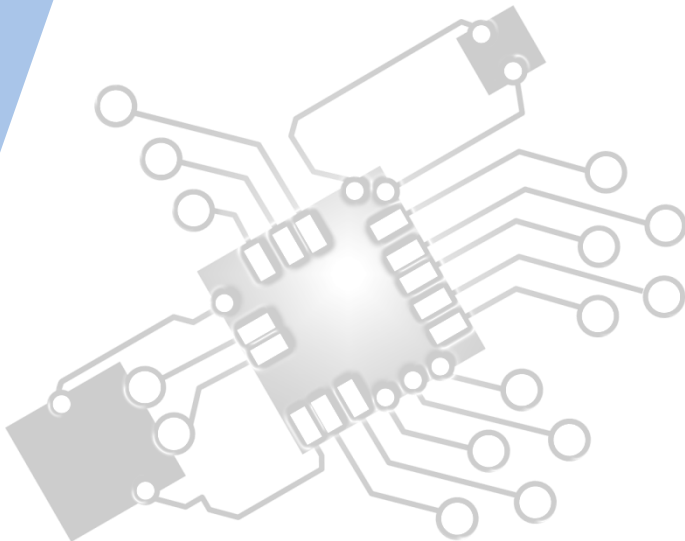




UML

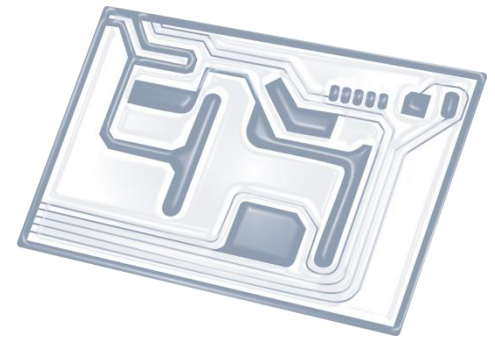
IB Computer Science



*Content developed by
Dartford Grammar School
Computer Science Department*



HL Topics 1-7, D1-4



1: System design



2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks



4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures



6: Resource management



7: Control



D: OOP

HL & SL D.1 Overview

D.1 Objects as a programming concept

D.1.1 Outline the general nature of an object

D.1.2 Distinguish between an object (definition, template or class) and instantiation

D.1.3 Construct unified modelling language (UML) diagrams to represent object designs

D.1.4 Interpret UML diagrams

D.1.5 Describe the process of decomposition into several related objects

D.1.6 Describe the relationships between objects for a given problem

D.1.7 Outline the need to reduce dependencies between objects in a given problem

D.1.8 Construct related objects for a given problem

D.1.9 Explain the need for different data types to represent data items

D.1.10 Describe how data items can be passed to and from actions as parameters



1: System design

2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks

4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures

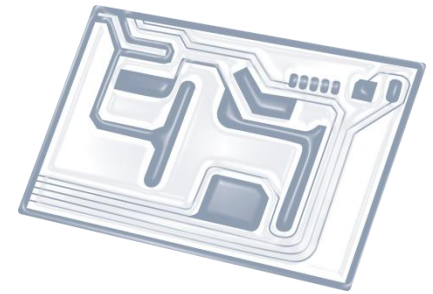
6: Resource management



7: Control

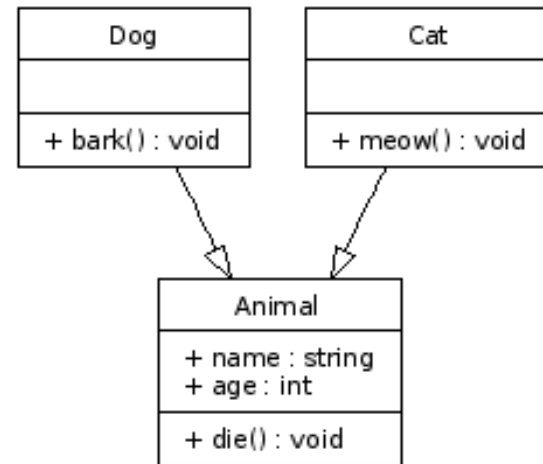
D: OOP





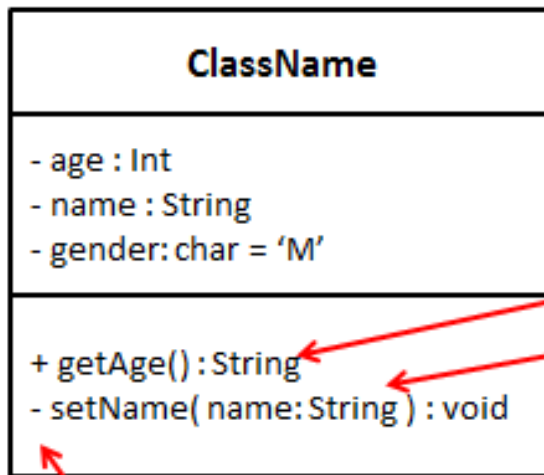
Topic D.1.3

Construct unified modelling language (UML) **diagrams** to represent object designs.



Class Diagrams

- Classes (*object*), variables (*state*) & methods (*behaviours*)



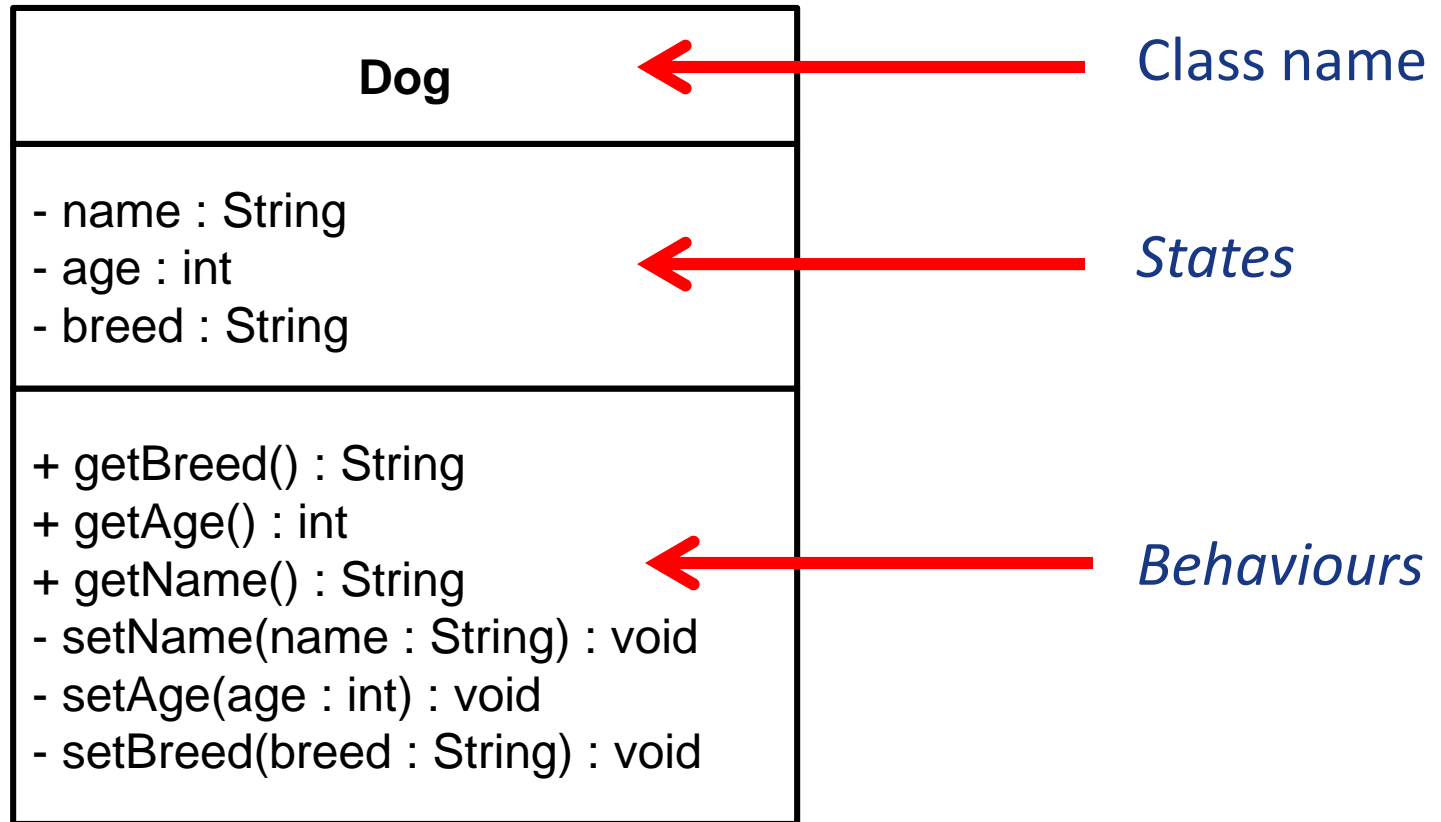
Denotes return type of the method.

Parameter and type.

These can be left blank.

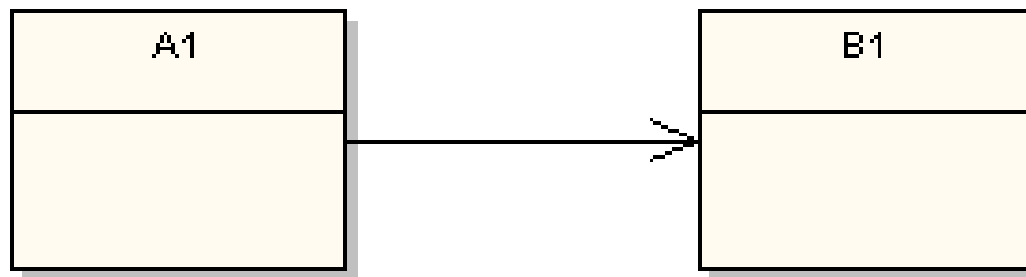
- Private
+ Public
Protected

Example:



Associations (shown with lines/arrows)

- As projects contain multiple classes (driver & providers), it is important to show the **relationship** between two objects.



- This is a basic example where class A1 (driver) has a main method in which an object of class B1 (provider) is instantiated.

Multiple **class diagrams** in one project

