Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML

Lecture 09: Class Diagrams IV

2012-11-27

Prof. Dr. Andreas Podelski, **Dr. Bernd Westphal**

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany

Contents & Goals

Last Lectures:

- Started to discuss "associations", the general case.

This Lecture:

- **Educational Objectives:** Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
  - Cont'd: Please explain this class diagram with associations.
  - When is a class diagram a good class diagram?
  - What are purposes of modelling guidelines? (Example?)
  - Discuss the style of this class diagram.
- **Content:**
  - Treat "the rest".
  - Where do we put OCL constraints?
  - Modelling guidelines, in particular for class diagrams (following [Ambler, 2005])

Associations: The Rest

The Rest

Recapitulation: Consider the following association:

$$\langle r : \langle role_1 : C_1, \mu_1, P_1, \xi_1, \nu_1, o_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle role_n : C_n, \mu_n, P_n, \xi_n, \nu_n, o_n \rangle \rangle$$

- **Association name** r and **role names**/**types** $role_i/C_i$ induce extended system states λ.
- **Multiplicity** μ is considered in OCL syntax.
- **Visibility** ξ/**Navigability** ν: well-typedness.

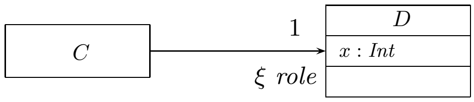
Now the rest:

- **Multiplicity** μ: we propose to view them as constraints.
- **Properties** P_i: even more typing.
- **Ownership** o: getting closer to pointers/references.
- **Diamonds**: exercise.

Visibility

Not so surprising: Visibility of role-names is treated completely similar to visibility of attributes, namely by **typing rules**.

Question: given



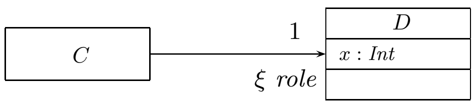
is the following OCL expression well-typed or not (wrt. visibility):

$$\text{context } C \text{ inv} : \mathit{self}.\mathit{role}.x > 0$$

Visibility

Not so surprising: Visibility of role-names is treated completely similar to visibility of attributes, namely by **typing rules**.

Question: given



is the following OCL expression well-typed or not (wrt. visibility):

$$\text{context } C \text{ inv} : \mathit{self}.\mathit{role}.x > 0$$

Basically same rule as before: (analogously for other multiplicities)

$$(Assoc_1) \quad \frac{A, B \vdash expr_1 : \tau_C}{A, B \vdash role(expr_1) : \tau_D}, \quad \begin{array}{l} \mu = 0..1 \text{ or } \mu = 1, \\ \xi = +, \text{ or } \xi = - \text{ and } C = B \end{array}$$

$$\langle r : \ldots \langle role : D, \mu, \_, \xi, \_, \_\rangle, \ldots \langle role' : C, \_, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \ldots \rangle \in V$$

Navigability

Navigability is similar to visibility: expressions over non-navigable association ends ($\nu = \times$) are **basically** type-correct, but **forbidden**.

Question: given

is the following OCL expression well-typed or not (wrt. navigability):

$$\text{context } D \text{ inv} : \mathit{self}.\mathit{role}.x > 0$$

– 09 – 2012-11-27 – Sassocrest –

Navigability

Navigability is similar to visibility: expressions over non-navigable association ends ($\nu = \times$) are **basically** type-correct, but **forbidden**.

Question: given

is the following OCL expression well-typed or not (wrt. navigability):

$$\text{context } D \text{ inv} : \mathit{self}.\mathit{role}.x > 0$$

The standard says:

- '$-$': navigation is possible
- '$\times$': navigation is not possible
- '$>$': navigation is efficient — by context decide what "efficient" means to you and communicate this to the developers

So: In general, UML associations are different from pointers/references!

But: Pointers/references can faithfully be modelled by UML associations.

– 09 – 2012-11-27 – Sassocrest –

The Rest of the Rest

Recapitulation: Consider the following association:

$$\langle r : \langle role_1 : C_1, \mu_1, P_1, \xi_1, \nu_1, o_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle role_n : C_n, \mu_n, P_n, \xi_n, \nu_n, o_n \rangle \rangle$$

- **Association name** r and **role names/types** $role_i/C_i$ induce extended system states λ.
- **Multiplicity** μ is considered in OCL syntax.
- **Visibility** ξ/**Navigability** ν: well-typedness.

Now the rest:

- **Multiplicity** μ: we propose to view them as constraints.
- **Properties** P_i: even more typing.
- **Ownership** o: getting closer to pointers/references.
- **Diamonds**: exercise.

Multiplicities as Constraints

Recall: The multiplicity of an association end is a term of the form:

$$\mu ::= * \mid N \mid N..M \mid N..* \mid \mu, \mu \qquad (N, M \in \mathbb{N})$$

Proposal: View multiplicities (except $0..1$, 1) as additional invariants/constraints.

Multiplicities as Constraints

Recall: The multiplicity of an association end is a term of the form:

$$\mu ::= * \mid N \mid N..M \mid N..* \mid \mu, \mu \qquad (N, M \in \mathbb{N})$$

Proposal: View multiplicities (except $0..1$, 1) as additional invariants/constraints.

Recall: we can normalize each multiplicity μ to the form

$$N_1..N_2, \; \dots, \; N_{2k-1}..N_{2k}$$

where $N_i \leq N_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2k$, $\quad N_1, \dots, N_{2k-1} \in \mathbb{N}$, $\quad N_{2k} \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{*\}$.

Multiplicities as Constraints

$$\mu = N_1..N_2, \; \dots, \; N_{2k-1}..N_{2k}$$

where $N_i \leq N_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2k$, $\quad N_1, \dots, N_{2k-1} \in \mathbb{N}$, $\quad N_{2k} \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{*\}$.

Multiplicities as Constraints

$$\mu = N_1..N_2, \ \ldots, \ N_{2k-1}..N_{2k}$$

where $N_i \leq N_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2k$, $\quad N_1, \ldots, N_{2k-1} \in \mathbb{N}$, $\quad N_{2k} \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{*\}$.

Define $\mu^C_{\mathsf{OCL}}(role) :=$ context C inv :

$$(N_1 \leq role \text{ -> size}() \leq N_2) \text{ or } \ldots \text{ or } (N_{2k-1} \leq role \text{ -> size}() \underbrace{\leq N_{2k}}_{\text{omit if } N_{2k} = *})$$

for each $\mu \neq 0..1$, $\mu \neq 1$,

$$\langle r : \ldots, \langle role : D, \mu, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \ldots, \langle role' : C, \_, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \ldots \rangle \in V \text{ or}$$

$$\langle r : \ldots, \langle role' : C, \_, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \ldots, \langle role : D, \mu, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \ldots \rangle \in V, role \neq role'.$$

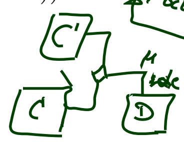
And **define**

$$\mu^C_{\mathsf{OCL}}(role) := \text{context } C \text{ inv : not(oclIsUndefined}(role))$$

for each $\mu = 1$.

Note: in n-ary associations with $n > 2$, there is redundancy.

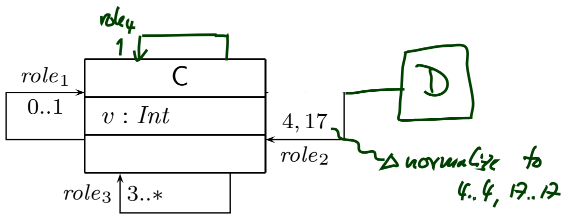
$\mu^C_{OCL}(role)$ $\approx \mu^{C'}_{OCL}(role)$ only difference is the context



Multiplicities as Constraints Example

$$\mu^C_{\mathsf{OCL}}(role) = \text{context } C \text{ inv : } (N_1 \leq role \text{ -> size}() \leq N_2) \text{ or } \ldots \text{ or } (N_{2k-1} \leq role \text{ -> size}() \leq N_{2k})$$

$\mathcal{CD}$:



$Inv(\mathcal{CD}) =$

- { context D inv : 4 ≤ role2 -> size() ≤ 4 or 17 ≤ role2 -> size() ≤ 17 }
  equivalent to role2 -> size() = 4 or role2 -> size() = 17
- ∪ { context C inv : 3 ≤ role3 -> size() }
- ∪ { context C inv : not oclIsUndefined(role4) }

Why Multiplicities as Constraints?

More precise, can't we just use **types**? (cf. Slide 26)

- $\mu = 0..1$, $\mu = 1$:

Why Multiplicities as Constraints?

More precise, can't we just use **types**? (cf. Slide 26)

- $\mu = 0..1$, $\mu = 1$:
  many programming language have direct correspondences (the first corresponds to type pointer, the second to type reference) — therefore treated specially.
- $\mu = *$:

Why Multiplicities as Constraints?

More precise, can't we just use **types**? (cf. Slide 26)

- $\mu = 0..1$, $\mu = 1$:
  many programming language have direct correspondences (the first corresponds to type pointer, the second to type reference) — therefore treated specially.
- $\mu = *$:
  could be represented by a set data-structure type without fixed bounds — no problem with our approach, we have $\mu_{\mathsf{OCL}} = \mathit{true}$ anyway.
- $\mu = 0..3$:

– 09 – 2012-11-27 – Sassocrest –

Why Multiplicities as Constraints?

More precise, can't we just use **types**? (cf. Slide 26)

- $\mu = 0..1$, $\mu = 1$:
  many programming language have direct correspondences (the first corresponds to type pointer, the second to type reference) — therefore treated specially.
- $\mu = *$:
  could be represented by a set data-structure type without fixed bounds — no problem with our approach, we have $\mu_{\mathsf{OCL}} = \mathit{true}$ anyway.
- $\mu = 0..3$:
  use array of size 4 — if model behaviour (or the implementation) adds 5th identity, we'll get a runtime error, and thereby see that the constraint is violated. **Principally acceptable**, but: checks for array bounds everywhere...?
- $\mu = 5..7$:

– 09 – 2012-11-27 – Sassocrest –

Why Multiplicities as Constraints?

More precise, can't we just use **types**? (cf. Slide 26)

- $\mu = 0..1$, $\mu = 1$:
  many programming language have direct correspondences (the first corresponds to type pointer, the second to type reference) — therefore treated specially.
- $\mu = *$:
  could be represented by a set data-structure type without fixed bounds — no problem with our approach, we have $\mu_{\mathsf{OCL}} = \mathit{true}$ anyway.
- $\mu = 0..4$:
  use array of size 4 — if model behaviour (or the implementation) adds 5th identity, we'll get a runtime error, and thereby see that the constraint is violated. **Principally acceptable**, but: checks for array bounds everywhere...?
- $\mu = 5..7$:
  could be represented by an array of size 7 — but: few programming languages/data structure libraries allow lower bounds for arrays (other than 0). If we have 5 identities and the model behaviour removes one, this should be a violation of the constraints imposed by the **model**.
  The implementation which does this removal is **wrong**. How do we see this...?

Multiplicities Never as Types...?

Well, if the **target platform** is known and fixed,
and the target platform has, for instance,

- reference types,
- range-checked arrays with positions $0, \dots, N$,
- set types,

then we could simply **restrict** the syntax of multiplicities to

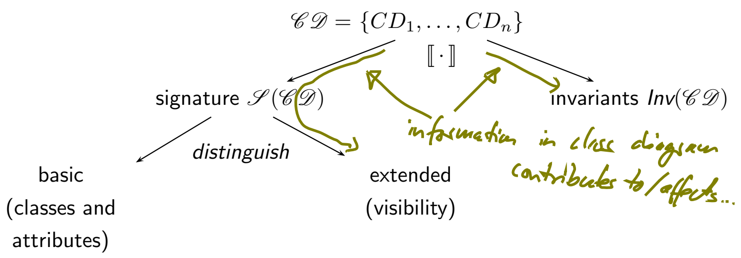
$$\mu ::= 1 \mid 0..N \mid *$$

and don't think about constraints
(but use the obvious 1-to-1 mapping to types)...

In general, **unfortunately**, we don't know.

Multiplicities as Constraints of Class Diagram

Recall/Later:



From now on: $Inv(\mathscr{C}\mathscr{D}) = \{\text{constraints occurring in notes}\} \cup \{\mu^C_{\mathsf{OCL}}(role) \mid$

$$\langle r : \dots, \langle role : D, \mu, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \dots, \langle role' : C, \_, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \dots\rangle \in V \text{ or}$$

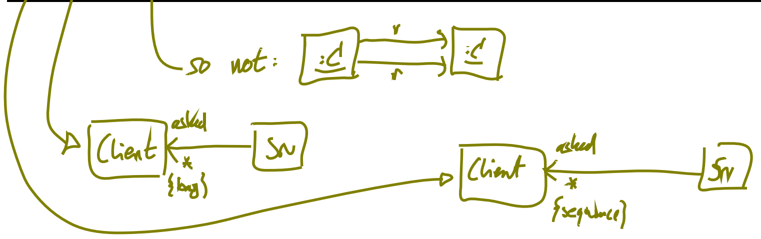
$$\langle r : \dots, \langle role' : C, \_, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \dots, \langle role : D, \mu, \_, \_, \_, \_\rangle, \dots\rangle \in V,$$

$$role \neq role', \mu \notin \{0..1\}\}.$$

Properties

We don't want to cover association **properties** in detail,
only some observations (assume binary associations):

Property	Intuition	Semantical Effect
unique	one object has **at most one** r-link to a single other object	**current setting**
bag	one object may have **multiple** r-links to a single other object	have $\lambda(r)$ yield multi-sets
ordered, **sequence**	an r-link is a **sequence** of object identities (possibly including duplicates)	have $\lambda(r)$ yield sequences



Properties

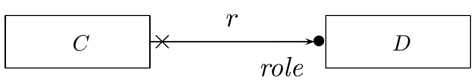
We don't want to cover association **properties** in detail,
only some observations (assume binary associations):

Property	Intuition	Semantical Effect
unique	one object has **at most one** r-link to a single other object	**current setting**
bag	one object may have **multiple** r-links to a single other object	have $\lambda(r)$ yield multi-sets
ordered, **sequence**	an r-link is a **sequence** of object identities (possibly including duplicates)	have $\lambda(r)$ yield sequences

Property	OCL Typing of expression $role(expr)$
unique	$\tau_D \to Set(\tau_C)$
bag	$\tau_D \to Bag(\tau_C)$
ordered, **sequence**	$\tau_D \to Seq(\tau_C)$

For **subsets**, **redefines**, **union**, etc. see [OMG, 2007a, 127].

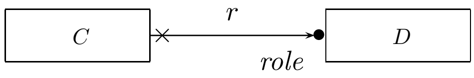
Ownership



Intuitively it says:

Association r is **not a "thing on its own"** (i.e. provided by λ),
but association end '$role$' is **owned** by C (!).
(That is, it's stored inside C object and provided by σ).

Ownership



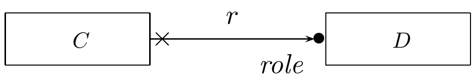
Intuitively it says:

> Association r is **not a “thing on its own”** (i.e. provided by λ),
> but association end ‘*role*’ is **owned** by C (!).
> (That is, it’s stored inside C object and provided by σ).

So: if multiplicity of *role* is $0..1$ or 1, then the picture above is very close to concepts of pointers/references.

Actually, ownership is seldom seen in UML diagrams. Again: if target platform is clear, one may well live without (cf. [OMG, 2007b, 42] for more details).

Ownership



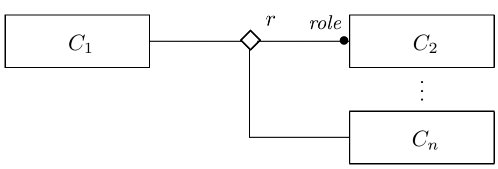
Intuitively it says:

> Association r is **not a “thing on its own”** (i.e. provided by λ),
> but association end ‘*role*’ is **owned** by C (!).
> (That is, it’s stored inside C object and provided by σ).

So: if multiplicity of *role* is $0..1$ or 1, then the picture above is very close to concepts of pointers/references.

Actually, ownership is seldom seen in UML diagrams. Again: if target platform is clear, one may well live without (cf. [OMG, 2007b, 42] for more details).

Not clear to me:



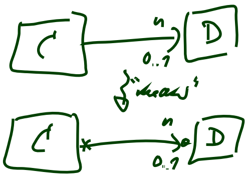
Back to the Main Track

Back to the main track:

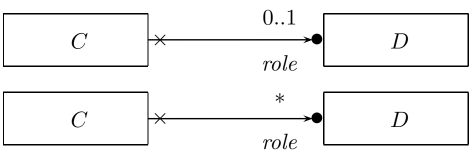
Recall: on some earlier slides we said, the extension of the signature is **only** to study associations in "full beauty".
For the remainder of the course, we should look for something simpler...

Proposal:

- **from now on**, we only use associations of the form



(i) (ii)



  (And we may omit the non-navigability and ownership symbols.)

- Form (i) introduces $role : C_{0,1}$, and form (ii) introduces $role : C_*$ in V.
- In both cases, $role \in atr(C)$.
- We drop λ and go back to our nice σ with $\sigma(u)(role) \subseteq \mathscr{D}(D)$.

OCL Constraints in (Class) Diagrams

Where Shall We Put OCL Constraints?

Numerous options:

(i) Additional documents.

(ii) Notes.

(iii) Particular dedicated places.

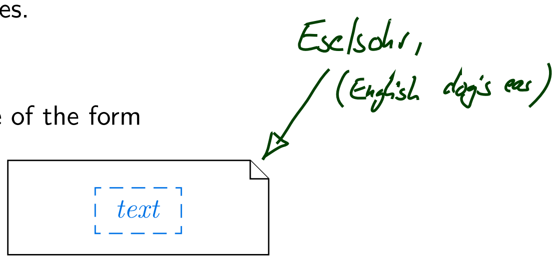
Where Shall We Put OCL Constraints?

Numerous options:

(i) Additional documents.
(ii) Notes.
(iii) Particular dedicated places.

(i) **Notes**:

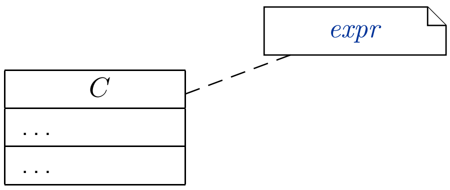
A UML **note** is a picture of the form



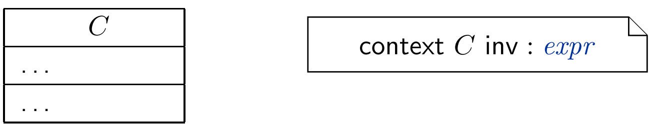
text can principally be **everything**, in particular **comments** and **constraints**.

Sometimes, content is **explicitly classified** for clarity:

OCL in Notes: Conventions



stands for



Where Shall We Put OCL Constraints?

(ii) **Particular dedicated places** in class diagrams: (behav. feature: later)

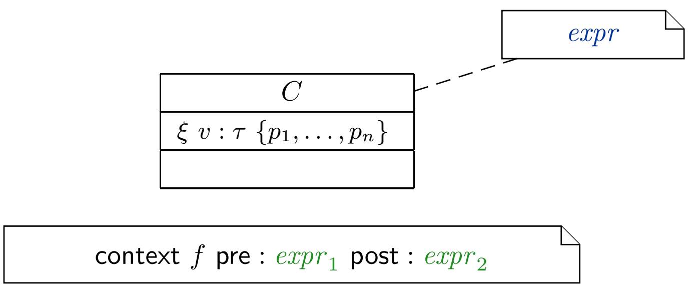
C
$\xi\ v : \tau\ \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}\ \{expr\}$
$\xi\ f(v_1 : \tau, \dots, v_n : \tau_n) : \tau\ \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ {pre : $expr_1$ post : $expr_2$}

Where Shall We Put OCL Constraints?

(ii) **Particular dedicated places** in class diagrams: (behav. feature: later)

C
$\xi\ v : \tau\ \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}\ \{expr\}$
$\xi\ f(v_1 : \tau, \dots, v_n : \tau_n) : \tau\ \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ {pre : $expr_1$ post : $expr_2$}

For simplicity, we view the above as an abbreviation for



Invariants of a Class Diagram

- Let $\mathcal{CD}$ be a class diagram.
- As we (now) are able to recognise OCL constraints when we see them, we can define

$$\mathit{Inv}(\mathcal{CD})$$

as the set $\{\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_n\}$ of OCL constraints **occurring** in notes in $\mathcal{CD}$ — after **unfolding** all abbreviations (cf. next slides).

Invariants of a Class Diagram

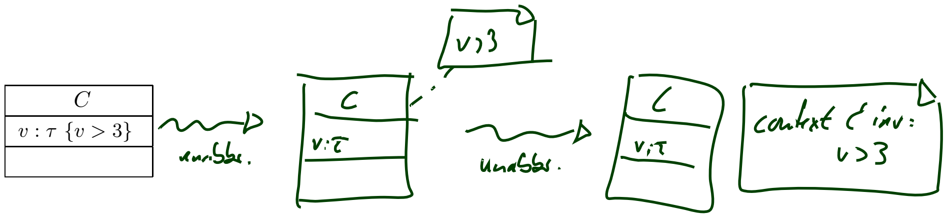
- Let $\mathcal{CD}$ be a class diagram.
- As we (now) are able to recognise OCL constraints when we see them, we can define

$$\mathit{Inv}(\mathcal{CD})$$

as the set $\{\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_n\}$ of OCL constraints **occurring** in notes in $\mathcal{CD}$ — after **unfolding** all abbreviations (cf. next slides).

- As usual: $\mathit{Inv}(\mathscr{CD}) := \bigcup_{\mathcal{CD} \in \mathscr{CD}} \mathit{Inv}(\mathcal{CD})$. + implicit constraints from multiplicities (in general)
- **Principally clear**: $\mathit{Inv}(\,\cdot\,)$ for any kind of diagram.

Invariant in Class Diagram Example



If $\mathscr{CD}$ consists of only $\mathcal{CD}$ with the single class C, then

- $Inv(\mathscr{CD}) = Inv(\mathcal{CD}) =$

  {context C inv : v > 3}

Semantics of a Class Diagram

Definition. Let $\mathscr{CD}$ be a set of class diagrams.

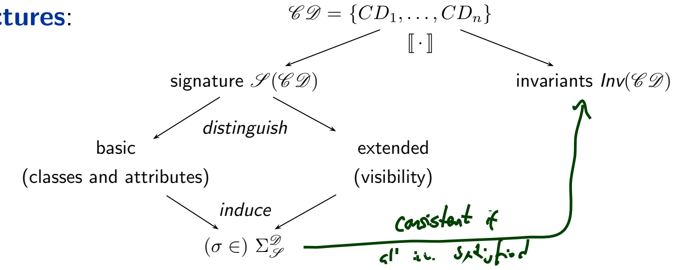
We say, the semantics of $\mathscr{CD}$ is the signature it induces and the set of OCL constraints occurring in $\mathscr{CD}$, denoted

$$[\![\mathscr{CD}]\!] := \langle \mathscr{S}(\mathscr{CD}), Inv(\mathscr{CD}) \rangle.$$

Given a structure $\mathscr{D}$ of $\mathscr{S}$ (and thus of $\mathscr{CD}$), the class diagrams describe the system states $\Sigma_{\mathscr{S}}^{\mathscr{D}}$. Of those, **some** satisfy $Inv(\mathscr{CD})$ and some don't.

We call a system state $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\mathscr{S}}^{\mathscr{D}}$ consistent if and only if $\sigma \models Inv(\mathscr{CD})$.

In pictures:



Pragmatics

Recall: a UML **model** is an image or pre-image of a software system.

A set of class diagrams $\mathscr{CD}$ with invariants $\mathit{Inv}(\mathscr{CD})$ describes the **structure** of system states.

Together with the invariants it can be used to state:

- **Pre-image**: Dear programmer, please provide an implementation which uses only system states that satisfy $\mathit{Inv}(\mathscr{CD})$.
- **Post-image**: Dear user/maintainer, in the existing system, only system states which satisfy $\mathit{Inv}(\mathscr{CD})$ are used.

(The exact meaning of "use" will become clear when we study behaviour — intuitively: the system states that are reachable from the initial system state(s) by calling methods or firing transitions in state-machines.)

– 09 – 2012-11-27 – Socldia –

Pragmatics

Recall: a UML **model** is an image or pre-image of a software system.

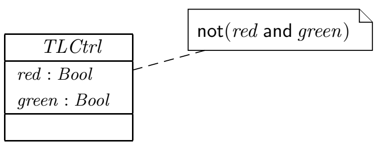
A set of class diagrams $\mathscr{CD}$ with invariants $\mathit{Inv}(\mathscr{CD})$ describes the **structure** of system states.

Together with the invariants it can be used to state:

- **Pre-image**: Dear programmer, please provide an implementation which uses only system states that satisfy $\mathit{Inv}(\mathscr{CD})$.
- **Post-image**: Dear user/maintainer, in the existing system, only system states which satisfy $\mathit{Inv}(\mathscr{CD})$ are used.

(The exact meaning of "use" will become clear when we study behaviour — intuitively: the system states that are reachable from the initial system state(s) by calling methods or firing transitions in state-machines.)

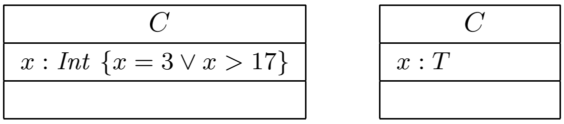
Example: highly abstract model of traffic lights controller.



– 09 – 2012-11-27 – Socldia –

Constraints vs. Types

Find the 10 differences:

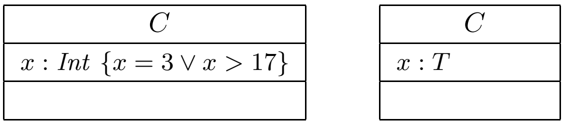


$\mathscr{D}(T) = \{3\}$
$\cup \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n > 17\}$

- $x = 4$ is well-typed in the left context,
  a system state satisfying $x = 4$ violates the constraints of the diagram.
- $x = 4$ is not even well-typed in the right context,
  there cannot be a system state with $\sigma(u)(x) = 4$ because $\sigma(u)(x)$ is supposed to be in $\mathscr{D}(T)$ (by definition of system state).

Constraints vs. Types

Find the 10 differences:



$\mathscr{D}(T) = \{3\}$
$\cup \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n > 17\}$

- $x = 4$ is well-typed in the left context,
  a system state satisfying $x = 4$ violates the constraints of the diagram.
- $x = 4$ is not even well-typed in the right context,
  there cannot be a system state with $\sigma(u)(x) = 4$ because $\sigma(u)(x)$ is supposed to be in $\mathscr{D}(T)$ (by definition of system state).

Rule-of-thumb:

- If something **“feels like” a type** (one criterion: has a natural correspondence in the application domain), then make it a type.
- If something is a **requirement** or restriction of an otherwise useful type, then make it a constraint.

Design Guidelines for (Class) Diagram

(partly following [Ambler, 2005])

Be careful whose advice you buy, but, be patient with those who supply it.

Baz Luhrmann/Mary Schmich

Main and General Modelling Guideline *(admittedly: trivial and obvious)*

Be good to your audience.

Main and General Modelling Guideline *(admittedly: trivial and obvious)*

Be good to your audience.

"Imagine you're given **your** diagram $\mathcal{D}$ and asked to conduct task $\mathcal{T}$.

- Can you do $\mathcal{T}$ with $\mathcal{D}$?
  (semantics sufficiently clear? all necessary information available? ...)
- Does doing $\mathcal{T}$ with $\mathcal{D}$ cost you more nerves/time/money/... than it should?"
  (syntactical well-formedness? readability? intention of deviations from standard syntax clear? reasonable selection of information? layout? ...)

Main and General Modelling Guideline *(admittedly: trivial and obvious)*

Be good to your audience.

"Imagine you're given **your** diagram $\mathcal{D}$ and asked to conduct task $\mathcal{T}$.

- Can you do $\mathcal{T}$ with $\mathcal{D}$?
  (semantics sufficiently clear? all necessary information available? ...)
- Does doing $\mathcal{T}$ with $\mathcal{D}$ cost you more nerves/time/money/... than it should?"
  (syntactical well-formedness? readability? intention of deviations from standard syntax clear? reasonable selection of information? layout? ...)

In other words:

- the things **most relevant** for $\mathcal{T}$, do they **stand out** in $\mathcal{D}$? if yes, good
- the things **less relevant** for $\mathcal{T}$, do they **disturb** in $\mathcal{D}$? if yes, bad

Main and General Quality Criterion *(again: trivial and obvious)*

- **Q:** When is a (class) diagram a good diagram?

Main and General Quality Criterion *(again: trivial and obvious)*

- **Q:** When is a (class) diagram a good diagram?
- **A:** If it serves its purpose/makes its point.

Main and General Quality Criterion *(again: trivial and obvious)*

- **Q:** When is a (class) diagram a good diagram?
- **A:** If it serves its purpose/makes its point.

Examples for purposes and points and rules-of-thumb:

- **Analysis/Design**

Main and General Quality Criterion *(again: trivial and obvious)*

- **Q:** When is a (class) diagram a good diagram?
- **A:** If it serves its purpose/makes its point.

Examples for purposes and points and rules-of-thumb:

- **Analysis/Design**
  - realizable, no contradictions
  - abstract, focused, admitting degrees of freedom for (more detailed) design
  - platform independent – as far as possible but not (artificially) farer
- **Implementation/A**

Main and General Quality Criterion *(again: trivial and obvious)*

- **Q:** When is a (class) diagram a good diagram?
- **A:** If it serves its purpose/makes its point.

Examples for purposes and points and rules-of-thumb:

- **Analysis/Design**
  - realizable, no contradictions
  - abstract, focused, admitting degrees of freedom for (more detailed) design
  - platform independent – as far as possible but not (artificially) farer
- **Implementation/A**
  - close to target platform
    ($C_{0,1}$ is easy for Java, C_* comes at a cost — other way round for RDB)
- **Implementation/B**

Main and General Quality Criterion *(again: trivial and obvious)*

- **Q:** When is a (class) diagram a good diagram?
- **A:** If it serves its purpose/makes its point.

Examples for purposes and points and rules-of-thumb:

- **Analysis/Design**
  - realizable, no contradictions
  - abstract, focused, admitting degrees of freedom for (more detailed) design
  - platform independent – as far as possible but not (artificially) farer
- **Implementation/A**
  - close to target platform
    ($C_{0,1}$ is easy for Java, C_* comes at a cost — other way round for RDB)
- **Implementation/B**
  - complete, executable
- **Documentation**

Main and General Quality Criterion *(again: trivial and obvious)*

- **Q:** When is a (class) diagram a good diagram?
- **A:** If it serves its purpose/makes its point.

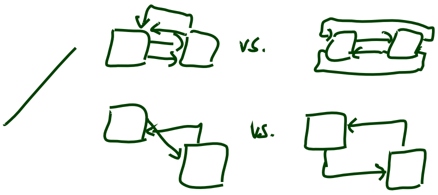
Examples for purposes and points and rules-of-thumb:

- **Analysis/Design**
  - realizable, no contradictions
  - abstract, focused, admitting degrees of freedom for (more detailed) design
  - platform independent – as far as possible but not (artificially) farer
- **Implementation/A**
  - close to target platform
    ($C_{0,1}$ is easy for Java, C_* comes at a cost — other way round for RDB)
- **Implementation/B**
  - complete, executable
- **Documentation**
  - Right level of abstraction: "if you've only one diagram to spend, illustrate the concepts, the architecture, the difficult part"
  - The more detailed the documentation, the higher the probability for regression
    "outdated/wrong documentation is worse than none"

General Diagramming Guidelines *[Ambler, 2005]*

(Note: "Exceptions prove the rule.")

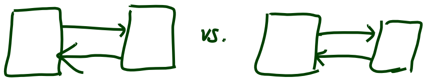
- **2.1 Readability**
  - 1.–3. Support Readability of Lines



General Diagramming Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

(Note: “Exceptions prove the rule.”)

- **2.1 Readability**
  - 1.–3. Support Readability of Lines
  - 4. Apply Consistently Sized Symbols



General Diagramming Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

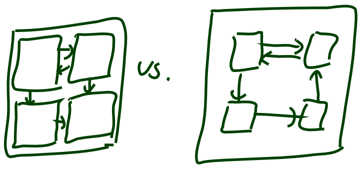
(Note: “Exceptions prove the rule.”)

- **2.1 Readability**
  - 1.–3. Support Readability of Lines
  - 4. Apply Consistently Sized Symbols
  - 9. Minimize the Number of Bubbles

General Diagramming Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

(Note: “Exceptions prove the rule.”)

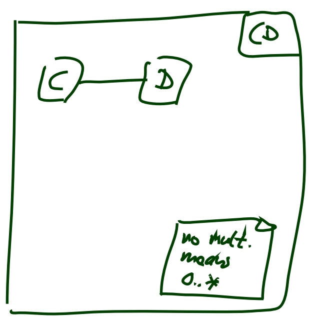
- **2.1 Readability**
  - 1.–3. Support Readability of Lines
  - 4. Apply Consistently Sized Symbols
  - 9. Minimize the Number of Bubbles
  - 10. Include White-Space in Diagrams



General Diagramming Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

(Note: “Exceptions prove the rule.”)

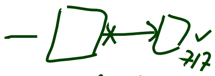
- **2.1 Readability**
  - 1.–3. Support Readability of Lines
  - 4. Apply Consistently Sized Symbols
  - 9. Minimize the Number of Bubbles
  - 10. Include White-Space in Diagrams
  - 13. Provide a Notational Legend



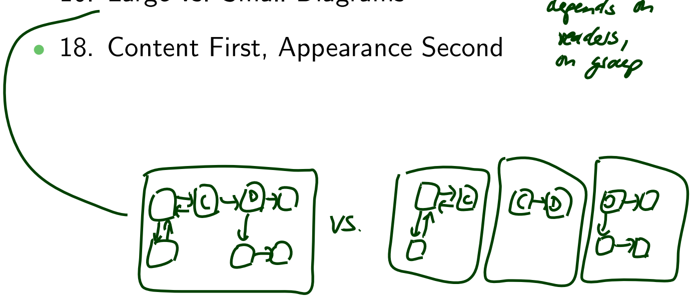
General Diagramming Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

- **2.2 Simplicity**
  - 14. Show Only What You Have to Show
  - 15. Prefer Well-Known Notation over Exotic Notation
  - 16. Large vs. Small Diagrams
  - 18. Content First, Appearance Second

depends on readers, on group



- reading direction 4/17
- ownership 5/17
- properties 4/17



General Diagramming Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

- **2.2 Simplicity**
  - 14. Show Only What You Have to Show
  - 15. Prefer Well-Known Notation over Exotic Notation
  - 16. Large vs. Small Diagrams
  - 18. Content First, Appearance Second
- **2.3 Naming**
  - 20. Set and (23. Consistently) Follow Effective Naming Conventions

General Diagramming Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

- **2.2 Simplicity**
  - 14. Show Only What You Have to Show
  - 15. Prefer Well-Known Notation over Exotic Notation
  - 16. Large vs. Small Diagrams
  - 18. Content First, Appearance Second
- **2.3 Naming**
  - 20. Set and (23. Consistently) Follow Effective Naming Conventions
- **2.4 General**
  - 24. Indicate Unknowns with Question-Marks
  - 25. Consider Applying Color to Your Diagram
  - 26. Apply Color Sparingly

Class Diagram Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

- **5.1 General Guidelines**
  - 88. Indicate Visibility Only on Design Models **(in contrast to analysis models)**

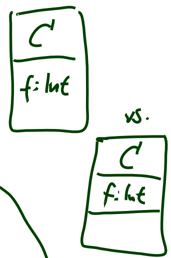
Class Diagram Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

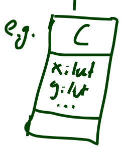
- **5.1 General Guidelines**
  - 88. Indicate Visibility Only on Design Models **(in contrast to analysis models)**
- **5.2 Class Style Guidelines**
  - 96. Prefer Complete Singular Nouns for Class Names
  - 97. Name Operations with Strong Verbs
  - 99. Do Not Model Scaffolding Code **[Except for Exceptions]**

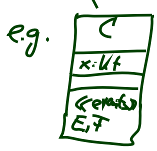
    e.g. get/set

Class Diagram Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

- **5.2 Class Style Guidelines**
  - 103. Never Show Classes with Just Two Compartments
  - 104. Label Uncommon Class Compartments
  - 105. Include an Ellipsis (...) at the End of an Incomplete List
  - 107. List Operations/Attributes in Order of Decreasing Visibility

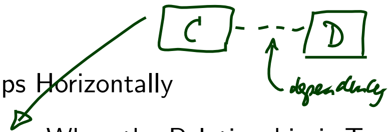


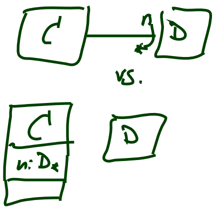




Class Diagram Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

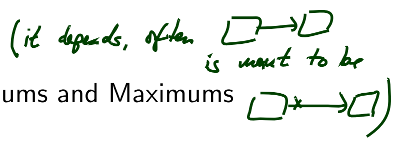
- **5.3 Relationships**
  - 112. Model Relationships Horizontally
  - 115. Model a Dependency When the Relationship is Transitory
  - 117. Always Indicate the Multiplicity (or have good defaults)
  - 118. Avoid Multiplicity "∗"
  - 119. Replace Relationship Lines with Attribute Types





Class Diagram Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

- **5.4 Associations**
  - 127. Indicate Role Names When Multiple Associations Between Two Classes Exist
  - 129. Make Associations Bidirectional Only When Collaboration Occurs in Both Directions
  - **131. Avoid Indicating Non-Navigability**
  - 133. Question Multiplicities Involving Minimums and Maximums



Class Diagram Guidelines [Ambler, 2005]

- **5.4 Associations**
  - 127. Indicate Role Names When Multiple Associations Between Two Classes Exist
  - 129. Make Associations Bidirectional Only When Collaboration Occurs in Both Directions
  - **131. Avoid Indicating Non-Navigability**
  - 133. Question Multiplicities Involving Minimums and Maximums
- **5.6 Aggregation and Composition**
  - → exercises

[...] But trust me on the sunscreen.

Baz Luhrmann/Mary Schmich

Example: Modelling Games

Task: Game Development

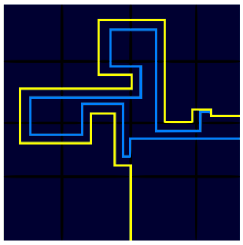
Task: **develop** a **video game**. **Genre**: **Racing**. **Rest**: **open**, i.e.

Degrees of freedom:	
• simulation vs. arcade • platform (SDK or not, open or proprietary, hardware capabilities...) • graphics (3D, 2D, ...) • number of players, AI • controller • game experience	

Task: Game Development

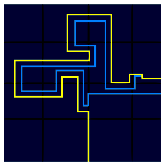
Task: **develop** a **video game**. **Genre**: **Racing**. **Rest**: **open**, i.e.

Degrees of freedom:	Exemplary choice: 2D-Tron
• simulation vs. arcade	arcade
• platform (SDK or not, open or proprietary, hardware capabilities...)	open
• graphics (3D, 2D, ...)	2D
• number of players, AI	min. 2, AI open
• controller	open (later determined by platform)
• game experience	minimal: main menu and game

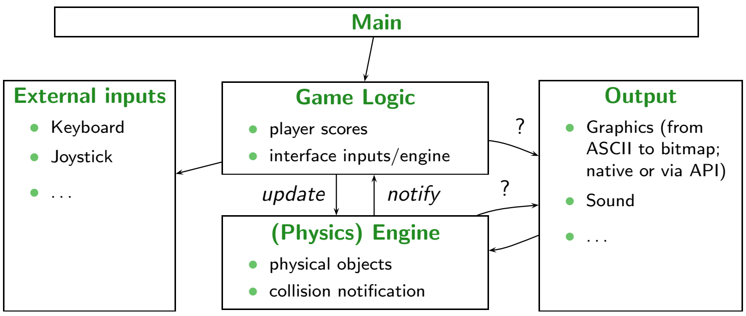


Modelling Structure: 2D-Tron

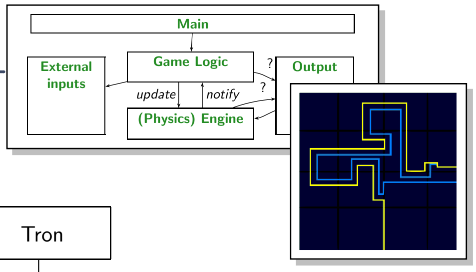
2D-Tron
- arcade
- platform open
- 2D
- min. 2, AI open
- controller open
- only game, no menues

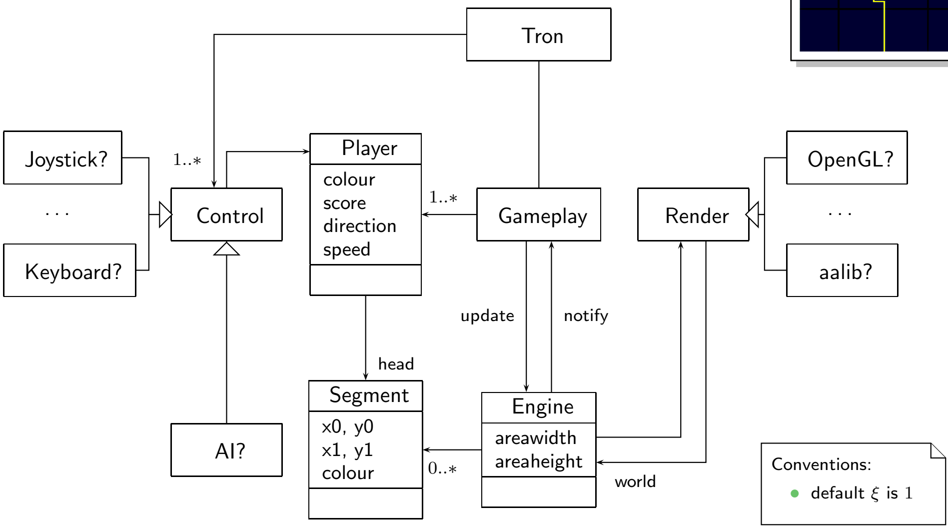


- In many domains, there are canonical architectures – and adept readers try to see/find/match this!
- For games:



Modelling Structure: 2D-Tron





References

References

[Ambler, 2005] Ambler, S. W. (2005). *The Elements of UML 2.0 Style*. Cambridge University Press.

[OMG, 2007a] OMG (2007a). Unified modeling language: Infrastructure, version 2.1.2. Technical Report formal/07-11-04.

[OMG, 2007b] OMG (2007b). Unified modeling language: Superstructure, version 2.1.2. Technical Report formal/07-11-02.