

2. Object Oriented Design :: Aggregation Relationships

An **aggregation relationship** exists between classes C and D when C "aggregates" one or more objects of D. For example, suppose we have classes *Company* and *Department*:

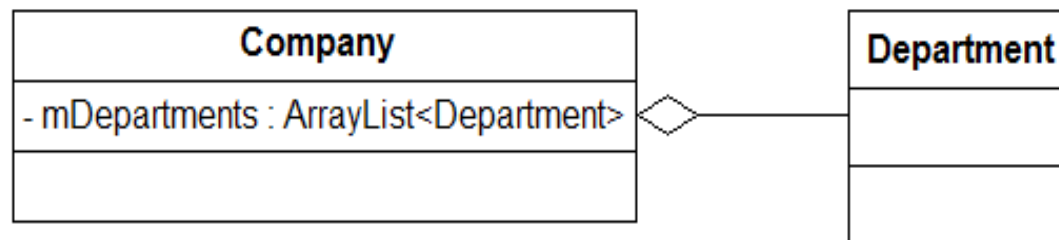
```
public class Company {  
    private ArrayList<Department> mDepartments;  
    ...  
}  
  
public class Department {  
    ...  
}
```

ag·gre·gate

noun
/'agrigit/

1. a whole formed by combining several (typically disparate) elements.
"the council was an aggregate of three regional assemblies"

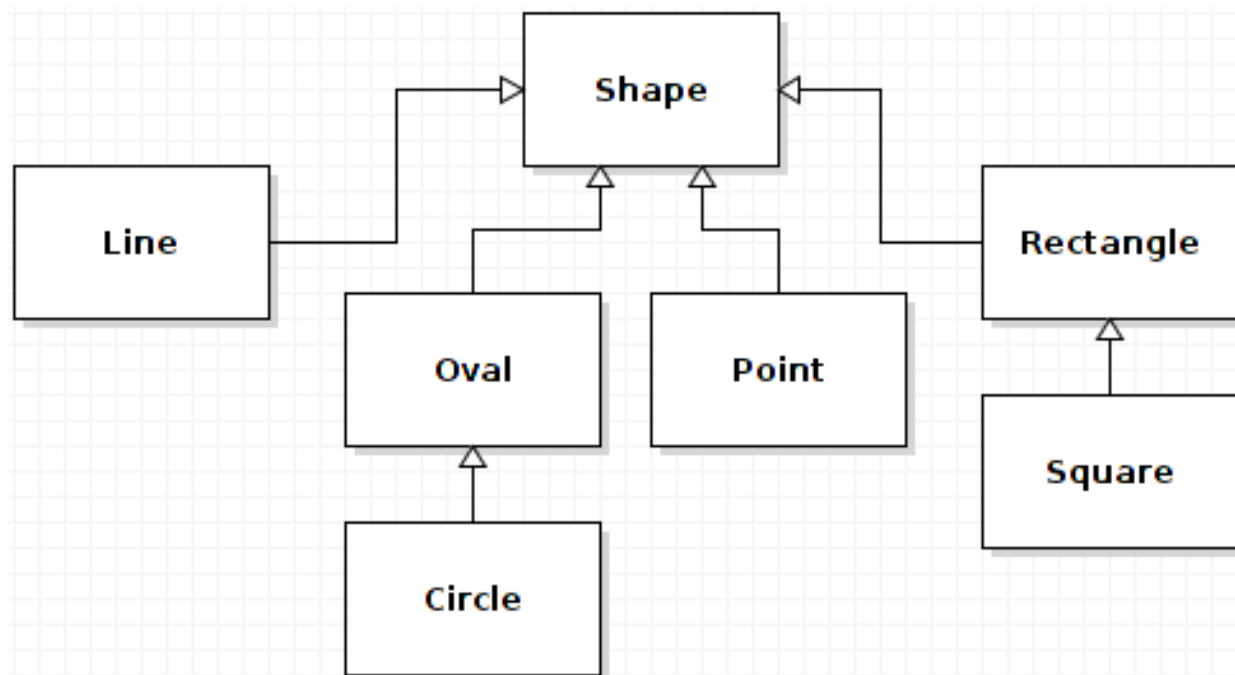
where a *Company* consists of several *Departments*. The UML representation for aggregation relationships is a solid line with a diamond shape on the aggregating class end:



Aggregation is a form of a "has a" relationship, i.e., a *Company* "has a" *Departments*.

2. Object Oriented Design :: Inheritance or Generalization Relationships

A **generalization or inheritance relationship** exists between classes B and C when class C (called the **subclass** or **derived class**) is based on class B (called the **superclass** or **base class**). For example, suppose we are writing a paint program that draws various shapes: *Points*, *Lines*, *Circles*, *Ovals*, *Rectangles*, and *Squares*. A little thought should lead you to the realization that a *Circle* is a specialization of *Oval*, i.e., a *Circle* is a specific type of *Oval* or conversely, an *Oval* is a generalization of *Circle*. A similar relationship holds between *Squares* and *Rectangles*: a *Square* is a specific type of *Rectangle*, or conversely, *Rectangle* is a generalization of *Square*. In fact, all of these shapes are specific types of a general class that we could name *Shape*. Inheritance is indicated by a solid line connecting the subclass to the superclass, with a triangle on the superclass end.



2. Object Oriented Design :: Example from the Java Class Library

