



UML Class Diagram

The Basics of Class Diagrams
for a single class



Unified Modeling Language

- A standard notation for describing *software models and code*
- Unifies the notation of Booch, OMT (Rumbaugh et al), and OOSE (Jacobson et al)




Many Kinds of UML Diagrams

UML has 20+ different kinds of diagrams.

Each diagram shows a different kind of information (or different *view*) of application.

- Class diagram
- Sequence diagram
- State Machine diagram (*aka State Chart Diagram*)
- Object diagram
- Interaction diagram
- Activity diagram
- Package Diagram
- many others!

These 3 are the most common and most important to know.

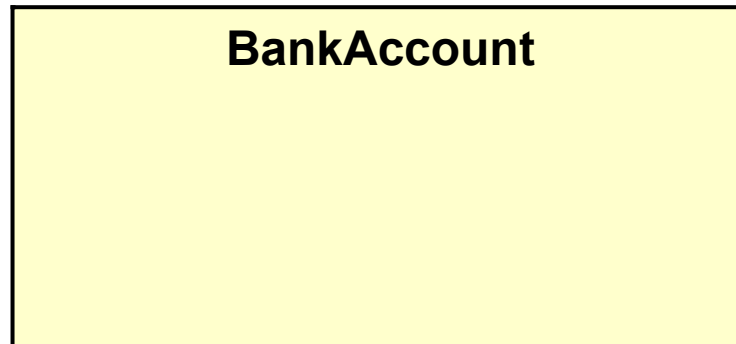


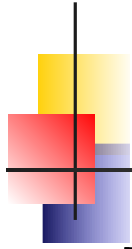


Class Diagram

- ❑ A class diagram shows the **structure** of a class
- ❑ It can also show **relationships** between classes

Here is the *simplest possible class diagram*:





Class Diagrams methods & attributes

BankAccount
deposit(amount)
withdraw(amount)
getBalance()

BankAccount
balance
owner
id
deposit(amount)
withdraw(amount)
getBalance()



Class Diagram with data types

- ❑ Class diagram can show data types & visibility
- ❑ Not Java notation ("double balance")

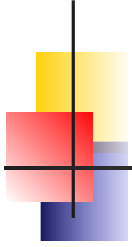
BankAccount
-balance: double
+deposit(amt: double): void +withdraw(amt: double): boolean +getBalance(): double



Visibility of Members

BankAccount
- balance: double
+ deposit(amount: double)
+ withdraw(amount: double)
+ getBalance(): double

- balance is **private** (visible only within **BankAccount** objects)
- deposit, withdraw, getBalance are **public**



Visibility Prefixes

- + means **public**
 - Visible everywhere
- means **private**
 - Visible only in the class in which it is defined
- # means **protected**
 - Visible either within the class in which it is defined or within subclasses of that class
- ~ means **package** visibility
 - visible to other classes in the same package



Constructors

BankAccount

-balance: double

<<constructor>>

+BankAccount(owner)

+deposit(amount)

. . .

BankAccount

-balance: double

+BankAccount(owner)

+deposit(amount)

. . .



Static Members

- Use underscore to show static attributes or methods.

Example: BankAccount class has a static **nextAccountId** attribute.

BankAccount
- <u>nextAccountId</u> : long ←
-balance: double
-id: long
+BankAccount(owner)
+getBalance(): double
. . .

*private static
attribute*



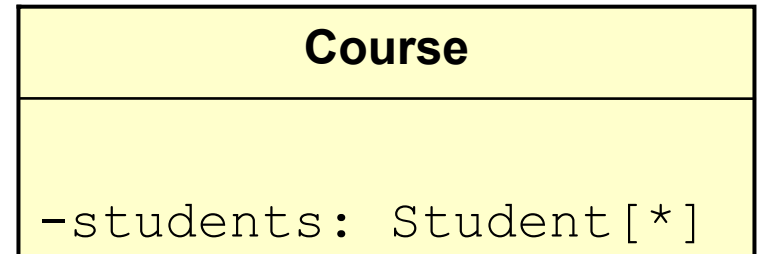
Practice: Draw UML of class



Showing Multiplicity in UML

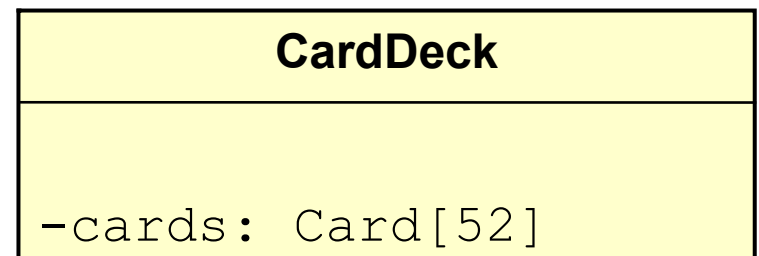
A Course has zero or more students.

```
public class Course {  
    private Student[]  
    students;  
}
```



A deck of cards has *exactly* 52 cards.

```
public class CardDeck {  
    private Card[] cards =  
        new Card[52];  
}
```





A Single Class

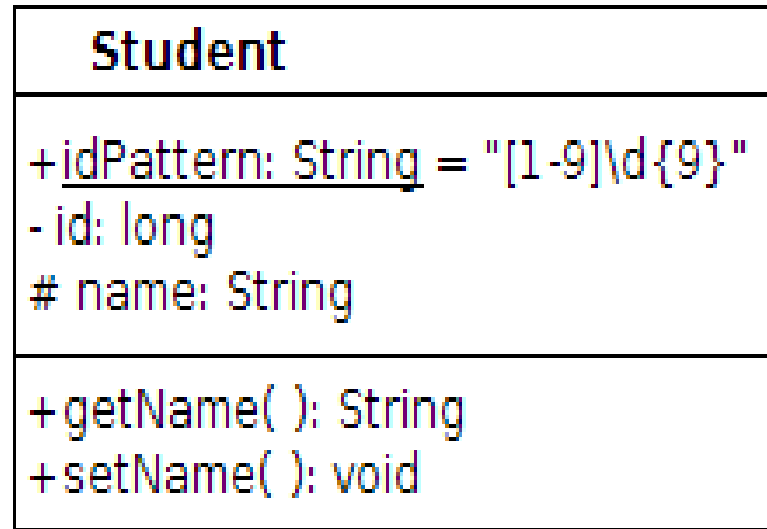
Draw a UML class diagram of this class.

```
public class Student {  
    public static String idPattern = "[1-9]\\d{9}";  
    private long id;  
    protected String name;  
  
    public String getName( ) { . . . }  
  
    public void setName(String aname) { . . . }
```



A Single Class

Draw a UML class diagram of this class.





Reference

UML Distilled, 3rd Edition. Chapter 3 & 5 cover UML class diagrams.