

recit -2

sequence and activity diagrams: behavioral diagrams

sequence

interaction diagrams->behavioral diagrams

interaction diagrams:

1-sequence

2-interaction overview

3-timing

4-communication

sequence diagrams: interaction and behavioral diagrams

-shows interaction between objects/classes(in software system) in a system

-shows interactions in order

-shows sequences of events&messages

-for one or more use case it is drawn, but there must be only one actor

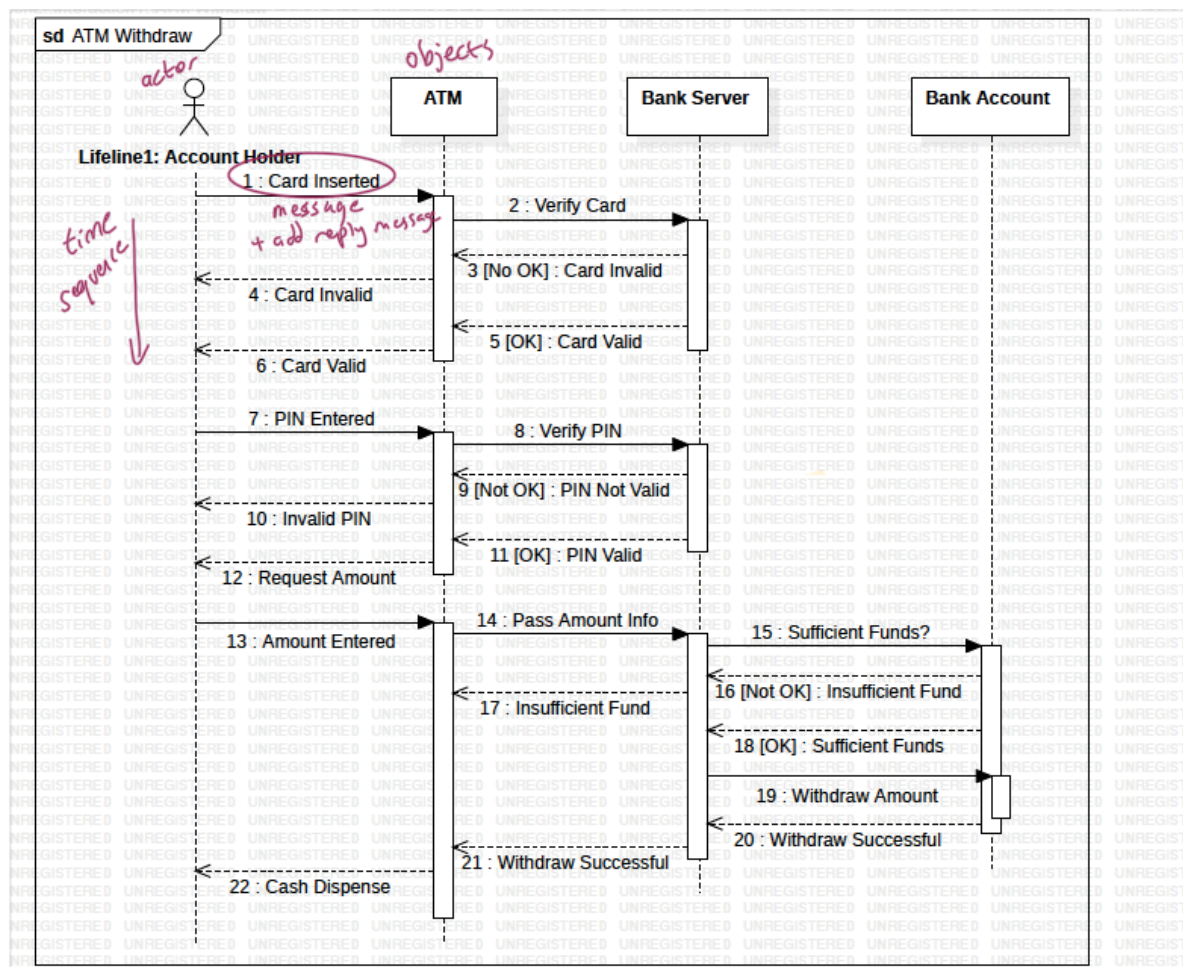
vertical axes: time

horizontal axes: object

1- decide actor and objects

to add actor -> collaboration ->add->actor , drag it

objects are using lifeline



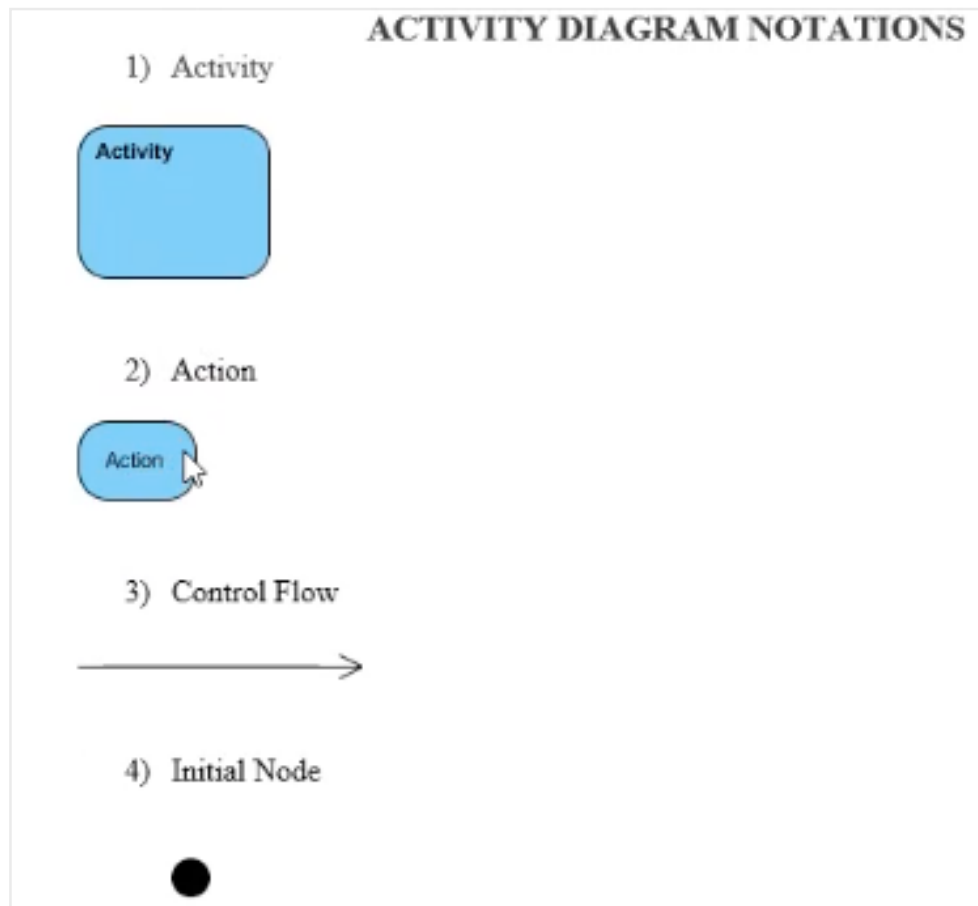
activity

work flow for the activities, interactions, flow of activities

like af flow chart

describes flow of control in a system
consist of activities and links
the flow can be sequential, concurrent(parallel), branched
activities: functions of the system
single actor with generally one use case
what is going to happen if we execute the program

- 1-activities
- 2-association between activities
- 3-conditions
- 4-constraints



5) Activity Final Node



6) Decision Node



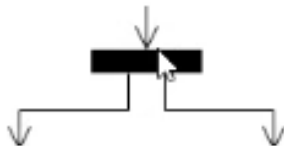
7) Merge Node



*if you use decision node you have to use merge node too

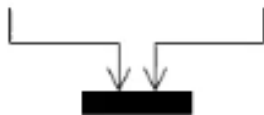
8) Fork Node

Split behavior into a set of parallel or concurrent flows of activities (or actions)



9) Join Node

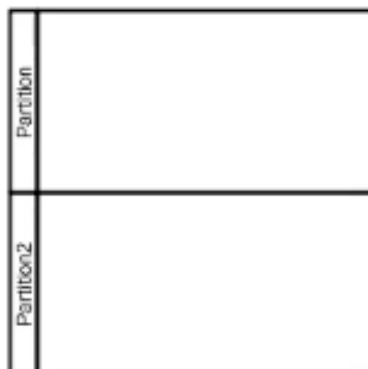
Bring back together a set of parallel or concurrent flows of activities (or actions).



*if you use fork node you have to use join node too

10) Swimlane and Partition (Swimlane Diagram)

A way to group activities performed by the same actor on an activity diagram or to group activities in a single thread



Examples

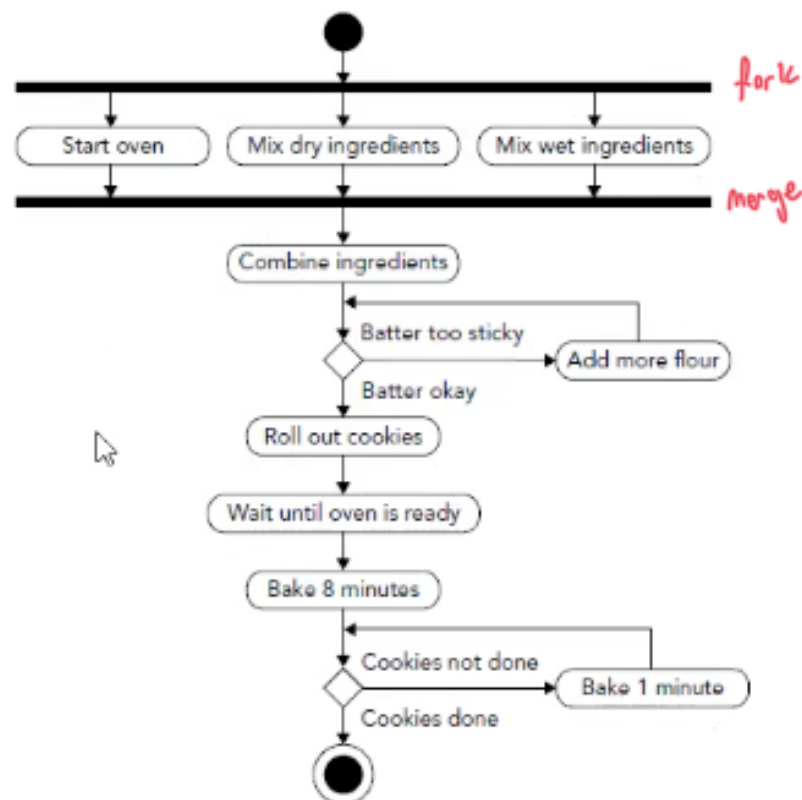


FIGURE 5-10: An activity diagram is a bit like a flowchart showing how work flows.

