# Questions?

### Welcoming Exercise

 Write a Java class that can handle a student's record including:

30:00

- First name
- Last name
- Project grade (20%)
- Midterm exam grade (40%)
- Final exam grade (40%)
- and also computes and displays the Final Grade.
  - $_{\circ}$  FG = (PG\*0.20) + (ME\*0.40) + (FE\*0.40)



# Basics of Unified Modeling Language (UML)

### Unified Modeling Language

- Able to represent a system / entities
- Aids in object-oriented design process
  - Tool for visual representation
- UML can be directly translated to OO languages
- There are many types of UMLs, but we'll mainly focus on the class diagram

 If a class is a blueprint for an object, then we can use UML as the blueprint of the implementation

### Class

- + attribute1 : type = defaultValue
- + attribute2 : type
- attribute3 : type
- + Class()
- + Class(param1 : type)
- + operation1(param1 : type) : returnType
- operation2(param1 : type, param2 : type) : returnType
- operation3() : returnType

- Three parts:
  - Top (class name)
  - Middle (attributes)
  - Bottom (methods)

#### Class

- + attribute1 : type = defaultValue
- + attribute2 : type attribute3 : type
- + Class()
- + Class(param1 : type)
- + operation1(param1 : type) : returnType
- operation2(param1 : type, param2 : type) : returnType
- operation3() : returnType
- + getAttribute1(param: type) : returnType
- + setAttribute1() : returnType

- Symbols for access modifiers:
  - Public (+)
  - Private (-)
  - Protected (#)
  - Package-private (~)
  - Derived (/)
  - Static (underlined)

### Class

- + attribute1 : type = defaultValue
- + attribute2 : type attribute3 : type
- + Class()
- + Class(param1 : type)
- + operation1(param1 : type) : returnType
- operation2(param1 : type, param2 : type) : returnType
- operation3() : returnType
- + getAttribute1(param: type) : returnType
- + setAttribute1() : returnType

- Attributes
  - <access> <name> : <data type> (= <value>)

```
Class

+ attribute1: type = defaultValue
+ attribute2: type
- attribute3: type

+ Class()
+ Class(param1: type)

+ operation1(param1: type): returnType
- operation2(param1: type, param2: type): returnType
- operation3(): returnType

+ getAttribute1(param: type): returnType
+ setAttribute1(): returnType
```

- Method
  - <access> <name>(<parameters>) : <returnType>

# Class + attribute1: type = defaultValue + attribute2: type - attribute3: type + Class() + Class(param1: type) + operation1(param1: type): returnType - operation2(param1: type, param2: type): returnType - operation3(): returnType + getAttribute1(param: type): returnType + setAttribute1(): returnType

- Tools for creating these diagrams
  - Powerpoint
    - Painstaking
  - Draw.io
    - Most accessible
  - Lucidchart
    - Best tool, but there are limits to the functionality even if you're on an education plan
- Explore the tools and find one that you'd find comfort in

### Note

- This session only gives you the bare minimum to represent an entity
- We'll talk about other useful class diagram syntax to use when we introduce class relationships

# Questions?

### Practice 3 – Class Diagram of a Tweet

- Practice to familiarize yourself with creating diagrams
- Submit before class end
- Serves as your [mental] attendance

### Disclaimer

- I may not be able to ALWAYS check your practice exercises and give feedback
- Thus, please raise your questions during the class OR posting a comment under a Discussion thread released after our class

### Assignment

- Practice 4 Class Diagram of a Shopping Item
- No need to submit but make sure to practice
- This will ready you for the next Graded Exercise

### Next meeting

- (Short) Lecture about Overloading
  - (you may search/read on this in advance)
  - discussion/questions regarding Practice 4
- Graded Exercise 3 (UML and coding)

### Last Remarks

- Your default mindset might be to code first and then implement a class diagram based on your code
- However, try to avoid this and prioritize designing your classes first before implementing them
- A well-designed class diagram gives you the entire structure of a class while abstracting the actual (detailed) implementation itself

### Keep learning...