



A Short Introduction to UML Sequence Diagrams

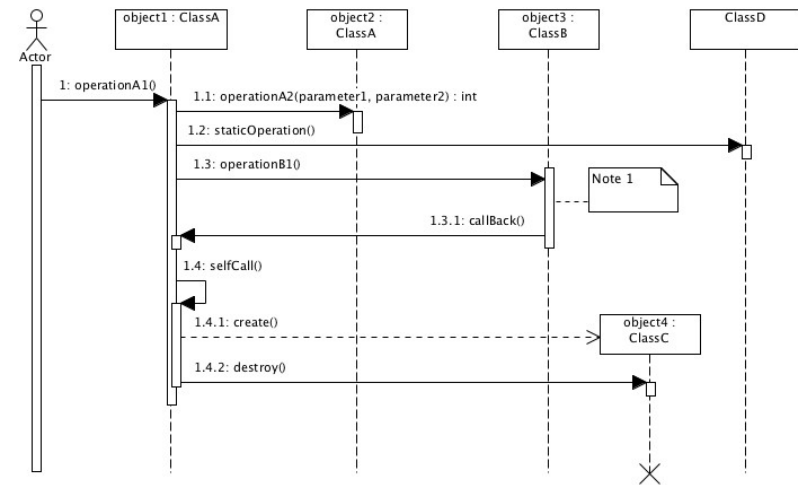
with some remarks on class diagrams

Software Engineering, HS 2016

Exercise session of 27th of September

Overview

- Part I: Sequence Diagrams



- Part II: Class Diagrams

An Example

What does a programmer see here?



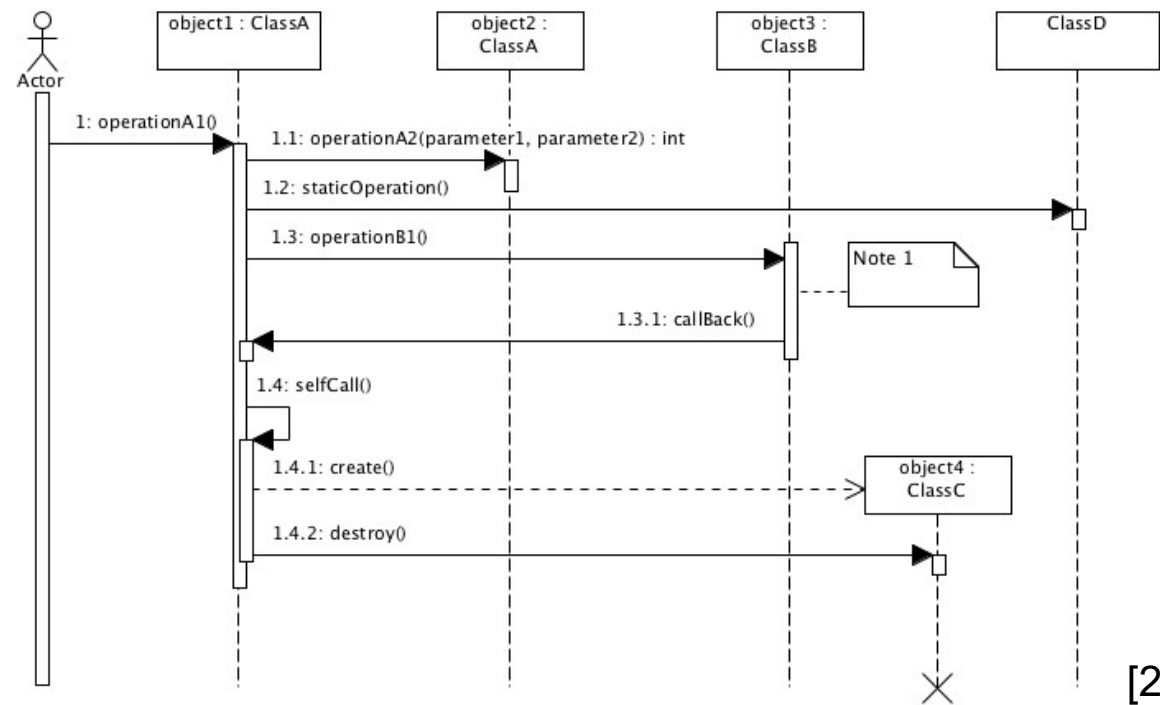
[1]

Set of Objects Communicating



Basics

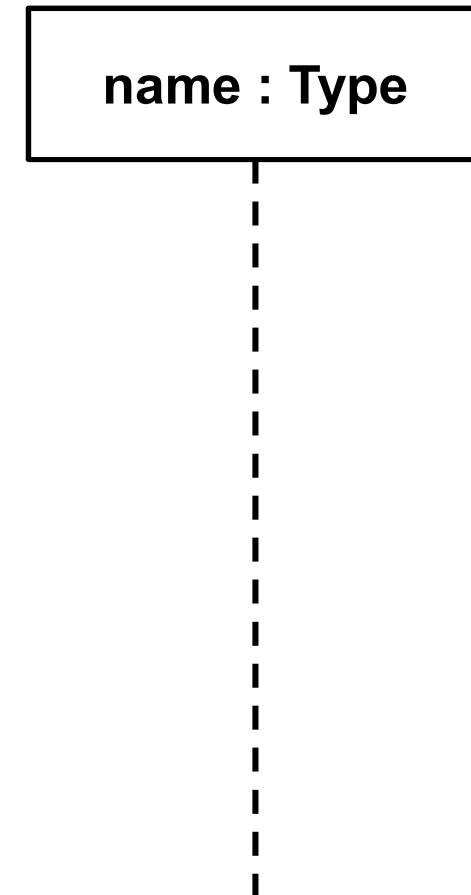
- Time is increasing from top to bottom
- Communication participants and messages are aligned horizontally



[2]

Communication Participants: Lifelines

- Represent exactly one single participant in a communication
- Represents roles
 - Name is often omitted (anonymous lifeline)
- Notation:
 - Box und dashed line
 - Other symbols instead of box are allowed



Messages

- Horizontally from one lifeline to another
- Different types:

Asynchronous message



Synchronous message



Reply message



Message parameters

- Notation:
 - Only the name is mandatory

name(argument : type) : return_type

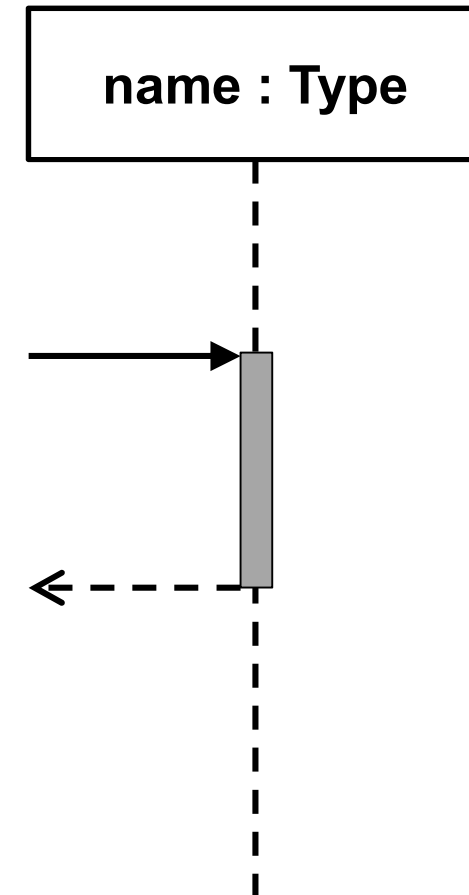


- Example:



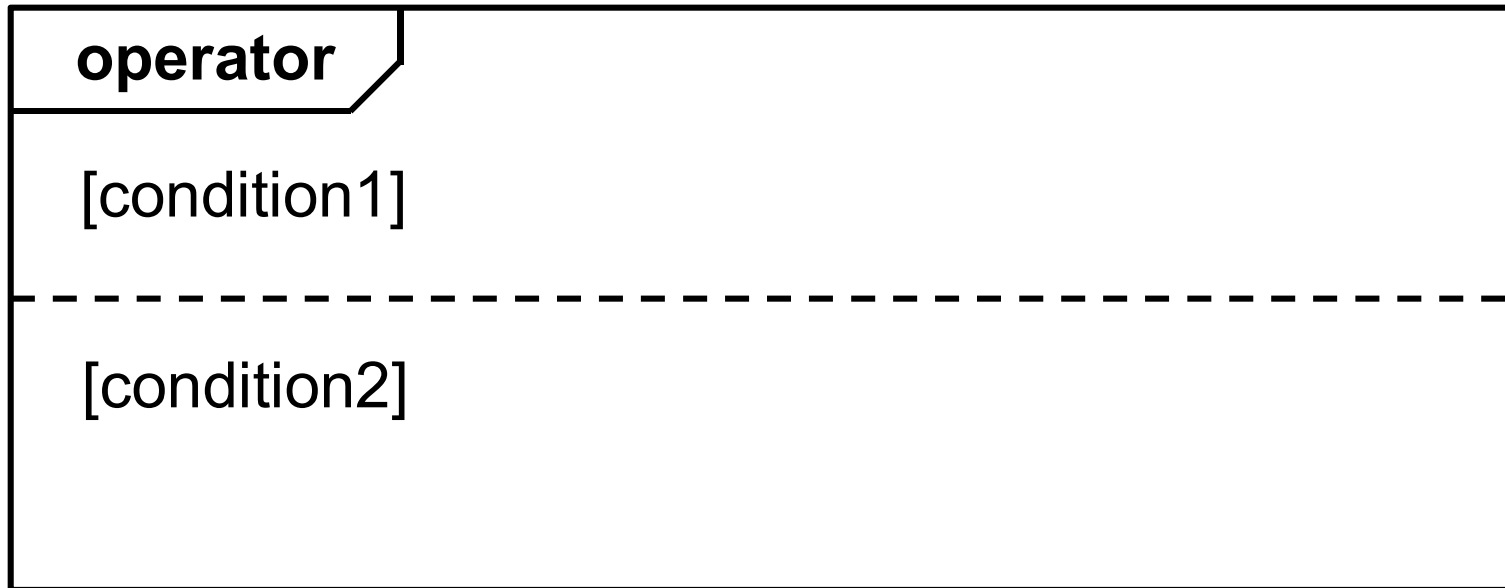
Occurrence Specifications

- Illustrates the timespan during which a lifeline is active (has the execution focus)
- Starts and ends with an execution occurrence (normally a message being sent or received)
- Shown as grey or white boxes
- Drawing is optional
- Sometimes called «activation»



Combined Fragments

- Used to model diverging control flows
- Interaction operators
- Notation:



Restaurant example

```
01 public class Waiter {  
02  
03     //...  
04  
05     public void serve(Guest aGuest, Cook theCook) {  
06         String order = aGuest.getOrder();  
07         Meal orderedMeal = theCook.getMeal(order);  
08         aGuest.serveMeal(orderedMeal);  
09     }  
10 }
```

Restaurant example

```
01 public class Guest {
02
03     //...
04
05     public String getOrder() {
06         return "Spaghetti";
07     }
08
09     public void serveMeal(Meal orderedMeal) {
10         while (!orderedMeal.equals("finished")) {
11             orderedMeal.eat();
12         }
13     }
14 }
```

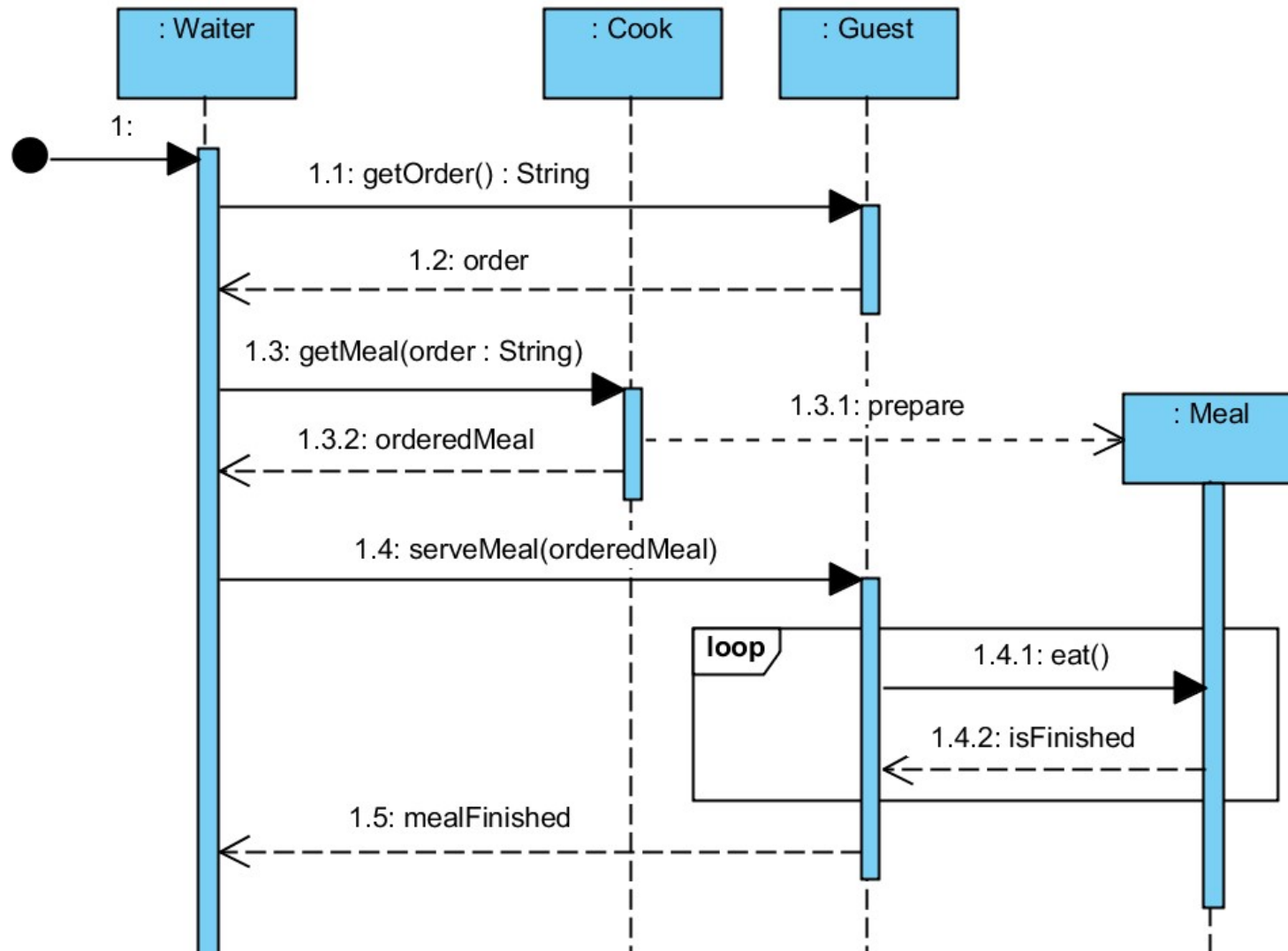
Restaurant example

```
01 public class Cook {  
02  
03     public Meal getMeal(String order) {  
04         Meal newMeal = new Meal(order);  
05         return newMeal;  
06     }  
07 }
```

Restaurant example

```
01 public class Meal {
02
03     //...
04
05     public boolean eat() {
06         if (remainingParts > 1) {
07             this.remainingParts--;
08             this.state = "eating";
09             return true;
10         } else {
11             this.remainingParts--;
12             this.state = "finished";
13             return false;
14         }
15     }
16 }
```

Complete restaurant example



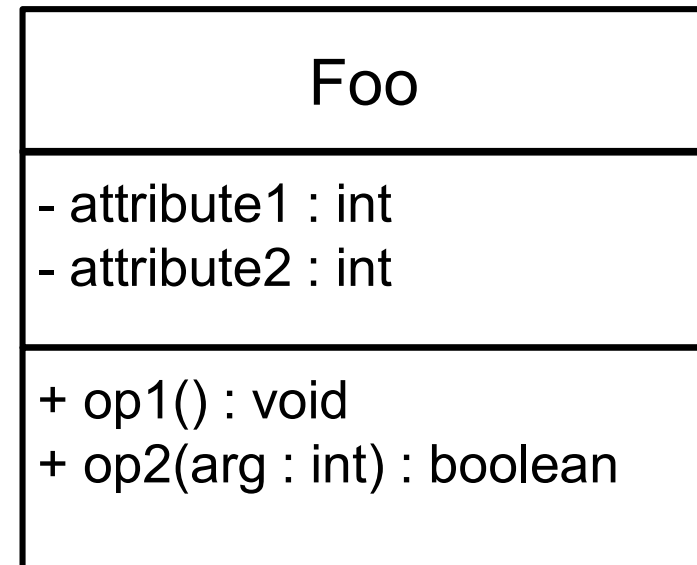


Class Diagrams

- What should be included?

Is this class diagram complete?

```
01 public class Foo {  
02     private int attribute1;  
03     private int attribute2;  
04  
05     public void op1() {  
06         this.attribute1++;  
07     }  
08  
09     public boolean op2(int arg) {  
10         return this.attribute2 > arg;  
11     }  
12 }
```

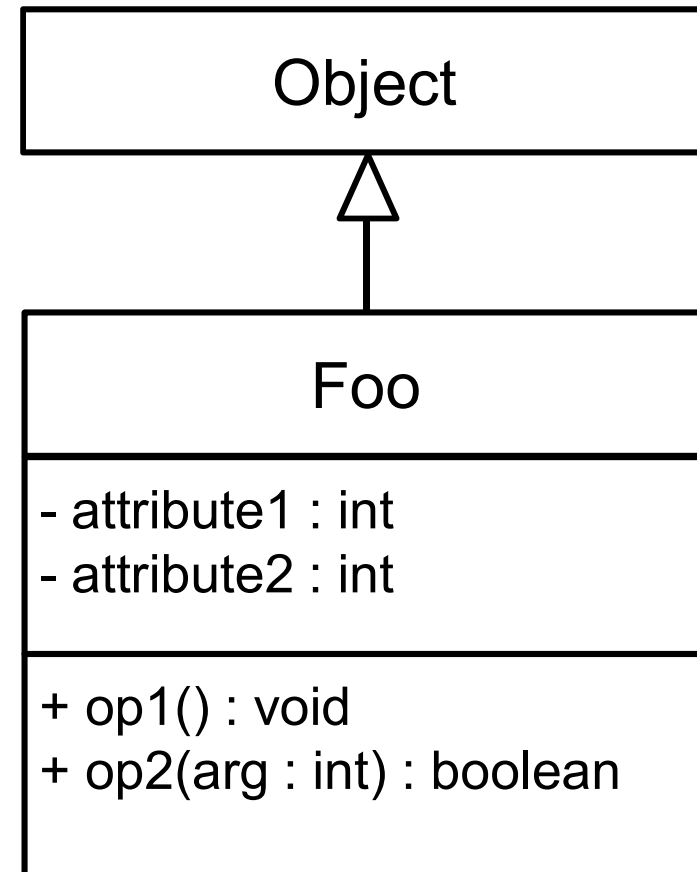


«There are exactly three methods that can be called on an instance of class Foo.»

Is this class diagram complete?

```
01 public class Foo {  
02     private int attribute1;  
03     private int attribute2;  
04  
05     public void op1() {  
06         this.attribute1++;  
07     }  
08  
09     public boolean op2(int arg) {  
10         return this.attribute2 > arg;  
11     }  
12 }
```

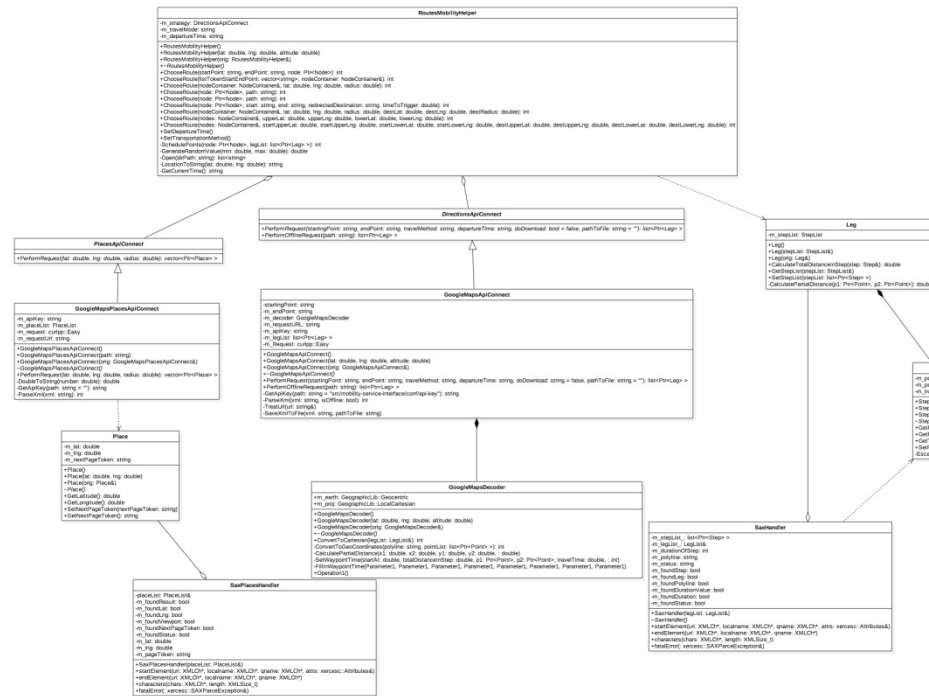
`myFoo.toString();`



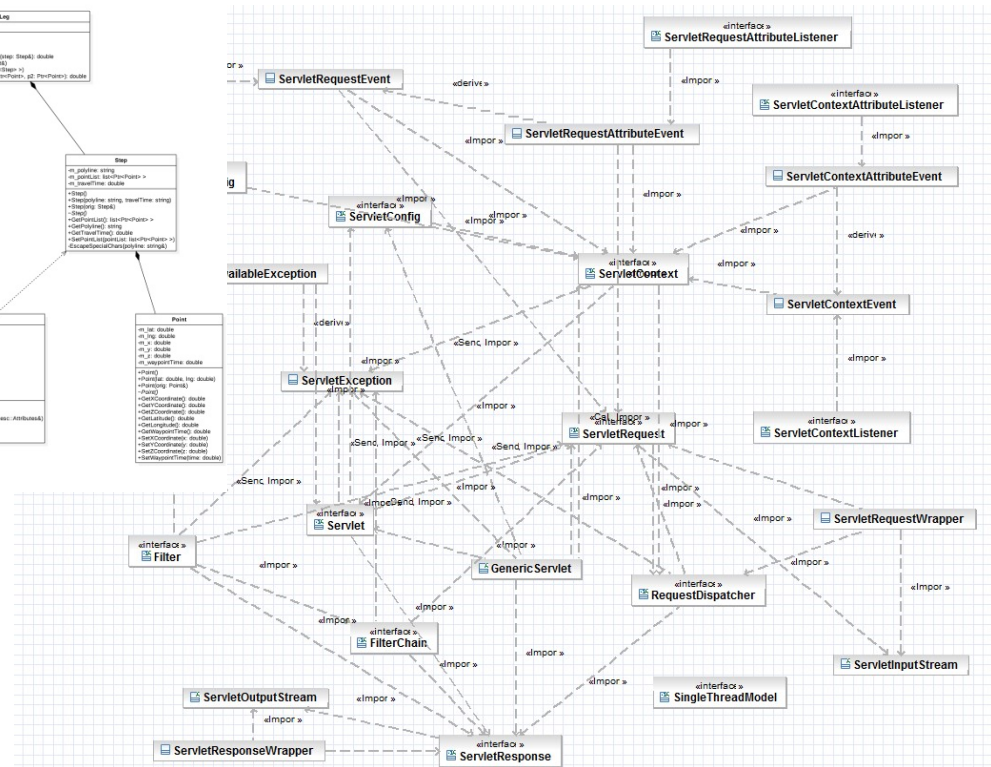
Pragmatism in Class Diagrams

- You cannot infer anything from absence in a UML class diagram
- If something is not present in a class diagram, this can mean that it actually does not exist or the modeler deemed it unimportant.
- It's the obligation of the modeler to decide what should be shown in a class diagram and what shouldn't.
 - This depends on the use of the model (pragmatism).
- It's important to make sure that all involved parties have a common understanding of the model (iterations with validation)

Probably not so good examples



[3]



[4]

Software Engineering, HS 2016



Universität
Zürich^{UZH}

Questions...





*Thank you for your
attention.*