CSE 3421

UML Class Diagram

SUMMER 2021

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Why This Lesson?

It is a crucial task in OOP

What is a UML class diagram?

- A UML class diagram is a picture of the classes in an OO system
  - their fields and methods
  - connections between the classes that interact or inherit from each other

- Not represented in a UML class diagram:
  - details of how the classes interact with each other
  - algorithmic details; how a particular behavior is implemented

Class attributes (fields, instance variables)

visibility name : type [count] = default_value

- Visibility
  - + public
  - # protected
  - - private
  - ~ package (default)
  - / derived
- Method listed as name: return type
- Parameters listed as name: type
- Omit return type on constructors and when return type is void

Student

```
+ name: int
+ email: String
- DOB: String
/ Age: int
# ID: int
~ courses[100]:Course
```

```
+Student(n:String,dob:String)

+ getTotalCredits():Course

# calculateTuition():double
+ calculateGPA(crs:Course[]):float
```
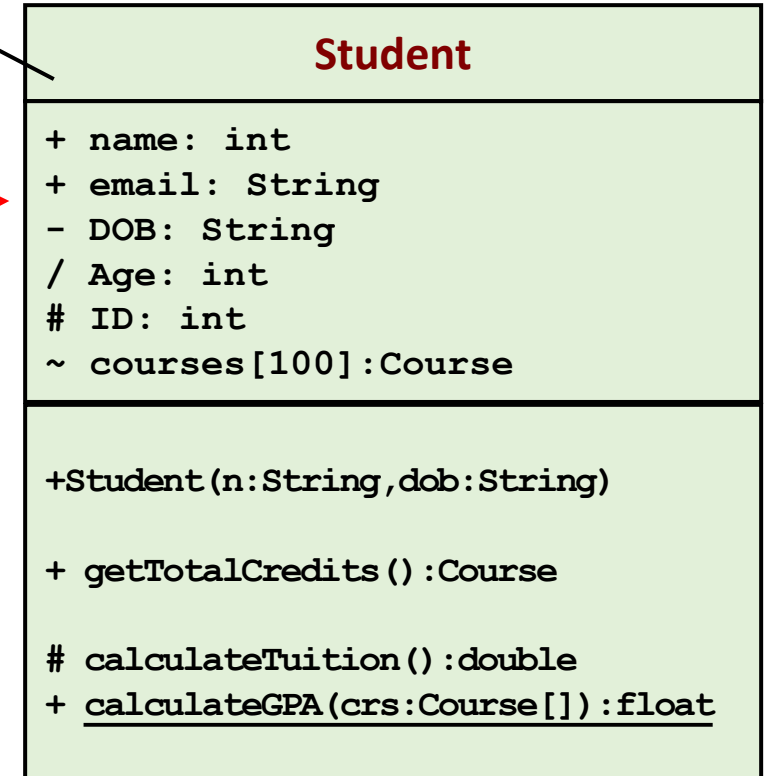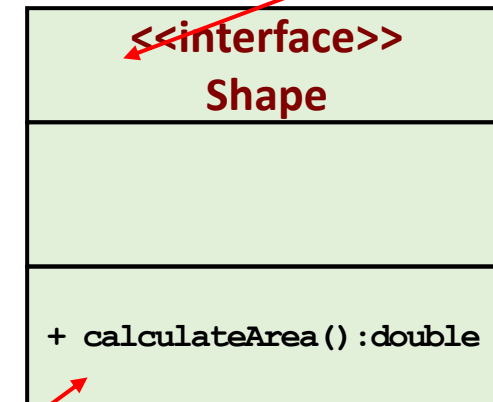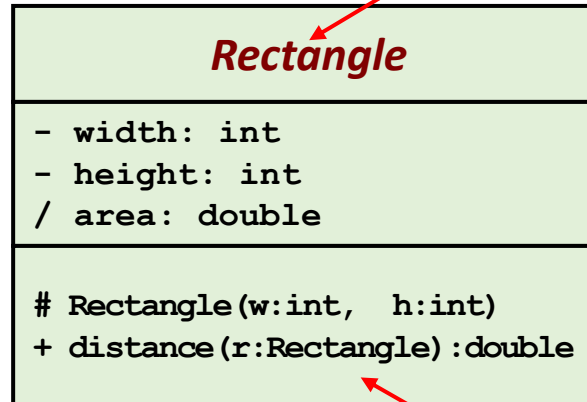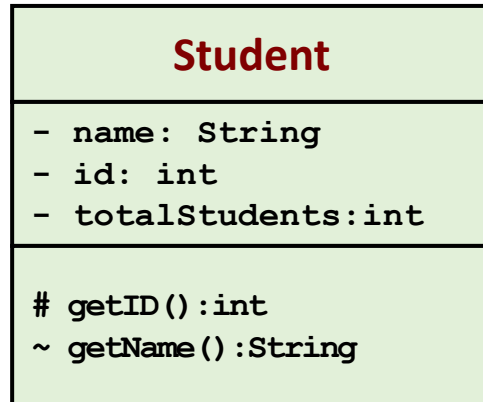
Diagram of a single class

Class name on top
- write «interface» on top of interfaces' names
- use *italics* for an abstract class name

Student
- `name: String` - `id: int` - `totalStudents:int`
`# getID():int` `~ getName():String`

Rectangle
- `width: int` - `height: int` `/ area: double`
`# Rectangle(w:int,  h:int)` `+ distance(r:Rectangle):double`

| **<<interface>>**
Shape |
|---|
| |
| `+ calculateArea():double` |

Operations/ methods (optional)
- may omit trivial (get/set) methods
- but don't omit any methods from an interface!
- should not include inherited methods

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Relationships between class

- **Generalization**: an inheritance relationship

  - inheritance between classes

  - interface implementation

- **Association**: a usage relationship

  - dependency

  - aggregation

  - composition

Generalization relationships

- Hierarchies drawn top-down

- Arrows point upward to parent

- Line/arrow styles indicate if parent is a(n):

  - **class**: solid line, black arrow

  - **interface**: dashed line, white arrow

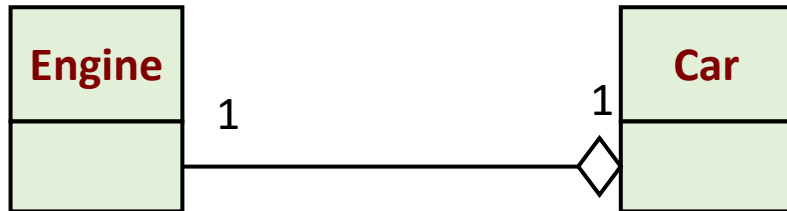 - **abstract class**: solid line, white arrow
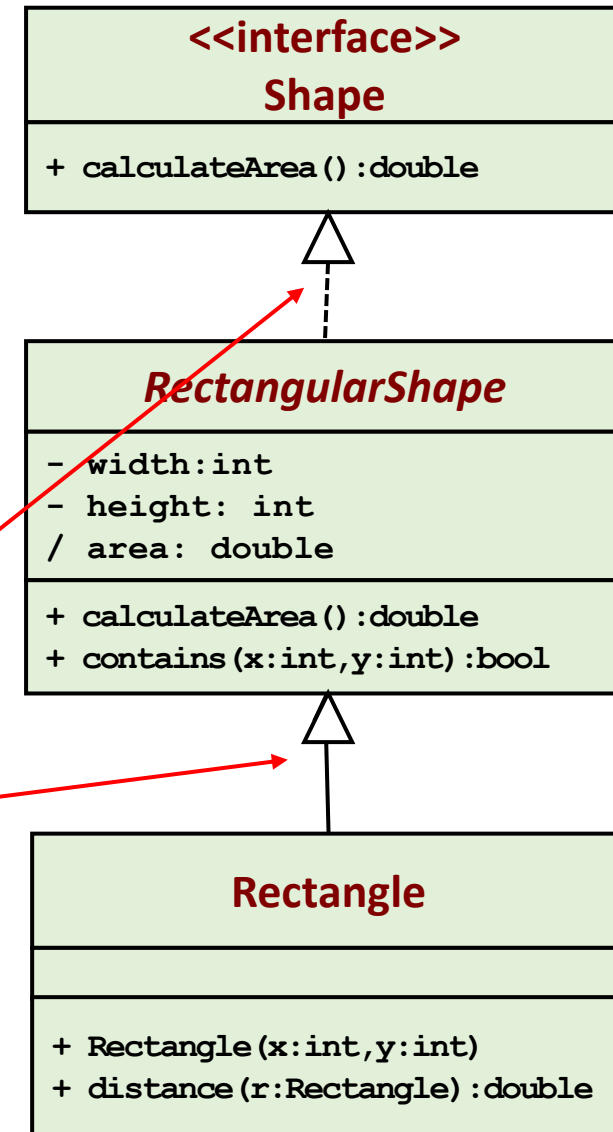
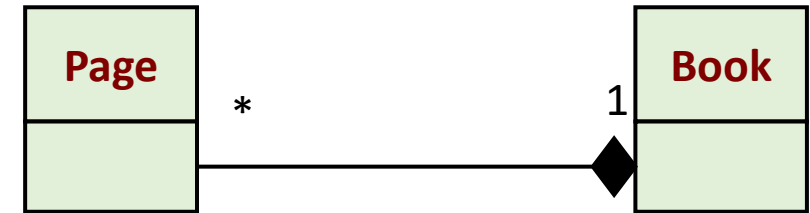# Association (usage) relationships
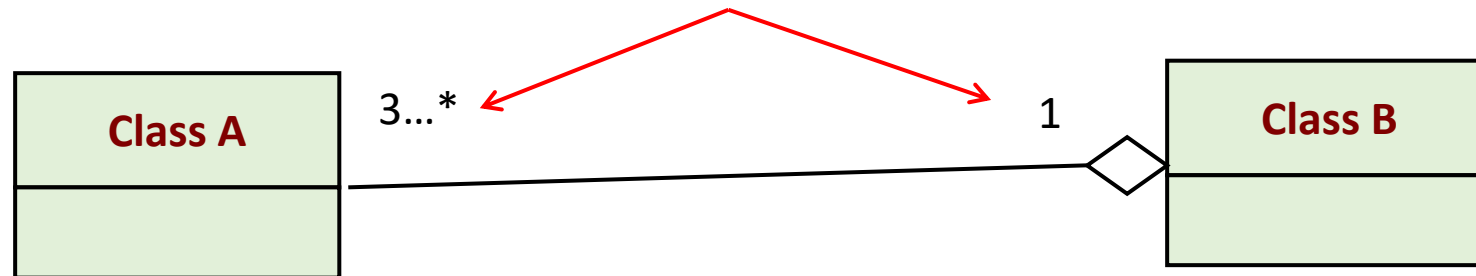
Association multiplicities

One to one

- Each car has exactly one engine
- Each engine belongs to exactly one car

One to many

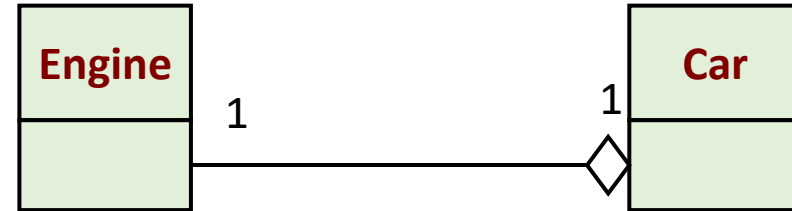- Each book has many pages
- Each page belongs to exactly one book

Multiplicity (how many are used)

- * (zero or more)
- 1 (exactly one)
- 2..4 (between 2 and 4, inclusive)
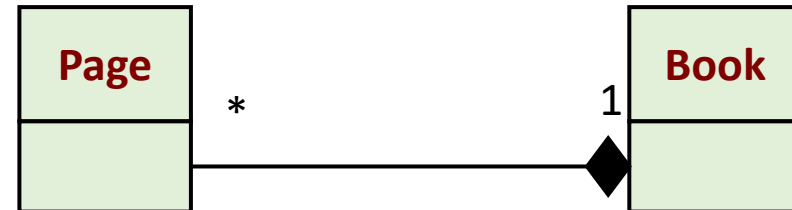- 3..* (3 or more, * may be omitted)

Association types

Aggregation: "is part of"

- symbolized by a clear white diamond

Composition: "is entirely made of"

- stronger version of aggregation
- the parts live and die with the whole
- symbolized by a black diamond

Dependency: "uses temporarily"

- symbolized by dotted line
- often is an implementation detail, not an intrinsic part of the object's state