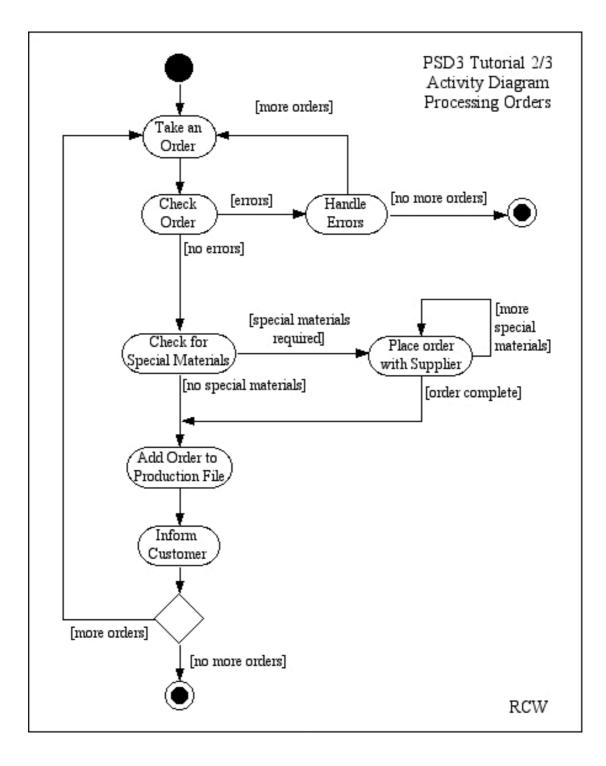
# **Tutorial 3: Use Cases and Activity Diagrams – Sample Solution**

(a) An activity diagram for the first part of the process.



(b) Basic Use Cases (without extensions) defined using pseudocode.

### **Process Order**

Sales representative enters details of new order while special materials required that are not in stock place order for special materials with supplier endwhile add order to production list schedule delivery date if customer has e-mail address e-mail customer giving projected delivery date else

generate letter to customer giving projected delivery date endif

I have assumed that one customer order may require more than one type of special materials, so I have included a loop to possibly place special orders with several suppliers. Some checking of orders has taken place outside the system but when the sales representative enters the details of new orders we will want to add checking (e.g. all required fields completed, correct formats for numbers, etc.) but this can be specified when we have established the structure of an order.

### **Manufacture Order**

```
Workshop requests next order for manufacture
if order on holding list ready for manufacture then
    issue order to Workshop
else
    take next order from production list
    while order cannot be manufactured
        add order to holding list
        if customer has e-mail address
            e-mail customer advising of delay
        else
            generate letter to customer informing of delay
        endif
        take next order from production list
    endwhile
    issue order to Workshop
```

endif

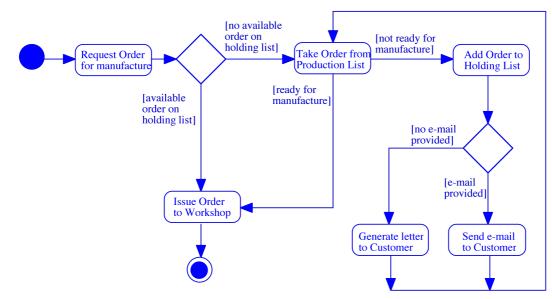
You might consider trying to make the two notifications to the Customer into an <<include>> use case but the contents of the e-mail and letter are different and use cases cannot be parameterised.

### Activity Diagrams defining basic Use Cases

#### [no special materials] Add Order to Enter new Schedule Order **Production List** Order for production [special materials required] [no e-mail [no more provided] special materials] Place order with Supplier [e-mail provided] [more special materials Generate letter Send e-mail to Customer to Customer

### **Process Order**

**Manufacture Order** 



*Use Cases definitions for solution with <<extend>> use cases* 

### **Process Order**

Sales representative enters details of new order Special Materials Extension Point add order to production list schedule delivery date if customer has e-mail address e-mail customer giving projected delivery date else

generate letter to customer giving projected delivery date endif

#### **Order Special Materials**

If special materials required and not in stock at Special Materials Extension Point: **repeat** 

place order for special materials with supplier **until** all special materials ordered

#### **Manufacture Order**

Workshop requests next order for manufacture if order on holding list ready for manufacture then issue order to Workshop

else

take next order from production list Delayed Order Extension Point issue order to Workshop

### endif

#### **Delayed Order**

If order cannot be manufactured at Delayed Order Extension Point: repeat add order to holding list if customer has e-mail address e-mail customer advising of delay else generate letter to customer informing of delay endif take next order from production list until order can be manufactured

**Note.** These are examples of the mechanism for using <<extend>>. The size (complexity) of these use case does not really justify the use of <<extend>>, even though they have low occurrence special cases.

## (c) Scenarios

Scenarios (or 'instances') define one path through a use case. The normal case, where there are no exceptional circumstances or errors is sometimes called the 'happy day' scenario. Scenarios are useful for two reasons: they can be used to build up the overall logic of the use case and 'desk checking' the specification; and they can be used to define test cases to test the developed software.

For the basic **Process Order** use case, we could consider the following scenarios:

{*Happy day 1 – customer has e-mail*}

Order requires no special materials The order is added to the production list A delivery date is scheduled Customer has e-mail address and a message is generated giving delivery date

{*Happy day 2 – customer without e-mail*}

Order requires no special materials The order is added to the production list A delivery date is scheduled Customer does not have an e-mail address and a letter is generated giving delivery date

{Check that special materials in stock are correctly handled}

Order requires special materials that are in stock The order is added to the production list A delivery date is scheduled Customer has e-mail address and a message is generated giving delivery date

#### {One lot of special materials not in stock}

Order requires special materials that are not in stock Special materials order is placed with supplier The order is added to the production list A delivery date is scheduled Customer does not have an e-mail address and a letter is generated giving delivery date

*{More than one lot of special materials required from different suppliers}* 

Order requires special materials from more than one supplier that are not in stock Several special materials orders are placed with different suppliers The order is added to the production list A delivery date is scheduled Customer has e-mail address and a message is generated giving delivery date

**Note**. If (when) checking of validity of order entry is added then that will generate many more possible test cases.

You could follow the same process identifying scenarios for the **Manufacture Order** use case – left as an exercise. You should find a problem when there are no orders that can currently be manufactured!

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