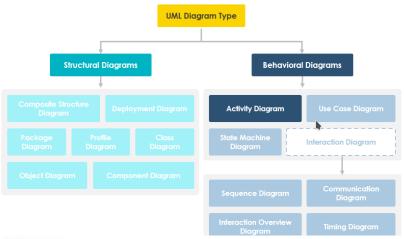
Diagrama de Atividade

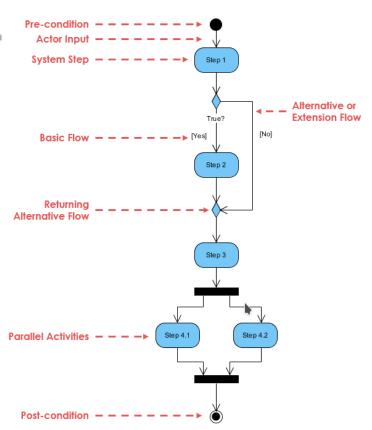


When to Use Activity Diagram

Activity Diagrams describe how activities are coordinated to provide a service which can be at different levels of abstraction. Typically, an event needs to be achieved by some operations, particularly where the operation is intended to achieve a number of different things that require coordination, or how the events in a single use case relate to one another, in particular, use cases where activities may overlap and require coordination. It is also suitable for modeling how a collection of use cases coordinate to represent business workflows



- 1. Identify candidate use cases, through the examination of business workflows
- 2. Identify pre- and post-conditions (the context) for use cases
- 3. Model workflows between/within use cases
- 4. Model complex workflows in operations on objects
- 5. Model in detail complex activities in a high level activity Diagra



Activity s used to represent a set of actions	Activity
action a task to be performed	Action
nontrol Flow	>
how the flow of an object from one activity (or action) to another activity or action).	>
nitial Node ortrays the beginning of a set of actions or activities	•
Activity Final Node Stop all control flows and object flows in an activity (or action)	•
Object Node Represent an object that is connected to a set of Object Flows	ObjectNode
Decision Node Represent a test condition to ensure that the control flow or object floonly goes down one path	[guard-x] [guard-y]
Merge Node Bring back together different decision paths that were created using decision-node.	
Fork Node Split behavior into a set of parallel or concurrent flows of activities (or actions)	
Join Node Bring back together a set of parallel or concurrent flows of activities (a actions).	or
Swimlane and Partition A way to group activities performed by the same actor on an activity diagram or to group activities in a single thread	Partition 2 Partition