1. In the class diagram, classes are presented as boxes, fields are placed in the 2nd portion of the box, while the methods go into the 3rd portion of the box. Dependency relationship is presented as dashed arrow, association relationship is solid arrow and aggregation relationship is a solid arrow with a diamond on the end of the whole side of the association.
2. The diagram is the static structure of the program, therefore the code must include all the classes, fields, properties and methods that are presented in the diagram and follow the exact structure.
3. We can use the class diagram to think through the solution by visualising the roles, the responsibilities of the roles and the collaborations between the roles. The advantage of doing this is that it gives the developer a big picture of the solution and can be used as a guide to implementation.