








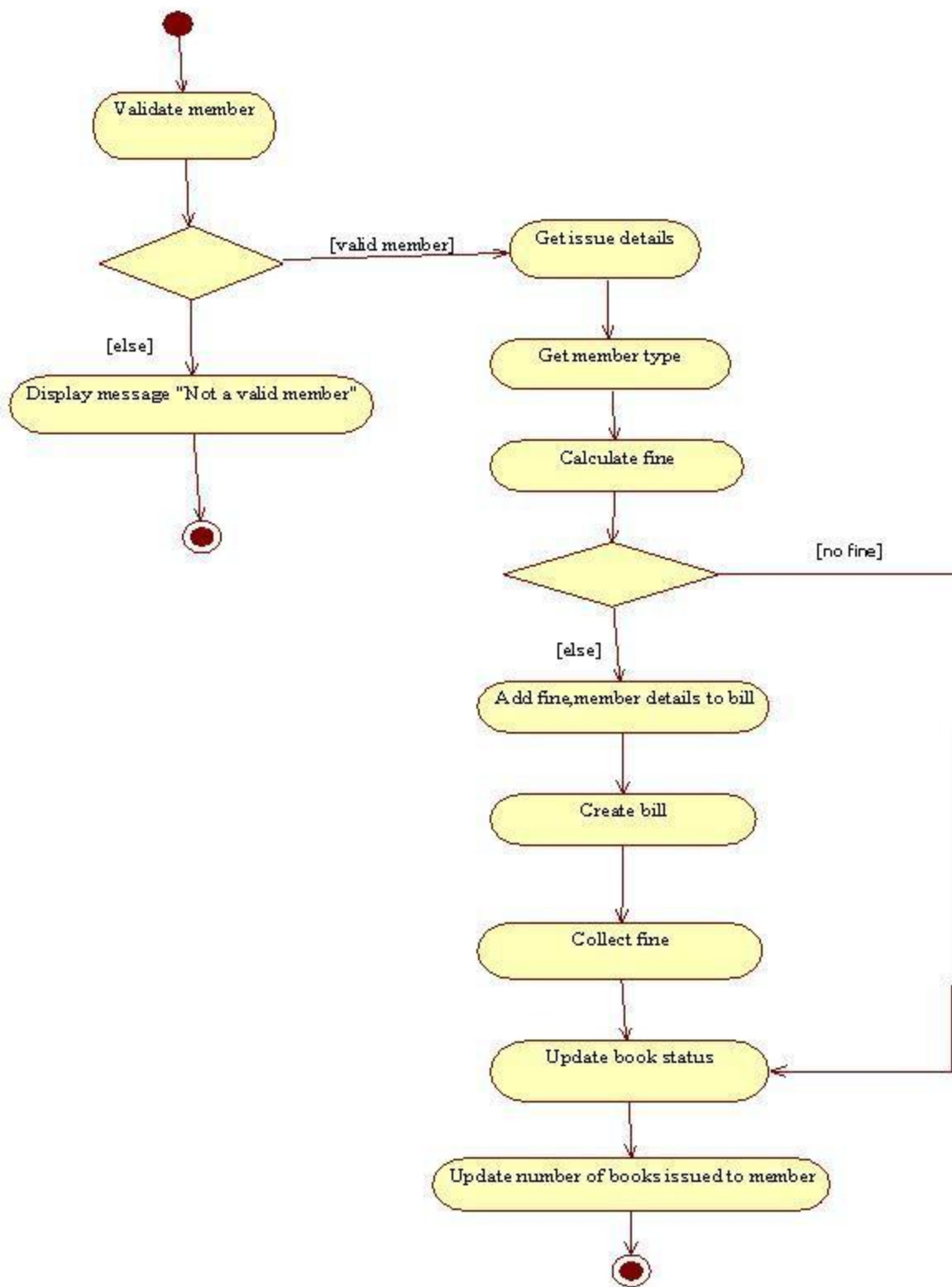
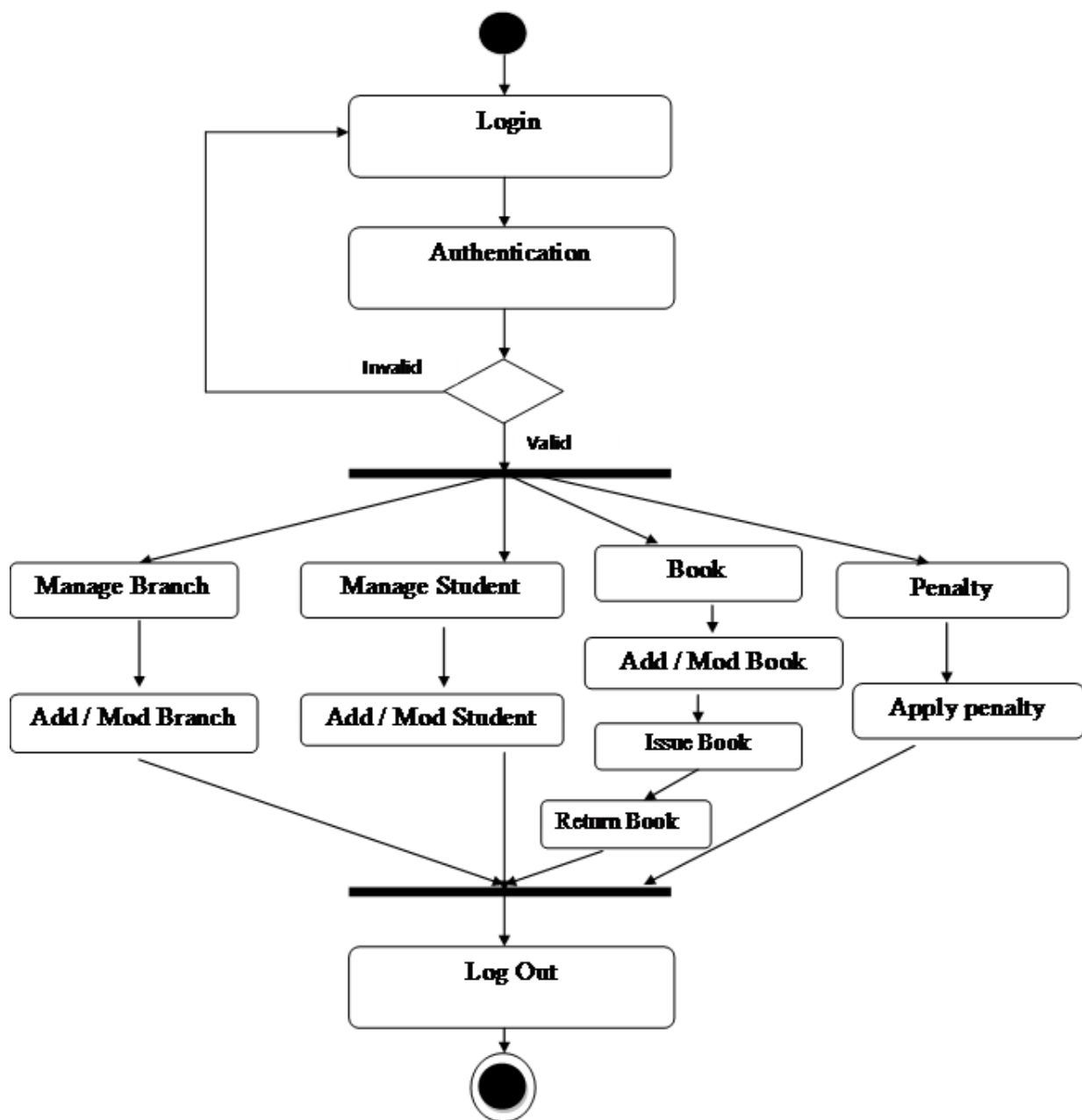


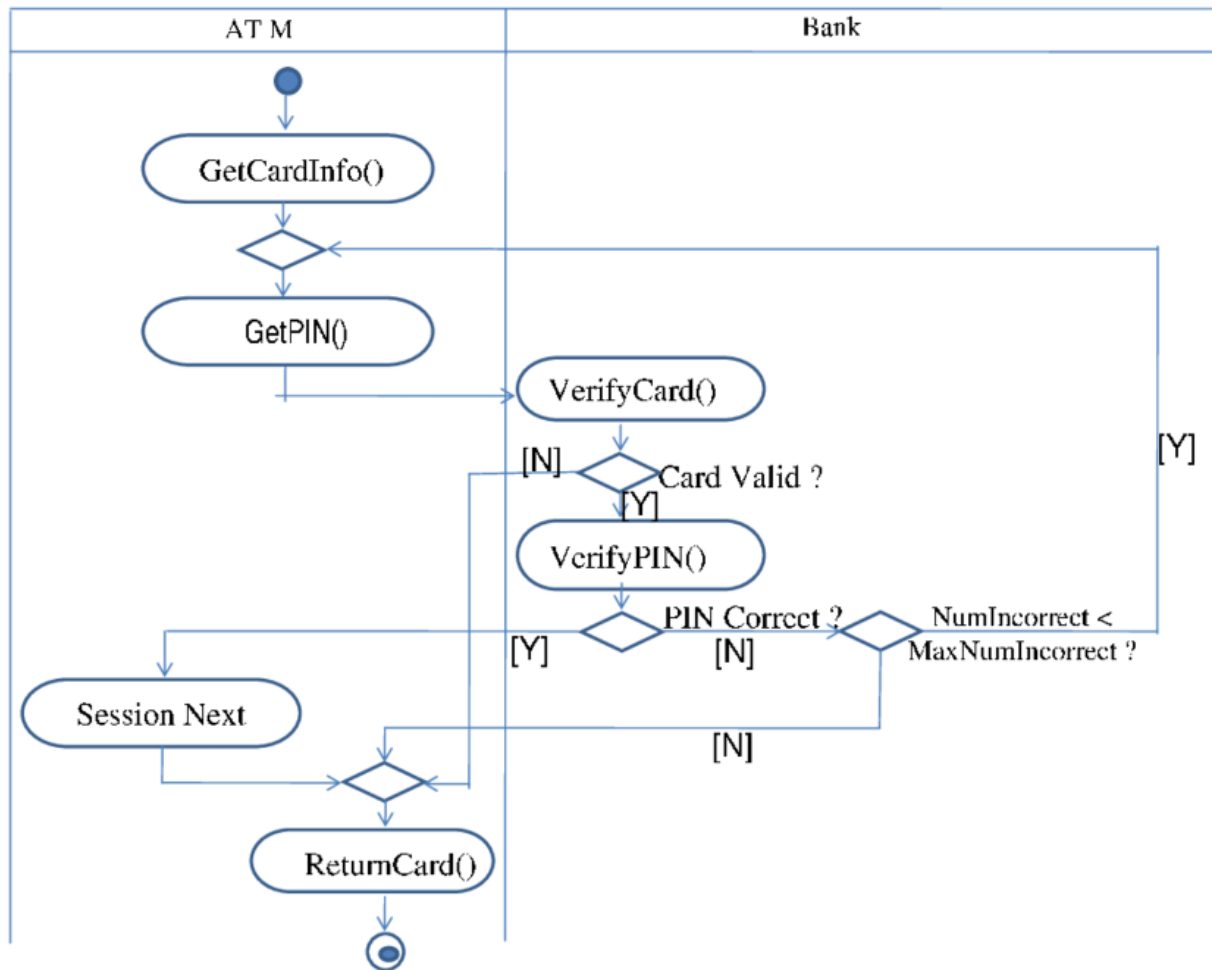
## Basic Notation of the Activity Diagram

<b>Initial Node</b> 	A black circle is the standard notation for an initial state before an activity takes place. It can either stand alone or you can use a note to further elucidate the starting point.
<b>Activity</b> 	The activity symbols are the basic building blocks of an activity diagram and usually have a short description of the activity they represent.
<b>Control Flow</b> 	Arrows represent the direction flow of the flow chart. The arrow points in the direction of progressing activities.
<b>Branch</b> 	A marker shaped like a diamond is the standard symbol for a decision. There are always at least two paths coming out of a decision and the condition text lets you know which options are mutually exclusive.
<b>Fork</b> 	A fork splits one activity flow into two concurrent activities
<b>Join</b> 	A join combines two concurrent activities back into a flow where only one activity is happening at a time.
	The final flow marker shows the ending point for a process in a flow. The difference between a final flow node and the end state node is that the latter represents the end of all flows in an activity.
 <b>Complete Activity Flow</b>	The black circle that looks like a selected radio button is the UML symbol for the end state of an activity. As shown in two examples above, notes can also be used to explain an end state.
<b>Notes</b> 	The shape used for notes.

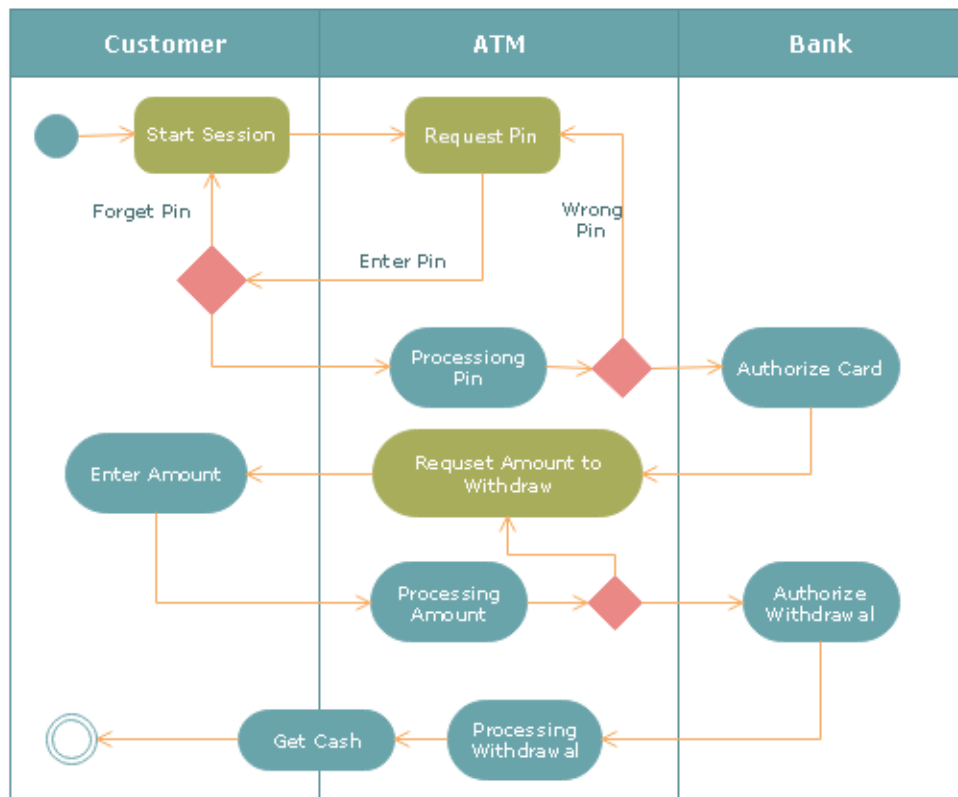


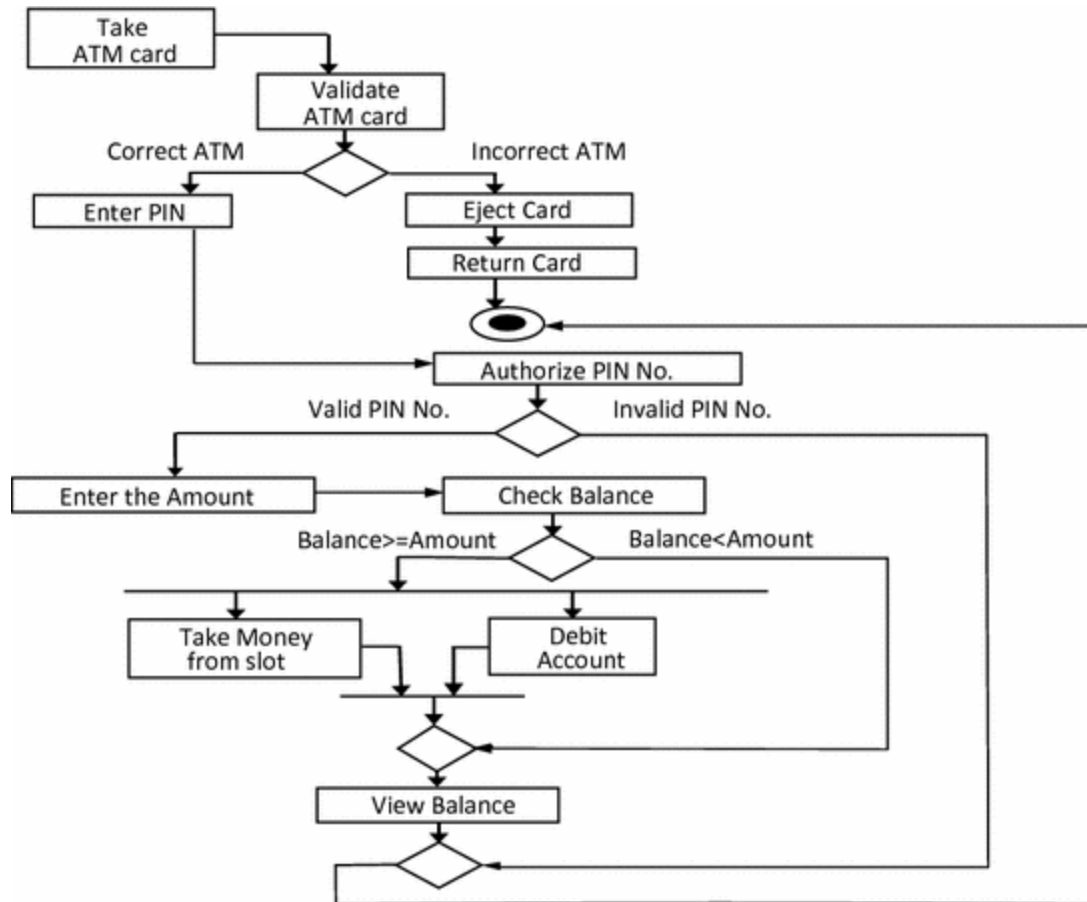


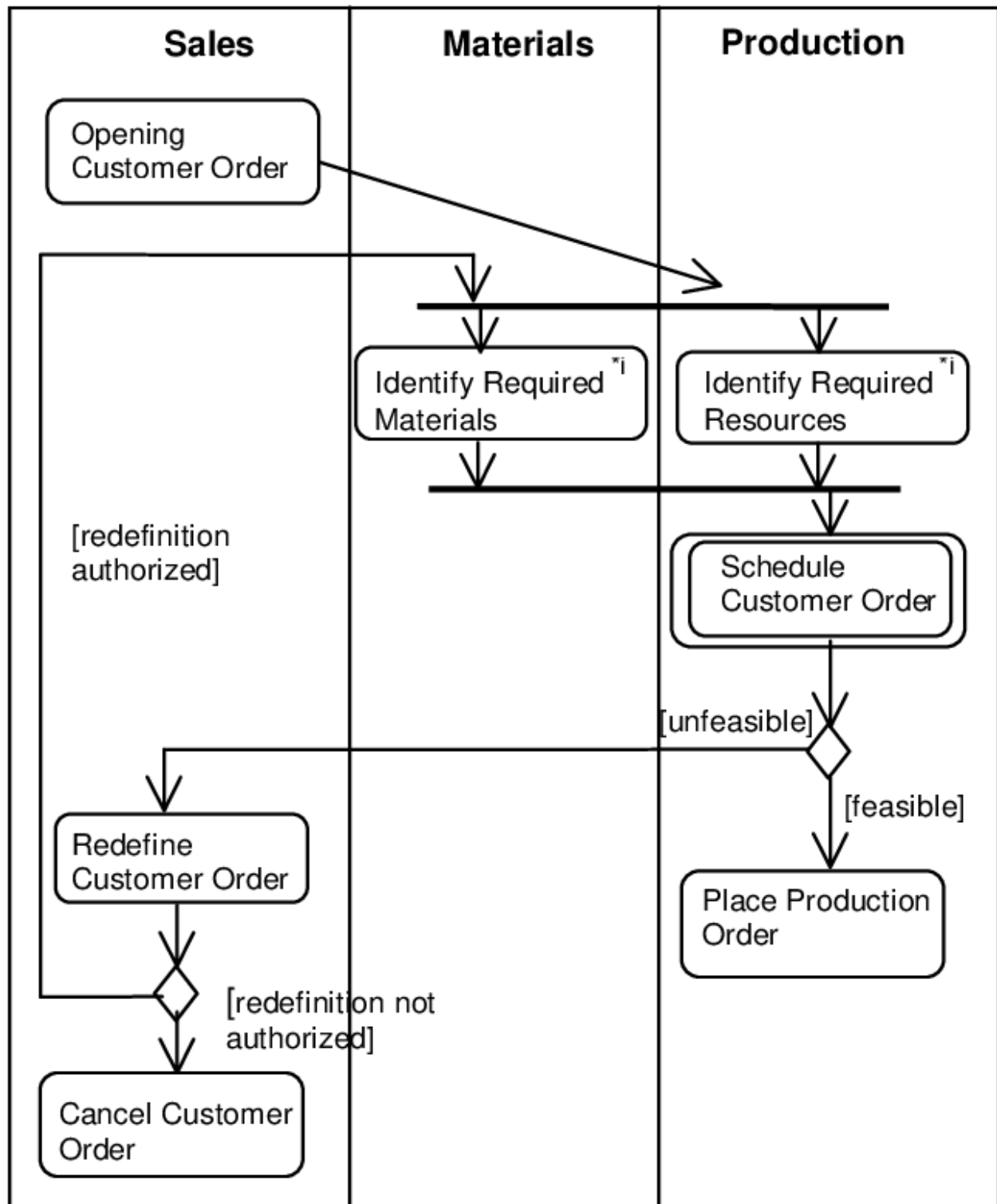




## ATM Withdrawal Activity Diagram







**Figure 6 Workflow diagram activity with**