

Software Project Management and UML

Ali Bigdelou

Computer Aided Medical Procedures (CAMP),
Technische Universität München, Germany

Outline

- Intro to Software Project Management
- Project Requirements Specification
- Intro to UML
- UML Use Case Diagram
- UML Class Diagram
- UML Sequence Diagram
- UML Activity Diagram
- UML Resources

What is software project management?

Software project management is the art and science of planning and leading software projects.

It is a sub-discipline of project management in which software projects are planned, monitored and controlled.

Laws of Project Management

- Projects progress quickly until they are 90% complete. Then they remain at 90% complete forever.
- When things are going well, something will go wrong. When things just can't get worse, they will. When things appear to be going better, you have overlooked something.
- If project content is allowed to change freely, the rate of change will exceed the rate of progress.
- Project teams detest progress reporting because it manifests their lack of progress.

Project Management Skills

- Leadership
- Communications
- Problem Solving
- Negotiating
- Influencing the Organization
- Mentoring
- Process and technical expertise

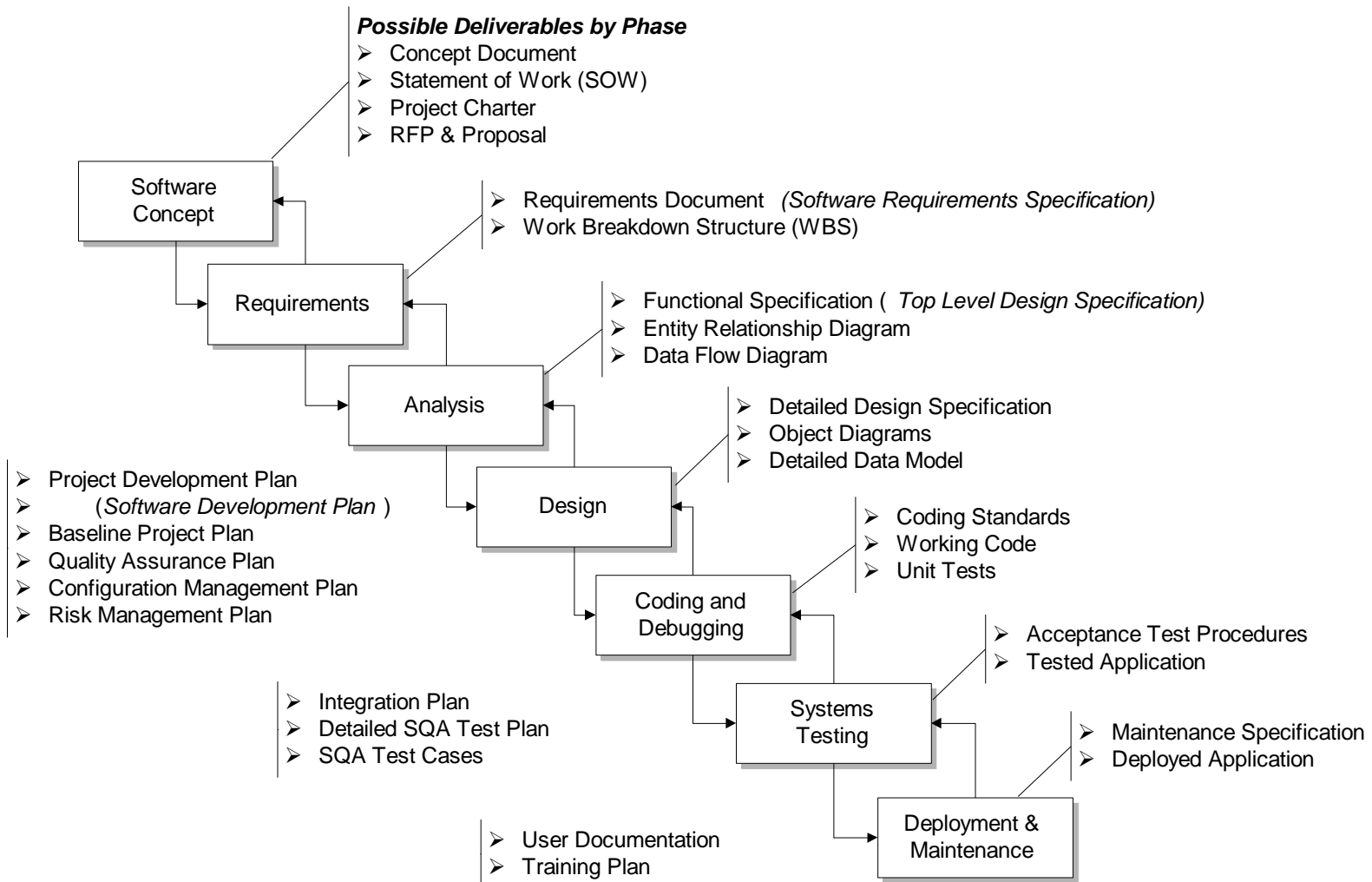
Four Project Dimensions

- People
- Process
- Product
- Technology

Project Phases

- All projects are divided into phases
- All phases together are known as the Project Life Cycle
- Each phase is marked by completion of Deliverables
- Identify the primary software project phases

Deliverables by Phase



Requirement Specifications (RS)

- Capture key project objectives
- In collaboration with Clinical Partner and Technical Advisor
- The RS is a communications tool among the development team, the customer, and the advisors
- It should be a short document (About 5 PowerPoint slides).
- A presentation should be followed after confirming the document with customers (clinical partners).

Content of the Requirements Specification

- Problem/opportunity
- Goal
- Objectives
- Users and Key features of the system
 - Documented as well using the Use-Case diagram
- Key System Components
 - Hardware Requirements
 - Third Party Library Dependencies
 - Component diagrams (to show how the different component are combined in the system)
- Usage Scenarios
 - Documented as well in Activity Diagram
- Basic Design of the System
 - Documented in Class diagram

UML

What is UML?

- UML stands for “Unified Modeling Language”
- UML is a notational system which is principally graphical and aims at modeling system using object oriented concepts.
- UML is termed as a “Visual Modeling Language’.
- Generally UML is used for modeling software systems.
- It is an industry-standard graphical language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of an object-oriented system under development.
- The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the OO analysis and design of software projects.
- Simplifies the complex process of software design

Quick Tour

- The UML is a graphical language for
 - specifying
 - visualizing
 - constructing
 - documentingthe artifacts of software systems
- Added to the list of OMG adopted technologies in November 1997 as UML 1.1
- A minor revision is UML 1.3, adopted in November 1999
- Next minor revision is UML 1.4, adopted in Q2 2001
- Next major revision is UML 2.0, completed in 2002
- The current version is UML 2.4.1

Why UML for Modeling?

- A model is a simplified representation of a complex reality.
- Complex systems and software cannot be understood without properly modeling them.
- Provide structure for problem solving
- Today, software are getting complex and consequently we need to understand them through modeling.
- A graphical notation to communicate more clearly than natural language (imprecise) and code(too detailed).
- Help acquire an overall view of a system.
- UML is not dependent on any one language or technology.
- UML moves us from fragmentation to standardization.

In simple words, we need simpler representations for complex models and modeling is a mean for dealing with complexity.

Key UML Components

- **UML consists of**
 - **Views:** shows different faces of the system and links with the process
 - **Diagrams:** are basically the graphs that explain the contents of view.
 - **Model Elements:** are contained within the diagrams.

- **Main UML Diagrams**
 - **Use case diagram**
 - **Class diagram**
 - State diagram
 - Object diagram
 - **Sequence diagram**
 - Collaboration diagram
 - Component diagram
 - Deployment diagram
 - **Activity diagram**

Usecase Diagram

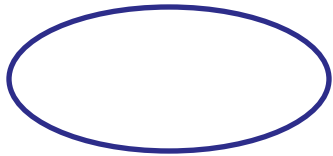
Use Case Diagram

- Used for describing a set of user **scenarios**
- Mainly used for capturing user requirements
- Work like a **contract** between end user and software developers

Model Elements in Use-Case Diagrams



ACTOR



USE-CASE

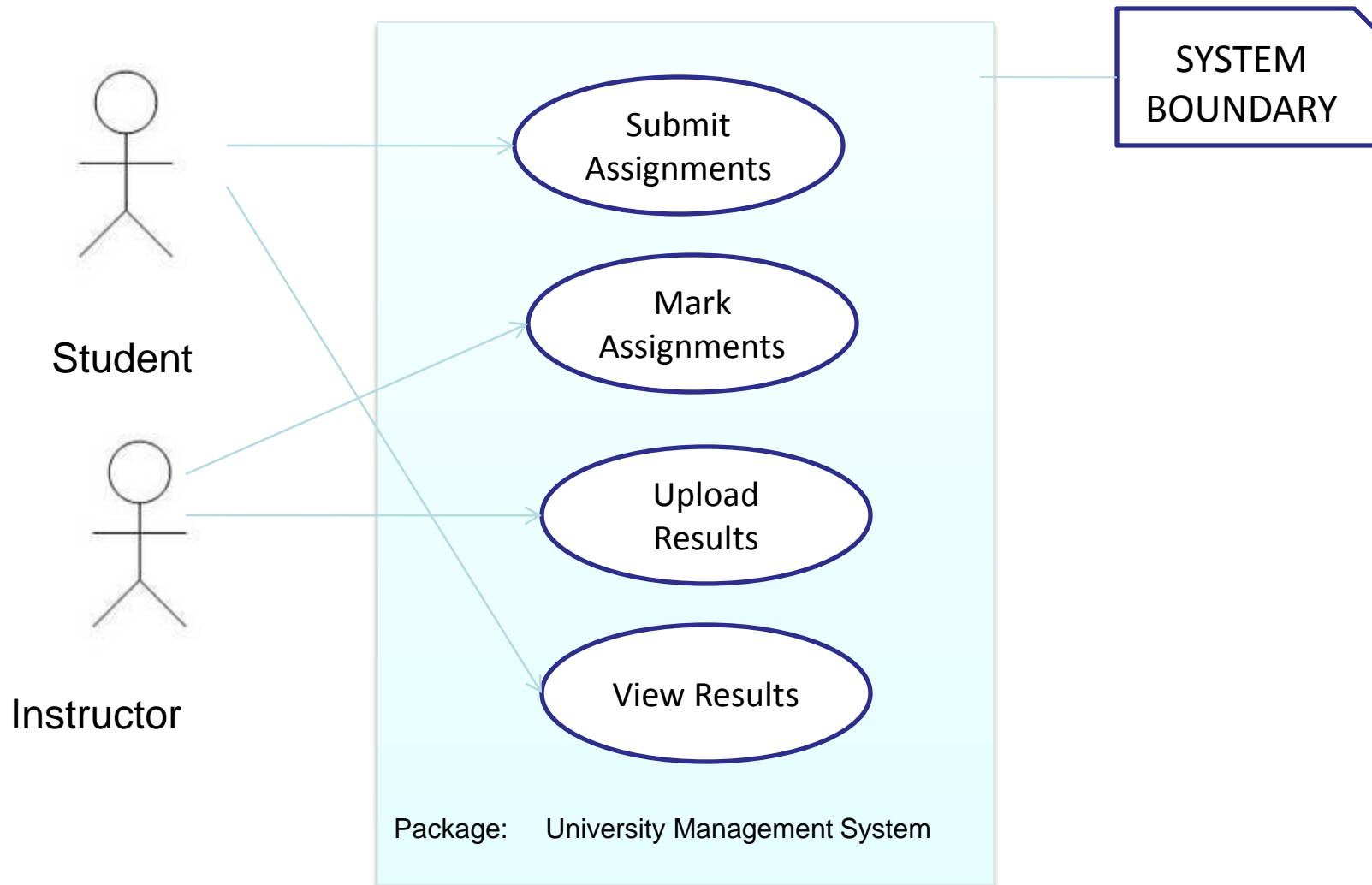


INTERACTION:
denotes set of messages exchanged among objects



NOTES/COMMENTS

Use-Case Diagram (University Management System)

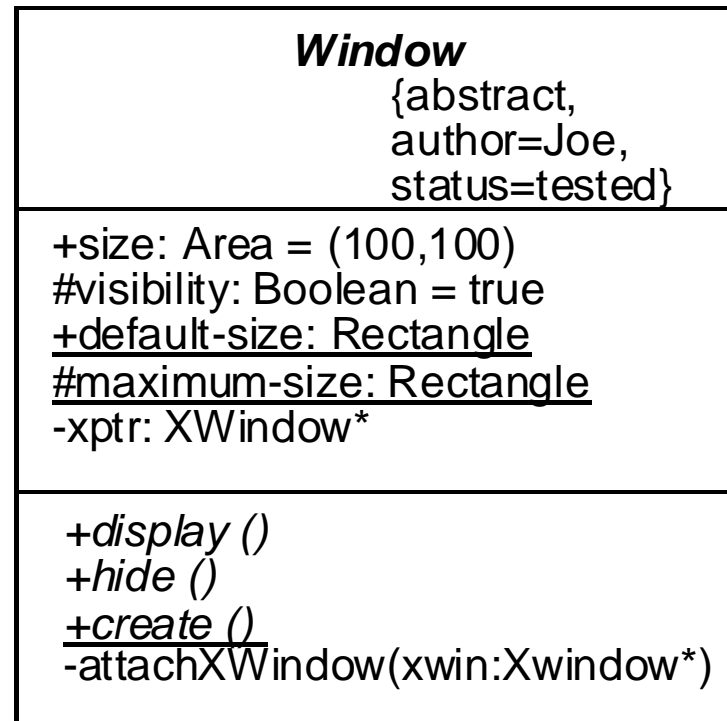
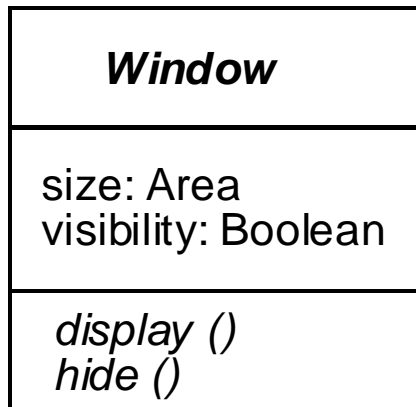


Class Diagram

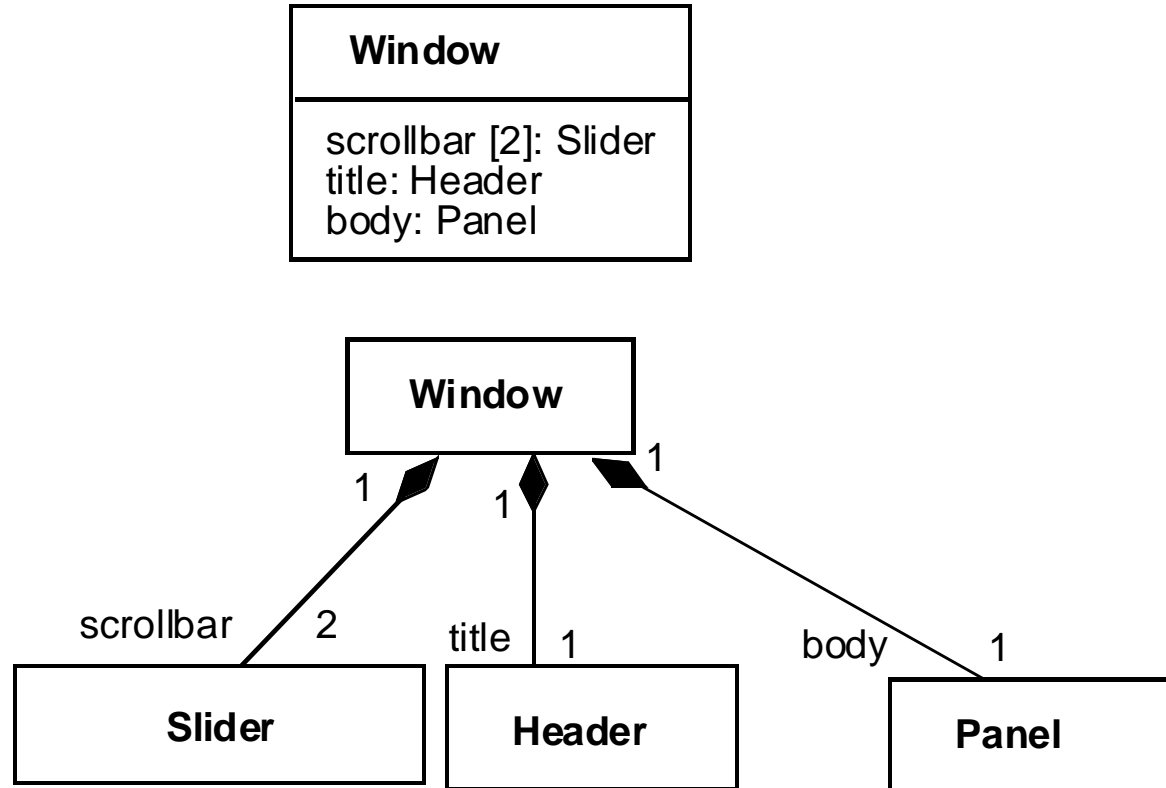
Class diagram

- Used for describing structure and behavior in the use cases
- Provide a conceptual model of the system in terms of entities and their relationships
- Used for requirement capture, end-user interaction
- Detailed class diagrams are used for developers
- Elements of class diagram
 - Classes
 - Composition
 - Generalization
 - Dependency
 - Association

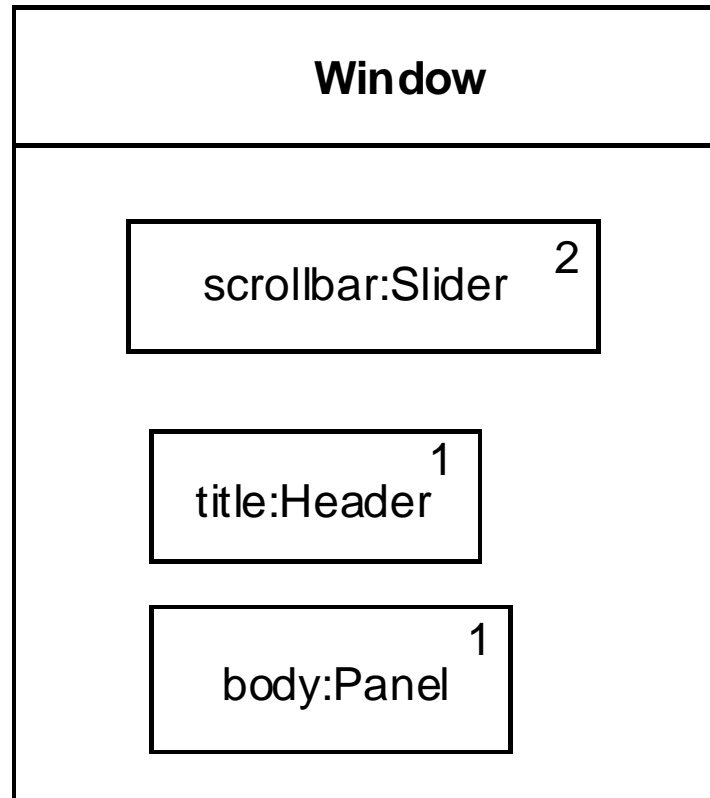
Classes



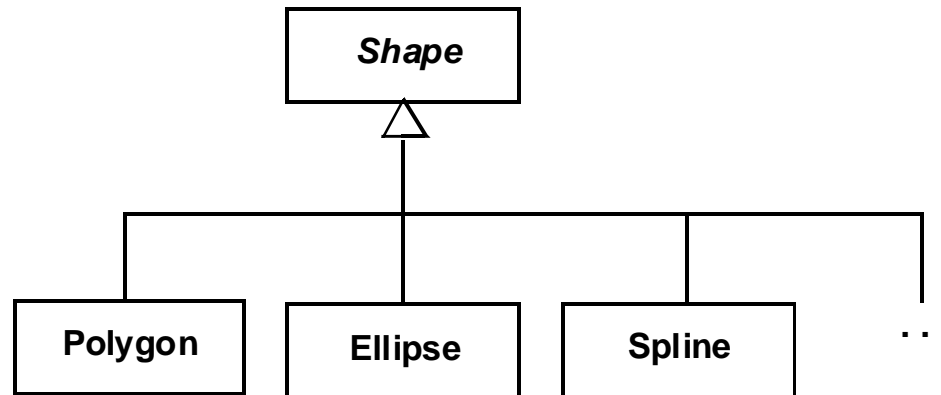
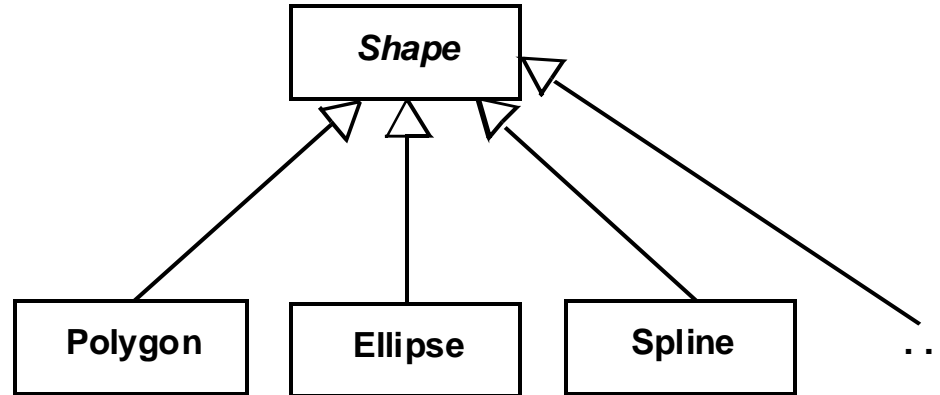
Composition



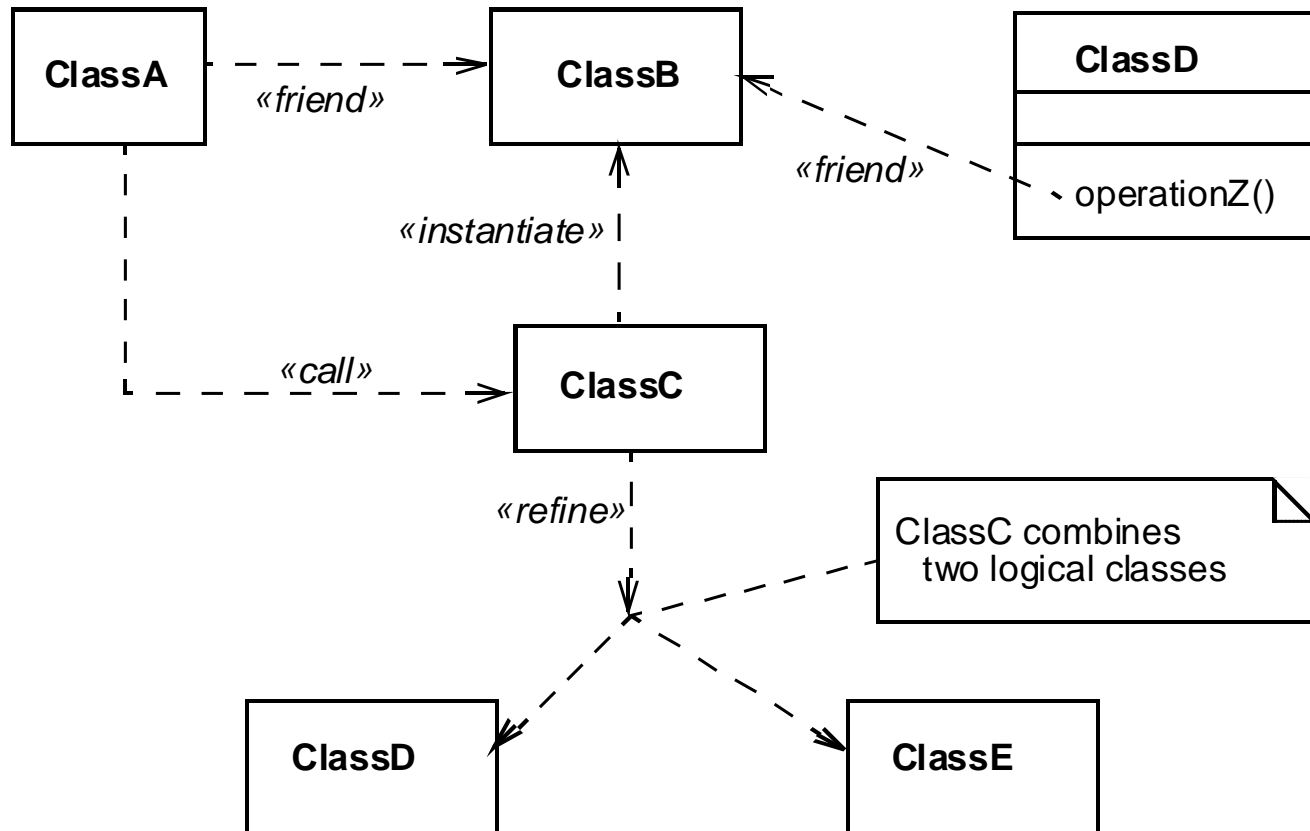
Composition



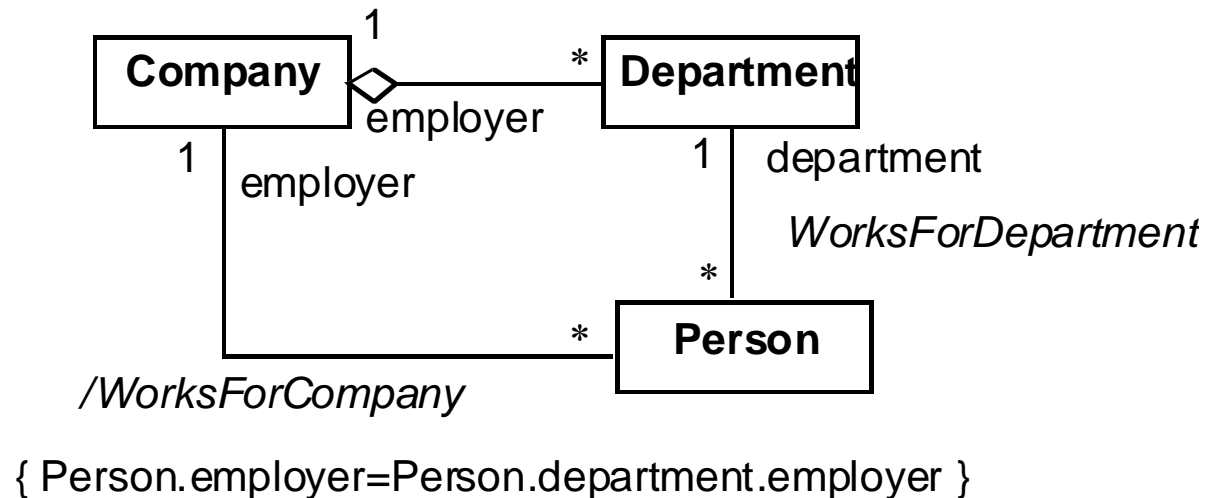
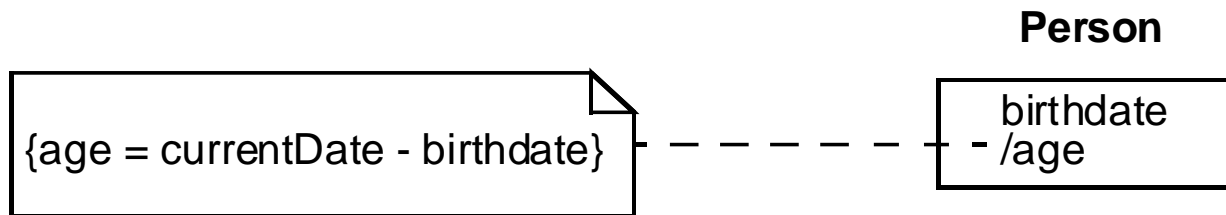
Generalization



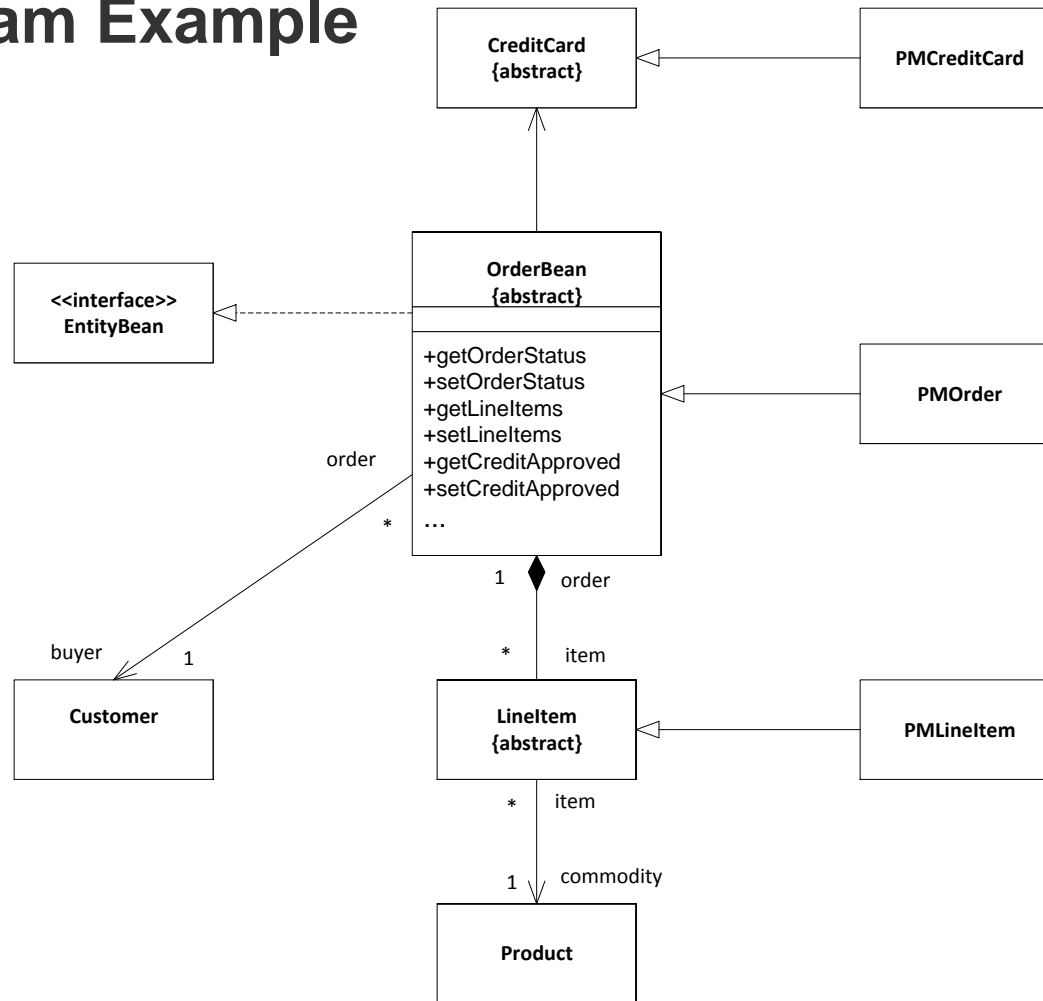
Dependencies



Derived Attributes and Associations



Class Diagram Example

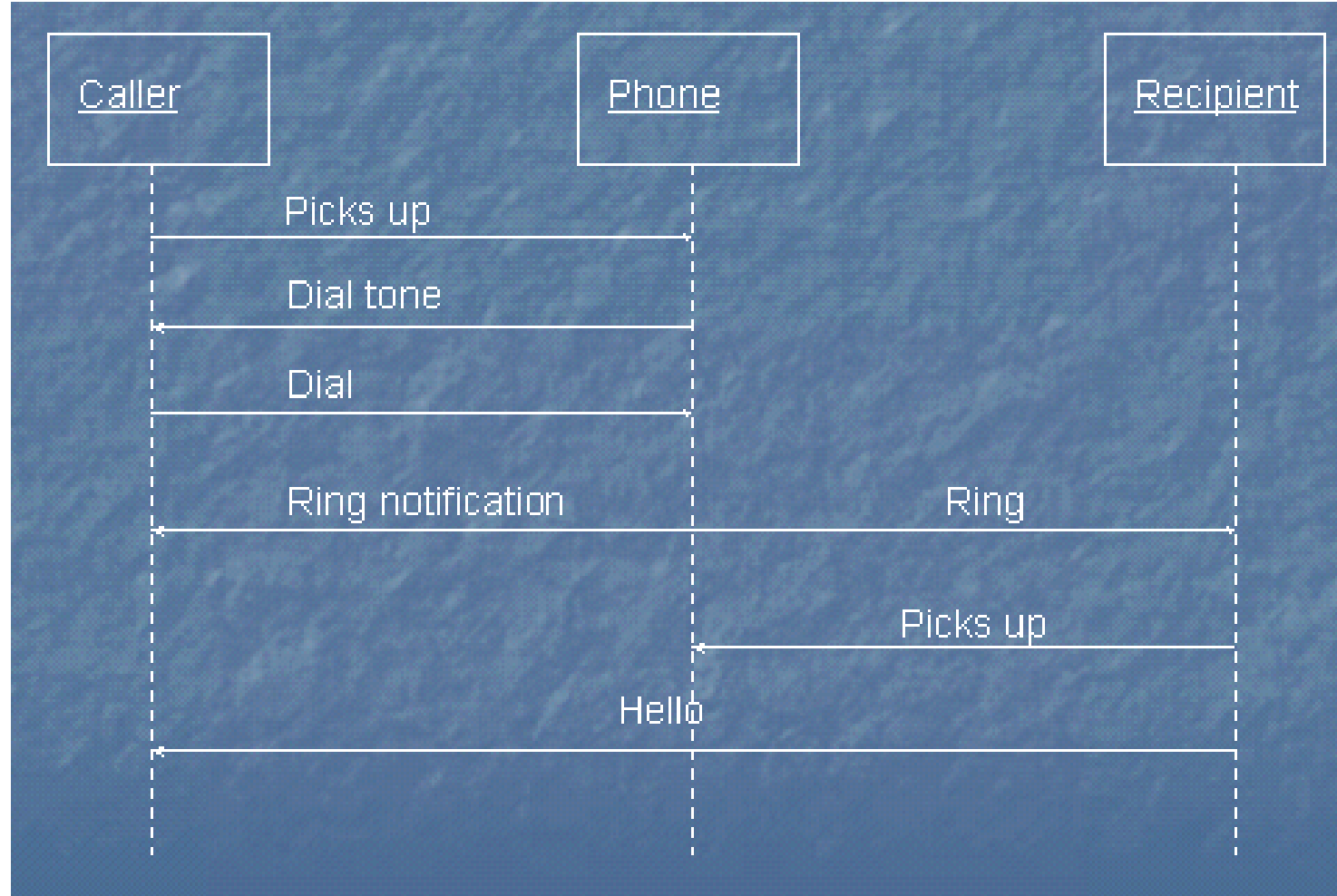


Sequence Diagram

Sequence diagram

- Sequence diagrams demonstrate the behavior of objects in a use case by describing the objects and the messages they pass.
- The horizontal dimension shows the objects participating in the interaction.
- The vertical arrangement of messages indicates their order.

Sequence diagram



Activity Diagram

Activity Diagram

- Intended for applications that need control flow or object/data flow models ...
- For example: business process modeling and workflow.
- Kinds of Steps in Activity Diagrams

- Action (State)



- Subactivity (State)

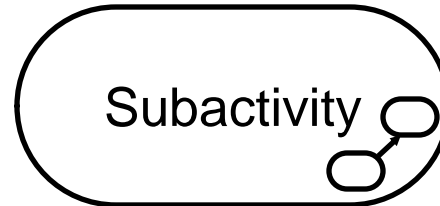


Action (State)



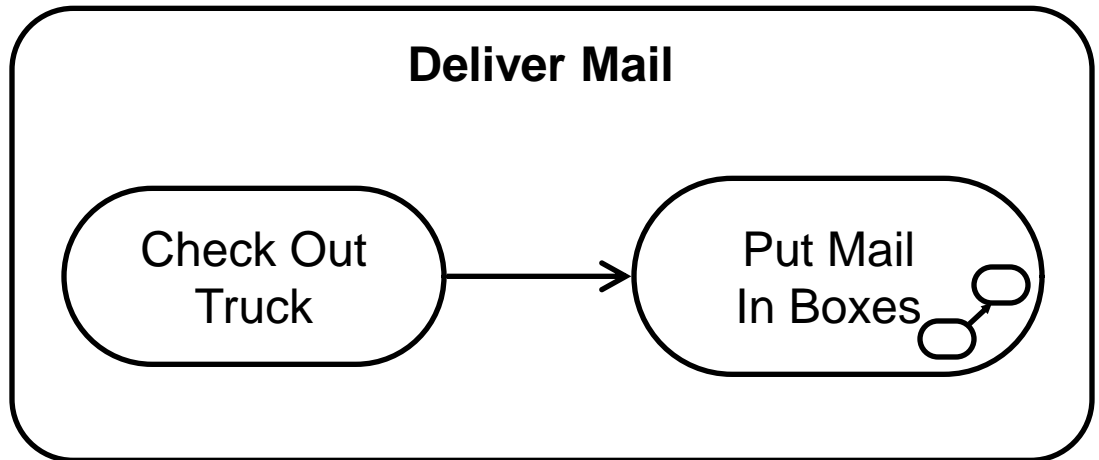
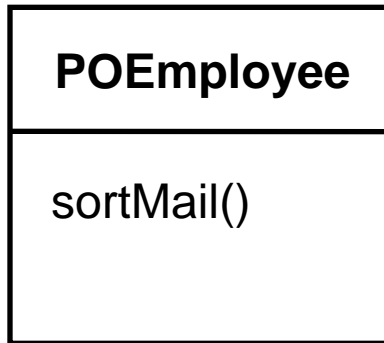
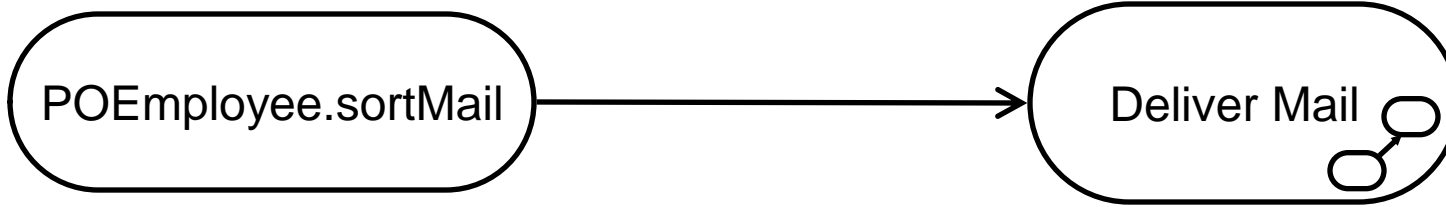
- An action is used for anything that does not directly start another activity graph, like invoking an operation on an object, or running a user-specified action.
- However, an action can invoke an operation that has another activity graph as a method (possible polymorphism).

Subactivity (State)

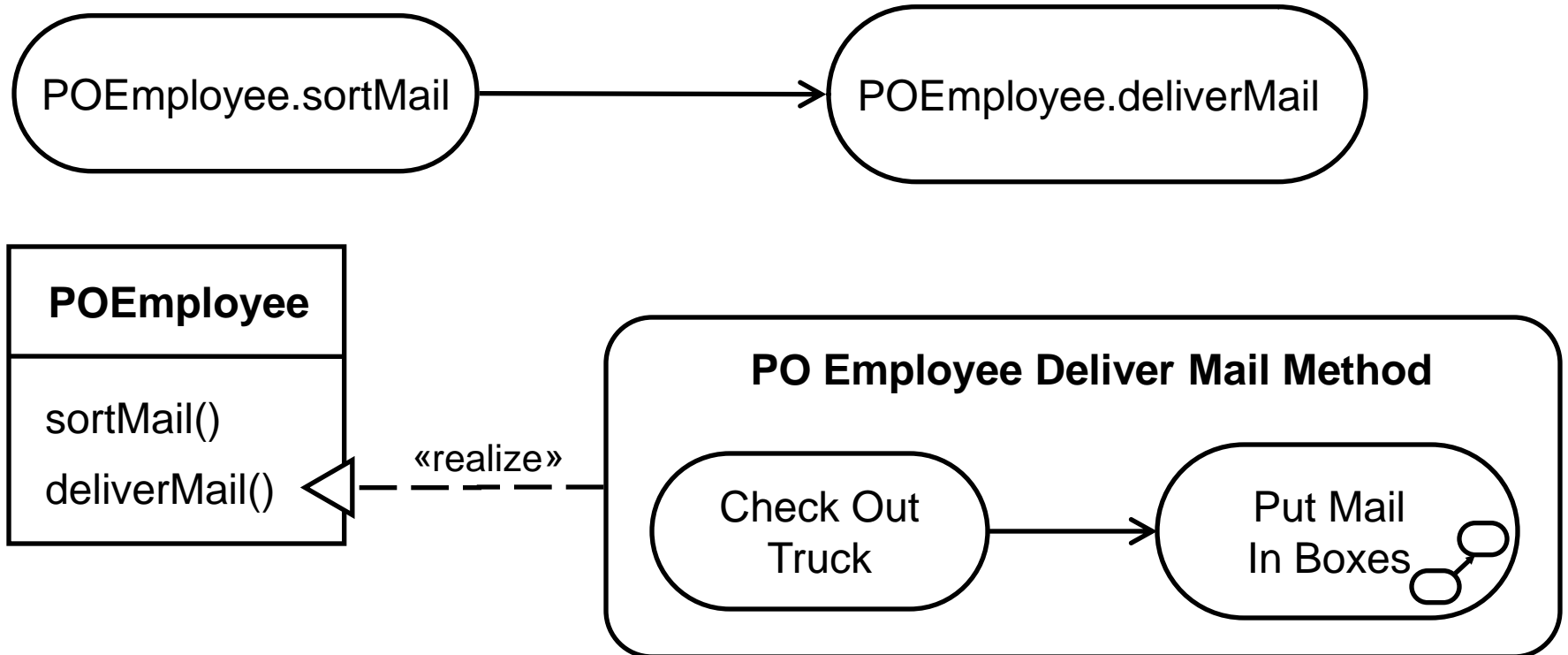


- A subactivity (state) starts another activity graph without using an operation.
- Used for functional decomposition, non-polymorphic applications, like many workflow systems.
- The invoked activity graph can be used by many subactivity states.

Example

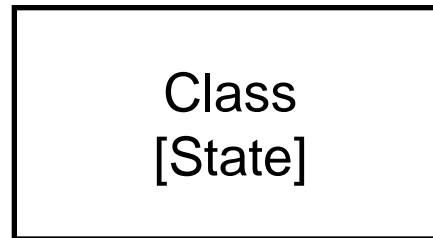


Activity Graph as Method



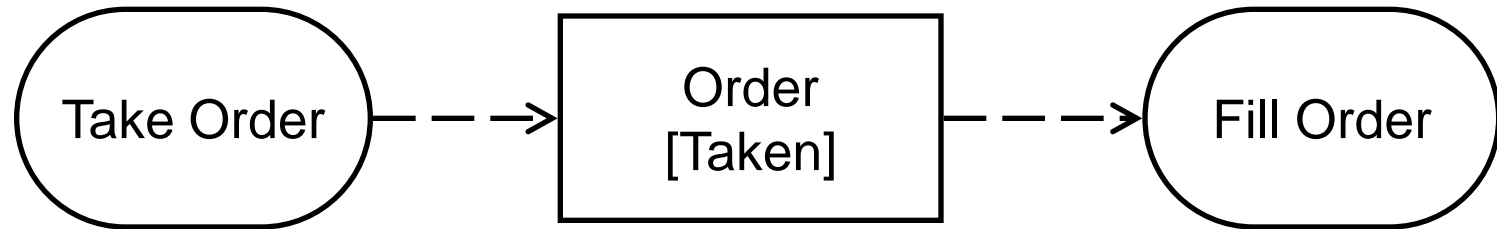
- Application is completely OO when all action states invoke operations
- All activity graphs are methods for operations.

Object Flow (State)



- A special sort of step (state) that represents the availability of a particular kind of object, perhaps in a particular state.
- No action or subactivity is invoked and control passes immediately to the next step (state).
- Places constraints on input and output parameters of steps before and after it.

Object Flow (State)



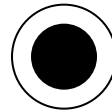
- Take Order must have an output parameter giving an order, or one of its subtypes.
- Fill Order must have an input parameter taking an order, or one of its supertypes.
- Dashed lines used with object flow have the same semantics as any other state transition.

Coordinating Steps

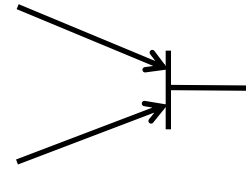
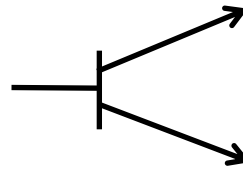
■ Initial state




■ Final state

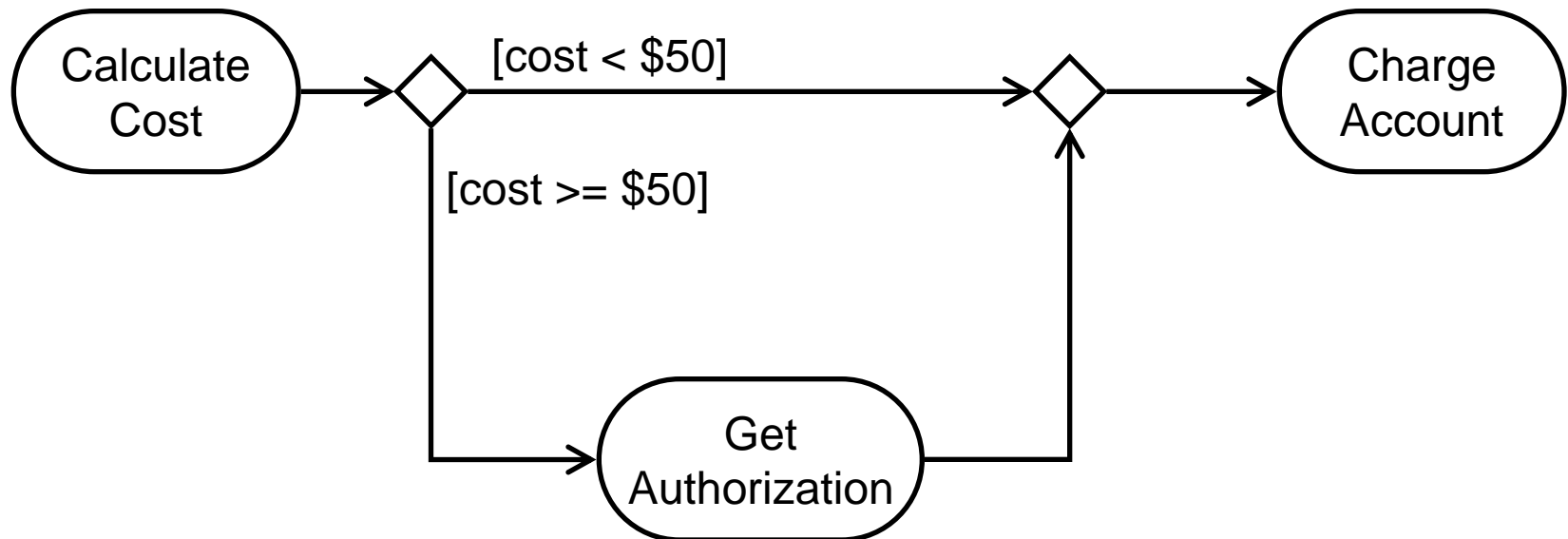


■ Fork and join



Coordinating Steps

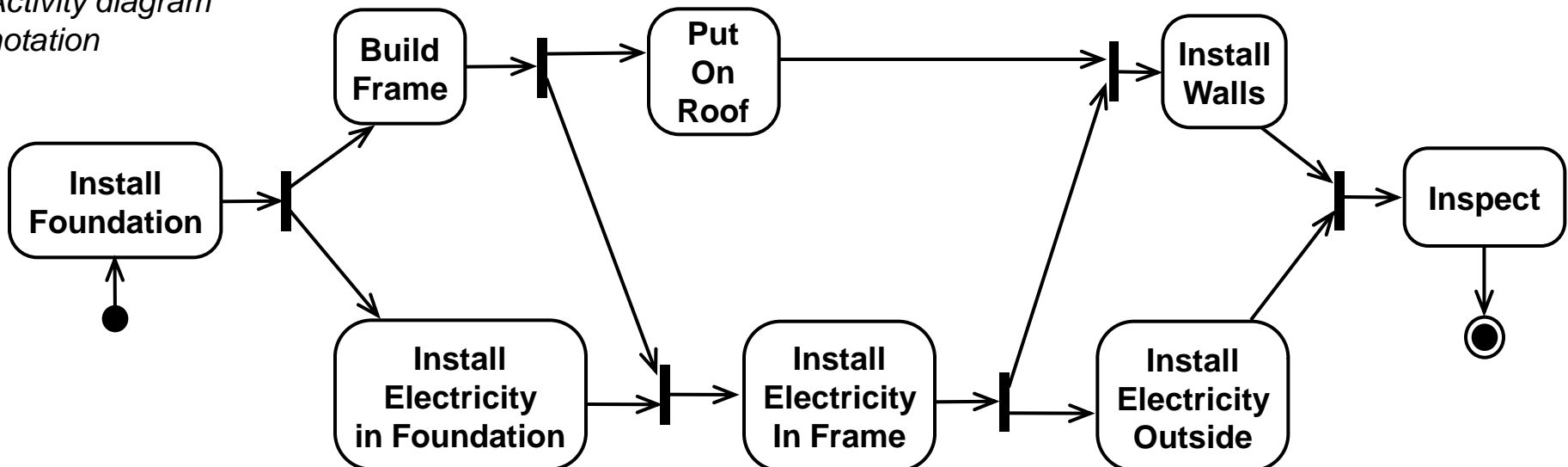
- Decision point and merge. 
- For modeling conventional flow chart decisions.



Convenience Features (Synch State)

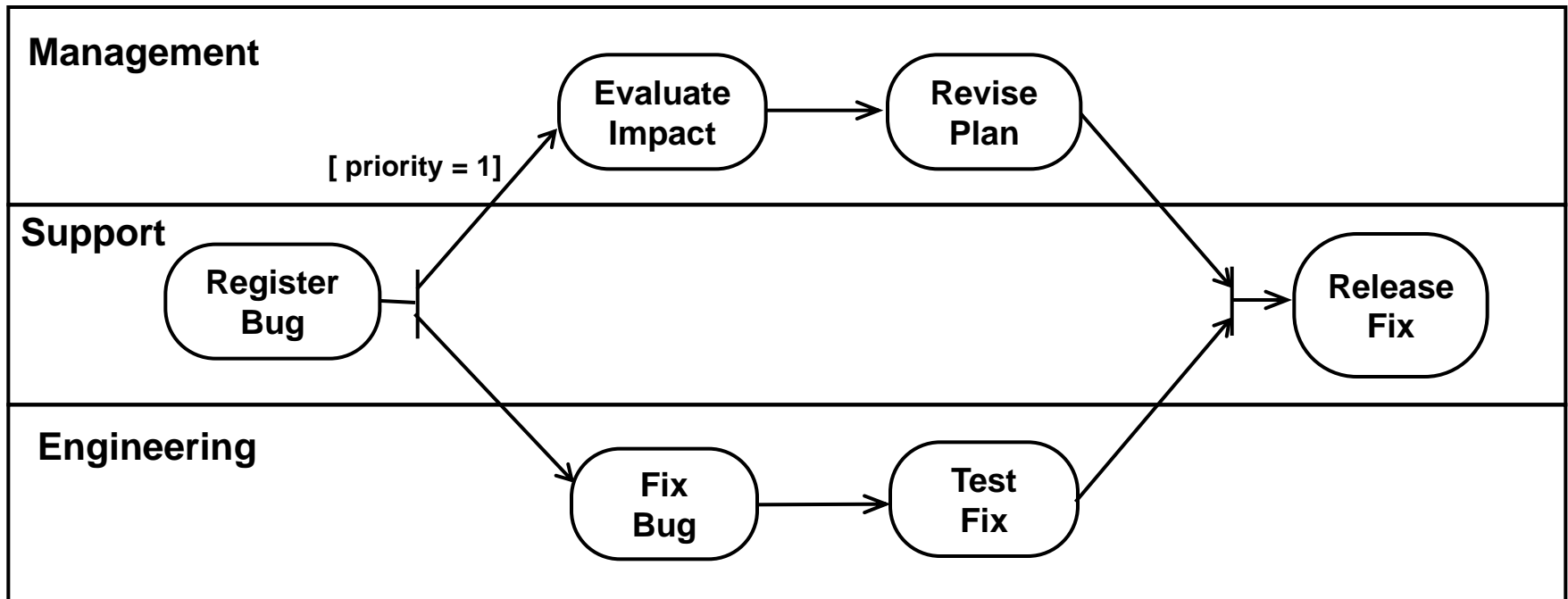
- Forks and joins do not require composite states.
- Synch states may be omitted for the common case (unlimited bound and one incoming and outgoing transition).

Activity diagram notation



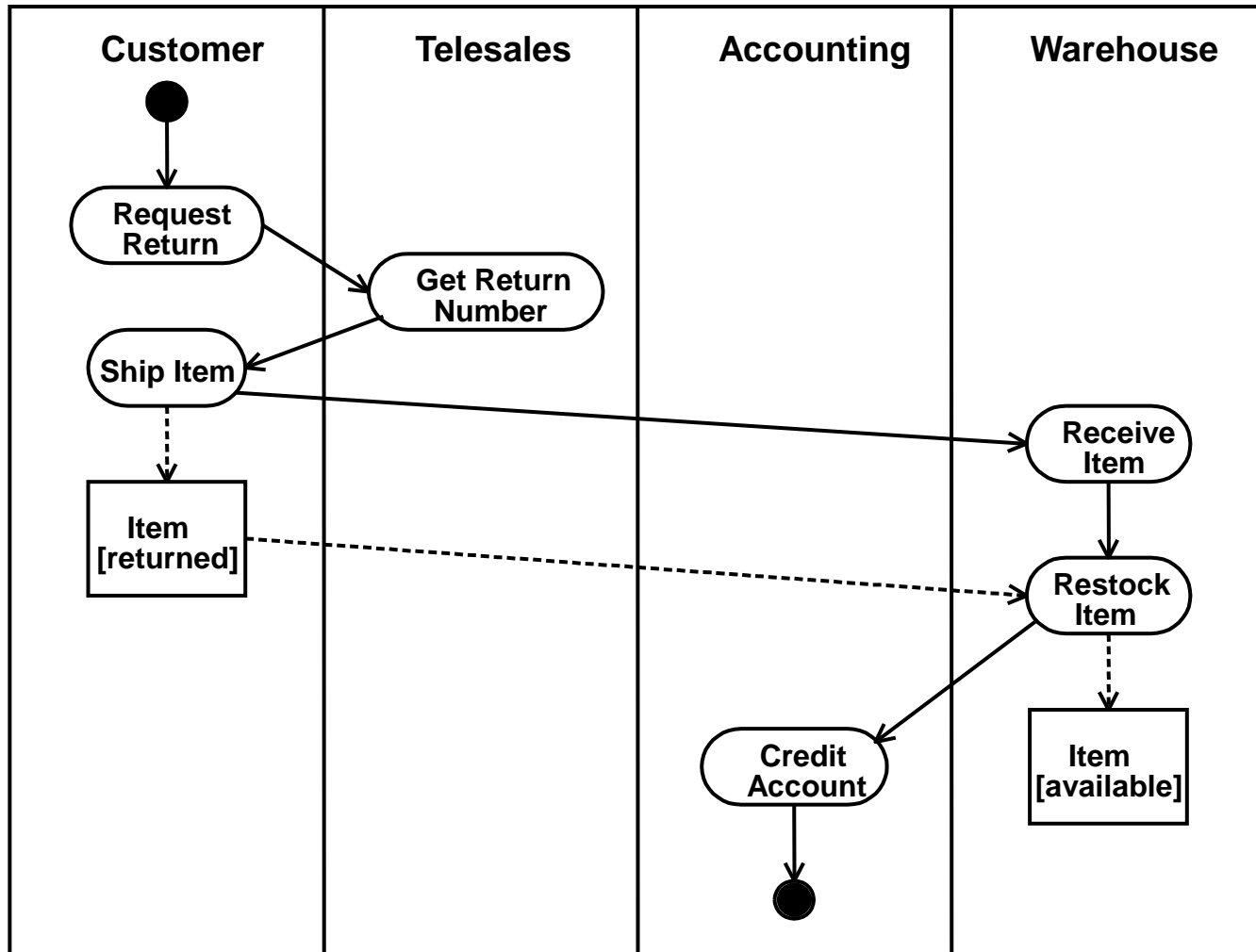
Convenience Features

- Partitions are a grouping mechanism.
- They do not provide domain-specific semantics.



Activity Diagram Modeling Tips

From UML
User Guide:



UML Modeling Tools

- Microsoft Visio
- Rational Rose (www.rational.com) by IBM
- TogetherSoft Control Center, Borland (<http://www.borland.com/together/index.html>)
- **ArgoUML** (free software) (<http://argouml.tigris.org/>) OpenSource; written in java
- Others (http://www.objectsbydesign.com/tools/umltools_byCompany.html)

Reference

1. **UML Distilled:** A Brief Guide to the Standard Object Modeling Language
[Martin Fowler](#), [Kendall Scott](#)
2. IBM Rational <http://www-306.ibm.com/software/rational/uml/>
3. Practical UML --- A Hands-On Introduction for Developers
http://www.togethersoftware.com/services/practical_guides/umlonlinecourse/
4. Software Engineering Principles and Practice. Second Edition; Hans van Vliet.