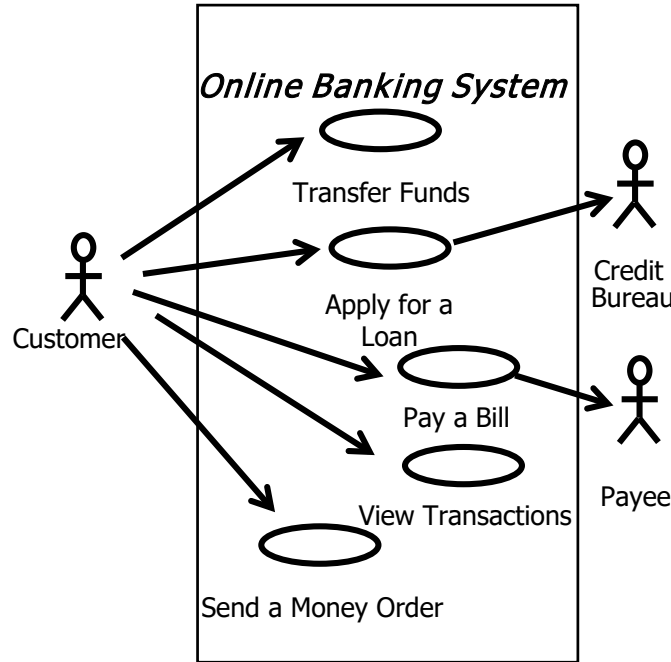


## Use Case Diagram



## Use Case Description

### **Use Case Overview:**

Should briefly convey the role and purpose of the use case.

### **Primary Actor:**

The role name of the actor that initiates or triggers the use case.

### **Primary Actor's Goal:**

What does the actor expect to accomplish by the end of this use case?

### **Secondary Actors:**

Role names of other actors relied upon to accomplish the use case.

### **Assumptions:**

Conditions that are presumed to be true.

### **Preconditions:**

The state of the system that must be present prior to a use case being performed.

### **Basic Flow:**

An actor always initiates a use case. The use case should describe what the actor does and what the system does in response. It should be phrased in the form of a dialog between the actor and the system. This is the path taken by most of the users most of the time.

### **Post-conditions:**

The expected results that the system produces or the actor achieves indicating that the use case has met its goal.

### **Alternate Flows:**

Description of optional behavior as part of a flow of events. When an alternative flow ends, the events of the main flow of events are resumed unless otherwise stated.

### **Exception Flows:**

A sequence of events that prevents the actor and the system from reaching the post condition.

### **Actors:**

An external entity (person, organization, or system) that interacts with your system.

- An actor defines a single role played by users (not a job title)
- Actors exist at the Business and System levels

### **Tips on identifying actors:**

- ✓ Start with a list of Stakeholders
- ✓ Identify end users that interact with the processes of the business/system
- ✓ Add external systems and human users required because of technology
- ✓ Name using a singular noun
- ✓ Don't forget to define each actor

### **Tips on identifying Use Cases:**

- ✓ Identify end users that interact with the processes of the business/system
- ✓ Work with one actor and goal at a time
- ✓ Limit each use case to one goal
- ✓ Choose a good name (verb-noun phrase)
- ✓ Use a facilitated session and ask stakeholders to think of reasons they would need this system

## Utilizing the BAF

### Business Analysis Framework

#### **Utilize the BAF to Understand the Business Context**

**Who:** Identify business stakeholders and then business actors.

**What:** Identify business information needs.

**Technique:** *Business Context Diagram*

**Where:** Identify where the business occurs.

**Why:** Define Strategic business objectives.

**When:** Understand significant events on the business calendar.

**How:** Understand business processes.

**Technique:** *Business Process Modeling*

Identify and define business use cases.

**Technique:** *Business Use Case Diagram and Description*

## Best Practices in Writing Use Case Descriptions

- ✓ Use a two-column format
- ✓ Use structured sentences
- ✓ Use active verb phrases
- ✓ Write in the present tense
- ✓ Avoid compound sentences
- ✓ Describe the steps by starting every action with “The actor...” or “The system...”
- ✓ Number the steps
- ✓ Each step should contain one testable, traceable requirement
- ✓ Use repeat shorthand

What the Actor Does	What the System Does
1.	2.

## A Use Case Approach

### **Twelve Steps for Success**

1. Identify and Define Business Actors
2. List Candidate Business Use Cases
3. Draw the Business Use Case Diagram
4. Describe the Business Use Cases
5. Identify and Define System Actors
6. List Candidate System Use Cases
7. Draw the System Use Case Diagram
8. Briefly Describe the System Use Case
9. Evaluate Prioritize, and Packages Use Cases
10. Describe the System Use Cases
  - Main Success Scenario
  - Then alternates and exceptions
11. Model Flow of Scenarios
12. Analyze and Document Requirements

