**System Analysis**

Analysis part represents the customer requirements e.g. Analysis step include stepwise specification of the program or process to represent requirements, analysis includes three domain

* Information domain
* Functional domain
* Behavioral domain

**3.1 Analysis model**

Analysis includes three domains

* Behavior modeling
* Functional modeling
* Architectural modeling

**3.2 UML diagrams:**

Design modeling uses a combination of text and diagrammatic forms to depict the requirements for data, function and behavior in a way that is relatively easy to understand and more important, straightforward to review for correctness and consistency.

A diagram is a graphical presentation of a set of elements most often rendered as a connected graph of vertices (things) and arcs (relationship).These diagrams are drawn to visualize a system from different perspectives so a diagram into a system.

**3.3 Behavioral Modeling**

**3.3.1 Use case Diagrams:**

It shows a set of use cases and actors (a special kind of class and their relationships).Use case diagrams address the static use case view of system. These diagrams are especially important in organizing and modeling the behavior of a system.

3.3.1.1 Use case Report for user

1. Brief description

2. Flow of events

3. Specific Requirements

4. Pre-condition

5. Post condition

6. Extension points

7. Diagram

3.3.1.2 Use case Report for system

1. Brief description

2. Flow of events

3. Specific Requirements

4. Pre-condition

5. Post condition

6. Extension points

7. Diagram

**3.4 Functional Modeling**

In the functional modeling it describes the function of the propose system. It consists of two diagrams.

They are as follows:

* Dataflow diagram
* Control flow diagram

**Dataflow diagram**

Dataflow diagram (DFD) is also called as ’Bubble chart’ is a graphical technique which is used to represent information flow, and transformers those are applied when data moves from input to output.