

Analysis Model-Class Model for Hotel Management System

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Objective

Identify Analysis Classes and assign responsibilities.

Draw Analysis class Model using UML 2.0 Notations.

Implement Analysis class Model-class diagram with a suitable object oriented language (JAVA)

Theory

Purpose of Class Diagrams

- Shows static structure of classifiers in a system
- Diagram provides a basic notation for other structure diagrams prescribed by UML
- Helpful for developers and other team members too
- Business Analysts can use class diagrams to model systems from a business perspective

What is a Class?

A description of a group of objects all with similar roles in the system, which consists of:

- Structural features (attributes) define what objects of the class "know"
 - Represent the state of an object of the class
 - Are descriptions of the structural or static features of a class
- Behavioral features (operations) define what objects of the class "can do"
 - Define the way in which objects may interact
 - Operations are descriptions of behavioral or dynamic features of a class

Class Notation

A class notation consists of three parts:

- Class Name
 - The name of the class appears in the first partition.
- Class Attributes
 - Attributes are shown in the second partition.
 - The attribute type is shown after the colon.
 - Attributes map onto member variables (data members) in code.
- Class Operations (Methods)
 - Operations are shown in the third partition. They are services the class provides.
 - The return type of a method is shown after the colon at the end of the method signature.
 - The return type of method parameters is shown after the colon following the parameter name.
 - Operations map onto class methods in code

Class Relationships

A class may be involved in one or more relationships with other classes. A relationship can be one of the following types

- Inheritance (or Generalization)
- Simple Association
- Aggregation
- Composition
- Dependency

Figure

