Part 4:

As you talk about that there are many CASE tools. So you can clear CASE Diagramming Tools and talk about some type of diagramming?

Yeah. These tools are used to represent system components, data and control flow among various software components and system structure in a graphical form. Diagramming tools enable or allow diagrammatic illustration. Computer displays and report generators help prototype how systems “look and feel”. Some several types of diagrams can mentioned: Data flow diagrams, functional hierarchy, diagrams entity-relationship diagrams, Flow Chart Maker tool for making state-of-the-art flowcharts.

Part 4: Case tool

Some advantages of CASE approach are shown in the slide. However, the drawbacks are not. Let me know the disvantages for this.

**Disadvantages**

* CASE tools are expensive and require maintenance and upgrades;
* Users should be trained and educated to use them;
* If not integrated with other systems, CASE tools can be quite inefficient and frustrating for users.

What is the relationship between components of CASE and CASE support or SDLC?

* **Upper CASE**: CASE tools designed to support the **information planning** and the **project identification and selection**, **project initiation and planning**, **analysis**, and **design** phases of the systems development life cycle
* **Lower CASE**: CASE tools designed to support the **implementation and maintenance** phases of the systems development life cycle
* **Integrated CASE**: CASE tools designed to support activities that occur across multiple phases of the systems development life cycle
* Most CASE tools utilize a repository to store all diagrams, forms, models and report definitions