CMSC 132: OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING II



UML (Unified Modeling Language)

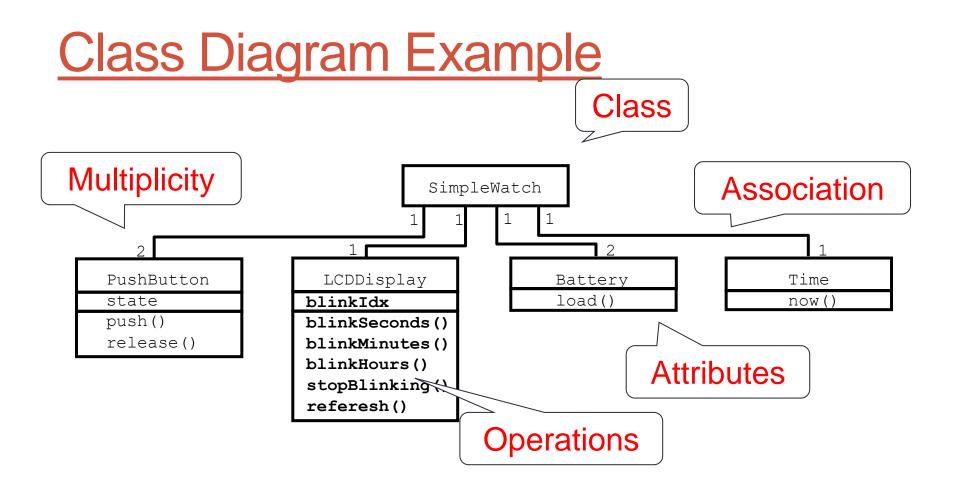
Department of Computer Science University of Maryland, College Park

UML (Unified Modeling Language)

- UML is a modeling language for object-oriented software that allow us to specify, visualize, construct and document systems
- Use UML to help visualize design of software
- UML provides a number of diagrams that
 - Describe a model of all or part of system
 - From a particular point of view
 - With varying level of abstraction
- We want to use class diagrams to describe our designs

UML (Unified Modeling Language)

- Class diagram
 - Represents (static) structure of system
 - It displays
 - Information for class
 - Relationships between classes
- Note:
 - You can use them to provide description of designs
 - You may see UML formally in later courses
 - You are not responsible for knowing or using UML in this course (it will not be part of quizzes or exams)
 - It is good to know UML class diagrams basics as you can use them to define your own designs

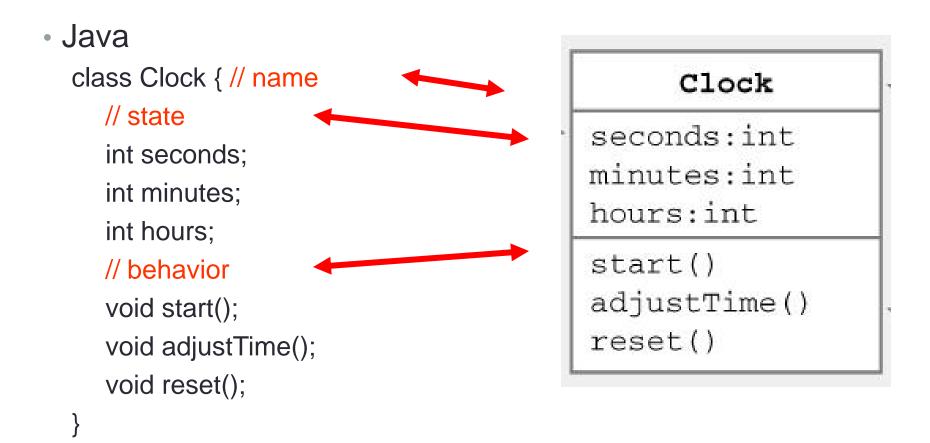


Class diagrams represent structure of the system

Class Diagram

<u>Java \rightarrow UML : Clock Example</u>

Java Code



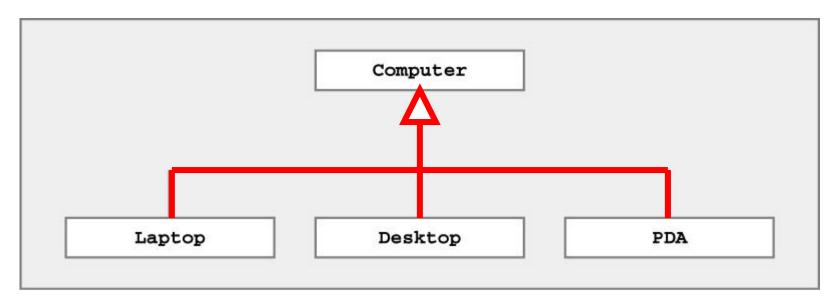
Generalization

- Denotes inheritance between classes
 - Can view as "is a" relationship
- Example
 - Lecturer is a person (Lecturer extends Person class)
- Types of generalization
 - Subclass extends superclass
 - Solid line ending in (open) triangle
 - Class implements interface
 - Dotted line ending in (open) triangle



Generalization Example

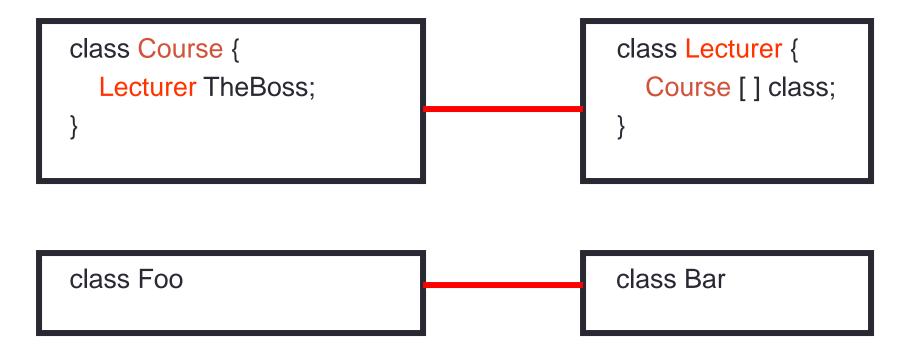
Inheritance



Laptop, Desktop, PDA inherit state & behavior from Computer

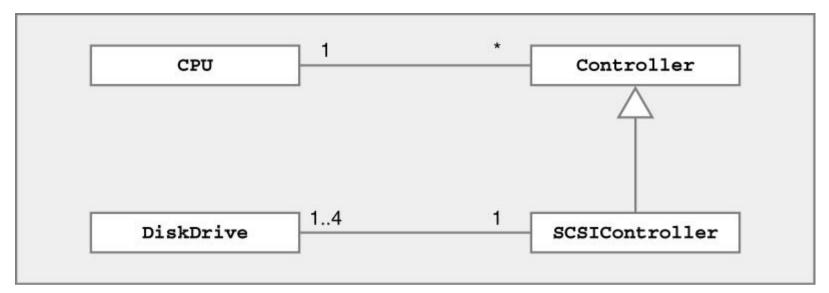
Association w/o Navigation

- Undirected edge
 - Relationship between classes may be bi-directional
 - Direction of relationship may be unknown
- Examples



UML Example – Computer System

Try to read & understand UML diagram



- CPU is associated with Controllers
- DiskDrive is associated with SCSIController
- SCSIController is a (type of) Controller