Dr. Michael Eichberg Software Engineering Department of Computer Science Technische Universität Darmstadt Introduction to Software Engineering

# System Sequence Diagrams

The following slides make extensive use of material from:



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Applying UML and Patterns, 3rd Edition; Craig Larman; Prentice Hall

# A system sequence diagram (SSD) illustrates input and output events.

- System Sequence Diagram | 2
- An SSD shows for one particular scenario of a use case
  - the events that external actors generate,
  - their order, and
  - inter-system events
- The system is treated as a black-box
- SSDs are derived from use cases; SSDs are often drawn for the main success scenarios of each use case and frequent or complex alternative scenarios
- SSDs are used as input for object design

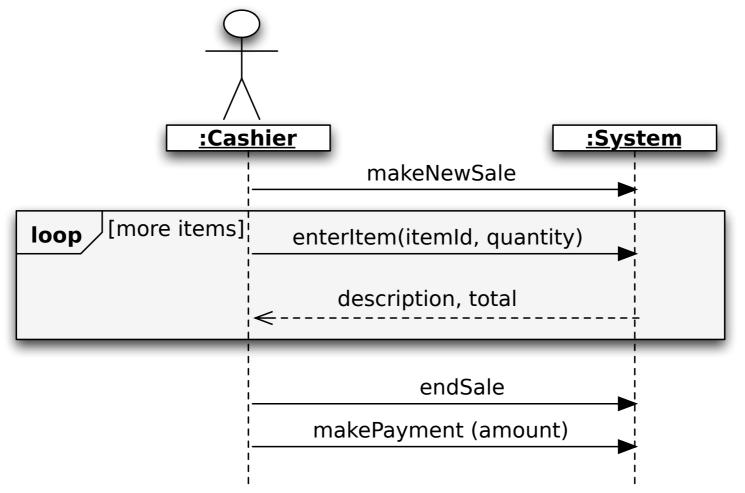
# System Events and System Operations

- System operations are the operations that the system as a black box component offers in its public interface. These are high-level operations triggered by an external input event / system event generated by an external actor
- During system behavior analysis, system operations are assigned to a conceptual class System

# The system operations are shown in the system sequence diagram (SSD).

Object-oriented Design | 4

 To provide more analysis detail on the effect of the system operations implied use cases, (System) Operation Contracts may be considered



#### **Operation**:

Name of the operation and parameters.

#### **Cross References:**

Use cases this operation can occur with.

#### **Preconditions**:

Noteworthy / non-trivial assumptions about the system or objects in the domain model before execution of the operation.

#### **Postconditions**:

The state of the objects in the domain model after completion of the operation. Domain model state changes include:

instances created,

- associations formed or broken,
- attributes changed.

[Postconditions should be state past tense.]

Helpful when assigning responsibilities to classes (More details will follow).

#### **Operation**:

enterItem(itemId: ItemId, quantity: Integer) Cross References:

Use Cases: Process Sale

#### **Preconditions**:

There is a sale underway.

#### **Postconditions**:

- A SalesLineItem instance (SLI) was created. (instance creation)
- SLI was associated with the current Sale. (association formed)
- SLI was associated with a ProductDescription, based on itemId match. (association formed)

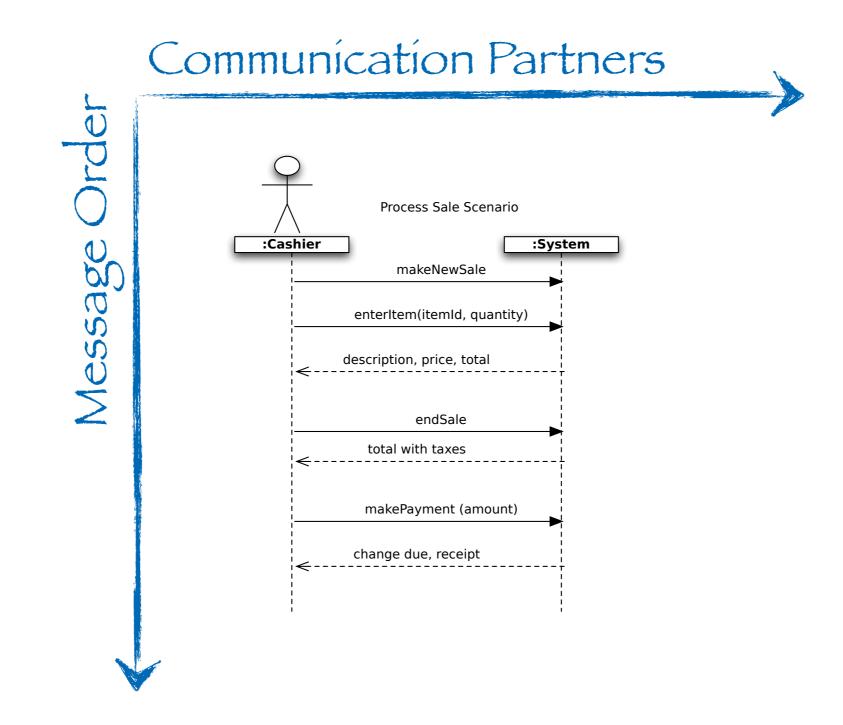
System Sequence Diagram

#### Use Case: Process Sale Scenario - Main Success Story

- 1. Cashier starts new sale
- 2. Cashier enters item identifier
- System records sale line item and presents item description, price and running total Steps 2 and 3 are repeated until all items are processed.
- 4. System presents total with taxes calculated
- 5. Cashier tells Customer the total and asks for payment
- 6. Customer pays and System handles payment

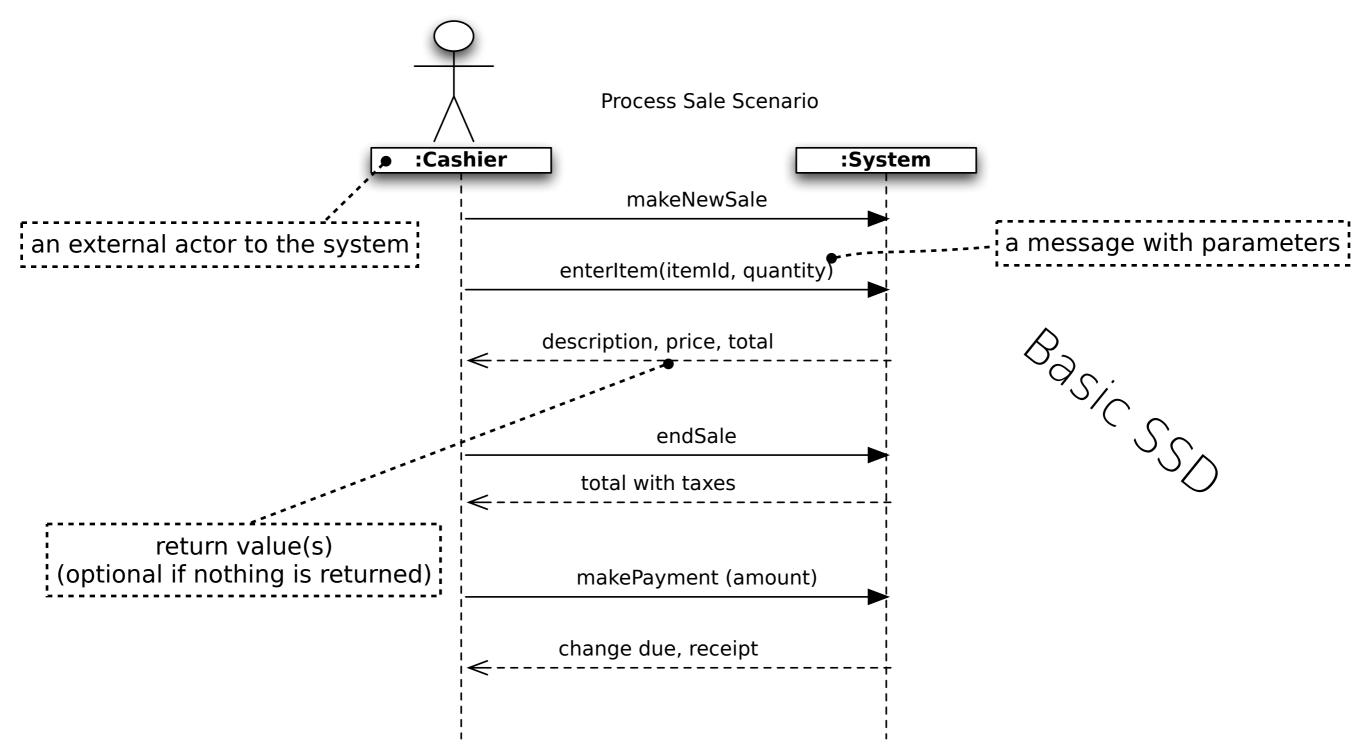
System Sequence Diagram | 8

SSDs are drawn using UML's sequence diagram notation. The name of each event should state the intention (e.g. "*enterItem(itemId)*" vs. "*scan(itemId)*").



System Sequence Diagram | 9

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System Sequence Diagram | 10

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System Sequence Diagram | 11

### Use Case: Process Sale Scenario - Main Success Story

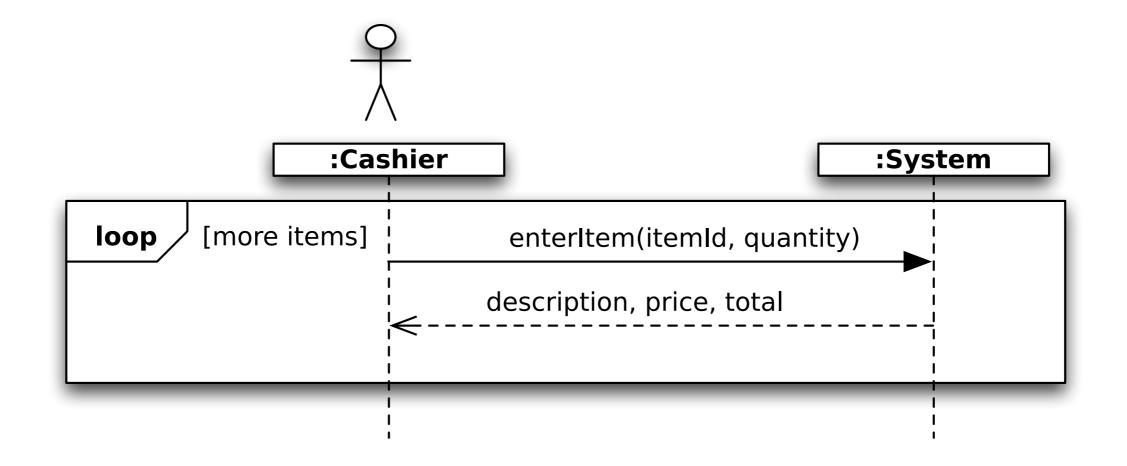
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# Visualizing SSDs - Excerpt From the POS Domain

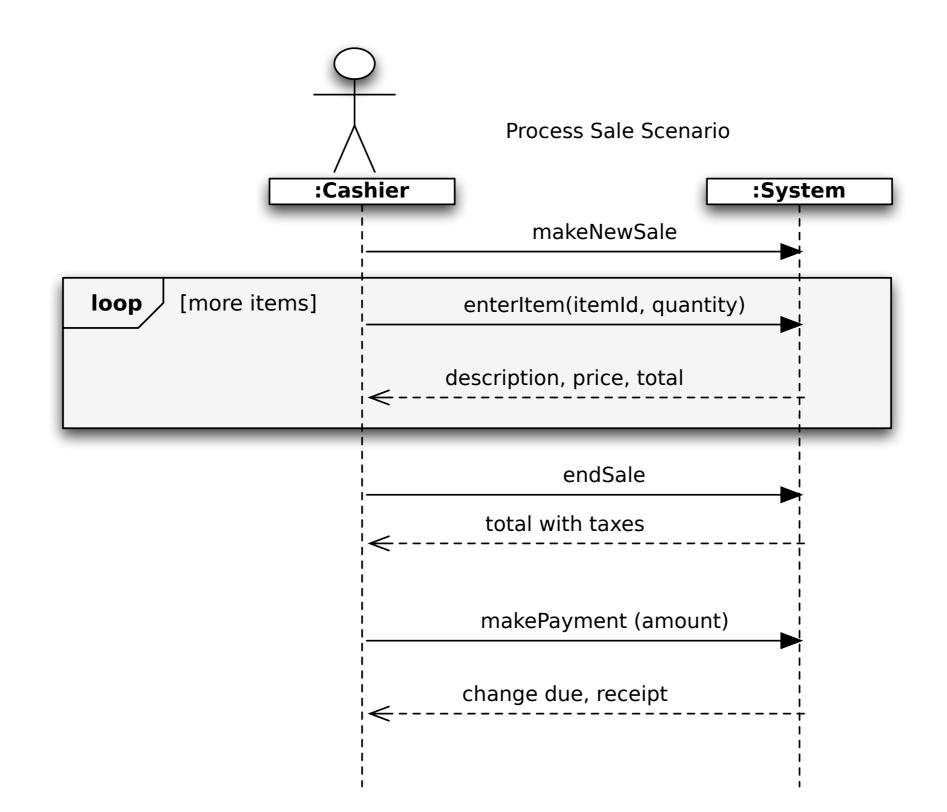
System Sequence Diagram | 12

## Process Sale Scenario



## "Complete" SSD for the Process Sale Scenario

System Sequence Diagram | 13



## Drawing UML diagrams is a **reflection of making decisions** about the design.

What matters are the fundamental object design skills - not knowing how to draw UML.

design skills - not knowing how to draw UML.

# Summary



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# The goal of this lecture is to enable you to systematically carry out small(er) software projects that produce quality software.

• SSDs are used as input for object design and provide more details

The goal of this lecture is to enable you to systematically carry out small(er) commercial or open-source projects.

