

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS & DESIGN

OBJECT ORIENTED ANALYSIS (UML)

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Chapter Description

Expected Outcomes

- To explain on Use Case Diagram and how to model system functionality
- To know how activity diagram represent system logic
- To know how sequence diagram represent system logic

References

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- Alan Dennis, Barbara Haley Wixom, David Tegarden, "Systems Analysis and Design With UML : An Object-Oriented Approach ", John Wiley, 2010
- Klaus Pohl, "Requirement Engineering Fundamentals", Santa Barbara, CA : Rocky Nook, 2011



Object oriented software development life cycle model namely Unified Process or Rational Unified Process (RUP).

The model was proposed by Booch, Jacobson and Rumbaugh.

It is an iterative process to add or update the components based on feedbacks from the previous iteration.



RUP has four major phases: 1.Inception 2.Elaboration 3.Construction 4.Transition



One of the artifact during Inception phase is Primary Use Case Diagram. In this phase, communication with customers takes place to elicit requirements. Use Case Diagram captures the functional requirements of the system.



At the end of Elaboration phase, we can get artefacts such as:

Use Case Description Detailed Use Case Diagram Sequence diagram Activity Diagram State Diagram Etc.





Class is a logical entity as a template for creating similar kinds of objects. It shares common properties of objects.

Example of real classes such as: car, student, courses etc.



Object

An object is an instance of a class that has a well-defined collection of state and behaviours. Each object has a unique identity to distinguish it from all other objects in the same domain.



Use Case Diagram is used to gain better understanding the functionality of the system at a very high level.

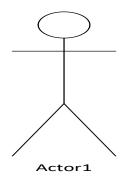
A use case diagram is drawn when gathering and defining requirements for the system.



Components of Use Case Diagram:

Actor :stick figures represent a role that a user can play while interacting with the system.

It also can represent another system in which the current system interacts.



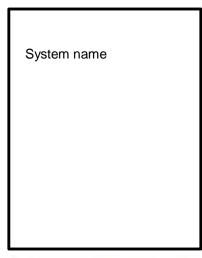


Components of Use Case Diagram: Use Case: represents a system functionality can extend another use case can include another use case Is placed inside the system boundary Labelled as verb-noun phrase





Components of Use Case Diagram: Boundary: Represent the scope of the system. Labelled system's name inside or on top.





Components of Use Case Diagram: Association relationship: links an actor with the use case(s) with which it interacts

Include relationship : represents the inclusion of the functionality of one use case within another



Components of Use Case Diagram:

Include relationship : represents the inclusion of the functionality of one use case within another

<<include>>



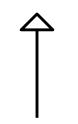
Components of Use Case Diagram: Extend relationship : represents the extension of the use case to include optional behaviour.

<<extend>>

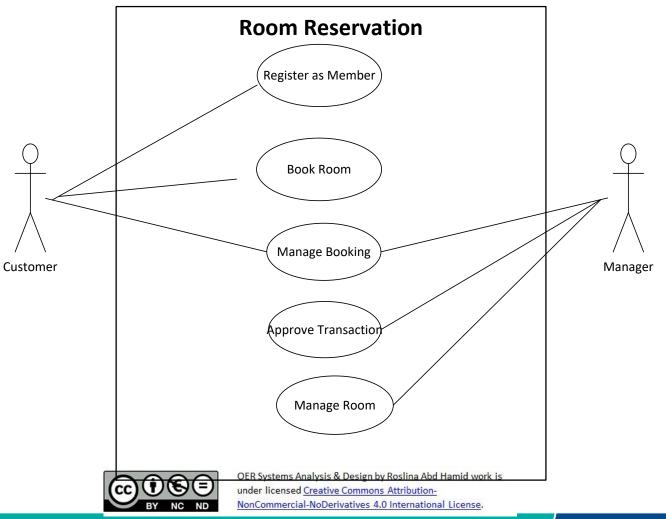


Components of Use Case Diagram:

Generalization relationship: represents a specialized use case to a more generalized one.







Activity diagram show the conditional logic for the sequence of system activities in order to complete a business process. Also show the logic of a use case. Model work flow and business processes. Model the sequential and concurrent steps in a computation process.



Components of activity diagram:

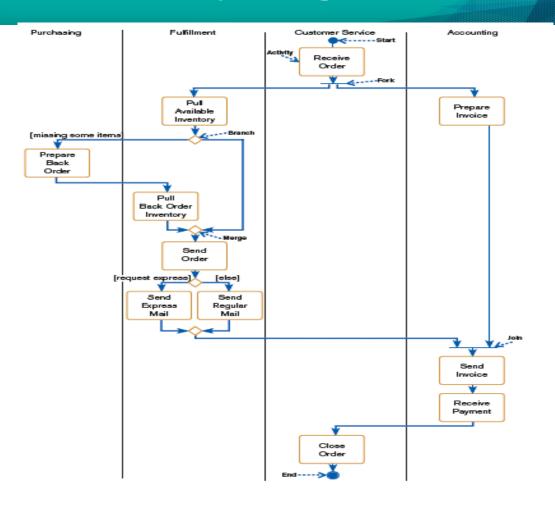
Activity : a behavior that an object carries out Transition : a movement from one activity to another

Branch : a diamond symbol containing transitions to different paths of activities.



Synchronization bar: horizontal or vertical bars denoting parallel or concurrent paths of activities Fork: the beginning of parallel activities Join: the end of parallel activities Swimlanes : columns representing different organizational units of the system







Sequence Diagram is a dynamic modelling. It captures the time sequence of message flow from one object to another.

- Generic form displays all possible sequences of interactions – sequences corresponding to all the scenarios of a use case.
- Instance form displays the sequence for only one scenario.



Components of Sequence Diagram:

- Actor : a person or system (external) that derives benefit from system
- Objects : placed across the top of the diagram
- Lifeline : the life of an object during a sequence.

Messages : convey message from one object to another.



Activation: the time period during which an object performs an operation

Synchronous message: a type of message in which the caller has to wait for the receiving object to finish executing the called operation before it can resume execution itself

Simple message: a message that transfers control from the sender to the recipient without describing the details of the communication



Asynchronous message: a message in which the sender does not have to wait for the recipient to handle the message



