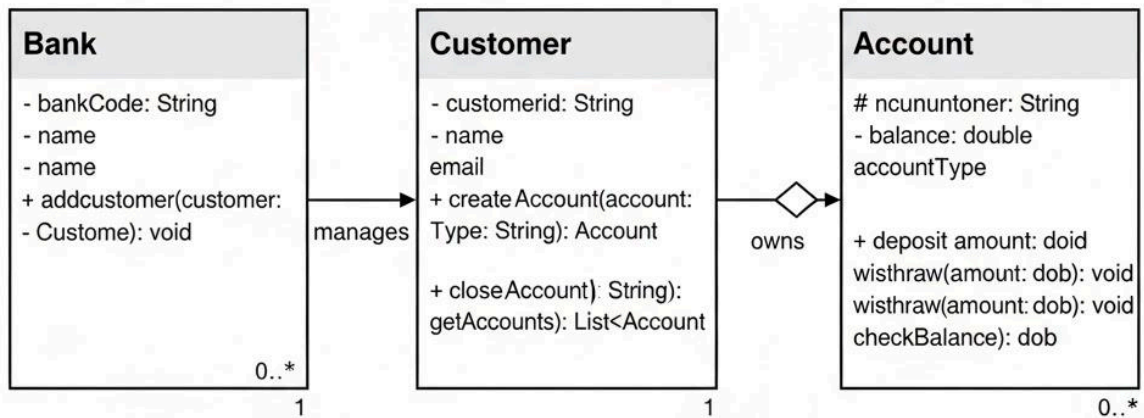
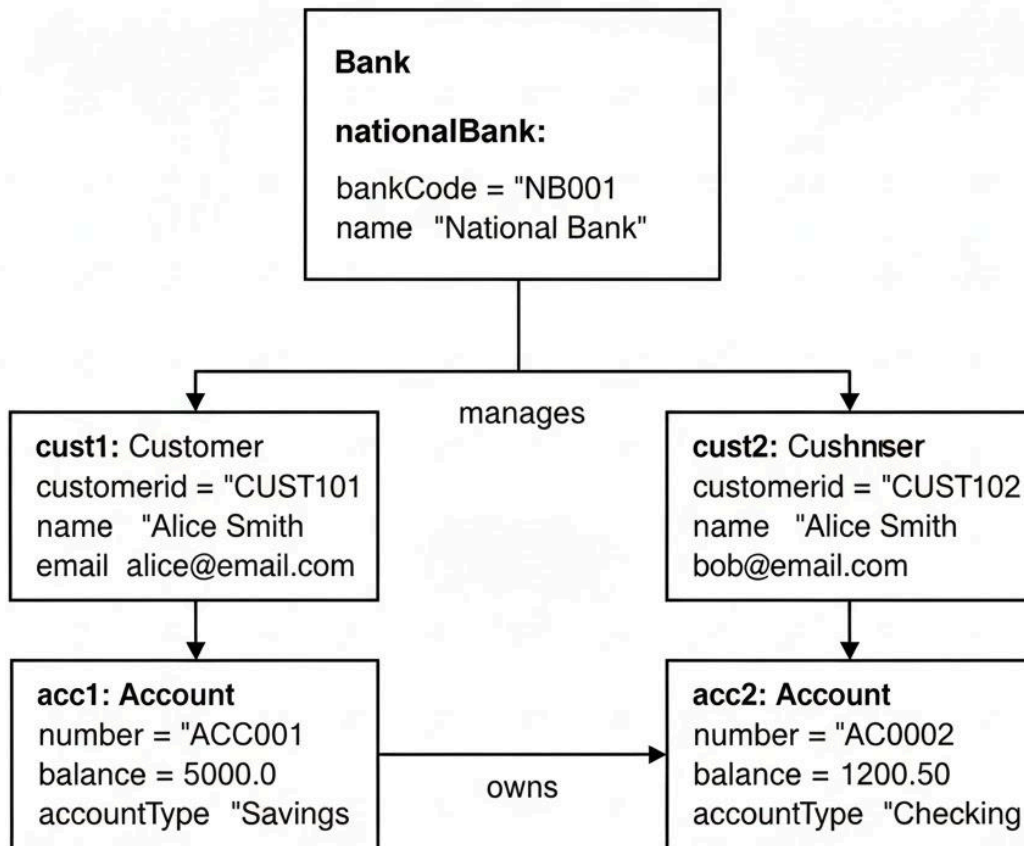


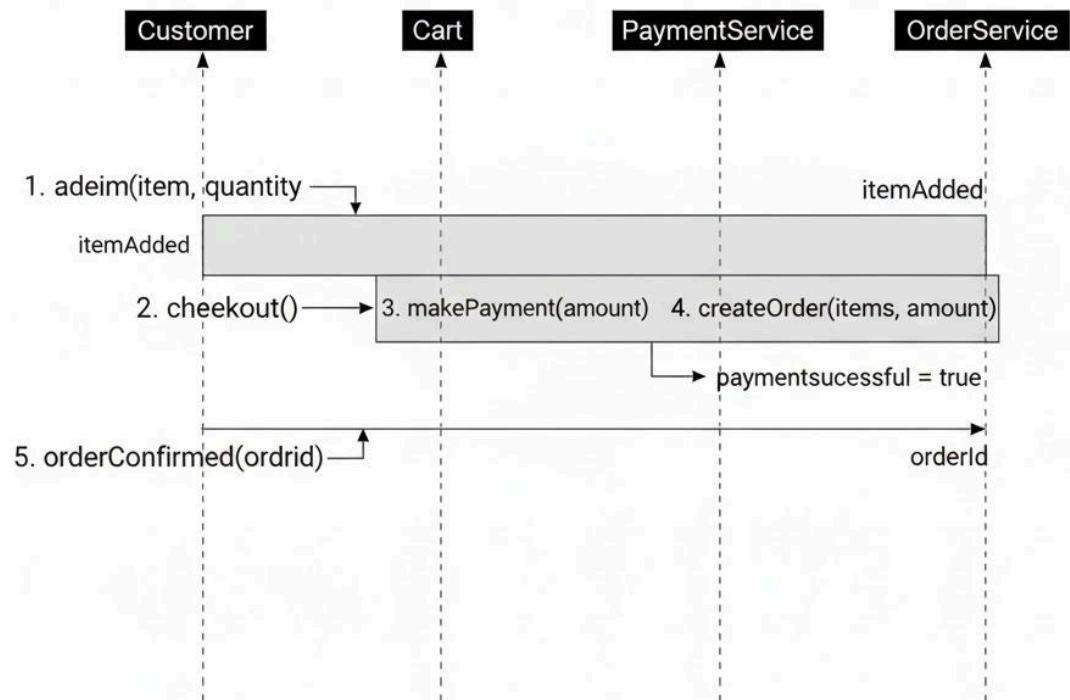
UML Class Diagram – Bank Account System



UML Object Diagram – Bank Account System Instances



UML Sequence Diagram – Online Shopping Order



```
graph TD
    Admin[Admin]
    Doctor[Doctor]
    Patient[Patient]
    HMS([Hospital Management System])
    MU([Manage Users])
    MA1([Manage Appointments])
    MA2([Manage Appointments])
    BA([Book Appointment])
    VMR([View Medical Record])
    RA([Reschedule Appointment])
    UPR([Update Patient Record])
    AP([Add Prescription])

    Admin --> MU
    Admin --> MA1
    Doctor --> MA2
    Patient --> BA
    Patient --> VMR
    Patient --> RA
    Patient --> UPR
    Patient --> AP
    MU --> MA1
    MA1 --> MA2
    MA1 --> RA
    MA1 --> UPR
    MA1 --> AP
    MA2 --> MA1
    MA2 --> AP
    RA --> AP
    UPR --> AP
    MA1 -.->|<<include>>| MA2
    MA1 -.->|<<include>>| RA
    MA1 -.->|<<include>>| UPR
    MA1 -.->|<<include>>| AP
    MA2 -.->|<<include>>| AP
    RA -.->|<<extend>>| AP
    UPR -.->|<<extend>>| AP
```

The diagram illustrates the functional requirements of a Hospital Management System. It features three primary actors: Admin, Doctor, and Patient. The Admin actor is associated with 'Manage Users' and 'Manage Appointments'. The Doctor actor is associated with 'Manage Appointments'. The Patient actor is associated with 'Book Appointment', 'View Medical Record', 'Reschedule Appointment', 'Update Patient Record', and 'Add Prescription'. The 'Manage Appointments' use case is a central hub, including 'Manage Users', 'Reschedule Appointment', 'Update Patient Record', and 'Add Prescription'. It also includes 'Manage Appointments' (a self-referencing include) and 'Add Prescription'. 'Reschedule Appointment' and 'Update Patient Record' both extend 'Add Prescription'. The diagram uses standard UML notation: actors as stick figures, use cases as ovals, and directed associations with solid lines. Stereotypes like <<include>> and <<extend>> are used to denote relationships between use cases.