

Fundamental Programming

Help session 3 – UML

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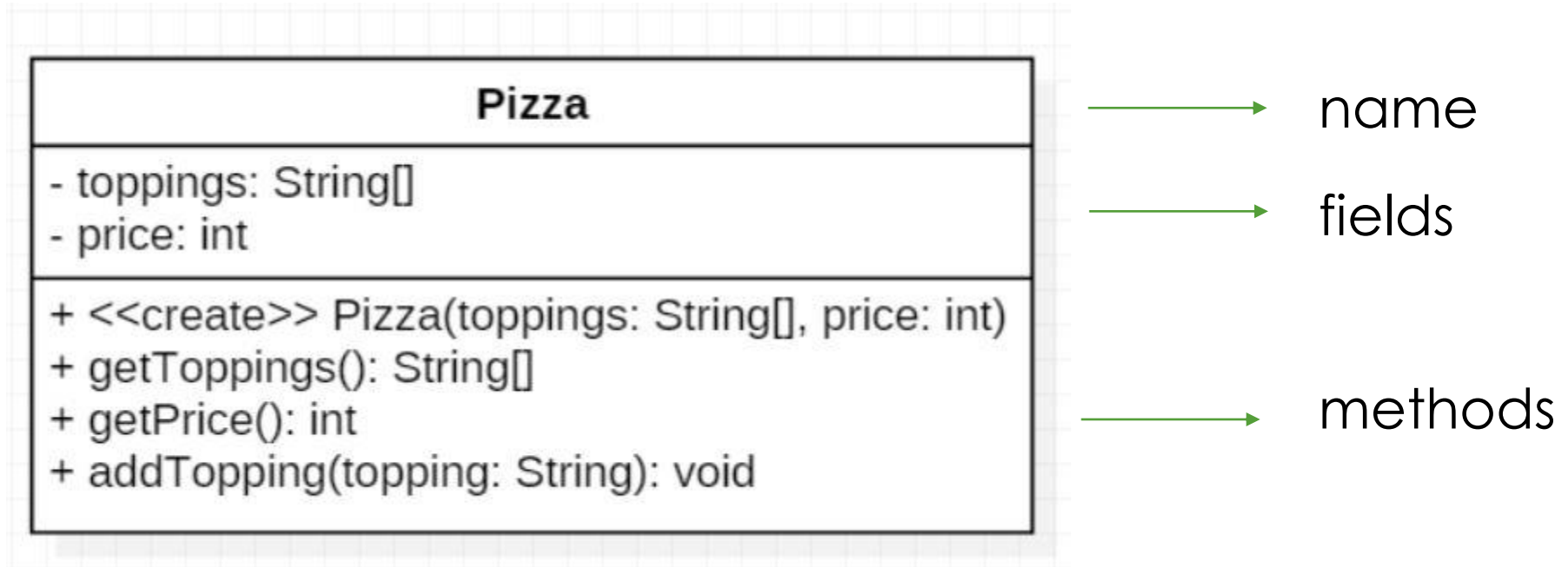
What is UML?

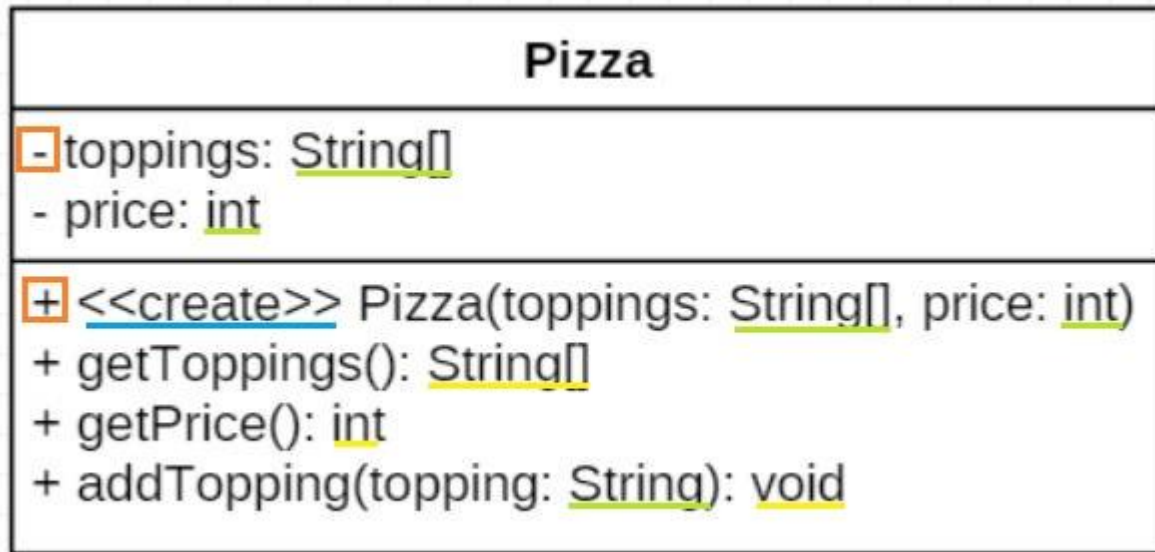
UML (Unified Modeling Language) is a modeling language that specifies a set of **diagrams** that help developers **visualizing** and **documenting** software systems

It helps us understand which **classes** a program has, what is the **relationship** between the classes, and what are the **fields** and **methods** of each class



A class is represented by a **rectangle** with three sectors:





private **String[]** toppings;

private **int** price;

public **Pizza**(**String[]** toppings, **int** price) {...}

public **String[]** getToppings() {...}

public **int** getPrice() {...}

Orange: access modifiers

(-) minus = private (for fields)

(+) plus = public (for methods)

Green: datatype for fields and methods' parameters

Yellow: return type for methods

Blue: constructor tag

Three important things to remember

- Variable name : datatype
- The **return type** of the method (**nothing in the constructor, void if the method is void**)
- The **constructor** (with the <<**create**>> tag)

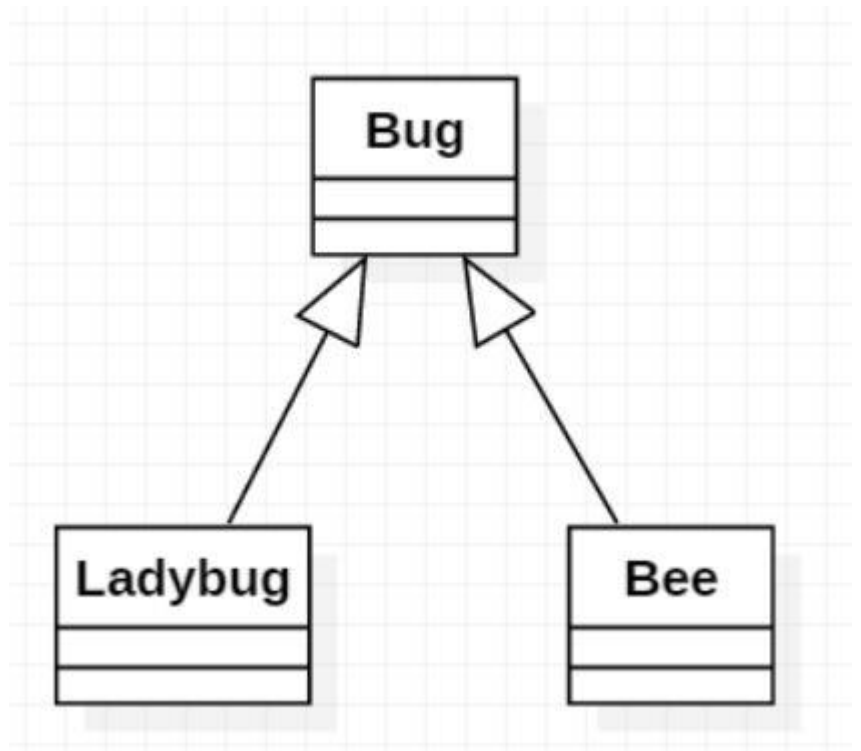
Relationships between classes

Inheritance – “**is a**” relationship

```
public class Bug {...}
```

```
public class Ladybug extends Bug {...}
```

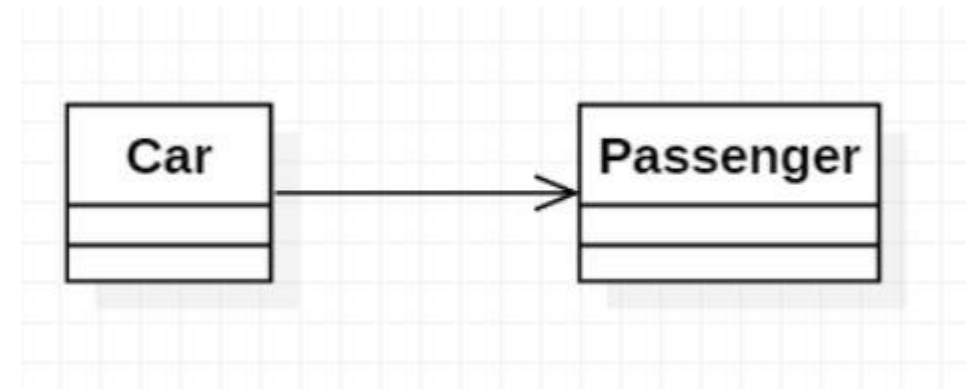
```
public class Bee extends Bug {...}
```



Relationships between classes

Direct association – “**has a**” relationship

```
public class Car {  
    private Passenger passenger;  
}
```



The hardest part



Translating a given text into UML class diagram – how do we know what are the classes, the fields, the methods, and the relationships between classes?

We can think of classes as **objects** of the real life

Pizza

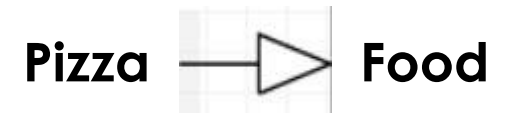
Fields are their **characteristics**, or something that the object **has** (even another object)

price, toppings

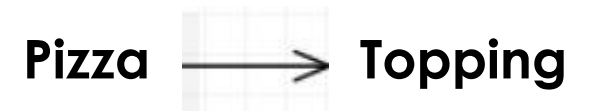
Methods are **actions** that the object does, or **actions** that other objects can do with it

addTopping()

If a specific object **is** an individual of another object -> the relationship between the 2 objects is **inheritance**

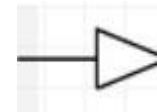


If an object **has** another object as instance variable -> the relationship between the 2 objects is **association**

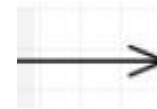


To remember:

- Arrow with closed point for inheritance



- Arrow with open point for association



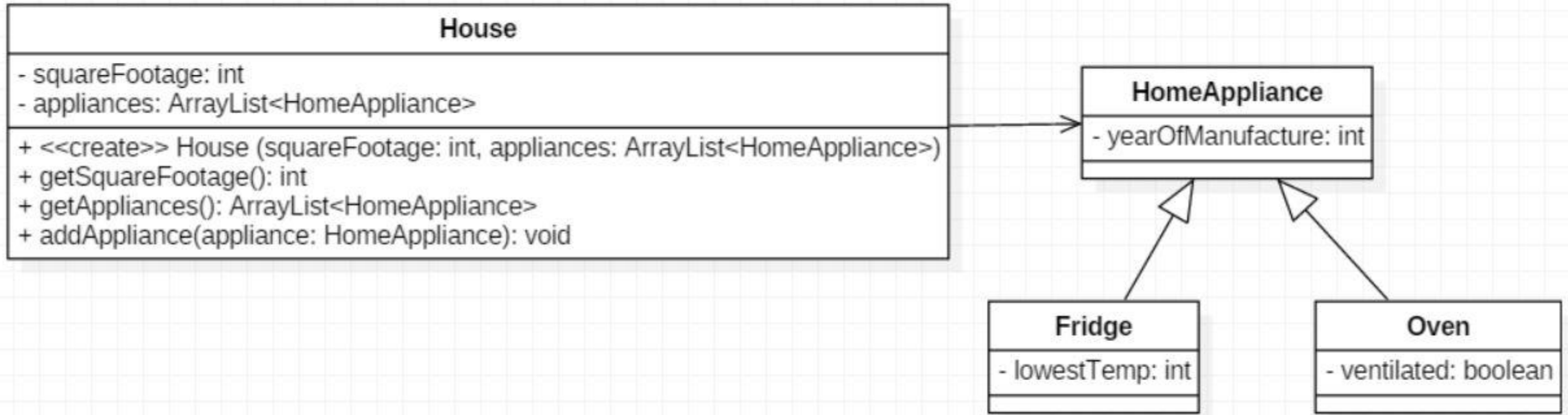
A program describes a house. A house has a square footage and some home appliances (stored in an ArrayList). All home appliances store the year in which they were manufactured. There are two types of home appliances: a fridge and an oven. The fridge stores information about the lowest temperature it can reach, while the oven stores if it is ventilated or not.

In the house you can add new home appliances by specifying which home appliance you want to add.

The square footage and appliances of the house are passed through the constructor, and cannot be modified once an instance of House has been created. They can however be accessed through getter methods.

Draw a UML class diagram for this program and write Java code for it.





```
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class House {

    private int squareFootage;
    private ArrayList<HomeAppliance> appliances;

    public House(int squarefootage, ArrayList<HomeAppliance> appliances) {
        this.squareFootage = squareFootage;
        this.appliances = appliances;
    }

    public int getSquareFootage() {
        return squareFootage;
    }

    public ArrayList<HomeAppliance> getAppliances() {
        return appliances;
    }

    public void addAppliance(HomeAppliance appliance) {
        appliances.add(appliance);
    }
}
```

```
public class HomeAppliance {

    private int yearOfManufacture;
}

public class Fridge extends HomeAppliance {

    private int lowestTemp;
}

public class Oven extends HomeAppliance {

    private boolean ventilated;
}
```