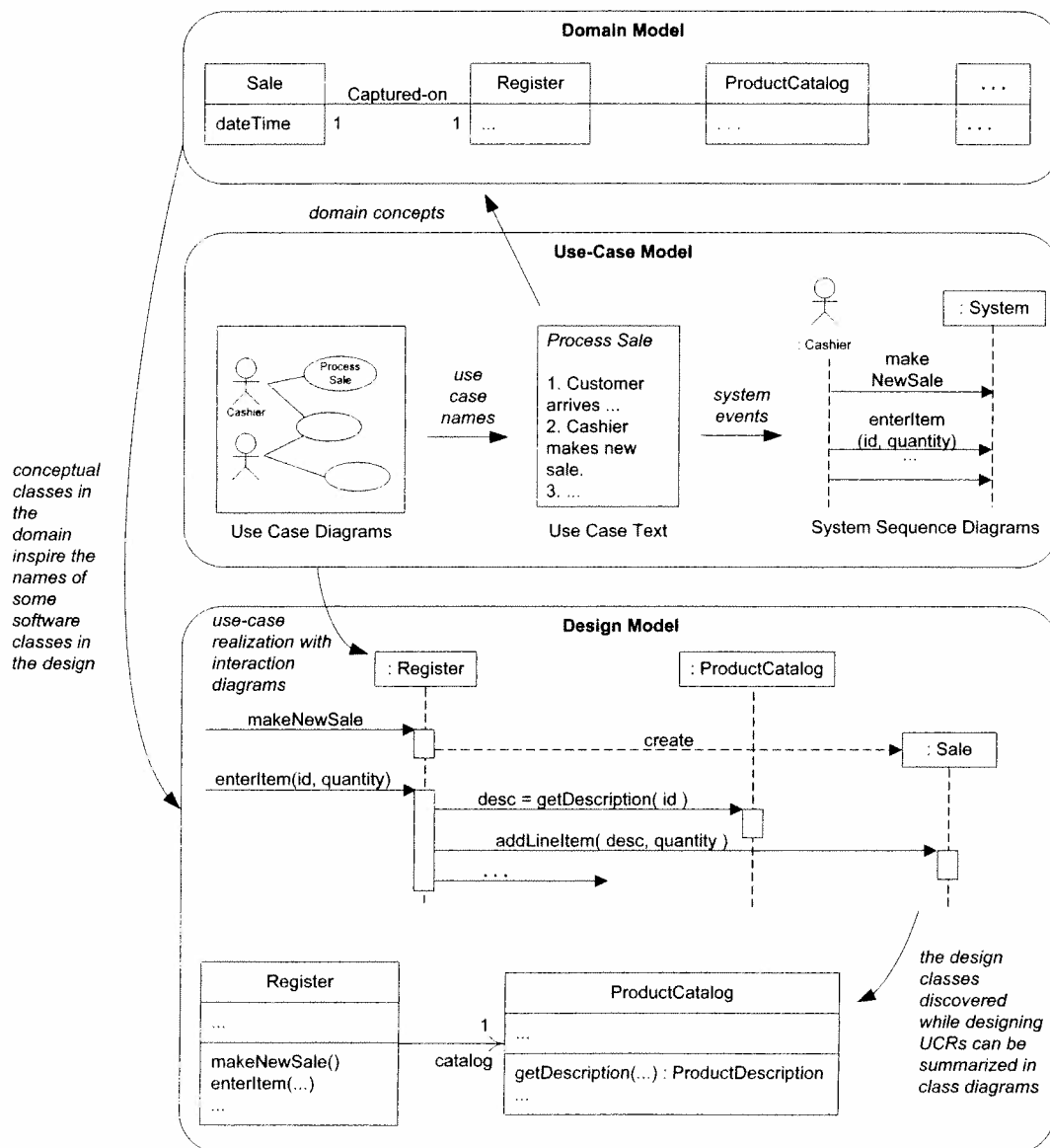


Sample Unified Process Artifacts and Timing (s-start; r-refine)

Discipline	Artifact	Iteration →			
		Incep. I1	Elab. E1..En	Const. C1..Cn	Trans. T1..T2
Business Modeling	Domain Model		s		
Requirements	Use-Case Model	s	r		
	Vision	s	r		
	Supplementary Specification	s	r		
	Glossary	s	r		
Design	Design Model		s	r	
	SW Architecture Document		s		
	Data Model		s	r	
Implementation	Implementation Model (code, html, ...)		s	r	r

Sample Unified Process Artifact Relationships



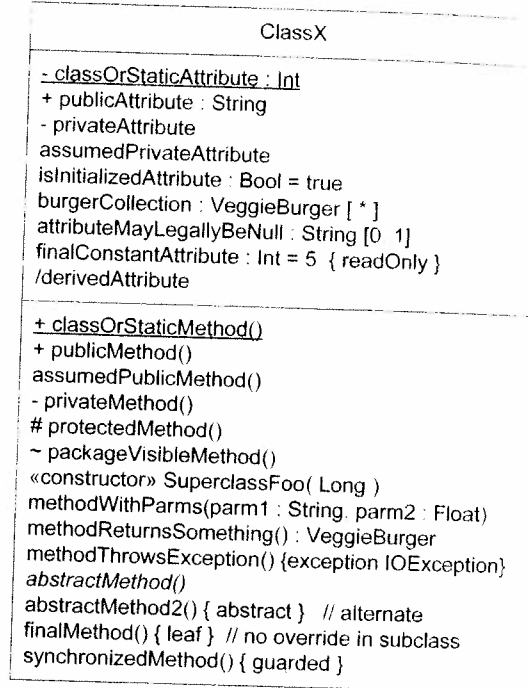
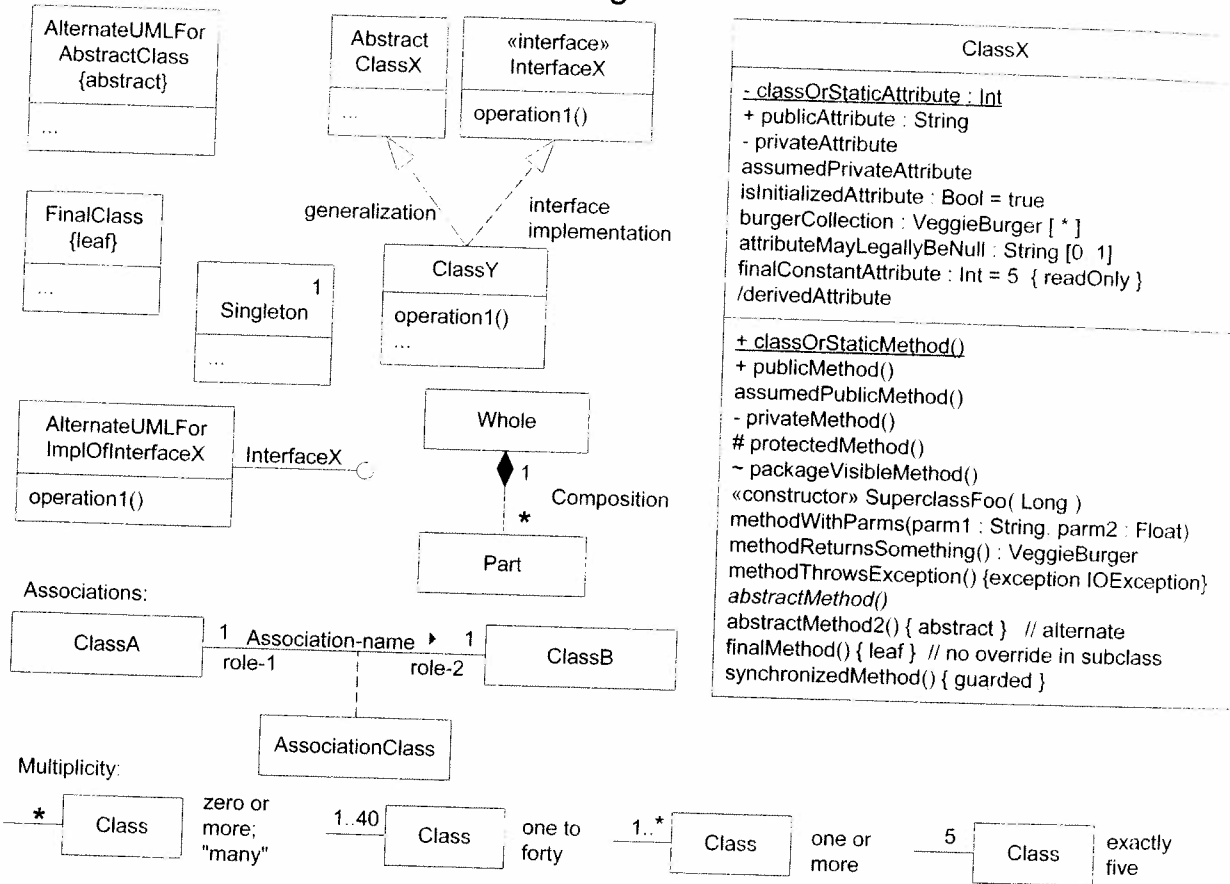
(Curt Clifton)

General Responsibility Assignment Software Patterns or Principles (GRASP)

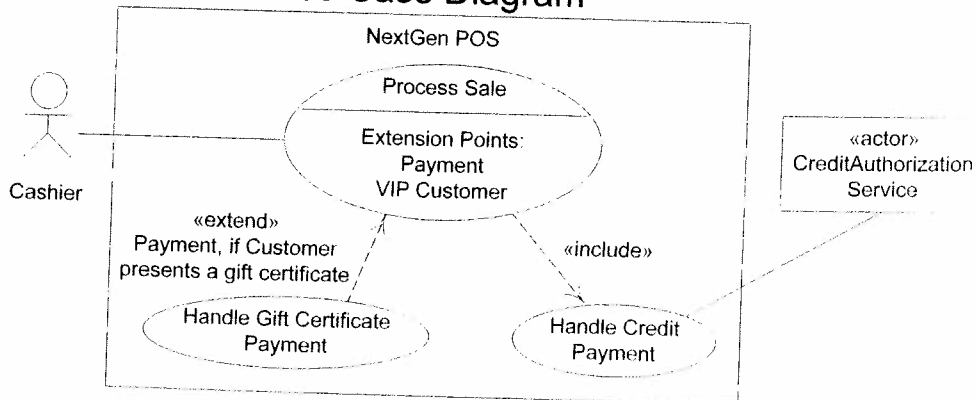
Pattern/ Principle	Description
Information Expert	<p>A general principle of object design and responsibility assignment?</p> <p>Assign a responsibility to the information expert—the class that has the information necessary to fulfill the responsibility.</p>
Creator	<p>Who creates? (Note that Factory is a common alternate solution.)</p> <p>Assign class B the responsibility to create an instance of class A if one of these is true:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. B contains A2. B aggregates A3. B has the initializing data for A4. B records A5. B closely uses A
Controller	<p>What first object beyond the UI layer receives and coordinates (“controls”) a system operation?</p> <p>Assign the responsibility to an object representing one of these choices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Represents the overall “system,” a “root object,” a device that the software is running within, or a major subsystem (these are all variations of a <i>facade controller</i>).2. Represents a use case scenario within which the system operation occurs (a use-case or <i>session controller</i>)
Low Coupling (evaluative)	<p>How to reduce the impact of change?</p> <p>Assign responsibilities so that (unnecessary) coupling remains low. Use this principle to evaluate alternatives.</p>
High Cohesion (evaluative)	<p>How to keep objects focused, understandable, and manageable, and as a side-effect, support Low Coupling?</p> <p>Assign responsibilities so that cohesion remains high. Use this to evaluate alternatives.</p>
Polymorphism	<p>Who is responsible when behavior varies by type?</p> <p>When related alternatives or behaviors vary by type (class), assign responsibility for the behavior—using polymorphic operations—to the types for which the behavior varies.</p>
Pure Fabrication	<p>Who is responsible when you are desperate, and do not want to violate high cohesion and low coupling?</p> <p>Assign a highly cohesive set of responsibilities to an artificial or convenience “behavior” class that does not represent a problem domain concept—something made up, in order to support high cohesion, low coupling, and reuse.</p>
Indirection	<p>How to assign responsibilities to avoid direct coupling?</p> <p>Assign the responsibility to an intermediate object to mediate between other components or services, so that they are not directly coupled.</p>
Protected Variations	<p>How to assign responsibilities to objects, subsystems, and systems so that the variations or instability in these elements do not have an undesirable impact on other elements?</p> <p>Identify points of predicted variation or instability; assign responsibilities to create a stable “interface” around them.</p>

Sample UML Notation

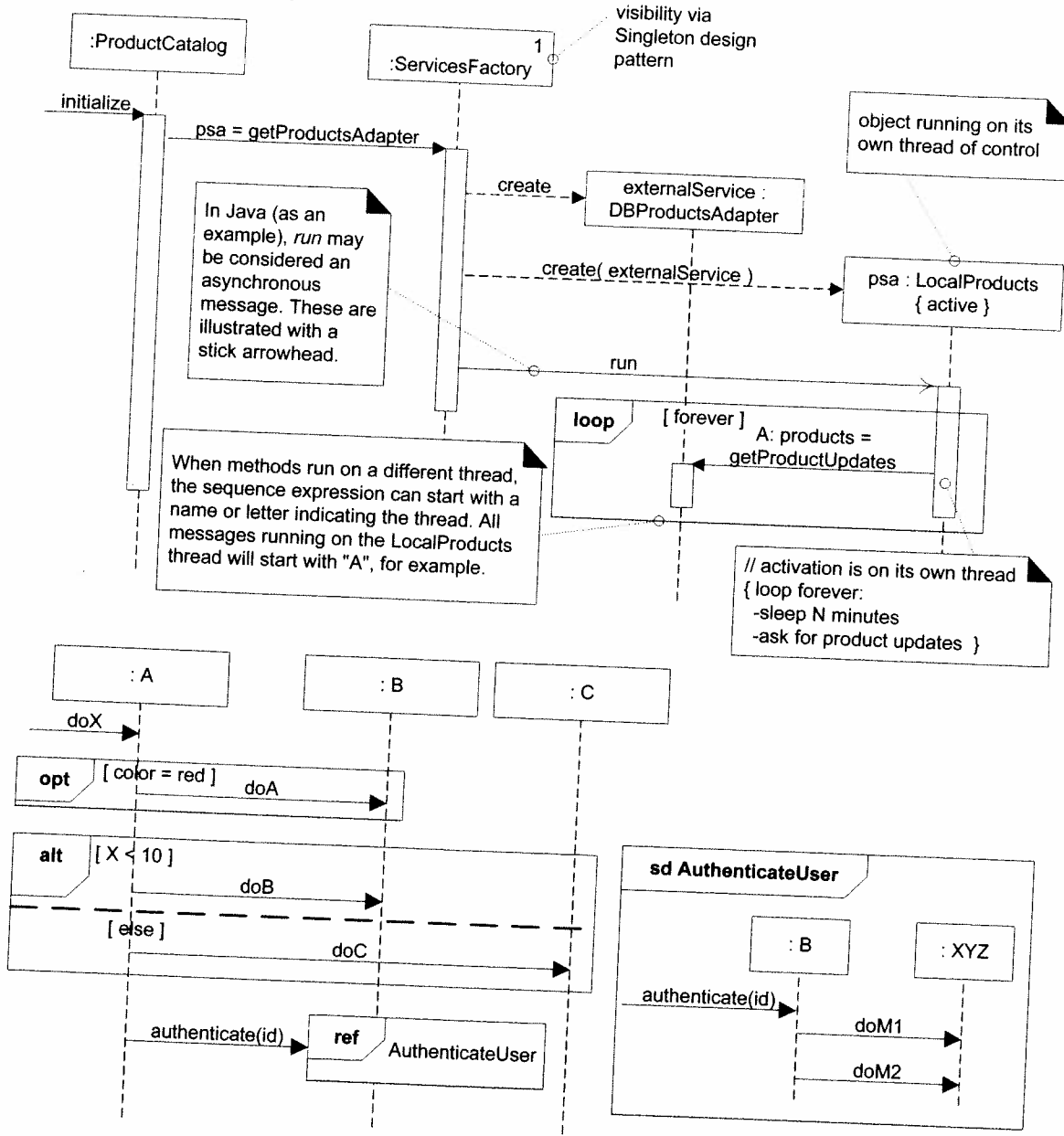
Class Diagram



Use Case Diagram



Sequence Diagram



Communication Diagram

