Examples

Model.3:

Swimlane diagram

<bh.github>

<website>

<how.to.doc>

<wikipedia>

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History: dating back to the 1940s, computerized in 1993 by Igraphx, and widely available via Microsoft Visio.

Purpose: use horizontal or vertical gradating color bars to demarcate business lines illustrating system inputs, activities, and decisions connected with arrows

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Diagram nodes:
- Customer submits PO → Rep Logs PO, Enters Order → Contracts Agent Reviews Order
- Standard Terms? — No / Yes
- Yes → Agent Approves Order
- Agent Requests Approval → Changes Acceptable? — Yes → Attorney Marks it OK, Returns to Agent
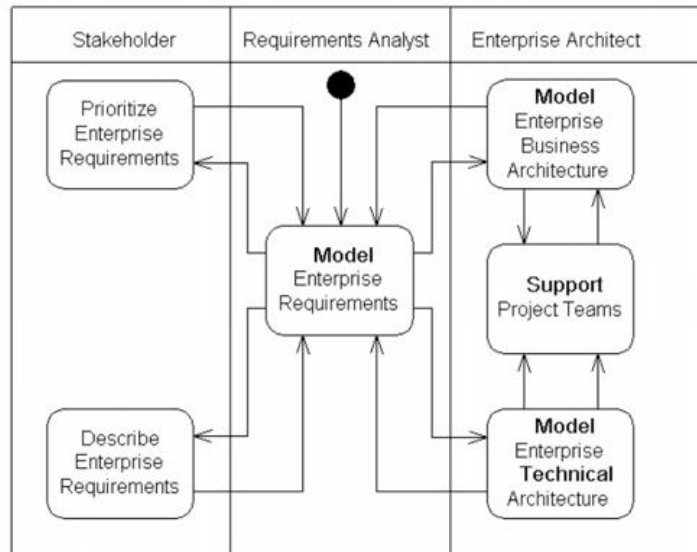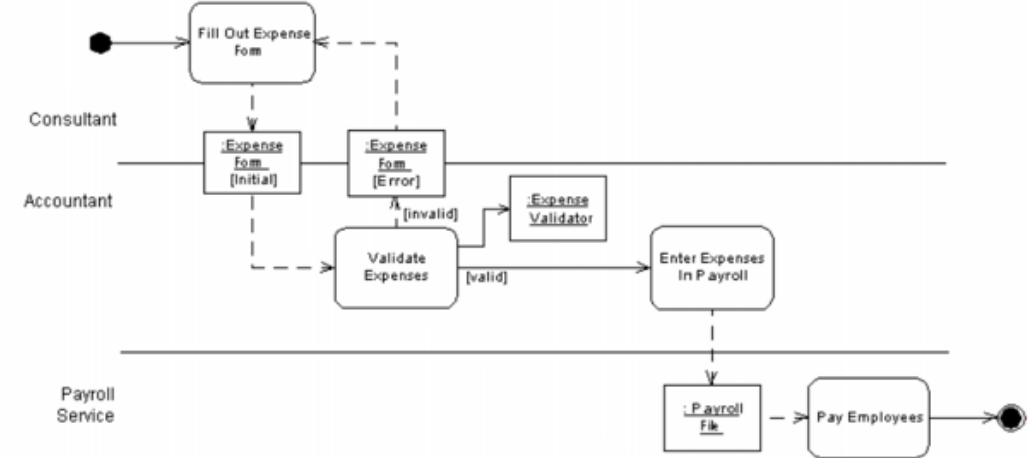- Pick Order Log Shipment

6. Swimlane Guidelines

A swimlane is a way to group activities performed by the same actor on an activity diagram or to group activities in a single thread. Figure 2 includes three swimlanes, one for each actor.

Figure 2. A UML activity diagram for the enterprise architectural modeling (simplified).

Figure 3. Submitting expenses.

1. Order Swimlanes in a Logical Manner.
2. Apply Swim Lanes To Linear Processes. A good rule of thumb is that swimlanes are best applied to linear processes, unlike the one depicted in Figure 2.
3. Have Less Than Five Swimlanes.
4. Consider Swimareas For Complex Diagrams.
5. Swimareas Suggest The Need to Reorganize Into Smaller Activity Diagrams.
6. Consider Horizontal Swimlanes for Business Processes. In Figure 3 you see that the swimlanes are drawn horizontally, going against common convention of drawing them vertically.

http://www.agilemodeling.com/style/activityDiagram.htm#Swimlanes

7 Action-Object Guidelines

Activities act on objects, In the strict object-oriented sense of the term an action object is a system object, a software construct. In the looser, and much more useful for business application modeling, sense of the term an action object is any sort of item. For example in Figure 3 the *ExpenseForm* action object is likely a paper form.