

Here is a figure to consider while answering the following questions.

```
1 # id      :integer      not null, primary key
2 # name    :string
3 # email   :string
4 class User < ActiveRecord::Base
5   has_many :sales
6 end
```

```
1 # id      :integer      not null, primary key
2 class Sale < ActiveRecord::Base
3   belongs_to :user
4   has_many :line_items
5 end
```

```
1 # id      :integer      not null, primary key
2 # quantity :integer
3 class LineItem < ActiveRecord::Base
4   belongs_to :sale
5   belongs_to :item_description
6 end
```

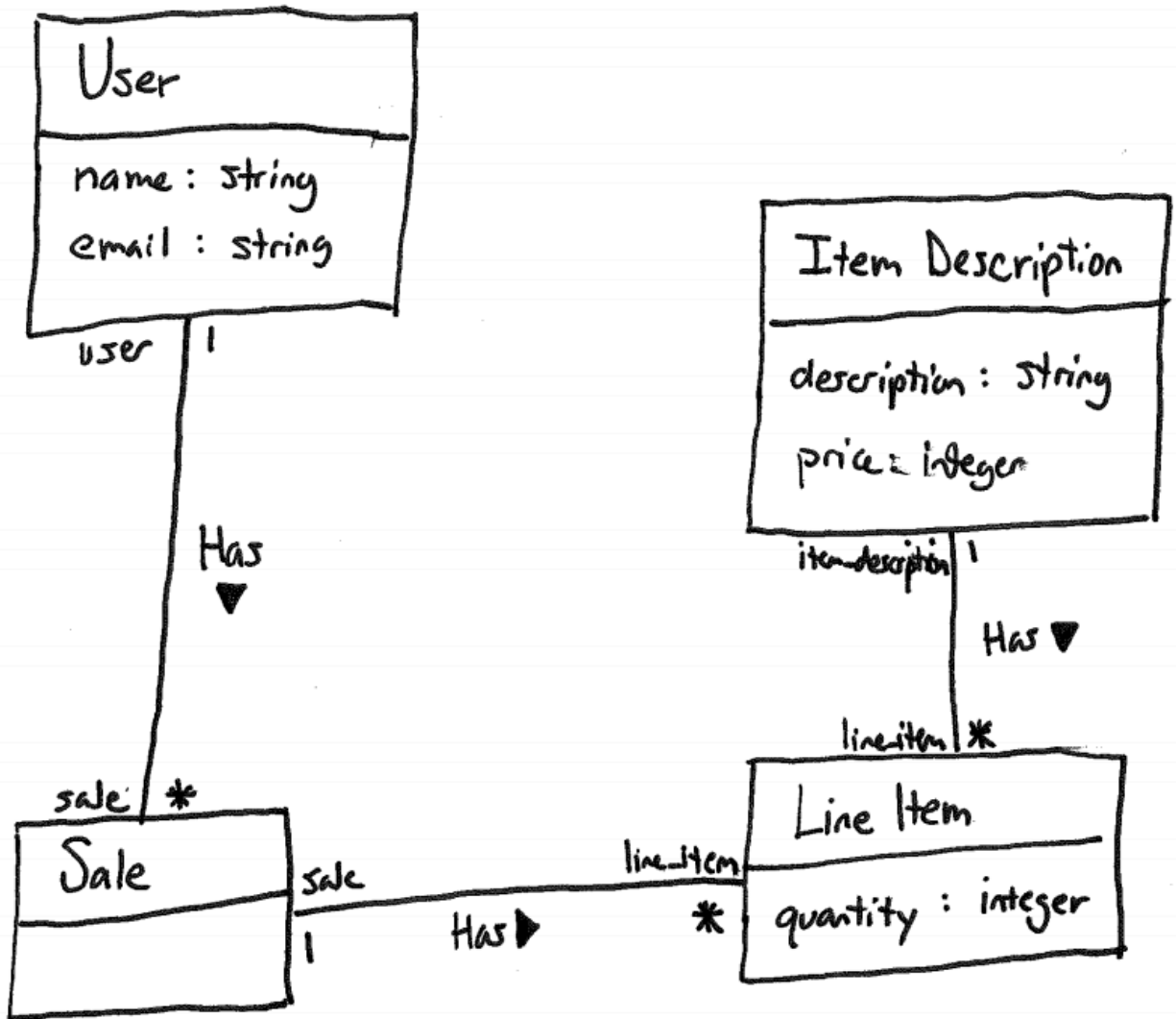
```
1 # id      :integer      not null, primary key
2 # description :string
3 # price    :integer
4 class ItemDescription < ActiveRecord::Base
5   has_many :line_items
6 end
```

Figure 14. Model classes for a point-of-sale system.

Problem:

Create a UML class diagram representing the Figure 14 point-of-sale model classes. Be sure to label all associations and association ends, and include all multiplicities. Don't include "id" attributes (objects have identity by default).

Solution:



Problem:

Consider the following execution of a point-of-sale system with the model in Figure 14. Two users register: Alice Zed (azed@memphis.edu) and Bob Young (byoung@memphis.edu). Alice purchases the following things: 2 Bug Zappers (\$20 each) and 1 Garden Hose (\$12 each). Bob purchases the following things: 3 Bug Zappers and 1 Spider Spray (\$4 each). Later, Alice makes another purchase: 1 Spider Spray. Create an object diagram that depicts the model objects after this execution.

Solution:

