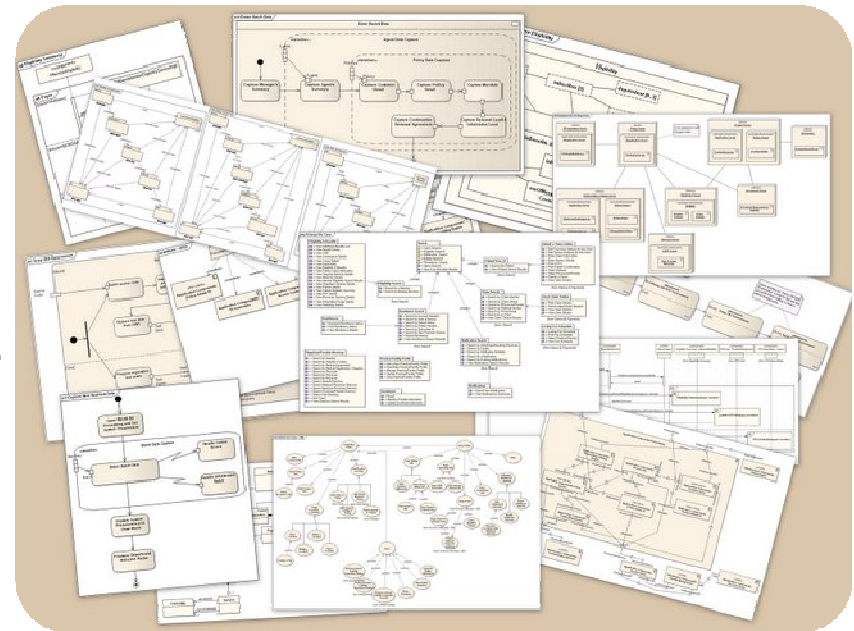


# Unified Modeling Language – Creating an activity diagram

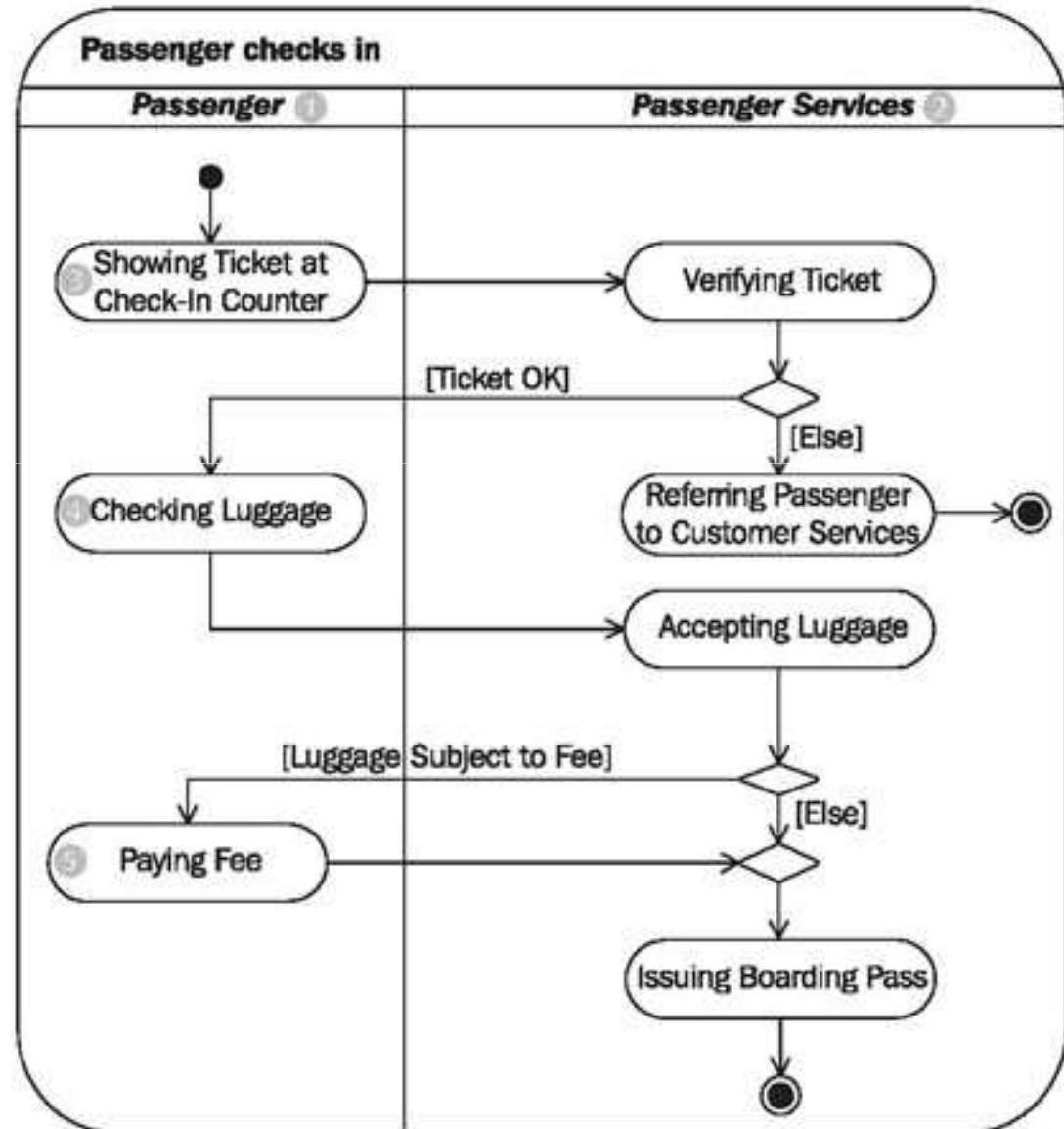
Michael Müller

- Standardized general-purpose modeling language
  - For object-oriented software engineering
- Ease software development by creating blueprints of
  - Activities, actors, business processes, database schemas, logical components, ...

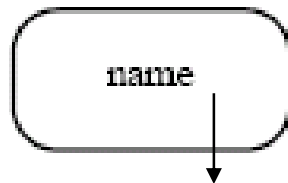
→ Today: The activity diagram



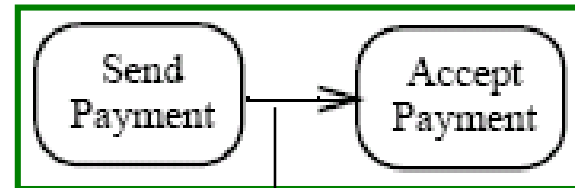
- Describes
  - procedural logic
  - business processes
  - Workflows
- Great to visualize single steps of an algorithm
  - Conditions
  - Dependencies
  - Concurrency



- Fundamental unit of executable functionality in an activity
- Represents some transformations or processes in the modeled system
  - creating objects
  - setting attribute values
  - linking objects together
  - invoking user-defined behaviours

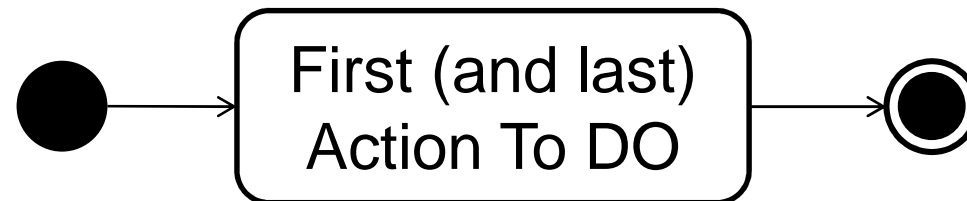


Description of the  
action behaviour

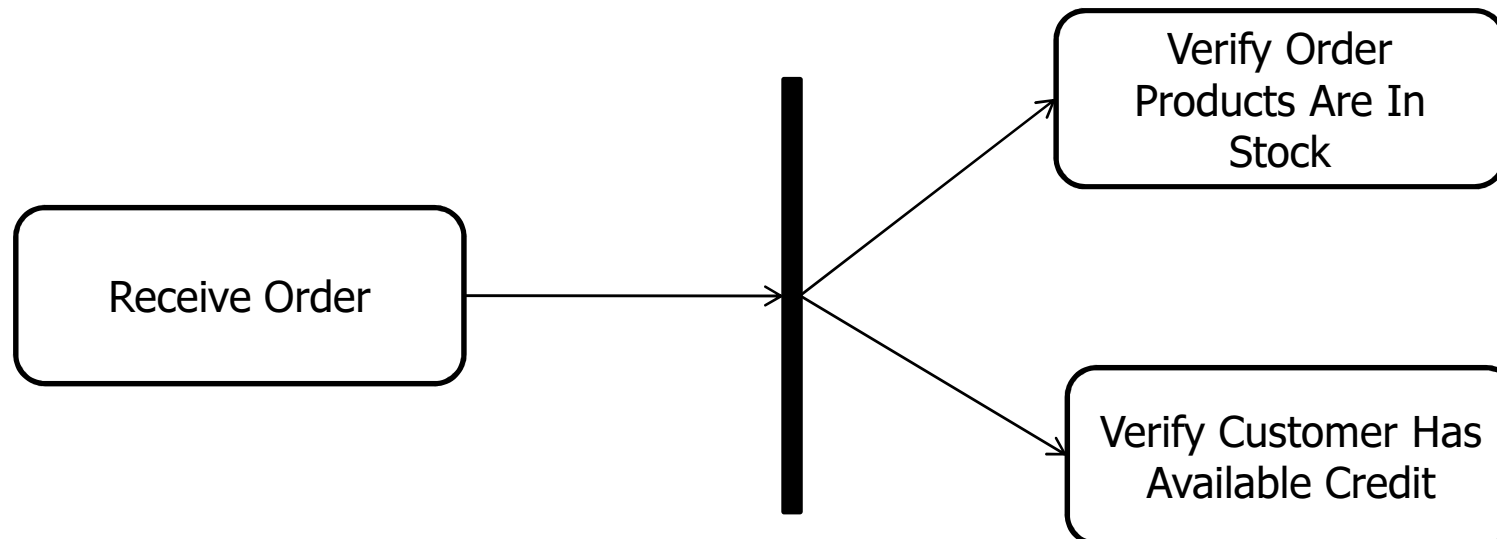


Transition

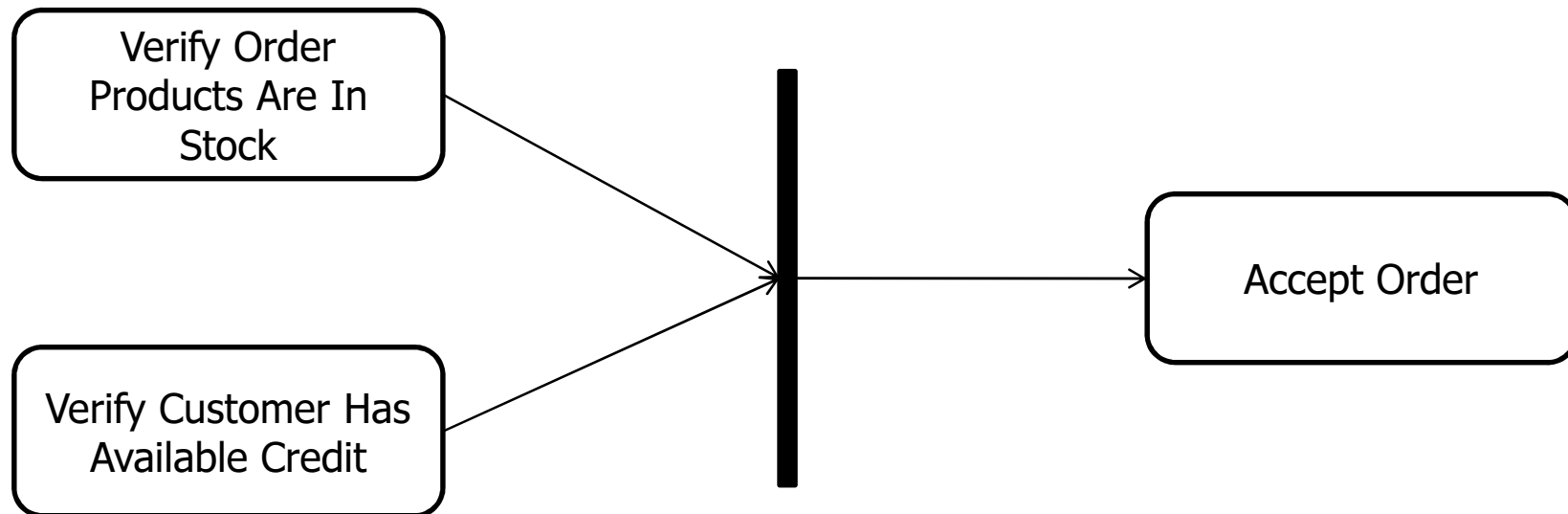
- Initial state shows the starting point for the action sequence within
  - An initial node isn't required
- An activity diagram can have zero or more activity final nodes



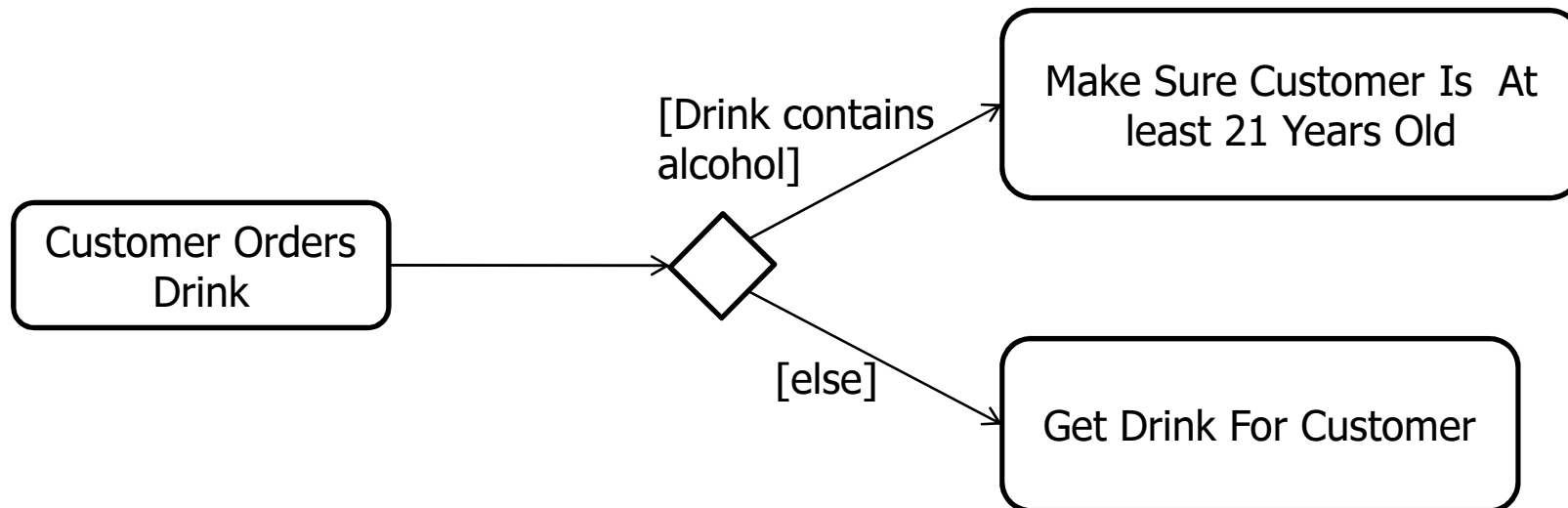
- Denotes the beginning of parallel actions



- All incoming flows must reach it before processing may continue. This denotes the end of parallel processing



- A diamond with one flow entering and several leaving





- Use the activity diagram to model algorithms and workflows to identify ...
  - ... concurrent actions
  - ... dependencies
  - ... conditions for certain actions

- Tools: <http://www.jeckle.de/umltools.htm>
  - Recommendation: Dia, <http://projects.gnome.org/dia/>: small, versatile, cross platform
- Literature & References:
  - Books: UML 2.0, C. Kecher, 2006 (German)
  - Online: TONS of (use Google), Wikipedia