4) Data flow Diagram

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The Graphical representation of data "flow" through an information System is referred to as a data-flow diagram (DFD). These are also referred to as data flow graphs.

DFDs are used during Problem analysis and its use is not limited to Problem analysis for Software requirements specification but it can be used in effective analysis and understanding any System. DFD depicts the flow of data through a system.

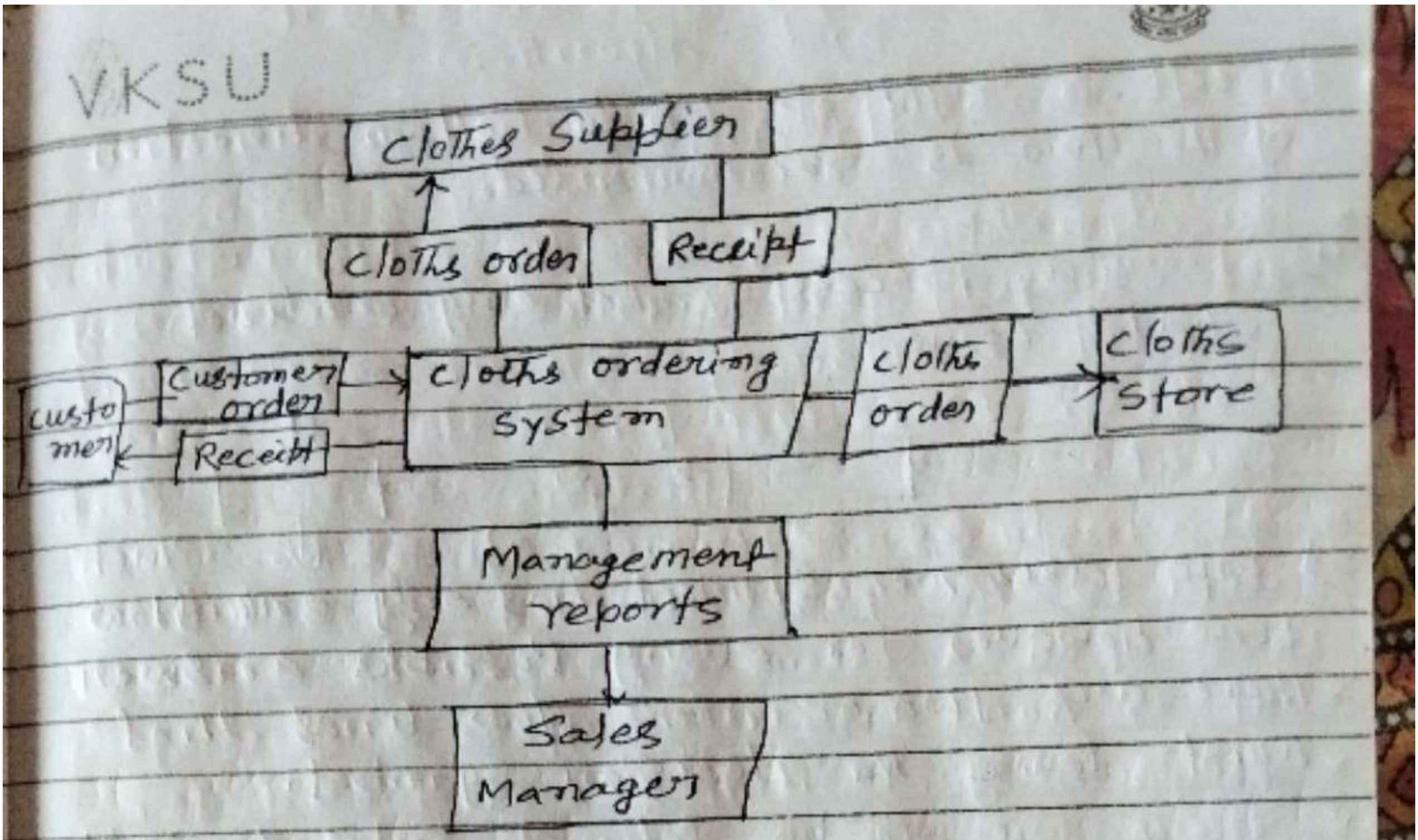
The DFDs are classified as follows:

1) Logical DFD:

A logical DFD is also known as logic flowchart. It focuses on those business operations that show the essential information flow and business activities, independent of specific technologies or implementations.

2) Physical DFD:

It focuses on the "how", highlighting the specific implementation details. Containing hardware, Software and databases for information Processing.



Guidelines for Drawing a Flowchart :

To draw the flowchart one needs to follow the following Properties :

1.) List out the all requirement in logical order to draw an appropriate flowchart.

2.) Avoid ambeguity and the flowchart must be neat and clear. It should be easy to follow.

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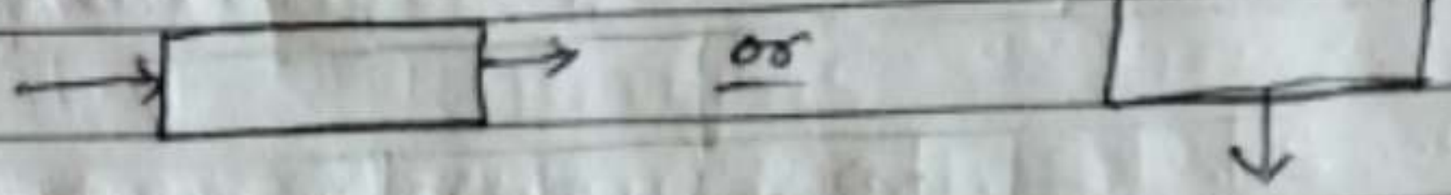
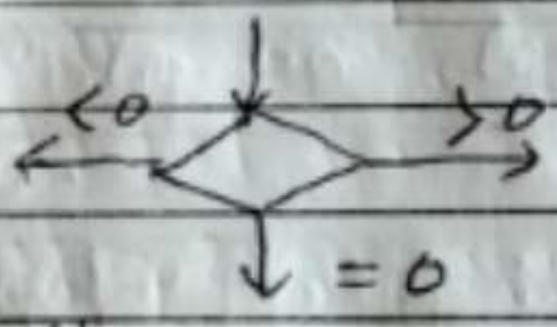
3) Left to right or top to bottom direction of the flow is recommended.

4) From a Process Symbol only one line should come.

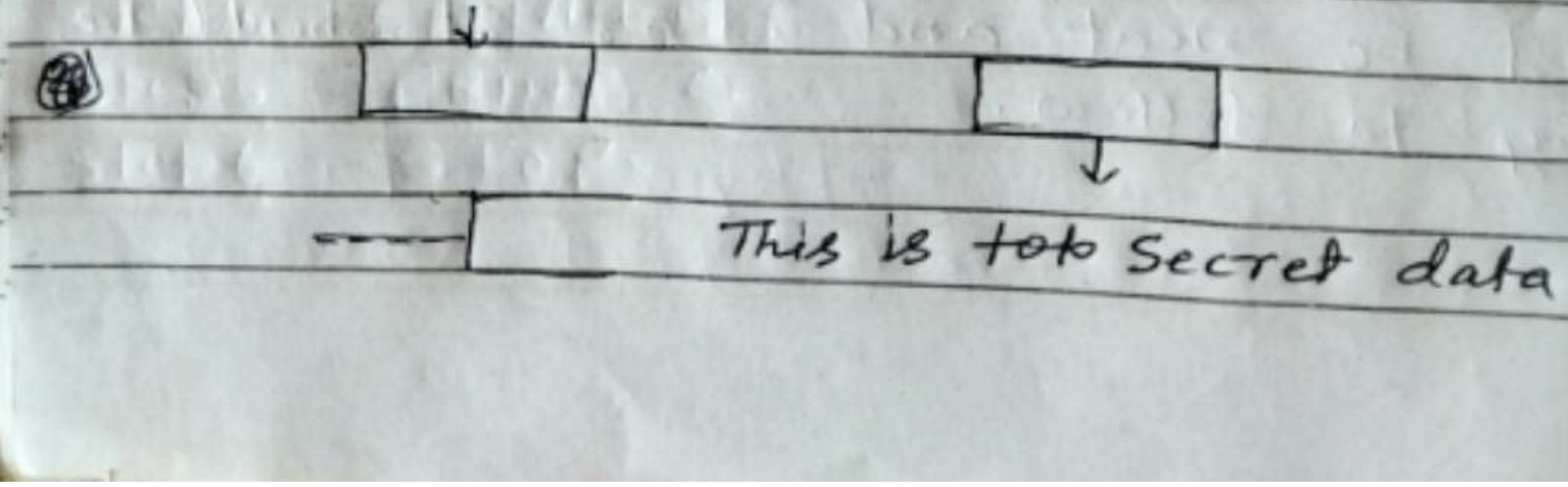


5) one decision Symbol has only one flow line however for every possible answer there are two or more flow lines that must leave the decision Symbol.



6) In Conjunction with terminal Symbol only one flow line is used.

7) Use Standard Symbols to write. To describe the data or Computational steps more clearly one needs to use the annotation Symbol.



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8.) Use Connector Symbol to reduce the complexity of a Flowchart. To make more effective and better Communication avoid the interaction of flow lines.

9.) A flowchart always has a logical start and finish.

10) Using the simple test data test the validity of the flowchart.