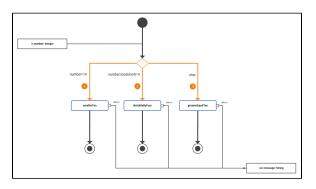
Adding a Decision

Activity diagrams can also implement logic that is based on conditions. You can branch a control flow using the **Decision** element.

The following example shows how to use **decisions** in activity diagrams. The user can enter a positive number. The process will then return a message depending on if the number is smaller or greater than 10 and divisible by 4.



The branching conditions of the decision must evaluate to a **Boolean** value (boolean expression) and be defined on the outgoing control flows of the decision node as a **Guard Expression**. Page Logical Operators provides a list of all possible logical operators that can be used within a guard expression. You can also use **Boolean** operators (and, or) as described in Boolean Operators.

In the example above, there are three outgoing control flows:

Nr.	Control Flow	Condition	Guard Expression
1	Decision smallerTen	entered number smaller than ten	number<10
2	Decision divisibleByFour	entered number divisible by four	number.modulo(4)=0
3	Decision greaterEqualTen	all other cases	else

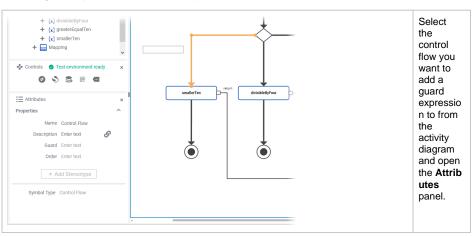
The one or more of the control flows contain the actual condition(s) (1 and 2). Exactly one control flow must contain an else expression (3): This control flow is followed if all other expressions evaluate to false.



The boolean operators of the xUML Runtime support short-circuiting . This means that the second operand is evaluated only when the result is not fully determined by the first operand.

Adding a Guard Expression

To add a guard expression to a control flow proceed as follows:



On this Page:

- Adding a Guard Expression
- Specifying an Evaluation Order
 - Examples

Activity_Decision_Example



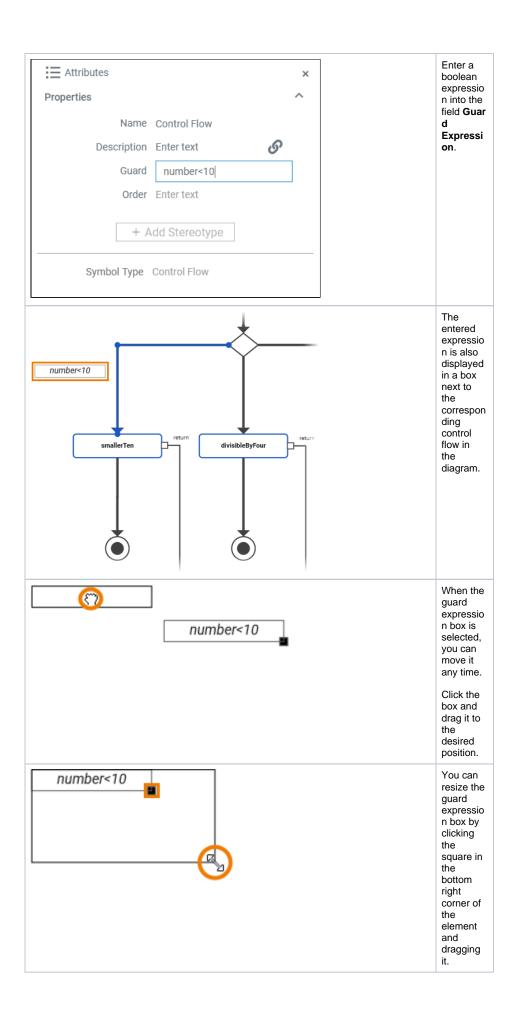
Click the icon to download a simple example model that shows how to use decisions in activity diagrams with **Scheer PAS** Designer.

Related Pages:

- Working with the Activity Editor
- Changing the Attributes of Elements on the Activity Diagram

Related Documentation:

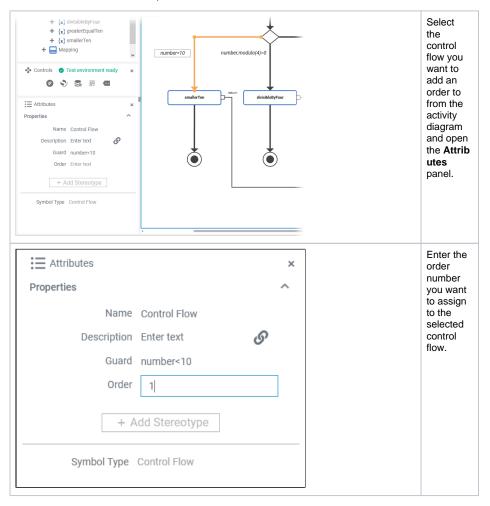
- xUML Services Reference Guide
 - Logical Operators
 - Boolean Operators



Specifying an Evaluation Order

The order attribute on the decision flow defines the order in which the guards should be evaluated.

To add an order to a control flow proceed as follows:



Examples

The following tables shows some examples regarding the Designer example mentioned above:

Example	Entered Number	Guard Expression	Condition	Result
1	7	number<10	entered number smaller than ten	Branch 1 is followed without evaluating the other two branches
2	12	number<10	entered number smaller than ten	Branch 2 is followed without evaluating the third branch
		number. modulo(4)=0	entered number divisible by four	
3	14	number<10	entered number smaller than ten	Branch 3 is followed
		number. modulo(4)=0	entered number divisible by four	
		else	•	