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1 INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

tem (ESS): The Employee Scheduling System (ESS) is a system for Employers to manage time off requests. ESS includes actors such as Employees and Supervisors who represent workers of any given business. ESS allows Employees and Supervisors to schedule time off. Supervisors have administrative authority to approve or deny all time off requests from Employees and Supervisors. Supervisors will have access to a queue that will hold all time off requests from Employees and Supervisors. The ESS software will allow efficient management of submitting

time off requests, approval of time off requests, denial of time off requests, and

1.2 SCOPE OF SYSTEM

status of time off requests.

The Employee Scheduling System (ESS) is a system used to provide simple and efficient means for an employee to request time off and for appointed supervisors to administrate, approve, or deny those requests. ESS has an internal database with authorized users and their password hashes. Employees can submit requests for time off, which are stored in the database. Supervisors are then able to see the contents of the time off requests, the employee that initiated it, and the reason for the request. Once the Supervisor responds to a request, it is removed from the Supervisor's queue and the database. The system includes secure login, logout functionality in addition to the primary scheduling applications.

1.3 OVERVIEW OF DOCUMENT

The rest of the document is structured as follows: Chapter 2 outlines the functional requirements of the system, the use case diagram, and detailed use case descriptions. Chapter 3 depicts several individual user interface mockups. Chapter 4 contains the revision history of previous versions of this document.

2.3 USE CASE DESCRIPTIONS

Login
Initiated by Employee or Supervisor
 Employee enters their user ID in User ID field and Password in Password field. ESS responds by authenticating the entered user ID and Password. The ESS will distinguish if User is Employee or Supervisor via SQL query. The Time Off Request interface will open for Employee and the Supervisor Menu interface will open for Supervisor.
User ID and password are authenticated via SQL query.
The password must be hashed at all times. The dialogue boxes that handle username and password must be shielded against code execution and SQL injections. Password policy must be used to eliminate malicious input. Windows shortcut-key exploits must be disabled to avoid accessing a shell or forcing an exploit. Only <enter> will be recognized for acknowledgement of the message/dialogue box.</enter>

2 events, not 4

Use case name	RequestResponse
Participating actors	Initiated by Supervisor
Flow of events	 ESS displays Employee Time Off Request in the Supervisor's Time Off Request queue. Supervisor selects the appropriate request from Time Off Request queue on the Request Response interface. Supervisor clicks Approve. ESS updates Time Off Request status field in database with "Approved".
Entry condition	The Supervisor selects Time Off Request Response button from Supervisor Menu Form.
Exit condition	Time Off Request status field in database with "Approved".
Security requirements	All responses are tracked by User ID ensuring that no unauthorized individuals are able to surreptitiously gain access to a request.
	Figure 2.5: BossetB

3 events of the seem to be longly only have the seem to be lon

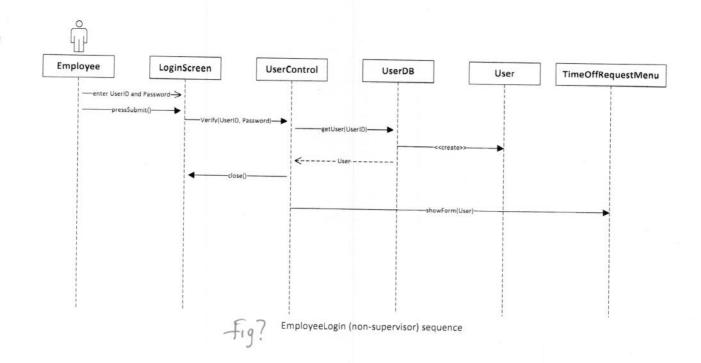
Use case name	RequestResponse	
Participating actors	Initiated by Supervisor	
Flow of events	 ESS displays Employee Time Off Request in the Supervisor's Time Off Request queue. Supervisor selects the appropriate request from Time Off Request queue on the Request Response interface. Supervisor clicks Deny. ESS updates Time Off Request status field in database with "Denied". 	
Entry condition	The Supervisor selects Time Off Request Response button from Supervisor Menu Form.	
Exit condition	Time Off Request status field in database with "Denied".	
Security requirements	All responses are tracked by User ID ensuring that no unauthorized individuals are able to surreptitiously gain access to a request.	
	Figure 2.6: RequestResponse: Deny	

3 events, not 4

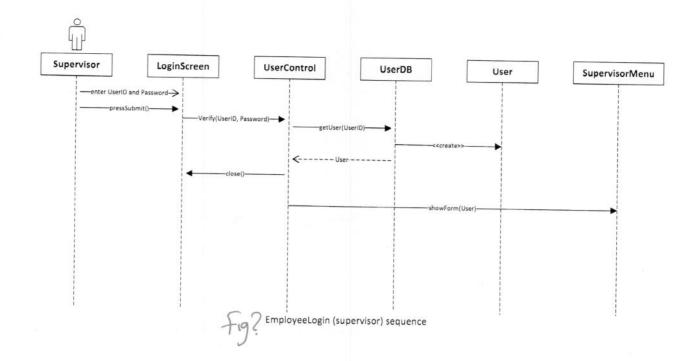
Use case name	TimeOffRequest	
Participating actors	Initiated by Supervisor or Employee	
Flow of events	 Employee successfully logs into the system or Supervisor selects Time Off Request from Supervisor Menu form. ESS presents the Time Off Request form for the Employee or Supervisor to select a date to request time off. 	
	The Employee or Supervisor select a date, time and a reason per request.	
	4. ESS receives the form and pushes following fields to the database tables: Employee/Supervisor name, request date, request time, and request reason.	
	5. ESS populates the appropriate employee and supervisor time off request queues.	
Entry condition	The Supervisor selects Request Time Off button from Supervisor Menu Form.	
Exit condition	The employee's time off request is reflected in the appropriate employee and supervisor queues.	
Security requirements		

Figure 2.7: TimeOffRequest





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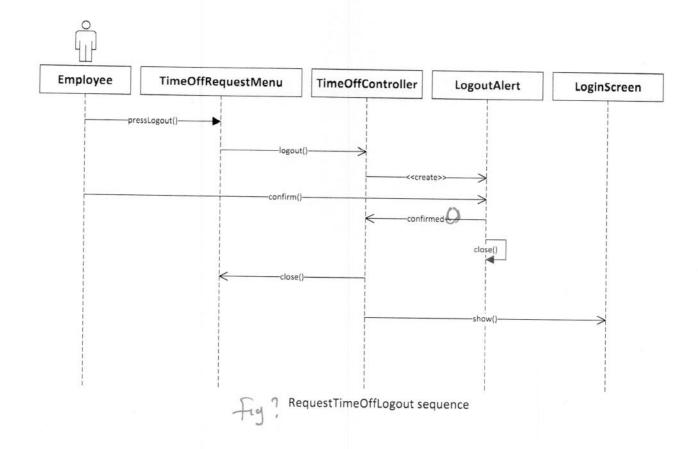
Employee/
Supervisor

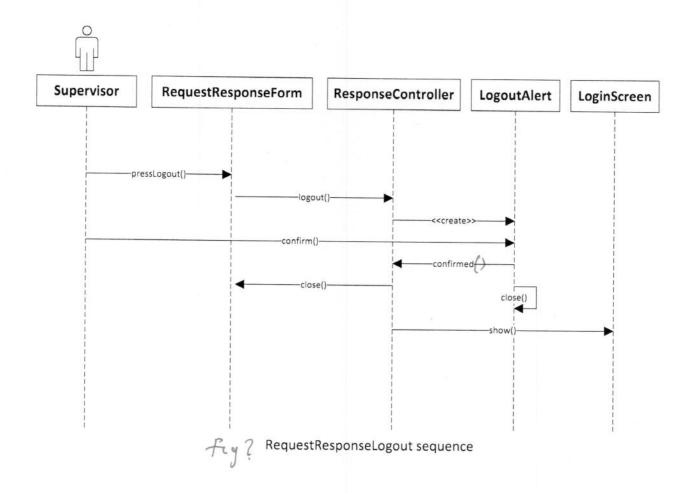
LoginScreen
UserControl
UserDB
User
InvalidLogin

enter User0 and Passord

Pre std.b.mq

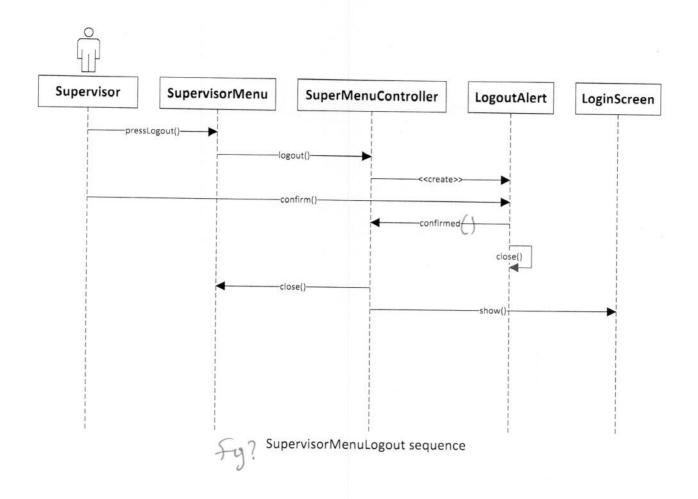
pre

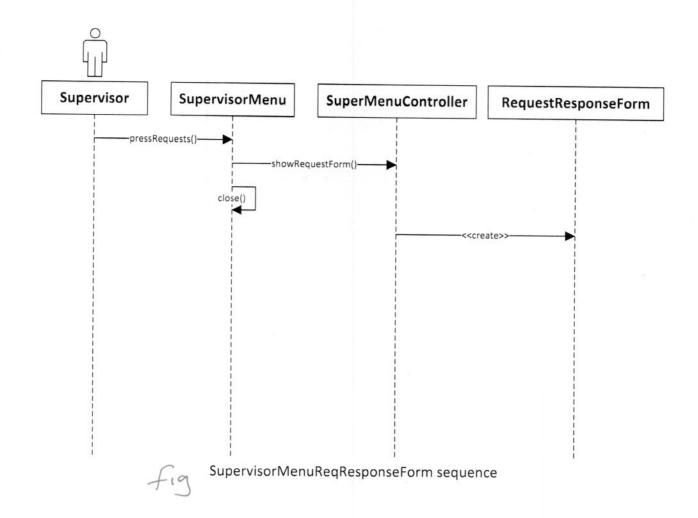




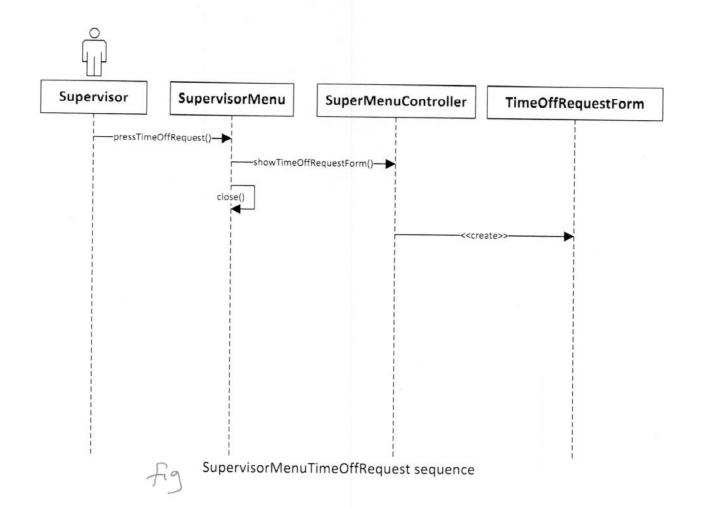
Employee/ **TimeOffRequestMenu TimeOffControl** UserDB **TORequest** enter dates and reason--pressConfirm()--RequestTimeOff(start, end, reason) -CreateRequest(start, end, reason) resetFields()more enthies or logout RequestTimeOff sequence Does not match description. The Ist event here is user entering diate & reason, which here is user entering done description.
is event #3 on your description.
Either description or sequence diagram is

incorrect.

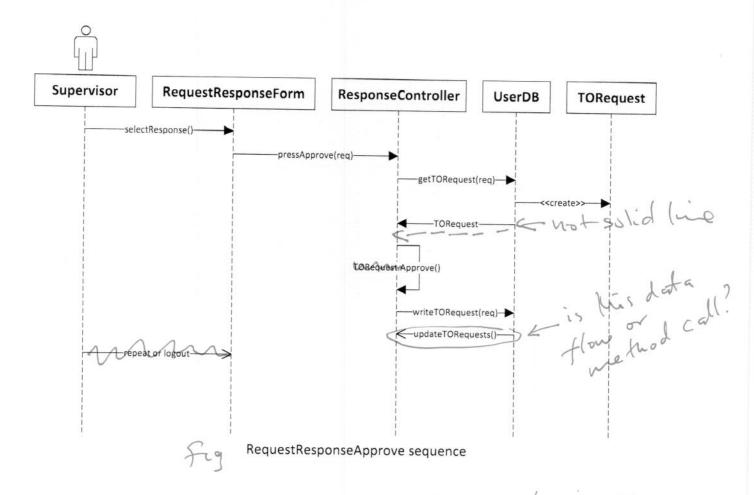




in not sure for



what discreption.



Here again, #1 event is #2 event in your description. This suggests that #1 event in your description should not be there as part of the flow of events.

