

## Object-Oriented Modeling

### Structure Modeling

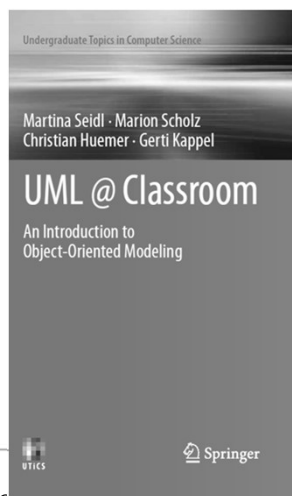
Slides accompanying UML@Classroom  
Version 1.0



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## Literature

- The lecture is based on the following book:



**UML @ Classroom:  
An Introduction to Object-Oriented  
Modeling**

Martina Seidl, Marion Scholz, Christian  
Huemer and Gerti Kappel

Springer Publishing, 2015

ISBN 3319127411

- Use Case Diagram
- **Structure Modeling**
- State Machine Diagram
- Sequence Diagram
- Activity Diagram



## Content

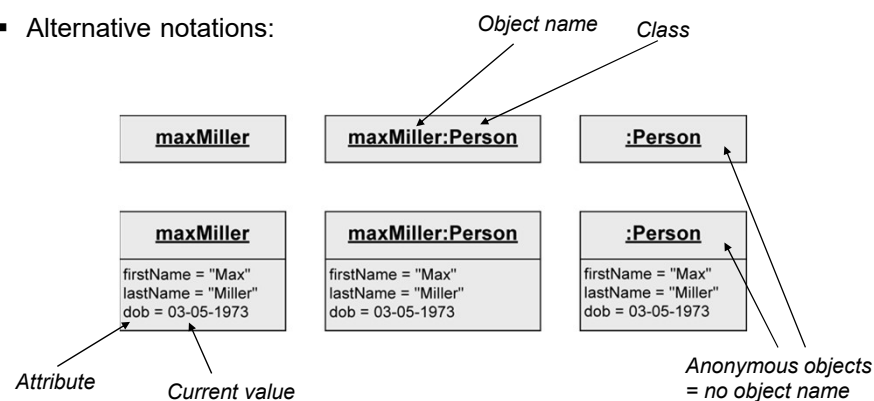
- Objects
- Classes
- Attributes
- Operations
- Relationships
  - Binary Association
  - N-ary Association
  - Association Class
  - Aggregation
  - Generalization
- Creating a class diagram
- Code Generation



## Object

o:C

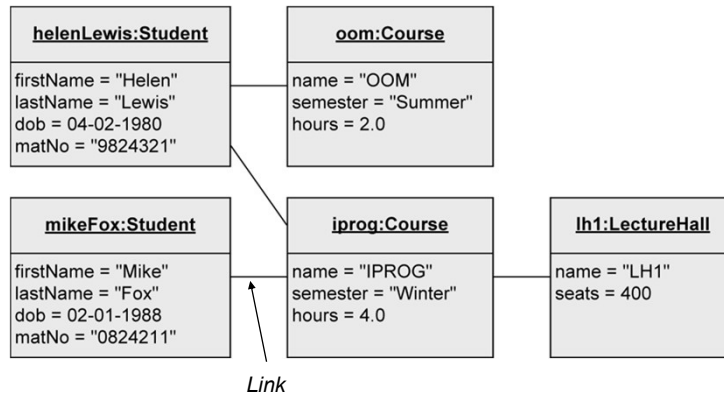
- Individuals of a system
- Alternative notations:



## Object Diagram

o1 — o2

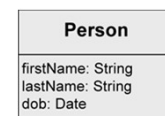
- Objects of a system and their relationships (links)
- Snapshot of objects at a specific moment in time



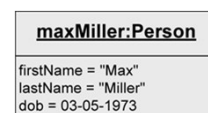
## From Object to Class

- Individuals of a system often have identical characteristics and behavior
- A class is a construction plan for a set of similar objects of a system
- Objects are instances of classes
- Attributes: structural characteristics of a class
  - Different value for each instance (= object)
- Operations: behavior of a class
  - Identical for all objects of a class  
→ not depicted in object diagram

Class

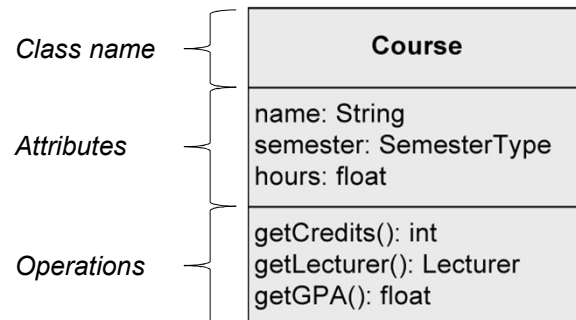


Object of that class



## Class

A



## Attribute Syntax



## Attribute Syntax - Visibility

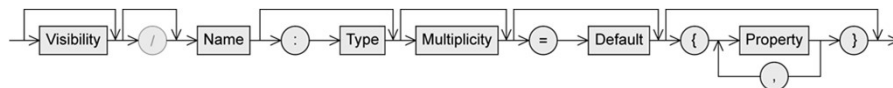


Person
+ firstName: String
+ lastName: String
- dob: Date
# address: String[1..*] {unique, ordered}
- ssNo: String {readOnly}
- /age: int
- password: String = "pw123"
- personsNumber: int

- Who is permitted to access the attribute
  - + ... public: everybody
  - ... private: only the object itself
  - # ... protected: class itself and subclasses
  - ~ ... package: classes that are in the same package



## Attribute Syntax - Derived Attribute



Person
firstName: String
lastName: String
dob: Date
address: String[1..*] {unique, ordered}
ssNo: String {readOnly}
/age: int
password: String = "pw123"
personsNumber: int

- Attribute value is derived from other attributes
  - age: calculated from the date of birth



## Attribute Syntax - Name

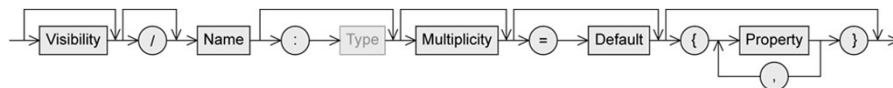


Person
firstName: String lastName: String dob: Date address: String[1..*] {unique, ordered} ssNo: String {readOnly} /age: int password: String = "pw123" personsNumber: int

- Name of the attribute



## Attribute Syntax - Type



Person
firstName: String lastName: String dob: Date address: String[1..*] {unique, ordered} ssNo: String {readOnly} /age: int password: String = "pw123" personsNumber: int

- Type
  - User-defined classes
  - Data type
    - Primitive data type
      - Pre-defined: Boolean, Integer, UnlimitedNatural, String
      - User-defined: «**primitive**»
      - Composite data type: «**datatype**»
    - Enumerations: «**enumeration**»

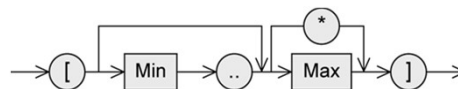
«primitive» Float
round(): void

«datatype» Date
day month year

«enumeration» AcademicDegree
bachelor master phd



- Number of values an attribute may contain
- Default value: 1
- Notation: **[min..max]**
  - no upper limit: **[\*]** or **[0..\*]**



```

graph LR
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```

- **Default value**
  - Used if the attribute value is not set explicitly by the user

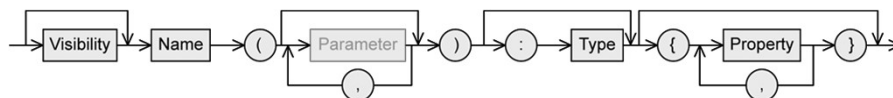
## Attribute Syntax – Properties



Person
firstName: String lastName: String dob: Date address: String[1..*] {unique, ordered} ssNo: String {readOnly} /age: int password: String = "pw123" personsNumber: int

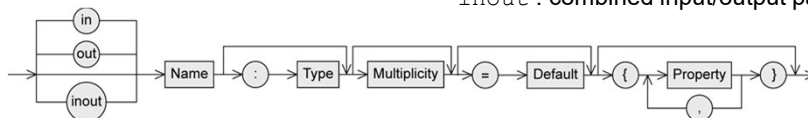
- Pre-defined properties
  - {readOnly} ... value cannot be changed
  - {unique} ... no duplicates permitted
  - {non-unique} ... duplicates permitted
  - {ordered} ... fixed order of the values
  - {unordered} ... no fixed order of the values
- Attribute specification
  - Set: {unordered, unique}
  - Multi-set: {unordered, non-unique}
  - Ordered set: {ordered, unique}
  - List: {ordered, non-unique}

## Operation Syntax - Parameters



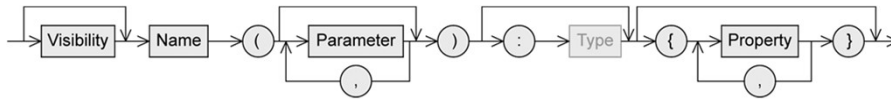
Person
...
+ getName(out fn: String, out ln: String): void + updateLastName(newName: String): boolean + getPersonsNumber(): int

- Notation similar to attributes
- Direction of the parameter
  - in ... input parameter
    - When the operation is used, a value is expected from this parameter
  - out ... output parameter
    - After the execution of the operation, the parameter has adopted a new value
  - inout : combined input/output parameter





## Operation Syntax - Type



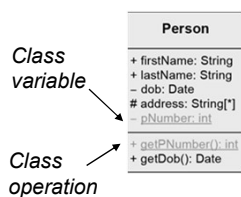
Person
...
<code>getName(out fn: String, out ln: String): void</code> <code>updateLastName(newName: String): boolean</code> <code>getPersonsNumber(): <u>int</u></code>

- Type of the return value



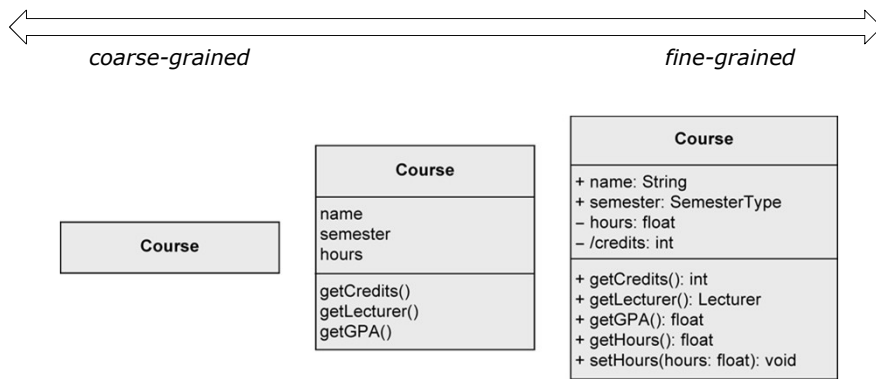
## Class Variable and Class Operation

- Instance variable (= instance attribute): attributes defined on instance level
- Class variable (= class attribute, static attribute)
  - Defined only once per class, i.e., shared by all instances of the class
  - E.g. counters for the number of instances of a class, constants, etc.
- Class operation (= static operation)
  - Can be used if no instance of the corresponding class was created
  - E.g. constructors, counting operations, math. functions (sin(x)), etc.
- Notation: underlining name of class variable / class operation



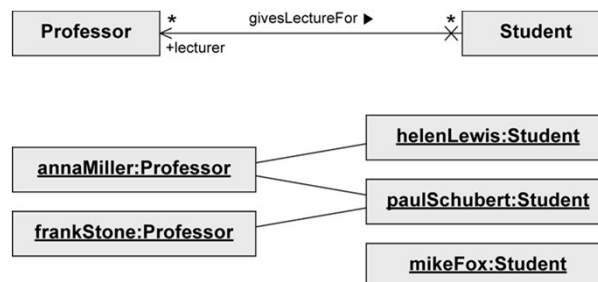
```
class Person {
    public String firstName;
    public String lastName;
    private Date dob;
    protected String[] address;
    private static int pNumber;
    public static int getIPNumber() {...}
    public Date getIDob() {...}
}
```

## Specification of Classes: Different Levels of Detail



## Association

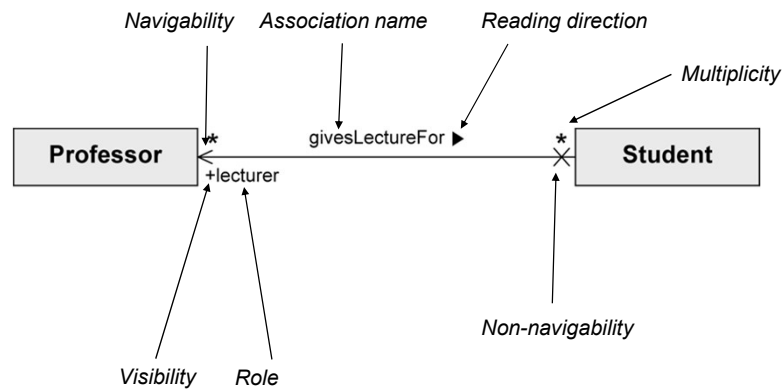
- Models possible relationships between instances of classes



## Binary Association

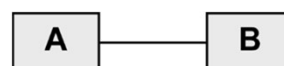
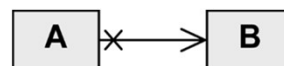


- Connects instances of two classes with one another

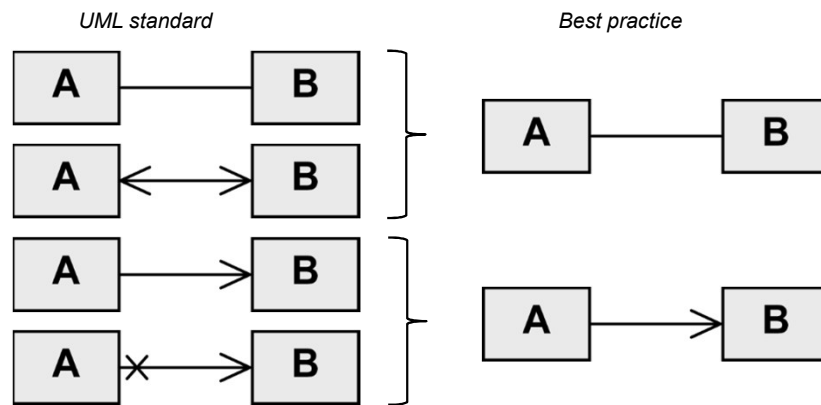


## Binary Association - Navigability

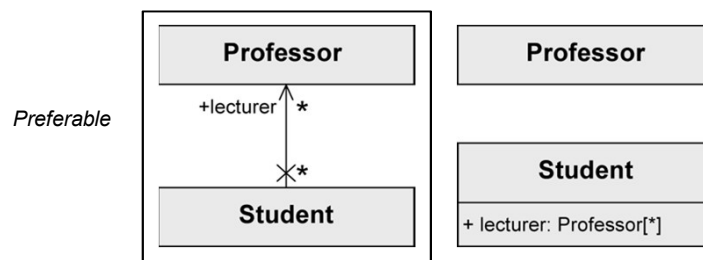
- Navigability: an object knows its partner objects and can therefore access their visible attributes and operations
  - Indicated by open arrow head
- Non-navigability
  - Indicated by cross
- Example:
  - A can access the visible attributes and operations of B
  - B cannot access any attributes and operations of A
- Navigability undefined
  - Bidirectional navigability is assumed



## Navigability – UML Standard vs. Best Practice



## Binary Association as Attribute



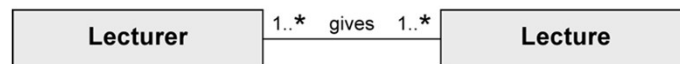
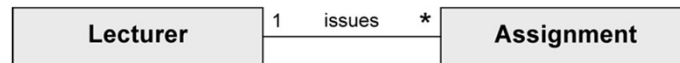
- Java-like notation:

```
class Professor {...}

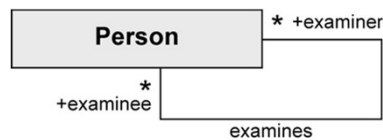
class Student{
    public Professor[] lecturer;
    ...
}
```

## Binary Association – Multiplicity and Role

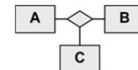
- Multiplicity: Number of objects that may be associated with exactly one object of the opposite side



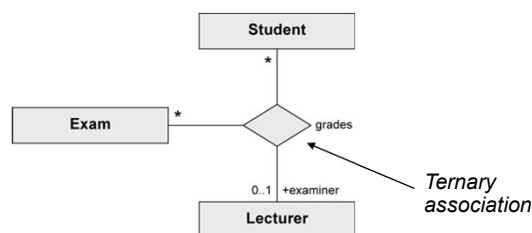
- Role: describes the way in which an object is involved in an association relationship



## n-ary Association (1/2)



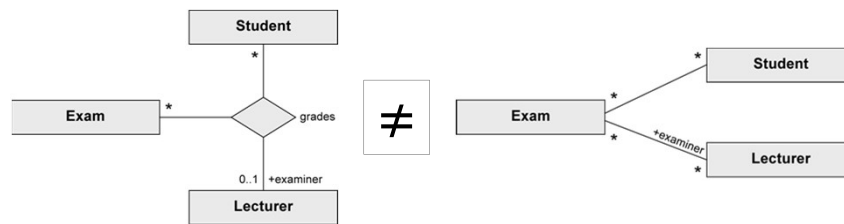
- More than two partner objects are involved in the relationship.
- No navigation directions



## n-ary Association (2/2)

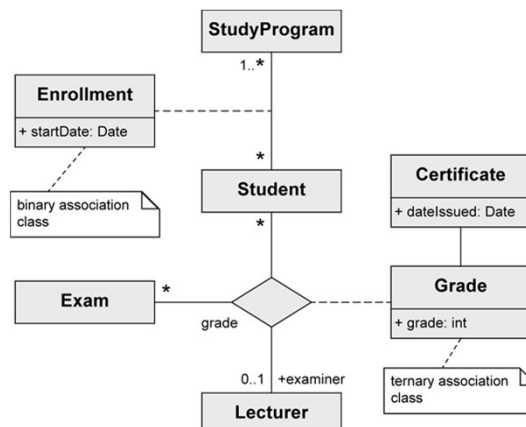
### Example

- $(\text{Student}, \text{Exam}) \rightarrow (\text{Lecturer})$ 
  - One student takes one exam with one or no lecturer
- $(\text{Exam}, \text{Lecturer}) \rightarrow (\text{Student})$ 
  - One exam with one lecturer can be taken by any number of students
- $(\text{Student}, \text{Lecturer}) \rightarrow (\text{Exam})$ 
  - One student can be graded by one **Lecturer** for any number of exams



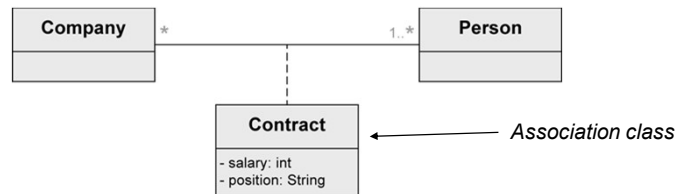
## Association Class

- Assign attributes to the relationship between classes rather than to a class itself

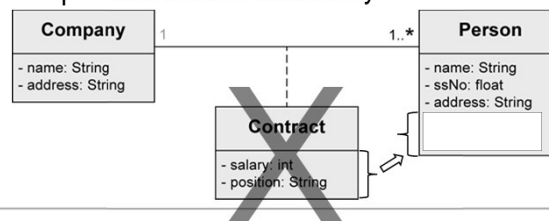


## Association Class

- Necessary when modeling n:m Associations



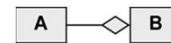
- With 1:1 or 1:n possible but not necessary



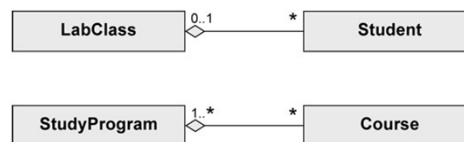
## Aggregation

- Special form of association
- Used to express that a class is part of another class
- Properties of the aggregation association:
  - **Transitive**: if **B** is part of **A** and **C** is part of **B**, **C** is also part of **A**
  - **Asymmetric**: it is not possible for **A** to be part of **B** and **B** to be part of **A** simultaneously.
- Two types:
  - Shared aggregation
  - Composition

## Shared Aggregation



- Expresses a weak belonging of the parts to a whole
  - = Parts also exist independently of the whole
- Multiplicity at the aggregating end may be >1
  - = One element can be part of multiple other elements simultaneously
- Spans a directed acyclic graph
- Syntax: Hollow diamond at the aggregating end
- Example:
  - **Student** is part of **LabClass**
  - **Course** is part of **StudyProgram**



## Composition



- Existence dependency between the composite object and its parts
- One part can only be contained in at most one composite object at one specific point in time
  - Multiplicity at the aggregating end max. 1
  - > The composite objects form a tree
- If the composite object is deleted, its parts are also deleted.
- Syntax: Solid diamond at the aggregating end
- Example: **Beamer** is part of **LectureHall** is part of **Building**



*If the Building is deleted,  
the LectureHall is also deleted*

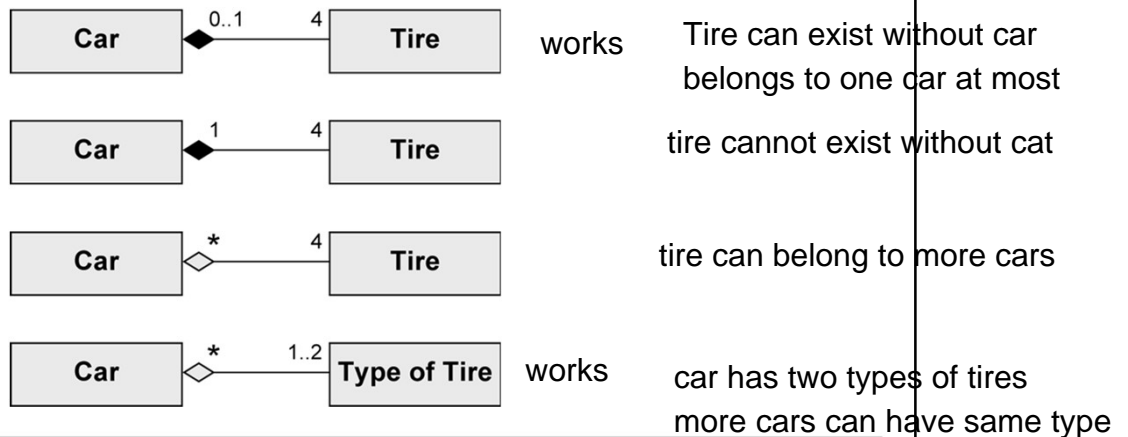
*The Beamer can exist without the  
LectureHall, but if it is contained in the  
LectureHall while it is deleted, the Beamer  
is also deleted*





## Shared Aggregation and Composition

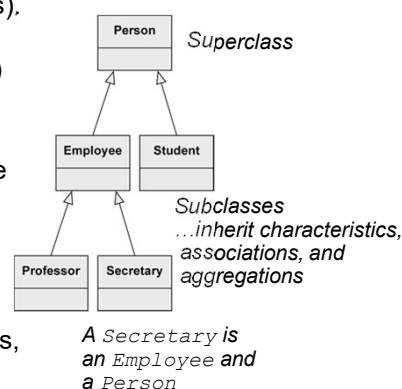
- Which model applies?



## Generalization



- Characteristics (attributes and operations), associations, and aggregations that are specified for a general class (superclass) are passed on to its subclasses.
- Every instance of a subclass is simultaneously an indirect instance of the superclass.
- Subclass inherits all characteristics, associations, and aggregations of the superclass except private ones.
- Subclass may have further characteristics, associations, and aggregations.
- Generalizations are transitive.



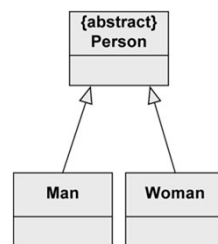
## Generalization – Abstract Class

{abstract}  
A

- Used to highlight common characteristics of their subclasses.
- Used to ensure that there are no direct instances of the superclass.
- Only its non-abstract subclasses can be instantiated.
- Useful in the context of generalization relationships.
- Notation: keyword **{abstract}** or class name in italic font.

{abstract}  
Person

*Person*



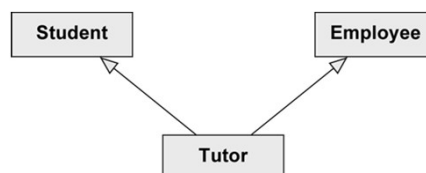
*No Person-object possible*

*Two types of Person: Man and Woman*



## Generalization – Multiple Inheritance

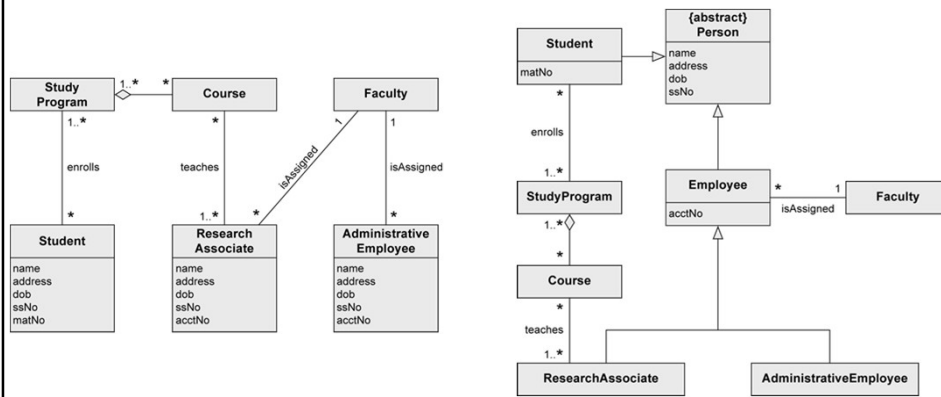
- UML allows multiple inheritance.
- A class may have multiple superclasses.
- Example:



*A Tutor is both an Employee and a Student*

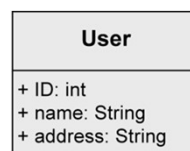
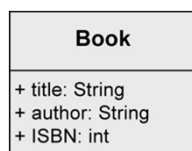


## With and Without Generalization



## Creating a Class Diagram

- Not possible to completely extract classes, attributes and associations from a natural language text automatically.
- Guidelines
  - Nouns often indicate classes
  - Adjectives indicate attribute values
  - Verbs indicate operations
- Example: The library management system stores users with their unique ID, name and address as well as books with their title, author and ISBN number. Ann Foster wants to use the library.



## Example – University Information System

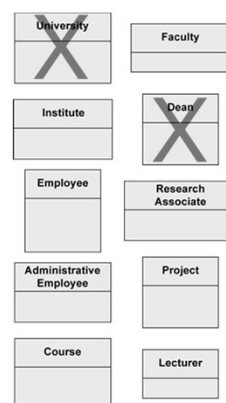
- A university consists of multiple faculties which are composed of various institutes. Each faculty and each institute has a name. An address is known for each institute.
- Each faculty is led by a dean, who is an employee of the university.
- The total number of employees is known. Employees have a social security number, a name, and an email address. There is a distinction between research and administrative personnel.
- Research associates are assigned to at least one institute. The field of study of each research associate is known. Furthermore, research associates can be involved in projects for a certain number of hours, and the name, starting date, and end date of the projects are known. Some research associates hold courses. Then they are called lecturers.
- Courses have a unique number (ID), a name, and a weekly duration in hours.



## Example – Step 1: Identifying Classes

- A university consists of multiple faculties which are composed of various institutes. Each faculty and each institute has a name. An address is known for each institute.
- Each faculty is led by a dean, who is an employee of the university.
- The total number of employees is known. Employees have a social security number, a name, and an email address. There is a distinction between research and administrative personnel.
- Research associates are assigned to at least one institute. The field of study of each research associate is known. Furthermore, research associates can be involved in projects for a certain number of hours, and the name, starting date, and end date of the projects are known. Some research associates hold courses. Then they are called lecturers.
- Courses have a unique number (ID), a name, and a weekly duration in hours.

We model the system „University“

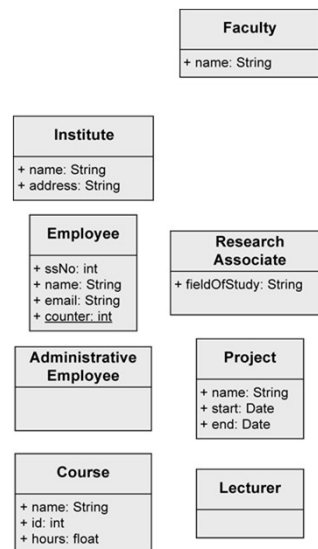


Dean has no further attributes than any other employee



## Example – Step 2: Identifying the Attributes

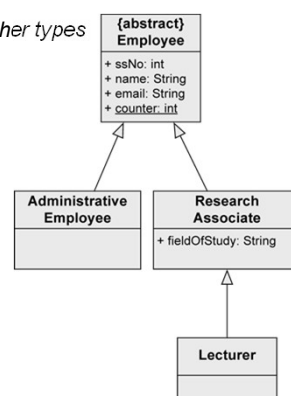
- A university consists of multiple faculties which are composed of various institutes. Each faculty and each institute has a name. An address is known for each institute.
- Each faculty is led by a dean, who is an employee of the university.
- The total number of employees is known. Employees have a social security number, a name, and an email address. There is a distinction between research and administrative personnel.
- Research associates are assigned to at least one institute. The field of study of each research associate is known. Furthermore, research associates can be involved in projects for a certain number of hours, and the name, starting date, and end date of the projects are known. Some research associates hold courses. Then they are called lecturers.
- Courses have a unique number (ID), a name, and a weekly duration in hours.



41

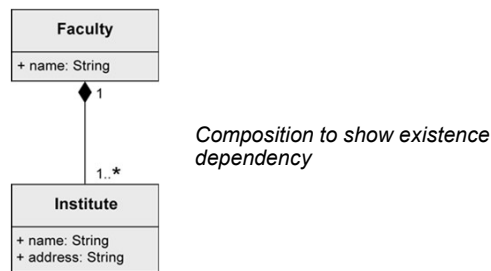
## Example – Step 2: Identifying Relationships (1/6)

- Three kinds of relationships:
    - Association
    - Generalization
    - Aggregation
- Abstract, i.e., no other types of employees*
- Indication of a generalization
  - “There is a distinction between research and administrative personnel.”
  - “Some research associates hold courses. Then they are called lecturers.”



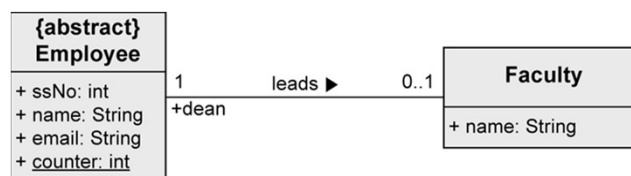
## Example – Step 2: Identifying Relationships (2/6)

- “A university consists of multiple faculties which are composed of various institutes.”



## Example – Step 2: Identifying Relationships (3/6)

- “Each faculty is led by a dean, who is an employee of the university”

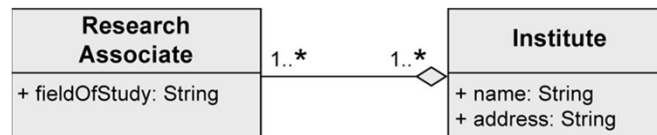


*In the leads-relationship, the Employee takes the role of a dean.*



## Example – Step 2: Identifying Relationships (4/6)

- “Research associates are assigned to at least one institute.”

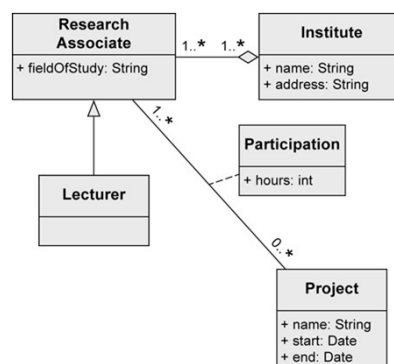


*Shared aggregation to show that `ResearchAssociates` are part of an `Institute`, but there is no existence dependency*



## Example – Step 2: Identifying Relationships (5/6)

- “Furthermore, research associates can be involved in projects for a certain number of hours.”

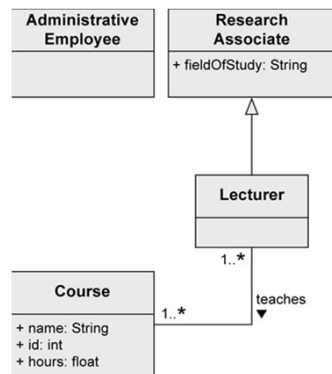


*Association class enables to store the number of hours for every single `Project` of every single `ResearchAssociate`*



## Example – Step 2: Identifying Relationships (6/6)

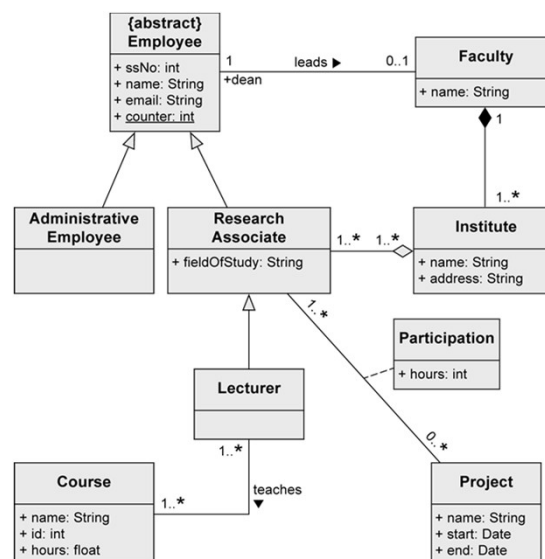
- “Some research associates hold courses. Then they are called lecturers.”



*Lecturer inherits all characteristics, associations, and aggregations from ResearchAssociate. In addition, a Lecturer has an association teaches to Course.*



## Example – Complete Class Diagram



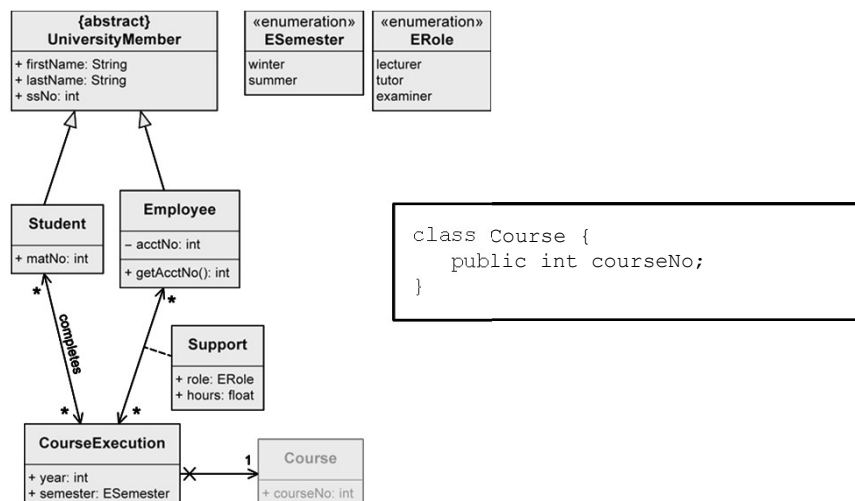


## Code Generation

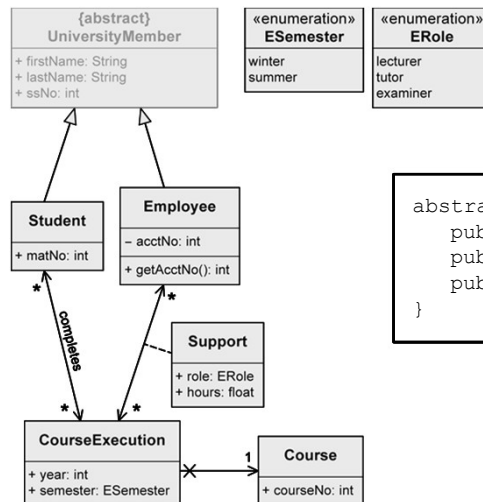
- Class diagrams are often created with the intention of implementing the modeled elements in an object-oriented programming language.
- Often, translation is semi-automatic and requires only minimal manual intervention.



## Code Generation – Example (1/6)



## Code Generation – Example (2/6)



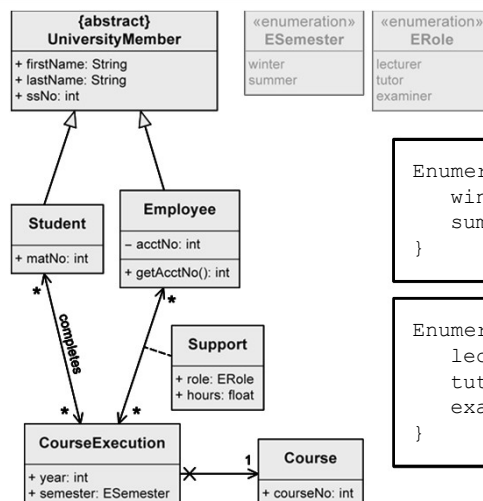
```

abstract class UniversityMember {
    public String firstName;
    public String lastName;
    public int ssNo;
}

```



## Code Generation – Example (3/6)



```

Enumeration ESemester {
    winter,
    summer
}

```

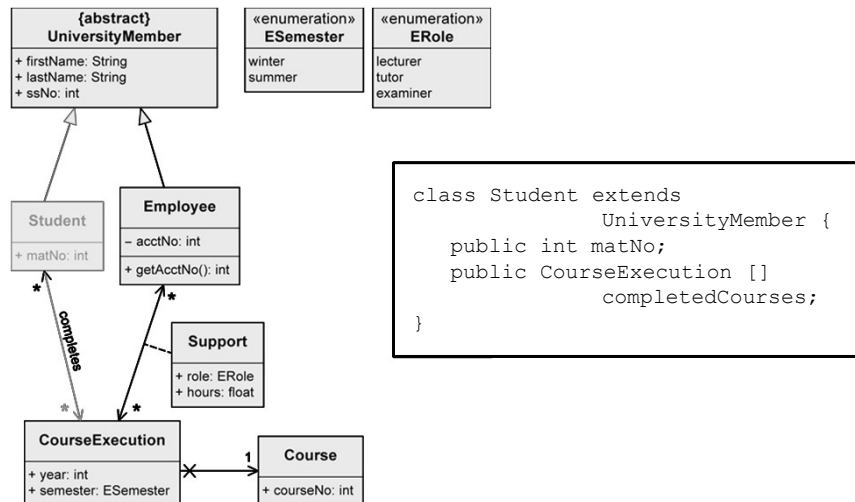
```

Enumeration ERole {
    lecturer,
    tutor,
    examiner
}

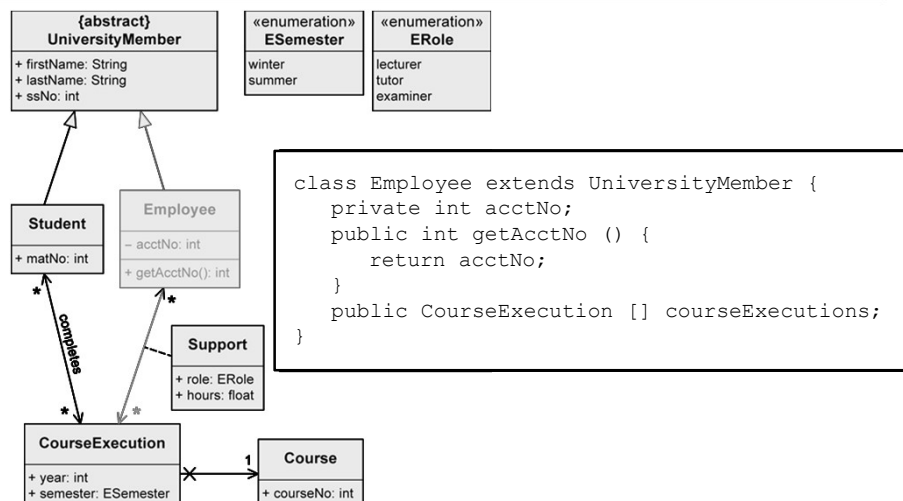
```



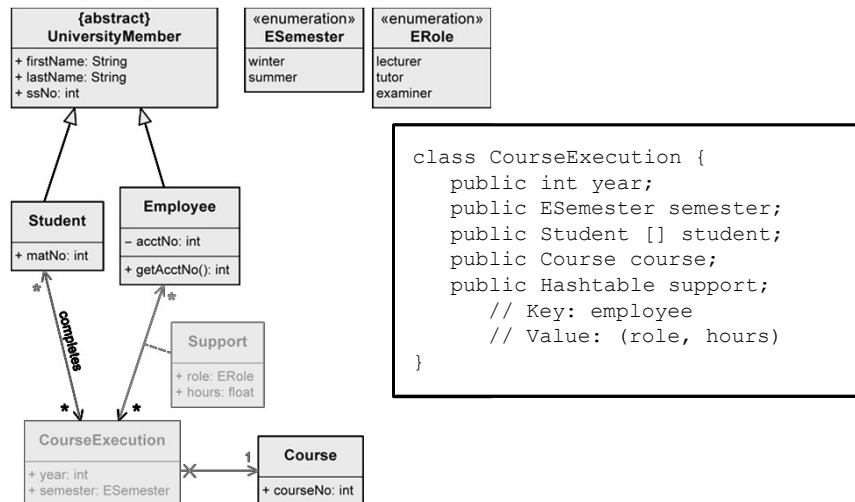
## Code Generation – Example (4/6)



## Code Generation – Example (5/6)



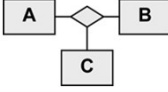
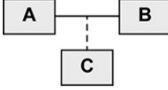
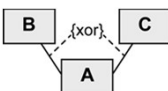
## Code Generation – Example (6/6)



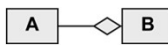




## Notation Elements (1/3)

Name	Notation	Description
Class	<pre> classDiagram     class A {         - a1: T1         - a2: T2         + o1(): void         + o2(): void     }           </pre>	Description of the structure and behavior of a set of objects
Abstract class	<pre> classDiagram     class A {         &lt;&lt;abstract&gt;&gt;     }           </pre>	Class that cannot be instantiated
Association	<pre> classDiagram     class A     class B     A --&gt; B     A &lt;--&gt; B     A --&gt; B           </pre>	Relationship between classes: navigability unspecified, navigable in both directions, not navigable in one direction

### Notation Elements (2/3)

Name	Notation	Description
n-ary association		Relationship between n (here 3) classes
Association class		More detailed description of an association
xor relationship		An object of c is in a relationship with an object of A or with an object of B but not with both

### Notation Elements (3/3)

Name	Notation	Description
Shared aggregation		Parts-whole relationship (A is part of B)
Strong aggregation = composition		Existence-dependent parts-whole relationship (A is part of B)
Generalization		Inheritance relationship (A inherits from B)
Object		Instance of a class
Link		Relationship between objects