AP Computer Science A – Java



Writing Classes

Unified Modeling Language (UML) Class Diagrams

Lecture Contents

- UML Basics
- UML Class Diagrams
 - Attributes (Fields)
 - Operations (Methods)
 - Visibility
 - Scope
 - Relationships

Unified Modeling Language

- By the Object Management Group (OMG)
 - Version 1.0 in January 1997



- A graphical way of describing software systems
 - Easy to read and understand the system prior to coding
 - Independent of programming language
 - Facilitates communication between developers

Unified Modeling Language

• Evolution



References

 The most recent UML Specification from the Object Management Group (OMG) https://www.omg.org/spec/UML/



UML Class Diagram

- A static structure diagram showing the systems *classes* and their *relationships*
- Classes are represented with boxes that have three compartments:



UML Class Diagram

- The class name is bold and centered; the first letter is capitalized
- Attributes are left-aligned; the first case is lower case
- Operations are left-aligned; the first letter is lower case



UML Class Diagram

- Classes are represented with boxes that have three compartments
 - Attributes in object oriented programming are called *fields* (basically variables)
 - **Operations** in object oriented programming are called **methods**



Attributes (Fields)

- Significant piece of data containing values that describe each instance of that class.
- Also known as: variables, states, or properties



Operations (Methods)

- Specify behavioral features of a class.
 - What an object can do, or what can be done to it
- Also known as: **behaviors** or **functions**



Visibility

- Sets the accessibility for *field* or *method*.
 - + *public* accessible to all
 - ~ *package* (*default*) accessible by classes within the same package
 - # protected accessible by the class and subclasses
 - *private* only accessible within the class
- Attributes (fields) generally should be private or protected

Scope of Attributes and Operations

- Two types of *scope* for members:
 - *Class members*, represented by underlined names
 - One *attribute* is shared by all instances
 - Operations cannot affect the state of instance attributes
 - *Instance members*, not underlined
 - Attributes may vary between instances
 - Operations may affect that instance's state (change the attributes)
 - *Class members* are typically referred to as *static* in object-oriented programming languages.

Relationship: Composition

- When a class contains an object
- The contained class cannot exist without the parent (example: no Breed without a Dog)
- Shown with a connection with a closed diamond,
 , on the containing class



Animal

+name: string

Relationship: Aggregation

- When a class contains an object
- The contained class can exist without the parent (example: Enclosure without any Dog)
- Shown as a connection with an open diamond, ◊, on the containing class



Animal

+name: string

Relationship: Aggregation

- When a class contains an object
- The contained class can exist without the parent (example: Enclosure without any Dog)
- Shown as a connection with an open diamond, ◊, on the containing class



Enclosure

+number: int

+size: real



0..*

Relationship: Inheritance

- When a class (the subclass) is derived from another class (the superclass) as the base
- Fields and methods of the superclass are inherited by the subclass, if *Enclass public, protected, or package/default.*
- Show as a connection with an arrow with an open arrow head
 →>



Abstract Classes

- An *abstract class* has the class name in italics
 - These classes cannot be instantiated
 - Here, the Animal class is an abstract class



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