

Class Definition:

ClassName
attribute attribute2:type attribute3:type=initial value -privateAttribute #protectedAttribute +publicAttribute <u>classAttribute</u>
method1() method2():type method3(parameter:type) -privateMethod() #protectedMethod() +publicMethod() <u>classMethod()</u>

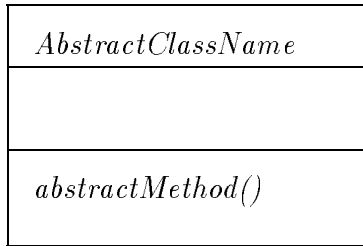
```

class ClassName {
    int attribute2;
    int attribute3=10;
    private int privateAttribute;
    protected int protectedAttribute;
    public int publicAttribute;
    static int classAttribute;

    void method1() { }
    int method2() {return 0;}
    void method3(int parameter) {}
    private void privateMethod() {}
    protected void protectedMethod() {}
    public void publicMethod() {}
    static void classMethod() {}
}

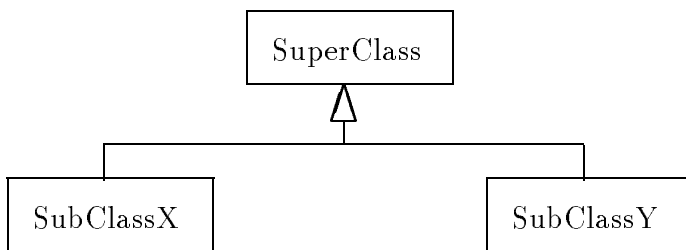
```

Abstract Class Definition:



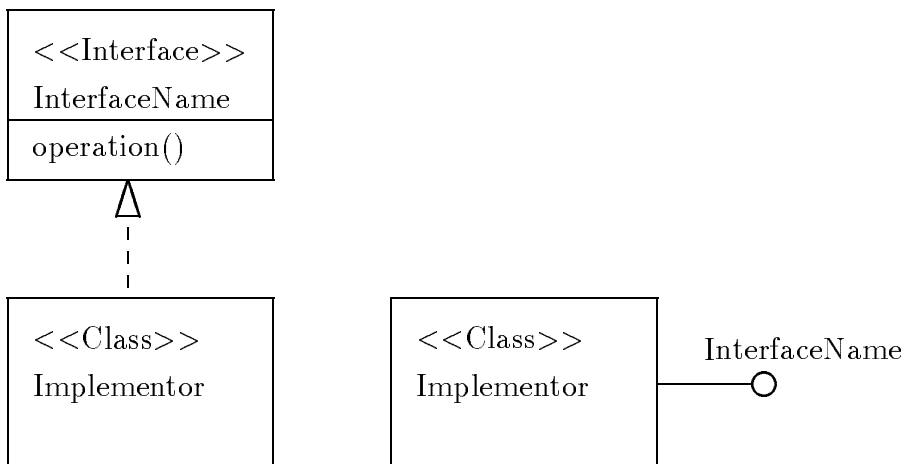
```
abstract class AbstractClassName {
    abstract void abstractMethod();
}
```

Generalization/Specialization (“is a”):



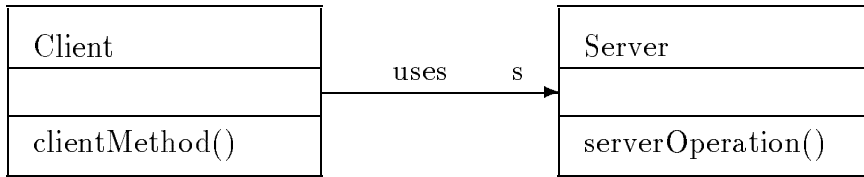
```
class SuperClass {}
class SubClassX extends SuperClass {}
class SubClassY extends SuperClass {}
```

Realization(“realizes”):



```
interface InterfaceName {
    public void operation();
}
class Implementor implements InterfaceName {
    public void operation() {}
}
```

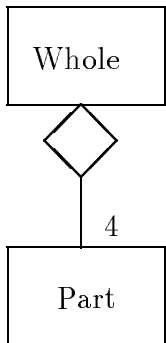
Navigability (“has a”) where the Association is “uses”:



```

class Client {
    Server s;
    void clientMethod() {
        s.serverOperation();
    }
}
class Server {
    void serverOperation() {}
}
    
```

Composition (should be dark diamond):

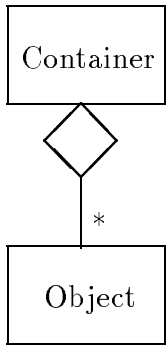


```

class Part {}
class Whole {
    Part part1;
    Part part2;
    Part part3;
    Part part4;
}
    
```

- Composition creates/destroys sub-parts
- Part can only belong to one parent (Whole)
- Example: Car (Whole) to Carburetor (Part)

Aggregation (is a clear diamond):

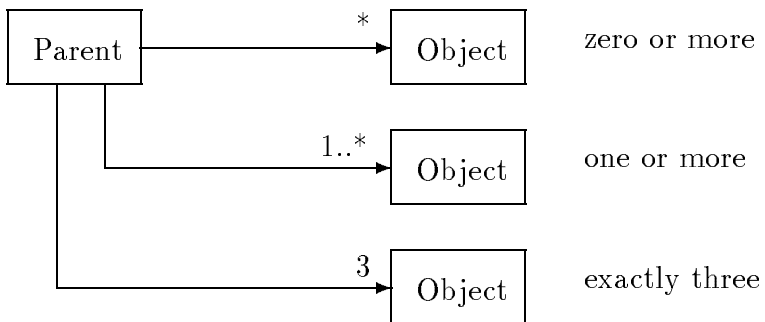


```
class Container {
    java.util.Vector v;

    void addChild(Object o) { v.addElement(o); }
}
```

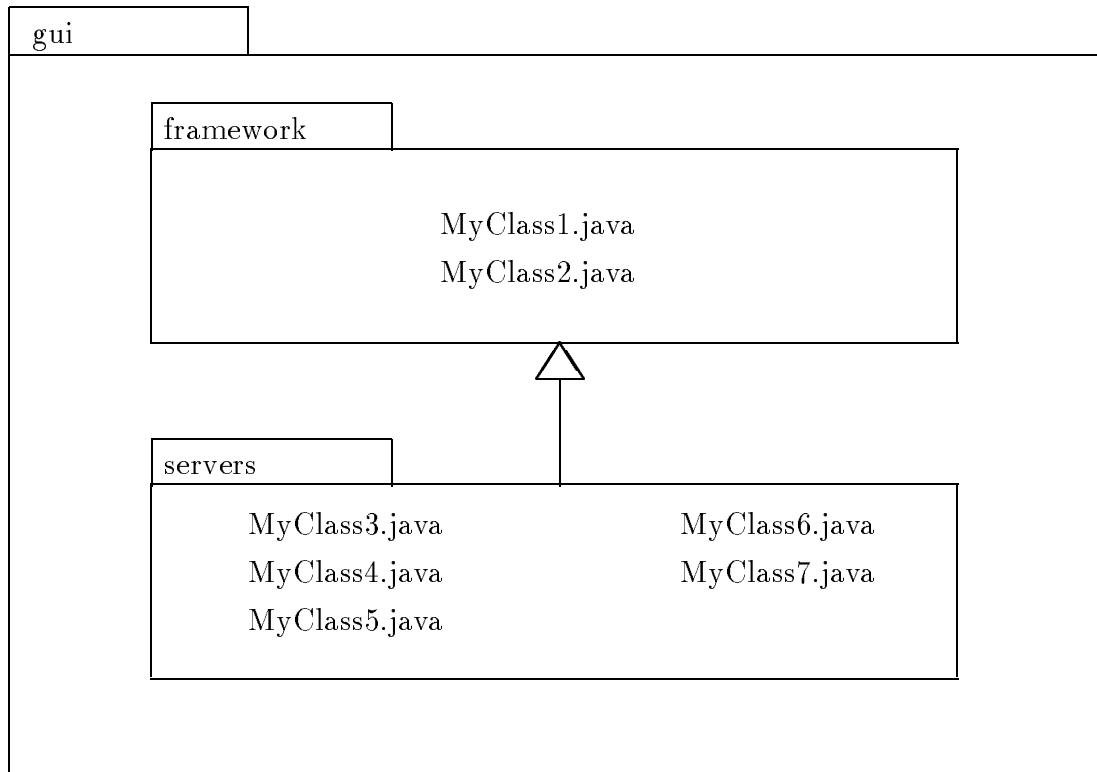
- Aggregation receives Objects from the outside
- Object can belong to more than one parent, and live longer than parent
- Use Vector (or Hash, etc.) to store collection of many Objects
- Example: Pond (Container) to Duck (Object)
- Composition is a stronger form of Aggregation

Multiplicity:



```
class Parent {
    java.util.Vector v1;
    java.util.Vector v2;
    Object o1;
    Object o2;
    Object o3;
}
```

Package:



```
package gui.framework;
class MyClass1 {}
```

```
package gui.servers;
import gui.framework;
class MyClass3 extends MyClass1 {}
```