

# Homework 2

☰ Tags	CSCI 3081W
📅 Date	@October 19, 2023

## UML diagrams: Class diagram



- write at least one page describing and explaining how to use each of the following aspects of UML: Classes, Annotations (notes), and all Relationships.
- Make sure to describe all aspects of each completely!
  - Provide examples with diagrams/pictures as necessary
  - Cite your sources. (You do not need to cite the lectures as a source.)

### Sources:

<https://www.visual-paradigm.com/guide/uml-unified-modeling-language/uml-class-diagram-tutorial/>

<https://www.lucidchart.com/pages/uml-class-diagram#:~:text=In UML%2C a class represents,its attributes%2C and its operations.>

<http://usna86-techbits.blogspot.com/2012/11/uml-class-diagram-relationships.html>

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/uml/uml\\_basic\\_notations.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/uml/uml_basic_notations.htm)

<https://agilemodeling.com/style/note.htm>

<https://softwareengineering.stackexchange.com/questions/405247/what-is-the-difference-between-containment-and-aggregation-relationship-in-uml>

[https://www.javatpoint.com/uml-Association-vs-aggregation-vs-composition](https://www.javatpoint.com/uml-association-vs-aggregation-vs-composition)

# Structural things:

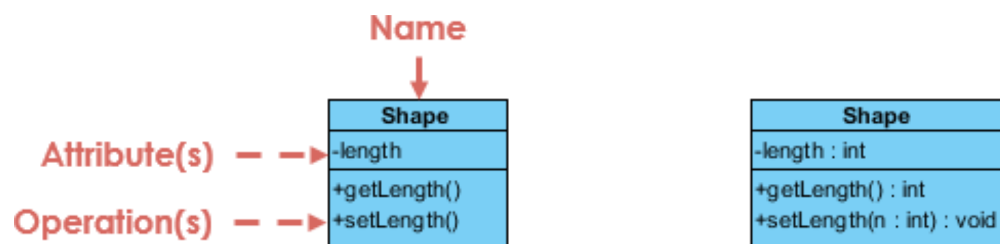
## Class -



A class represents an object that contains **attributes** and **operations**.

- Object: Can represent a real-world object or an idea.
- Attributes: values that represent the object's data.
- Operations: methods that represent the object's behavior.

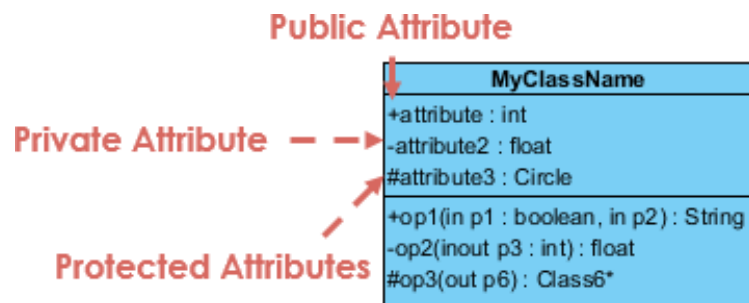
In UML these are represented by a box with the following:



- **Name:** The top section of box
- **Attributes:** The second section in the box.
  - Each attribute is displayed as a list.
  - Each attribute has a type after the attribute name
    - e.g. `length : int`
- **Methods:** The third section in the box.
  - Operations/Methods are displayed as a list.
  - Methods can have parameter types
    - `setLength(n : int) : void`
  - Methods can have return types
    - `getLength() : int`

## Class Visibility -

The Symbols **+**, **-**, **#** are placed before an attribute and operation to specify the visibility.



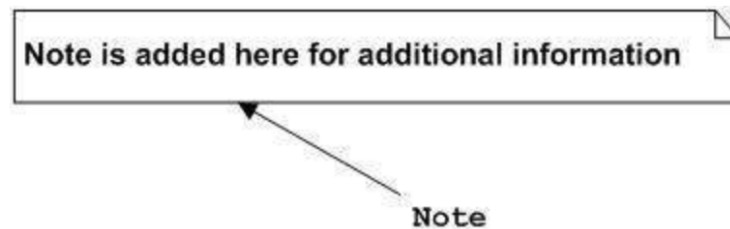
-	Private
#	Protected
+	Public

## Annotational things:

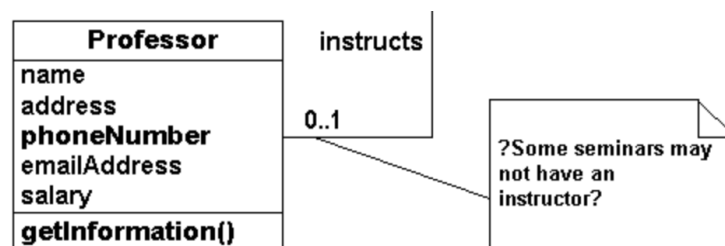
### Annotation (also known as notes) -

These are used to provide further clarification or necessary information about a system diagram design.

- Represented as a box with the top-right corner folded.



This is the shape and the content of an annotation.



Here we see it is attached to a class diagram box to further explain some details.

# Relationships:

## Dependency -

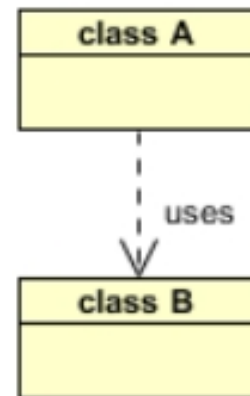


The object of one class may use an object of another class in its methods.  
- Dotted Line with Filled arrow.

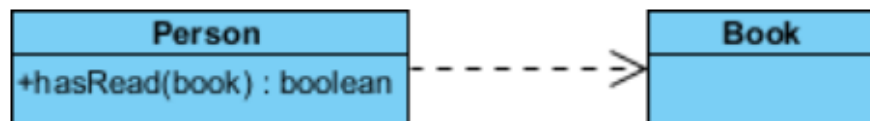


- If it is not stored in any of its attributes.
- A special type of association
- ClassA depends on ClassB

```
class A {  
    public:  
    void doSomething(B b) {  
    }  
}
```



ClassA uses ClassB



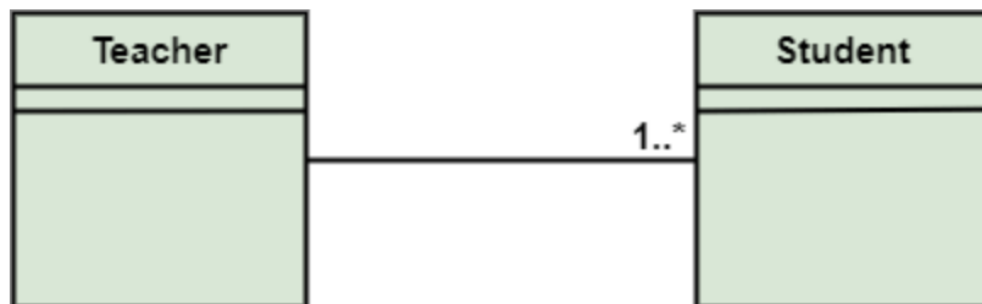
Class Person uses a Book.

## Association -



Specifies a relationships between classes. A structural link between classes that are linked together.

- Solid line with a filled arrow (sometimes no arrow)



A teacher has multiple students.



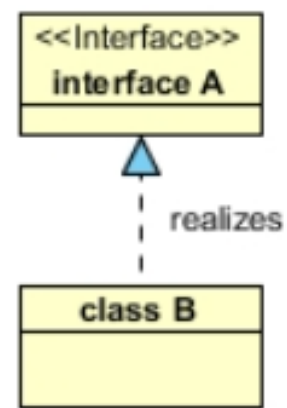
A student has 1 teacher.

## Realization/Implementation -



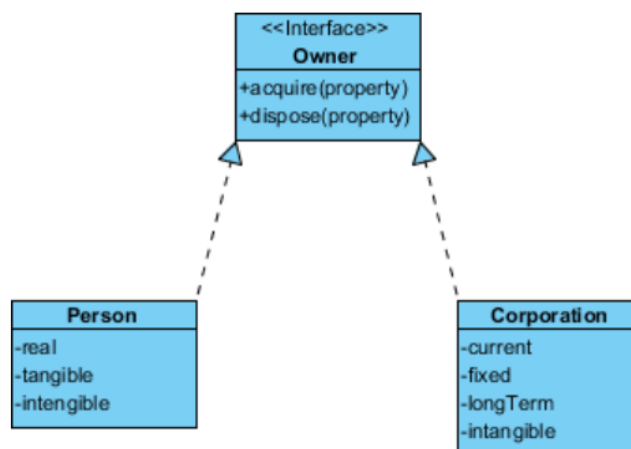
Relationship between an interface class and the class containing its implementation details. The class is said to realize the interface class.  
- Dotted Line with a unfilled arrow head (can vary sometimes filled) .

```
public interface A {  
  
} // interface A  
  
public class B implements A {  
  
} // class B
```



ClassB realizes ClassA

**E.g.** Interface might specify methods for acquiring property and disposing of property. The Person and Corporation classes need to implement these methods, possibly in very different ways.



## Generalization/Inheritance -



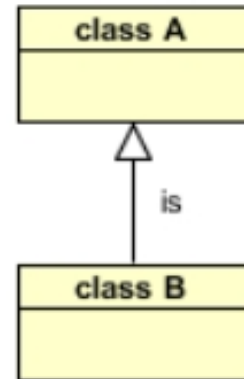
A hierarchical relationship between a general classifier and a more specific classifier.

- Solid line with a unfilled arrow head.



Inheritance

- The specific classifier inherits the features of the general classifier.
  - subclass takes the functionality of a superclass
- “is-a” relationship
- An abstract class name is shown in italics.
- Symbolized by a connected line with a closed arrowhead pointing to the superclass.



ClassB is a ClassA

```
class A {  
}  
  
class B: public A {  
}
```

## Aggregation -



The target element is part of the source element.

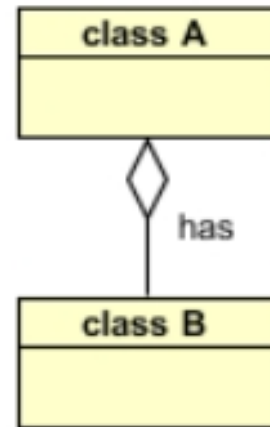
- Solid line with a unfilled diamond head.



Aggregation

- “Has a” relationship
- Objects of ClassA and ClassB have separate lifetimes.
- If classA stores a reference to classB

```
public class A {
    private:
        B b;
}
```



ClassA has a ClassB

## Composition -



The object that contains another object is responsible for the creation and life cycle of the object it contains.

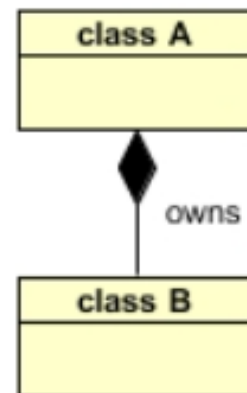
- Line with a filled diamond head.



- Form of aggregation that is stronger.
- Objects of ClassB live and die with classA
- ClassB cannot exist by itself

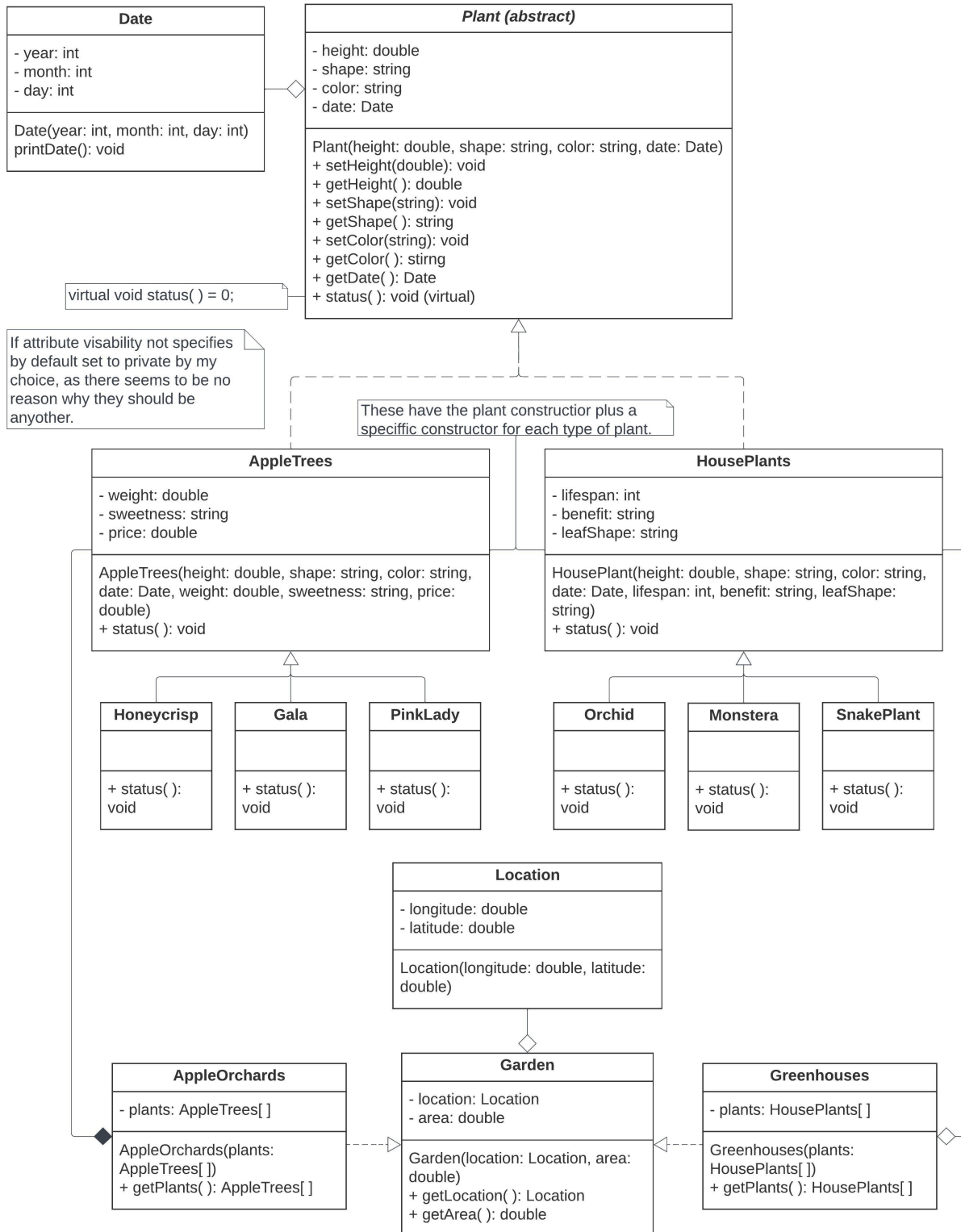
```
class A {
    private B _b = new B();
}

class A {
    private B _b;
    public A() {
        _b = new B();
    } // default constructor
}
```

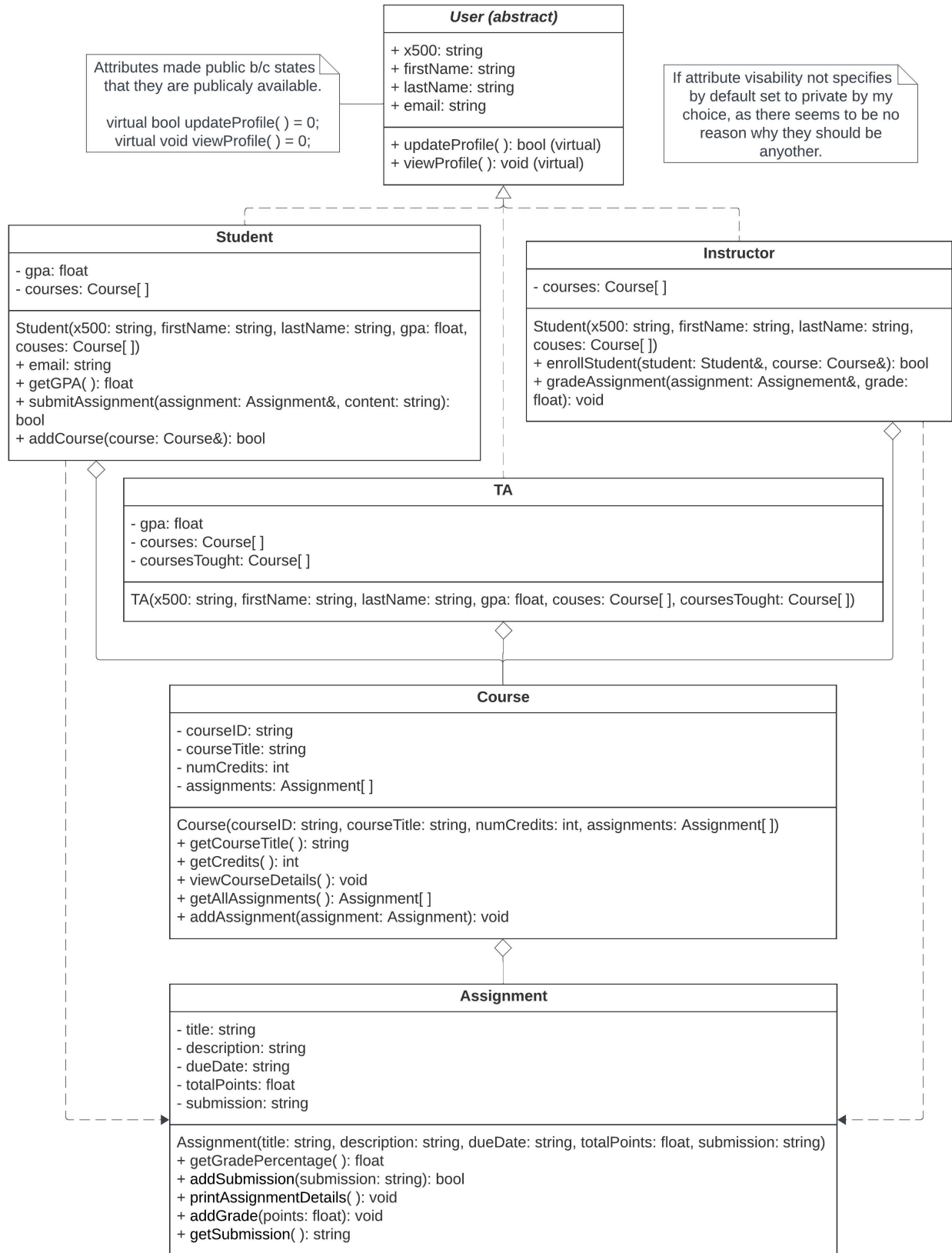


ClassA owns ClassB

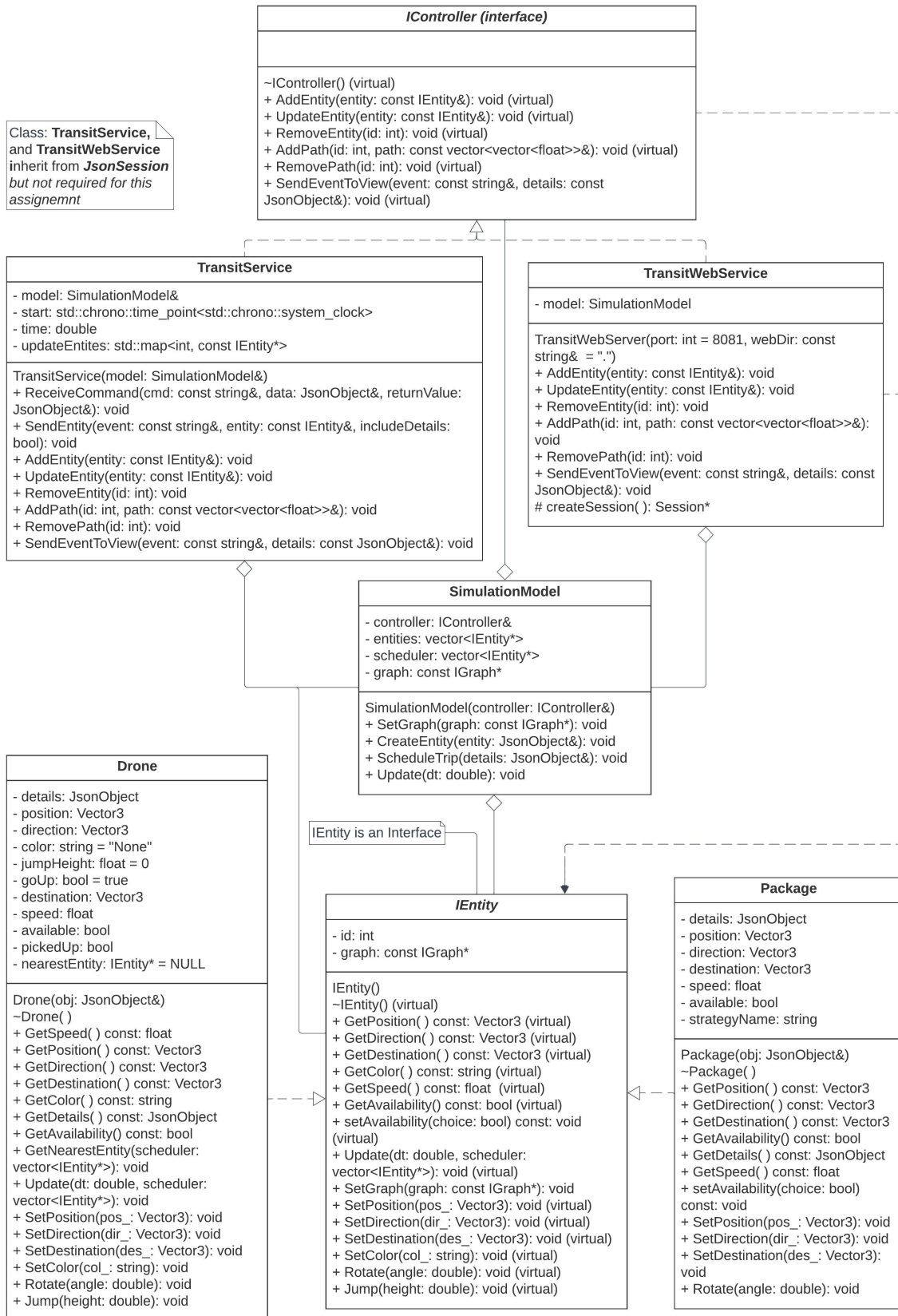




UML Problem 2



UML Problem 3



UML Problem 4