

<b>CASE</b>	Computer Aided Software Engineering. Software tools that automate the system development process.
<b>Child class</b>	a subclass, specialization of another class.
<b>Class</b>	the description or pattern for a group of objects that have the same attributes, operations, relationships and meaning. Template or factory for creating objects.
<b>Class declaration</b>	statement in the code that introduces a new class.
<b>Class diagram</b>	a diagram showing the classes in a system and their relationships to each other. Optionally, attributes and operations may be included.
<b>Class library</b>	a collection of fully coded and tested classes that may be reused in other software applications.
<b>Class-responsibility-collaboration cards</b>	see <i>CRC cards</i> .
<b>Client</b>	the person or organization who requests and pays for the new system. The client will often also be a user of the system, but this is not always the case.
<b>Client and server</b>	in an object-oriented system a client is a class that uses the services of another and a server is a class that provides services to another.
<b>Cohesion</b>	a module is cohesive if it has a clearly defined role, a single, obvious purpose in the application. This makes the module easier for a maintaining programmer to read and understand.