

The Unified Modeling Language is an industry-standard method for constructing a model of a software system by visualizing, documenting, and specifying the architecture of the system.

In this course, students learn how to identify and design objects, classes, and their relationships to each other, which includes links, associations, and inheritance. A strong emphasis is placed on diagram notation for use cases, class and object representation, links and associations, and object messages. This course utilizes UML 2.0 notation.

**Course Objectives:**

- Use modeling in analysis and design, particularly in visual modeling.
- Use the Unified Modeling Language to create visual models of business problems and software solutions.
- Create models to show relationships between classes.
- Create models to portray activities performed by objects.
- Create models to portray complex algorithms.
- Create models to show object state.
- Create models to portray object creation.

**Audience:** Analysts, designers, and programmers responsible for applying OO techniques in their software engineering projects.

**Prerequisites:** Strong understanding of Object-Oriented concepts is required. Experience designing or programming in an Object-Oriented language is also required.

**Number of Days:** 2 days

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Course Introduction</b>                  Course Objectives                  The Unified Process                  Course Overview                  Using the Workbook                  Suggested References</p>	<b>3</b>	<p><b>Class Diagrams</b>                  Class Diagrams                  Attributes                  Attribute Properties                  Operations and Methods                  Inheritance                  Abstract Classes                  Interfaces                  Interfaces with Ball and Socket Notation                  Visibility                  Class Scope</p>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Use Cases</b>                  Use Cases                  Use Case Diagram Components                  Use Case Diagram                  Actor Generalizations                  Include and Extend                  Specialize                  Other Systems                  Narrative                  Template for Use Case Narrative                  Using Use Cases</p>	<b>4</b>	<p><b>Class Diagrams and Their Relationships</b>                  Dependencies                  Associations                  Instance Creation                  Multiplicity</p>

	Qualified Associations		Deployment Diagram
	Association Classes		Composite Structure Diagrams
	Composition and Aggregation		Timing Diagrams
<b>5</b>	<b>Sequence Diagrams</b>		Interaction Overview Diagrams
	Sequence Diagrams	<b>10</b>	<b>Appendix A – UML Syntax</b>
	Interaction Frames		
	Decisions		
	Loops		
	Creating and Destroying Objects		
	Activation		
	Synchronous & Asynchronous		
	Evaluating Sequence Diagrams		
	Using Sequence Diagrams		
<b>6</b>	<b>Communication Diagrams</b>		
	Communication Diagrams		
	Communication and Class Diagrams		
	Evaluating Communication Diagrams		
	Using Communication Diagrams		
<b>7</b>	<b>State Machine Diagrams</b>		
	What is State?		
	State Notation		
	Transitions and Guards		
	Registers and Actions		
	More Actions		
	Internal Transitions		
	Superstates and Substates		
	Concurrent States		
	Using State Machines		
	Implementation		
<b>8</b>	<b>Activity Diagrams</b>		
	Activity Notation		
	Decisions and Merges		
	Forks and Joins		
	Drilling Down		
	Iteration		
	Partitions		
	Signals		
	Parameters and Pins		
	Expansion Regions		
	Using Activity Diagrams		
<b>9</b>	<b>Supplemental UML Diagrams</b>		
	Modeling Groups of Elements – Package Diagrams		
	Visibility and Importing		
	Structural Diagrams		
	Components and Interfaces		