

CA212 - Week 11 Dynamic Modelling with State Diagrams Unified Modelling Language

Modelling Behaviour

Object Interactions System Dynamics Models

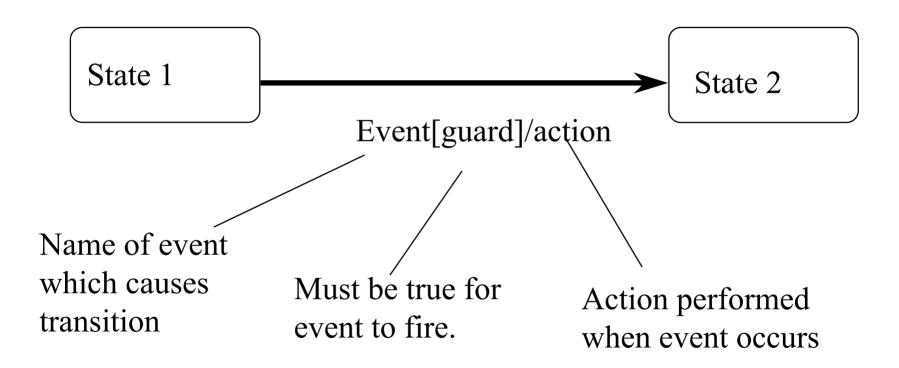
Describing Behaviour

Dynamic Modelling UML State Diagram UML Sequence Diagram UML Collaboration Diagram UML Activity Diagram

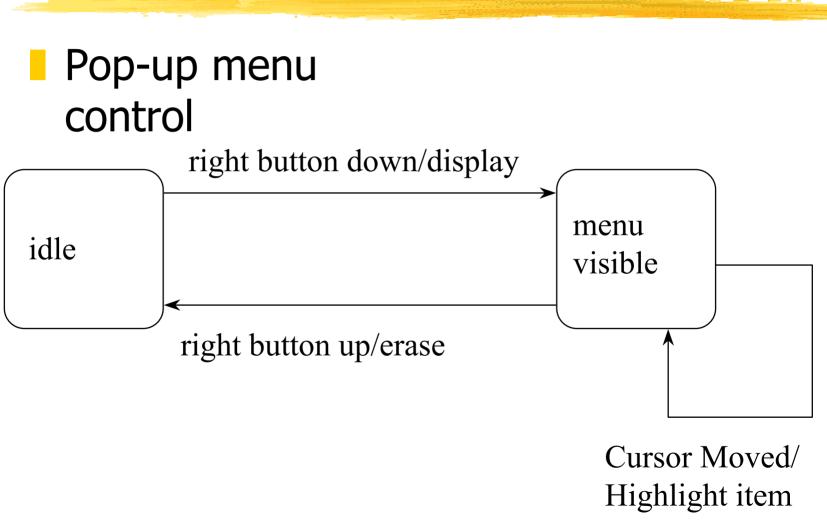
State Diagram

- Each Class may have an optional associated State Diagram.
- Developed by Harel.
- Incorporated into OO methods by Rumbaugh (OMT) and many others.

Notation



Example





An activity is an operation that takes time to complete. Activities are associated with states

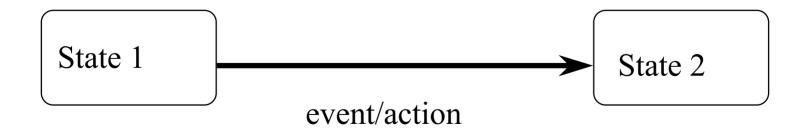
State 1

do/ Activity 1



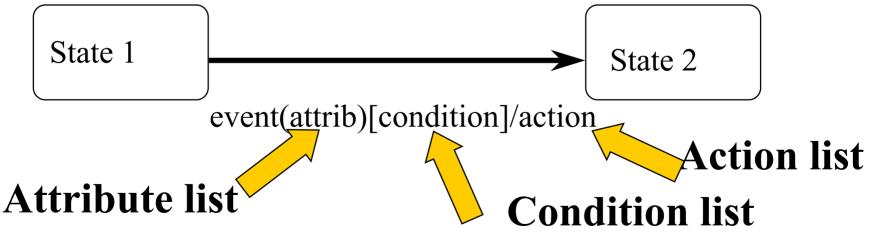
An action is an *instantaneous* operation associated with an event.

Semantics of *instantaneous* is ambiguous.



General Notation

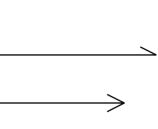
- Event may have optional attributes associated (event supplies data)
- Optional guard conditions (preconditions) must be satisfied before a transition occurs.



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Message Notation

- Synchronous: blocking call.
- Asynchronous: non blocking call
- Simple: no details about communication.
- Synchronous with immediate return.

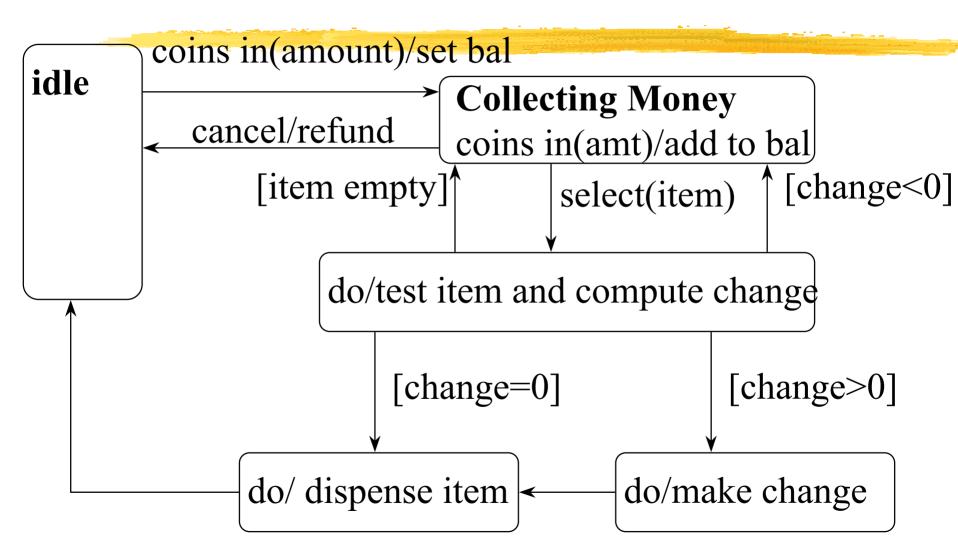




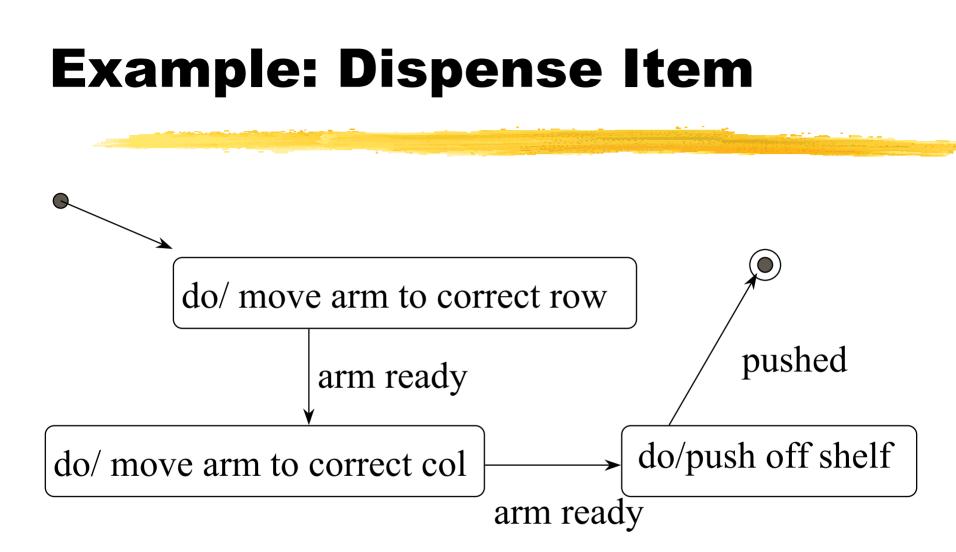
Nesting State Diagrams

State diagrams for an Object may be nested, allowing the control mechanism to be viewed at different levels.

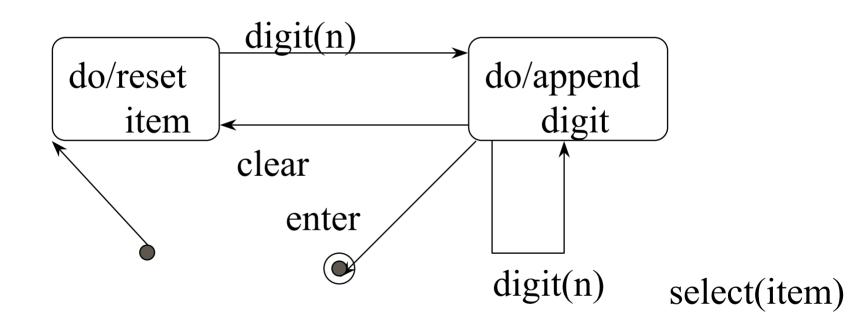
Example: Vending Machine



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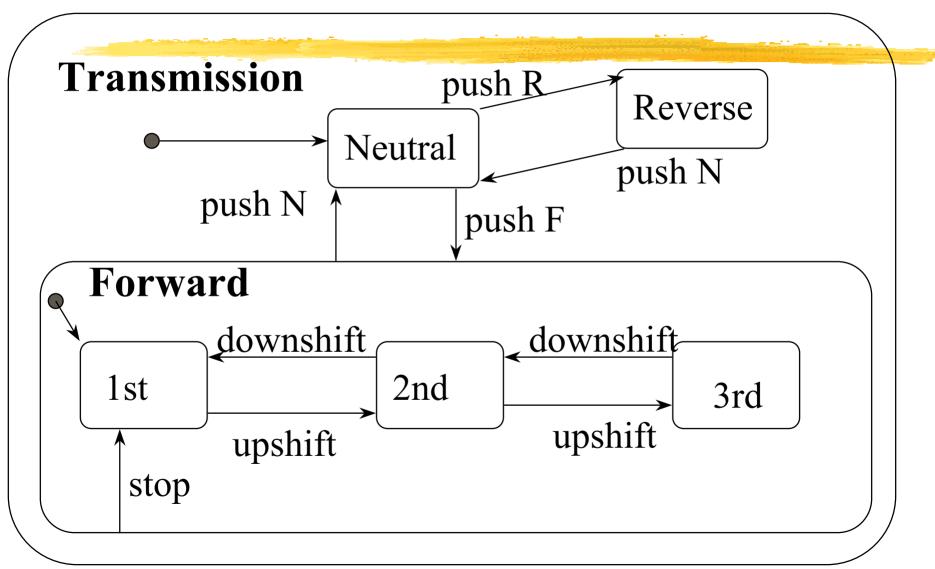
Example: Select Item



Generalisation of States

Groups of substates with common transitions can be combined into a single superstate, and inherit transitions from the superstate.

Example: Transmission

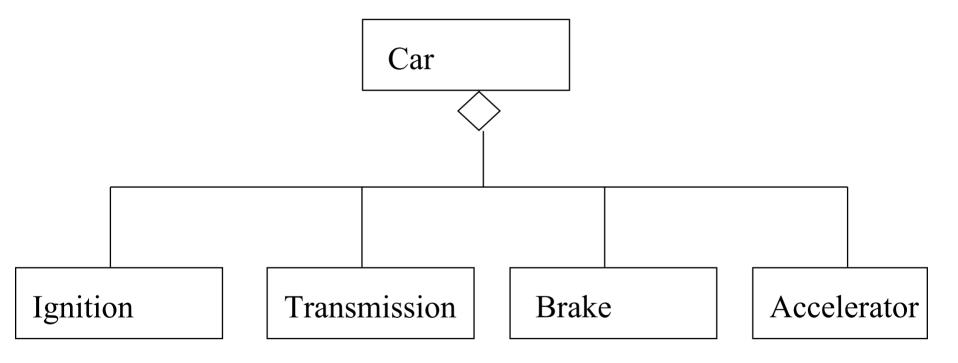


Example: Generalisation

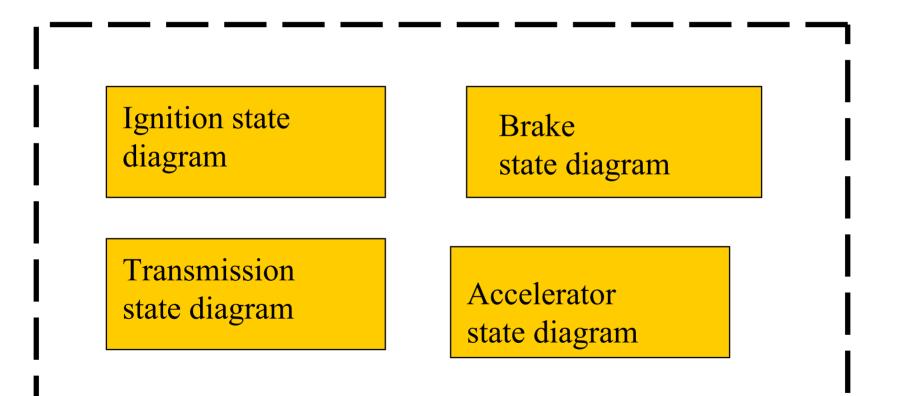
Forward is an abstract state.

- Selecting **N** in any forward gear will cause a transition to **Neutral**.
- Selecting **Stop** in any forward gear will cause a transition to **First.**

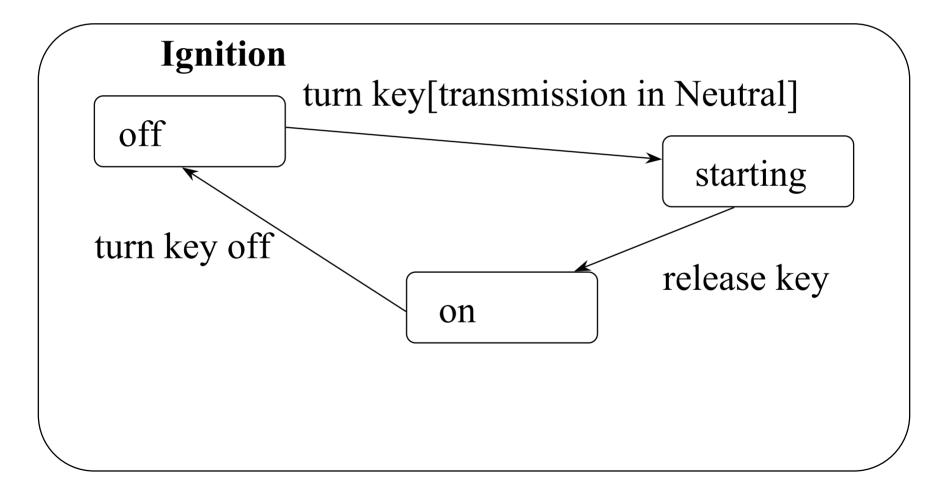
Example: Object Model



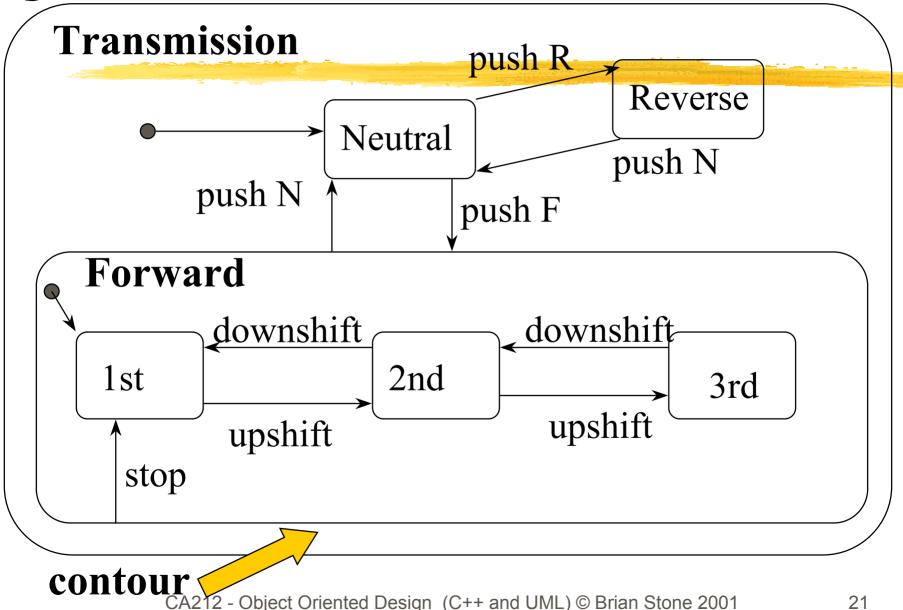
Dynamic Model



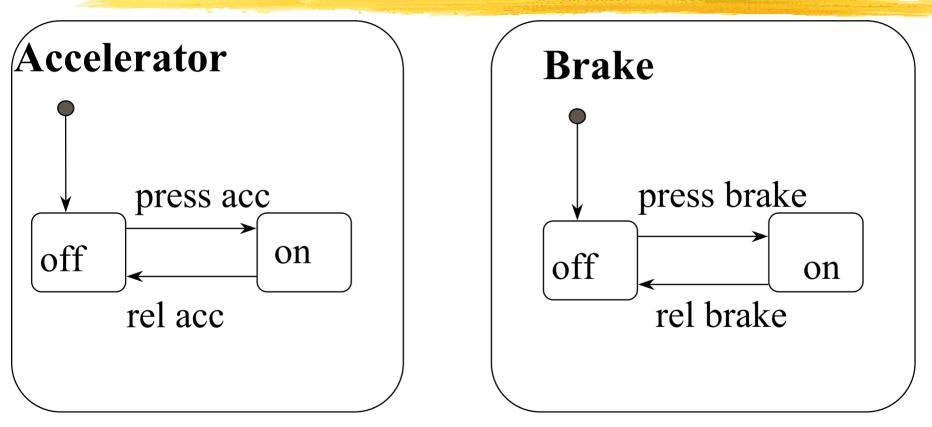
Dynamic Model: Ignition



Dynamic Model: Transmission

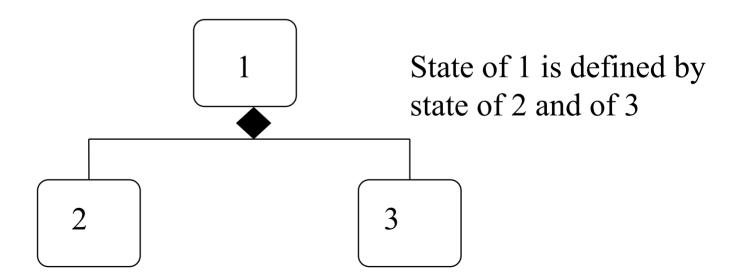


Dynamic Model: Accelerator & Brake



Concurrency

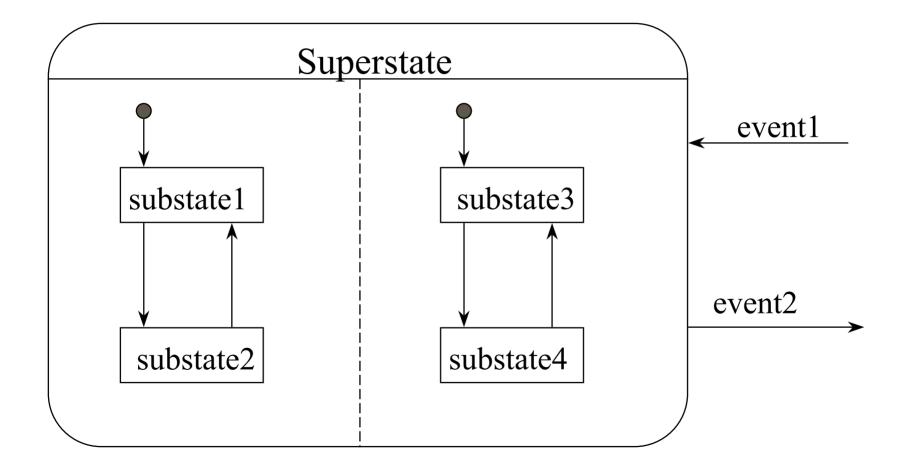
Aggregation concurrency: The aggregate state corresponds to the combined states of all the components.



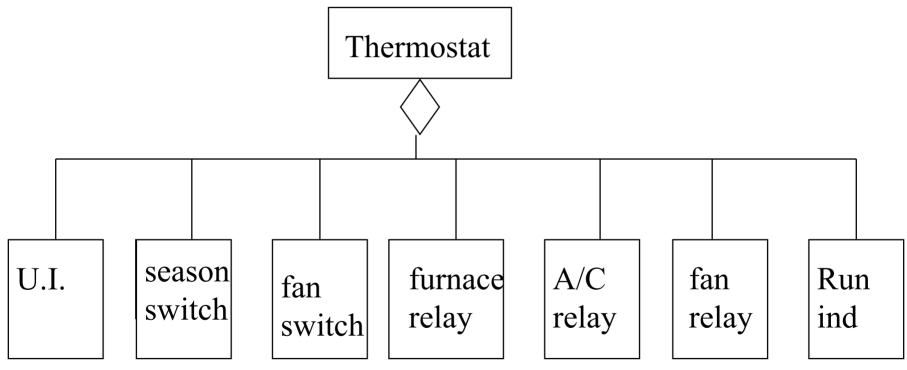
Concurrency (cont..)

Concurrency within an Object:-Concurrency within the state of a single Object arises when an object can be partitioned into subsets of attributes or links, each of which has its own state diagram.

Concurrency (cont..)



Example: Programmable Thermostat



Example of Aggregation Concurrency

Links to the Class Diagram

- Keep SD as simple as possible.
- Events, actions, activities **must** each map directly to functions on the **U**//L Class Diagram.
- A "dictionary" of all functions and data is maintained for consistency across all diagrams and models.

Class and State Diagrams

- If a function appears on a State Diagram, then it must appear on a corresponding Class Diagram, otherwise there is no rigor.
- CASE tools like Rational Rose help support this rigor by assisting modeller with lists of operations and generating reports of orphan operations (not on Class diagram).

OO Method Adaptations

- ROOM
- Octopus
- INSYDE's OMT*
 - http://www.compapp.dcu.ie/~bstone/research
- Catalysis
 - http://www.iconcomp.com
- Rational's Process (Objectory)

http://www.rational.com



- At present there are two main UML tool vendors...
 - Rational: the Rose CASE tool
 http://www.rational.com
 Object Team: the Cayenne CASE tool.
 http://www.objectteam.com

Graded Exercise

- This is the final exercise. Well worth doing!!!
- An ATM case-study is defined on the public directory.
 - Develop a Class Diagram for the ATM
 - Develop a State Diagram for performing a Query on Account.
 - Use Rational Rose.
- Hints: Make "Transaction" a class. "Query" is a type-of "Transaction" (inherited from).
- Partial Telecomms example available on public directory for reference.