

- They are typically used for:
- (1) Modeling business processes
- (2) Model the logic of a use case or scenario
- (3) Model the detailed logic of a business rule



In case of use case logic modeling or scenario (2) Activity diagrams are usually created from the descriptions of the use cases and respective scenario.

Suitable for the modeling of the functional vision of a system, because they allow to describe the logic of its processes or its functions



They describe the internal behavior of these processes or functions. They represent a series of actions and / or activities and explaining the dependencies between them



Elements of Activity Diagrams

- Activity is a step of a process where some work is done (calculation, manipulation, research, etc.)
 - » Sequential activities an activity can only be performed when all the activities that depend on it have already been performed.
 - » Competitive activities activities can be performed in parallel.





Edges, represented by arrows, connect the individual components of activity diagrams and illustrate the control flow of the activity



- Swimlanes
- The individual elements of an activity diagram can be divided into individual areas or 'partitions'.
- Various criteria can lead to the creation of these partitions: organization entities, cost centers, locations, etc:



• Decision nodes :

» is a control node that accepts tokens on one or two incoming edges and selects one outgoing edge from one or more outgoing flows.

Decision nodes were introduced in UML to support conditionals in activities.

The notation for a decision node is a diamond-shaped symbol.

Which of the edges is actually traversed depends on the evaluation of the **guards** on the outgoing edges.





• Fork nod and join node: describe a set of activities that should be performed, but where the order of execution is not relevant





Use Case: Bake a cake





Create a Use Case diagram for the entire project Create an activity diagram for each use case



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