# A Taste of UML with text-processing flavour added!

## Julian Bradfield School of Informatics, University of Edinburgh

Acknowledgements: some material drawn from lectures by several colleagues at Edinburgh: Perdita Stevens, Nigel Goddard, Paul Jackson

## Outline

- Software Engineering and UML
- Practical interlude: making some UML diagrams
- Text processing to extract UML diagrams

Software Engineering is the application of the principles of engineering to building (large) software systems.

# Who's this?



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Margaret Hamilton in 1969.

Led team that developed Apollo space mission software.

That's its source code! (About 145,000 lines.)

http://news.mit.edu/2016/scene-at-mit-margaret-hamilton-apollo-code-0817

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Using SE techniques can be useful even for small-ish systems – *especially* if it's not just you!

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A text processing system might contain a *tokenizer*, *POS-tagger*, *ontology engine*, *semantic analyser* and many others.

The ontology engine does not need to know how the tokenizer works; and the tokenizer should not be able to update the ontology!

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- They also have methods functions that do something to, or return information from, the object. E.g. check out the book, or query its current loan status.
- The class of an object defines its attributes and methods. (The actual values of attributes belong to individual objects; methods belong to the class.) E.g. the class of book copies, the class of library users.

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E.g. a 'book' might inherit 'publisher' and 'date' from a more general 'publication' class; 'magazines' also inherit from 'publications'.

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Many classes depend in various ways on other classes – how to document that?

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Today: just class diagrams.

#### Classes


The name of the class

#### Classes

# Book title : String author : PersonName

- The name of the class
- its data attributes

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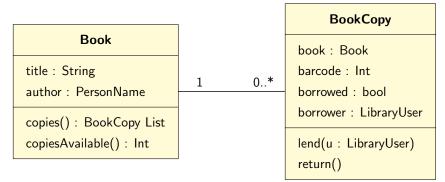
# Book title : String author : PersonName copies() : BookCopy List copiesAvailable() : Int

- The name of the class
- its data attributes
- its methods

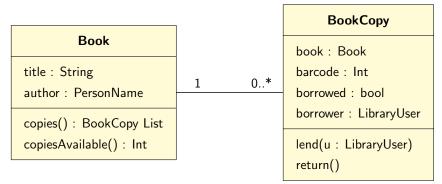
Solid lines denote 'associations' between classes:

	1	BookCopy
Book		book : Book
title : String		barcode : Int
author : PersonName		borrowed : bool
copies() : BookCopy List	_	borrower : LibraryUser
copiesAvailable() : Int		lend(u:LibraryUser)
	]	return()
author : PersonName copies() : BookCopy List	-	borrowed : bool borrower : LibraryUse lend(u : LibraryUser)

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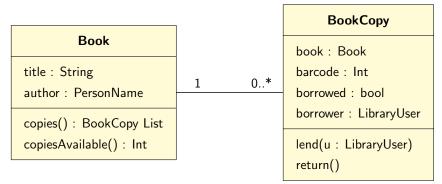


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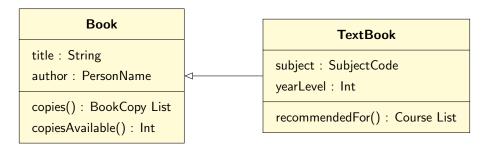
Questions: what is the 'borrower' of an unborrowed copy? What might be a better way to store loan status? (Depends on the programming language.)

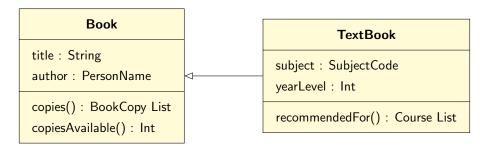
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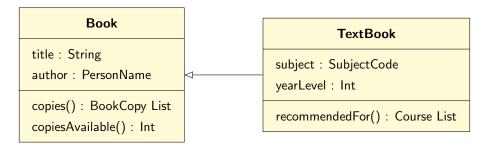
Questions: what is the 'borrower' of an unborrowed copy? What might be a better way to store loan status? (Depends on the programming language.)

Note: association is actually a statement about a relation between *instances* (objects), not between the classes themselves.

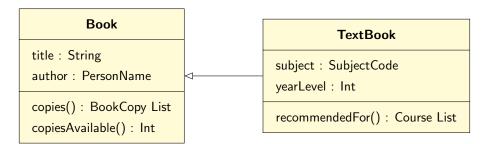




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There are several other types of arrow in UML diagrams, and several other ways to annotate them.

#### Interlude - designing and drawing some diagrams

Please work in pairs for this exercise.
Point your browser at
http://www.umletino.com/
and start playing with ...

You are designing a fast and simple text processing system for Croatian. One of its components will be a Part-of-Speech tagger. The input to the tagger is a *sentence*, already split into *words*. The tagger annotates each word with its part of speech, plus associated information (e.g. case for nouns, tense for verbs).

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Now one member of each pair move to the next group, and try to criticize (positively or negatively!) their design.

## Text analysis for UML

Designing new code is hard - understanding old code is harder!

To help understand 'legacy code', there is a desire to generate UML diagrams from existing code.

Or even from existing informal specifications ....

#### UML from code

```
Is this a hard problem? Easy problem?
```

```
public class Book {
  string title;
  PersonName author;
  List<BookCopy> copies () {
    // code to interrogate database...
  }
}
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Could you write some Python to turn Java into UML class diagrams? Could you draw it?

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I don't know an open-source equivalent – Doxygen can produce inheritance diagrams that are UML-like, but not UML.

## UML from English

Textual analysis for software design goes back at least to Russell Abbott in 1983 ('Program design by informal English Descriptions', *CACM* **26**(11) 882–894).

That paper is a manual, quite detailed, and somewhat English-specific procedure for generating code outlines from text specifications. But the ideas are quite general.

## Parts of Speech and Programming Languages

Basic idea:

Nouns indicate entities, objects, classes

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- Verbs indicate procedures, methods, functions

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Look for noun phrases in the system description.

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- outside scope
- vague

- attributes
- operations and events

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Similarly, can use verb phrases to identify operations and/or associations.

The library contains <u>books</u> and journals. It may have several copies of a given book. Some of the books are for short term loans only. All other books may be borrowed by any library member for three weeks. Members of the library can normally borrow up to six items at a time, but members of staff may borrow up to 12 items at one time. Only members of staff may borrow journals.

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The example contains non-trivial linguistics and domain knowledge:

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- books and journals are items, but this is implicit;
- 'for short term loans' identifies an attibute? sub-class? of books;
- are 'members of staff' different from 'members of the library', or a sub-class of them?

#### Recent work in extracting UML from text

The problem is hard, and is current research.

I'll now outline one recent contribution – if you're interested, its references and citations will lead to others.

Mohd Ibrahim; Rodina Ahmad Class Diagram Extraction from Textual Requirements Using Natural Language Processing (NLP) Techniques 2010 Second International Conference on Computer Research and Development DOI: 10.1109/ICCRD.2010.71

They call their system 'RACE' (Requirement Analysis and Class diagram Extraction).

The input text is processed using open-source tools and some custom algorithms:

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Result is a list of 'concept words' and their PoS tags, e.g. 'library(N), contains(V), book(N)'.

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- identify associations by syntactic information (e.g. 'book author' indicates 'book' is associated to 'author')/
- during this phase, try to identify attribute works, and use them to inform the next pass.

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- The user can then adjust the layout.

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Be aware of this: distrust any journal or conference with a very broad topic. You can google for a list of suspected predatory journals.