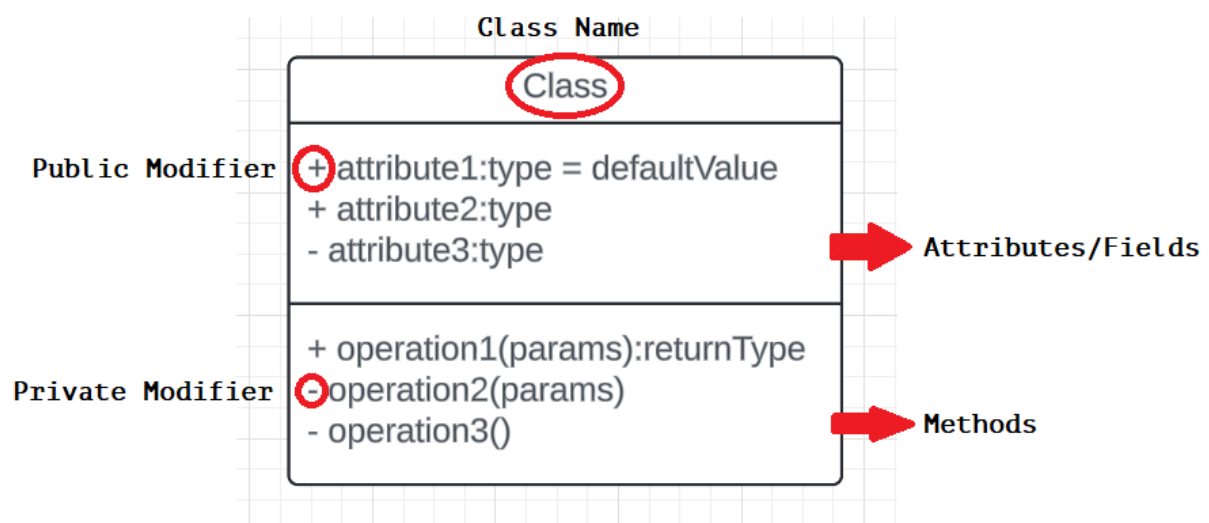


COMP2511 UML Cheat Sheet

Basic Tips

- Please make sure your UML diagrams are all on one page. Some sites slice the UML diagram up into separate pages when you export it as a PDF, which makes it difficult to mark! Make it readable!!!
- Try making a draft one before you start coding your assignments.

Class (Example):



- Every class should have this box with the class name at the top, then a box for the attributes, then a box for the methods. Providing all necessary types.

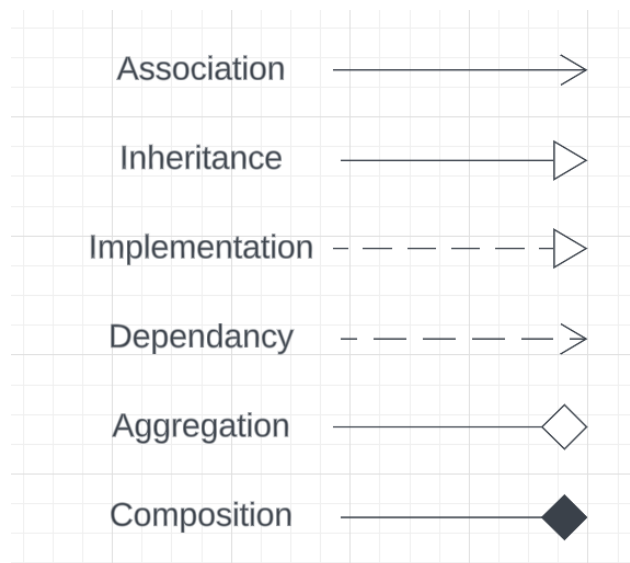
Access Modifiers

The symbols +, - and # are used to denote public, private and protected modifiers respectively in the UML. The static fields and methods are underlined.

Abstract Classes and Interfaces

- Abstract classes and methods should be *italicised*.
 - All implementations of abstract methods should be explicitly listed out. These do not need to be italicised.
- Interfaces should have <<Interface>> preceding the name.
 - All implementations of interface methods should be explicitly listed out.

Relationships



Association: a class uses another class in some way. Uncommon in this course

Inheritance: a class inherits another class. The arrow points to the parent class.

Implementation: a class implements an interface. The arrow points to the interface.

Dependency: a class depends on another class. Uncommon in this course.

Aggregation (“has-a” relationship): a class “A” contains another class “B”. “B” **can** exist independently of “A”. The diamond is on the side of “A” (the container).

Composition (“has-a” relationship): a class “A” contains another class “B”. “B” **cannot** exist independently of “A”. The diamond is on the side of “A” (the container).

Cardinality

All has-a relationships **must have cardinality**. Some common examples are shown below:

