



USP - Universidade
de São Paulo



IME - Instituto de
Matemática e Estatística

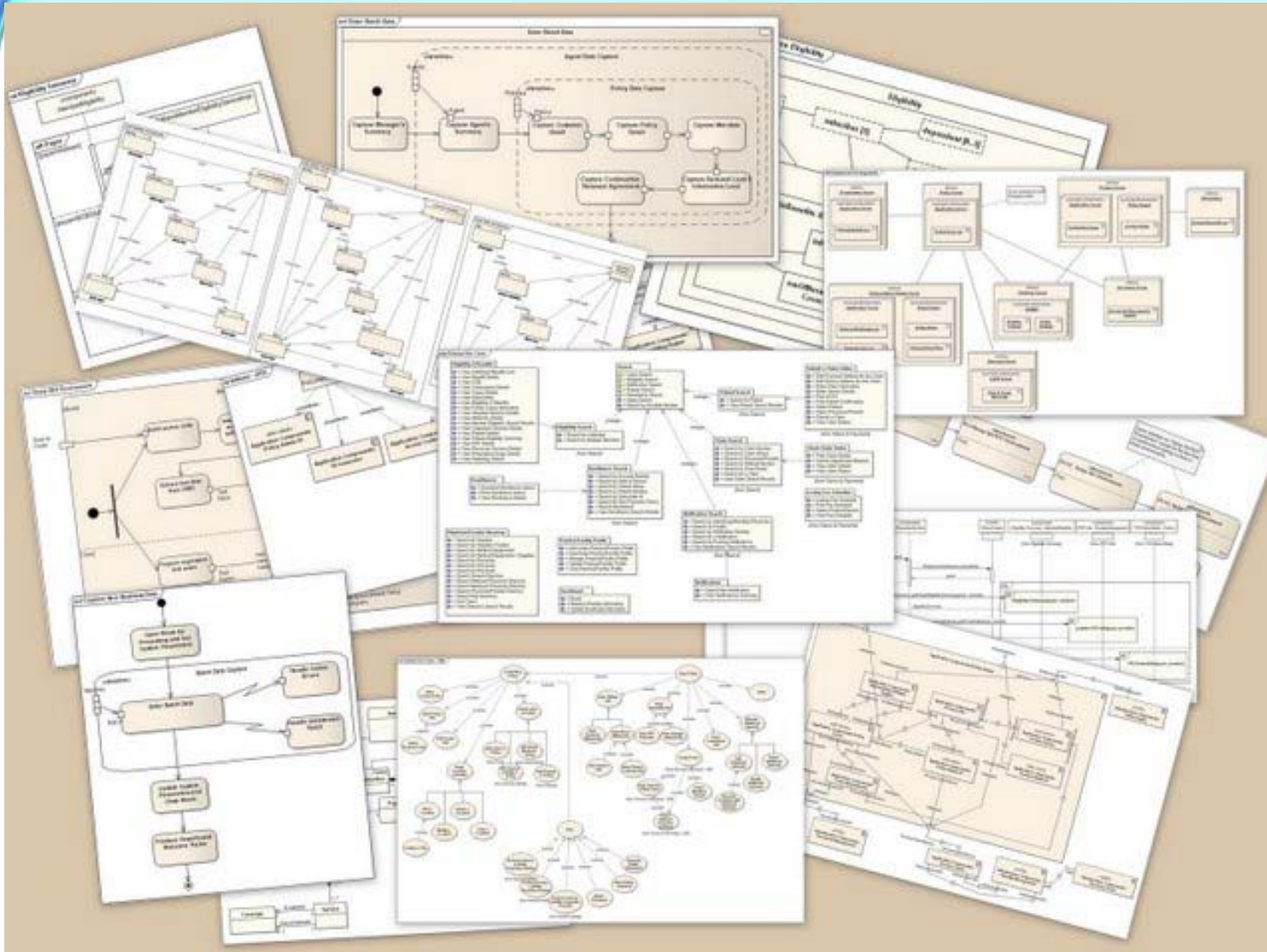
MAC0332
Engenharia de Software

Análise Orientada a Objetos

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UML



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Modeling_Language#mediaviewer/File:UML_Diagrams.jpg

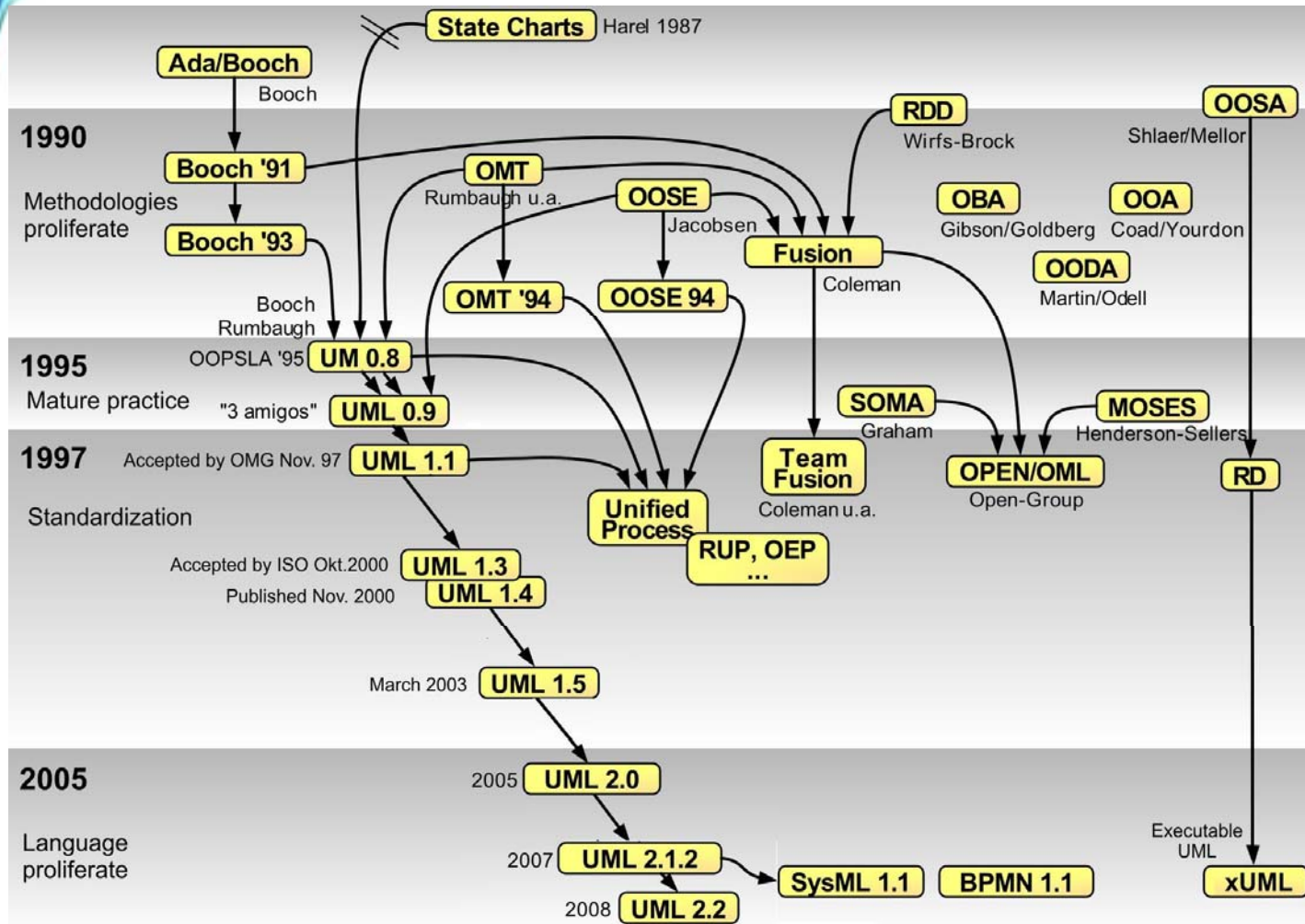


UML

- 1994 – Grady Booch e Jim Rumbaugh unificam os métodos Booch e OMT (Object Modeling Technique)
- 1995 – Versão 0.8 UML (Unified Modeling Language)
- 1996 – Ivar Jacobson, criador do método Objectory, junta-se ao grupo.
- Os três fundam a Rational Software e lançam a versão 0.9 da linguagem
- Em 1997 lançaram a linguagem como proposta de padronização à OMG (Object Management Group), que homologou-a como padrão.
- Grupo RTF (Revision Task Force) para revisão da linguagem
- 1998 – versões 1.2 e 1.3
- 2001 – versão 1.4
- 2005 – versão 2.0
- (...)
- 2010 – versão 2.3
- 2011 – versão 2.4.1
- 2012 – versão 2.5 (in process)



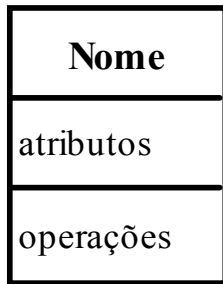
História



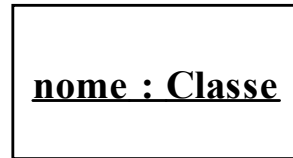
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:OO-historie.jpg>



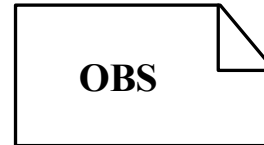
Elementos da UML



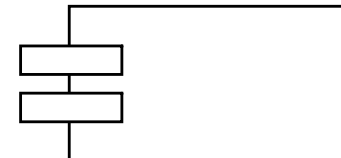
Classe (*class*)



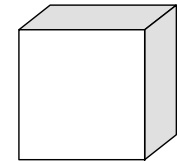
objeto (*object*)



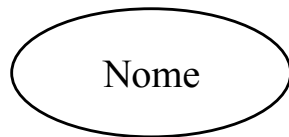
Nota (*note*)



componente (*component*)



Nó (*node*)



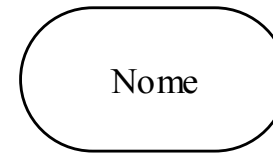
Caso de uso (*use case*)



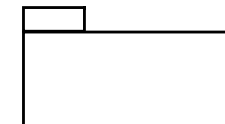
ator (*actor*)



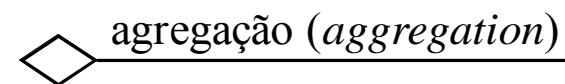
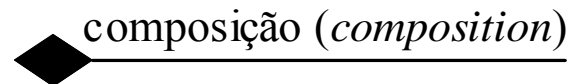
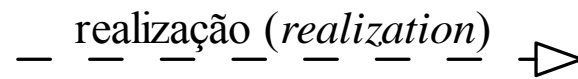
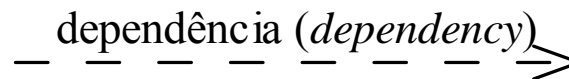
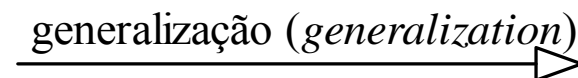
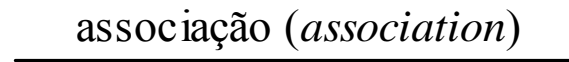
estado (*state*)



atividade (*activity*)

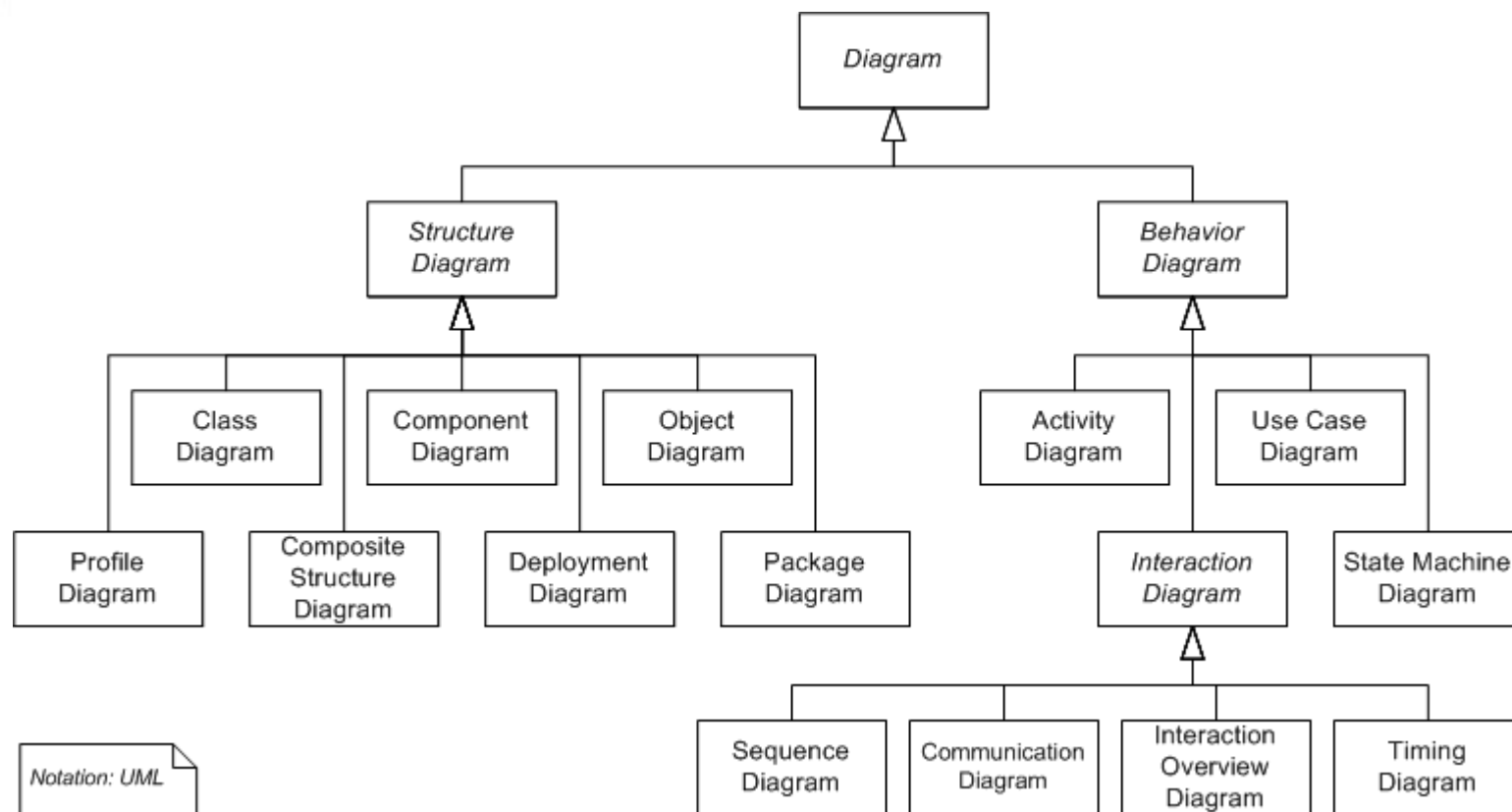


pacote (*package*)





Diagramas UML

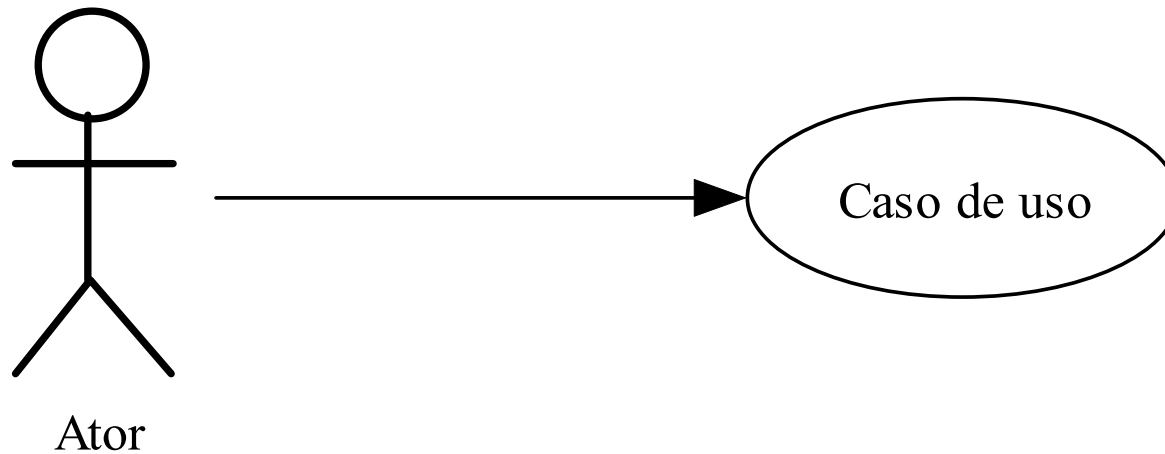


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Uml_diagram2.png



Diagrama de caso de uso

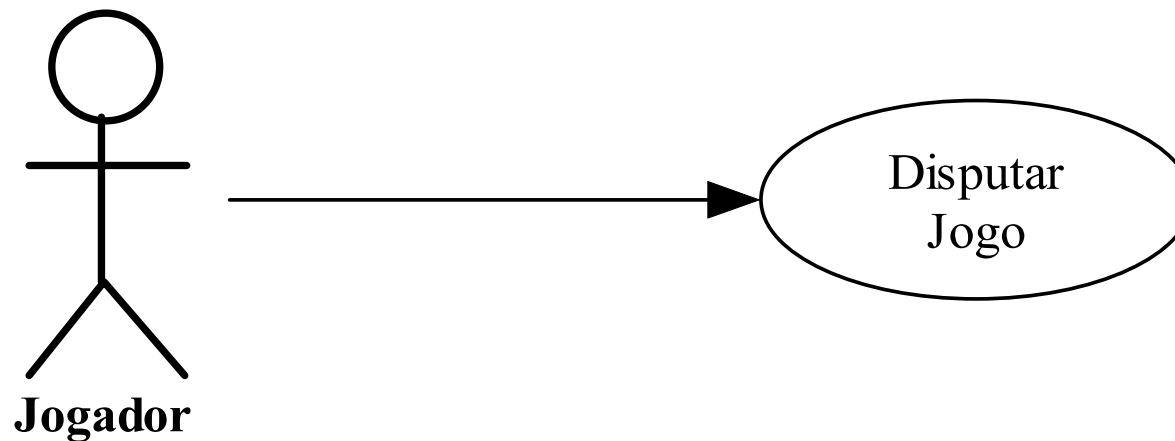
- (já visto em aula anterior):





Exemplo

- *Descrição do problema*
- O sistema deverá simular um jogo de dados entre um jogador e o computador. Cada um joga dois dados e quem somar mais pontos ganha a partida. Ganha o jogo quem ganhar três partidas.





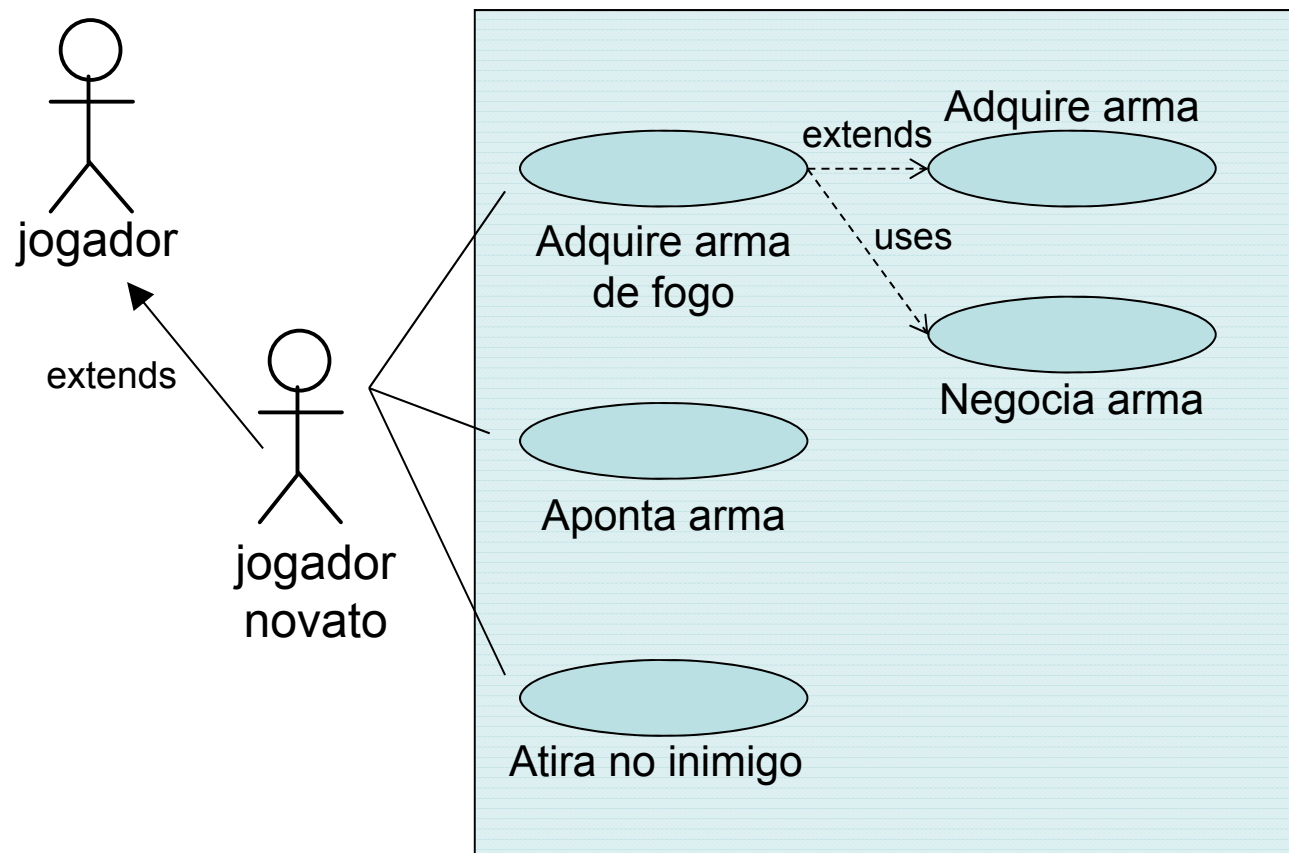
Descrição do caso de uso

- **Caso de Uso:** Disputar Jogo
- **Ator:** Jogador
- **Descrição:** O jogador disputa o jogo com o computador.
- **Fluxo principal**
 1. O jogador informa seu nome.
 2. O sistema registra o nome e dá início ao jogo.
 3. O jogador informa que quer lançar os dados.
 4. O sistema sorteia o valor de face dos dados do jogador e exibe o resultado.
 5. O sistema sorteia o valor de face dos dados para o computador e exibe o resultado.
 6. O sistema verifica quem obteve a maior soma de pontos e exibe o ganhador da partida.
 7. Se nem o jogador e nem o computador obtiveram três vitórias, volta para o passo 3.
 8. O sistema exibe o ganhador do jogo.
- **Fluxo alternativo**
 - *a. A qualquer momento, o usuário decide sair.
 1. O sistema finaliza o jogo.
 - 3a. O jogador demora mais do que 3 minutos para lançar os dados
 1. O sistema finaliza o jogo



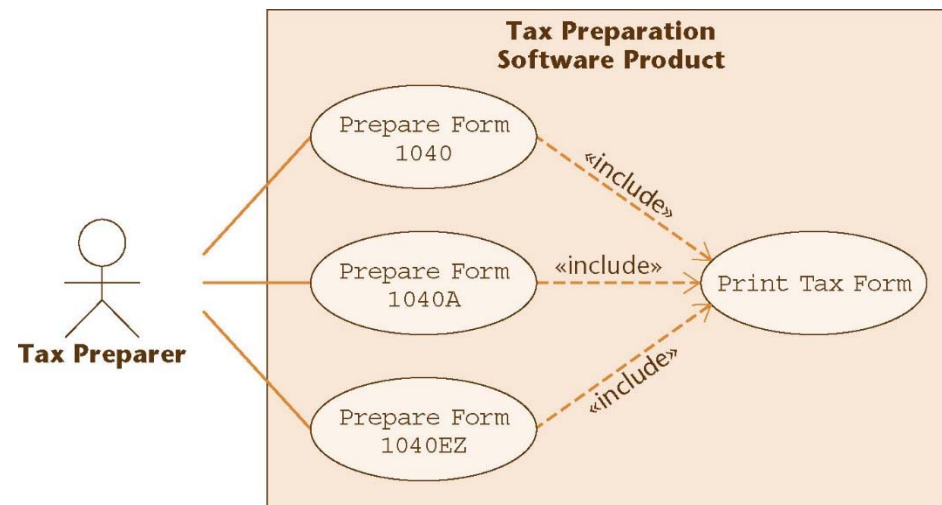
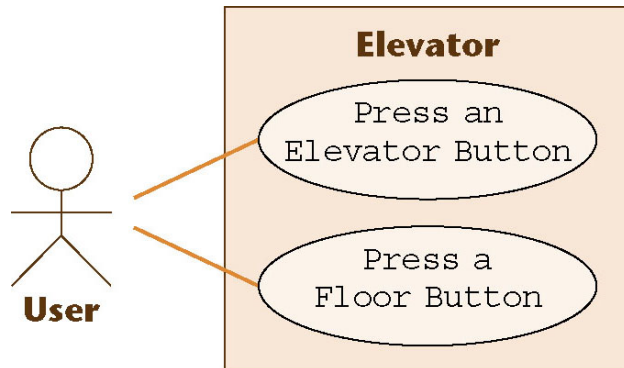
Outro exemplo

- Diagrama de caso de uso:





Outro exemplo





Cenário (instância dos casos de uso)

1. User A presses the Up floor button at floor 3 to request an elevator. User A wishes to go to floor 7.
2. The Up floor button is turned on.
3. An elevator arrives at floor 3. It contains User B, who has entered the elevator at floor 1 and pressed the elevator button for floor 9.
4. The elevator doors open.
5. The timer starts.
User A enters the elevator.
6. User A presses the elevator button for floor 7.
7. The elevator button for floor 7 is turned on.
8. The elevator doors close after a timeout.
9. The Up floor button is turned off.
10. The elevator travels to floor 7.
11. The elevator button for floor 7 is turned off.
12. The elevator doors open to allow User A to exit from the elevator.
13. The timer starts.
User A exits from the elevator.
14. The elevator doors close after a timeout.
15. The elevator proceeds to floor 9 with User B.



UML – um breviário

- Diagrama de classes:
- Classe = **nome** + atributos + métodos
 - Nome: identificador da classe
 - Atributo = nome + visibilidade + tipo
 - Método = nome + visibilidade + tipo
 - Visibilidade = público, privado, etc.
 - Tipo = tipo de dados (inteiro, string, etc.)



Diagrama de classes

Bank Account

- accountBalance

+ deposit ()

+ withdraw ()

NOME

Visib atrib: tipo

Visib atrib: tipo

Visib atrib: tipo

(...)

Visib método(par₁: tipo,... par_n:tipo): tipo

Visib método(par₁: tipo,... par_n:tipo): tipo

Visib método(par₁: tipo,... par_n:tipo): tipo

(...)

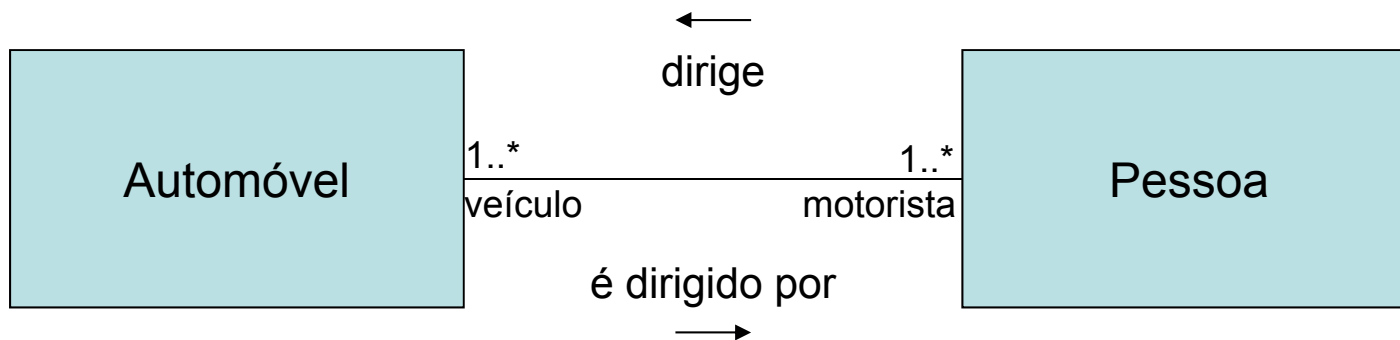


Relacionamentos entre classes

- Associações:
 - Direcionadas
 - Com cardinalidades
 - Com papéis

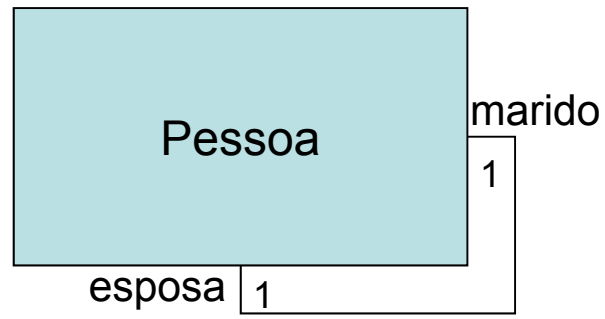


Associações



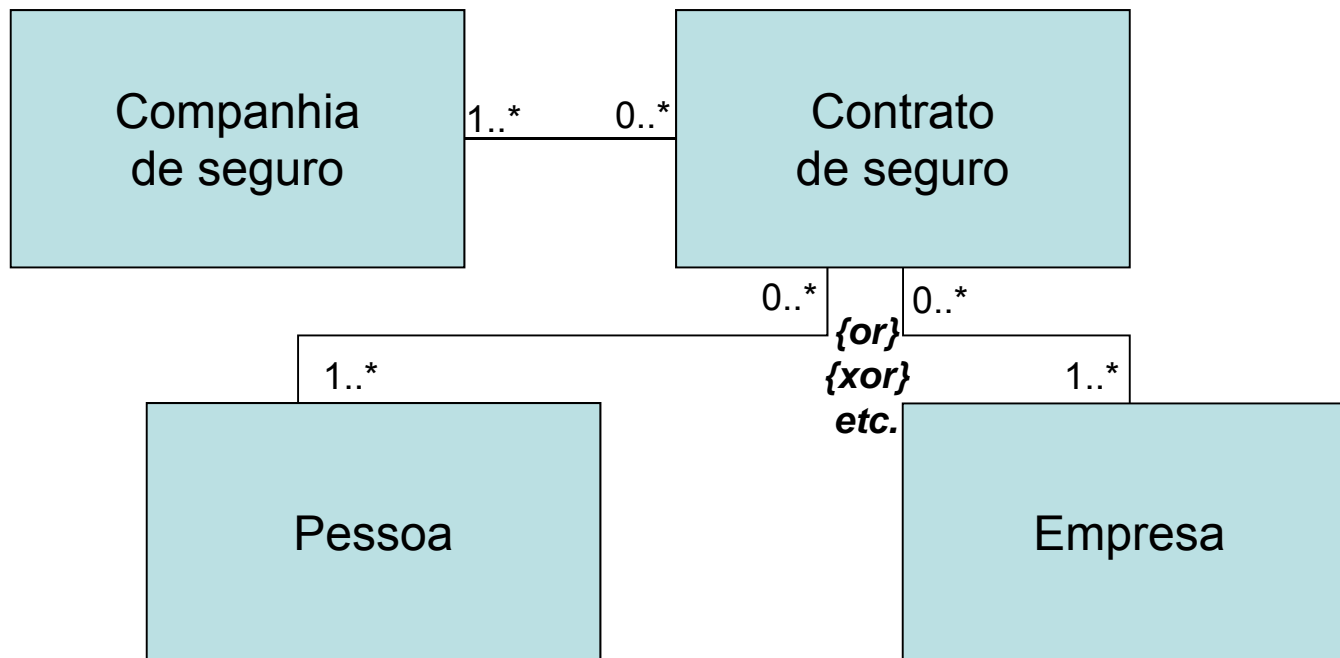


Associações



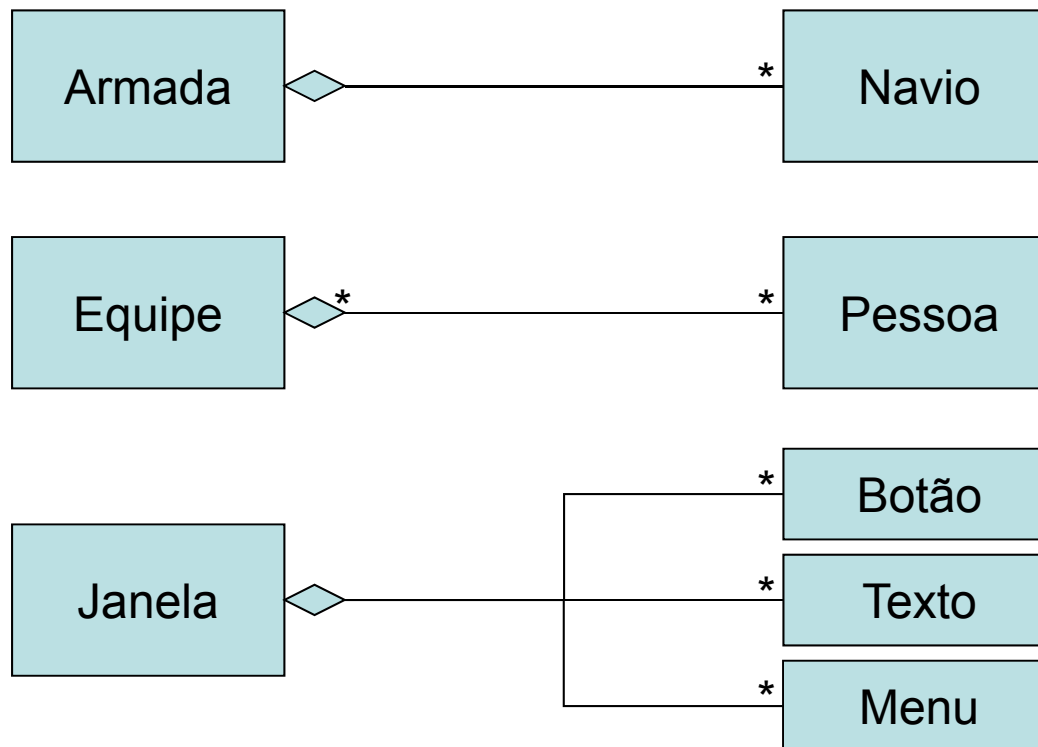


Associações





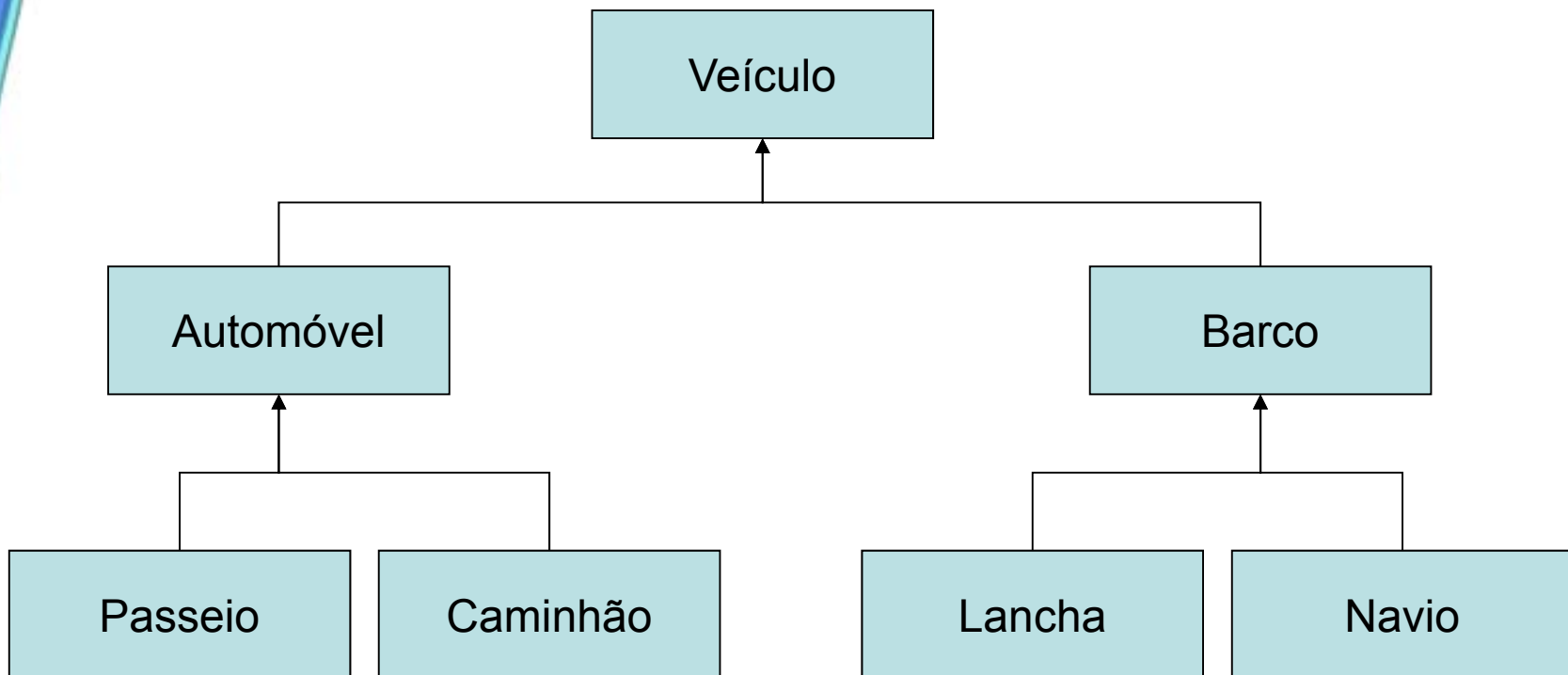
Agregados





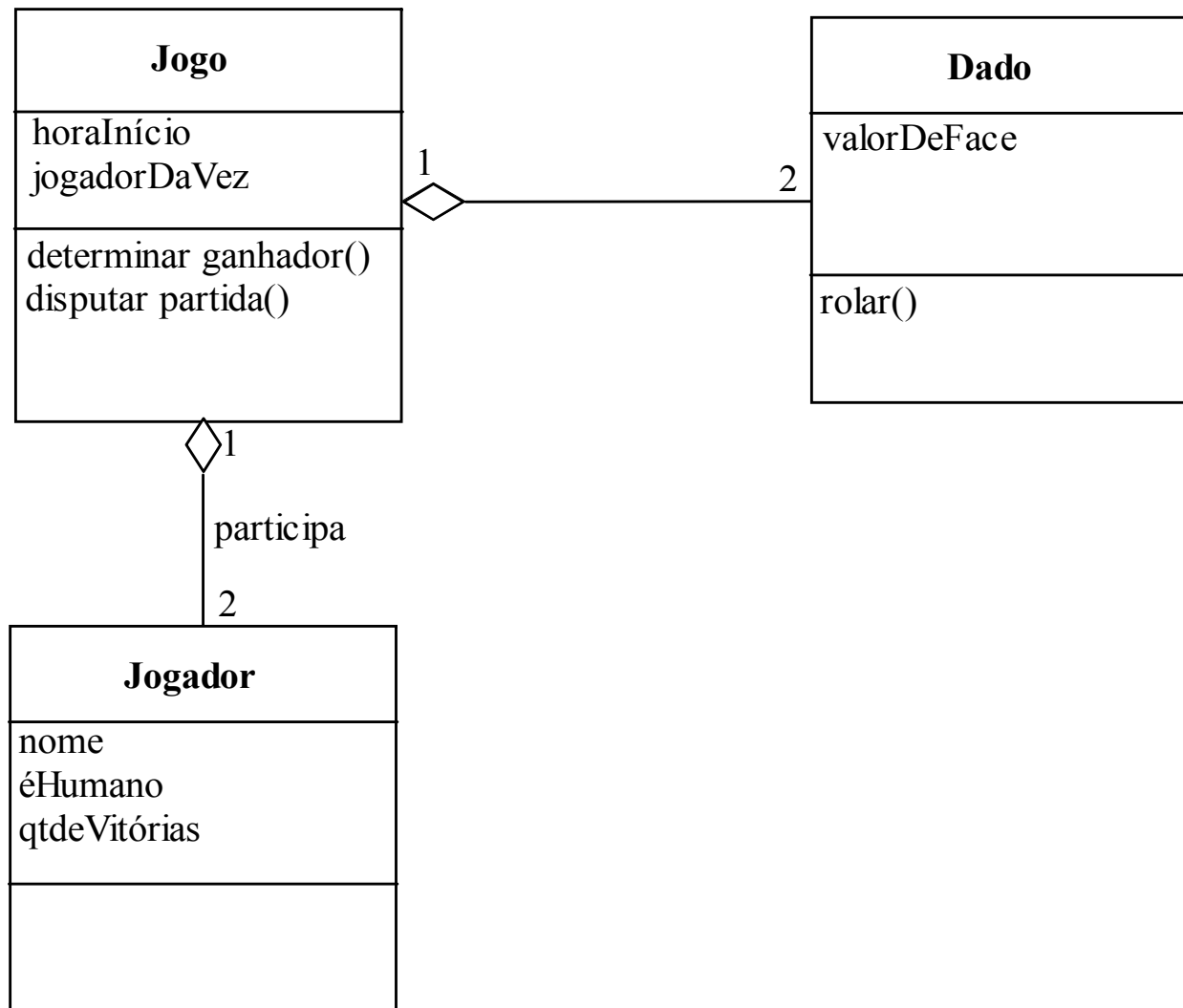
UML – um breviário

- Generalizações:





Exemplo: modelagem conceitual





Exemplo: design

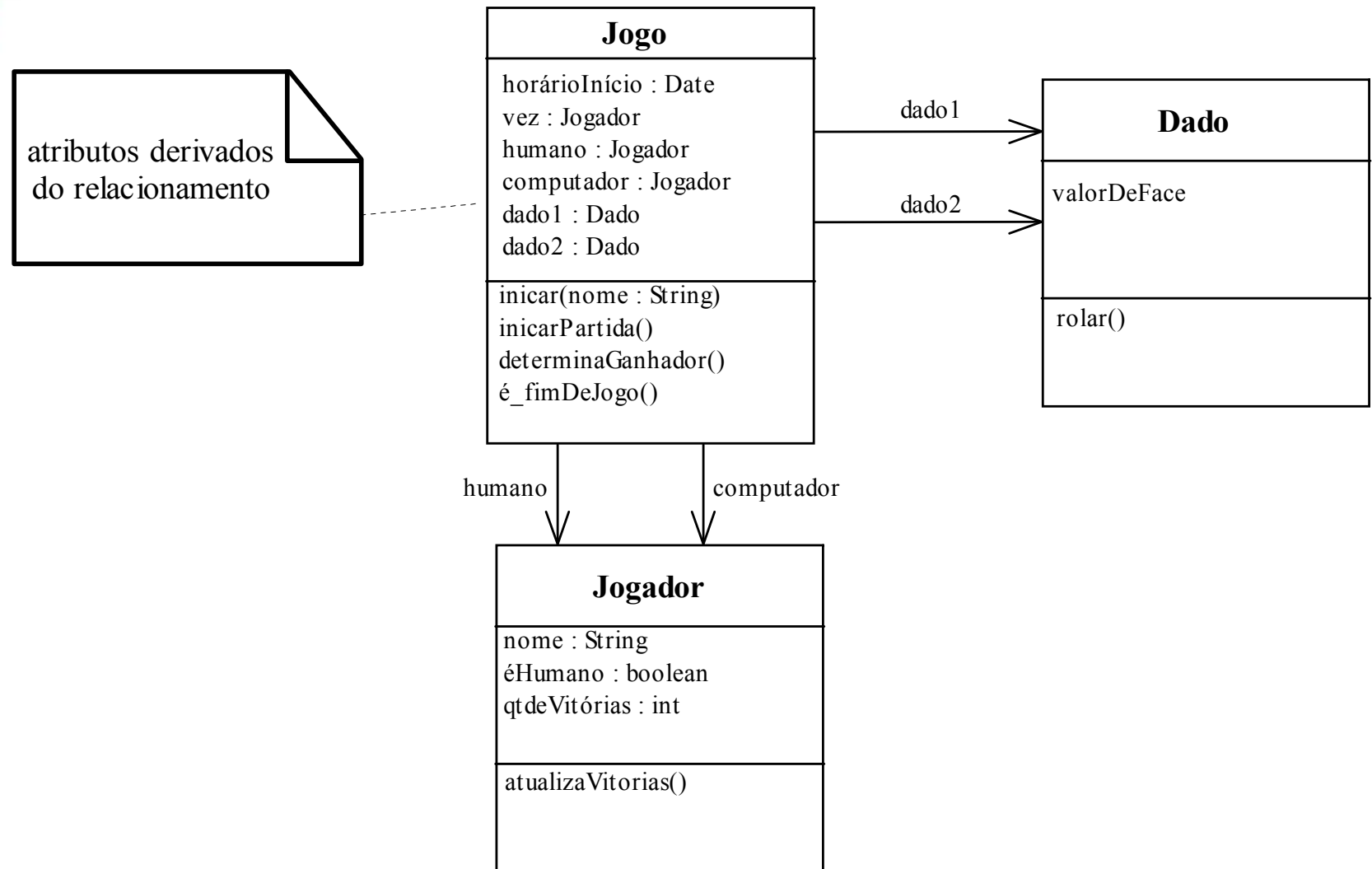




Diagrama de objetos

- Diagrama de objetos:
 - Similar ao diagrama de classes, mas serve para caracterizar como as instâncias das classes – ou seja, objetos específicos – se relacionam

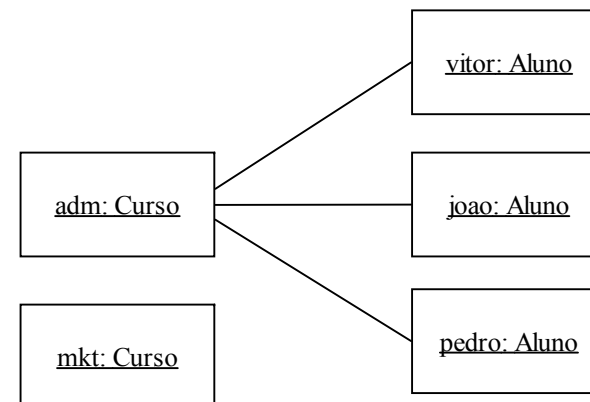
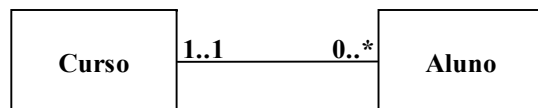
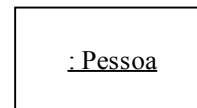
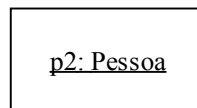
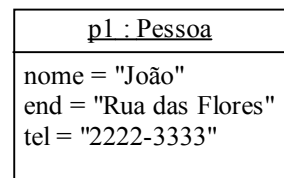
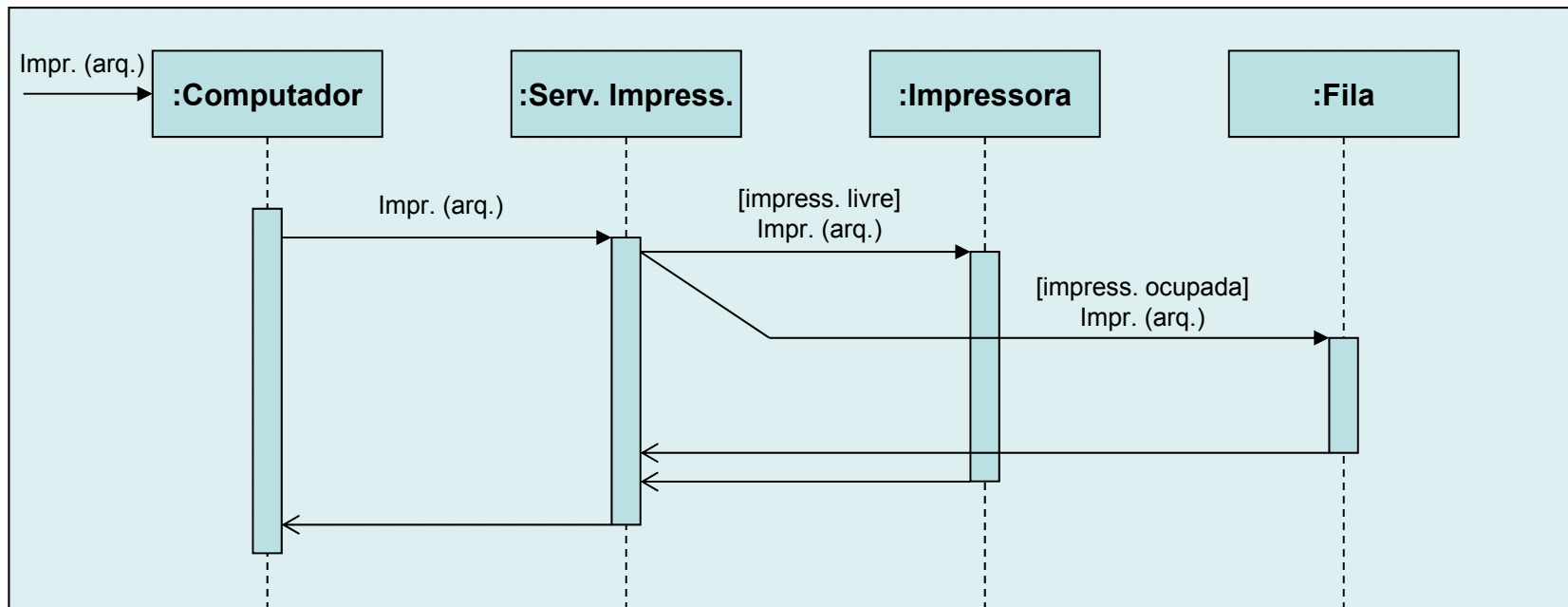




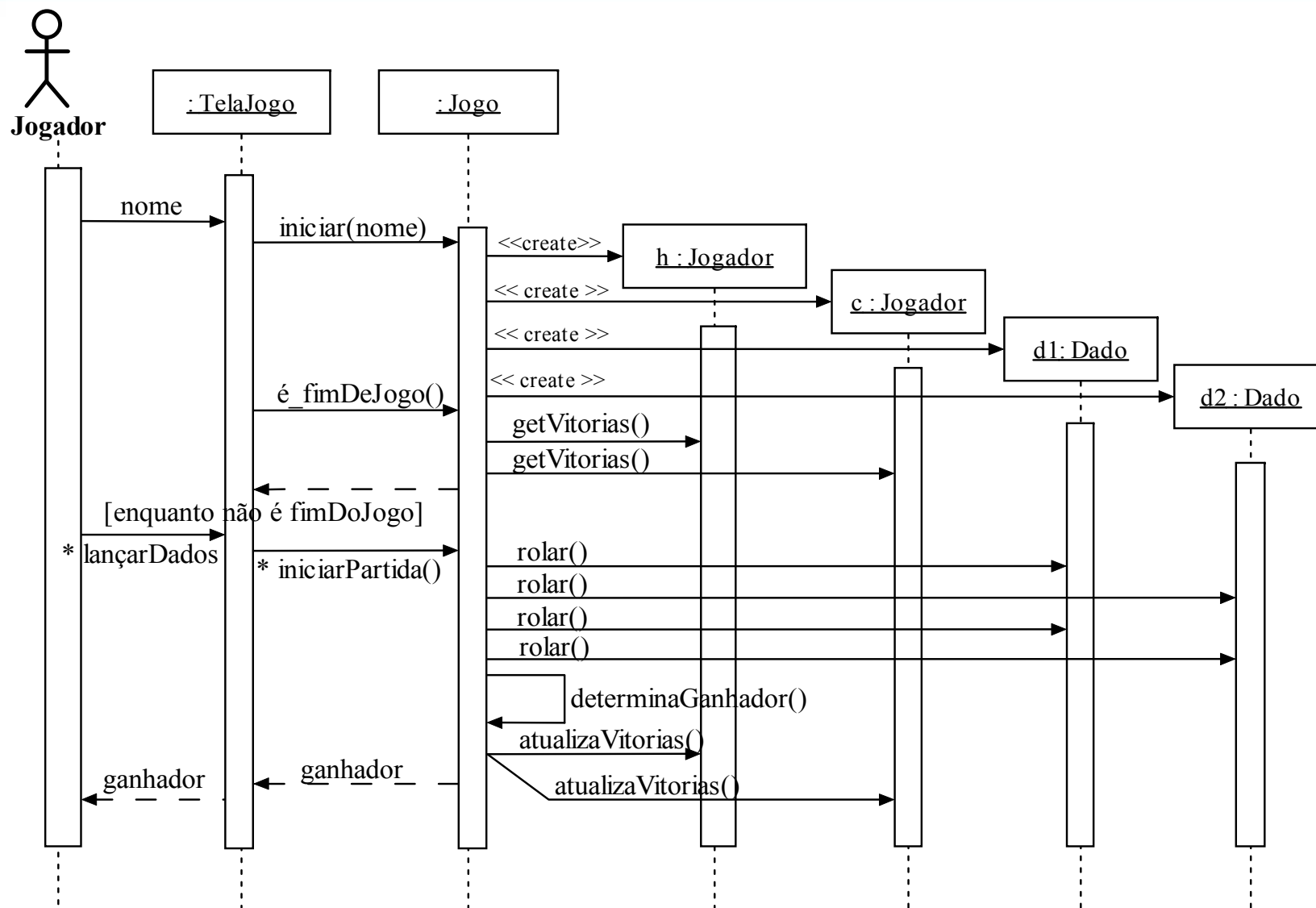
Diagrama de sequência

- Diagrama de sequência: organização de troca de mensagens ao longo do tempo



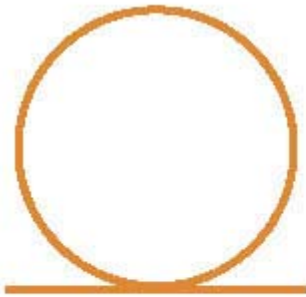


Projeto dinâmico

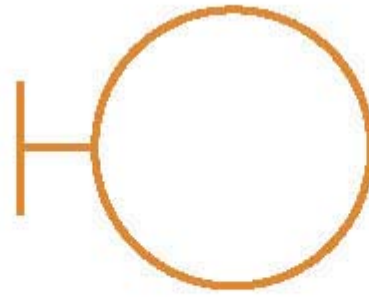




Tipos de classes e estereótipos



Entity Class



Boundary Class



Control Class



Diagrama de Sequência

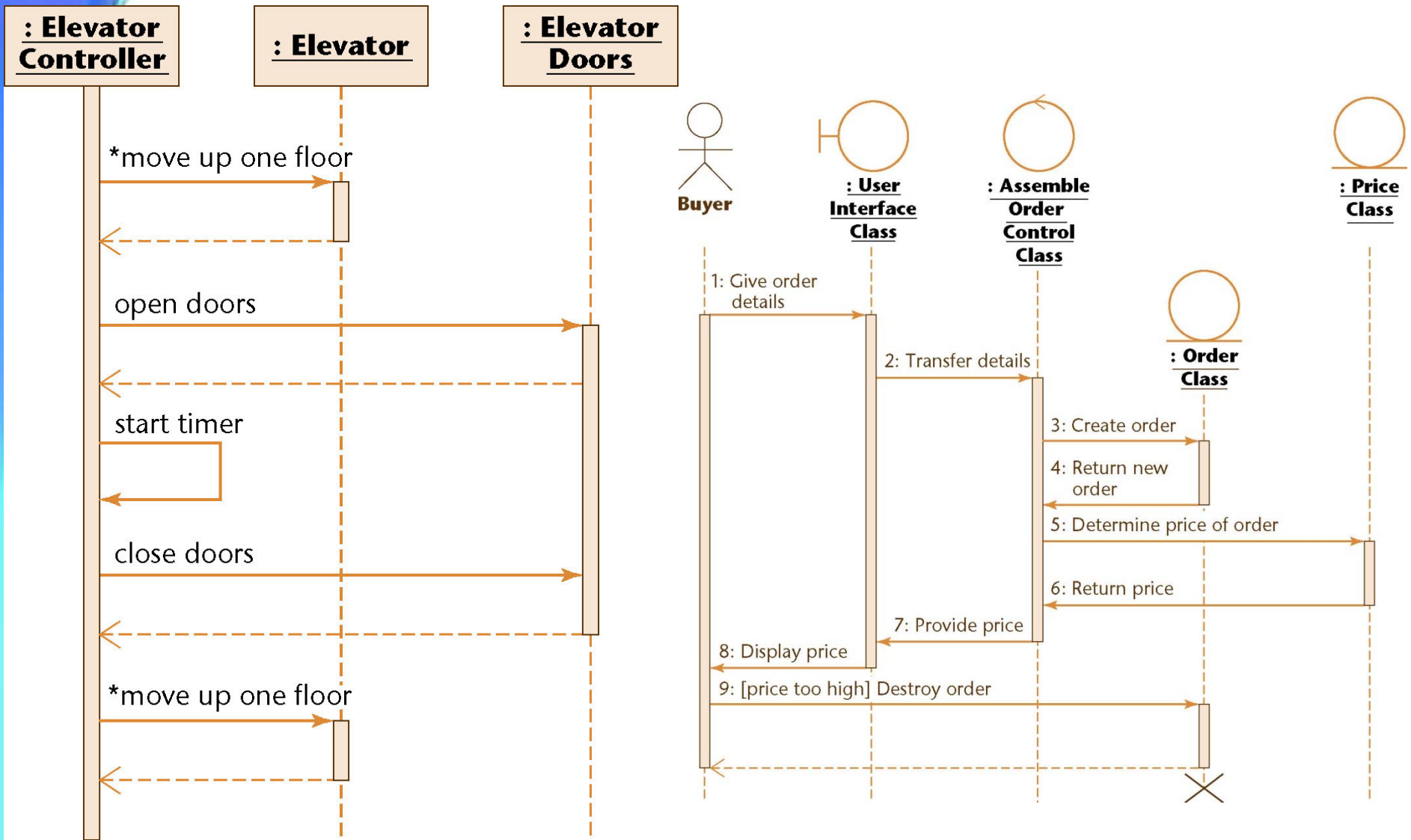




Diagrama de Sequência

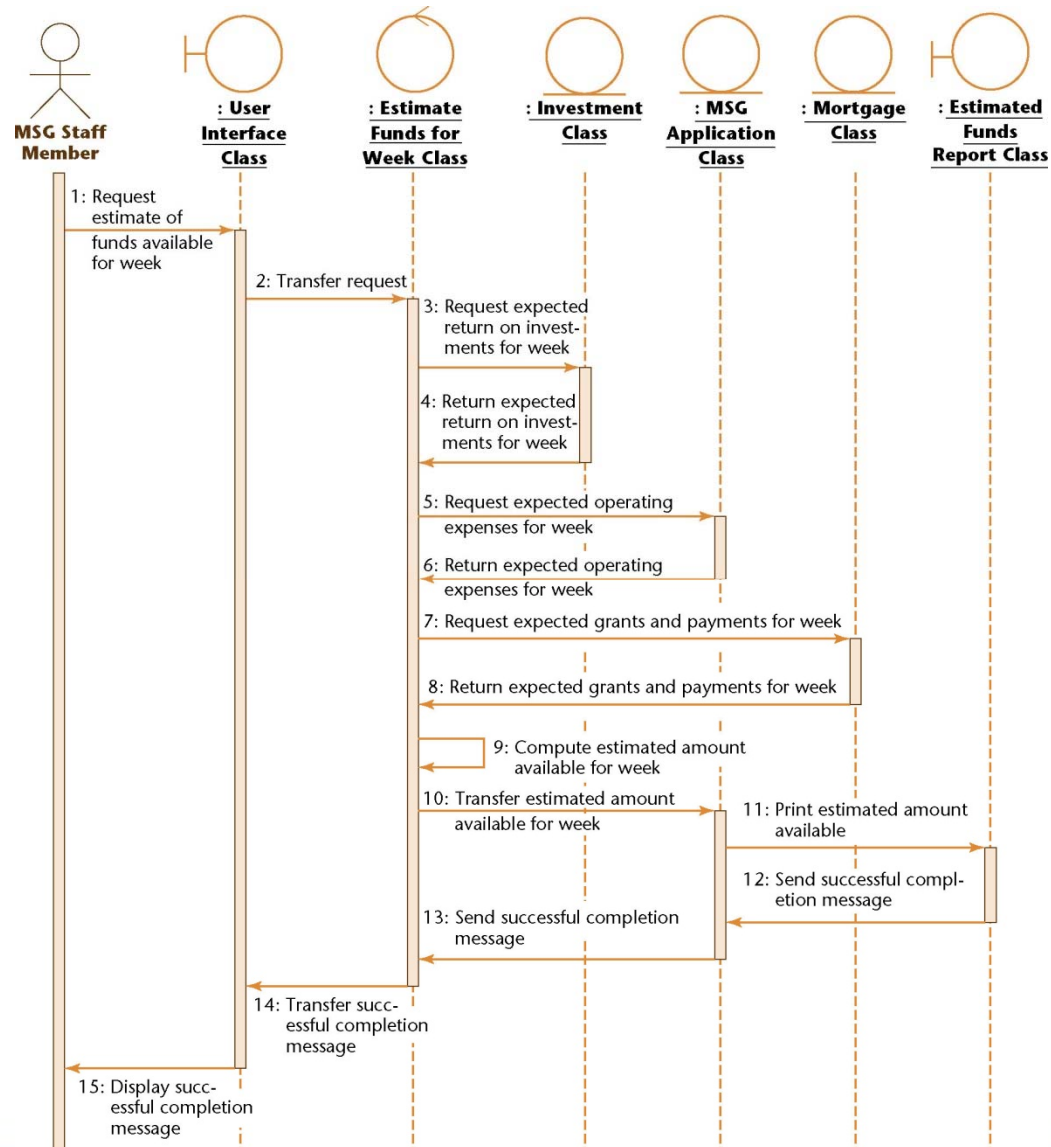




Diagrama de colaboração

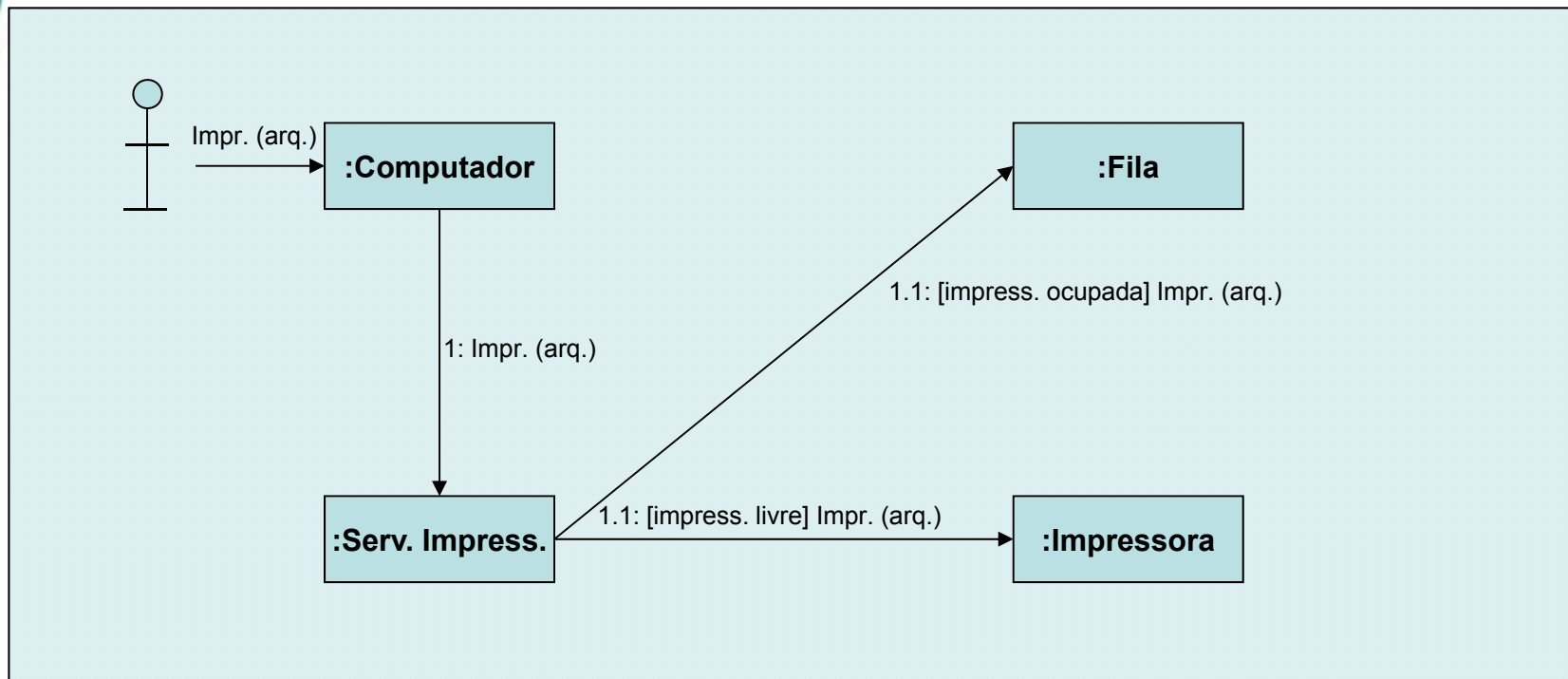




Diagrama de colaboração

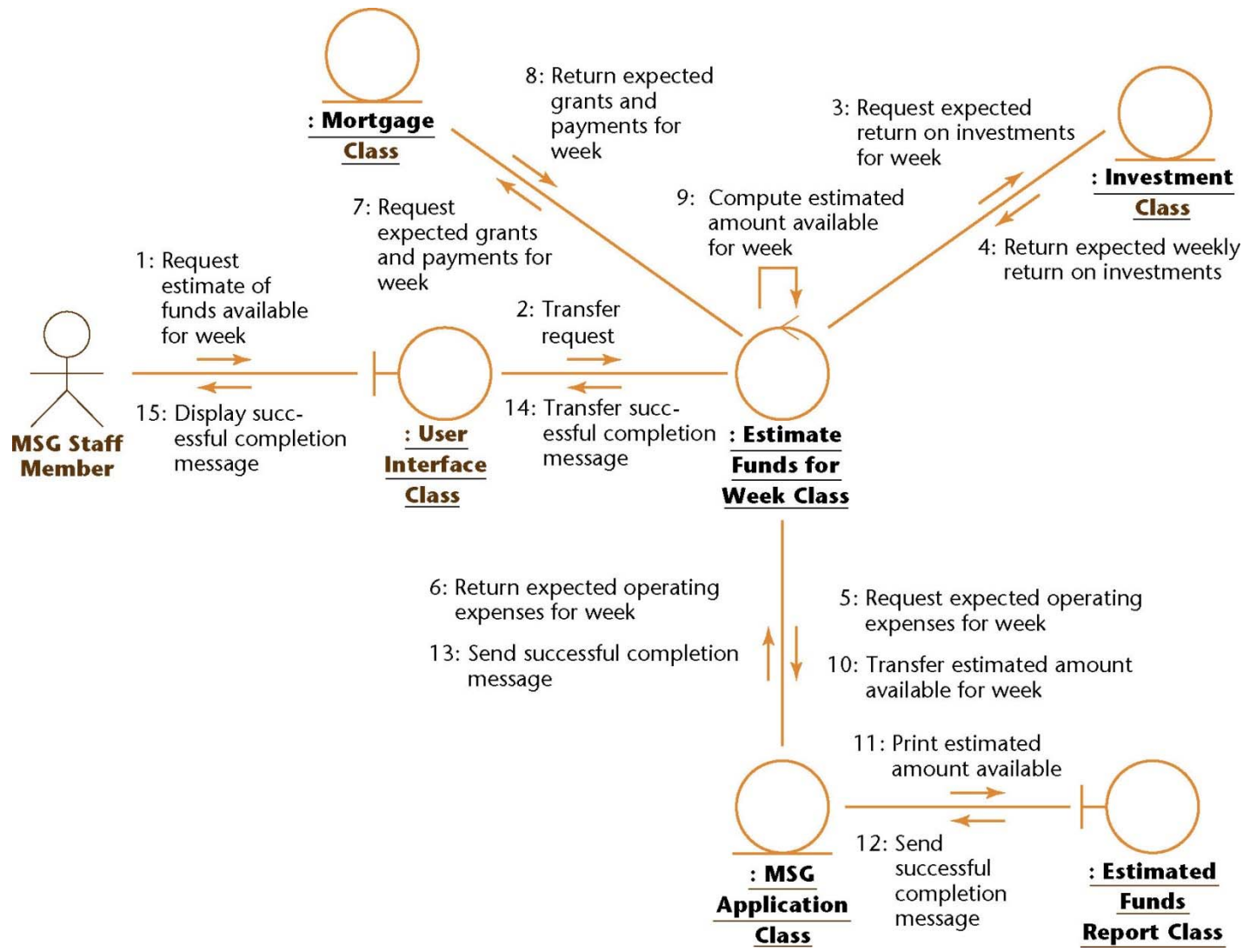




Diagrama de estados





Diagrama de estados: um elevador

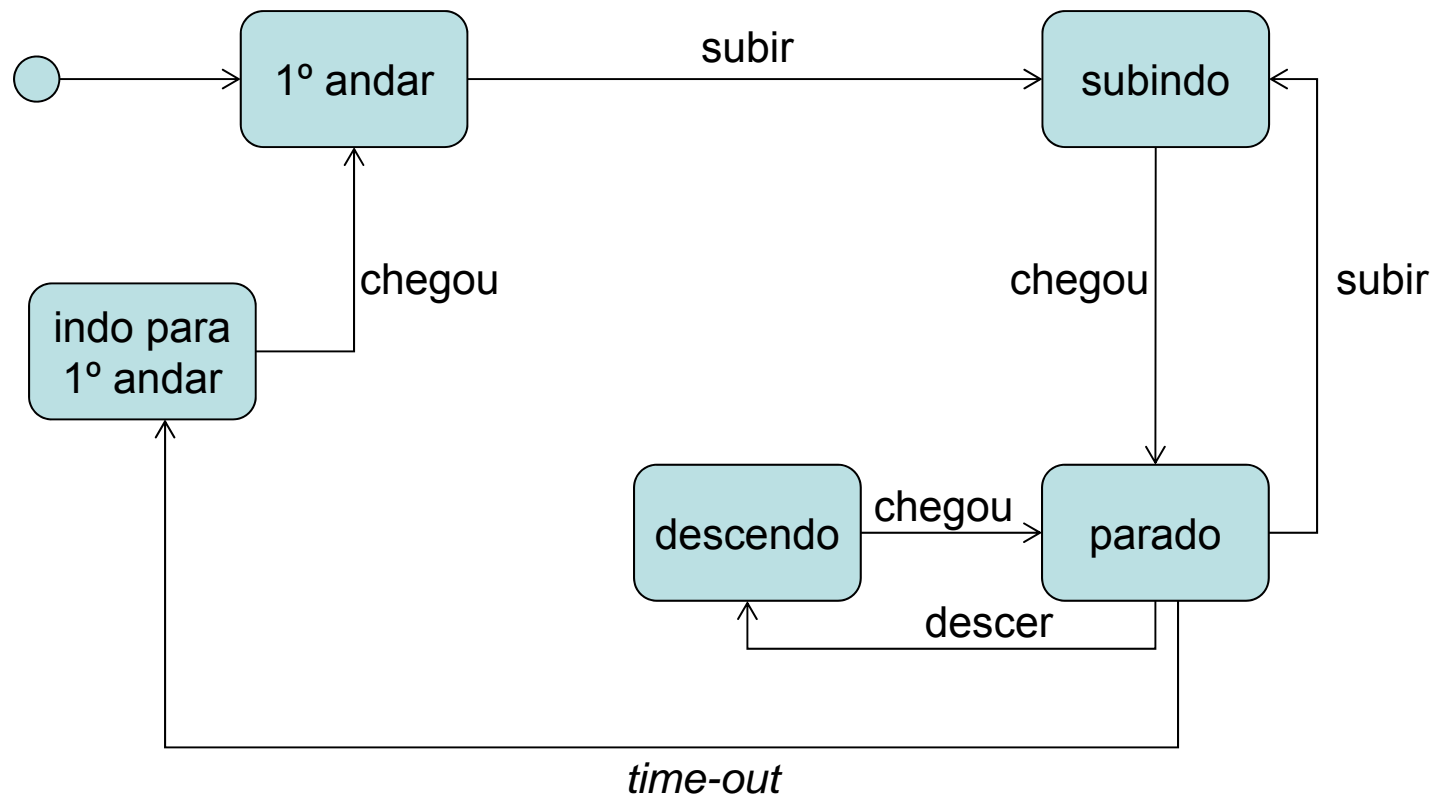




Diagrama de estados

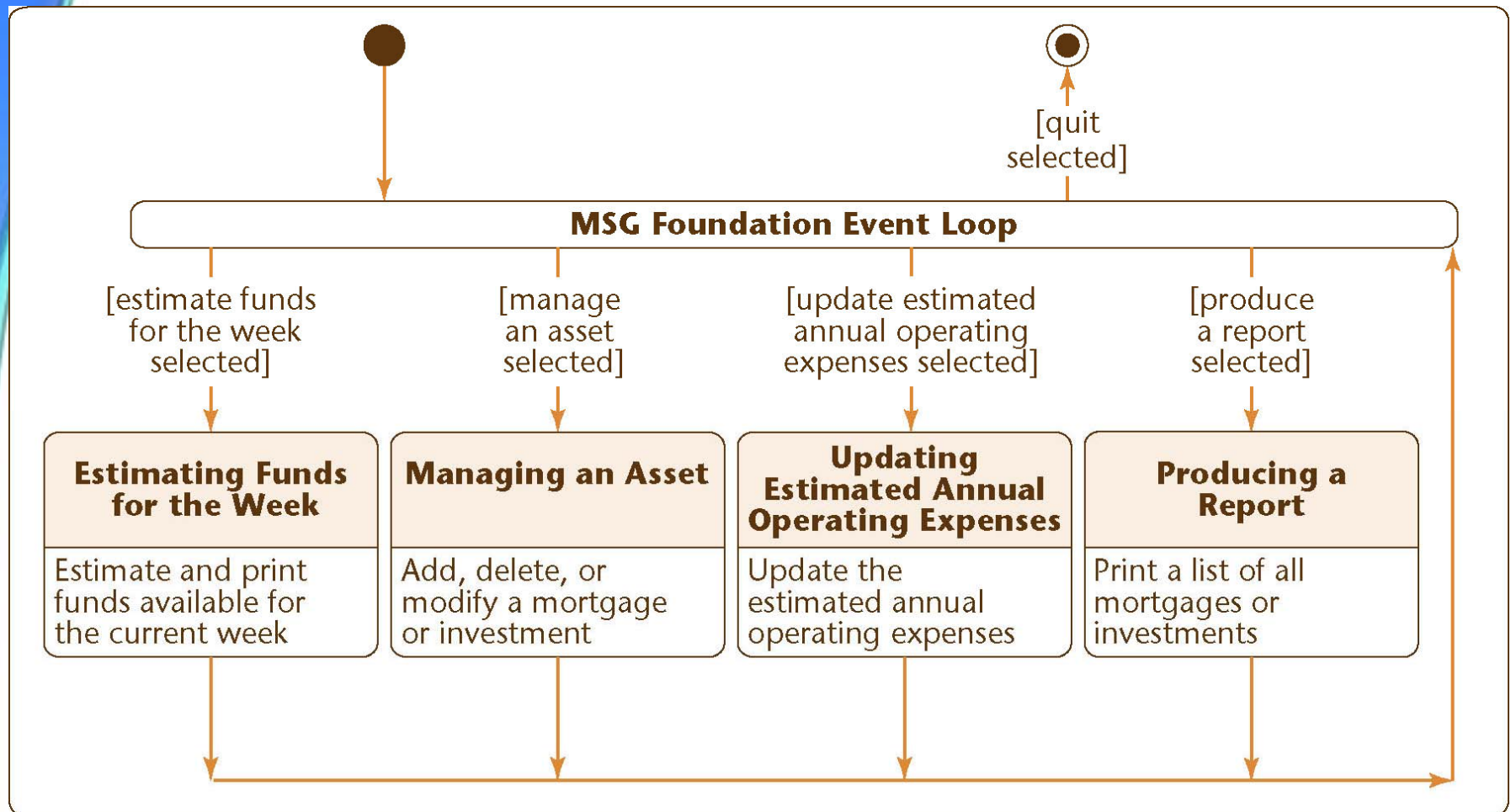




Diagrama de estados

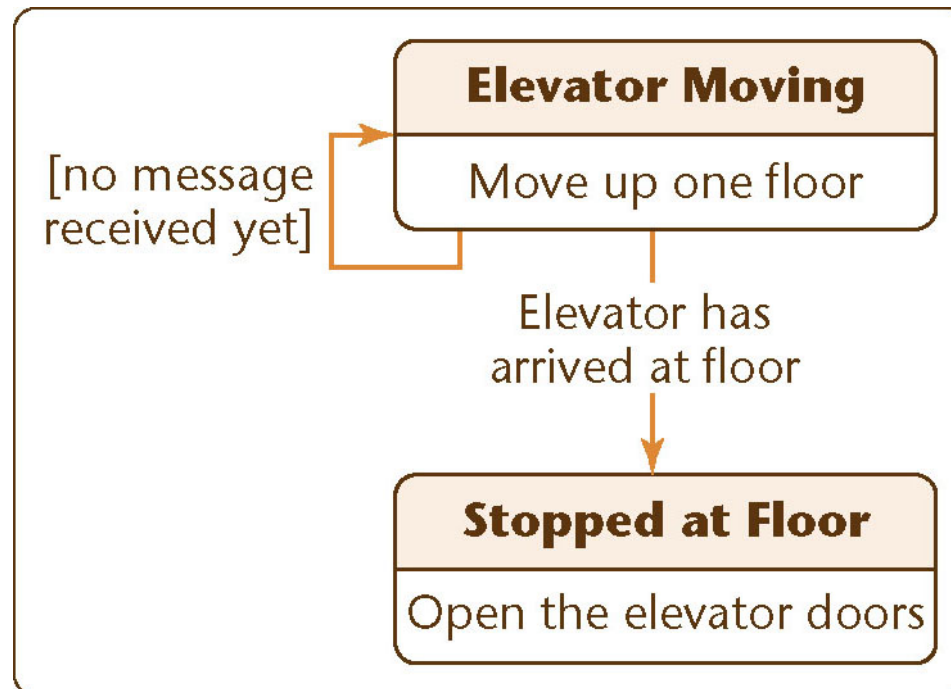




Diagrama de estados mais elaborado

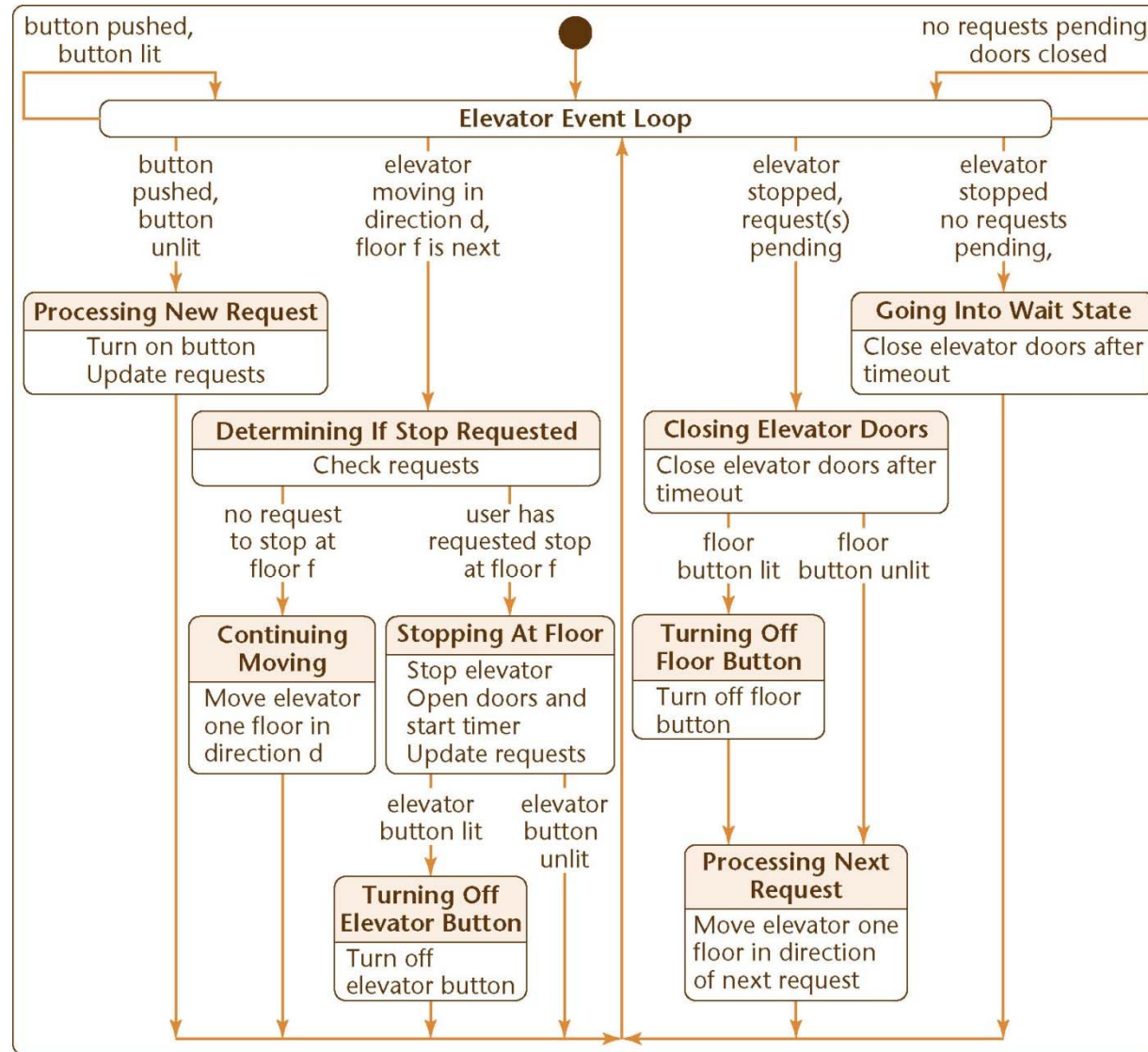




Diagrama de atividades

- Diagrama de atividades: fluxo de operações de um método específico

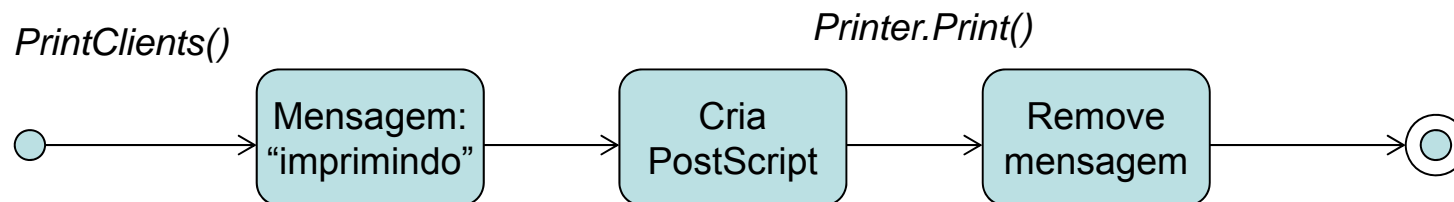




Diagrama de atividades

- *threads* e concorrência

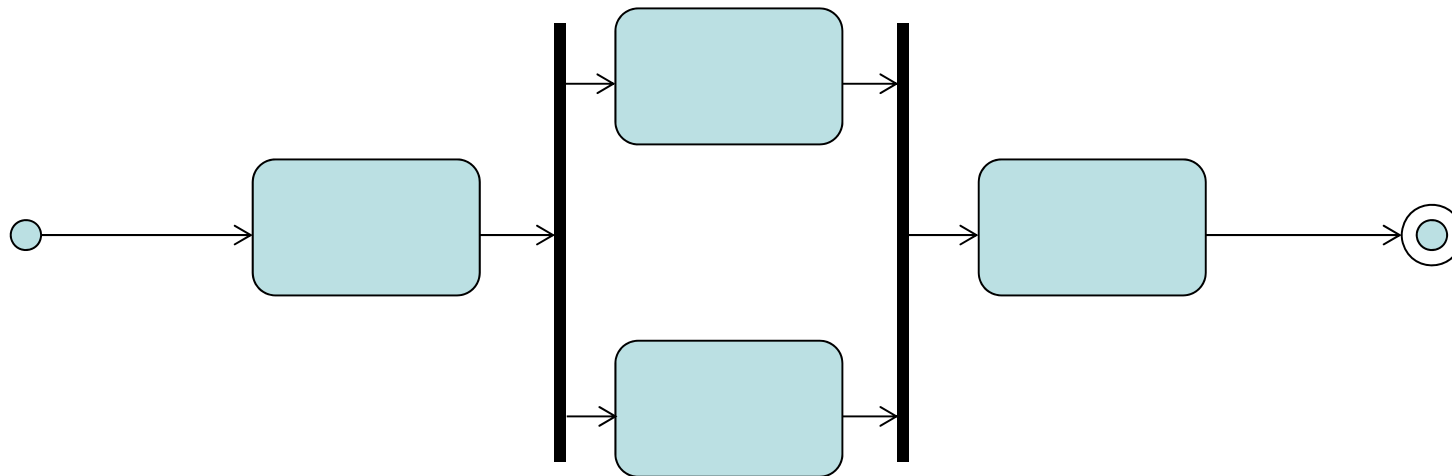




Diagrama de atividades

- *threads* e concorrência – sincronização

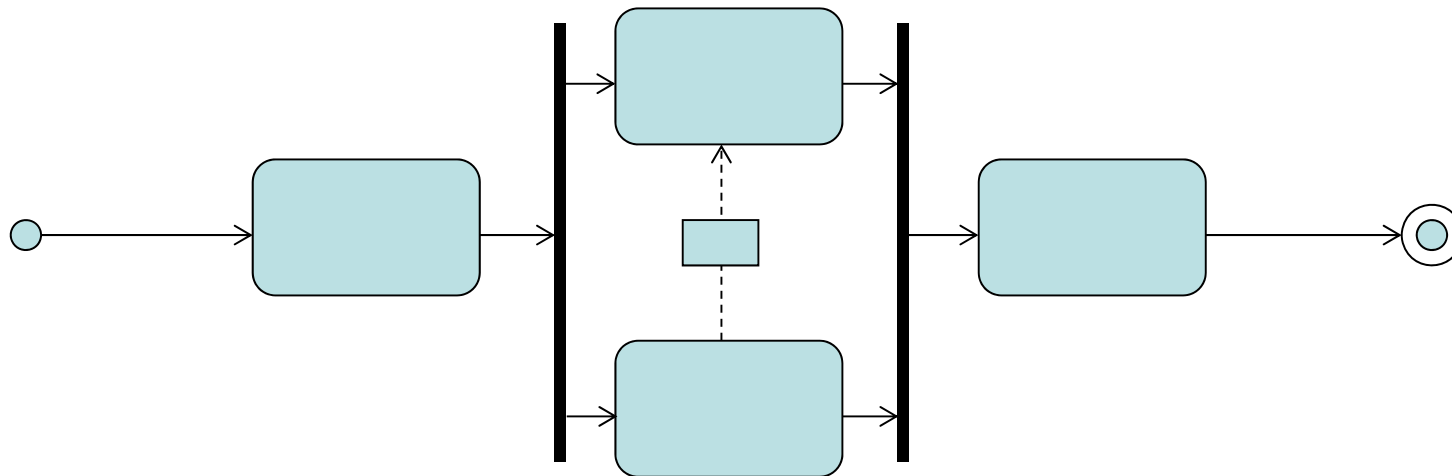




Diagrama de atividades

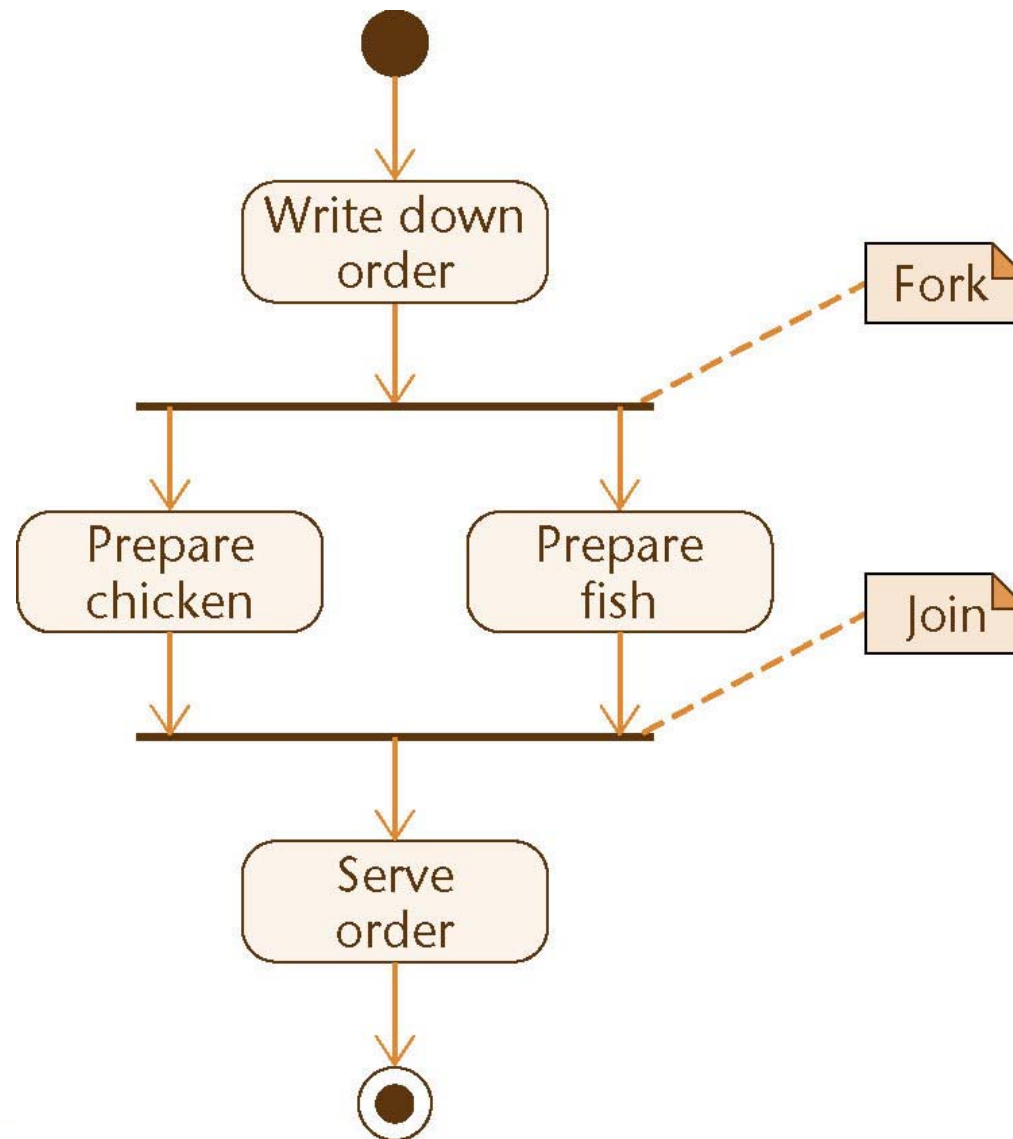
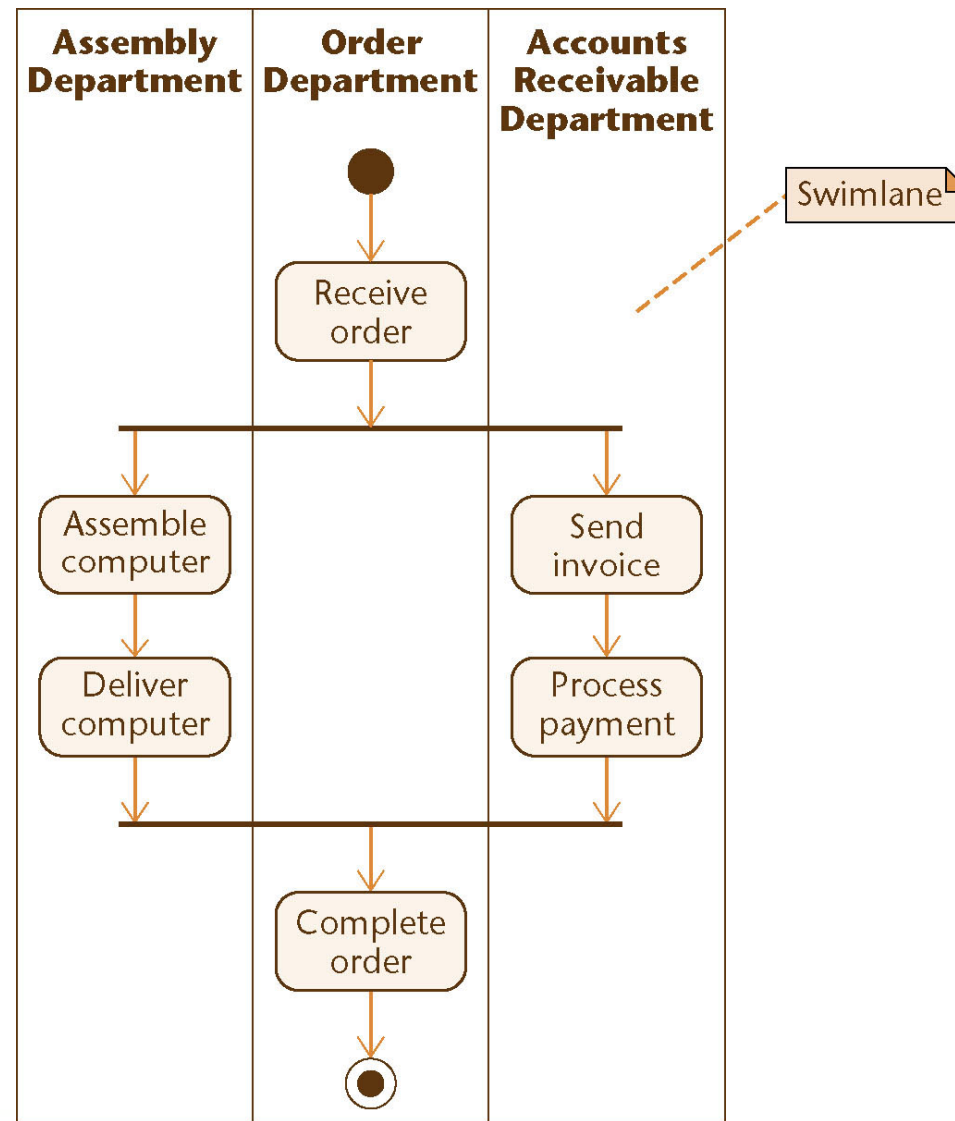




Diagrama de atividades com raias





Pacotes

My Package



My Package

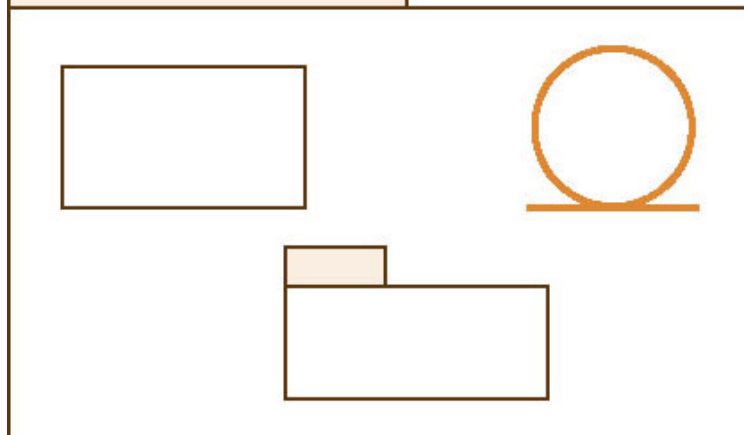




Diagrama de componentes

- Componentes: componentes de software e suas interdependências

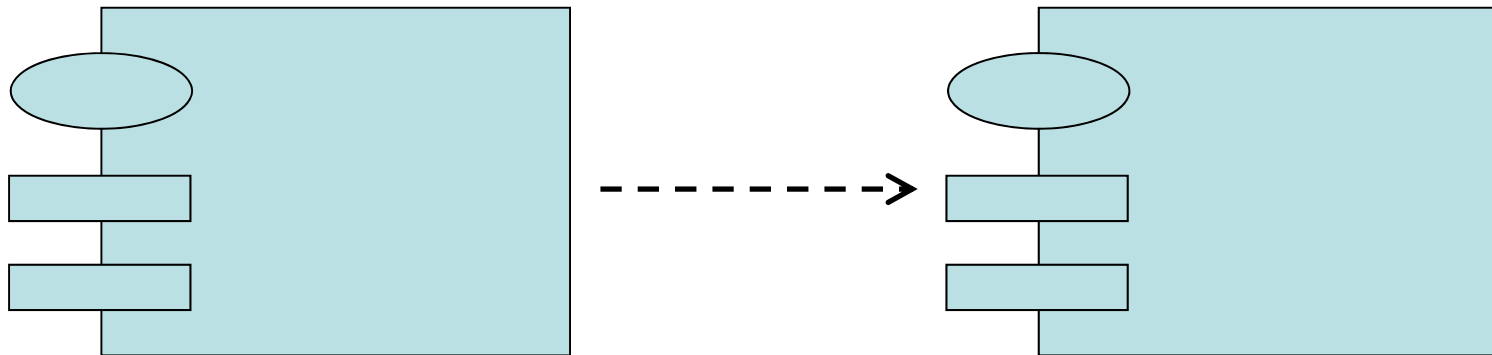
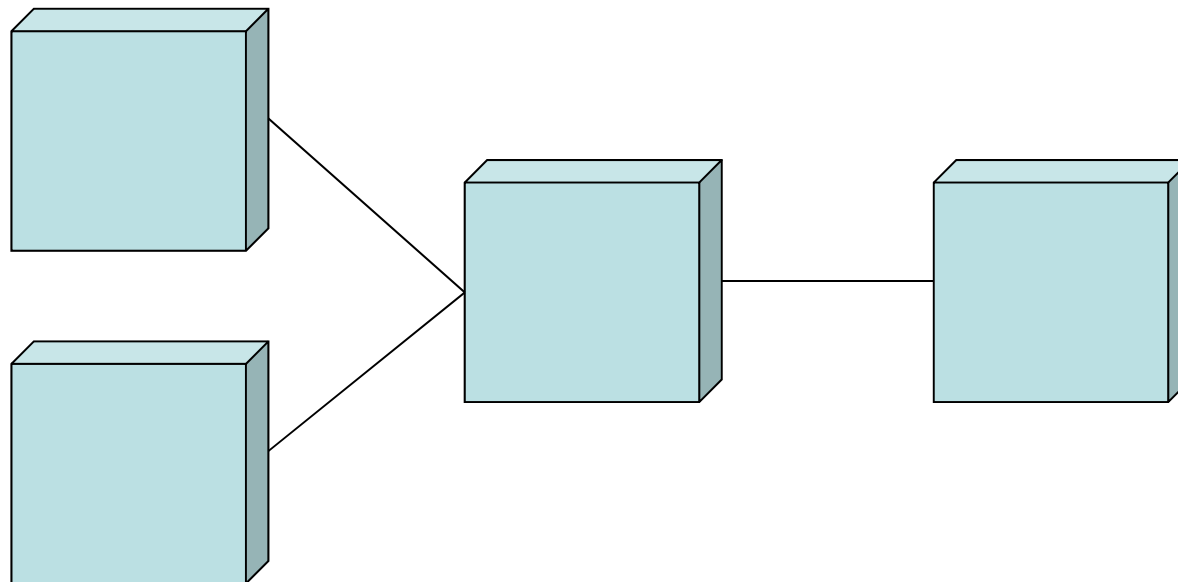




Diagrama de implantação

- componentes de software, localização física e processos físicos de comunicação





Referências desta aula

- Livro Schach
- Slides Prof. Flavio Correa