* **What are the different functions of the online storefront? How are they represented in this type of model?**

In this UML diagram, we have many functions. Without getting into the specific names of each function, we have some that handle adding and deleting items from the cart, registering and updating customer information, placing orders, updating shipping info, verifying logins, and updating catalogs as well as a few others. Each function can be found in the UML diagram in the bottom portion of each object and end with parentheses.

* **What are the different classes of “users” represented by this object model? What are the associations between these classes?**

The two types of users are Customers and Administrators. Some of these users share fields and functions like user IDs and verification of login, but they also have differing fields and functions as well. Users can create carts and buy products while administrators can update the catalog.

* **How would the objects “use” their respective variables and functions?**

Objects use their fields and functions upon the system performing an event. For example, when a customer hits the “register” button on the website, the register function is executed, and the customer object’s fields are updated with the information that was entered.

* **Does this object model capture all of Hamp Crafts’ desired functionality? Why or why not?**

It was determined that Hamp Craft administrators will need access to update customer information and to provide customer support, but he administrator object does not have any functionality like this as it stands. Adding additional functions to update customer information and viewing shipping and order information would also be needed.

* **The above diagram uses a solid diamond shape to represent a form of aggregation. What type of aggregation does this represent? What does it imply about the relationship between the classes? Why is a solid diamond the appropriate choice here?**

The diamond implies that the object has a “has-a” relationship with another object. For example, our Customer object “has a” shopping cart. The fact that the diamond is filled in means that the sub-objects could not exist without the parent object. This is true in our diagram as it would not make sense to have a shopping cart without a customer, or shipping info without an order.

* How well do you think a process model describes the system? What information does it make easier to understand? What aspects of the system are more difficult to understand or are not represented?

A process model describes a system from a higher level than an object model. It shows a developer or user how data flows through the system. From a non-developing perspective this is good because the objects and their functions are abstracted making it easy to understand how the system works.

* How well do you think an object model describes the system? What information does it make easier to understand? What aspects of the system are more difficult to understand or are not represented?

An object model describes the objects within a system. It shows how the processes are designed, rather than how data flows through them. A developer would use an object model when designing to get a better idea of the functions that would be needed for each object that makes up a process.