



The different components of the use case diagram are:

- **System boundary:** A system boundary defines the scope and limits of the system. It is shown as a rectangle that spans all use cases of the system.
- **Actors:** An actor is an entity who performs specific actions. These roles are the actual business roles of the users in a given system. An actor interacts with a use case of the system. For example, in a banking system, the customer is one of the actors.
- **Use Case:** Every business functionality is a potential use case. The use case should list the discrete business functionality specified in the problem statement.
- **Include:** Include relationship represents an invocation of one use case by another use case. From a coding perspective, it is like one function being called by another function.
- **Extend:** This relationship signifies that the extended use case will work exactly like the base use case, except that some new steps will be inserted in the extended use case.

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