- Stephanie arrives at the shop at 9.00am one Saturday and chooses a mountain bike
- Annie sees that its number is 468
- Annie enters this number into the system
- The system confirms that this is a woman's mountain bike and displays the daily rate (£2) and the deposit (£60)
- Stephanie says she wants to hire the bike for a week
- Annie enters this and the system displays the total cost £14 + £60 = £74
- Stephanie agrees this
- Annie enters Stephanie's name, address and telephone number into the system
- Stephanie pays the £74
- Annie records this on the system and the system prints out a receipt
- Stephanie agrees to bring the bike back by 5.00pm on the following Saturday.

Figure 6.7 Successful scenario for the use case 'Issue bike'

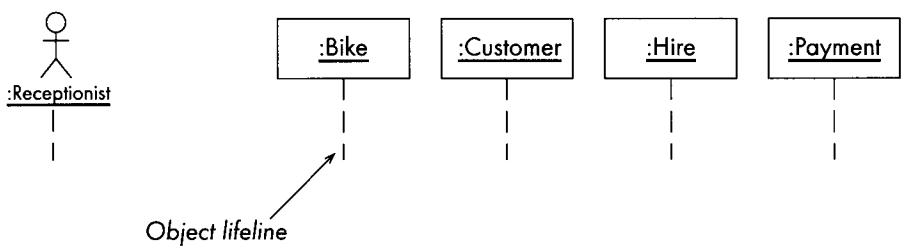

Figure 6.8 Collaboration objects for 'Issue bike' in sequence diagram format

object lifeline (the sender) to another (the recipient). The sequence of messages is read from the top of the page to the bottom, i.e. the time ordering of the messages goes from top to bottom.

The convention for object labelling is the same as for object diagrams (see Chapter 4), i.e. objectName :ClassName where either objectName or :ClassName may be omitted.

As an example, we will now convert the scenario in Figure 6.7 into a sequence diagram. This process is described in the steps below.

1. Stephanie arrives at the shop at 9.00am one Saturday and chooses a mountain bike
2. Annie sees that its number is 468
3. Annie enters this number into the system
4. The system confirms that this is a woman's mountain bike and displays the daily rate (£2) and the deposit (£60).