

# Object Oriented Programming using Python (I)

## Lecture(5)

### UML (Unified Modeling Language)

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# What is UML?

A **UML diagram** is a **diagram** based on the **UML** (Unified Modeling Language) with the purpose of visually representing a system along with its main actors, roles, actions, artifacts or classes, in order to better understand, alter, maintain, or document information about the system.

# UML class diagram

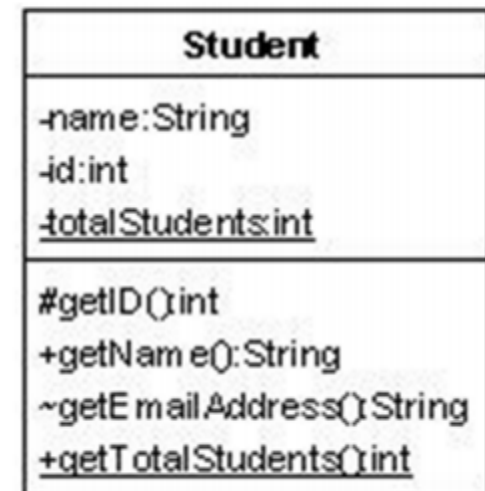
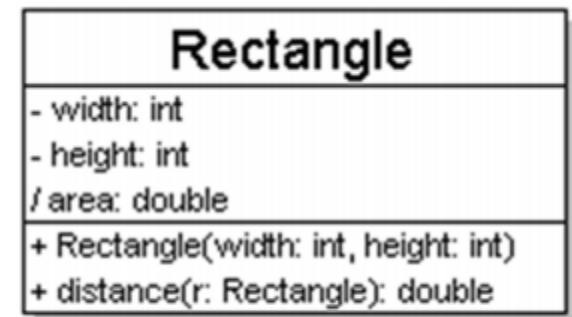
UML class diagram: a picture of – the classes in an OO system and their attributes and methods

- connections between the classes
- that interact or inherit from each other

## Description :

class name in top of box

- attributes – should include all fields of the object
- operations / methods ()



# Class attributes (= fields)

- attributes (fields, instance variables)
  - *visibility name : type [count] = default\_value*
  - visibility:
    - + public
    - # protected
    - private
    - ~ package (default)
    - / derived
  - underline static attributes
  - **derived attribute**: not stored, but can be computed from other attribute values
  - attribute example:
    - balance : double = 0.00

Rectangle
- width: int - height: int / area: double
+ Rectangle(width: int, height: int) + distance(r: Rectangle): double

Student
-name:String -id:int <u>-totalStudents:int</u>
#getID():int +getName():String ~getEmailAdress():String <u>+getTotalStudents():int</u>

# Class operations / methods

- operations / methods
  - *visibility name (parameters) : return\_type*
  - visibility:
    - + public
    - # protected
    - private
    - ~ package (default)
  - underline static methods
  - parameter types listed as (name: type)
  - method example:
    - + distance(p1: Point, p2: Point): double

Rectangle
- width: int - height: int / area: double
+ Rectangle(width: int, height: int) + distance(r: Rectangle): double

Student
-name:String -id:int <u>-totalStudents:int</u>
#getID():int +getName():String ~getEmailAdress():String <u>+getTotalStudents():int</u>

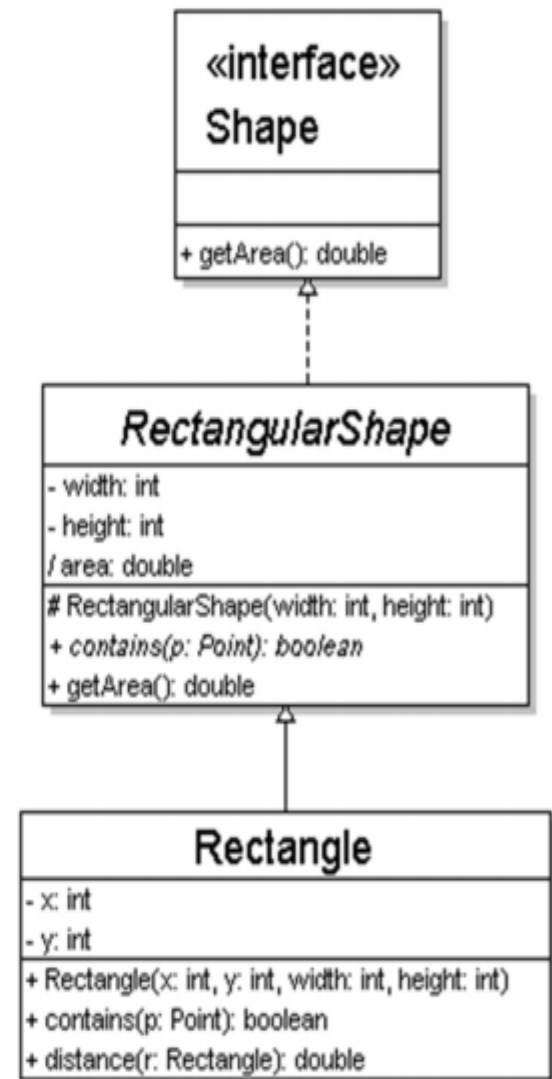
# Relationships between classes

- **generalization**: an inheritance relationship
  - inheritance between classes
  - interface implementation
- **association**: a usage relationship
  - dependency
  - aggregation
  - composition



# Generalization (inheritance) relationships

- hierarchies drawn top-down
- arrows point upward to parent
- line/arrow styles indicate whether parent is a(n):
  - class:  
solid line, black arrow
  - abstract class:  
solid line, white arrow
  - interface:  
dashed line, white arrow







## Associational relationships

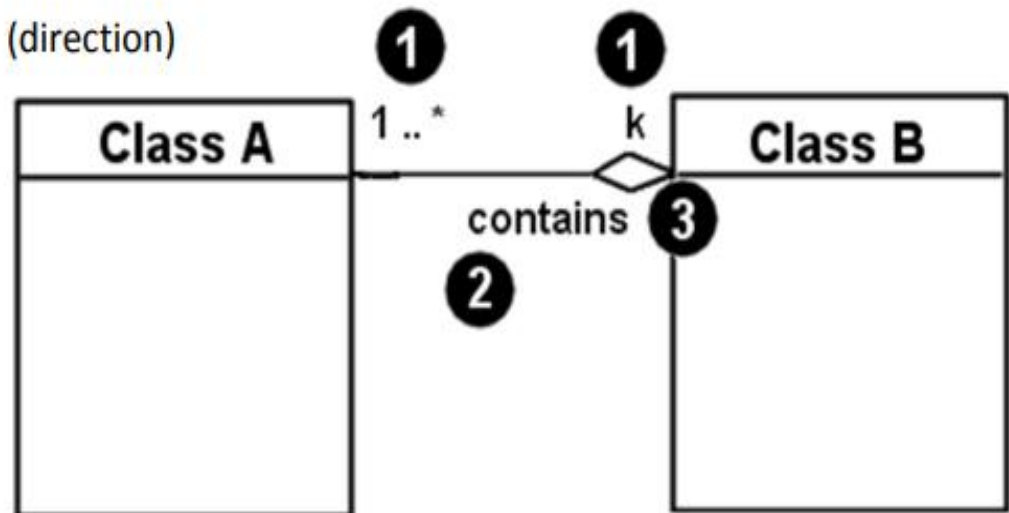
- associational (usage) relationships

### 1. multiplicity (how many are used)

- \*  $\Rightarrow$  0, 1, or more
- 1  $\Rightarrow$  1 exactly
- 2..4  $\Rightarrow$  between 2 and 4, inclusive
- 3..\*  $\Rightarrow$  3 or more (also written as "3..")

### 2. name (what relationship the objects have)

### 3. navigability (direction)

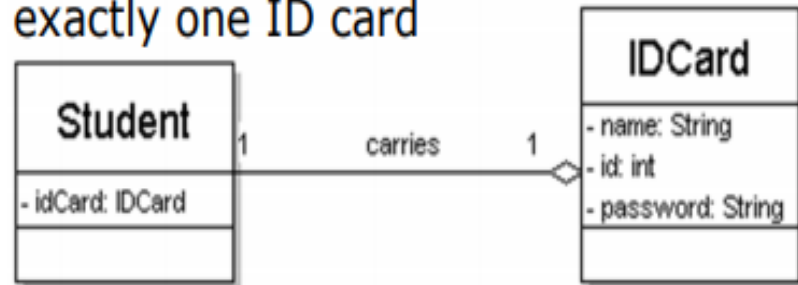




# Association relations

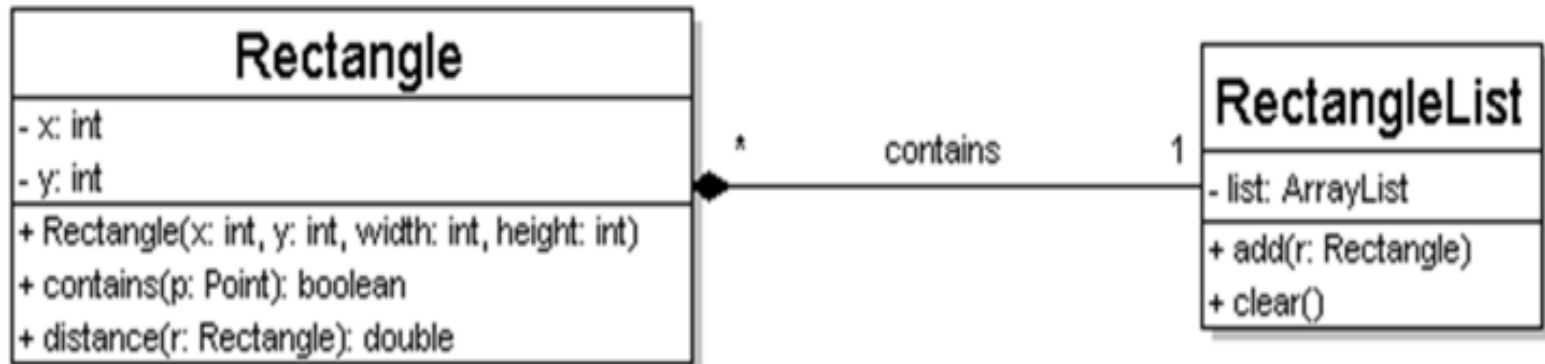
## ■ one-to-one

- each student must carry exactly one ID card



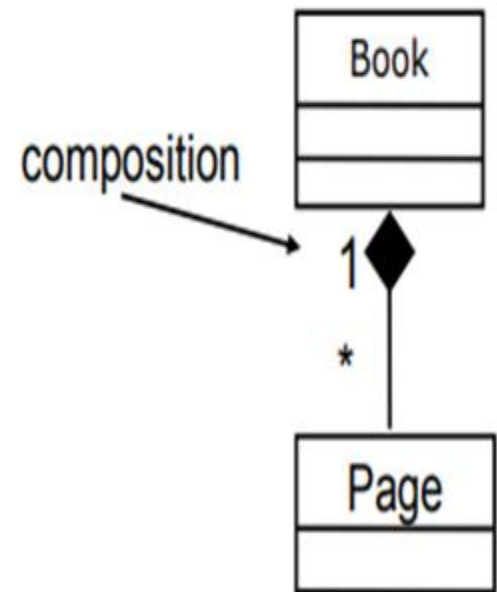
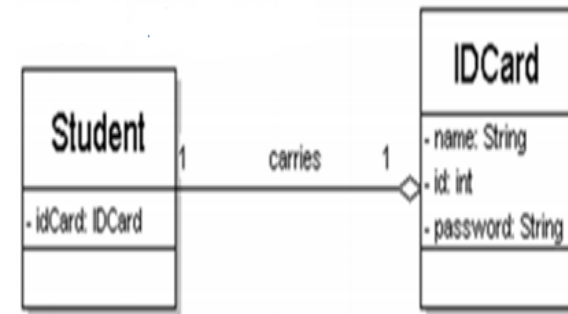
## ■ one-to-many

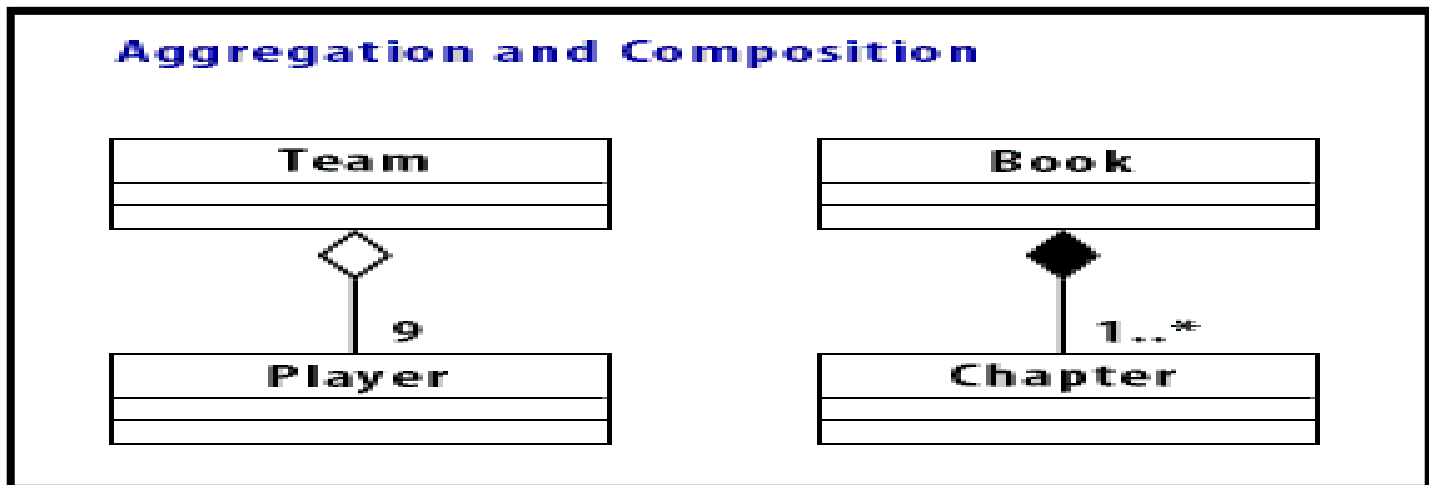
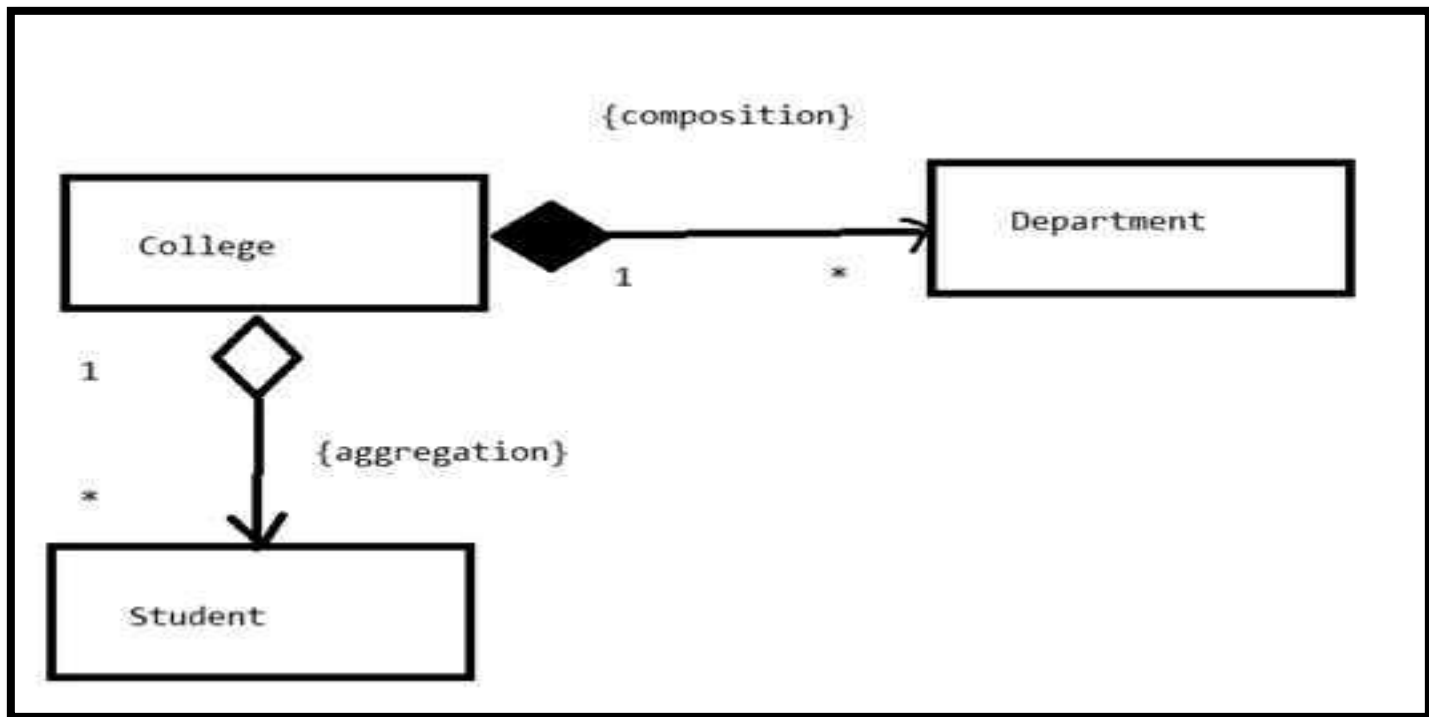
- one rectangle list can contain many rectangles

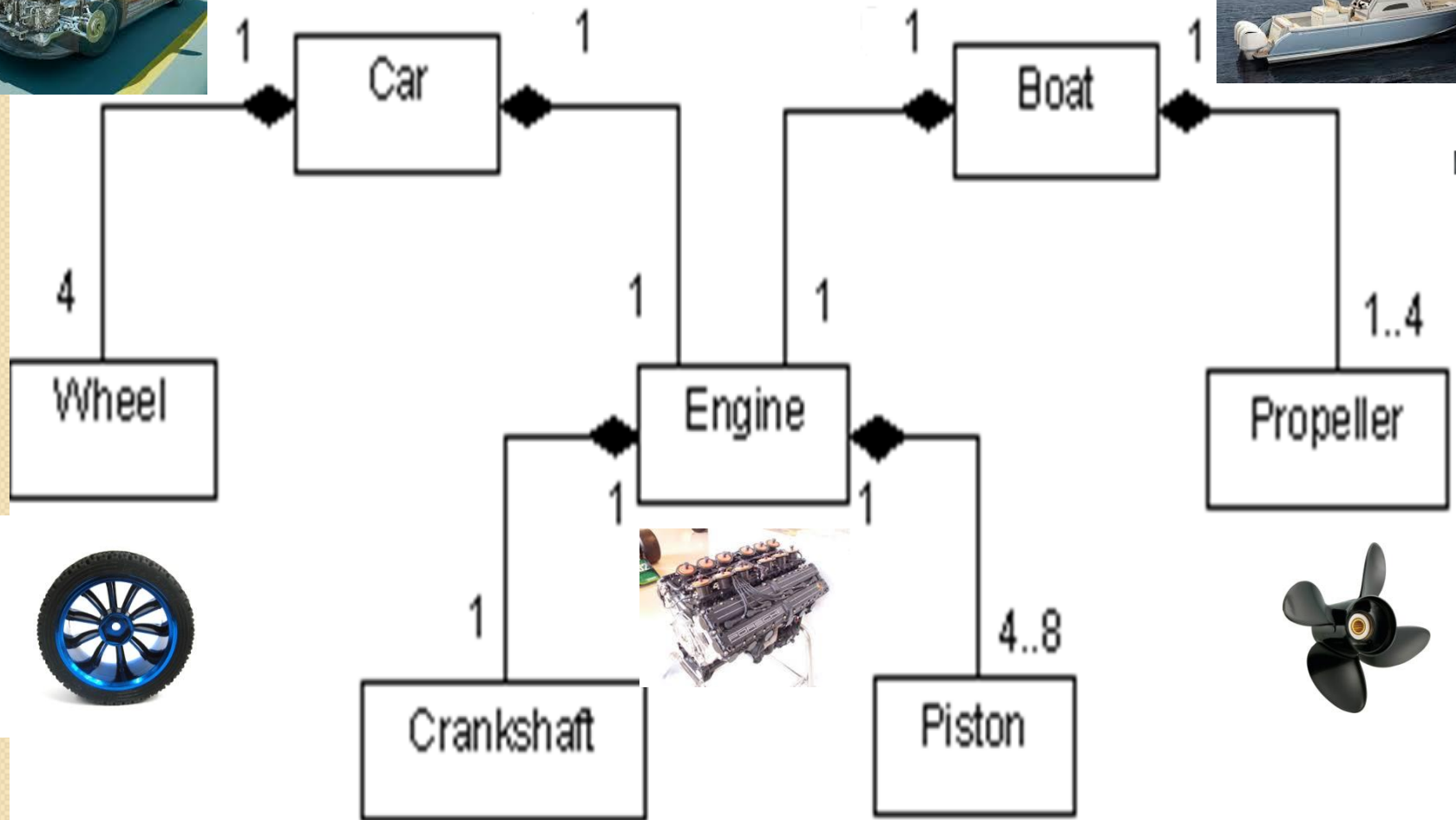


# Association types

- **aggregation:** “is part of”
  - symbolized by a clear white diamond
- **composition:** “is entirely made of”
  - stronger version of aggregation
  - the parts live and die with the whole
  - symbolized by a black diamond







# Class diagram example

