

# Use Case Diagrams & Sequence Diagrams

## SE3A04 – Tutorial

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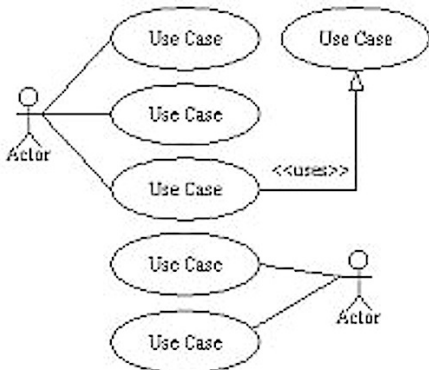
# Outline

- 1 Use Case Diagrams
- 2 Sequence Diagrams
- 3 Questions

# Use Case Diagrams

## Definition (Use Case Diagram)

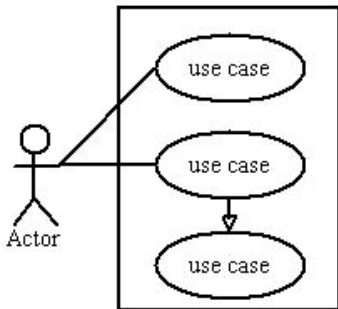
**Use case diagrams** model the functionality of system using actors and use cases.



# Use Case Diagrams

## System

- Draw your system's boundaries using a rectangle that contains use cases
- Place actors outside the system's boundaries



# Use Case Diagrams

## Use Cases

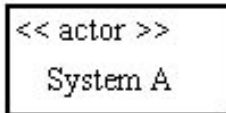
- Draw use cases using ovals
- Label with ovals with verbs that represent the system's functions



# Use Case Diagrams

## Actors

- **Actors** are the users of a system
- When one system is the actor of another system, label the actor system with the `<<actor>>` stereotype



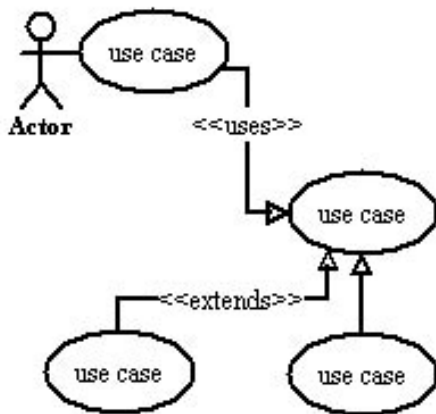
# Use Case Diagrams

## Relationships

- Illustrate relationships between an actor and a use case with a simple line
- For relationships among use cases, use arrows labeled either «uses» (or «includes») or «extends»
- A «uses» relationship indicates that one use case is needed by another in order to perform a task
- An «extends» relationship indicates alternative options under a certain use case

# Use Case Diagrams

## Relationships





# Use Case Diagrams

## Example

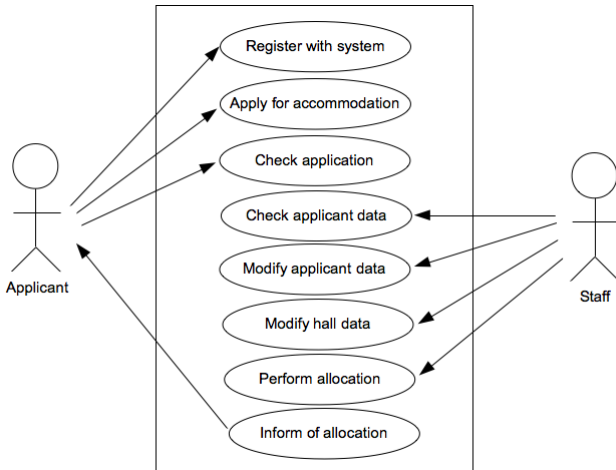
### Example

Draw a use case diagram to represent the following system.

- Over the summer holiday, university students can book college hall accommodation online. They must specify their name, student number, course, year, and identify three college residences as their preferences.
- The system makes an allocation of students to rooms before the start of the term, trying, where possible, to allocate students to a room in one of their preferred halls.

# Use Case Diagrams

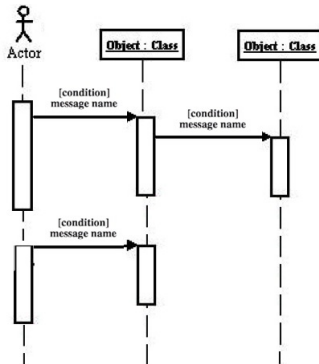
## Example



# Sequence Diagrams

## Definition (Sequence Diagram)

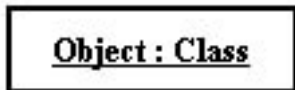
**Sequence diagrams** describe interactions among classes in terms of an exchange of messages over time.



# Sequence Diagrams

## Class Roles

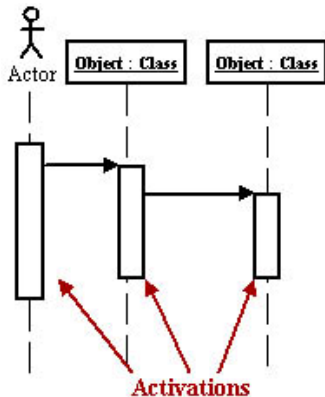
- **Class roles** describe the way an object will behave in context
- Use the UML object symbol to illustrate class roles, but don't list object attributes



# Sequence Diagrams

## Activation

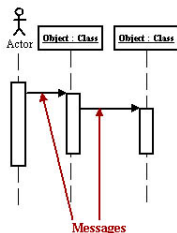
- **Activation** boxes represent the time an object needs to complete a task



# Sequence Diagrams

## Messages

- **Messages** are arrows that represent communication between objects
- Use half-arrowed lines to represent asynchronous messages
- **Asynchronous messages** are sent from an object that will not wait for a response from the receiver before continuing its tasks

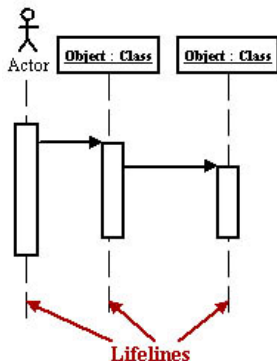


Arrow	Message type
	Simple
	Synchronous
	Asynchronous
	Balking
	Time out

# Sequence Diagrams

## Lifelines

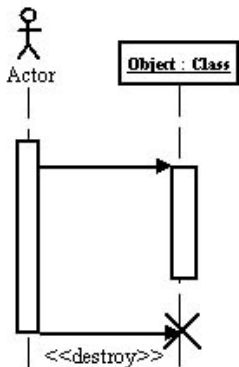
- **Lifelines** are vertical dashed lines that indicate the object's presence over time



# Sequence Diagrams

## Destroying Objects

- Objects can be terminated early using an arrow labeled «destroy» that points to an ×

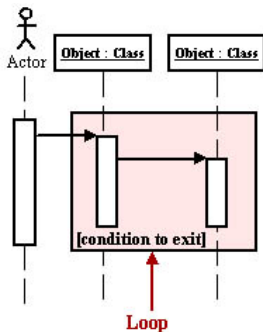




# Sequence Diagrams

## Loops

- A repetition or loop within a sequence diagram is depicted as a rectangle
- Place the condition for exiting the loop at the bottom left corner in square brackets [ ]



# Sequence Diagrams

## Example

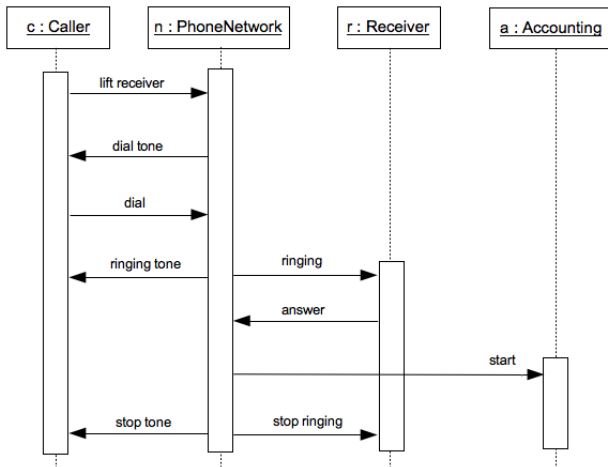
### Example

Draw a sequence diagram representing the process of making a phone call from a cell phone.

**Hint\*:** The objects involved include the caller, the phone network, the receiver of the phone call, and the cell phone accounting department.

# Sequence Diagrams

## Example



# Questions

- Questions?