ChessEDU

Version <1.0>

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Revision History

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3. <Use-Case Name> 8

3.1 Brief Description 8

[The following template is provided for the Use-Case Specifications, which contains the textual properties of the use case.

The use-case diagrams can be developed in a visual modeling tool, such as Rational Rose. A use-case report, with all properties, may be generated with Rational SoDA. ]

# Use-Case Model

[This section contains an overview of the use-case model. This includes a list of names and brief descriptions of all use cases and actors, along with applicable diagrams and relationships. Refer to the **Use-Case-Model Survey Report**.]

## Introduction

[Introduction to the use-case model]

## General Actors Descriptions

[List Project actors and provide a brief description (role played).]

## Use-Case Model Hierarchy

[This section presents the use-case packages hierarchically, explains the dependencies among them, and shows the content of each package recursively. If the model has several levels of packages, those at the top-level are presented first. The packages within these are presented next, and so on, all the way down to the packages at the bottom of the hierarchy.

### <Use-Case Package One>

* **Description**

A Brief Description explaining the package's function and role in the system. The description must be understandable to any developer who wants to use the package.

* **Use Cases**

A list of the use cases owned by the package (name only since descriptions and details are shown further in this document

* **Actors**

A list of actors owned by the package, including the name and brief description (role involved) of each actor in this package

* **RelationShips**

A list of relationships owned by the package, including the name and brief description of each relationship.

* **Packages Owned**

A list of the packages directly owned by the package, with each package presented in the same hierarchical manner as shown in the Packages Diagram below.

#### Packages Diagram

[Include the Package Diagrams (Including a visual representation of the sub packages it owns]

#### <Sub Package One>

* **Description**
* **Use Cases**
* **Actors**
* **RelationShips**

#### <Sub Package Two>

[...]

### <Use-Case Package Two>

[...]

## ****Diagrams of the Use-Case Model****

[Diagrams, primarily use-case diagrams and use-case packages, of the entire use-case model are included here. If you are including use-case diagrams directly within each use-case section or subsection, briefly state so]

# <Use-Case Name>

## Brief Description

[The description briefly conveys the role and purpose of the use case. A single paragraph will suffice for this description.]

## Flow of Events

### Basic Flow

[This use case starts when the actor does something. An actor always initiates use cases. The use case describes what the actor does and what the system does in response. It is phrased in the form of a dialog between the actor and the system.

The use case describes what happens inside the system, but not how or why. If information is exchanged, be specific about what is passed back and forth. For example, it is not very illuminating to say that the actor enters customer information. It is better to say the actor enters the customer’s name and address. A Glossary of Terms is often useful to keep the complexity of the use case manageable⎯you may want to define things like customer information there to keep the use case from drowning in details.

Simple alternatives may be presented within the text of the use case. If it only takes a few sentences to describe what happens when there is an alternative. Do it directly within the **Flow of Events** section. If the alternative flow is more complex, use a separate section to describe it. For example, an **Alternative Flow** subsection explains how to describe more complex alternatives.

A picture is sometimes worth a thousand words, though there is no substitute for clean, clear prose. If it improves clarity, feel free to paste graphical depictions of user interfaces, process flows or other figures into the use case. If a flow chart is useful to present a complex decision process, by all means use it! Similarly for state-dependent behavior, a state-transition diagram often clarifies the behavior of a system better than pages upon pages of text. Use the right presentation medium for your problem, but be wary of using terminology, notations or figures that your audience may not understand. Remember that your purpose is to clarify, not obscure.]

### Alternative Flows

#### < First Alternative Flow >

[More complex alternatives are described in a separate section, referred to in the **Basic Flow** subsection of **Flow of Events** section. Think of the **Alternative Flow** subsections like alternative behavior⎯ each alternative flow represents alternative behavior usually due to exceptions that occur in the main flow. They may be as long as necessary to describe the events associated with the alternative behavior. When an alternative flow ends, the events of the main flow of events are resumed unless otherwise stated.]

#### < Second Alternative Flow >

[There may be, and most likely will be, a number of alternative flows in a use case. Keep each alternative flow separate to improve clarity. Using alternative flows improves the readability of the use case, as well as preventing use cases from being decomposed into hierarchies of use cases. Keep in mind that use cases are just textual descriptions, and their main purpose is to document the behavior of a system in a clear, concise, and understandable way.]

## Special Requirements

[A special requirement is typically a nonfunctional requirement that is specific to a use case, but is not easily or naturally specified in the text of the use case’s event flow. Examples of special requirements include legal and regulatory requirements, application standards, and quality attributes of the system to be built including usability, reliability, performance or supportability requirements. Additionally, other requirements⎯such as operating systems and environments, compatibility requirements, and design constraints⎯should be captured in this section.]

### < First Special Requirement >

## Preconditions

[A precondition of a use case is the state of the system that must be present prior to a use case being performed.]

### < Precondition One >

## Postconditions

[A postcondition of a use case is a list of possible states the system can be in immediately after a use case has finished.]

### < Postcondition One >

## Extension Points

[Extension points of the use case.]

### <Name of Extension Point>

[Definition of the location of the extension point in the flow of events.]

## Relationships

[The relationships involving the use case are included here.

For communicates-associations, a brief description, multiplicity, and associated actors are included. Also, the navigability of the use-case role is included.

For include- and extend-relationships, a brief description and associated use cases are included. ]

## Use-Case Diagrams

[Use-Case Diagrams local to the use case.]

## Other Diagrams

[Other graphs that illustrate the use case.]

# <Use-Case Name>

## Brief Description

[....]