Unified Modeling Language

(A Brief Overview)

Types of Diagrams

**Objectives**: visualize, specify, construct, and document a system

- **Structural**: focus on static aspects of system
- **Behavioral**: focus on dynamic aspects of system (changing parts)
### Structural Diagrams

- **Class**: set of classes and their relationships  
  - Interface: is a collection of operations that specify a service of a class

- **Object**: set of objects and their relationships

- **Component**: set of components and their relationships  
  - Component: physical realization of a logical grouping of elements (e.g., classes, interfaces)

- **Deployment**: set of nodes and their relationships  
  - Exists at run time; represents computational resource  
  - Node typically encloses one or more components

- **Package**: collection of related UML entities (e.g., classes, interfaces), put together for readability/abstraction

### Behavioral Diagrams

- **Use case**: organize behaviors of system  
  - User goals (high-level services of system)  
  - Perspective from external entities (actors)

- **Interaction Diagrams**  
  - **Sequence**: focus on time ordering of messages  
  - **Collaboration**: focus on structural organization of objects that send/receive messages

- **Statechart**: changing state of system driven by events

- **Activity**: focus on flow of control from one activity to another
Development Process

- High-Level capture of requirements
  - Use Case Diagram
- Identify major objects and relationships
  - Class diagram (object diagram)
- Create scenarios of usage
  - Interaction Diagrams
    - Sequence Diagram
    - Collaboration Diagram
- Generalize scenarios to describe behavior
  - State Diagram
  - Activity Diagram
- Refine to add implementation details
  - Implementation Diagrams
    - Component Diagram
    - Deployment Diagram