

ONLINE MOVIE TICKET BOOKING

SUBMITTED BY

Syam kumar TS

INTRODUCTION TO DATA FLOW DIAGRAM


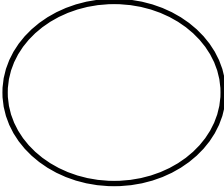

Data flow diagrams are used widely for modeling the requirements. DFDs show the flow of data through a system. The system may be a company, an organization, a set of procedures, a computer hardware system, a software system, or any combination of the preceding. The DFD also known as a data flow graph or a bubble chart. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It can be manual, automated, or a combination of both. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.


The objective of a DFD is to show the scope and boundaries of a system as a whole. It may be used as a communication tool between a system analyst and any person who plays a part in the order that acts as a starting point for redesigning a system.

A circle shows a process that transforms data inputs into data outputs. A curved line shows flow of data into or out of a process or data store. A set of parallel lines shows a place for the collection of data items. A data store indicates that the data is stored which can be used at a later stage or by the processes in a different order. The store can have element or group of elements. Source or sink is an external entity and acts as a source of system inputs or sink of system outputs.

The DFD may be used to represent a system or a software at any level of abstraction. In fact, DFDs may be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional details. A level-0 DFD, also called a fundamental system model or context diagram represents the entire software element as a single bubble with input and output data indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows, respectively. Then the system is decomposed and represented as a DFD with multiple bubbles. Parts of the system represented by each of these bubbles are then decomposed and documented as more and more detailed DFDs. This process may be repeated at as many levels as necessary until the problem at hand is well understood. It is important to preserve the number of inputs and outputs between levels; this concept is called leveling by DeMarco.

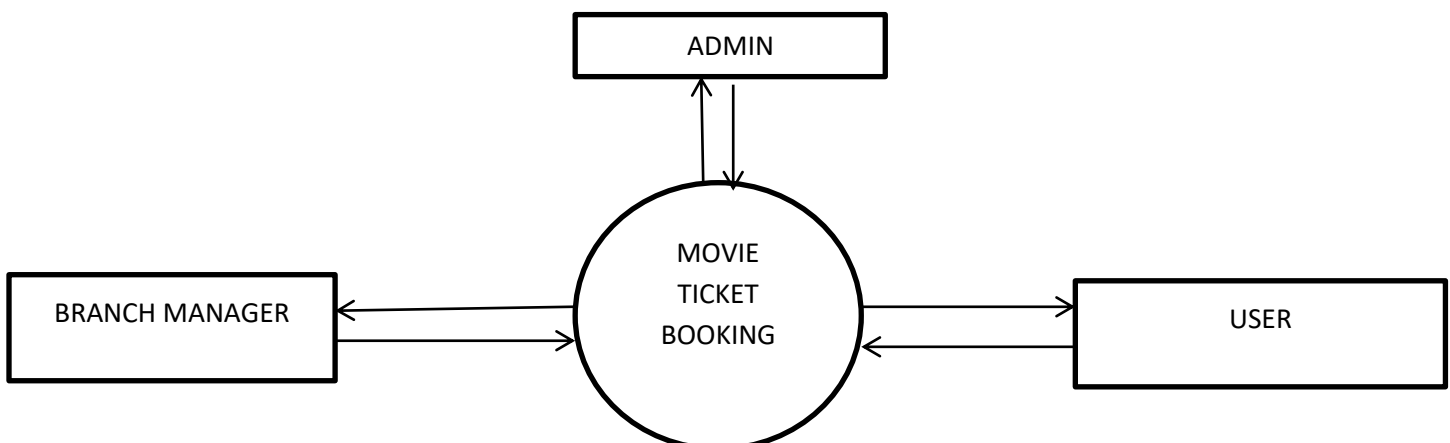
BASIC DATA FLOW DIAGRAM SYMBOLS

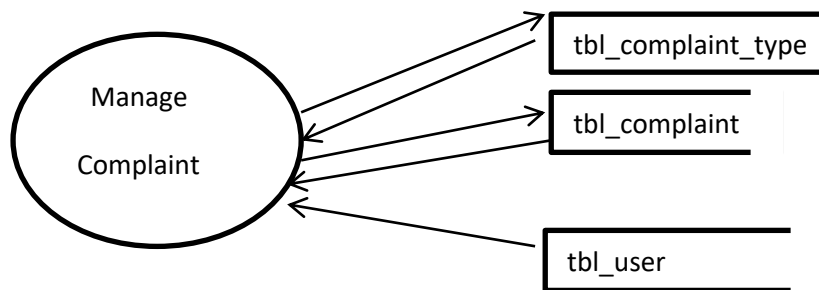
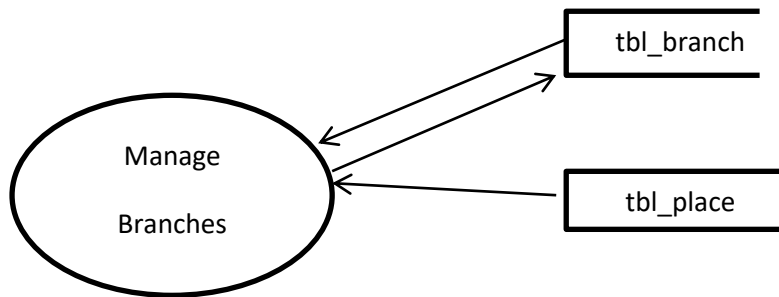
	<p>A data flow is a route, which enables packets of data to travel from one point to another. Data may flow from a source to a process and from data store or process. An arrow line depicts the flow, with arrow head pointing in the direction of the flow.</p>
	<p>Circles stands for process that converts data in to information. A process represents transformation where incoming data flows are changed into outgoing data flows.</p>
	<p>A source or sink is a person or part of an organization, which enters or receives information from the system, but is considered to be outside the contest of data flow model.</p>

	<p>A data store is a repository of data that is to be stored for use by a one or more process may be as simple as buffer or queue or sophisticated as relational database. They should have clear names. If a process merely uses the content of store and does not alter it, the arrowhead goes only from the store to the process. If a process alters the details in the store then a double-headed arrow is used.</p>
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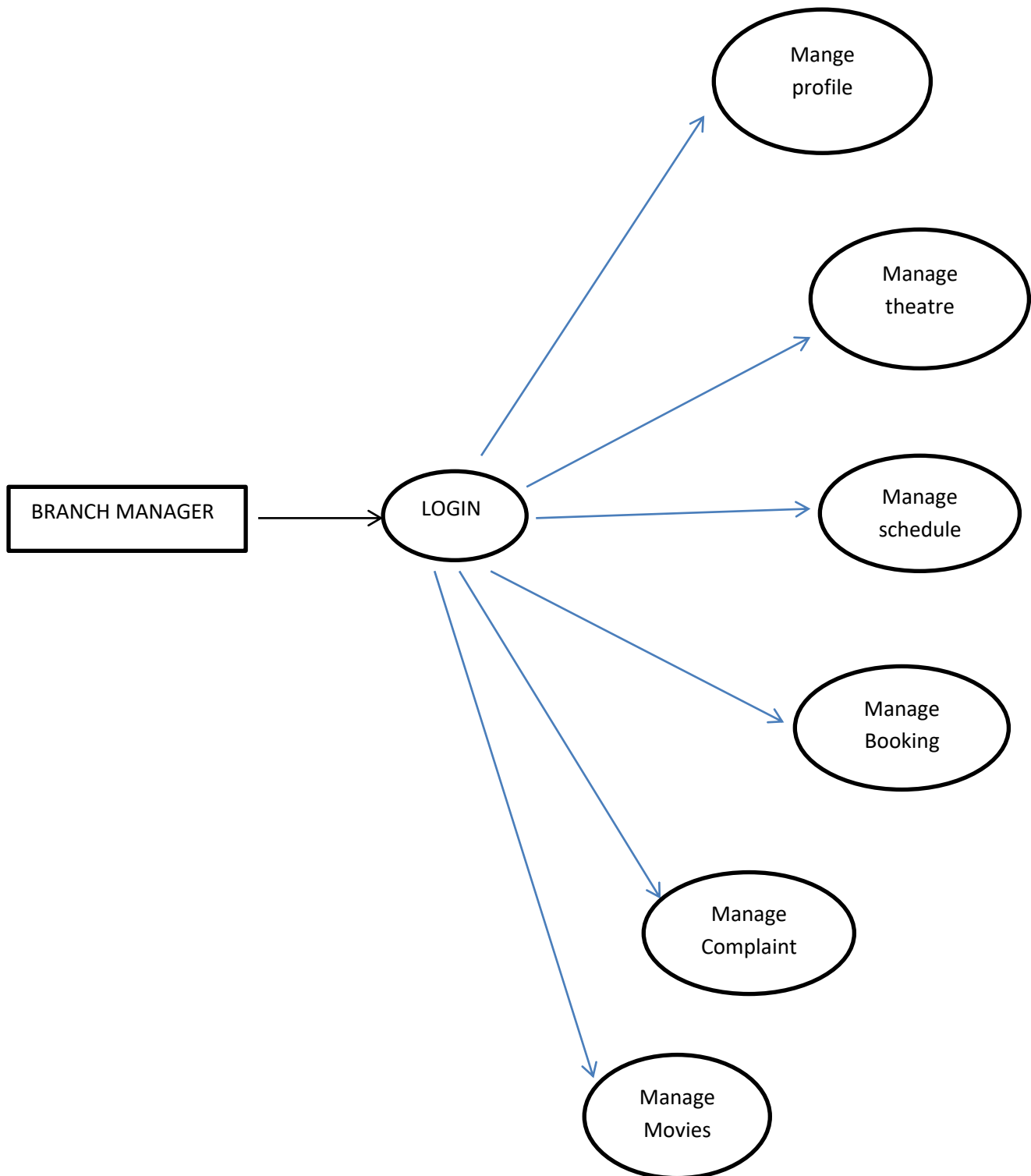
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

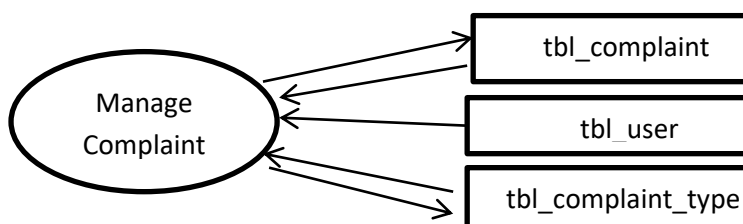
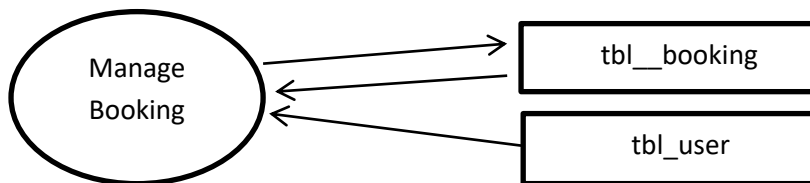
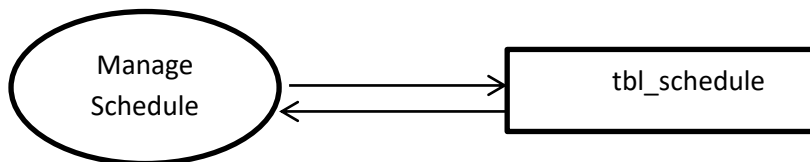
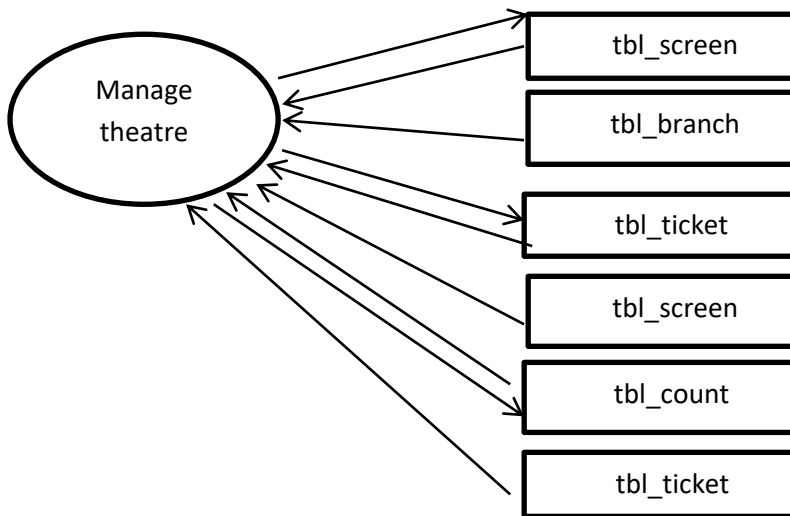
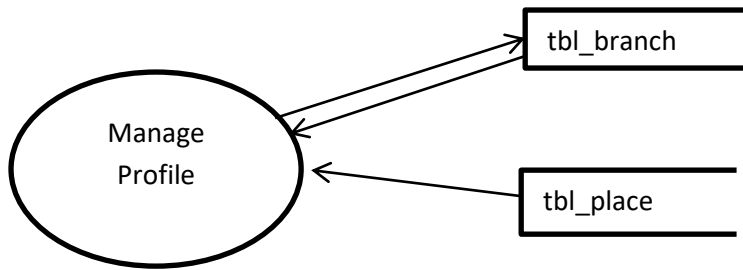
LEVEL-0 CONTEXT LEVEL

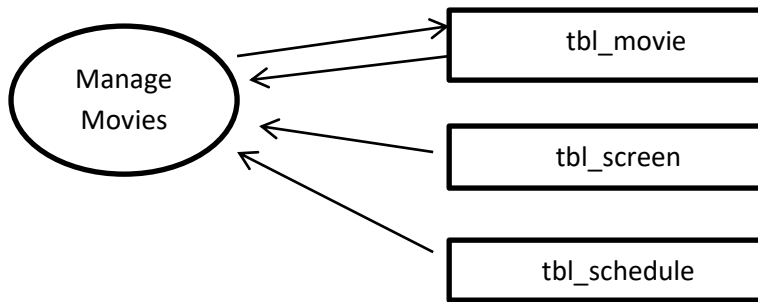




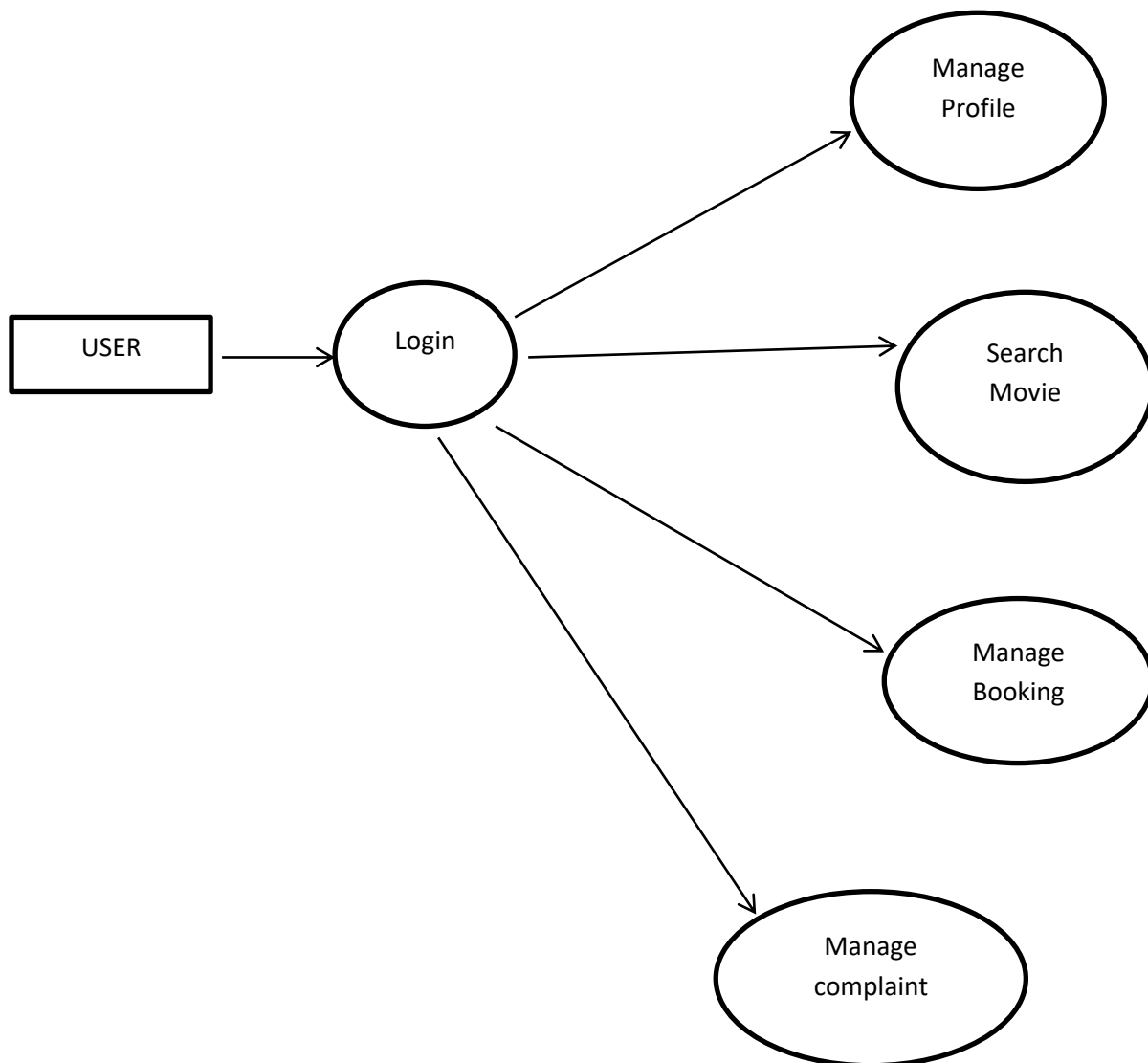
LEVEL-2(BRANCH MANAGERS)

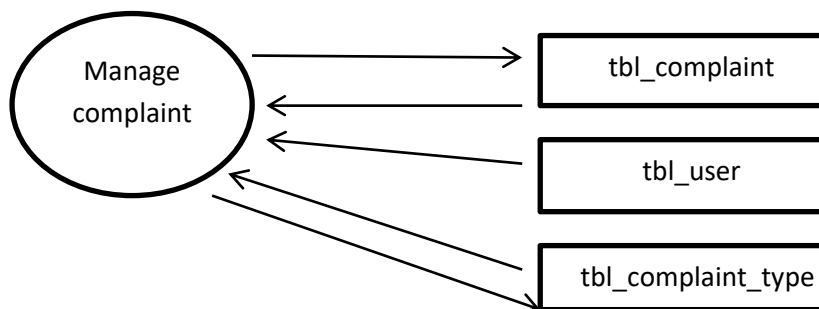
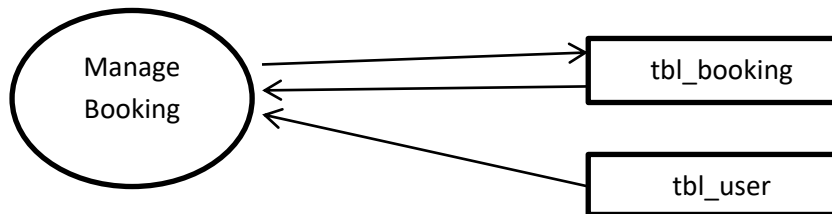
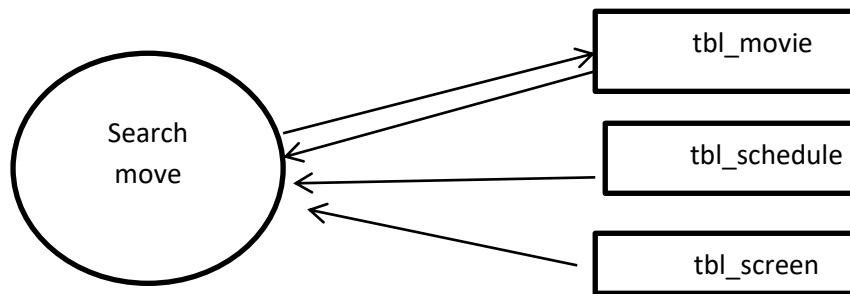
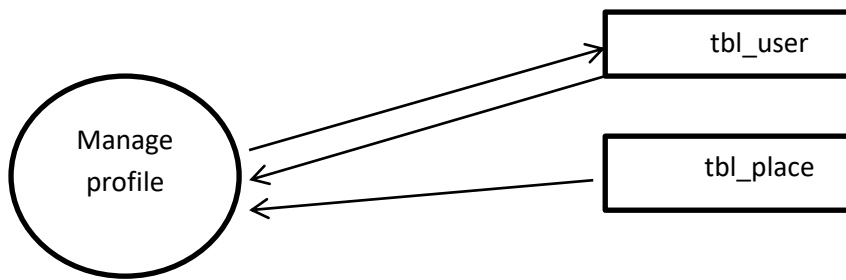






LEVEL-2 FOR USER





LEVEL-1 FOR ADMIN

