স্থায়ী মনদ প্রাদ্য বিশ্ববিদ্যানয়



City University

Department Of Computer Science & Engineering CSE (Evening) **ASSIGNMENT NO**:02..........

System Analysis & Design CSE-325

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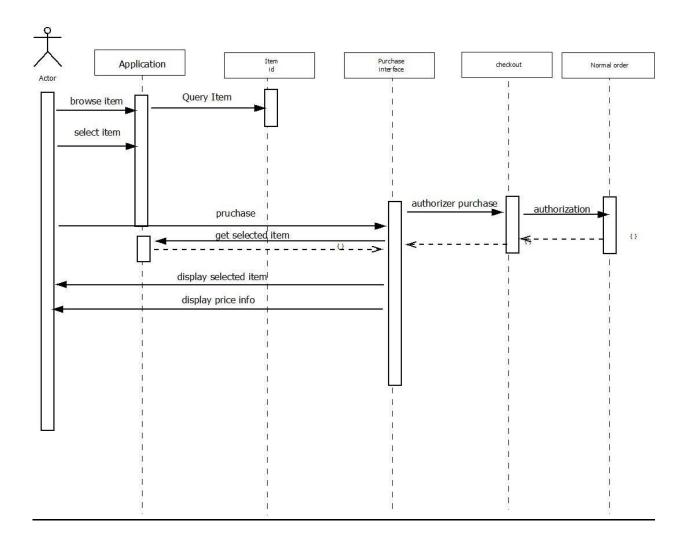
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Introduction

Sequence diagrams are a popular dynamic modeling solution in UML because they specifically focus on lifelines, or the processes and objects that live simultaneously, and the messages exchanged between them to perform a function before the lifeline ends. Along with our UML diagramming tool, use this guide to learn everything there is to know about sequence diagrams in UML

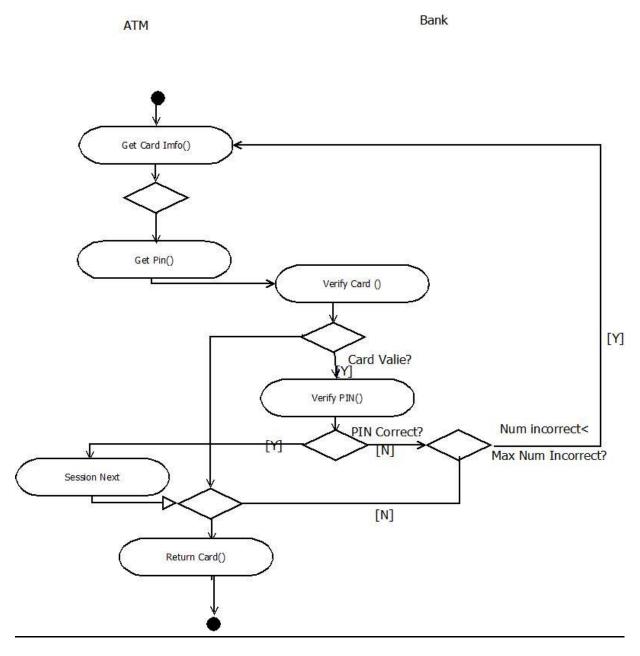


What is Sequence Diagram?

Sequence diagrams describe interactions among classes in terms of an exchange of messages over time. They're also called event diagrams. A sequence diagram is a good way to visualize and validate various runtime scenarios. These can help to predict how a system will behave and to discover responsibilities a class may need to have in the process of modeling a new system

Introduction

UML is extremely useful for visualizing and documenting software systems, but the terminology can be somewhat overwhelming for someone unfamiliar with UML. An activity diagram is essentially a flowchart that shows activities performed by a system. If you're new to UML diagramming software, this guide will help you get started.



What is an 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 Diagram