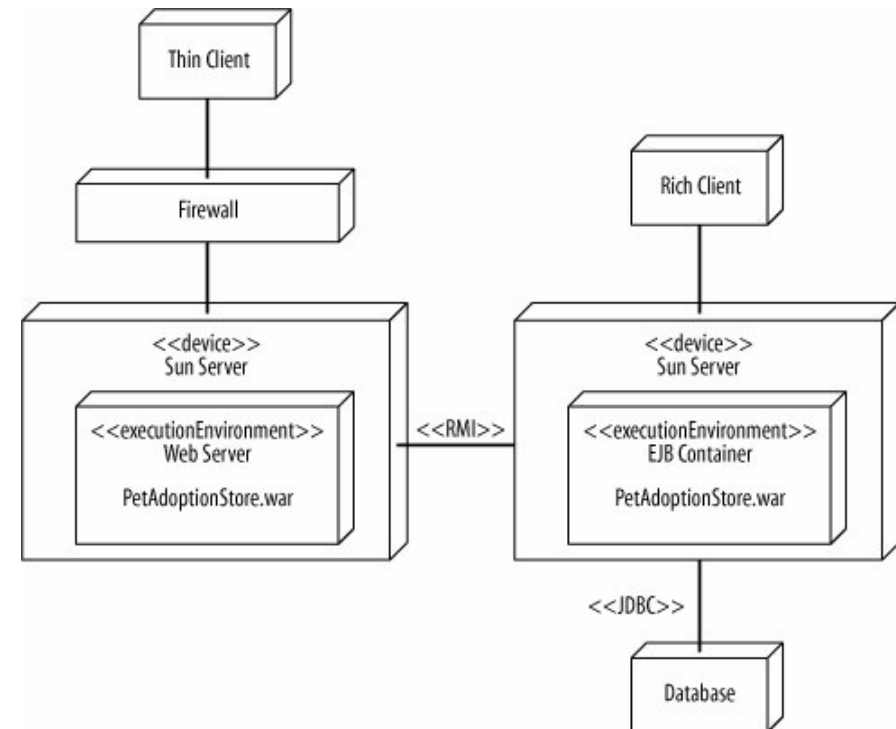
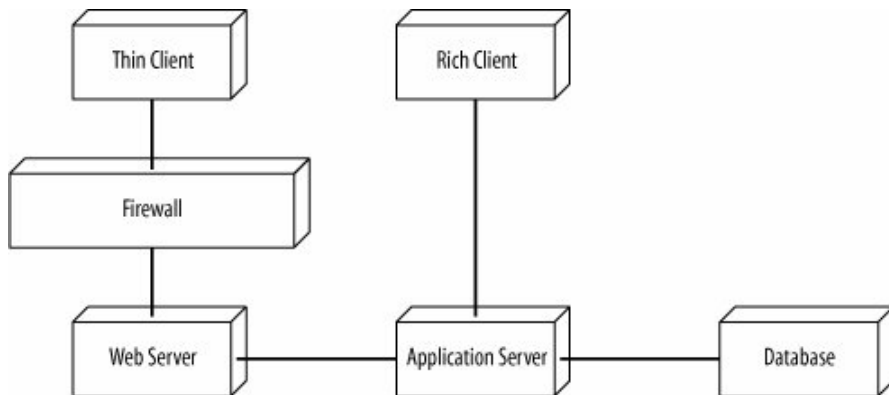
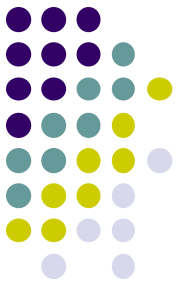
Instanțe de noduri



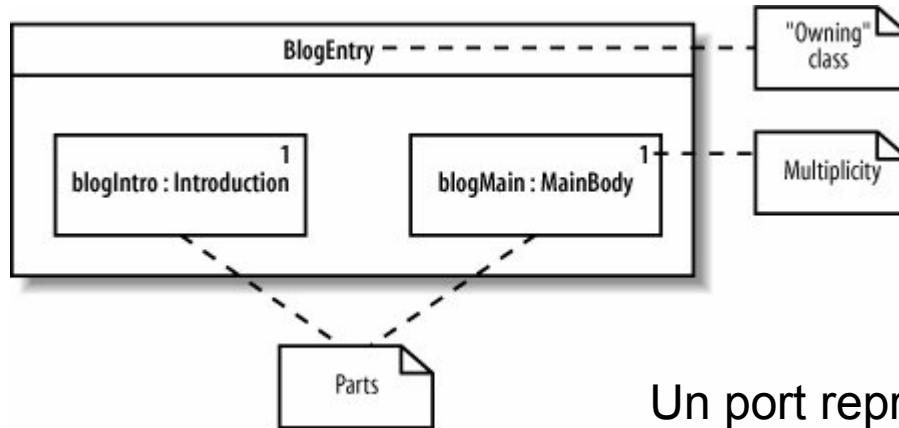
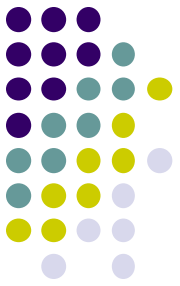
Comunicația între noduri



Exemplu

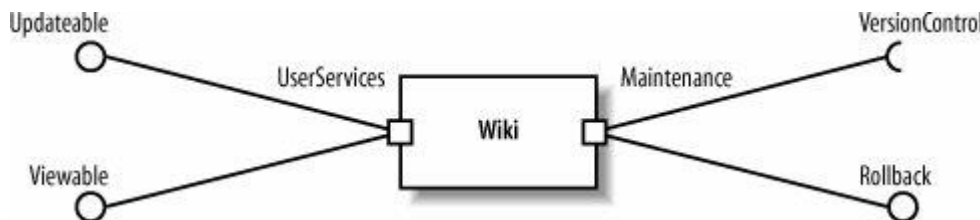
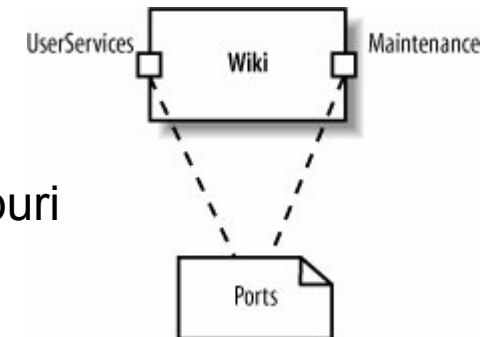


11. Diagrama structurilor compuse



Arată cum lucrează obiectele în interiorul unei clase sau cum îndeplinesc un scop

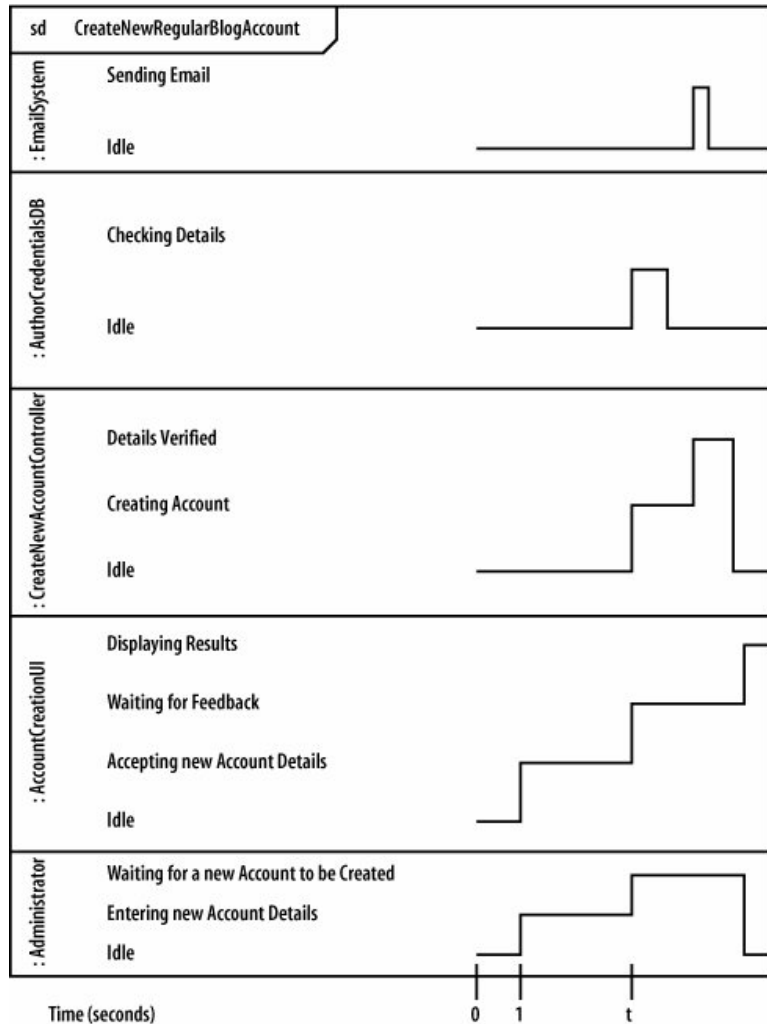
Un port reprezintă un mod distinct de utilizare a unei clase, de obicei de către tipuri diferite de clienți



Porturile pot grupa interfețe înrudite

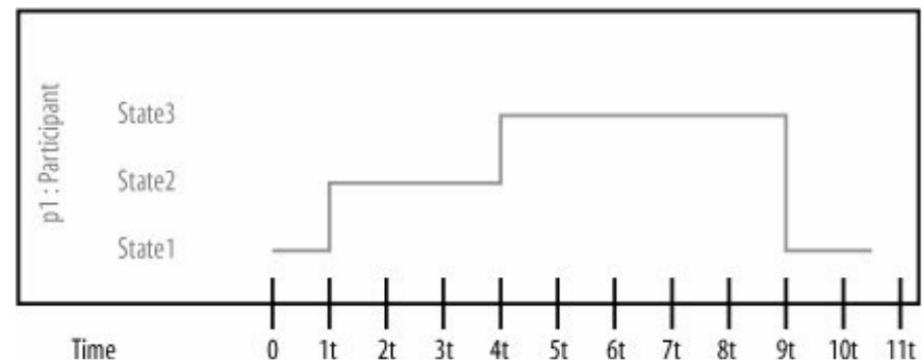


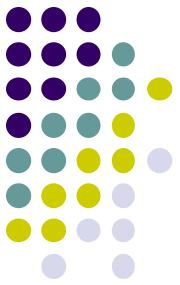
12. Diagrama de cronometrare



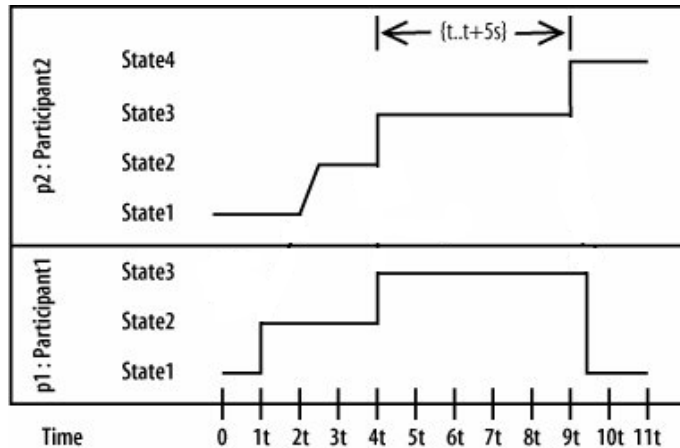
Folosită mai ales pentru sisteme de timp real sau încorporate

Arată stările unui obiect și momentele de timp când se află obiectul în aceste stări



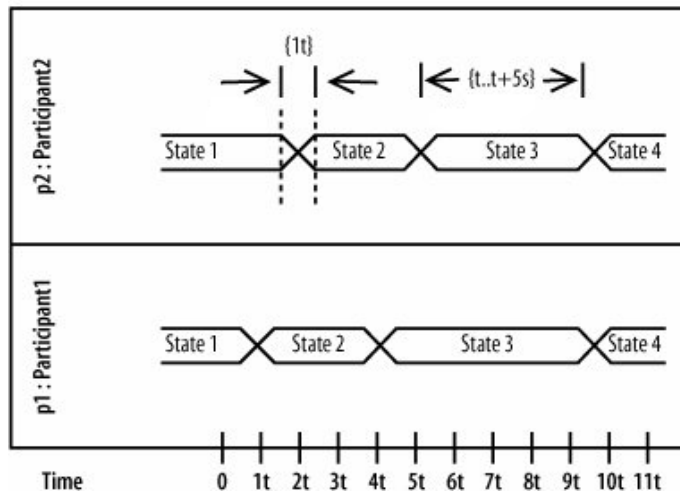


Notății alternative



The regular Timing Diagram notation :
good when *fewer states*
need to be shown.

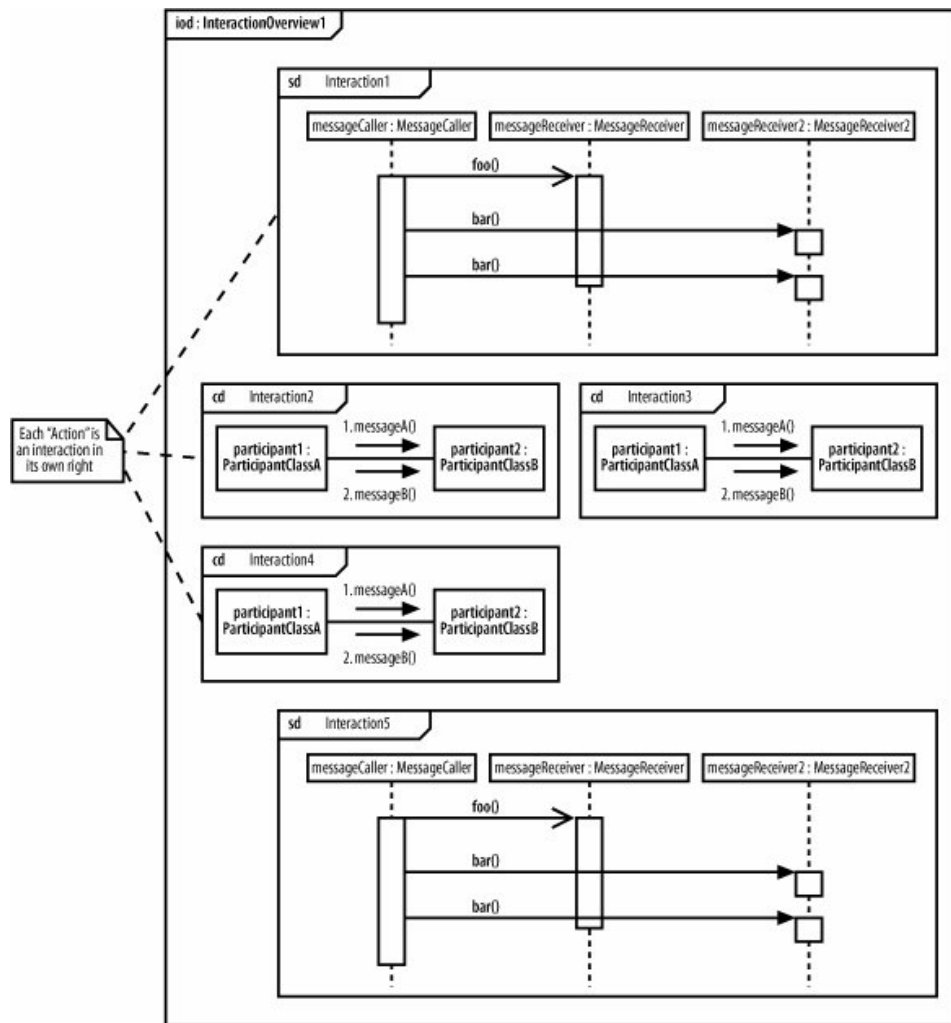
Recomandată pentru puține stări



The alternative Timing Diagram Notation :
good when *many states*
need to be shown.

Recomandată pentru multe stări

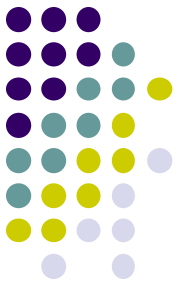
13. Diagrama interacțiunilor generale



Arată cum interacționează mai multe entități pentru a realiza un caz de utilizare (sau un scop)

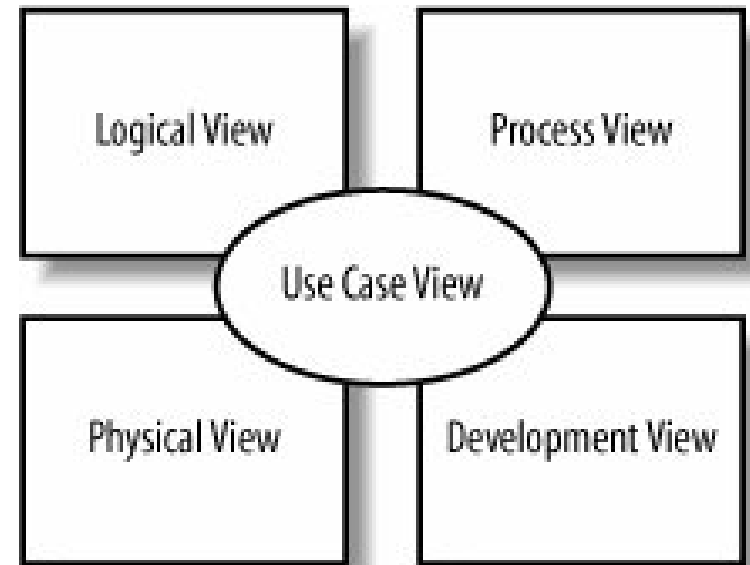
Poate fi văzută ca o diagramă de activități, dar fiecare acțiune este o interacțiune completă descrisă de o diagramă distinctă

Diagramele UML și ciclul de dezvoltare software

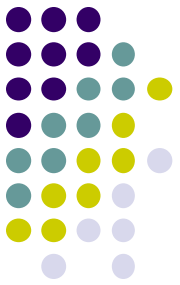


- Perspectiva logică
 - Clase, mașini de stare, secvențe ș.a.
- Perspectiva de proces
 - Activități
- Perspectiva de dezvoltare
 - Pachete, componente
- Perspectiva fizică
 - Desfășurare

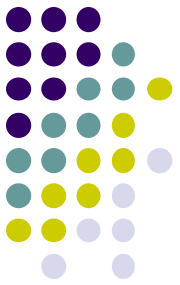
- Modelul vizualizării 4+1



Diagramele UML și ciclul de dezvoltare software



- Faza modelării cazurilor de utilizare
- Faza modelării domeniului
 - Diagrame statice de structură, diagrame de secvențe
- Faza modelării proiectării
 - Diagrame de clase, de mașini de stare, de activități
- Faza modelării implementării
 - Diagrame de componente, de desfășurare



Concluzii

- UML este un limbaj pentru specificarea, vizualizarea, construirea și documentarea elementelor sistemelor software
- Este un standard *de facto* pentru modelarea software
- UML 2.0 are 13 diagrame, clasificate în:
 - Diagrame de structură
 - Diagrame de comportament
 - Diagrame de interacțiune



Referințe

- Majoritatea diagramelor incluse în acest curs au fost preluate din următoarele surse:
 - Hamilton, K., Miles, R. (2006). *Learning UML 2.0*, O'Reilly
 - Ariadne Training. *UML Applied*, 2nd edition, http://ariadnetraining.com/software-courses/images/stories/YesNo/ariadne/file/UML_Applied_Second_Edition.pdf