



# IT System Analysis: System Analysis Approaches

Tutorial by Agnieszka Stachowiak

Let's continue

# 3RD ASSIGNMENT

# GOAL

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Develop the model of the system analyzed

Steps:

- Develop structure draft
- Discuss structure draft
- Add details
- Design final structure of the system

# METHODOLOGY

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- Use UML to develop:
  - Use case diagram
  - Class diagram
  - Object diagram
  - State diagram
  - Activity diagram
  - Sequence diagram
  - Collaboration diagram
  - Component diagram
  - Deployment diagram

\* suggestion: 3 subsequent classes to complete the assignment

# Introduction

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- **Modeling:** drawing a flowchart listing the steps carried out by an application.
- **Why do we use modeling?**  
Defining a model makes it easier to break up a complex application or a huge system into simple, discrete pieces that can be individually studied. We can focus more easily on the smaller parts of a system and then understand the "big picture."
- **The reasons behind modeling can be summed up in two words:**
  - Readability
  - Reusability

# What is UML?

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- The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of software systems, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems. The UML is a very important part of developing object oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses graphical notations to express the design of software projects. Using the UML helps project teams communicate, explore potential designs, and validate the architectural design of the software.

# The UML diagrams categories:

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- **Static**
  - Use case diagram
  - Class diagram
- **Dynamic**
  - Object diagram
  - State diagram
  - Activity diagram
  - Sequence diagram
  - Collaboration diagram
- **Implementation**
  - Component diagram
  - Deployment diagram

# Use Case Diagram

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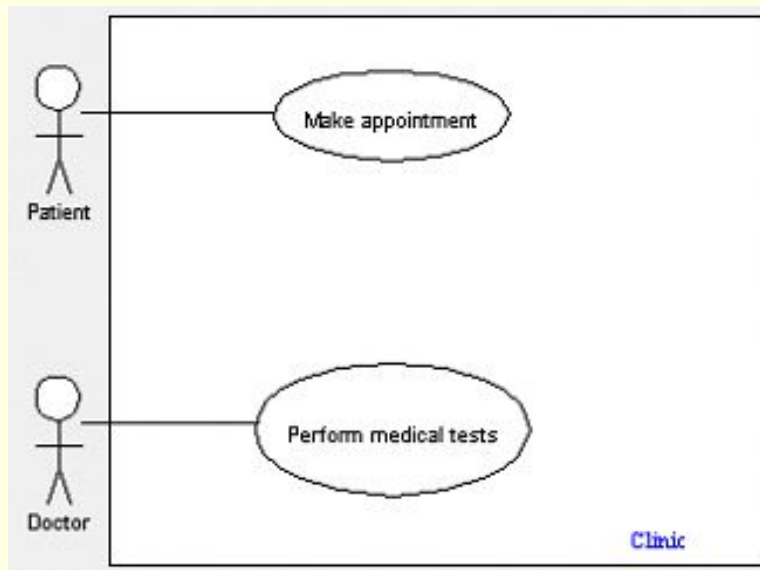
The Use case diagram is used to identify the primary elements and processes that form the system. The primary elements are termed as "actors" and the processes are called "use cases." The Use case diagram shows which actors interact with each use case.

- UML Use Case Diagrams (**UCDs**) can be used to describe the functionality of a system, they capture the functional aspects and business process in the system.
- UCDs have only 4 major elements: The **actors** that the system you are describing interacts with, the **system** itself, the **use cases**, or services, that the system knows how to perform, and the lines that represent **relationships** between these elements.

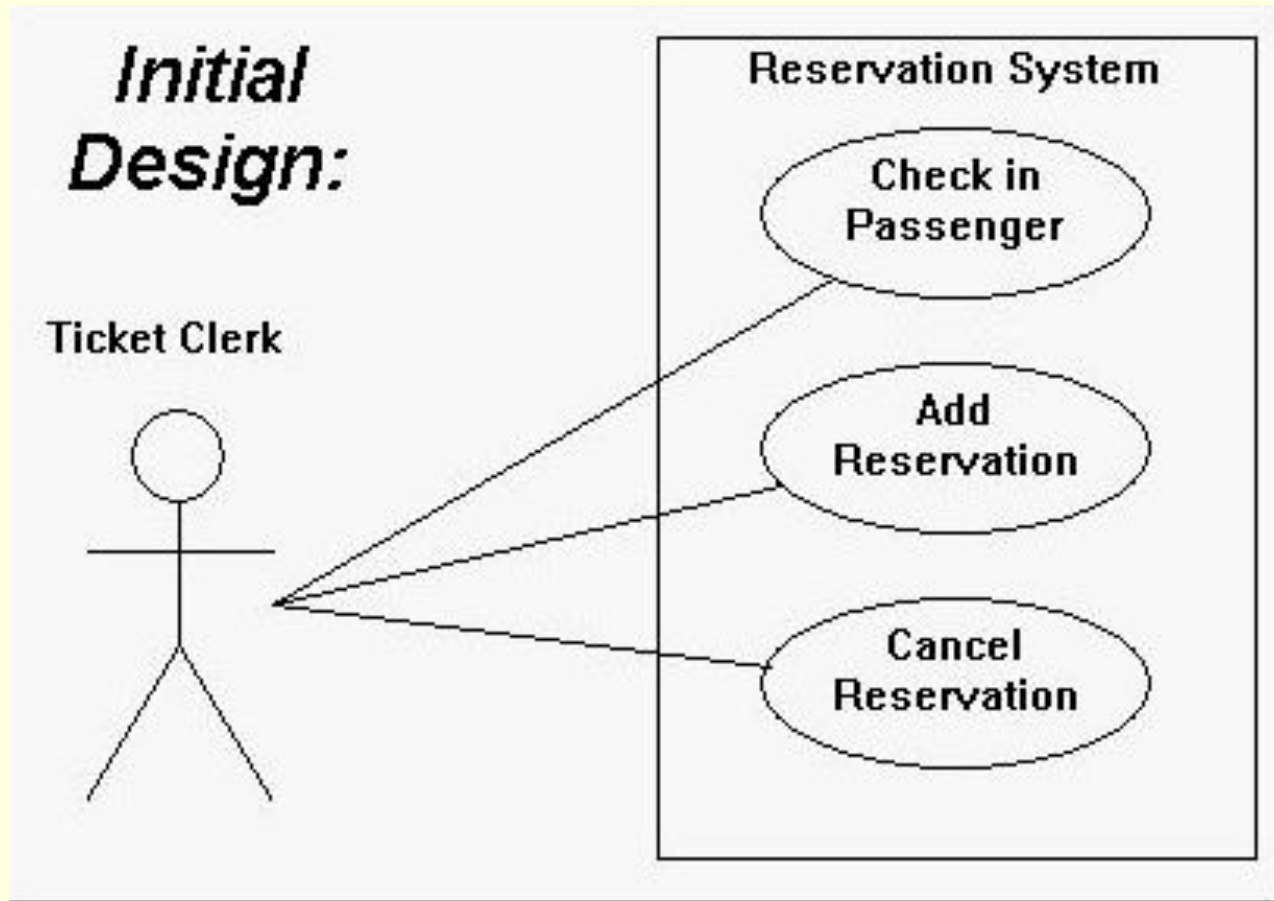


# Example:

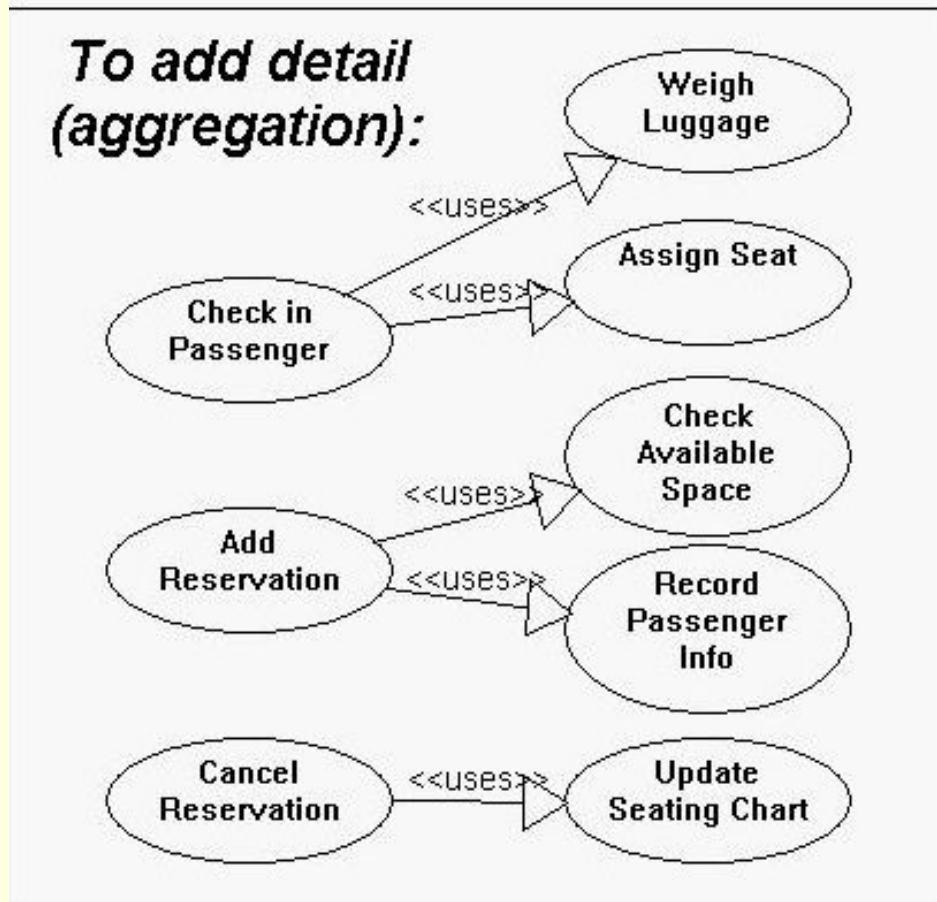
- **System boundary:** A system boundary defines the scope of what a system will be. A system boundary of a use case diagram defines the limits of the system.



# Example:



# Example



# Class Diagram

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- **Definition:** A class diagram is a diagram showing a collection of classes and interfaces, along with the collaborations and relationships among classes and interfaces.
- When you designed the use cases, you must have realized that the use cases talk about "what are the requirements" of a system?
- The aim of designing classes is to convert this "what" to a "how" for each requirement. Each use case is further analyzed and broken up into atomic components that form the basis for the classes that need to be designed.



The class name typically has the first alphabet capitalized. If you class has more than one words, and capitalize the first alphabet of both words and join the two. For e.g.: Student

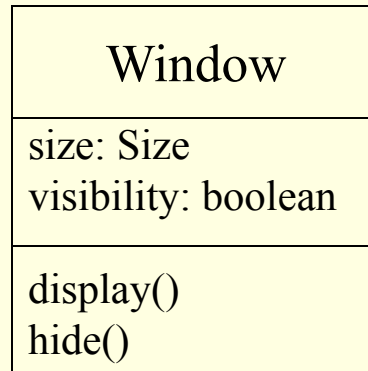
A list of attributes of your class goes in here. The syntax is:  
*attribute : Type = "default value (if any)"*  
 For e.g. studentId : int OR  
 studentName : String

A list of your methods goes in here. The syntax is  
*MethodName(List of parameters (if any)): Return type (if any)*  
 For e.g.: String getStudentName(int studentId)  
 Notation: Hungarian Notation

Class Name

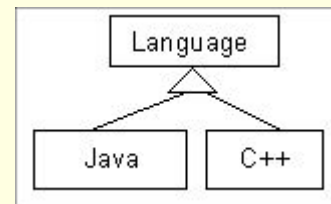
Attributes

Operations

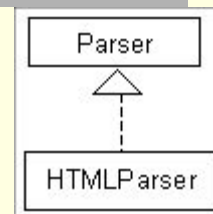


*Generalization*

Inheritance

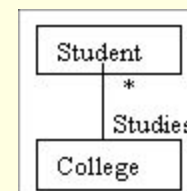


Implementation

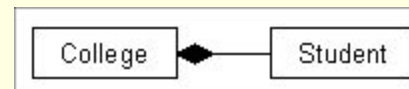


*Association*

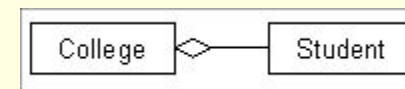
Multiplicity :  
many students  
belonging to same  
college.



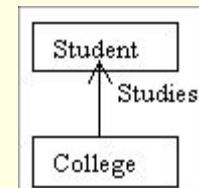
Composition



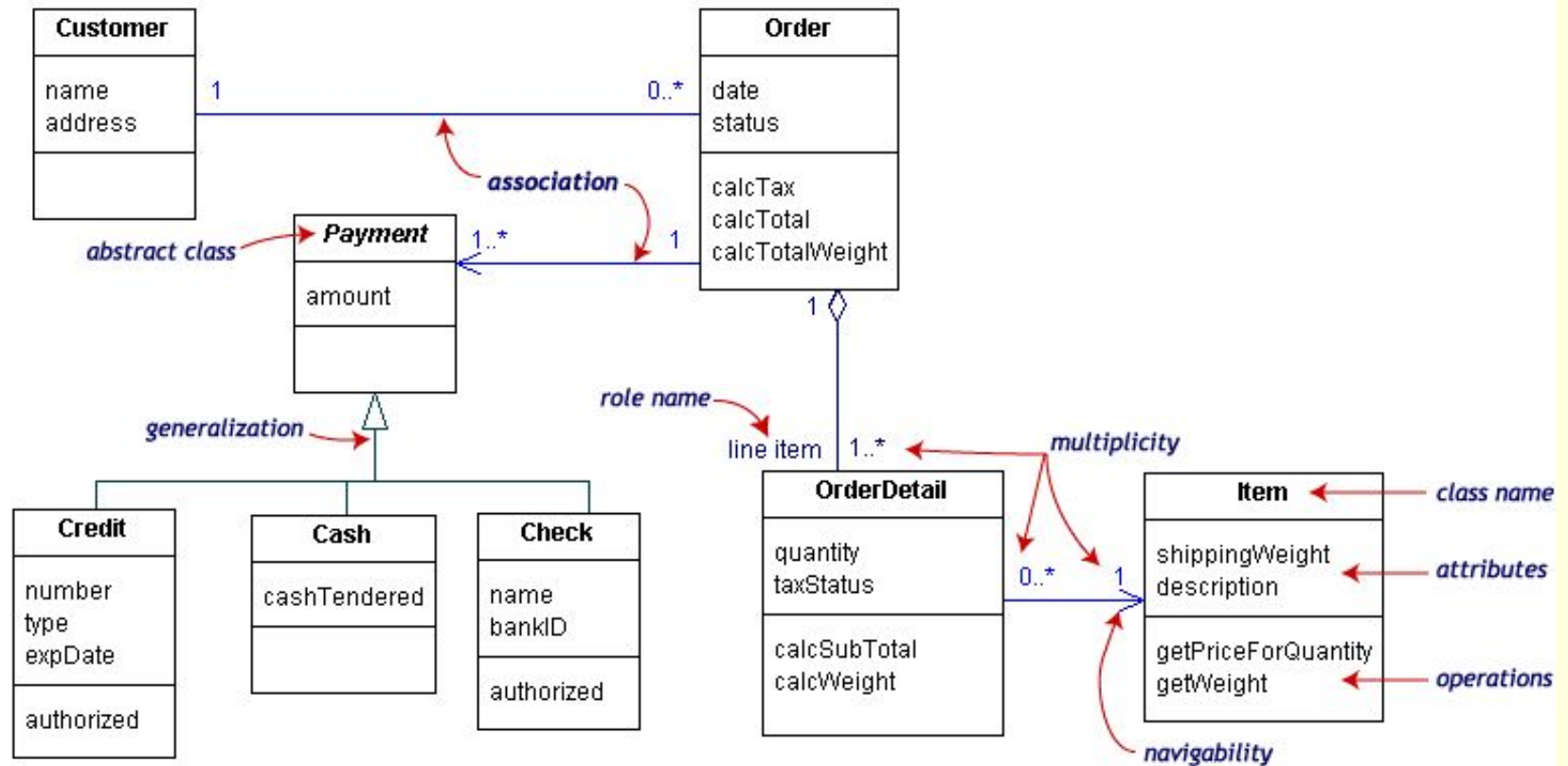
Aggregation



Directed Association



# Example:



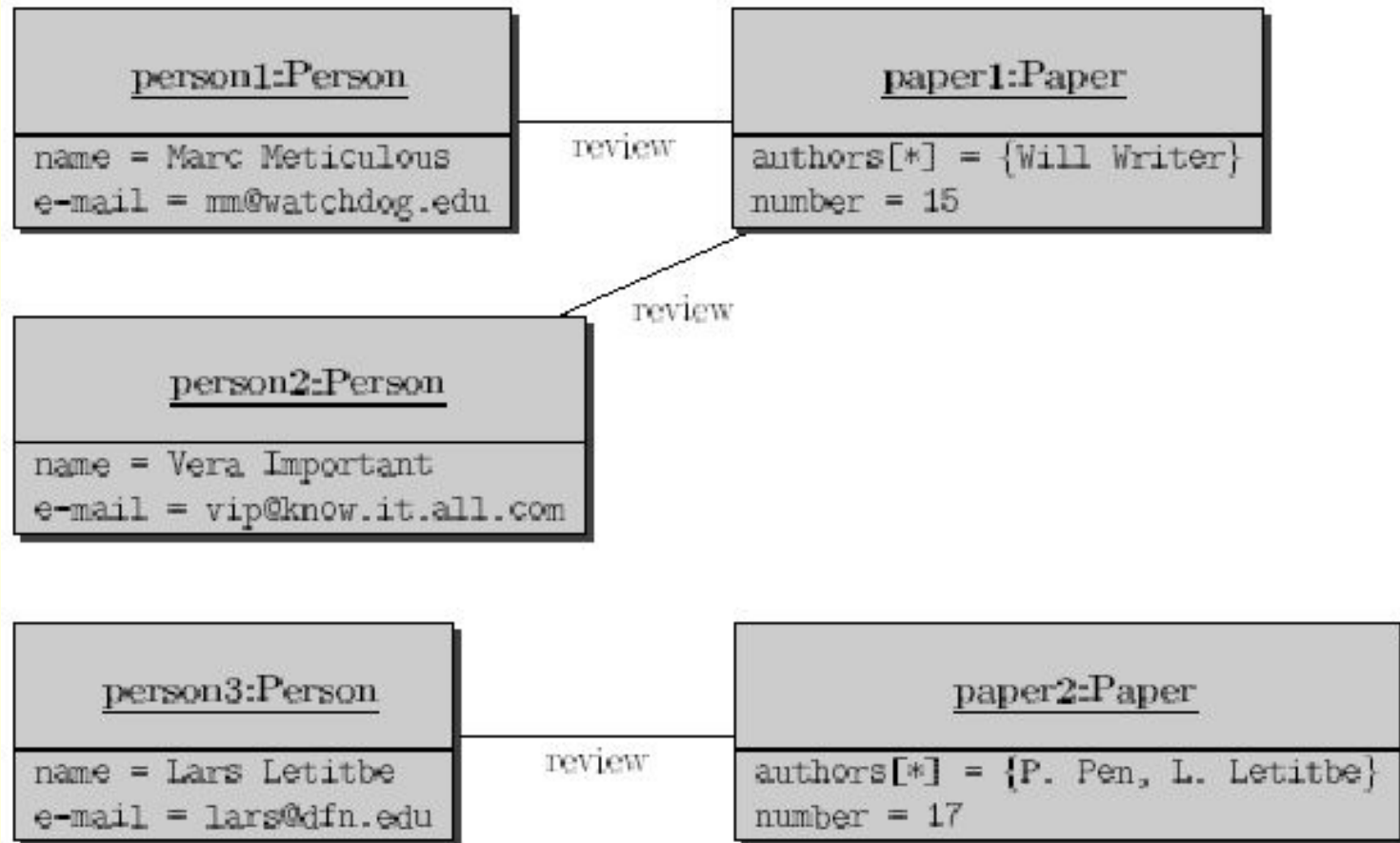
# Object Diagrams in UML

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- In a live application classes are not directly used, but instances or objects of these classes are used. A pictorial representation of the relationships between these instantiated classes at any point of time (called objects) is called an "**Object diagram.**"
- It looks very similar to a class diagram, and uses the similar notations to denote relationships.
- It reflects the picture of how classes interact with each others at runtime. and in the actual system, how the objects created at runtime are related to the classes.
- shows this relation between the instantiated classes and the defined class, and the relation between these objects.



# Example:





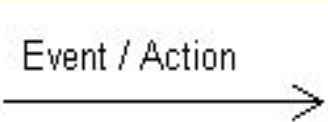
# State Diagram

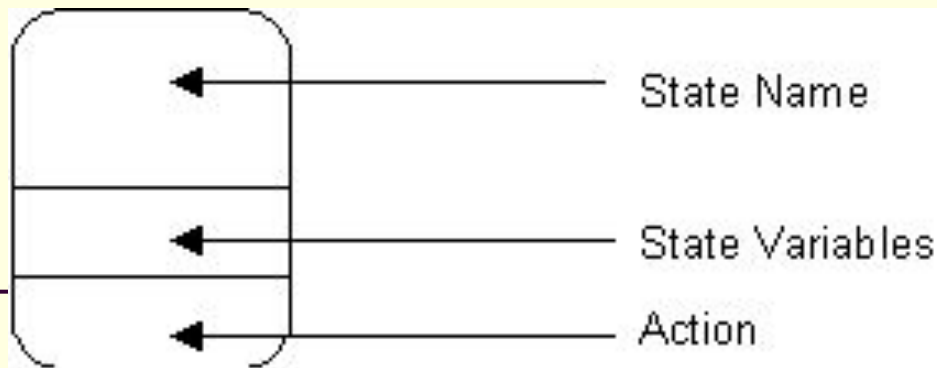
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## Basics

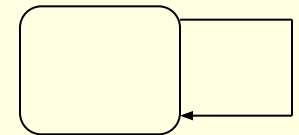
- We are now taking a deeper look at system dynamics.
- Some of the dynamic behavior will be specified in terms of sequencing / timing
- Some of the dynamic behavior will be specified in terms of functions (transformations / computations)
- State diagrams are used to describe the behavior of a system. State diagrams describe all of the possible states of an object as events occur.
- It is important to note that having a State diagram for your system is not a mandatory, but must be defined only on a need basis (to understand the behavior of the object through the entire system)

# Elements of a State diagram

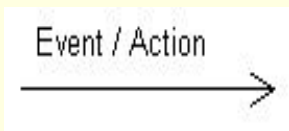
<b>Initial State:</b> This shows the starting point or first activity of the flow	
<b>State:</b> Represents the state of object at an instant of time. In a state diagram, there will be multiple of such symbols, one for each state of the Object	
<b>Transition:</b> An <i>arrow</i> indicating the Object to transition from one state to the other. The actual trigger event and action causing the transition are written beside the arrow.	



**Self Transitions:** Sometimes an object is required to perform some action when it recognizes an event, but it ends up in the same state it started in



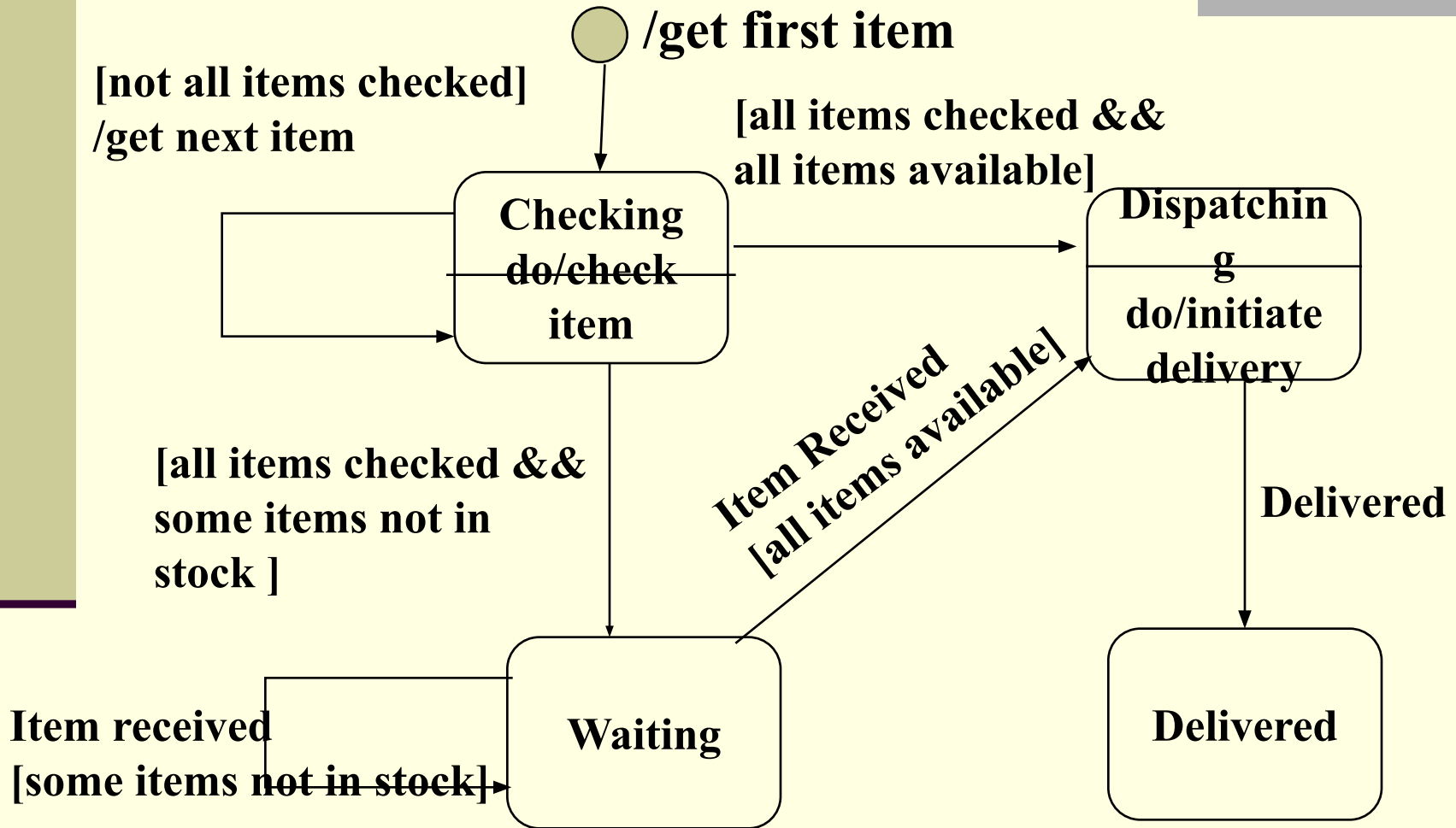
**Event and Action:** A trigger that causes a transition to occur is called as an event or action.



**Final State:** The end of the state diagram is shown by a bull's eye symbol, also called a final state.



# Example:


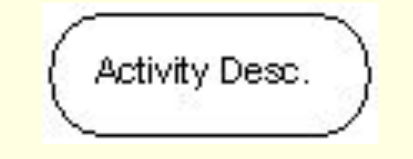
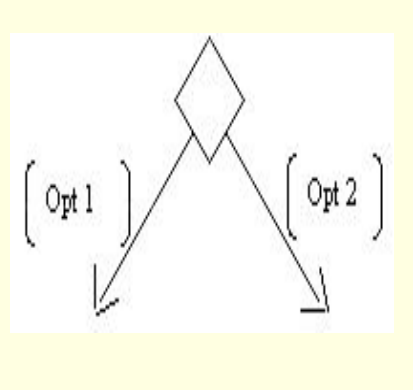
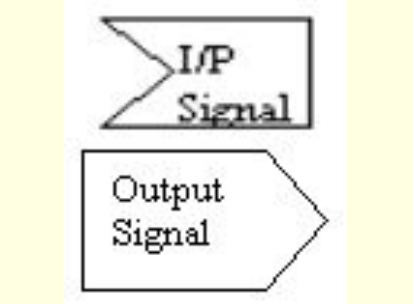


# Activity Diagram

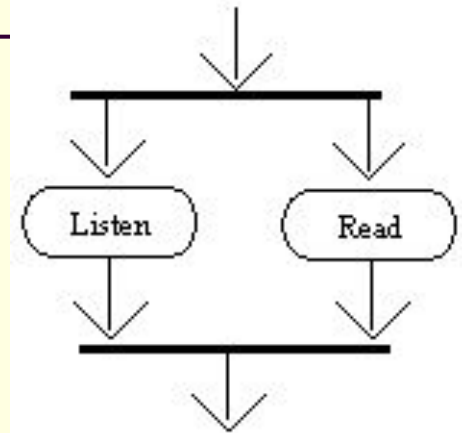
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- The easiest way to visualize an Activity diagram is to think of a flowchart of a code.
- The flowchart is used to depict the business logic flow and the events that cause decisions and actions in the code to take place.
- An Activity diagram is a dynamic diagram that shows the activity and the event that causes the object to be in the particular state.
- The activity diagram is an extension of the state diagram. State diagrams highlight states and represent activities as arrows between states. Activity diagrams put the spotlight on the activities
- The Activity Diagrams are often used to model the paths through a *use case*. And to document the logic of a single *use case*.

# Elements of an Activity diagram

<p><b>Initial Activity:</b> This shows the starting point or first activity of the flow</p>	
<p><b>Activity:</b> Represented by a rectangle with rounded (almost oval) edges.</p>	
<p><b>Decisions:</b> Similar to flowcharts, a logic where a decision is to be made is depicted by a diamond, with the options written on either sides of the arrows emerging from the diamond</p>	
<p><b>Signal:</b> When an activity sends or receives a message, that activity is called a signal. Signals are of two types: Input signal and Output signal</p>	

**Concurrent Activities:** Some activities occur simultaneously or in parallel. Such activities are called concurrent activities. For example, listening to the lecturer and looking at the blackboard is a parallel activity.

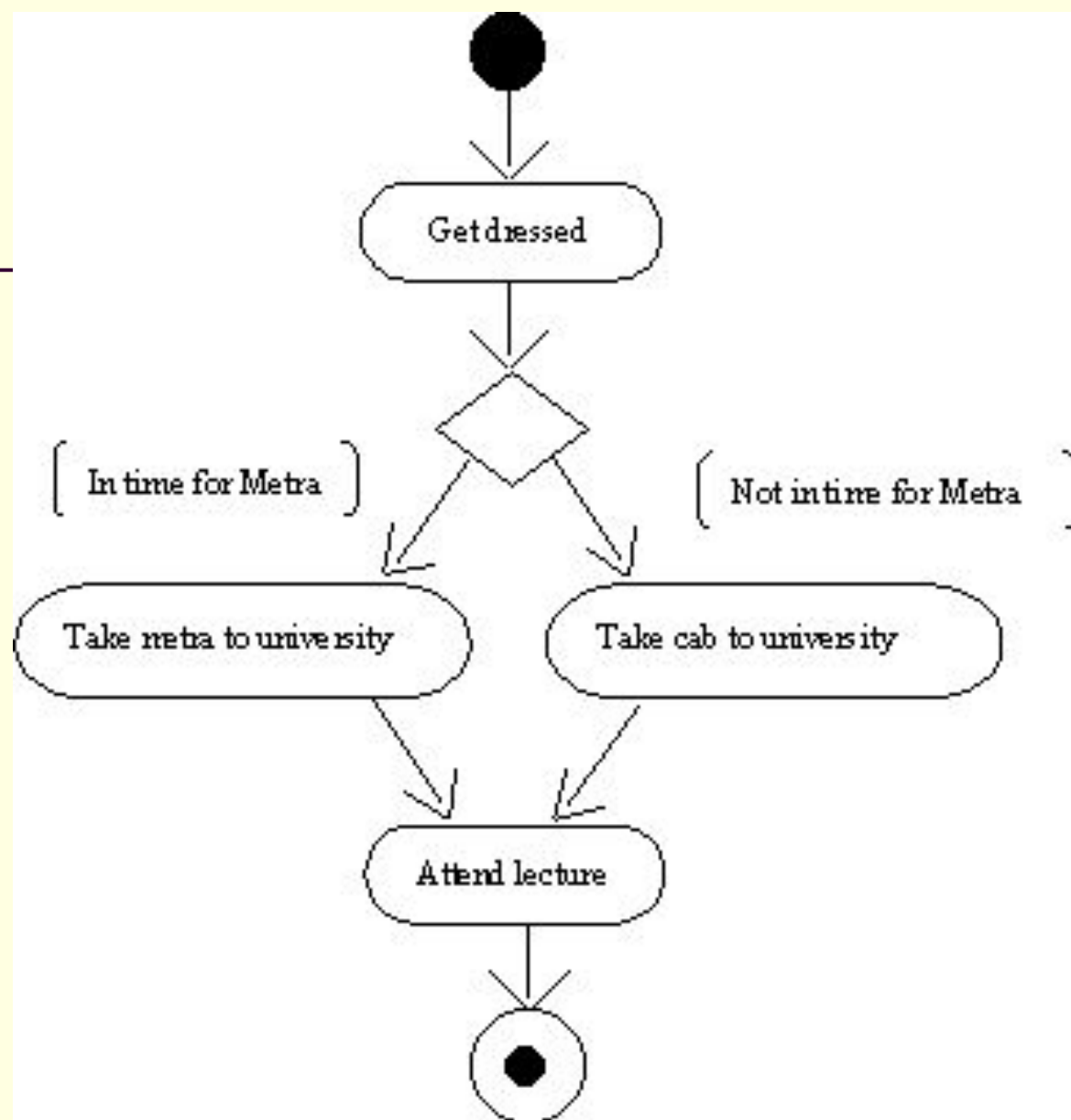


**Final Activity:** The end of the Activity diagram is shown by a bull's eye symbol, also called as a final activity.



- An activity diagram may have only one initial action state, but may have any number of final action states.





# Sequence Diagram in UML

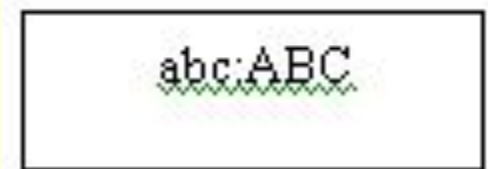
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- A sequence diagram captures the behavior of a single scenario. The diagram shows a number of example objects and the messages that are passed between these objects within the use case.
- A Sequence diagram depicts the sequence of actions that occur in a system.
- The invocation of methods in each object, and the order in which the invocation occurs is captured in a Sequence diagram.
- A Sequence diagram is two-dimensional in nature. On the horizontal axis, it shows the life of the object that it represents, while on the vertical axis, it shows the sequence of the creation or invocation of these objects.

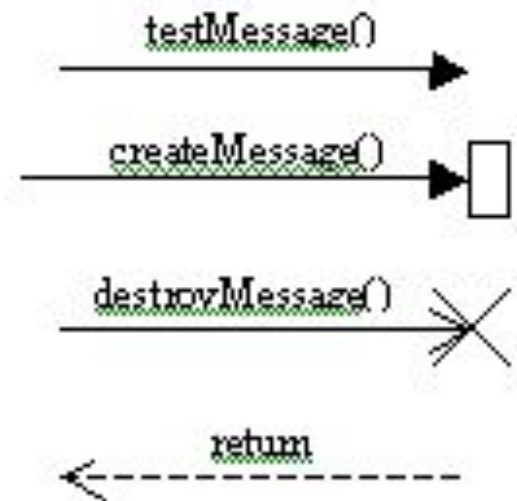
# Elements of a Sequence Diagram

A Sequence diagram consists of the following behavioral elements:

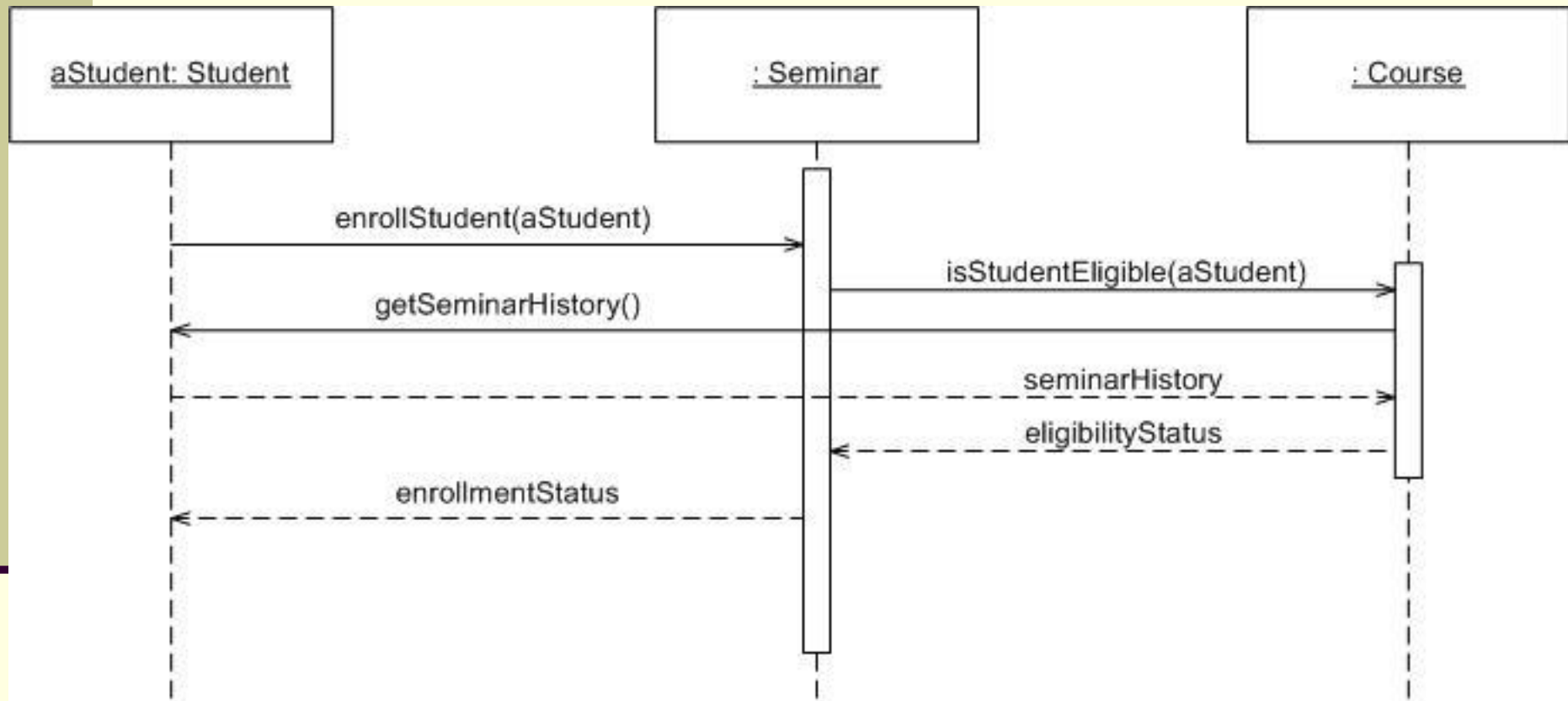
**Object:** The primary element involved in a sequence diagram is an Object. A Sequence diagram consists of sequences of interaction among different objects over a period of time.

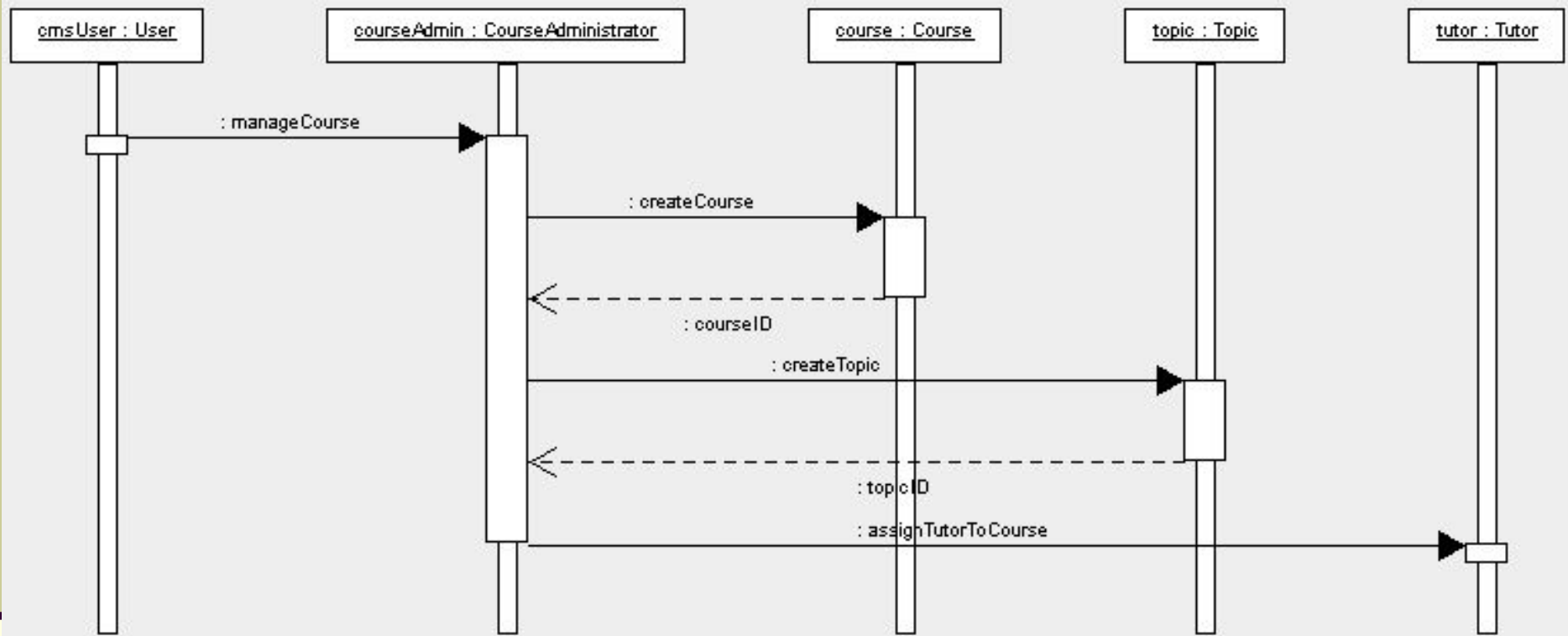


**Message:** The interaction between different objects in a sequence diagram is represented as messages. A message is represented by a directed arrow.



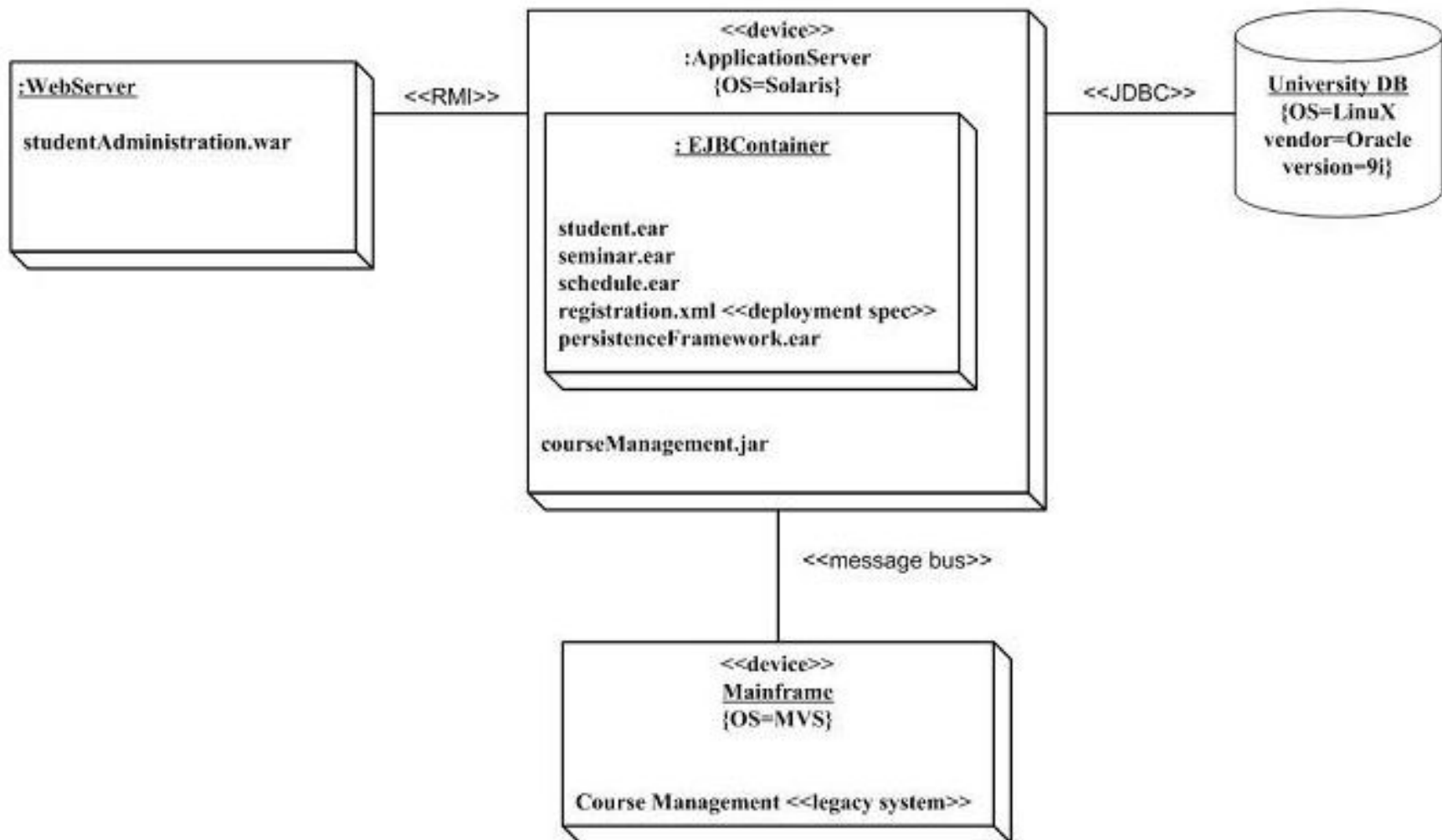
The following example shows the logic of how to enroll in a seminar.



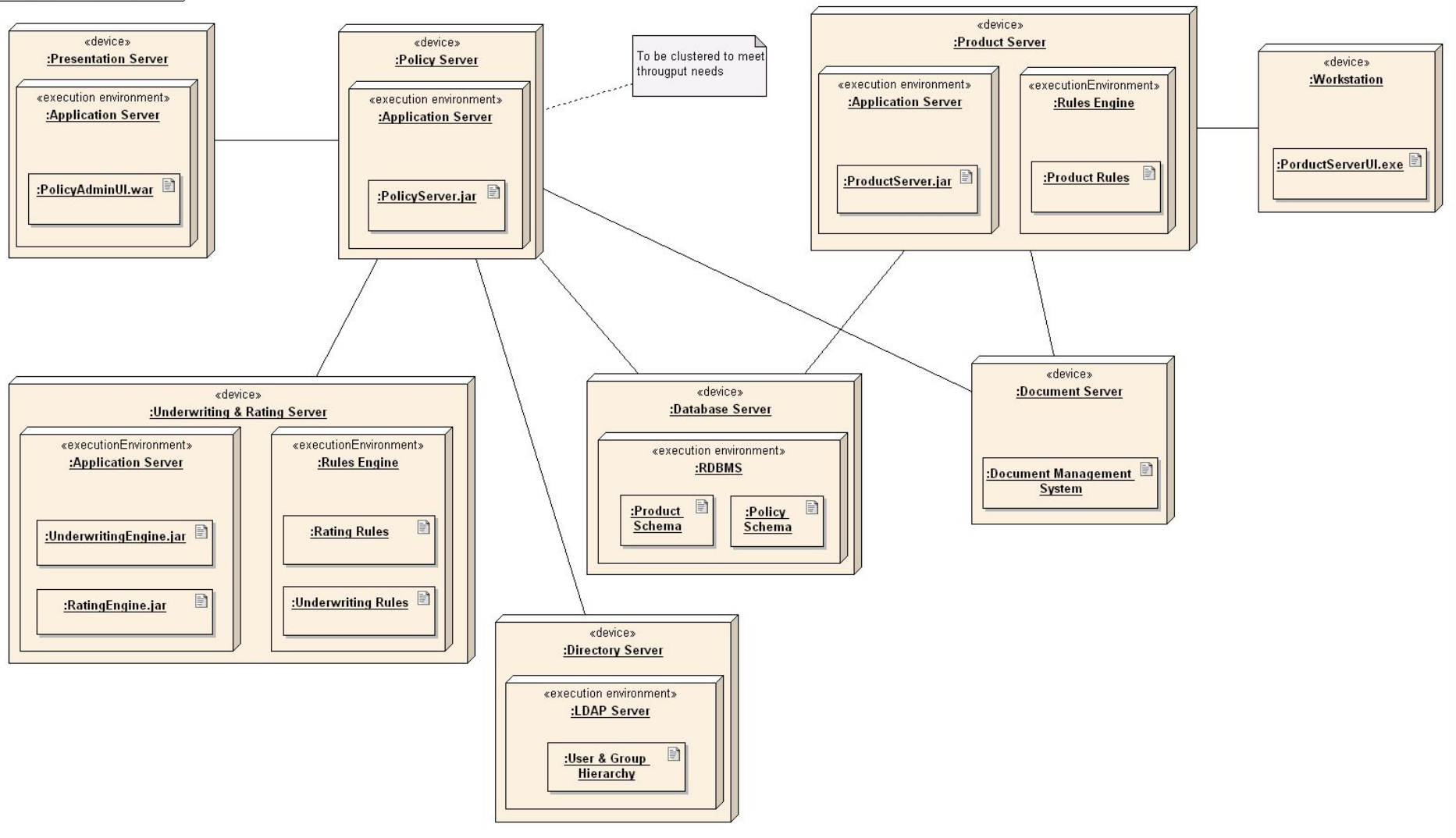


## Deployment Diagrams

- A **deployment diagram** in the [Unified Modeling Language](#) models the *physical* deployment of [artifacts](#) deployment of artifacts on [nodes](#).<sup>[1]</sup> To describe a web site, for example, a deployment diagram would show what hardware components ("nodes") exist (e.g., a web server, an application server, and a database server), what software components ("artifacts") run on each node (e.g., web application, database), and how the different pieces are connected (e.g. JDBC, REST, RMI).
- The nodes appear as boxes, and the artifacts allocated to each node appear as rectangles within the boxes. Nodes may have subnodes, which appear as nested boxes. A single node in a deployment diagram may conceptually represent multiple physical nodes, such as a cluster of database servers.
- There are two types of Nodes:
  - Device Node
  - Execution Environment Node
- Device nodes are physical computing resources with processing memory and services to execute software, such as typical computers or mobile phones. An execution environment node (EEN) is a software computing resource that runs within an outer node and which itself provides a service to host and execute other executable software elements.



dd Deployment of Components





# EXPECTED RESULTS

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- 9 UML Diagrams
- Comprehensive model of IT system