Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML

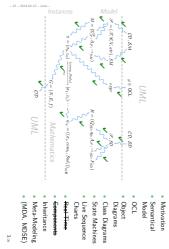
Lecture 22: Wrapup

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Course Path: Over Map



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Wrapup: Motivation

Wrapup: Motivation

Lecture 1:

- Educational Objectives: you should
 be able to explain the term model.
 know the idea (and hopes and promises) of model-driven SW development.
 be able to explain how UML fits into this general picture.
- know what we'll do we've done in the course, and why.
 thus be able to decide whether you want to stay with us...

How can UML help with software development?
 Where is which sublanguage of UML useful?
 For what purpose? With what drawbacks?

Wrapup: Examining Motivation

- what is a model? for example?
 "a model is an image or a pre-image" of what? please explain! what is model-based software engineering?
 • MDA? MDSE? when is a model a good model? what do people hope to gain from MBSE? Why? Hope Justified?
 what are the fundamental pre-requisites for that?
- what are purposes of modelling guidelines?
 could you illustrate this with examples?
- how can we establish/enforce them? can tools or procedures help?
- what's the qualitative difference between the modelling guideline "all association ends have a multiplicity" and "all state-machines are deterministic"?

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Wrapup: Examining Motivation

Wrapup: Examining "The Big Picture"

what kinds of diagrams does UML offer?
 what is the purpose of the X diagram?

- what is UML (definitely)? why?
- what is it (definitely) not? why?
- how does UML relate to programming languages?
- what are the intentions of UML?
 what is the history of UML? Why could it be useful to know that?

- where can (what part of) UML be used in MBSE?
- for what purpose? to improve what?
- we discussed a notion of "UML mode" by M. Fowler

what is that? why is it useful to think about it?

the standard is split into the two documents "Infrastructure" and "Superstructure". what is the rationale behind that?

 what benefits do people see in meta-modelling? what is a class diagram in the context of meta-modelling? what is meta-modelling?

could you explain it on the example of UML?

 what is the difference between well-formedness ruless and modelling guidelines? what is a UML model (our definition)? what does it mean? what do the diagrams X and Y have in common?

in what modelling language is UML modelled?

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Wrapup: Modelling Structure

Lecture 2:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for these tasks/questions:
- Why is UML of the form it is?
 Shall one feel bad if not using all diagrams during software development?
 What is a signature, an object, a system state, etc.?
 What's the purpose in the course?
- How do Basic Object System Signatures relate to UML class diagrams?

Lecture 3 & 4:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for these tasks/questions
 Please explain/read out this OCL constraint. Is it well-typed?
 Please formalise this constraint in OCL.
- Does this OCL constraint hold in this (complete) system state?

Lecture 18: Live Sequence Charts I
Lecture 19: Live Sequence Charts II
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Lecture 30. Constructive Behaviour, State Machine Overview
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Lecture 5: Object Diagrams
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Wrapup: Modelling Structure Lecture 1: Motivation and Overview
 Lecture 2: Semantical Model Lecture 3: Object Constraint Language (OCL)
 Lecture 4: OCL Semantics

- Can you think of a system state satisfying this constraint?
 Please un-abtreviate all abbreviations in this OCL expression.
 In what sense is OCL a three-valued logic? For what purpose?
- How are 𝒯(C) and τ_C related?

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Wrapup: Modelling Structure

Lecture 5:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 What is an object diagram? What are object diagrams good for?
 When is an object diagram called partial? What are partial ones good for?
- How are system states and object diagrams related?
- What does it mean that an OCL expression is satisfiable?
 When is a set of OCL constraints said to be consistent?
 Can you think of an object diagram which violates this OCL constraint?
- Is this UML model ${\mathcal M}$ consistent wrt. $\mathit{Inv}({\mathcal M})$?

Lecture of

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
- For what purposes are class diagrams useful? What is a class diagram?
- Could you please map this class diagram to a signature?
 Could you please map this signature to a class diagram?
 What is a stereotype? What does it mean? For what can it be useful?

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Wrapup: Modelling Structure

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 Is this OCL expression well-typed or not? Why?
 How/in what form did we define well-definedness?
- What is visibility good for? Where is it used?

Lecture 8 & 9:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
- Which annotations of an association arrow are (semantically) relevant?
 In what sense? For what? Please explain/illustrate this class diagram with associations.
- What's a role name? What's it good for?
- What's "multiplicity"? How did we treat them semantically?
 What is "reading direction", "navigability", "ownership", ...?
- What's the difference between "aggregation" and "composition"?

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Wrapup: Modelling Structure

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 What are purposes of modelling guidelines? (Example?)
 When is a class diagram a good class diagram?

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
- Discuss the style of this class diagram.

Lecture 20 & 21

- What's the effect of inheritance on System States?
 What does the Liskov Substitution Principle mean regarding structure?
 What is the subset, what the uplink semantics of inheritance?
- What's the idea of Meta-Modelling?

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Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Constructive

Lecture 12 & 13:

Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 What is a transformer? Example? Why did we introduce it?
 What is a reuse semantics? What of the framework would we change to go to a non-reuse semantics?
 What labelled transition system is induced by a UML model?
 What is, discard, dispatch, commence?

Lecture 10:

Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Constructive

Main and General:

Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.

What does this State Machine mean?

What happens if I inject this event?

Can you please model the following behaviour.

(And convince readers that your model is correct.)

Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Constructive

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 What's the difference between reflective and constructive descriptions of behaviour?
- What's the Basic Causality Model?
- What does the standard say about the dispatching method?
- What is (intuitively) a run-to-completion step?

Lecture 11:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 Can you please model the following behaviour.
 What is: trigger, guard, action?
- Please unabbreviate this abbreviated transition annotation.

Lecture 14 & 15:

Does environment interaction necessarily occur?
 What happens on "division by 0"?

What's the meaning of stereotype "signal,env"?

Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.

What is a step (definition)? Run-to-completion step (definition)? Microstep (intuition)?

 In what sense is our RTC semantics not compositional? Do objects always finally become stable?

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- What is an ether? Example? Why did we introduce it?
- What's the difference: signal, signal event, event, trigger, reception, consumption?

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What's a system configuration? When is an object stable (intuitively, formally)?

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Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Constructive

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Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Constructive

Lecture 16:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 What's a kind of a state? What's a pseudo-state?
 What's a region? What's in good for?
 What is: entry, exit, do, internal transition?
- What's a completion event? What has it to do with the ether?

Lecture 17

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions. What's a state configuration?
- When are two states orthogonal? When consistent?
 What's the depth of a state? Why care?
- What is the set of enabled transitions in this system configuration and this state machine?

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Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Constructive

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 What's a history state? Deep vs. shallow?
 What is junction, choice, terminate?
 What is the idea of "deferred events"?
- What is a passive object? Why are passive reactive objects special? What did we do in that case?
- What's a behavioural feature? How can it be implemented?

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Wrapup: Inheritance

- Lecture 1: Motivation and Overview
 Lecture 2: Semantical Model
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 Lecture 4: OCL Semantics

Lecture 18, & 19:

Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
Is each LSC description of behaviour necessarly reflective?
There exists another distinction between "inter-object" and "intra-object" behaviour. Discuss in the context of UML.
What does this LSC mean?
Are this UML model state machines consistent with the interactions?
Please provide a UML model which is consistent with this LSC.

What is: activation (mode, condition), hot/cold condition, pre-chart, cut, hot/cold location, local invariant, legal exit, hot/cold chart etc.?

Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Reflective

- Lecture 5: Object Disjects
 Lecture 6: Custs Disjects
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 Lecture 10: Costs Disjects
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Wrapup: Modelling Behaviour, Reflective

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Wrapup: Inheritance

Lecture 20 & 21:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 What's the effect of inheritance on LSCs, State Machines, System States?
 What's the Lisbov Substitution Principle?
 What is commonly understood under (behavioural) sub-typing?
 What is late subset, what the uplink semantics of inheritance?
 What is the subset, and the uplink semantics of inheritance?
 What is the idea of Meta-Modelling?

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Meta

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Hmmn...

• Open book or closed book...?