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Experiment - 5

Aim :- Identify all scenarios & develop use case diagram for the project.

Software used : Draw.io

Theory :-

Use case ~~digm~~ diagram

~~Actors~~

Actors represent anyone or anything that interact with the system. An actor may:

- Only input info to a system.
- Only retrieve info from a system.
- Both input and ~~actors~~ are found in the problem state. Typically, the actors are found in the problem state, and also from conversation with the customers a domain interp.

There are 3 types of actors:

1. Users of the system
2. External application systems, and
3. external devices that can interact with the system.

In UML, an actor is represented stickma symbol, as shown below :-

Use case :

Use cases eventually map to the

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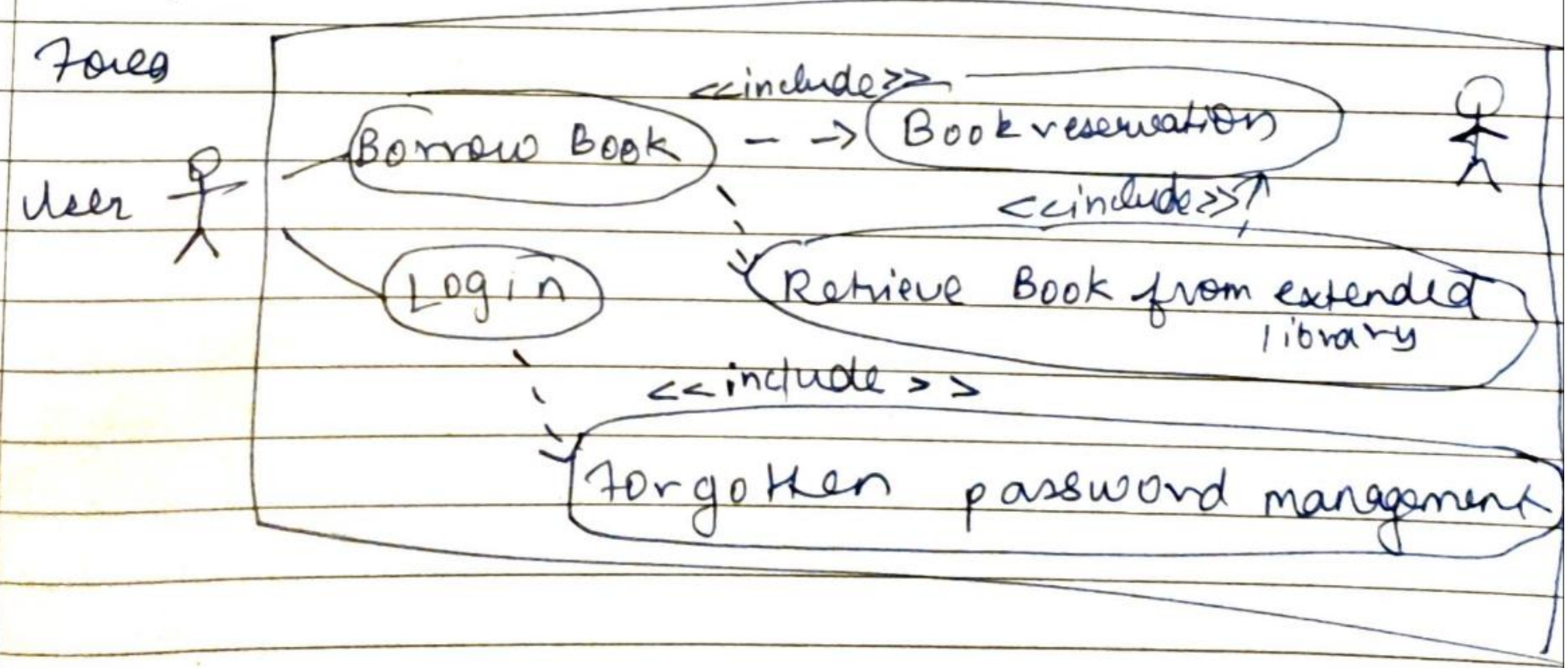
menu options. Use cases represent the funtionality provided by the system. Each individual funtionality provided by a system is capture as a use case.

A use case diagram thus represents a dialog between an actor and the system. A collection of use cases for a system reflects all the defined ways in which a system can be used. A use case can be defined as a sequence of transactions performed by a system, that yields a measurable result of values for a partic actor. In UML, a use case is represented as an oval, as shown

A use case diagram is an interaction wise of a some or all the actors, use cases & their interactions identifies for a system. Each system typically has a main use case diagram, which is a picture of the system boundary & the major funtionality provided by the system. Other use case diagram as needed.



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Appendix 1) Stereotypes :- Defines a new model element in terms of another masi'l elemen
<< stereotypes >>
2) System boundary boxes :- We can draw a rectangle ground, the uses cases, called the system boundary box.
3) Abstract use case :- Inherited use case are are called abstract use case which is directly inherited by ator is called concrete use case.
4) Concrete use case :- Use case, which is directly inherited by ator is called concrete case

Conclusion : pass use case diagrams are understood.

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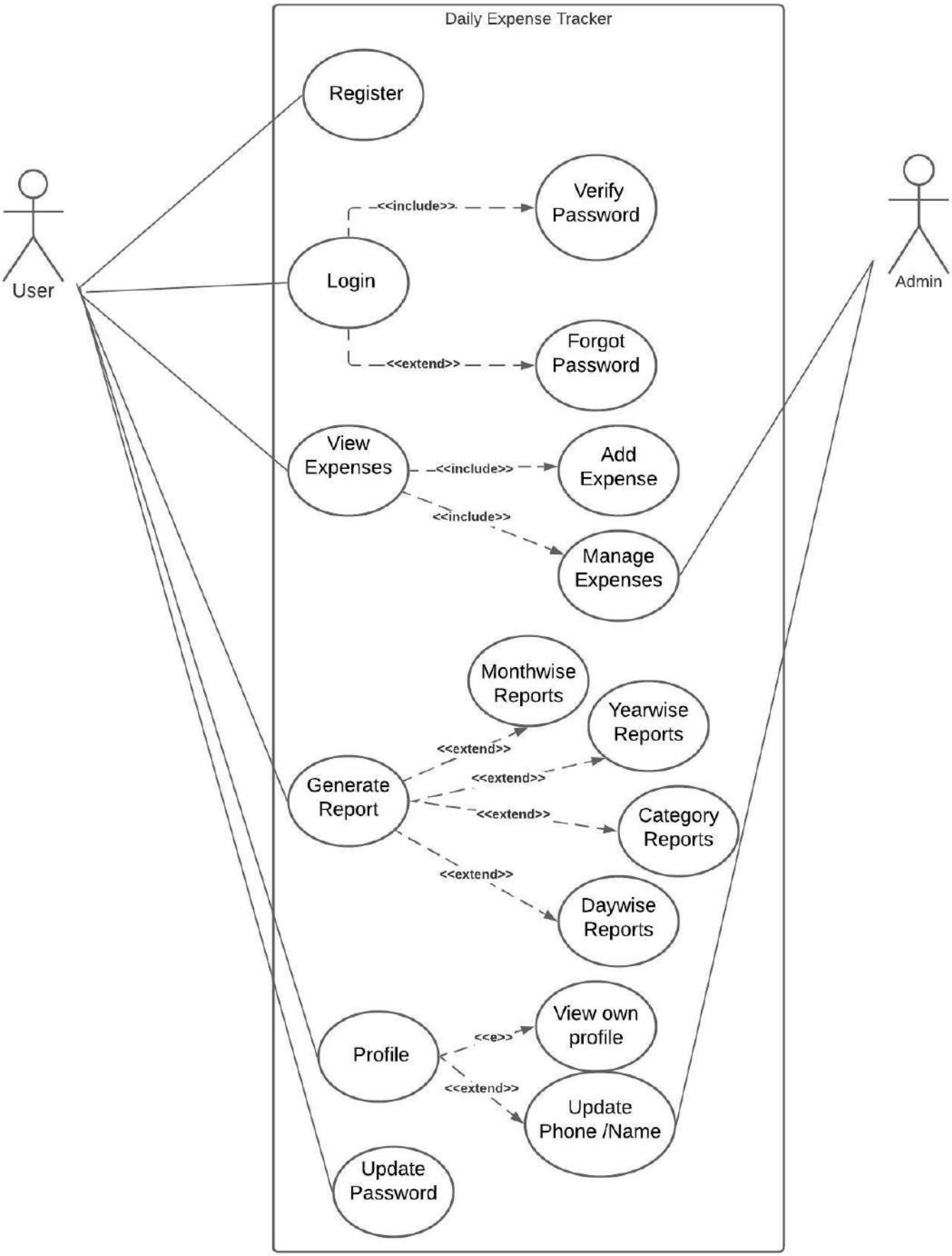
Daily Expense Tracker
Register
Verify Password
<<include>>
Login
Forgot Password
<<extend>>
View Expenses
<<include>>
Add Expense
<<include>>
Manage Expenses
Monthwise Reports
Yearwise Reports
<<extend>>
Generate Report
<<extend>>
<<extend>>
Category Reports
<<extend>>
Daywise Reports
View own profile
Profile
<<e>>
<<extend>>
Update Phone /Name
Update Password
User
Admin

Actors

1. User
2. Admin

Use cases

1. Register
2. Login
3. View Expenses
4. Generate Report
5. Profile
6. Update Password

Use case description

1. User- A person who is using the website to manage their expenses
2. Admin- admin can update user details and transactions when required
3. Register- user has to register to use the web app
4. Login- user can login through this section
5. View Expenses-In this section user can manage the expenses (add/delete).
6. Generate Report- : In this section, user can view expenses on day wise basis, month wise basis and year wise basis according to periods of time
7. Profile-In this section, user can update his/her profile.
8. Update Password- In this section, user can change his/her passwords