

工學碩士 學位論文

UML

Design and Implementation of a Relational Database
for Management of UML Models

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Abstract	
1	1
2 UML UML	4
2.1 UML	4
2.2 UML (Class Diagram)	6
2.2.1 (Class) (Interface)	7
2.2.2 (Relationship)	8
2.3 UML	10
3 UML	12
3.1 UML	12
3.2	17
3.3 UML	21
4	23
4.1	23
4.2	26
4.3	33
4.4	35
5	36
.....	37

Design and Implementation of a Relational Database for Management of UML Models

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Abstract

The UML (Unified Modeling Language) is a modeling language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting systems. It also supports systematically the design and development of systems. There may be a large number of models to be managed in a real modeling environment. A methodology to save and retrieve the models effectively, therefore, needs to be developed.

This thesis focuses on the class diagram which is the core part of UML. It proposes a database supported methodology for the management of class diagrams. In the proposed methodology, class diagrams are saved in and retrieved from a relational database. To save a class diagram in the database, the constitution of the class diagram is translated in terms of relational tables. To retrieve a class diagram from the database, the user-specified query is translated into the SQL (Structured Query Language), and then the constituent of the class diagram is searched from the tables in the

database.

The proposed methodology can exploit the function of the relational database such as managing a large number of models, sharing the models among users, and fast queries. It, therefore, provides a powerful framework for an effective management of UML models and a fast development of systems.

1

가 가가 ,
가 가
가 .

(component) , (visual programming)
(pattern) (framework) .
(distribution), (concurrency), (replication), (security),
(load balance)

UML(Unified Modeling
Language) .

UML
(framework guideline) 1989

OMG(Object Management Group)
. UML Rumbaugh OMT [1], Booch
Booch [2,3], Jacobson OOSE [4]

. 1997 11 UML 1.1
1999 9 UML 2.0 RFI[5]

UML .

UML Rational “Rose”[6]
 Plastic “Plastic”[7] .
 , 가 가 .
 가 ,
 UML .
 UML
 UML
 (class), (attribute),
 (operation), (relationship) . ,
 (relational schema) ,
 (key information) , (primary key)
 (foreign key)
 [8,9].
 2 UML
 , 3
 UML
 UML

. 4

UML

. 5

2 UML UML

UML (specifying), (constructing) 가 (visualizing), (documenting)

, , 가

UML

(Class Diagram)

2.1 UML

UML 2.1 (Things), (Relationships), (Diagrams) 3가

(Structural Things), (Behavioral Things), (Grouping Things), (Annotation Things)

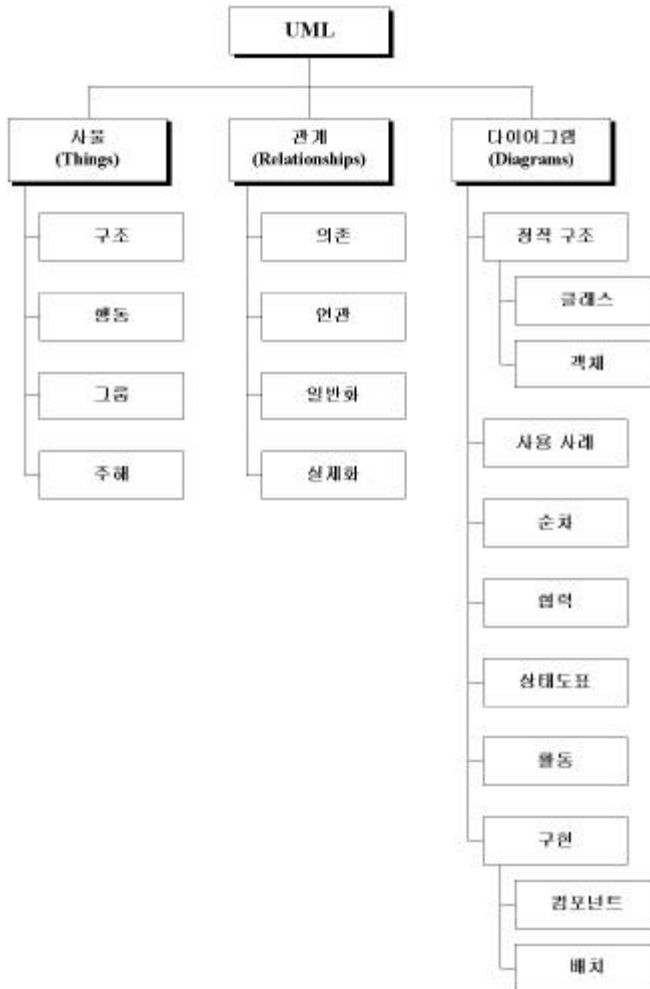
UML

가 (Dependency), (Association), (Generalization), (Realization), (Aggregation)

(Static Structure), (Use Case), (Sequence),

(Collaboration), (Statechart), (Activity)
 (Implementation) . , (Static Structure)
 (Class), (Object) , (Implementation)
 (Component), (Deployment)

[10,11,12,13].



2.1 UML

Fig. 2.1 Building Blocks of UML

UML 가 가
 (mechanism) . ,
 가 ,
 가 .
 (constraint) , (element property),
 (stereotype) .
 . ‘{ ’ ’}
 (text string) . ‘{ordered}’
 .
 가 (tagged value)
 ‘{ }’ .
 ,
 가 가
 가 ‘ ’ ‘ ’ [5,6,10].

2.2 UML (Class Diagram)

UML 가
 .
 , ,
 (interface) ,
 .
 (instance) [5,6,10].

2.2.1 (Class) (Interface)

[5,6,10]. UML 2.2
 가 (name)
 (attribute list) (operation list)
 가 (visibility) 가 '+' public, '-' private, '#'
 protected

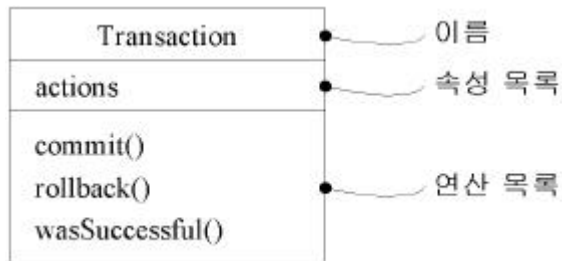
(operation)

가

2.3 (a)

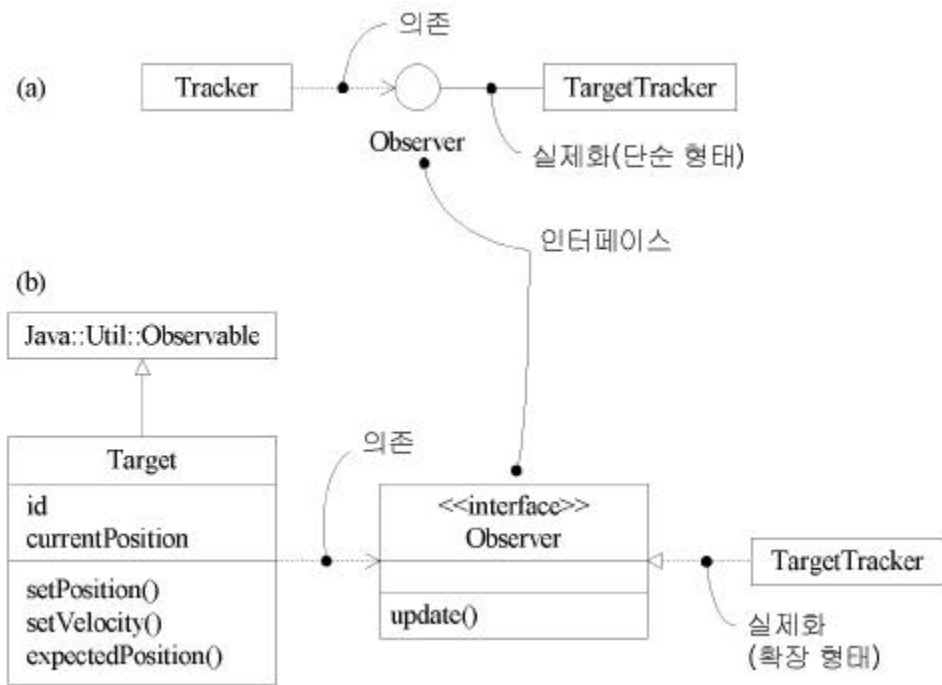
2.3 (b)

(stereotype)



2.2 UML

Fig. 2.2 Representation of UML Class



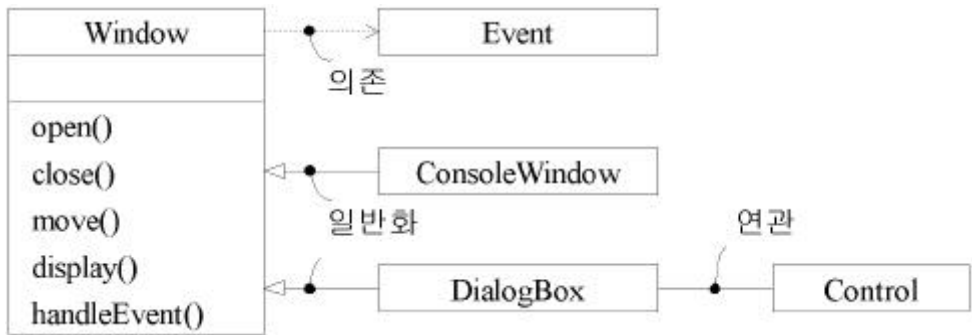
2.3 UML

Fig. 2.3 Representation of UML Interfaces

2.2.2 (Relationship)

, .
 (dependency), (generalization), (association),
 (aggregation) (realization) 가 .
 가
 . , 가 (operation)
 . “is-a” “kind-of”

(attribute) (operation)
 “has - a”
 가 가 , (role)
 (multiplicity)
 “part - of” (component)



2.4
 Fig. 2.4 Relationship of Class Diagram

2.4 “Window” “Event”
 , “ConsoleWindow” “DialogBox” “Window”
 , “Control” “DialogBox”

UML

2.3 UML

. 1 1980
 1990 , . 2
 1990
 , Booch94[3], OMT [1] . Booch94 OMT
 가
 . Booch, Rambaugh, Jacobson
 가
 가 ,
 ,
 ,
 가 , 가
 . UML , UML
 3
 [14].
 UML
 .
 .
 UML UML Booch, Rambaugh,
 Jacobson “Rose” “Plastic” .

Rose “Rational Rose Enterprise Edition 2000”
. Rose
. UML , C++, Java
(forward engineering)
(reverse
engineering) [6].
Plastic UML
(Object)
8가 . (java)
[7].

3 UML

UML

(attribute) (operation)

3.1 UML

[1] $D = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k\}$, D
 d_x ($x = 1, 2, \dots, k$).

ID . D

[2] $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_l\}$
 $c_x = (class_name, d_1)$
 d_i c_x 가 D (, $x = 1, 2, \dots, l$).

2
 C

가 .

[3] $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$, A
 $a_x = (attribute_name, c_i)$. , c_i
 a_x 가 C (, $x = 1, 2, \dots, m$).

[4] $O = \{o_1, o_2, \dots, o_n\}$, O
 $o_x = (operation_name, c_i)$ (, $x = 1, 2,$
 \dots, n).

3 4 A , O

[5] C . , C

c_x $c_x = (class_name, is_interface, d_i)$
 $is_interface$ TRUE, FALSE

2.3

가

가

type), (parameter)

3

4

(return

[6]

$R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_o\}$

, R

$r_x = (c_i, c_j, relationship, d_i)$

(, $x = 1, 2, \dots, o$).

c_i c_j

, 가 $relationship$ 가

, c_i

(super class)

c_j

(sub class)

3.1 “Company”

UML

3.1

(aggregation)

Company

Department, Office

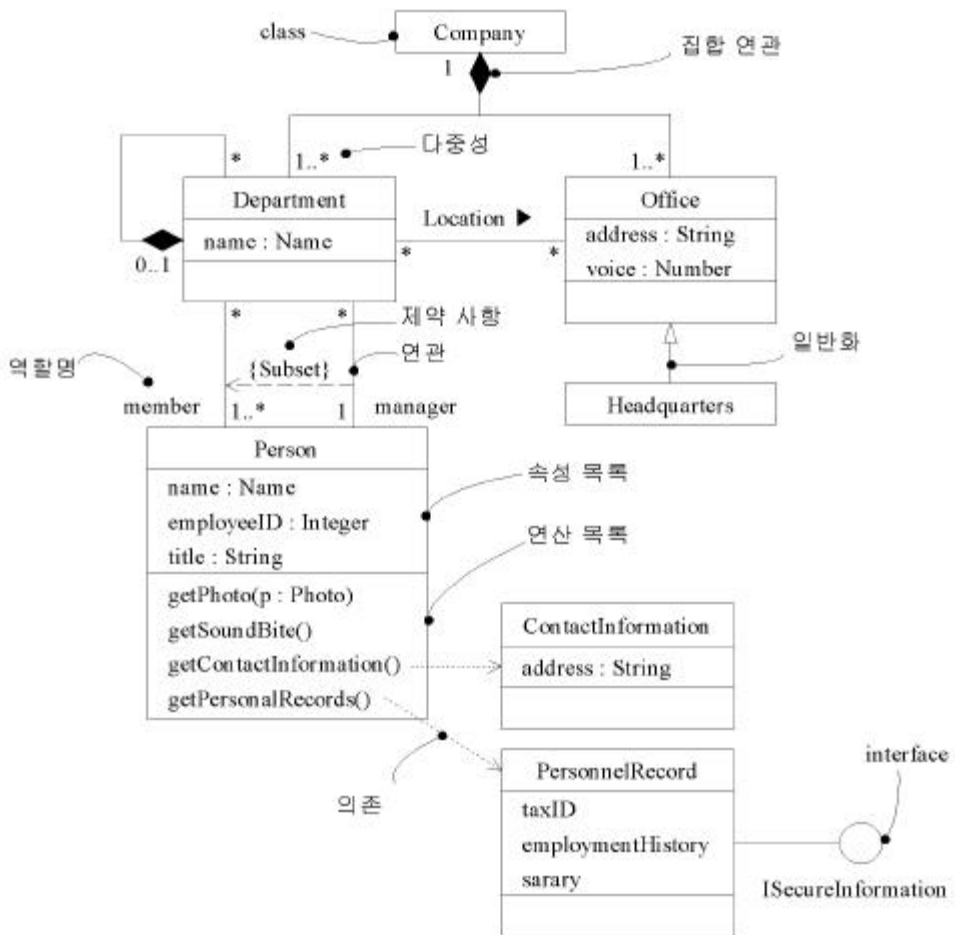
Company

(multiplicity) “1”

, Department, Office

“1..*”

Company Department Office
 Department Person
 가 (role name) “member” ,
 “manager” “subset” ,
 “manager” “member” 가



3.1 : Company

Fig. 3.1 An Example of a Class Diagram : Company

(1) 3.1

5

•

$D = \{\text{Company}\}$

•

$C = \{(\text{Company}, \text{False}, \text{Company}),$
 $(\text{Department}, \text{False}, \text{Company}),$
 $(\text{Office}, \text{False}, \text{Company}),$
 $(\text{Person}, \text{False}, \text{Company}),$
 $(\text{ContactInformation}, \text{False}, \text{Company}),$
 $(\text{PersonnelRecord}, \text{False}, \text{Company}),$
 $(\text{Headquarters}, \text{False}, \text{Company}),$
 $(\text{ISecureInformation}, \text{True}, \text{Company})\}$

• (attribute)

$A = \{(\text{name}, \text{Department}),$
 $(\text{address}, \text{Office}),$
 $(\text{voice}, \text{Office}),$
 $(\text{name}, \text{Person}),$
 $(\text{employeeID}, \text{Person}),$
 $(\text{title}, \text{Person}),$
 $(\text{address}, \text{ContactInformation}),$
 $(\text{taxID}, \text{PersonnelRecord}),$
 $(\text{employmentHistory}, \text{PersonnelRecord}),$
 $(\text{salary}, \text{PersonnelRecord})\}$

- (operation)

$O = \{(getPhoto, Person),$
 $(getSoundBite, Person),$
 $(getContactInformation, Person),$
 $(getPersonnelRecord, Person)\}$

-

$R = \{(Company, Department, aggregation, Company),$
 $(Company, Office, aggregation, Company),$
 $(Department, Department, aggregation, Company),$
 $(Department, Office, association, Company),$
 $(Department, Person, association, Company),$
 $(Department, Person, association, Company),$
 $(Office, Headquarters, generalization, Company),$
 $(Person, ContactInformation, dependency, Company),$
 $(Person, PersonnelRecord, dependency, Company),$
 $(PersonnelRecord, ISecureInformation, association, Company)\}$

3.2

1 6

5

,

가

[7] D, C, A, O, R (relational model)

(relational schema)

7

1 6

D-schema = (*diagram_name*)

C-schema = (*class_name*, *is_interface*, *diagram_name*)

A-schema = (*attribute_name*, *class_name*)

O-schema = (*operation_name*, *class_name*)

R-schema = (*super_class*, *sub_class*, *relationship*, *diagram_name*)

[8] 7

(tuple)

1 8

가 5

가

3.2

3.1 *Company*

D (Diagram) Table

<i>diagram_name</i>
Company

C (Class) Table

<i>class_name</i>	<i>is_interface</i>	<i>diagram_name</i>
Company	False	Company
Department	False	Company
Office	False	Company
Person	False	Company
ContactInformation	False	Company
PersonnelRecord	False	Company
Headquarters	False	Company
ISecureInformation	True	Company

O (Operation) Table

<i>operation_name</i>	<i>class_name</i>
getPhoto	Person
getSoundBite	Person
getContactInformation	Person
getPersonnelRecord	Person

A (Attribute) Table

<i>attribute_name</i>	<i>class_name</i>
name	Department
address	Office
voice	Office
name	Person
employeeID	Person
title	Person
address	ContactInformation
taxID	PersonnelRecord
employmentHistory	PersonnelRecord
salary	PersonnelRecord

3.2

Fig. 3.2 Converted Database Tables

R (Relationship) Table

<i>super_class</i>	<i>sub_class</i>	<i>relationship</i>	<i>diagram_name</i>
Company	Department	aggregation	Company
Company	Office	aggregation	Company
Department	Department	aggregation	Company
Department	Office	association	Company
Department	Person	association	Company
Department	Person	association	Company
Office	Headquarters	generalization	Company
Person	ContactInformation	dependency	Company
Person	PersonnelRecord	dependency	Company
PersonnelRecord	ISecureInformation	association	Company

3.2

-

Fig. 3.2 Converted Database Tables - continued

3.3 UML

가

, SQL

,

.

.

,

가

,

.

```
// $operation_name          (operation)
//                          $diagram_name
SELECT O.class_name INTO $class_name
FROM O
WHERE O.operation_name = $operation_name
```

```
//
for each $class_name
  SELECT C.diagram_name INTO $diagram_name
  FROM C
  WHERE C.class_name = $class_name
end for
```

가 . 가

```
//
SELECT C.class_name INTO $class_name
FROM C
WHERE C.diagram_name = $diagram_name

for each $class_name
  //
  SELECT A.attribute_name
  FROM A
  WHERE A.class_name = $class_name

  //
  SELECT O.operation_name
  FROM O
  WHERE O.class_name = $class_name
end for

//
SELECT R.relationship, R.super_class, R.sub_class
FROM R
WHERE R.diagram_name = $diagram_name
```

가 UML

4

UML

, UML

4.1

UML

UML

가

가 ,

begin

{

//

\$diagram_name = input_diagram_name();

//

if (diagram_search == TRUE)

{

//

\$class_name[] = select_all_class(\$diagram_name);

for each \$class_name //

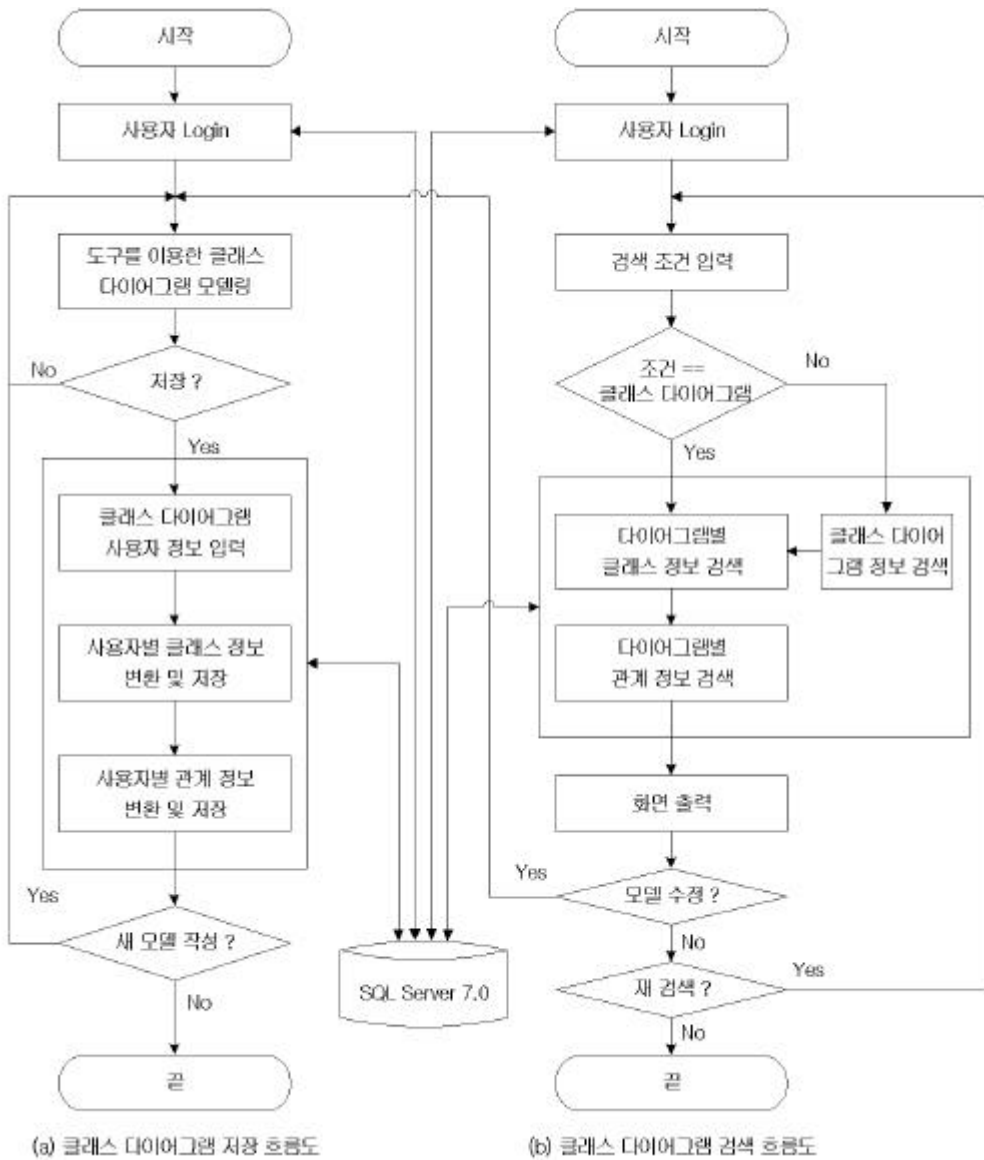
```

{
    select_all_attribute($class_name); //
    select_all_operation($class_name); //      (operation)
}
select_all_relationship($diagram_name); //
}
//
else
{
    // $class_name  NULL
    while (not class_name_set_empty())
    {
        //
        insert_class_name($class_name, $diagram_name);
        //      (attribute list)
        while (not attribute_list_empty())
            insert_attribute_name($attribute_name, $class_name);
        //      (operation list)
        while (not operation_list_empty())
            insert_operation_name($operation_name, $class_name);
        //
        if (relationship_seek())
            insert_relationship($ret_class_name, $class_name, $diagram_name);
    }
}
}
end

```

4.1

(flowchart) . UML



4.1

Fig. 4.1 Flowchart for Storing and Retrieving Class Diagram

4.2

3 가

4.1 4.9

“P-K” (primary key)

“F-K” (foreign key)

4.2 4.2 Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 E-R(Entity-Relationship)

4.1 : Diagram
 Table 4.1 Table Structure for Storing Diagrams : Diagram

			Null			가	
Diagram_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P-K
Diagram_Name	varchar	50	×				
Diagram_Info	varchar	50	×				
Diagram_Owner	char	10	×				F-K
Diagram_FDate	datetime	8	×	getdate()			
Allow_Others	bit	1	×	0			

4.1

(Diagram_Owner) (Allow_Others)

가 . 가

(Diagram_Info) 가

4.2 : Class
 Table 4.2 Table Structure for Storing Classes : Class

			Null			가	
Class_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P - K
Class_Name	varchar	50	×				
Class_Info	varchar	50	○				
Diagram_ID	int	4	×				F - K
Is_Interface	bit	1	×	0			
Stereotype	varchar	20	○				
Start_X	int	4	×				X, Y
Start_Y	int	4	×				

4.2
 (foreign key)
 . , (StartX, StartY)
 가
 가 . , 가 (Class_Info)
 .

4.3 : Attribute
 Table 4.3 Table Structure for Storing Attributes : Attribute

			Null			가	
Attr_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P - K
Attr_Name	vchar	50	×				
Attr_Visibility	int	4	○				가
Attr_Type	vchar	20	○				
Attr_Stereotype	vchar	20	○				
Class_ID	int	4	×				F - K
Attr_Info	vchar	50	○				

4.4 : Operation
 Table 4.4 Table Structure for Storing Operations : Operation

			Null			가	
Oper_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P - K
Oper_Name	vchar	50	×				
Oper_Type	vchar	20	○				
Oper_Para	vchar	50	○				
Oper_Visibility	int	4	○				가
Oper_stereotype	vchar	20	○				
Class_ID	int	4	×				F - K
Oper_Info	vchar	50	○				

4.3 4.4 (operation)
 , 4.2 Class Class_ID .

4.5 : Relationship
 Table 4.5 Table Structure for Storing Relationships : Relationship

			Null			가	
Relationship_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P - K
Super_Class	int	4	×				F - K
Sub_Class	int	4	×				F - K
Relationship	int	4	×				
Relationship_Info	varchar	50	○				
Super_multi	char	10	○				
Sub_multi	char	10	○				
Super_Rolename	varchar	50	○				
Sub_Rolename	varchar	50	○				

4.5

(Association)

(Aggregation)

4.6 : Users
 Table 4.6 Table Structure for Storing Users : Users

			Null			가	
ID	int	10	×				P - K
Password	varchar	10	×				
FName	char	10	×				
LName	char	10	×				

4.6 Users

4.7 : Constraint
 Table 4.7 Table Structure for Storing Constraints : Constraint

			Null			가	
Constraints_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P - K
Relation_X	int	4	×				F - K
Relation_Y	int	4	×				F - K
Constraints_Name	varchar	20	×				
Constraints_Info	varchar	50	○				

4.7 3.1 “member”
 “manager” “{subset}” .

4.8 Note : Note
 Table 4.8 Table Structure for Storing Notes : Note

			Null			가	
Note_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P - K
Note_Text	varchar	50	×				
Note_Flag	int	4	×				
Start_X	int	4	×				X, Y
Start_Y	int	4	×				
Diagram_ID	int	4	×				F - K

4.8

가 .

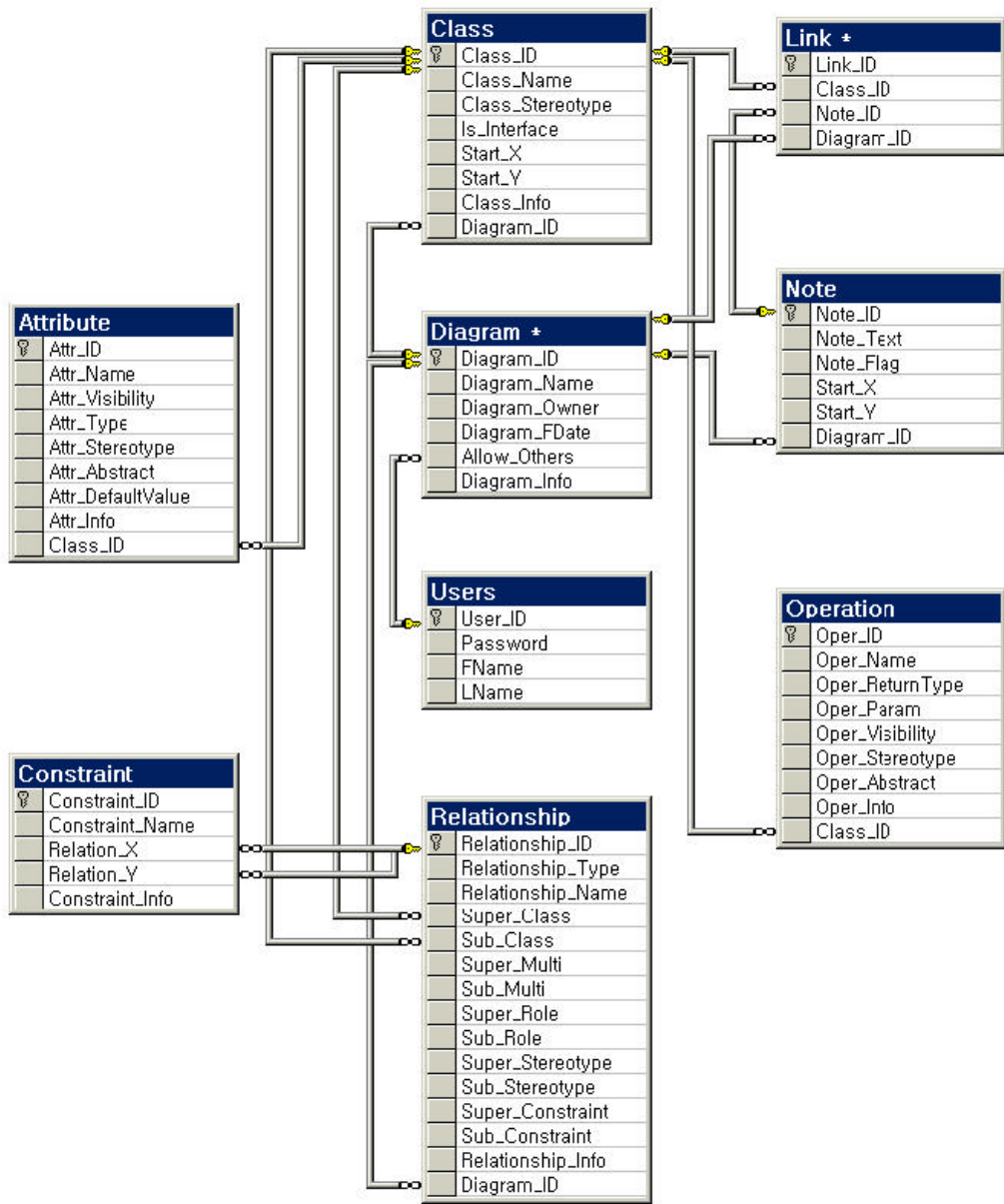
4.9 : Link

Table 4.9 Table Structure for Storing Links : Link

			Null			가	
Link_ID	int	4	×	ID	1	1	P - K
Class_ID	int	4	×				F - K
Note_ID	int	4	×				F - K
Diagram_ID	int	4	×				F - K

4.9

.



4.2

E-R Diagram

Fig. 4.2 E-R Diagram of Relational Tables for Managing Class Diagram

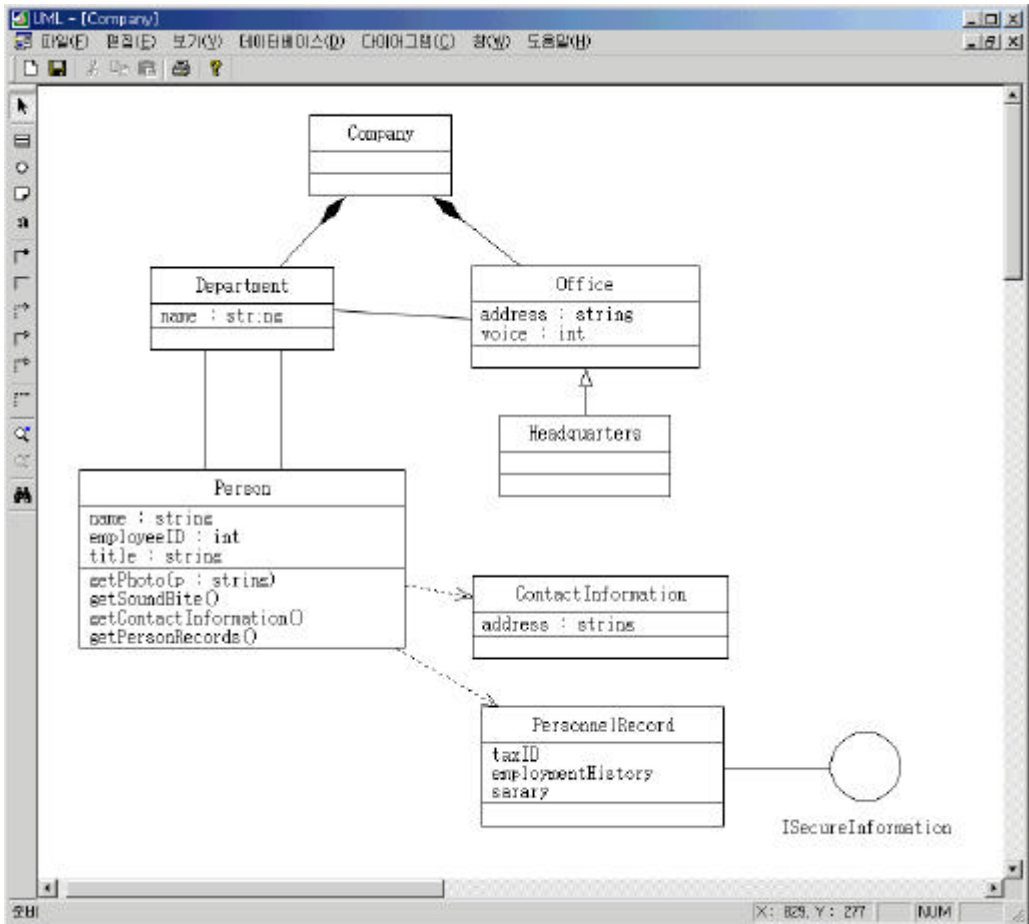
4.3

(Relational Database Management System)

Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 , Visual C++ 6.0
. ODBC(Open Database Connectivity)
, (transaction) 가
ODBC .

3.1 “Company”

4.3 .



4.3

Fig. 4.3 An Example of Implemented Program

4.4

UML

Rose Plastic UML

4.10 Rose, Plastic

4.10 Rose, Plastic

Table 4.10 Comparison between Rose, Plastic and proposed system

	Rational Rose 2000 Enterprise	PLASTIC 3.0	
	9	8	1
	○	○	×
	○	○	×
	×	×	○
	×	×	○

5

UML

,
UML

UML

가

가

가

UML

(forward engineering)

(reverse engineering)

, UML

OODB(Object Oriented Database)

- [1] J. Rumbaugh, *Object-Oriented Modeling and Design*, Prentice-Hall, 1991.
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