

For the assignment

[Software development process steps.](#)

Activity diagrams Tips

what is it that the administrator needs to do to Add, Find or Delete Medication from the system "Database"

1. Well first we need to find that Medication if the medication does not exist then we can create the medication we don't want to add a medication that already exists.

- USDP
 - Use-case model
 - Activity diagrams (one per use case)
 - Analysis model (one per use case)
 - Class diagram
 - Sequence diagrams (one per use case) ➔

- Database
 - Entity relationship diagram

- Web client

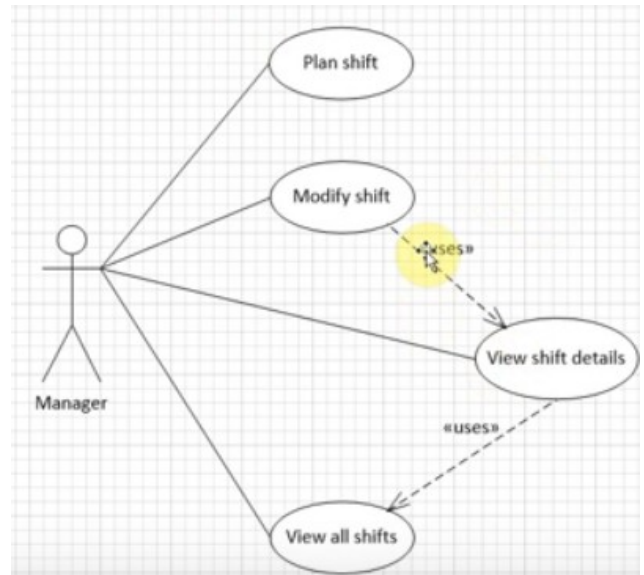
CESCOM10067-4: Application Modelling

Garage Case Study

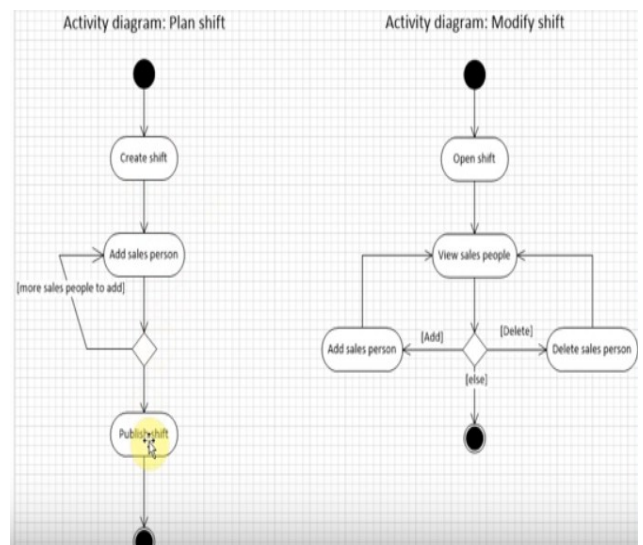
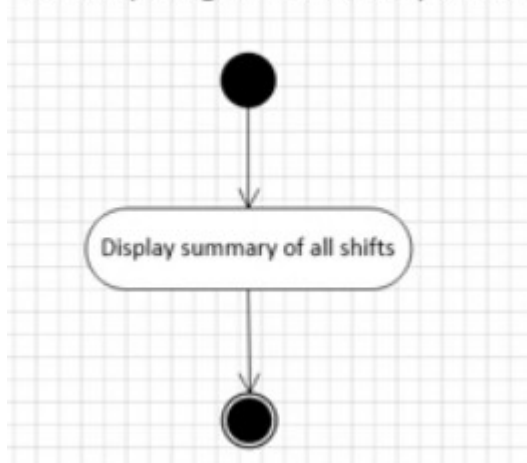
Problem domain

A garage can have franchise arrangements with one or more car manufacturers. The garage employs a number of sales personnel who work to sell vehicles to business and private clients. The sales team is very successful, and the volume of sales is rising rapidly, but it is increasingly difficult to manage the paperwork involved with:

- tracking the current stock of vehicles
- tracking customer relationships
- tracking sales
- planning employee shifts

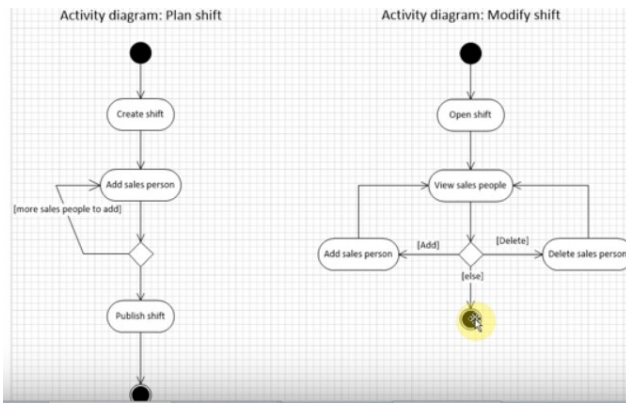


Activity diagram: View my shifts

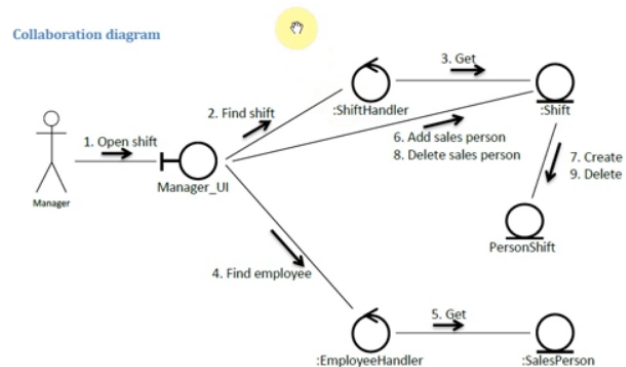
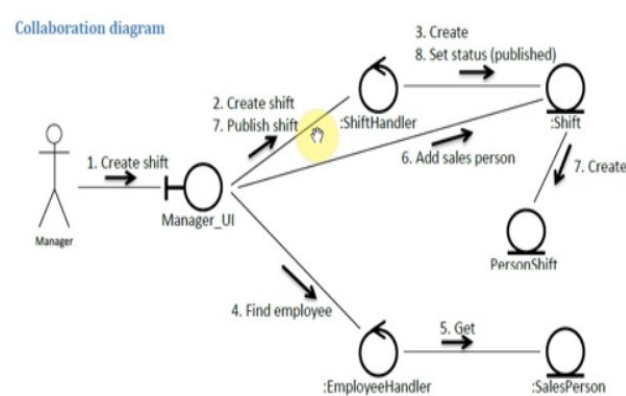


Activity diagram describes **what goes on inside the use case. That is, what activity steps it contains**. The best way to do this is to create an activity diagram (UML notation).

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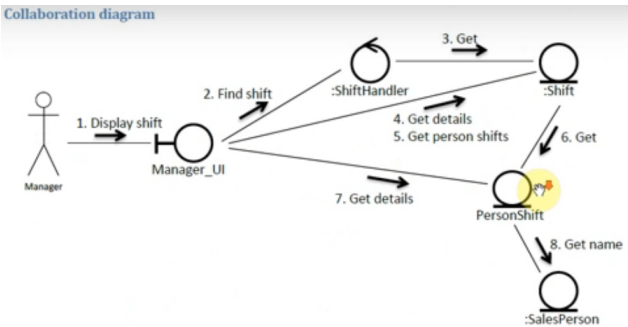
Analysis model we've got three kinds of analysis class

1. **interface or boundary class** is the user entering point into the system. (UI) or (GUI)
2. **Entity classes** used to store data in the system.
3. **Control classes** use to manipulate the **entity classes** in response to something from a **boundary class**

Create a shift use case analysis model example

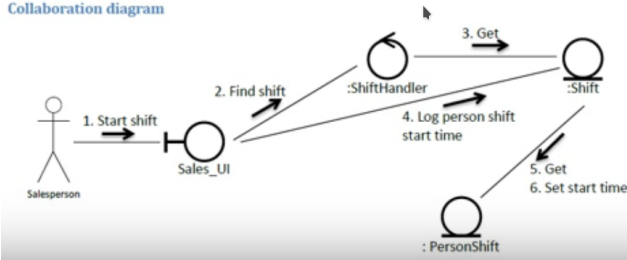
We don't just suddenly create a shift

1. what we find is that the manager the **actor** asks via the **manager UI** class to create a **shift** this **UI class**
2. will then ask the **shift handler** to create a **shift** and the **shift handler**
3. will create a **shift object**.
4. The **manager UI class** will ask the **employee handler** to find an **employee** and the handler will then search through its collection of **salesperson** objects and get the one that matches the name that was passed in and return now the **salesperson** so the **manager UI** now has got a **shift object** and a **salesperson object**.
6. can add the **salesperson** to the **shift** which will cause the **shift** to create a **personshift** object storing the **sales person** in that **shift object**.



Communication or Collaboration diagrams are used to show links between participants. They focus in on which interactions are triggered and when. They also describe the order of events in all interactions.

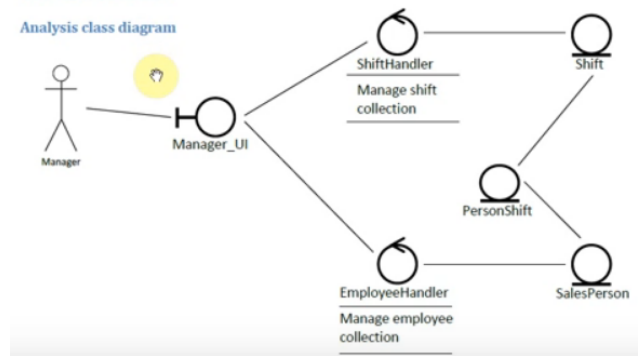
Collaboration diagram



Analysis Model

Use case: Plan shift

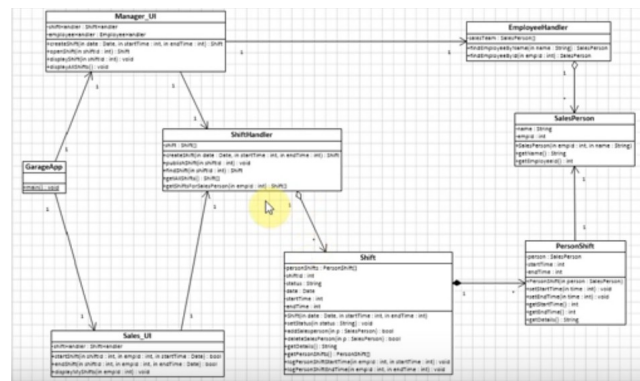
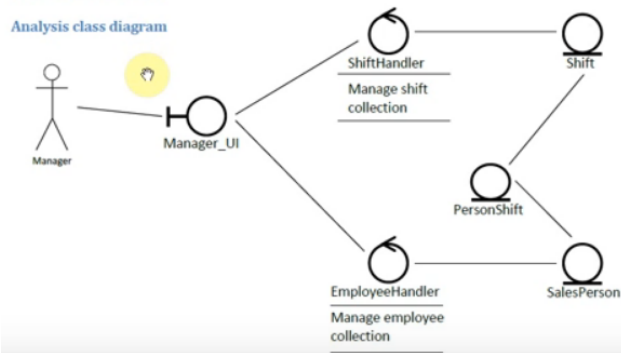
Analysis class diagram



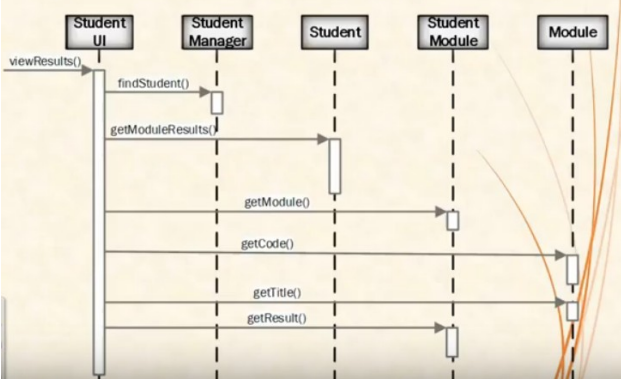
Analysis Model

Use case: Plan shift

Analysis class diagram



Sequence diagram example



Sequence diagrams are a dynamic modeling solution.

Dynamic modeling focuses on the interactions occurring within the system. Sequence diagrams specifically focus on the "lifelines" of an object and how they communicate with other objects to perform a function before the lifeline ends.