

Use Cases

For

University Football Ticket Application Release 1.0

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Review History

Name	Date	Reason for Changes	Version
Isabel Jenson	10/5/2018	Initial Draft	1.0 draft 1
			1.0 approved

Primary Actor	Use Cases
Customer	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Customer selects a game(s)2. Customer selects seats3. Client checks out

Use Case ID:	USU_2_APP8
Use Case Name:	Client Selects Seats
Created By:	Isabel Jenson
Date Created:	09/28/2018
Description:	This use case allows customers to select their seats
Primary Actor:	Customer
Secondary Actor:	University Databases
Include Use Case:	System checks for available seats
Preconditions:	
Postconditions:	The system creates a new account
Main Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The system checks for available seats. 2. The System retrieves seating chart. 3. The customer selects quantity. 4. The customer selects seats from the chart. 5. The system prints a message that selected seats are not guaranteed until checkout is complete.
Alternate Flows:	Customer cancels order
Exceptions:	Non-students may not choose student section seats.
Other Information:	

We had mentioned in the other video about use case diagrams that they can be useful for presenting your system to stakeholder and people with lesser knowledge of IT. In fact, it is a good idea to pass around our Use case diagrams and documents to our entire team, including developers. Use case diagrams and documents are also helpful for documenting functional flow, and analyze what you might be missing. The main purpose of a use case document is to explain what goes on each of the use cases.

1. Front page
2. Revision history that includes:
3.
List of Actors and what use cases they interact with. (You can add them as you find them, you don't need to figure them all out from the beginning). Just to remind ourselves and for those who haven't watched the use case diagram video, A Primary Actor: Triggers or initiates a use case. A secondary Actor: Actor that interacts with the use case after it is triggered. (participator).
4. We are going to describe each use case. For this example, we are just going to focus on one use case, as there can be many. But we do need to create a detailed description of each use case.

Make sure to Stay within the scope of the use case.

If you have lost your way and become overwhelmed with the what ifs, go back to the title.

Alternate flows are truly related to the use case?