LECTURE-6

Introduction to UP(Unified Process)

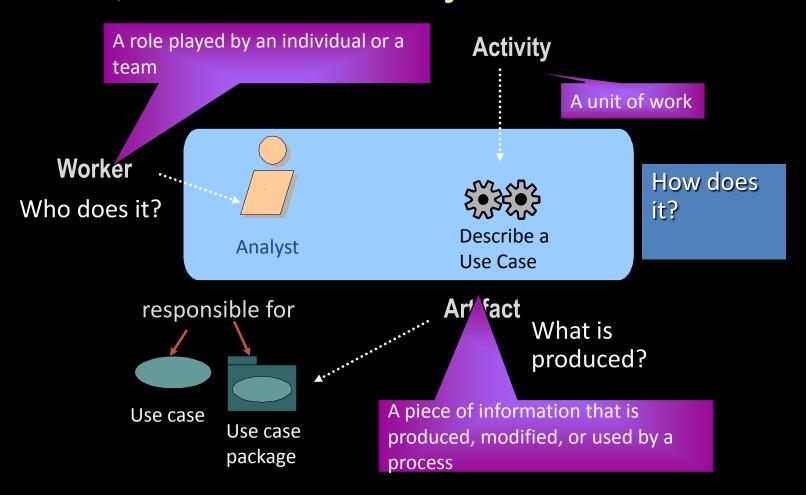
- Best Practices
- Key concepts
- UP structure
- Core Workflow
- Appling UML in the UP
- The RUP is a Process Framework

Best Practices

- Develop Iteratively
- Manage Requirements
- Use Component Architectures
- Model Visually
- Verify Quality
- Control Changes

Key concepts

☐ Worker, Artifact and Activity

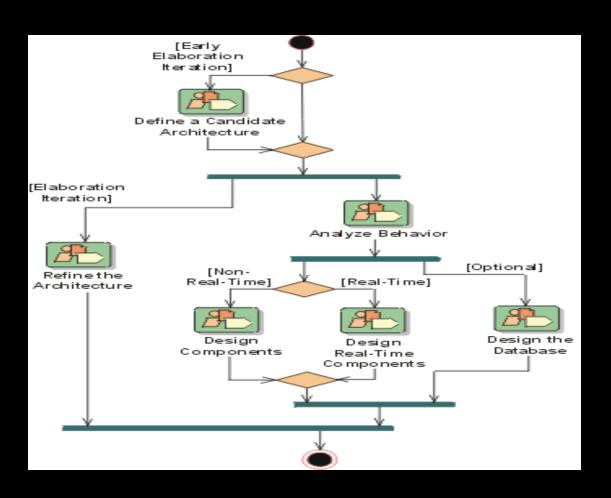


Key concepts

☐ Workflow (Discipline)

❖ A workflow is a sequence of activities that produces a result of observable value

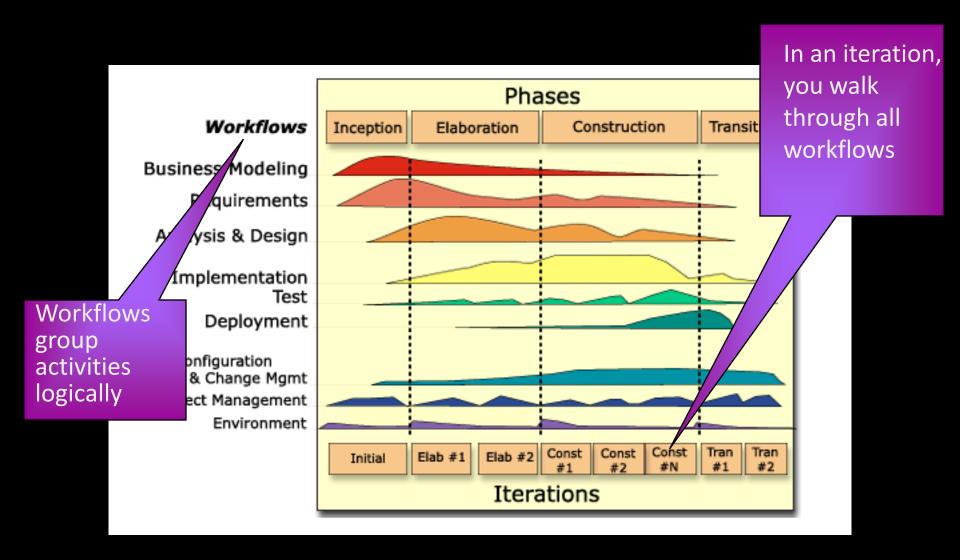
When does it?



UP Structure

- UP Structure
- Lifecycle Phases
- Major Milestones
- Phases and Iterations
- Iterations and Workflow

UP Structure



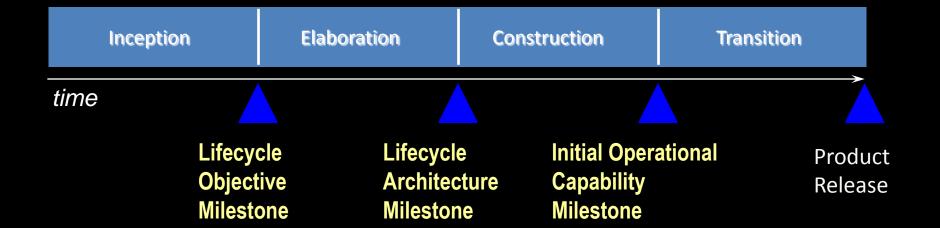
Process Structure - Lifecycle Phases

| Inception | Elaboration | Construction | Transition |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | |
| time | | | |

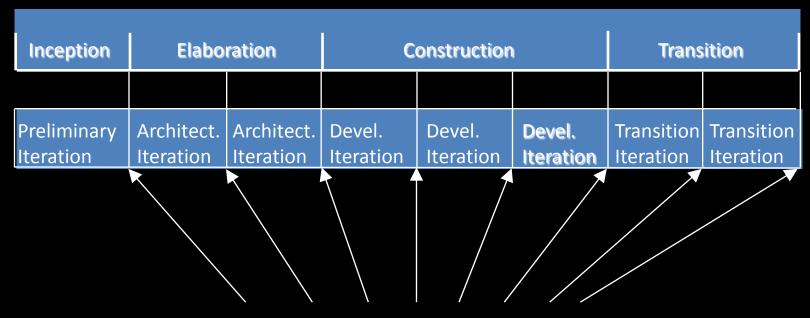
The Unified Process has four phases:

- Inception Define the scope of project
- Elaboration Plan project, specify features, baseline architecture
- Construction Build the product
- Transition Transition the product into end user community

Phase Boundaries Mark Major Milestones



Iterations and Phases



Minor Milestones: Releases

An iteration is a distinct sequence of activities based on an established plan and evaluation criteria, resulting in an executable release (internal or external).

Core Workflow

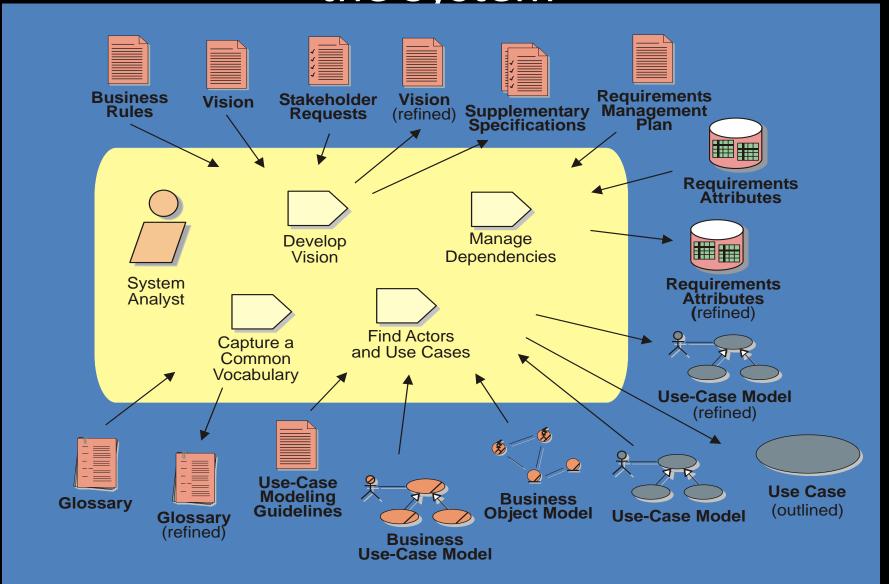
Core Process Workflows

- 1) Business Modeling
- 2) Requirements
- 3) Analysis & Design
- 4) Implementation
- 5) Test
- 6) Deployment

Core Supporting Workflows

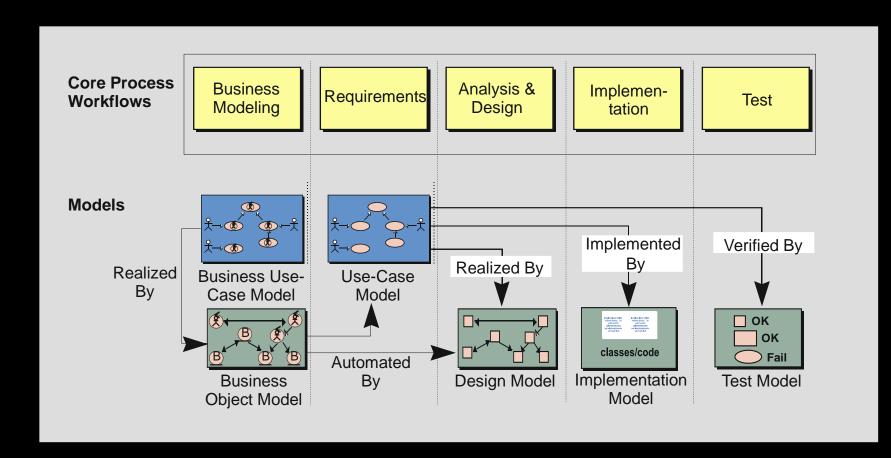
- 7) Configuration & Change Management
- 8) Project Management
- 9) Environment

the System

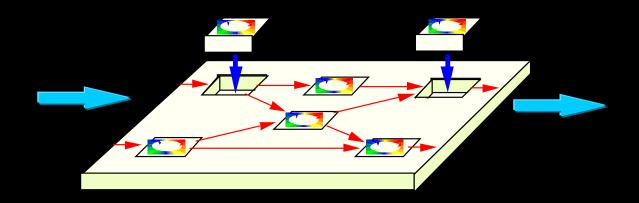




Appling UML in the UP



The UP is a Process Framework



There is NO Universal Process!

- The Unified Process is designed for flexibility and extensibility
 - » allows a variety of lifecycle strategies
 - » selects what artifacts to produce
 - » defines activities and workers
 - » models concepts