GUIDANCE ON HOW TO GENERATE USE CASES/ USER STORIES FROM AVAILABLE DATASETS

The following provides simple steps to generate use cases and user stories from available datasets with the aim to conduct an exploratory data analysis.

A use case must have a product it promotes, actors in terms of interaction such as a user, a scenario, pointing to a user and the system or process, and then the experience which is the goal can be a benefit or success from the scenario therefore well-defined details of what is required.

User Stories explains more with a focus on the goal, written from the perspective of the user, although not explicit, it dictates the acceptance criteria and user role.

A user story usually starts with “As a user…...<pedestrian or council…...type of user>, I/we want to ……<the main intention or objective>…. to <the reason>.

Following the pattern above gives a better clue and direction for your work.

An EDA defined

*A process relating to investigating data in a bid to discover the design, identify mistakes, hypothesis testing, examining assumptions, using statistics (measures of central tendency and measures of dispersion), and graphical representation.*

*Note: It is important to use EDA with graphical technique as this is its main role and analyst can easily get insights into the data.*

Just as before any organization commences business, the goal must be reviewed.

Make a research on the strategic goal the city is currently investing in or is of interest now (see induction guide document for more details).

Resources for research are:

Domain 1: Safety and well-being.

Step 1: Search out “what is the city of Melbourne’s goals on Safety and well-being”

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From the above, you can click and read the contents of the link, make further research, and compare which aspect has been addressed and those promising.

Step 2: Go to the open dataset and review the columns and rows, to determine if the dataset would suffice for your proposed use case.

Consider additional data sources and if the state of the data is current, or obsolete( see induction guide for other websites like www.tac.vic.gov.au).

Step 3: Understand the data and what insight is derivable.

* What kind of data are you working with? Categorical, continuous, or discrete

1. Categorical (nominal or ordinal), and
2. Continuous (interval or ratio).

* Determine your variables

To test for relationships, a dependent variable (also outcome or response variable) will be your result of the experiment where the independent variable (explanatory variable) has been manipulated. In other words, the x-axis represents the explanatory while the y-axis is the dependent variable.

The independent predict what the outcome will be.

A better understanding of the above clarifies how to write a use case and gives clarity to your work.

Keep it simple but impactful.

References

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