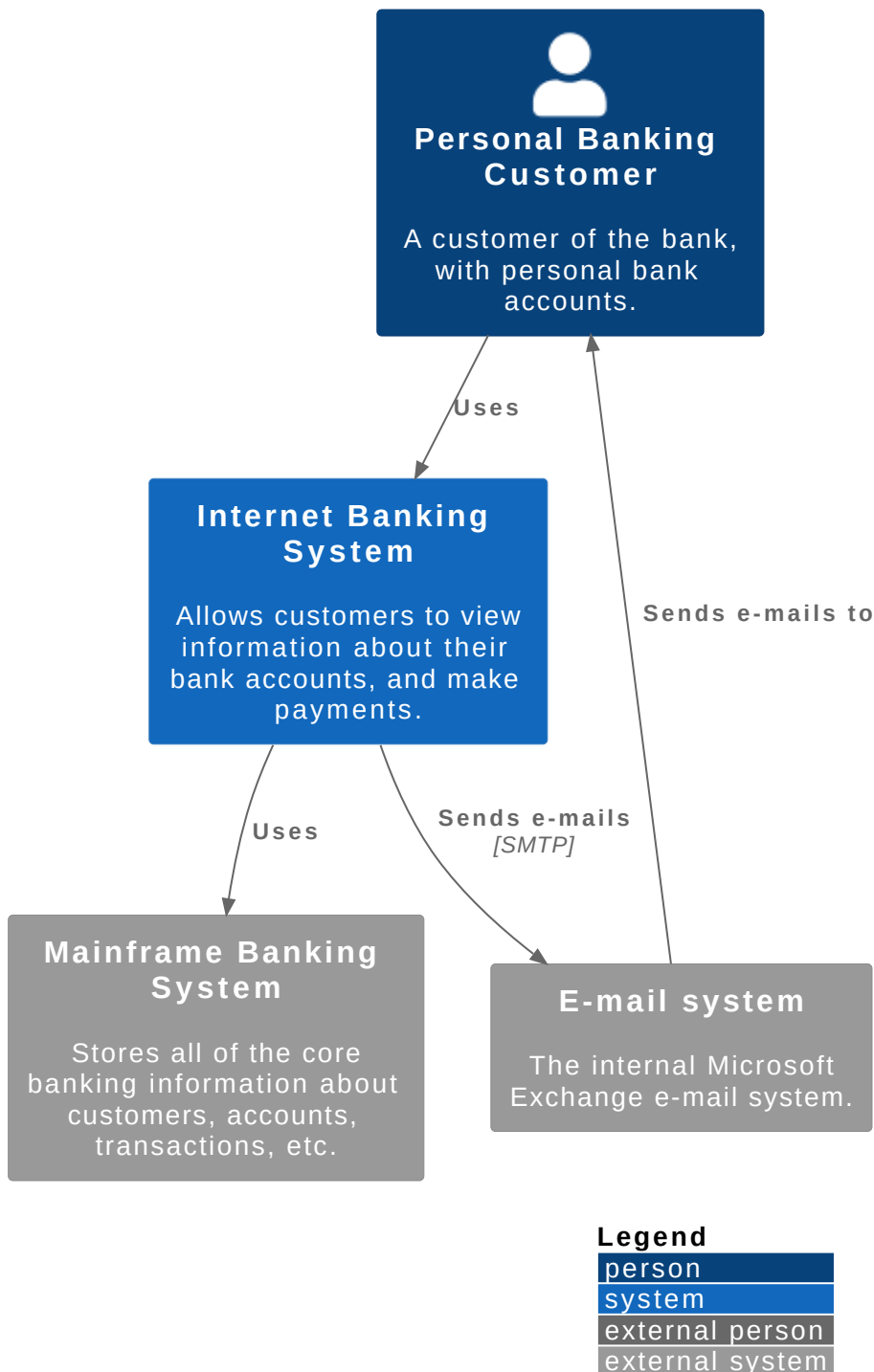


sad

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Overview



Level 1: System Context diagram

A System Context diagram is a good starting point for diagramming and documenting a software system, allowing you to step back and see the big picture. Draw a diagram showing your system as a box in the centre, surrounded by its users and the other systems that it interacts with.

Detail isn't important here as this is your zoomed out view showing a big picture of the system landscape. The focus should be on people (actors, roles, personas, etc) and software systems rather than technologies, protocols and other low-level details. It's the sort of diagram that you could show to non-technical people.

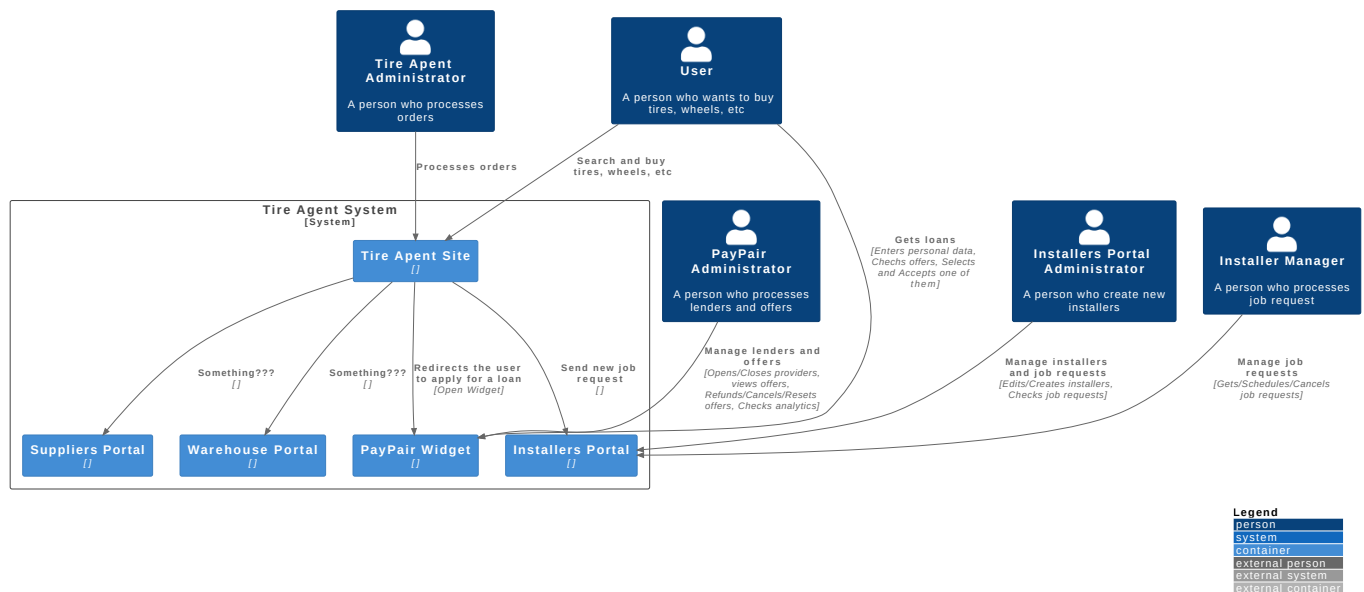
Scope: A single software system.

Primary elements: The software system in scope. Supporting elements: People (e.g. users, actors, roles, or personas) and software systems (external dependencies) that are directly connected to the software system in scope. Typically these other software systems sit outside the scope or boundary of your own software system, and you don't have responsibility or ownership of them.

Intended audience: Everybody, both technical and non-technical people, inside and outside of the software development team.

1.1.1 Diagram for all system

/1.1.1 Diagram for all system



Level 2: Container diagram

Once you understand how your system fits in to the overall IT environment, a really useful next step is to zoom-in to the system boundary with a Container diagram. A "container" is something like a server-side web application, single-page application, desktop application, mobile app, database schema, file system, etc. Essentially, a container is a separately runnable/deployable unit (e.g. a separate process space) that executes code or stores data.

The Container diagram shows the high-level shape of the software architecture and how responsibilities are distributed across it. It also shows the major technology choices and how the containers communicate with one another. It's a simple, high-level technology focussed diagram that is useful for software developers and support/operations staff alike.

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Intended audience: Technical people inside and outside of the software development team; including software architects, developers and operations/support staff.

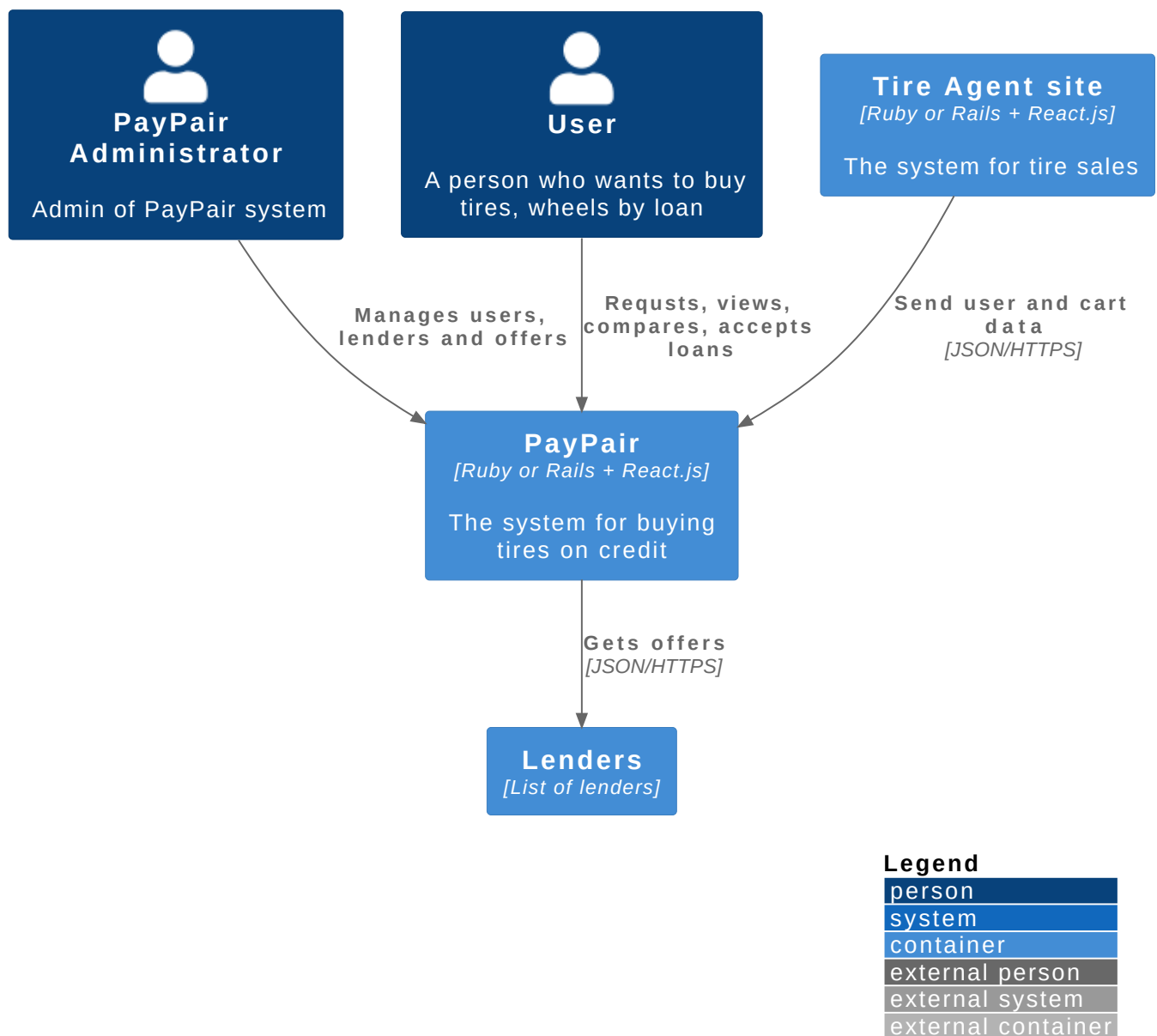
Notes: This diagram says nothing about deployment scenarios, clustering, replication, failover, etc.

1.3 Diagrams for PayPair

/1.3 Diagrams for PayPair

1.3.1 Context Diagram

/1.3 Diagrams for PayPair/1.3.1 Context Diagram



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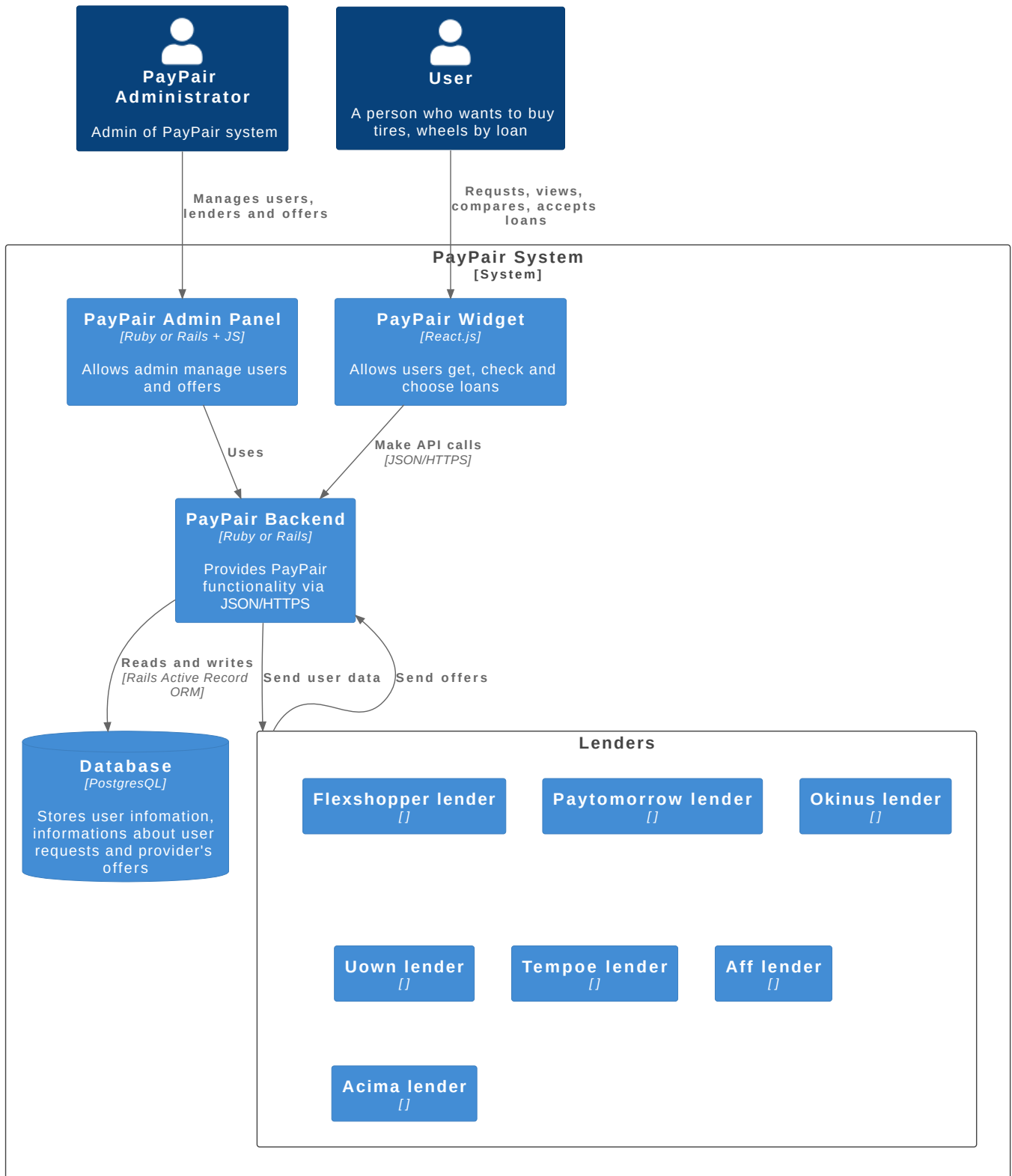
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1.3.2 Containers Diagram

/1.3 Diagrams for PayPair/1.3.2 Containers Diagram



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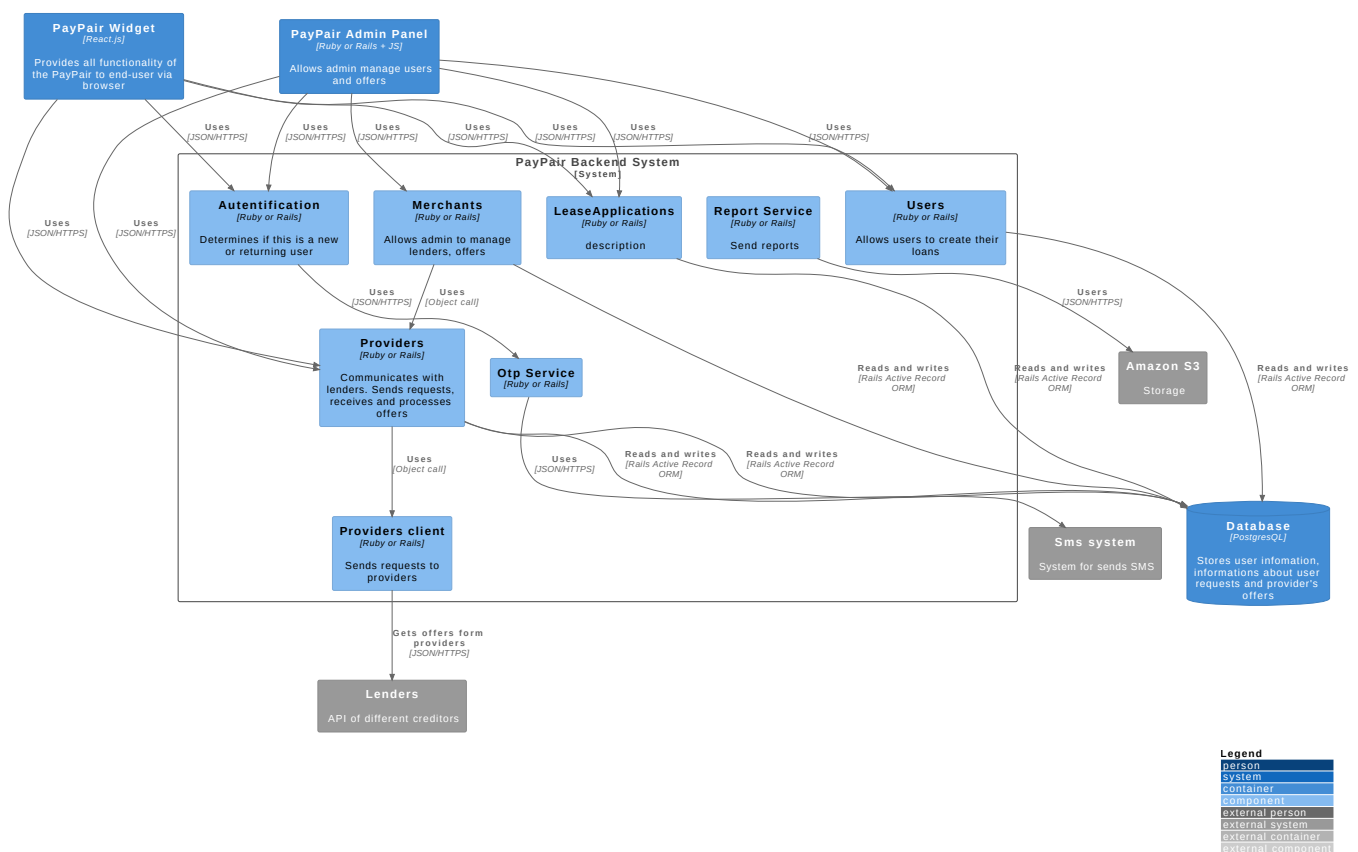
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1.3.3 Components Diagram

/1.3 Diagrams for PayPair/1.3.3 Components Diagram



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1.3.4 Entity Diagram

/1.3 Diagrams for PayPair/1.3.4 Entity Diagram

Welcome to PlantUML!

You can start with a simple UML Diagram like:

Bob->Alice: Hello

Or

```
class Example
```

You will find more information about PlantUML syntax on <https://plantuml.com>

(If you use this software, you accept its license)
(Details by typing license keyword)



PlantUML 1.2022.2beta8

[From string (line 2)]

@startuml

![[diagram](../data/PP_image.drawio.png)]

Syntax Error?

Level 2: Container diagram

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1.3.5 Activity Diagram

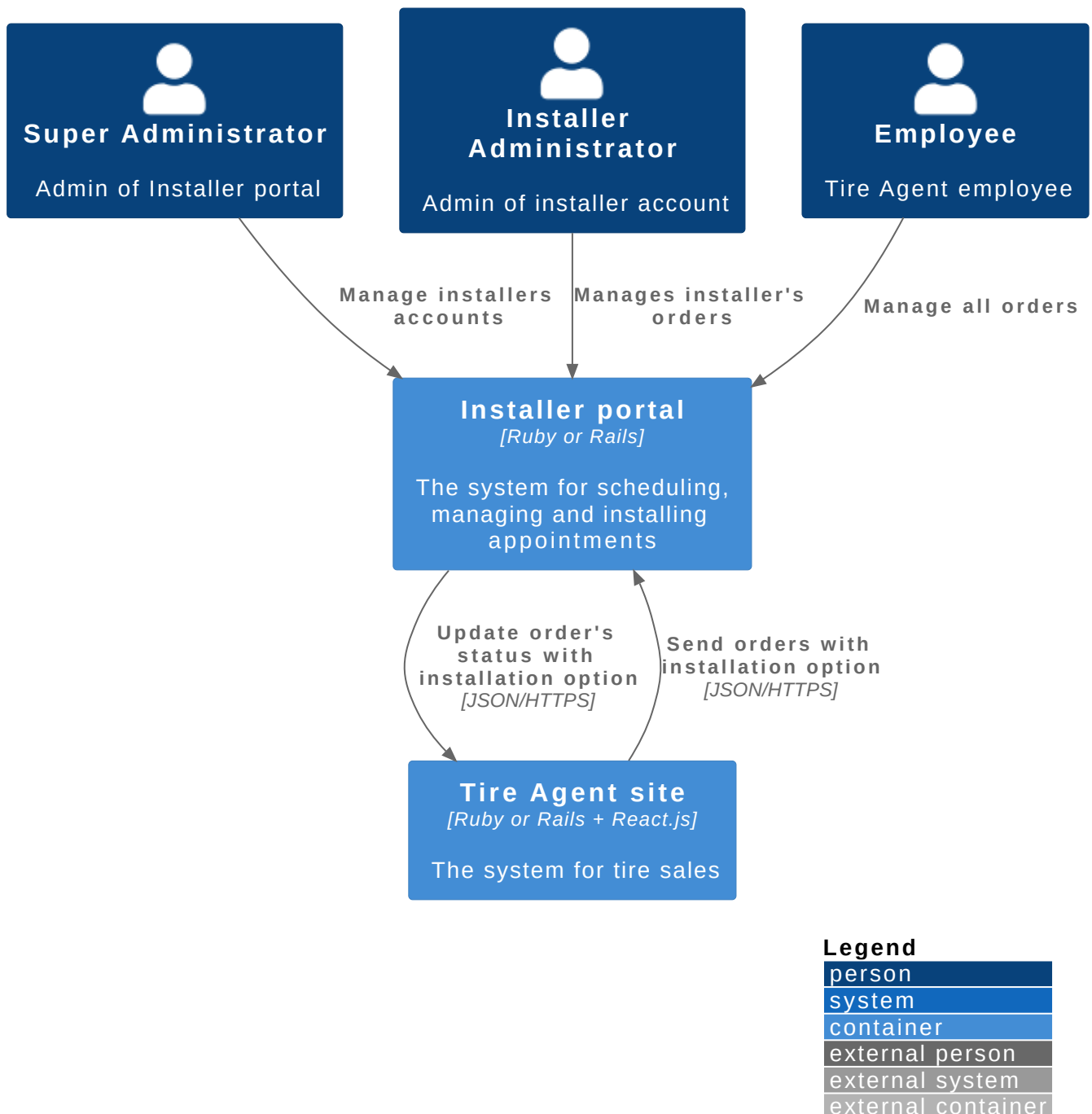
[/1.3 Diagrams for PayPair/1.3.5 Activity Diagram](#)

1.4 Diagrams for TireAgent Installers Portal

[/1.4 Diagrams for TireAgent Installers Portal](#)

1.4.1 Context Diagram

[/1.4 Diagrams for TireAgent Installers Portal/1.4.1 Context Diagram](#)



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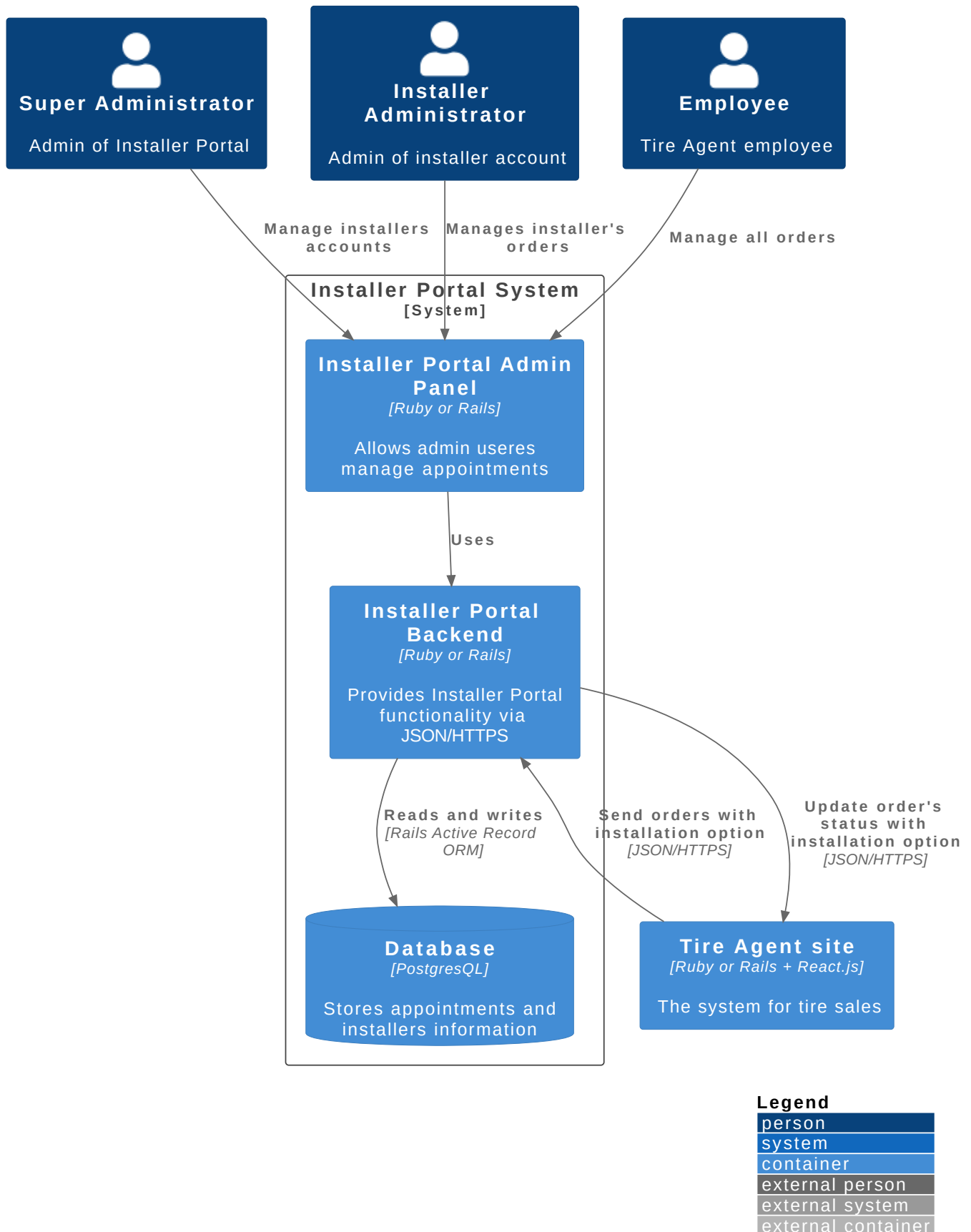
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1.4.2 Containers Diagram

/1.4 Diagrams for TireAgent Installers Portal/1.4.2 Containers Diagram



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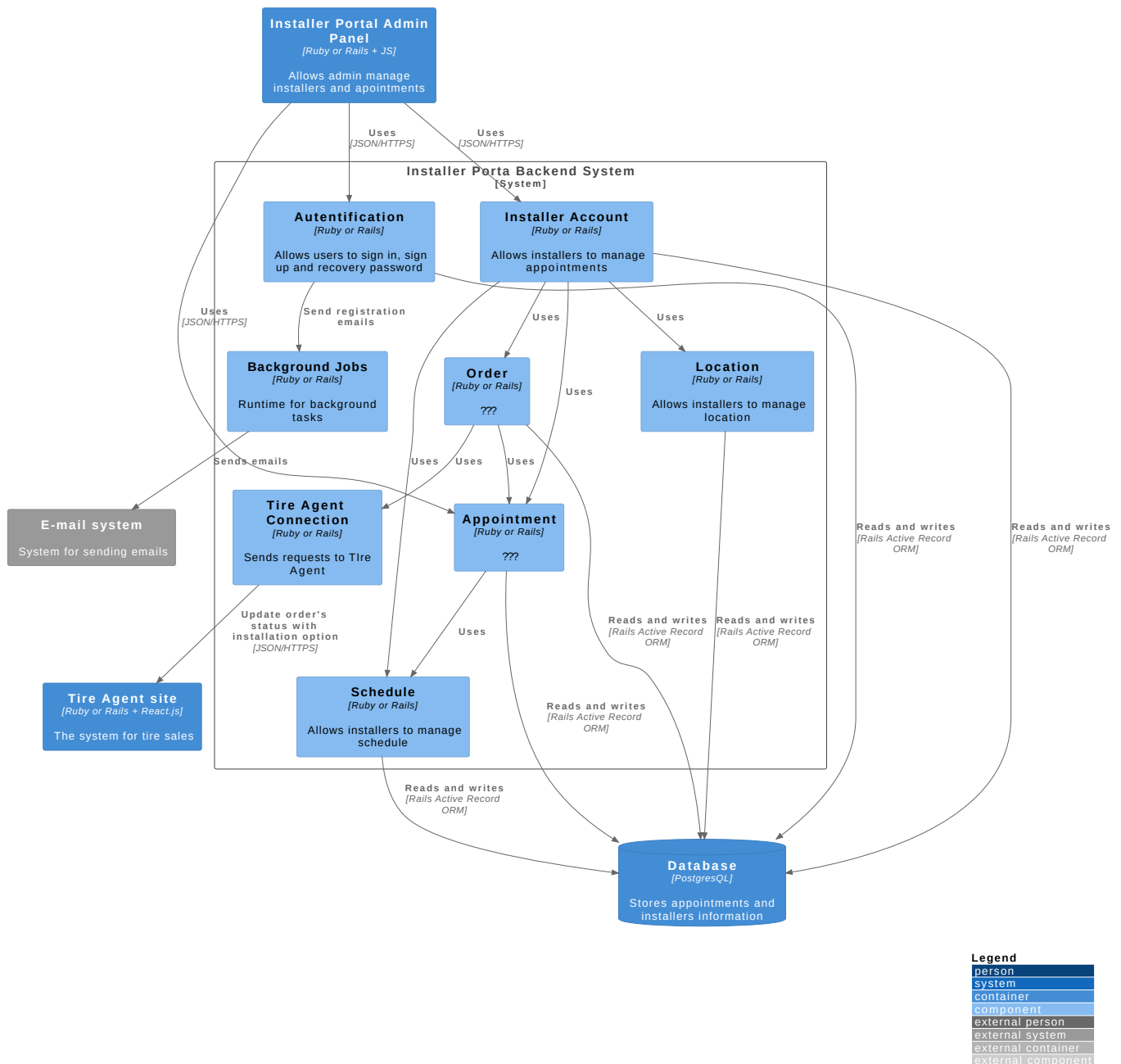
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1.4.3 Components Diagram

[/1.4 Diagrams for TireAgent Installers Portal/1.4.3 Components Diagram](#)



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1.4.4 Entity Diagram

[/1.4 Diagrams for TireAgent Installers Portal/1.4.4 Entity Diagram](#)

1.4.5 Activity Diagram

[/1.4 Diagrams for TireAgent Installers Portal/1.4.5 Activity Diagram](#)

data

[/data](#)