eDoc: a do	ocumentation tool for UML ba	sed models
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ABSTRACT

The last few years have produced many improvements in software development methodologies and modeling languages. The use of Unified Software Development Process, Unified Modeling Language and Object Oriented languages has proved to be a step forward for every developer who works hard to deliver a good software. However, there is still a lot to do in terms of tools. There are already many good CASE tools as far as drawing is concerned. But it is hard to find one where drawing and documentation can be done consistently and integrated, as they should be. eDoc is a tool which can be integrated with traditional CASE tools in order to provide: visibility over the relationships among model elements, support for requirements capture, explicit linking between requirements and its correspondent use cases, use of templates for documentation, a way for the stakeholder to access the documentation, single glossary and finally consistency between diagram and document.

1. Motivation

CASE tools are often very useful when someone needs to draw diagrams but are not well suited for documentation purposes. That is a real problem since processes are always involved and should be properly documented. Most of the tools do not offer a good support for documentation so the developer faces himself using a word processor to document the processes which, along with the weakness of many CASE tools, leads to issues such as:

- Relationships among model elements are not properly nor easily described;
- Most of the tools do not have support for requirements, although requirements lead to use cases and are the starting point for the software development process. So the developer should know which use cases derive from a given requirement so that, if the requirement changes the developer knows precisely which use cases should be revised;
- It is recommended to use templates while documenting the project in order to make developer's life easier and to be sure that important questions are always answered;
- The stakeholder should have access to the project documentation as it is written so that • he or she can always review it and give feedback to developers. The best way to do so is to allow the shareholder to use the same tool the developer uses to document the project. It would be even better if all the information could be accessed through a web browser, since web browsers have become a kind of universal interface that everyone can use easily;

- All the developers should access a unique document in order to guarantee its consistency;
- The developers should also have a single glossary to avoid misunderstandings among them;
- The document must be fully consistent with the diagrams drawn in the CASE tool;

2. Proposal

It was decided to create a tool that would solve some of the related problems. As said before, object oriented modeling tools offer limited support to documentation. Their concern is towards the model's graphic design.

It is important to make it clear that eDoc is not an object oriented modeling tool based on UML, as *Rational Rose* and *Fast Case* (SCHMITZ, 1999) are. It is a complementary tool. So the developer uses these modeling tools to create his model and then uses eDoc to document it.

Inside Rational Rose, some important information, as use case scripts, exceptions and preconditions are documented as one single big block of information, in the "documentation" field. They are not separated pieces, as they should be, so it is not clear to the developer what he or she should document in this field. Using eDoc, instead, the developer can use templates to document use cases as well as other model elements.

Using eDoc, the lack of integration between related information is reduced, since the developer can take advantage of its navigability and its integration with the modeling tool. With its integration, any modification in the model can be reflected in the documentation and vice-versa.

Moreover, it is possible to create requirements and to relate them with their use cases; add items to a project's glossary; add users, teams and projects; relate users and teams, teams and projects and users and projects.

3. Objectives

The main objectives of this work are listed below.

- 1) Develop an open architecture easy to integrate with any Object Oriented Modeling Tool based on UML. Anyone willing to integrate eDoc to any of these tools is able to do so;
- 2) Validate the benefits and functionalities that eDoc may offer to the developer, by developing an integration unit with Rational Rose;
- 3) Evaluate how hypertext may support software engineering, from the requirements elicitation to the maintenance, by using a web environment.

4. Scope

In this first version only the Use Case View and the Logical View from the UML have been considered.

A client-server application is provided to make possible the migration of a Rational Rose's model to eDoc and vice-versa. The user enters the model filename (.mdl) and path. This file is copied to the server so that the migration may be executed. In the next

version, that is being developed, this task will be performed on the web, so this application will be obsolete.

eDoc converts Rose diagrams in GIF images, so that they may be accessed in the system on the web. However, one cannot change the diagrams using eDoc. It is necessary to use the modeling tool to do so. Several projects may be created in the system. Each one references a file generated in the CASE tool which represents the model itself. It is also possible to define users and teams who have access to each project. The users might input information in the system or they might have read-only access. The glossary is rather simple. It basically allows someone to enter new terms and their respective explanations.

5. Results of eDoc's Use in Real Projects

eDoc was used in three real projects since it is release on August 2000. The first one was named SIRA ("Sistema Integrado de Registro Acadêmico" or Academic Enrollment Integrated System) and has been developed at NCE/UFRJ.

The others were developed at Medidata Informática SA, a Brazilian software development company based in Rio de Janeiro. One was a virtual marketplace that connects small and medium retailers with their suppliers. The project has been born as the result of a doctorate thesis at FEA/USP. The other was a connection speed verification system, requested by a telecommunication company.

In both cases eDoc has proved to be an important tool leveraging more speed of development, better understanding of the system, consistency throughout all steps of the project and very easy to use. Despite its success relevant problems have been detected as well and will be fixed in future versions: lack of stereotypes, some model elements and some diagrams which are also part of the UML, but have not been implemented in eDoc; security has been addressed poorly, so there are important security flaws; versioning is also extremely desirable and has not been implemented yet.

6. eDoc X Other Tools

This section will compare eDoc to other tools that support documentation.

1) <u>JavaDoc</u>: Provides automatic Java code documentation. A Java class specially commented through JavaDoc may be submitted to an interpreter, that will generate an HTML document file.

It is poor because it only documents the code.

2) <u>Rational Rose:</u> Provides a simple documentation, in a textual field, for its model elements. It may generate two document formats: .doc or static HTML (through its Web Publisher Tool).

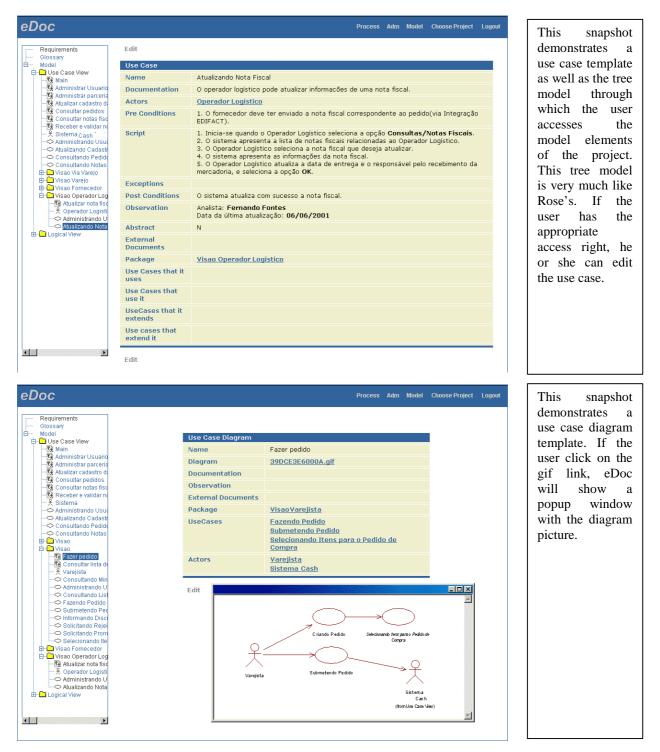
Once Rose does not support requirements, it cannot support its documentation, or relate it to their derived use cases.

3) <u>Fast Case:</u> Its documentation is similar to Rose's, although it only generates HTML files.

As seen above, existing tools' documentation is restricted. JavaDoc documents Java code and Rose and Fast Case document the model. On the other hand, eDoc has a wider scope:

supports requirements documentation and use cases scripts, for instance; emphasizes navigability, once one can easily navigate through model elements associations; etc. The conclusion we come up with is that we cannot compare eDoc to the existing tools, because they have different proposals and scopes.

7. Screen Snapshot



C		
ssany del Jse Case View	Back to Requirements Save Cancel	
Logical View	Requirement	
	Identification 12 - Consultar listas de precos	
	Description Esse requisito permite que um varejista visualize a lista de preços que um determinado fornecedor enviou para o grupo de varejos o qual ele faz parte.	
	Observation Esse requisito é válido somente para a Visão 🔺 Varejo.	
	Requester	
	Authorized by	
	Creation date 2/13/01	
	Priority High	
	UseCases that implements it	
	Requirement UseCases All UseCases	
	Consultando Listas de Precos Administrando Cadastro de Varia Administrando Cadastro de Ope Consultando Adastro de Ope Consultando Administrando Cadastro de Ope	
	Administrando Meus Clientes Administrando Grupos de Vareji Publicando Lista de Precos Administrando Usuarios do Forn Administrando Itens para o Pedi V	

his snapshot emonstrates a quirement mplate in the lit mode. The ser can relate e requirement ith the use ises that nplements it. the right ox, there is a st of all uses uses, and in e left box, ere are all use uses related to at specific quirement.

VendedorEnviaLi:			•	This sna demonstra
CompradorAcess CompradorElabo	Class			class ten
CompradorElabo		-		
SistemaFornecec	Name	LinhaProdutos		The user
CompradorValida	Documentation			
SupervisorDeVen	Observation			easily na
CompradorFechs GerenciaCadastr				throw
BerenciaCadastr Vareio	External Documents			unow
Valejo Player	Package	GerenciaCatalogo		related
DperadorLogi:	Class kind	NormalClass		
E Fornecedor				interfaces
🗄 Industria 🗒 Aqlutinador	Scope	PublicAccess		classes
🗄 Aglutinador 🗒 RamoAtividade	Abstract	N		classes
🖾 LocalEntrega	Cardinality	n		clicking o
🗄 InfoProspecca				-
BerenciaPerfil	Concurrency	Sequential		links.
🖾 Usuario	Persistence	N		
E Funcionalidad Papel	LinkClass	N		
GerenciaCompra	NestedClass	N		
local		N		
🖽 ItemNotaFisca	Attributes	<u>Descricao</u>		
🗒 NotaFiscal	Methods			
El ItemPedido Pedido	Parameters			
El Pedido El Discrepancia				
E ItemDiscrepar	Interfaces that it implements			
🗒 GerenteDePec	Associated Classes	CatalogoProdutos		
🗄 GerenteNotasi		Produto		
GerenciaCatalogi	Classes that it extends			
El ListaPreco	Classes that extend it			
🗄 ItemListaPrec				
E ListaPreco	Classes that it depends on			
- CatalogoProdu	Classes that depends on it			

Project
Name
Description
Notes
Starting Date
File
Model File
Project Members
Rodrigo Sabrina Barbirato Lobo Vinícius Manhães Teles
Edit Back to Projects

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