

## Faculty of ICT, Mahidol University

Project Gemini phrase 1 : Analysis of 5 selected use cases

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#### Submitted to

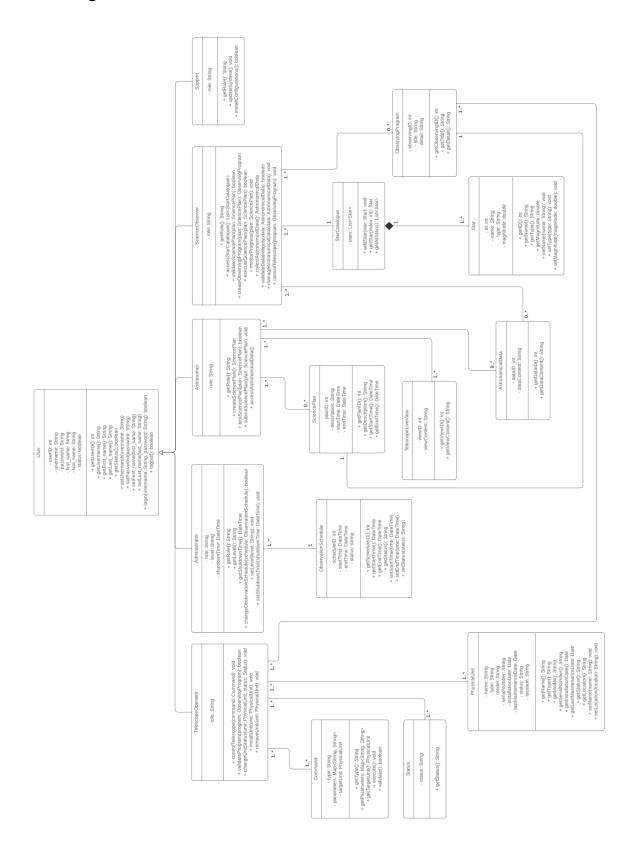
**Subject ID: ITCS431** 

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# Class Diagram



## ID:1 - Use case description

Use Case Name: Access	ID: 1	Importance Level: Medium
astronomical data		
Primary Actor: Science observer		Use Case Type: Essential

## Stakeholders and Interests:

Science observer - wants to collect and manage astronomical data

Astronomer - wants to access collected astronomical data

### **Brief Description:**

This use case describes the ability of astronomers and science observers to access collected astronomical data from the system.

Trigger: The astronomer wants to know and access astronomical data for analysis.

## Type: External

## Relationships:

Association: Astronomer

Include: -Extend: -

Generalization: User

### **Normal Flow of Events:**

- 1. The astronomer or science observer logs into the system.
- 2. The science observer has access to the star catalog.
- 3. The science observer collects astronomical data.
- 4. The science observer validates the integrity of the collected astronomical data.
- 5. The astronomer accesses collected astronomical data.

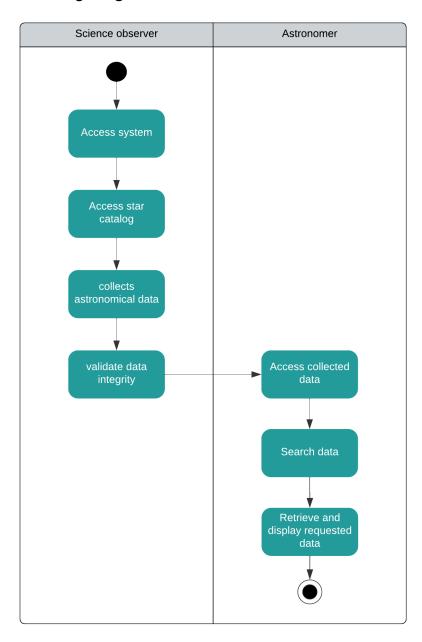
#### Subflows:

- S-1: Searching for the astronomical data the astronomer needs.
  - 1. The system displays all astronomical data to astronomers.
  - 2. The astronomer searches for data.
  - 3. The system retrieves and displays the requested astronomical data.

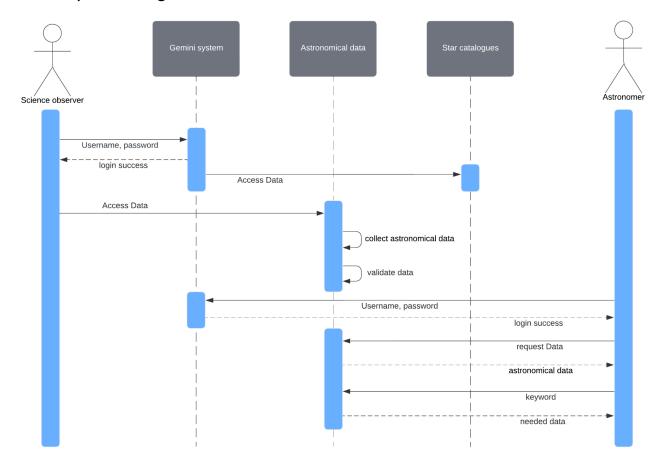
## Alternate/Exceptional Flow:

- The system will notify the user if the requested data is unavailable in the system's database or archives.
- If the system encounters technical issues while retrieving the data, it will notify the user.

# ID:1 - Activity Diagram



# ID:1 - Sequence Diagram



## ID:2 - Use case description

Use Case Name: Create an	ID: 2	Importance Level: High
observing program		
Primary Actor: Science observer		Use Case Type: Essential

**Brief Description**: The Science Observer creates an observing program based on the Science

Plan

**Trigger:** The astronomer wants to conduct an observing program

Type: External

#### **Preconditions:**

- 1. The Science Observer is authenticated by logging in to his/her account
- 2. The Science Plan is created, tested via the virtual telescope, and submitted to the system by the Astronomer
- 3. The Science Plan is validated by the Science Observer

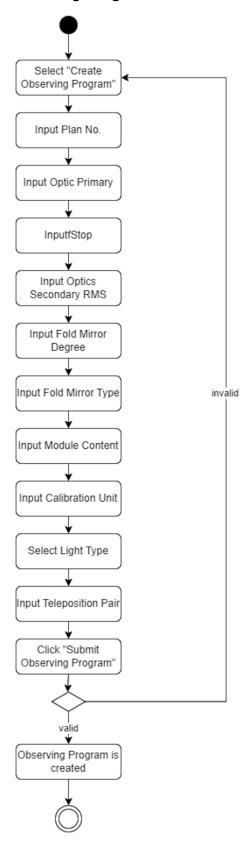
#### **Normal Flow of Events:**

- 1. The Science Observer selects the "Create Observing Program" option from the menu
- 2. The system displays a create observing program page, which contains several fields to input and a button to submit the program.
- 3. The Science Observer inputs the details of the observing program including plan no., optic primary, f-Stop, optics secondary RMS, and fold mirror degree.
- 4. The Science Observer selects the fold mirror type option.
- 5. The Science Observer inputs the module content and calibration unit.
- 6. The Science Observer selects the light type of option.
- 7. The Science Observer inputs the teleportation pair.
- 8. The Science Observer clicks the submit button to create the observing program.
- 9. The system displays the state of the observing program (valid/invalid). If it's invalid, return to step 3.

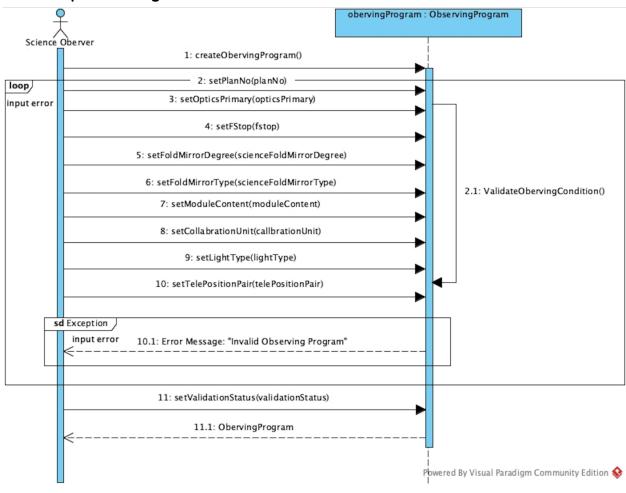
### Postcondition:

1. The details and configurations of the observing program are stored in the observing program datastore

## ID:2 - Activity Diagram



## ID:2 - Sequence Diagram



## ID:3 - Use case description

Use Case Name:	ID: 3	Importance Level: High
Change Observation Schedule		
Primary Actor: Administrator		Use Case Type: Necessary

## Stakeholders and Interests:

- Science Observer
- Astronomer

### **Brief Description:**

This will provide data when the administrator will change the plan for observation.

#### Trigger:

When the administrator has to change the schedule from a request form from a system control center.

## Type: External

### Relationships:

Association: Administrator

Include: -Extend: -Generalization: -

#### Normal Flow of Events:

- 1. If there are any issues occurring.
- 2. The System Control Center will get a notice from observers.
- 3. Administrator gets the notice to the system.
- 4. Administrator check the current observation schedule
- 5. Administrator checks the available day to reschedule.
- 6. Administrator reschedule on the systems.
- 7. Administrator announced the new schedule for observation.

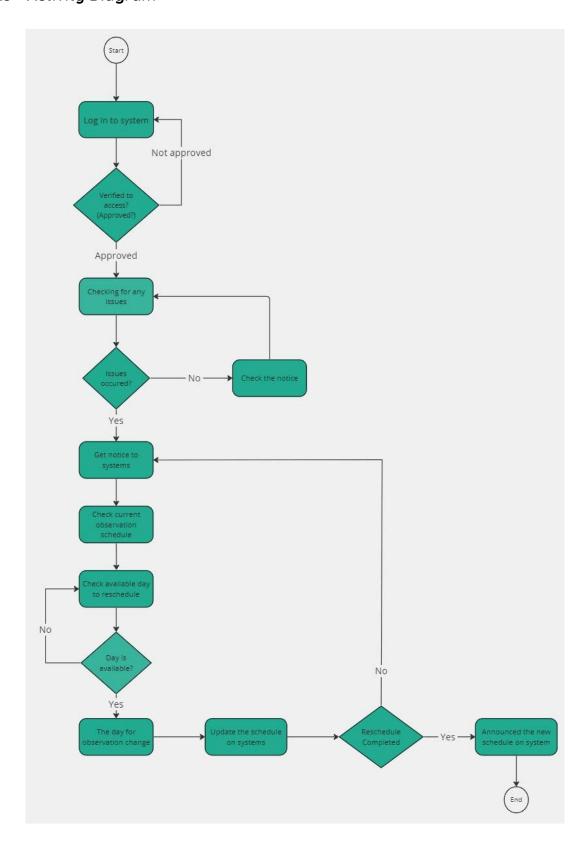
### Subflows:

- The rescheduling should be announced to the science observer and astronomers. Also, it should be known to the related people.
- This schedule should be accessed by using the authentication process to verify identity.
- The new schedule should be announced directly to the systems.

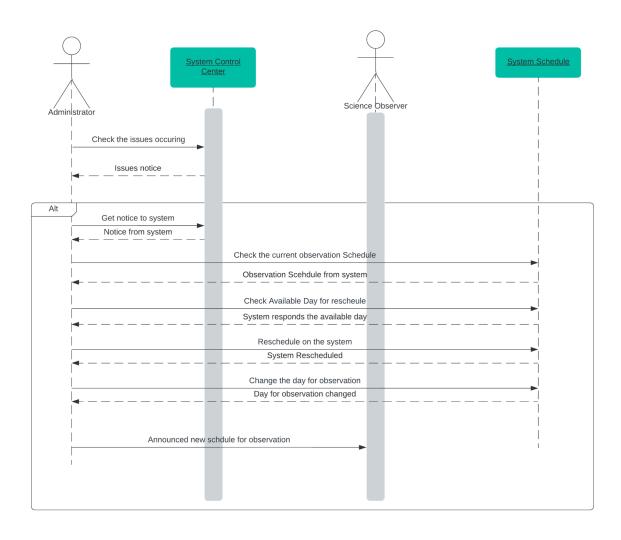
### Alternate/Exceptional Flow:

- The schedule that makes changes will not be available for unrelated people.
- If conflict issues occurred during rescheduling the administrator will not be able to schedule new for new observation.

## ID:3 - Activity Diagram



## ID:3 - Sequence Diagram



## ID:4 - Use case description

Use Case Name:	ID: 4	Importance Level: High
change unit status		
Primary Actor: TelescopeOperator		Use Case Type: Functional

#### Stakeholders and Interests:

TelescopeOperator: Track and manage telescope readiness for observation tasks.

Astronomer: Plan their observations and rely on functional instruments.

Administrator: Making informed decisions regarding equipment usage and upkeep.

#### **Brief Description:**

Changing unit status means updating the equipment's condition to know if it's ready for observation.

**Trigger:** When equipment experiences a failure or malfunction, it triggers a change in status to indicate the need for repair or replacement.

Type: external

## Relationships:

Association: TelescopeOperator, Administrator

Include: Install & Remove unit

Extend: To effectively execute the task of changing unit status within the broader context of

telescope operations.

Generalization: -

#### **Normal Flow of Events:**

- 1. Scheduled maintenance to start the process.
- 2. The system checks if the trigger is valid.
- 3. If valid, the telescope status is changed.
- 4. Telescope operators are informed.
- 5. The change is confirmed and recorded.
- 6. The system goes back to its regular tasks.

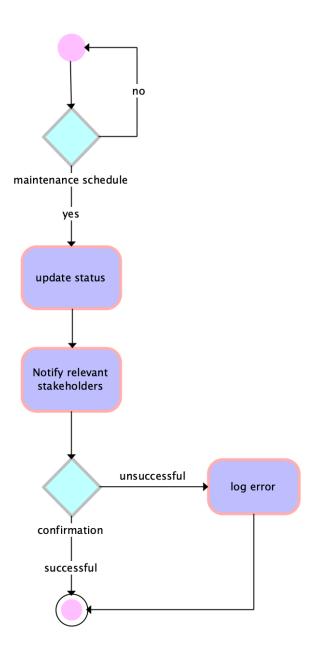
#### Subflows:

- 1. should be regularly checking and fixing equipment to ensure it's working correctly.
- 2. should be reserving it for the task, and ensuring it's available and ready for use.

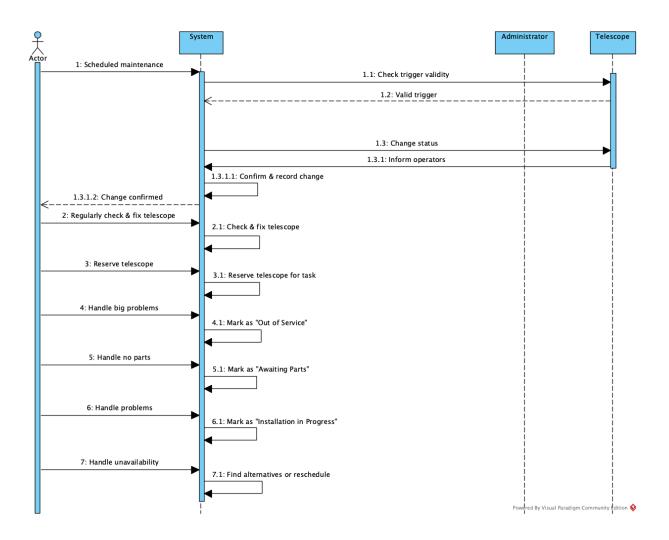
## Alternate/Exceptional Flow:

- 1. If there are big problems, mark it as "Out of Service."
- 2. If there are no parts, mark it as "Awaiting Parts."
- 3. If there are problems, mark it as "Installation in Progress."
- 4. If not available, find alternatives or reschedule.

# ID:4 - Activity Diagram



## ID:4 - Sequence Diagram



## ID:5 - Use case description

Use Case Name:Create	<b>ID</b> : 5	Importance Level: Hight
Science plan		
Primary Actor: Astronomer		Use Case Type: Functional

#### Stakeholders and Interests:

Science observer: Science observation and the collect of data

Astronomer:Scientific observation

Brief Description: This use case allows astronomers to create a plan for Science observation.

**Trigger:** An astronomer plans to execute an observation.

Type: initial processing

#### Relationships:

Association: Science observer, Astronomer

Include:Test a science plan Extend: for real time adjustment

Generalization: -

#### Normal Flow of Events:

- 1. Astronomers log in the Gemini Telescope Control system(GTCS).
- 2. Astronomers select the science plan.
- 3. The system shows detail about observation times, required instruments.
- 4. Astronomers input data such as
- 5. Astronomers submit scientific plans.

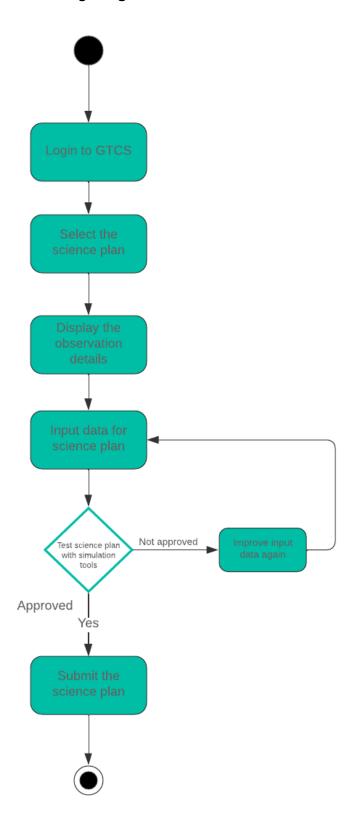
#### Subflows:

Astronomers test the plan in GTCS's simulation capabilities to verify the viability of the science planning.

## Alternate/Exceptional Flow:

If the science plan is not approved during the validation process, the astronomer will resubmit the plan.

ID:5 - Activity Diagram



# ID:5 - Sequence Diagram

