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UML Class Diagrams: A Comprehensive Study of Aggregation, Composition, Dependencies, Interfaces, and Inheritance

Systementwurf und Systemdokumentation mit UML und
SysML

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1 Introduction

UML (Unified Modeling Language) class diagrams are a visual representation of the static structure of an object-oriented system. They are commonly used in software engineering to model the classes, attributes, operations, and relationships within a system, as well as the interactions between these components. A class in UML is a blueprint for an object, which is a runtime instance of that class. Classes are represented by rectangles in UML class diagrams, and typically contain three compartments:

- Class name
- *Attributes*
- *Operations*

Attributes are properties or characteristics of the class and are typically displayed in the middle compartment of the rectangle. Operations are the behaviors or actions that the class can perform and are displayed in the bottom compartment of the rectangle. In programming terms, these would be the variables and the methods or functions. Basic relationships are called *associations*. An Association indicates that one class has a reference to another class. [Rupp 12, p. 108-111] The association is shown using a solid line with an open arrow at one end, indicating the direction of the relationship. [Rupp 12, p. 142-143]

This comprehensive study focuses on the various types of more complex relationships that can be represented in UML class diagrams. These relationships include *aggregation*, *composition*, *dependencies*, *interfaces*, *abstract* classes and *inheritance*. Each of these relationships reflects a specific type of connection between classes and serves a unique purpose in the design and implementation of object-oriented systems. The following sections define and provide examples of each of these relationships. This paper extends the work of Levin [insert paper citation] and does not delve into the basic concepts that have been mentioned before in great detail. The focus is on furthering the research and providing examples to support the points made. By the end of this paper, readers should have a thorough understanding of the role of complex relationships in UML class diagrams and how to effectively use them to model object-oriented systems.

TODO Motivation (siehe Aufgabenblatt)

2 Complex UML class diagram relationships

This chapter will examine various types of complex UML class diagram relationships in detail and how they are depicted.

2.1 Aggregation and Composition

Aggregation and composition are two types of relationships that can be represented in a UML class diagram. They both are subtypes of associations and represent a relationship between two classes in which one class has a reference to another class, but they differ in the degree to which the lifetime of the referenced class is tied to the referencing class.

2.1.1 Aggregation

Aggregation is a weaker form of relationship than composition and is indicated in a UML class diagram by a solid line with a hollow diamond at one end. It represents a "part-of" relationship between two classes, in which the referencing class (the class with the diamond) is composed of one or more instances of the referenced class (the class on the other end of the line). The referencing class consists of the referenced class. However, the lifetime of the referenced class is independent of the referencing class. If the referencing class is destroyed, the referenced class may continue to exist. This means that the part of a whole can exist without the whole. In aggregation, as in associations, every combination of multiplicities is possible.

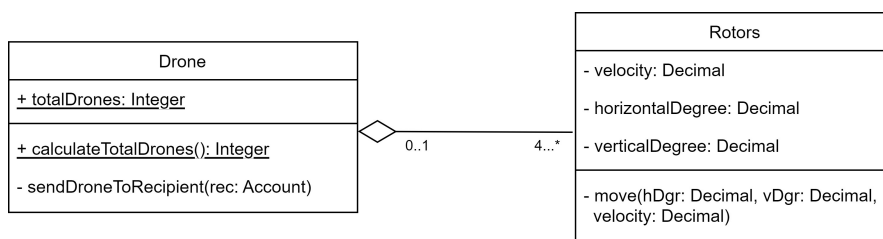


Figure 2.1: Example of an aggregation

In Figure 2.1, we demonstrate an example of an aggregation relationship involving a **Drone** class and a **Rotor** class. The **Drone** class contains a static attribute, `totalDrones`, which keeps track of the total number of drones, as well as a static operation, `calculateTotalDrones()`, which calculates this value. The class also includes a private operation, `sendDroneToRecipient()`, which is responsible for sending the drone to its intended recipient. The **Rotor** class, on the other hand, contains a private operation, `move()`, which is called by the **Drone** class's `sendDroneToRecipient()` operation and three private attributes, `velocity`, `horizontalDegree`, and `verticalDegree`, which control the movement of the drone in the air. [Rupp 12, p. 153]

The **Drone** class serves as the referencing class in this aggregation relationship and requires at least four **Rotor** instances to function properly. However, the drone has the capacity to utilize up to eight rotors at a time, as there are eight available slots for rotors on the drone. Each **Rotor** instance can be part of one or no drones at a given time.

If the **Rotor** instances become worn down or the weather conditions change, they can be replaced with new or specialized rotors. The destruction of a **Rotor** instance does not affect the existence of the **Drone**, and conversely, the destruction of a **Drone** instance does not affect the **Rotor** instances.

TODO: Qualifizierte Assoziation Darstellung einer ternären Assoziatiomm

2.1.2 Composition

In a UML class diagram, composition is a stronger form of relationship than aggregation and is represented by a solid line with a solid diamond at one end pointing towards the composite class. It represents a whole-part relationship between two classes, in which the whole class, known as the composite, is composed of one or more instances of the part class, known as the component.

The composite class is responsible for the lifecycle of the component class, meaning that the composite class creates and destroys the component class as needed. The component class cannot exist independently of the composite class and is tightly bound to the composite class. This is in contrast to an aggregation relationship, where the component class can exist independently of the aggregate class.

The multiplicities available for use in a composition relationship are restricted compared to those in an aggregation relationship. While a whole can have any number of parts, a part can only contribute to one whole. The multiplicity indicated by the solid diamond in a composition relationship is fixed at 0, 0..1, or 1. In many cases, the multiplicity is left out, which implies a multiplicity of 1. A multiplicity of 0 does not make sense in a composition relationship, and a multiplicity of 0..1 means that the parts are capable of existing independently for a certain period of time.(e.g. beispiel). (e.g., the pineapple juice before it is mixed with the other ingredients of the cocktail). [Rupp 12, p. 153-154]

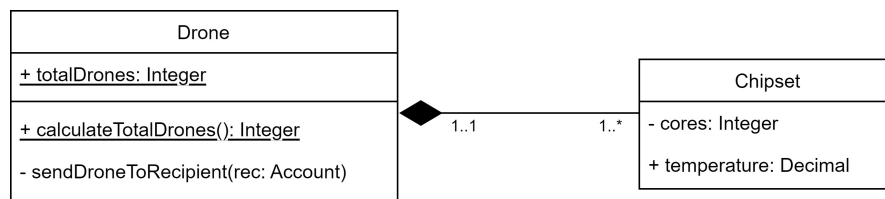


Figure 2.2: Example of a composition

[Insert example here]

2.1.3 Comparison

3 Foo

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Und hier zitiere ich den da: [?].

3.1 Foo Foo

Hier folgt nun ein Listing, was basically Code ist. Und hier verlinke ich darauf: Listing 3.1.

```
1 def sexyFunction(x):  
2     return x + 69
```

Listing 3.1: Pythonbeispiel nach Albrecht et al. [?]

3.1.1 Foo Foo Foo

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

4 Bar

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a

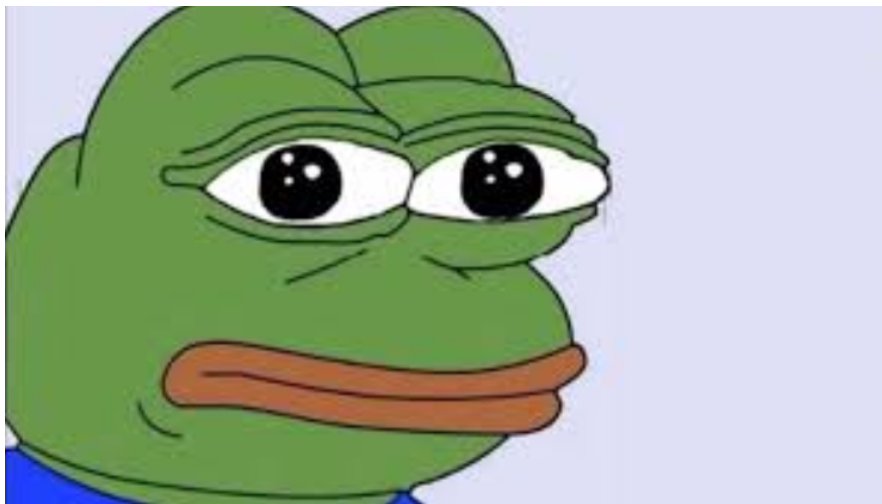


Figure 4.1: Ein äußerst wichtiger Frosch ist hier auf diesem Bild zu sehen. Diese Caption wäre zu lang für die Anzeige im Abb.verzeichnis, weswegen es diese eckigen Klammern gibt. Zitieren kannst du hier auch [?]

meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

4.1 Bar Bar

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Es gibt eine wichtige Tabelle, nämlich die nun verlinkte Table 4.1.

4.1.1 Bar Bar Bar

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a

	Frosch	Frosch
Strukturierter Frosch	Datenabfrage	Frosch Mining
Unstrukturierter Frosch	Inhaltsabfrage	Text Frosch

Table 4.1: Die Tabellencaption: Für Tabellen empfiehlt sich der <https://www.tablesgenerator.com/>

meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Glossary

library A suite of reusable code inside of a programming language for software development. i

shell Terminal of a Linux/Unix system for entering commands. i

Bibliography

- [Rupp 12] C. Rupp, S. Queins, and die SOPHISTen. *UML 2 glasklar*. Carl Hanser Verlag GmbH & Co. KG, München, 4., aktualisierte und erweiterte auflage Ed., 2012.

Supplemental Information

Hier könnte Ihr Anhang stehen!