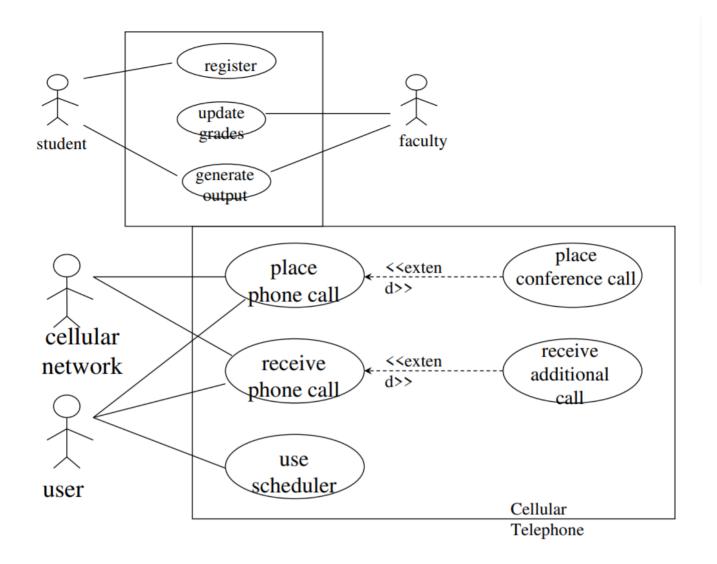
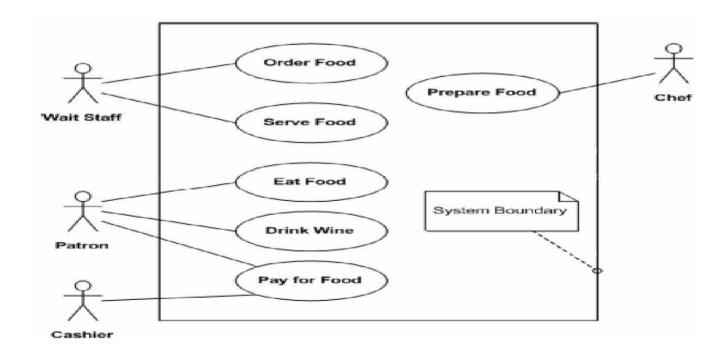
Unit 1

Object-oriented Programming Language	Object-based Programming Language
All the characteristics and features of object-oriented programming are supported.	All characteristics and features of object-oriented programming, such as inheritance and polymorphism are not supported.
These types of programming languages don't have a built-in object. Example: C++.	These types of programming languages have built-in objects. Example: JavaScript has a window object.
Java is an example of object- oriented programing language which supports creating and inheriting (which is reusing of code) one class from another.	VB is another example of object- based language as you can create and use classes and objects, but inheriting classes is not supported.

Use Case Diagram:



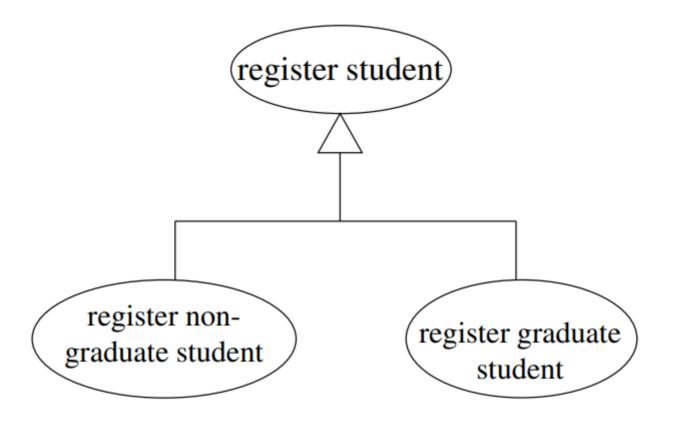
The things can also be disconnected



The various arrow things:

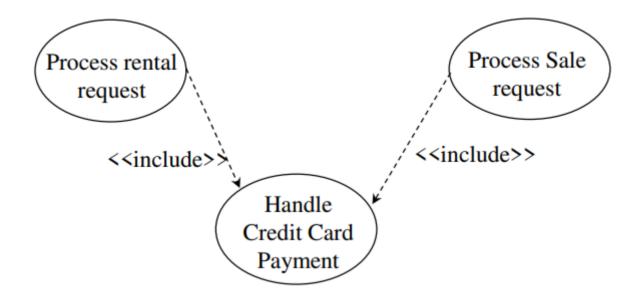
Generalization

- Hollow arrow
- Child inherits the parent's attributes and child can override the parent's stuff.



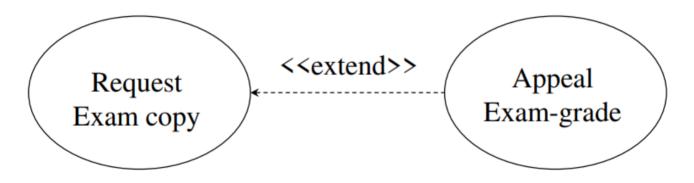
Include

- Dotted line and solid head <<include>>
- Base ---> include. Base uses the include thing into it. Here Base **REQUIRES** include.



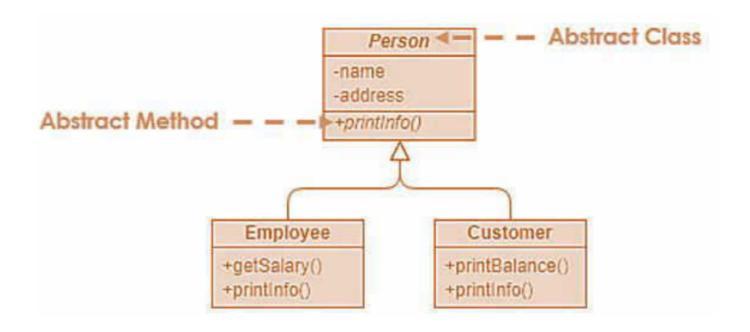
Extend

- Dotted line and solid head <<extend>>
- Base ---> exte. Base uses the exte thing into it. Here Base MIGHT REQUIRE exte.



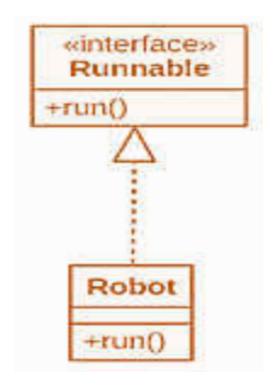
Abstraction

- Solid line hollow head
- Implementation of the Abstract class.



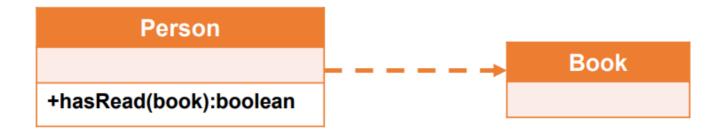
Realization

- Dotted line hollow head
- Implement of an interface.



Dependency

- Dotted line and solid head
- One class uses the other inside

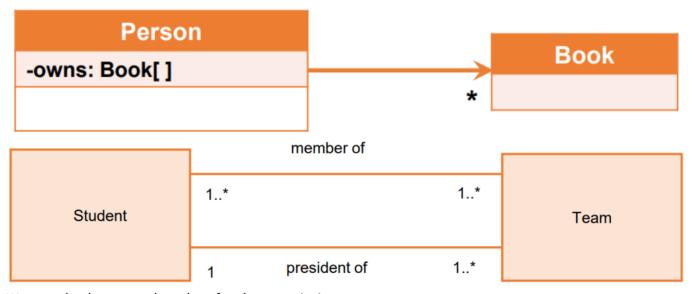


Association

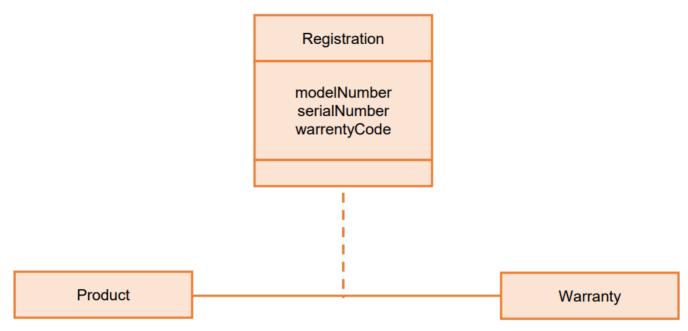
- Solid line and no head*
- This is when 2 classes need to speak to each other or interact in some way.
- We can name the association. We can also have "role names".



Can be unidirectional in which case solid line and regular arrow. Also multiplicity is a thing.



We can also have another class for the association.



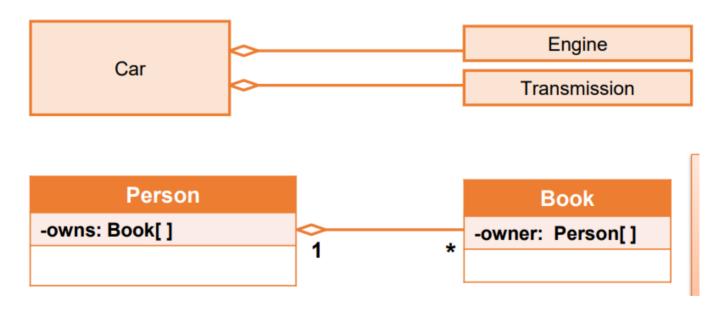
They can also self associate.

Aggregation

Solid line hollow diamond.

This is the "has-a" relationship.

One can exist without another.

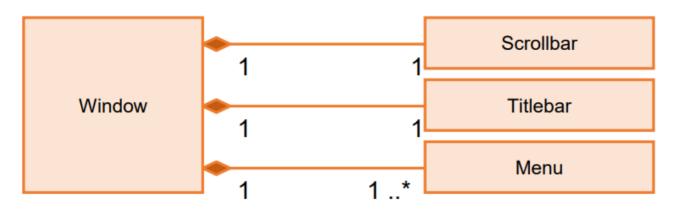


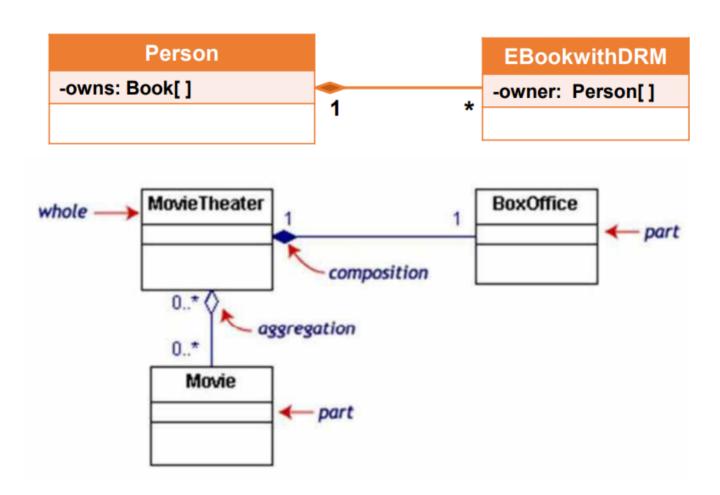
Composition

Solid line solid diamond.

This is also "has-a" relationship.

The entire exists or nothing.



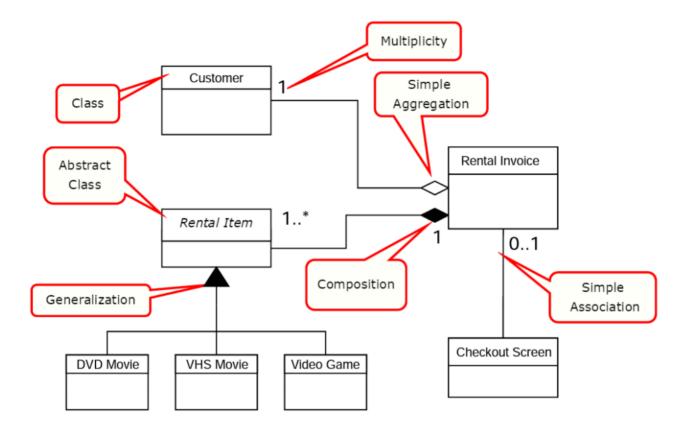


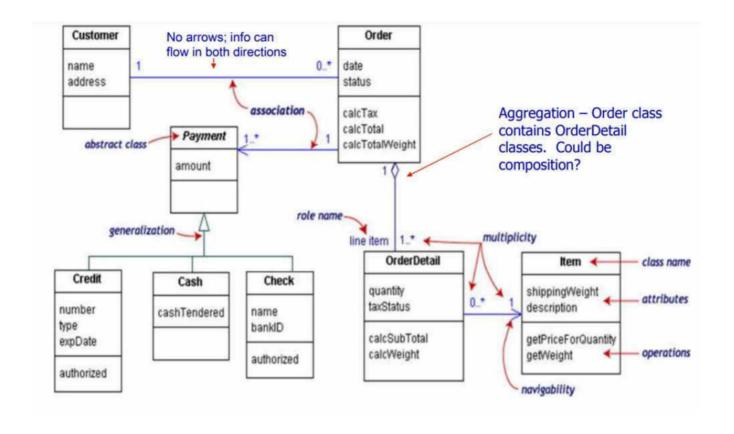
If the movie theater goes away so does the box office => composition but movies may still exist => aggregation This is just a list of the same datatype.

Exception

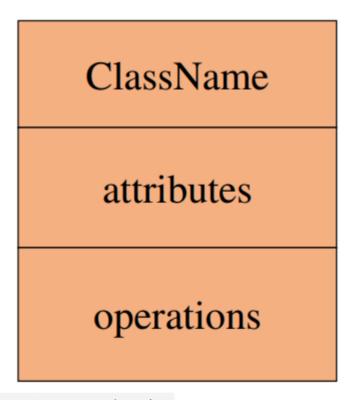
-_-

Sample Diagram:





Class Diagram:



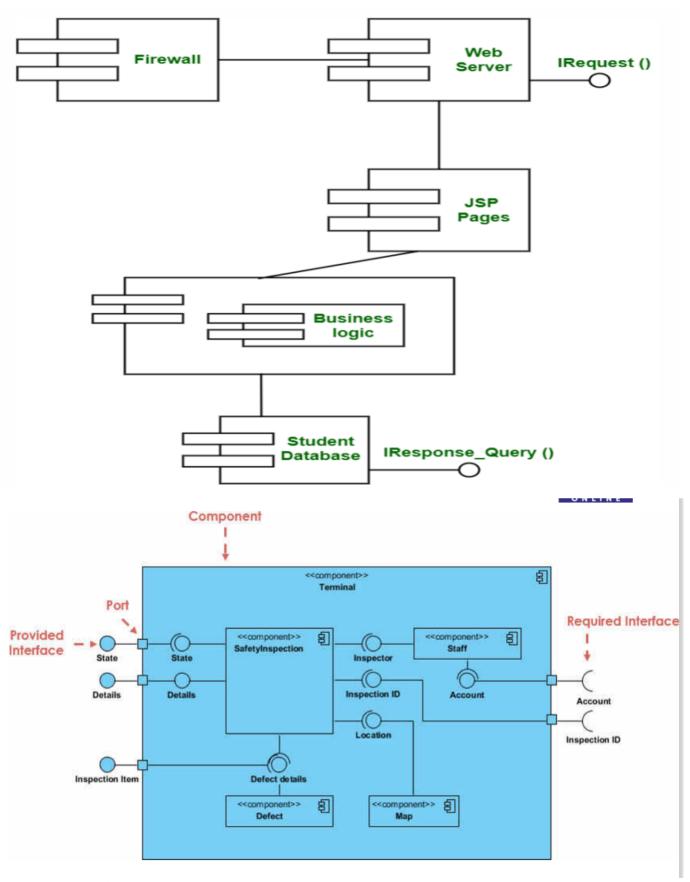
Derived attributes: /<name>:<type> ex: /age:int

+ : public
: protected
- : private```

CRC (Class-Responsibility-Collaborators)

Class Name	
Responsibilities	Collaborators
Class: Account	
Responsibilities	Collaborators
Know balance	
Deposit Funds	Transaction
Withdraw Funds	Transaction, Policy
Standing Instructions	Transaction, StandingInstruction Policy, Account

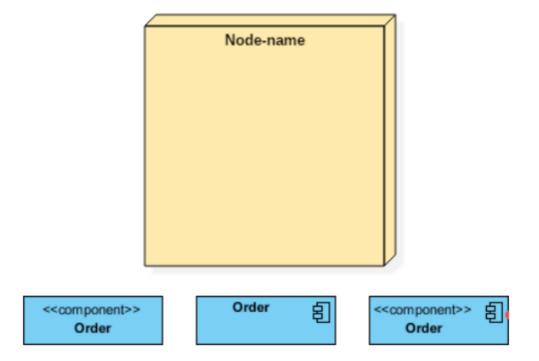
Component Diagram



Refer for symbols

Half circle is the one that needs. Full circle is the one that gives.

A node is a thing that executes the components.



Interface in this diagram is a set of public features. Full circle.

Component has that internal and external view thing.

Usage Dependency

When one component requires another to work then it s a usage dependency.

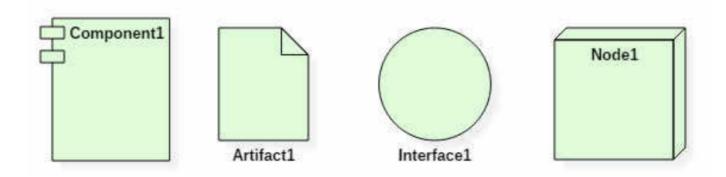
Dotted line and <<use>>>

Port

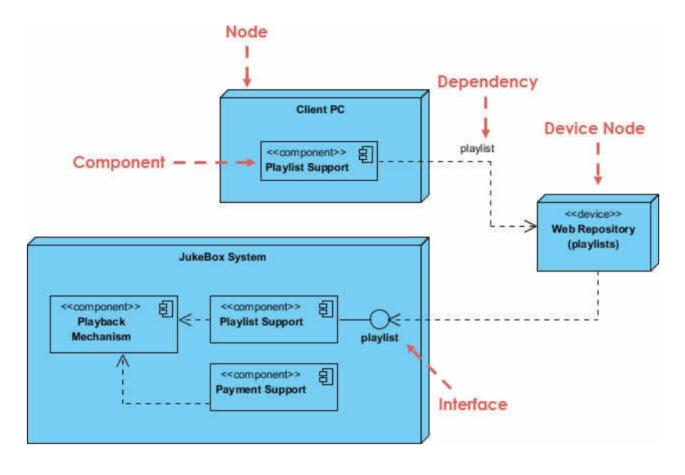
This is the access point between the component and the outside world.

Deployment Diagram

This uses component inside. So these are the symbols.



Artifacts are the things that are results from development. Configuration, exe, libraries and achieve files.

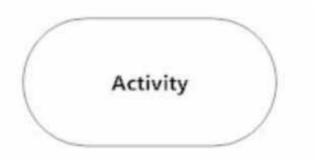


Activity Diagram

This is pretty much a flowchart type thingy



Activity / Action State non interruptible action.



Action Flow this is just an arrow.

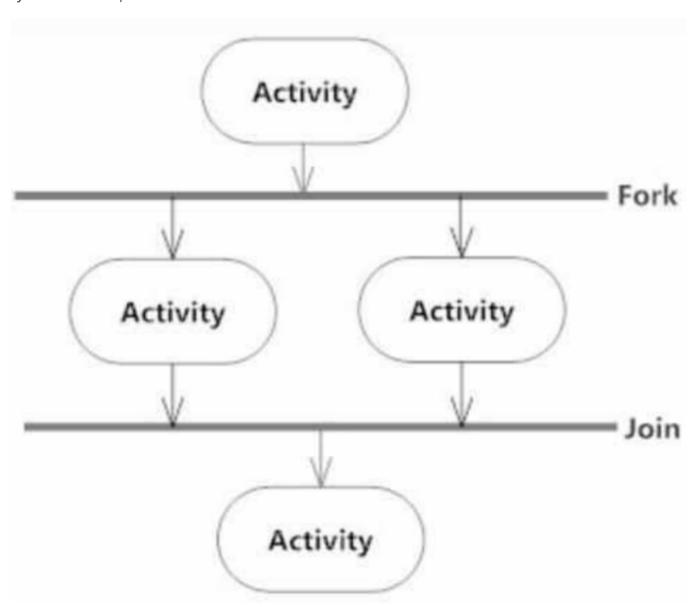
Action Flow

Object Flow: this is just the flow in the diagram

Decision: Symbol diamond

Guards: the condition on the arrow from a decision symbol

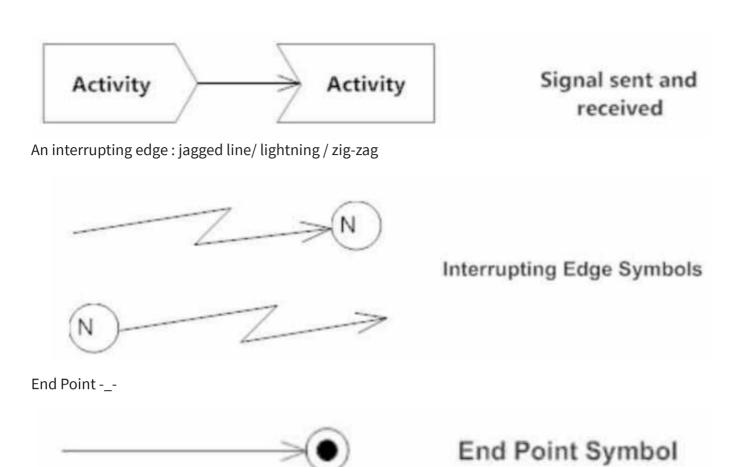
Synchronization / Fork



Time Event hourglass thingy

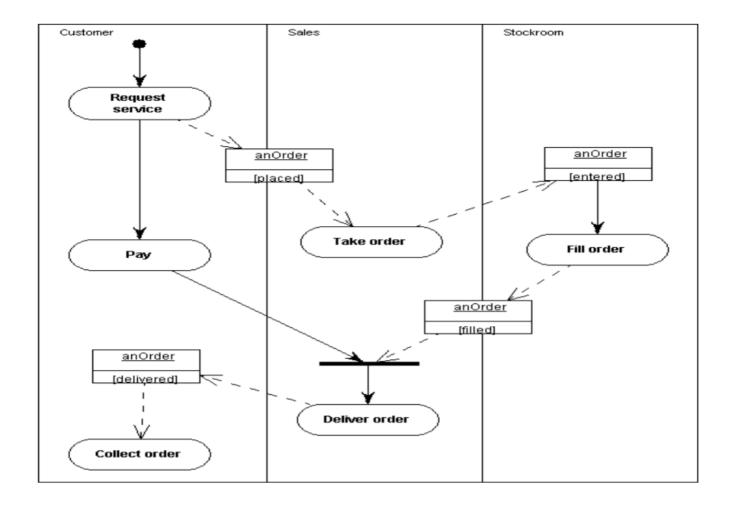
Merge -_- a fked looking fork

Sent and Received signals same just add signal masala



Swimlanes

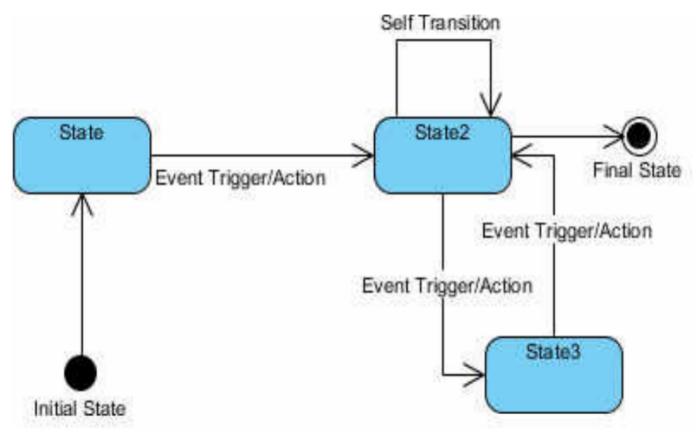
This is grouping activity diagrams into columns.



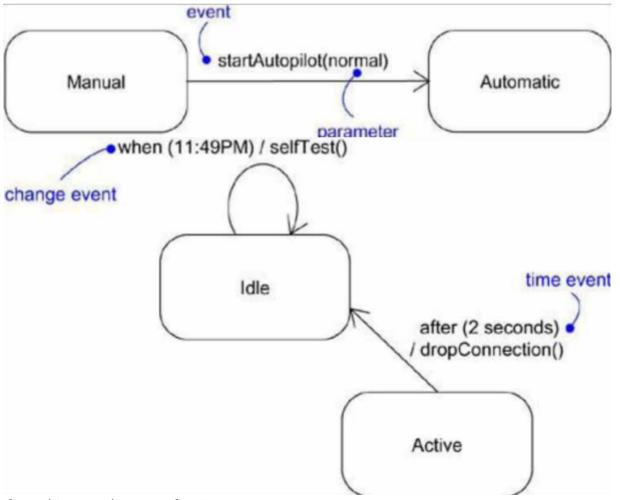
Behavior Modeling

State Diagram

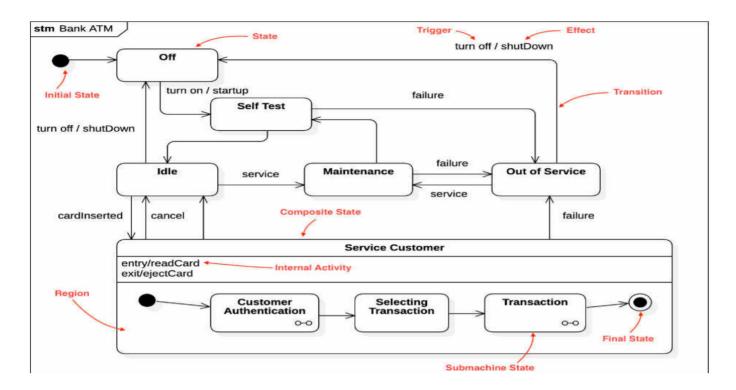
This shows the changes in the state in the program execution not the flow of commands.



Triggers: this is how things flow



Learn from this state diagram of a ATM



Advanced state machines

This has nested states and concurrent states

