Augmenting Use Case View for Modeling

Pradip Peter Dey, Bhaskar Raj Sinha, Mohammad Amin, and Hassan Badkoobehi

Abstract—Mathematical, graphical and intuitive models are often constructed in the development process of computational systems. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is one of the most popular modeling languages used by practicing software engineers. This paper critically examines UML models and suggests an augmented use case view with the addition of new constructs for modeling software. It also shows how a use case diagram can be enhanced. The improved modeling constructs are presented with examples for clarifying important design and implementation issues.

Keywords—Software architecture, software design, Unified Modeling Language (UML), user interface.

I. INTRODUCTION

MODELS of computational systems are built for representing important aspects of a system in order to get a better understanding about design, experimentation and development. Modeling complex software systems presents formidable challenges [1]-[6] for all development phases including requirements engineering. High failure rates in software development projects are often attributed to difficulties with requirements engineering [7]. Emphasis on use case analysis and development has recently been steadily increasing because use cases clarify issues for complex software systems [7]. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) includes modeling of use case aspects in various views including the use case view [8]. This paper examines important development issues and the UML use case view followed by presentation of an augmented use case view. It suggests that certain interface elements should be properly included in use case diagrams. Representation of various software aspects are accomplished in visual diagrams of different views following the recommendations in the UML reference manual [8].

Modeling software aspects are based on best practices since practicing software engineers have developed useful strategies from their experience [1-12]. Software modeling is one of the most challenging tasks; it is partly scientific, partly intuitive, intricately multifaceted, highly creative, and deceptively flexible. Over the decades, several approaches to software development have been proposed. These approaches are often presented with effective metaphors. Donald Knuth initially suggested that software writing is an art [13]. David Gries [14] argued it to be a science. Watts Humphrey [15] viewed it as a process. In recent years, practitioners have come to realize that software is engineered [1]-[2], [4]-[20]. Engineering techniques have steadily improved the product quality in software development [1]-[2]. The role of user interface engineering has recently increased in most interactive software systems. User interface modeling and development presented additional challenges that are being addressed in an iterative process.

II. ITERATIVE PROCESS

It is often suggested that software design is creatively built from requirements analysis in an iterative process [1]-[2], [4], [13]-[20]. In this process, after some initial requirements analysis, a software design representation is developed and then the requirements analysis is augmented on the basis of a combination of software design reviews, new or changed requirements or some other factors which in turn lead to a revised software design. That is, the iterative process of development or the spiral process model [21] is found to be one of the most productive software processes. Certain aspects of software are such that after an initial assessment, iterative refinements help. One of the greatest benefits of the iterative process is the improvements made in the development of user interfaces in each successive iteration [22]. The current study is based on the following iterative scheme where software design and modeling is followed by design review or evaluation.

The iterative process of design and modeling suggested in Fig. 1 allows developers to start with a highly abstract conceptual design and add details gradually in each successive iteration following the solid arrows. The dotted arrows show...
other viable alternatives. User interface development requires adjustments and refinements that are best done in iterations [2], [22]. Often defects are found during the review or evaluation process and those defects need to be corrected. The design may start with just a few elements and other elements are incrementally added.

III. UML VIEWS

Nine views are presented in UML 2.0 for describing different aspects of software [8]. These are: use case view, static view, design view, state machine view, activity view, interaction view, deployment view, model management view, and profile. A view is a subset of UML modeling constructs representing certain aspects of the software [8]. Each view is illustrated in [8] with one or more diagrams that present the main features of the view visually.

The use case view is one of the most important views in the UML that presents use case features in a diagram called the use case diagram. The use case view is well-motivated due to the role use cases play in defining requirements analysis and management [7]. Use cases clarify many important software issues early in the development process so that some progress can be made with the software design that can begin [1, 7] with an engineering process.

The central problem with the use case view is that it is too narrowly defined in the UML. “The use case view models the functionality of a subject (such as a system) as perceived by outside agents, called actors, that interact with the subject from a particular view point” [8: page 34]. The perception of the outside agents such as end users is primarily mediated through an interface such as a GUI. The use case view does not explicitly deal with user interfaces or interfaces between the actors and the use cases. The only diagram that characterizes the use case view is the use case diagram. This diagram presents the major use cases in a box with the actors shown outside the box to indicate that the actors are external users of the current software. One of the problems with the use case diagram is that it leaves out interfaces with the actors although each actor is shown to be using one or more use cases. In order to illustrate the problem we present a sample case below.

Assume that a small software project started with the following initial requirements description: Develop a software system for computing the volume of two types of storage units: box-storage and cylinder-storage. Users should be able to enter inputs interactively using a Graphical User Interface (GUI). After studying the requirements, software engineers would discover that the system has to be web-based and should be available 24/7. Users should be able to access the software without any login ID. The system should be easy to maintain by an administrator. The software engineers would then prepare a software requirements specification (SRS) document. A modern requirements analysis is generally use case driven [7]. A use case diagram is drawn with UML notations given in [8]. The use case diagram for the storage volume problem is given in Fig. 2 in the standard UML notations [8].

The problem with the UML use case diagrams such as the one given in Fig. 2 is that it ignores the interfaces between the actors and the use cases although it shows the actors as stick figures outside the current system boundary. For example, it shows the end user as an actor with two links to two use cases; but does not show any interfaces between them. Rumbaugh, Jacobson, Booch [8: page 34] present a use case diagram for a subject called box office with four actors without any interfaces. In order to model functionality of the system as perceived by the actors, interfaces appropriate for the given actors need to be incorporated somewhere. We suggest that the use case diagram includes the appropriate interfaces. Thus, we suggest the use case diagram given in Figure 3 for the sample case mentioned above. Please note that the interfaces are shown with dotted rounded rectangles. We call such interfaces general interfaces in order to distinguish them from specialized interfaces in UML 2.0 such as provided interfaces and required interfaces [8]. If an interface is to be developed as a part of the current software system, then the interface is shown within the system boundary; otherwise, it is shown outside the system boundary. In order to refer to the interfaces, they are numbered. If an interface is a graphical user interface (GUI) then we mark it with “GUI”. In addition, when one general interface includes another, it may be marked appropriately. If there is a third general interface that includes the first, then “3 ⊆ 1” can be shown in the third interface.

Having general interfaces in the use case diagram intuitively and logically support the idea that user’s perception about the functionality is modeled in the use case view. When the actor is a human user, the general interface may be a GUI. It is the role of GUIs that is not adequately emphasized in the UML modeling techniques leading to a degree of confusion for the development of modern interactive systems.
In addition to use case diagrams, the augmented use case view should have general interface diagrams. We are flexible about the notations of the general interface diagrams. Two main alternative notations for the general interface diagram are (1) screen shots from a prototype, and (2) abstract graphical representation of major interface elements. We show the former notation in the general interface diagram given in Fig. 4 for the general interface 1 of Fig. 3.

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