Documenting Business Rules

Learning Objectives

- Understand the role of business rules in software systems
- Apply UML activity diagrams to document business rules.

Definition

"A business rule is a statement that defines or constrains some aspect of the business. It is intended to assert business structure or to control or influence the behavior of the business."

Recall: "business" also means organization, group, customer ... so the "funder" of the information system.

- Facts ('no GST on food')
- Constraints ('only 30 books checked out')
- Inferences ('if X holds, Y also holds')
- Computations ('all sales over 50\$ pay shipping of 10% of the total')
- Action Enablers ('if X holds, then do Y')

Vs. Business Requirements and Goals

- Business Goals are objectives the business wants to achieve with the software system.
- Business Processes are the activities involved in carrying out business activities, that may be influenced by business rules.
- Often both of these are not well documented, even as they are vital to the company.

Examples

• name an example of a business rule for BC Ferries.



THE PROBLEM WITH AVERAGING STAR RATINGS

Writing Business Rules

- Keep them atomic (no disjunctions or conjunctions (table 9.3))
- Store business rules in a catalog.
- Uncover them:
 - Sometimes they appeared as stored procedures in a db.
 - Reverse engineer from logic in the software.
 - Government regulation.
 - Business process modeling, such as with activity diagrams.

Activity Diagrams

A visual representation of a business process or rule.

Not all business processes (in fact, maybe even "few") are captured explicitly.

- this leads to catch-22 situations where one department might expect Form F-56 to be signed, while the other department won't sign it until you get the other form first.
- compare to Value Stream Mapping (later in the course)
 See Fig 8-4, and Scott Ambler's page.

Exercise

Draw an activity diagram on the whiteboard representing your team's app.