

A Java application always starts by executing the `main()` method. The `main()` method is in the `StartUp` class, on line 07 of the code. Our sequence diagram starts with the first message sent by the `main()` method, on line 13, i.e. `IssueBikeUI ui = new IssueBikeUI()`. This creates a new `:IssueBikeUI`.

- The next message, `showBikeDetails(bikeNum)`, on line 16, is sent by `StartUp` to the new `:IssueBikeUI`.
- To find out what happens next we need to find the method `showBikeDetails(bikeNum)` in the `IssueBikeUI` class (on line 42) and follow through the lines of code that implement this method until we find the next message (or method call).
- The next message is `findBikeByNumber(bikeNum)`, in the instruction `chosenBike = Bike.findBikeByNumber(bikeNum)` on line 44. This is a call from `:IssueBikeUI` to the `Bike` class.
- We then go to the `Bike` class, find the method `findBikeByNumber(bikeNum)` and follow through the lines of code that implement it until we come across the next method call. The method `findBikeByNumber(bikeNum)` is on line 110.
- The next method call is in line 116 where the `getBikeNumber()` message is sent to each of the `:Bikes` in the `bikeList` array. As the array of `:Bikes` is in the `Bike` class, this is a reflexive or self-referencing message. The number of each `:Bike` in turn is compared to the value of `bikeNum`. When a matching `:Bike` is found, the reference to that `:Bike` is returned to `:IssueBikeUI`.
- With a return statement, control is returned to the calling method at the point immediately after the method call. This means that the next line to be executed will be line 45. Line 45 is an 'if' statement that checks that a matching bike has been found (if no bike is found a null is returned). If a bike is found, its reference is returned and assigned to the variable `chosenBike`. A `showDetails()` message (line 47) is then sent to the appropriate `:Bike`.
- `showDetails()` displays details of the `:Bike` and returns control to `:IssueBikeUI` at line 48.
- Line 48 contains the curly bracket that indicates the end of the 'if' statement. Line 49 contains the curly bracket that indicates the end of the `showBikeDetails()` method, so control is returned to `StartUp` at line 19.

We hope that this explanation will allow you to follow the rest of the sequence of execution on your own, using Table 11.1.