Activity diagrams & State machines

Alexander Serebrenik
Reminder

• **Homework 2**
  • Today 17:15 – Thursday 8:00

• **Group assignment 1: Requirements**
  • Thursday, February 12, 23:59
OMG Unified Modeling Language™ (OMG UML)

Version 2.5

Slides by
David Meredith, Aalborg University, DK

Site by
Kirill Fakhroutdinov, GE Healthcare, USA
True or False?

1. A web server can be an actor in a use case diagram.
2. *Guarantee* is an action that initiates the use case.
3. Use case “Assign seat” includes the use case “Assign window seat”.
4. Generalization is represented by an arrow with a hollow triangle head.
5. Every use case might involve only one actor.
Before we start…

True or False?

1. A web server can be an actor in a use case diagram.

2. Guarantee is an action that initiates the use case.

3. Use case “Assign seat” includes the use case “Assign window seat”.

4. Generalization is represented by an arrow with a hollow triangle head.

5. Every use case might involve only one actor.
True or False?

1. A web server can be an actor in a use case diagram.  
   
2. Correct: No, the correct relation here is extension (<<extend>>); <<include>> suggests that “Assign window seat” is always called whenever “Assign seat” is executed. 
   
3. Use case “Assign seat” includes the use case “Assign window seat”.
   
4. Generalization is represented by an arrow with a hollow triangle head.  
   Yes

5. Every use case might involve only one actor. No, why?
Phone call use case

Place a call

Pre-condition The telephone set is connected to the telephone line “A”, it is on-hook and there is no incoming call (it is not ringing).

Trigger The user picks up the telephone hook connected of the telephone set (connected to line “A”) and dials number “B”.

Guarantee A communication between “A” and “B” will commence.

Main Scenario
(a) The user picks up the telephone hook connected to the telephone line “A”.
(b) If the line is free, the user receives a dial tone sent by the line.
(c) The user dials number “B”.
(d) The call request is forwarded to the switch center.
(e) If line “B” is not busy, the call request is forwarded to “B” and a tone is sent to “A”.
(f) “B”’s telephone rings.
(g) If somebody at “B” picks up the hook, the ringing tone at “A” is stopped and a telephone connection will commence.

Alternatives

(b-1).1 If the telephone line is engaged in a conversation, the user will be connected to the same conversation.
(b-2).1 If the user does not dial a number for a certain amount of time, a permanent tone is emitted by the switch center, no further call will be accepted and the user has to replace the hook.
(c-1).1 If line “B” is busy, and “B” does not have call waiting the user at “A” will receive a busy tone.
(c-2).1 If line “B” is busy, and “B” has call waiting the user at “A” will receive a call-waiting tone from the switch center. When line “B” becomes free, sub-scenario (c-e) follows.
(g-1).1 If nobody picks the call at “B”, after a certain amount of time and a telephone set at “B” has its answering machine enabled, then the Record Message scenario at “B” will follow.
(g-2).1 If nobody picks the call at “B”, after a certain amount of time and no telephone set at “B” has its answering machine enabled, then the user at “A” will receive a no response tone from the switch center (via the line).
Phone call use case

Place a call

Pre-condition  The telephone set is connected to the telephone line “A”, it is on-hook and there is no incoming call (it is not ringing).

Trigger  The user picks up the telephone hook connected of the telephone set (connected to line “A”) and dials number.

Guarantee  A call is connected.

Main Scenario

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

Disadvantages

1. To understand alternatives, one has to read them **simultaneously** with the main scenario.

2. **Missing** alternatives are difficult to spot.

3. Main scenario enforces sequential execution, missing potential for concurrent execution.

Alternatives

(b-1).1 If line “B” is busy, and “B” has call waiting, the user at “A” will receive a call waiting tone from the switch center. When line “B” becomes free, sub-scenario (e-g) follows.

(b-2).1

(c-1).1

(d-1).1

(e-1).1

(e-2).1

If nobody picks the call at “B”, after a certain amount of time and a telephone set at “B” has its answering machine enabled, then the Record Message scenario at “B” will follow.

(g-1).1

(g-2).1 If nobody picks the call at “B”, after a certain amount of time and no telephone set at “B” has its answering machine enabled, then the user at “A” will receive a no response tone from the switch center (via the line).
Activity diagram: Let us start

initial node or start marker

The user picks up the telephone hook connected to the telephone line “A”.

accept signal

decision

[the line is free]

send signal

Provide the user with a dial tone.

[else]

Connect the user to the ongoing conversation

final node or stop marker
The next step

• **Main scenario**: The user dials number “B”.

• **Alternative step**: If the user does not dial a number for a *certain amount of time*, a permanent tone is emitted by the switch center, no further call will be accepted and the user has to replace the hook.

• Two processes:
  - wait for the user to dial a number ("main scenario")
  - wait for *certain amount of time*, say 5 sec;

• When 5 seconds passed, abort the "main scenario" waiting
The user dials number “B”

Wait for 5 sec

Emit a permanent tone

Interruptible activity region

Interrupting edge
The user dials number “B”

Forward the call request to the switch center.

- [line B is busy]
  - [else]
    - Send a busy tone
    - Step e-2

- [else]
  - [else]
    - Emit a permanent tone
    - Step e

interruptible activity region

interrupting edge

Wait for 5 sec
Step e

- If line “B” is not busy, the call request is forwarded to “B” and a tone is sent to “A”.
  - No indication whether the call request should first be forwarded, and the tone sent next, or vice versa.
  - We should not disallow any of these options.

- Execute both in parallel
- Wait till both call request forwarding and tone setting are successful.
Step e-2

- The user at “A” will receive a “call waiting” tone from the switch center. When the line “B” becomes free, sub-scenario (e-g) follows.

- **Merge** is needed to allow multiple data flows in the same point.

- What would happen if B stays busy all the time?
  - Omission in the use case.
Step e-2

- The user at “A” will receive a “call waiting” tone from the switch center. When the line “B” becomes free, sub-scenario (e-g) follows.

```
[B busy]
```

```
Send “call waiting” to A
```

```
decision
```

```
Send a busy tone
```

```
Wait 1 min
```

```
Sub-scenario (e-g)
```

```
merge
```
The user picks up the telephone hook connected to the telephone line “A”.

Steps a - f

1. Provide the user with a dial tone.
2. Connect the user to the ongoing conversation.
3. The user dials number “B”.
4. Forward the call request to the switch center.
5. If [B busy], emit a permanent tone. If [B call waiting], forward the call request to “B”. If [line free], wait 5 sec and emit a permanent tone.
6. If [B call waiting], forward the call request to “B”. If [B busy], send a busy tone.
7. If [B busy], send a busy tone. If [else], wait 1 min and send a busy tone.

[B busy]: Set tone to “A”.

Send “call waiting” to A.
### Summary of activity diagram elements (so far)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graphical representation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>“Keywords”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start / stop markers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision</td>
<td>if</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merge</td>
<td>loops, end-if</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fork / Join</td>
<td>and, parallel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-based</td>
<td>when, time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interruptible activity</td>
<td>cancel, interrupt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrupting edge</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

#### Action
- **Send invoice**

**Signals**
- **Incoming (accept)**
- **Outgoing (send)**

**Interrupts**
- **Interruptible activity region, interrupting edge**
- **An alternative notation for an interrupting edge**
The user picks up the telephone hook connected to the telephone line “A”.

**Issues? Disadvantages?**

- Provide the user with a dial tone.
- Connect the user to the ongoing conversation.

The user dials number “B”.

- Forward the call request to the switch center.
- The user dials number “B”.
- Forward the call request to “B”.
- Set tone to “A”.

“B”’s telephone rings.

- Wait 5 sec
- Emit a permanent tone
- [B call waiting]
- [else]
- [B busy]
- [else]
- Send a busy tone
- [B busy]
- [else]
- Send “call waiting” to A
- [B busy]
- [else]
- Forwad the call request to “B”
- Set tone to “A”

Send “call waiting” to A.

Issues? Disadvantages?
The user picks up the telephone hook connected to the telephone line “A”.

**Issues? Disadvantages?**

- **[line free]** Provide the user with a dial tone.
- **[else]** Connect the user to the ongoing conversation.

**The user dials number “B”**

- **[B call waiting]** Forward the call request to the switch center.
- **[B busy]** Send a busy tone
  - Wait 5 sec
  - Emit a permanent tone
  - **[B busy]** Send “call waiting” to A
  - **[B call waiting]** Set tone to “A”
  - **[B busy]** Send a busy tone
  - Wait 1 min
  - **[else]** Forward the call request to “B”
  - **[else]** “B”’s telephone rings.

**Too complex!**

Disadvantages? Too complex!
The diagram became quite complex

- Reorganize **links** to reduce the number of self-crossings, links between different cases of the activity
  - Fosters reuse similarly to *labels*
- Reorganize the activity using **subactivities**
  - Fosters reuse similarly to *subroutines*
Reorganize links

- Use **connectors** instead of uninterrupted lines
Reorganize links

- Use **connectors** instead of uninterrupted lines

---

**Flowchart Description**

1. **Wait 1 min**
   - Send “call waiting” to **A**
     - [B busy]
     - [else]

2. **Send a busy tone**
   - [else]

3. **Forward the call request to “B”**
   - Set tone to “A”

4. **“B”s telephone rings.**
Reorganize links

• Use **connectors** instead of uninterrupted lines

- Wait 1 min
  - Send “call waiting” to A
    - [B busy]
    - [else]
  - [else]
  - Send a busy tone
  - [else]
  - Set tone to “A”
  - “B”’s telephone rings.
  - Forward the call request to “B”

• Beware: Too many connectors hinder comprehension!
Reorganize the activity using subactivities

- Use **subactivities** to reuse or simplify the structure
Example of a subactivity: processing an order

- **Input parameter and its type**

- **Activity containing actions, etc**

- **Object passed from one action to another**

- **All invocations use the same execution, like static in Java**
Parameters

- Activities can have parameters,
- what about individual **actions**?
Parameters

• Activities can have parameters,
  • what about individual actions?

• Pins represent action parameters
  • Optional: use only for data produced and used
Parameters

- Activities can have parameters,
  - what about individual actions?

- **Pins** represent action parameters
  - Optional: use only for data produced and used

- Data can be also produced by **transforming** “output pin” data to “input pin” data
Pins can also be used for expansion regions

- We’ve seen an example of a **loop**
- But what if a loop is used to **traverse a collection**?

```java
void reviewSubmissions(Collection<Submission> c) {
    for (Submission s : c)
        s.review();
    ...
}
```
Pins can also be used for expansion regions

• We’ve seen an example of a **loop**
• But what if a loop is used to **traverse a collection**?

```java
void reviewSubmissions(Collection<Submission> c) {
    for (Submission s : c)
        s.review();
    ...
}
```

- Upper pins: collection of submitted papers
- Lower pins: collection of reviewed papers
Expansion regions

• How do we **traverse** the collection?

  a) Sequentially
  b) Concurrently

• Reviewing scientific papers is done concurrently, so we chose solution b)
• Each paper is reviewed and either rejected or accepted.
• If paper is rejected no further processing is needed
• If paper is accepted it is included in the proceedings volume
Activity final vs Flow final

ActivityFinal: Termination of the entire activity

FlowFinal: Termination of one of the parallel flows, e.g., in the expansion region
Still, who is responsible for what?

- Indicate who is **responsible** for each group of activities
- Solution 1a: hierarchical swimlanes (UML 1)
Partitions

- Indicate who is **responsible** for each group of activities
- Solution 1b: multidimensional swimlanes (UML 2)
Partitions

- Indicate who is **responsible** for each group of activities
- Solution 2: annotations (UML 2)
Partitions

• Indicate who is **responsible** for each group of activities
• Advantages / disadvantages?

**Solution 1:**
swimlanes

**Solution 2:**
annotations
Partitions

- Indicate who is **responsible** for each group of activities
- Advantages / disadvantages?

**Solution 1:**

**Advantage** of swimlanes: easy to identify which activities belong together

**Disadvantage:** we can have only one axis in the hierarchical swimlanes/two in multidimensional swimlanes

**Solution 2:**

*Annotations*
Exercise [Bernd Bruegge, Allen H. Dutoit]

• Draw an activity diagram representing each step of the pizza ordering process, from the moment you pick up the phone to the point where you start eating the pizza.
  • Do not represent any exceptions.
  • Include activities that others need to perform.

• How?
  • What parties participate in the pizza ordering process?
    – Use an appropriate partition mechanism
  • What steps do they make?
  • Which steps are carried out sequentially, in parallel, repeated?
### Summary of activity diagram elements

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Which one of the executions is impossible?

a) A, B, C

b) B, A, C

c) A simultaneously with C, B

d) B simultaneously with A, C

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
Which one of the executions is impossible?

a) A, B, C

b) B, A, C

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d) B simultaneously with A, C

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
What would be the execution order?

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
What would be the execution order?

A parallel with B, followed by C (twice)

A or B depending on the condition, then blocked

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
Activity diagrams as a specification technique?

Unambiguous?

Realistic?

Verifiable?

Evolvable?
Activity diagrams as a specification technique?

Unambiguous?
- Becomes better with more recent versions of UML (formal semantics via Petri nets)
- Still, we might like to verify the activity diagram itself!

Realistic?
- Yes (up to some level)

Verifiable?
- Parallelism might be difficult to observe

Evolvable?
- See discussion of the diagram complexity
State machines

- **State machines** – a different way of modeling behavior in UML

- Activity diagrams focus on actions (stories, narratives)
  - first A, then B, ...

- State machines focus on state of the object and transitions between them (description)
  - H2O:
    - States: water, vapor, ice
    - Transitions: melting, freezing, vaporization, condensation, ...

- Can give complementary views on the system
Activities or states

• Activities:
  • How to get to **Covent Garden** from **St. James’s park**?

• States (example):
  • States = stations
  • Transitions = direct train connection

Fragment of the London’s tube map
A UML state machine diagram shows how the messages that an object receives change its state.

- The state is determined by the values in its attributes.

**Object: Book**
- Boolean attribute: onShelf
- **States**: “On the shelf” (onShelf=true) and “On loan” (onShelf=false)
- **Transition**: change of state
- **Event**: message received by an object, causing change of state
A UML state machine diagram shows how the messages that an object receives change its **state**.

- The state is determined by the values in its attributes.

This diagram does not indicate what happens if “returned()” is received when the book is already on the shelf.

- Probably, an error should be reported.
A UML state machine diagram shows how the messages that an object receives change its state. The state is determined by the values in its attributes.

When a new book is being purchased by the library, it should be “On the shelf”.

Initial pseudo-state, or start marker.
A UML state machine diagram shows how the messages that an object receives change its state. The state is determined by the values in its attributes.

When a new book is being purchased by the library, it should be “On the shelf.”

Recall: event – message received by an object, causing change of state.

Action: message sent by an object, when changing a state.
Entry and exit actions

- Returned (/books++)
- Borrowed (/books--)

Three equivalent representations

- When would you prefer to use entry/exit actions instead of actions on arrows, and why?
Closer look at a state

- **entry**/behavior performed upon entry to the state
- **do**/ongoing behavior, performed as long as the element is in the state
- **exit**/behavior performed upon exit from the state
- behaviors can be added

---

**On loan**

- **entry/books**--
  - do/search for the book in a different library
  - help/open Help page

---

*do* behaviors do not change state!
• Once **do** is completed, transition without a label is taken

• If “cancel” event occurs during the **do**, then it is aborted

• **Do** can be interrupted but regular actions cannot

---

**On loan**

- entry/books--
- do/search for the book in a different library
- help/open Help page
Library revisited

- A book is **borrowable** if at least one copy is available
- How can we know whether copyBorrowed() should change the state or not?
  - If the copy borrowed was the last one…
  - We need a mechanism to distinguish between the two situations
Library revisited

- A book is **borrowable** if at least one copy is available
- How can we know whether `copyBorrowed()` should change the state or not?
  - If the copy borrowed was the last one…
  - We need a mechanism to distinguish between the two situations
- **Guard**: any unambiguous boolean expression
What would happen if...

- **Current state: 1**

  a) Event: e1, both x1 and x2 hold

  b) Event: e1, neither x1 nor x2 holds

  c) Event: e2, neither x1 nor x2 holds

---

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
What would happen if...

- **Current state:** 1

  a) Event: e1, both x1 and x2 hold
      The state changes to 2 but it is unpredictable which transition will be taken

  b) Event: e1, neither x1 nor x2 holds
      The state changes to 2.

  c) Event: e2, neither x1 nor x2 holds
      Transitions that have a guard which evaluates to false are disabled. State does not change.

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
Exercise

• Dutch statistics office recognizes the following marital statuses: *never married, married, widowed, divorced*

• Describe human life from birth to death
Exercise

- Dutch statistics office recognizes the following marital statuses: *never married, married, widowed, divorced*
Another example: ATM

- **failure** and **cancel** are applicable to all states within **Serving Customer**

- **cardInserted** leads to the start marker

- transition without a label is followed by the stop marker

- composite state with a hidden decomposition indicator icon
ATM and more

• If an ATM operation is cancelled, the card is ejected and if it is reinserted, the “Serving Customer” should **restart**.

• Sometimes we would like to **resume** where we have stopped:
  • Closing the door of the washing machine

History state $H$ remembers the state “Operating” was last time when it was exited.

Arrow from $H$ indicates the state that should be entered if no previous history is available.

[Diagram showing state transitions for a washing machine, including states like Washing, Rinsing, Spinning, and history state $H$.]
What state would be reached from State 1 after

a) e1, e2, e2, e1
b) e1, e1, e2, e2
c) e1, e1, e2, e2, e1, e1, e2, e2

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
What state would be reached from State 1 after

a) e1, e2, e2, e1
b) e1, e1, e2, e2
c) e1, e1, e2, e2, e1, e1, e2, e2

Example due to Ivanov and Novikov
History and nested states

- Composite states can contain composite states that can contain composite states etc

- What if Washing, Rinsing, Spinning were composite states?
- In which of their substates should the execution resume?
Shallow and deep history

- **Shallow history** $H$ remembers only one nesting level
- **Deep history** $H^*$ remembers all nesting levels

http://www.zicomi.com/pseudoStateHistoryDeep.jsp
Shallow and deep history

• What would happen if $H^*$ would be replaced by $H$?
Shallow and deep history

When door is closed the phase(s) [washing, rinsing, spinning] that have been completed will remain completed, while the current phase will be restarted from the beginning.

http://www.zicomi.com/pseudoStateHistoryDeep.jsp
Another example: alarm clock

- Orthogonal, **concurrent** state machine diagrams
- Diagrams cannot share states
- The choices CD/Radio and Time/Alarm time are orthogonal
State machines: summary

- **State machine**: state, transition, guard/event/action
- Composite state
- Regions and concurrent execution
- Shallow history vs. deep history
State machines as a specification technique?

Similarly to activity diagrams.
The user picks up the telephone hook connected to the telephone line “A”.

**Steps a - f**

- Provide the user with a dial tone
- Connect the user to the ongoing conversation
- The user dials number “B”
- Emit a permanent tone
- Forward the call request to the switch center
- Wait 5 sec
- Send “call waiting” to B
- Send a busy tone
- Set tone to “A”

“B”’s telephone rings.

---

**Summary of activity diagram elements**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Another example: alarm clock**

- Off
- On

**States:**

- Off
- On

**Transitions:**

- **turn off / shutDown**
- **turn on / startup**
- **failure**
- **service**
- **cancel**

**Regions:**

- Time displayed
- Alarm time displayed
- Radio on
- CD on

**Orthogonal, concurrent state machine diagrams**

- Diagrams cannot share states
- The choices CD/Radio and Time/Alarm time are orthogonal
Reminder

• **Homework 2**
  • Today 17:15 – Thursday 8:00

• **Group assignment 1: Requirements**
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