| **BUC nr.** | **. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BUC name** | * + Give each business use case a unique identifier and a name that communicates the functionality.   + The name should be an active strong verb plus + specific direct object.   + For example, Record Library Loan, Enroll New Student, Pay Benefit, Generate Sales Report. | |
| **Business Event Description** | * + A description of the business event to which the business use case responds.   + A business event is something that happens outside the scope of the business use case or any other organizational work, to which the business use case/work responds.   + A business event takes place outside the scope of the work/organization.   + The work/organization learns that an event took place through the arrival of some information (trigger).   + The work/organization will react to this business event following a business use case scenario. | |
| **Triggering Business Event** | * + The data or request for a service that arrives from an external source and triggers a response from the work.   + The trigger may be the arrival of data from an adjacent systems or from a business actor.   + Alternatively, the trigger may be the arrival of the temporal condition that causes the use case to activate for example, the end of the month.   + Happen when a pre-arranged time is reached ... * a periodic occurrence (e.g. 0 a.m. every day), * a fixed time interval (e.g.24 hours since last occurrence) * a certain amount of time elapsing since another business event (30 days after sending an invoice.) | |
| **Preconditions** | * + Sometimes certain conditions must be true before the use case can be executed. For example, a customer has to be registered before he can access his frequent-flyer statement.   + Note that another business use case usually takes care of the precondition. In the preceding example, the customer would have registered using the Register Passenger use case. | |
| **Interested stakeholders**  **Secondary actor(s)** | * + Stakeholders, actors indirectly involved | |
| **Active stakeholders Primary actor(s)** | * + The people, organizations, and/or computer systems that take an active part in the process.   + Don't think about users just yet; instead, think of the real people who are involved in the work of the business use case.   + The people, organizations, and/or representatives of computer systems who have knowledge necessary to specify this use case or who have an interest in this use case. | |
| **Normal Business Flow** | **Step** | **Action** |
|  | 1. | * + The normal business flow should describe the normal & most used path of the business performing the process. |
|  | 2. | * + Typical flow should look like:     - Business actor X does action ...     - Business actor Y does action ...     - Business actor X does action ...     - . . . . |
|  | 3. | * + Typical step should look like: Business actor + active verb + a specific direct object.   + Write clear, unambiguous steps that are understandable to all stakeholders related to the project.   + Do not mention the system in the business use case.   + Adapt a ‘sunny day’ strategy for elaborating business processes. Thus start with modeling the primary flow. Address branching, concurrency and exceptions as secondary considerations.   + There are usually between three and fifteen steps.   + Each step must make the actor move forward in fulfilling his goal. |
|  | … | * + … |
| **Alternative Business Flows** | **Step** | **Action** |
|  | 2a | * + Alternatives are acceptable variations on the normal case of processing/proceeding.   + If the alternative action is simple, you can make it part of the normal Flow:   + Step 4. Attach the frequent-flyer number to the reservation.   + Alternative 4.1 Issue a lounge invitation if the passenger holds a gold card.   + Tag each alternative to the appropriate step + define condition for alternative clearly. |
|  | 2a1 | * + … |
|  | … | * + … |
| **Exception Business Flows** | **Step** | **Action** |
|  | 1a | * + These are unwanted but necessary variations.   + For example, a customer may have insufficient funds for a withdrawal at an ATM. In this case, the procedure has to offer a lower amount, or offer a loan, or do whatever the stakeholders decide is appropriate.   + Tag each exception to the appropriate step + define condition for exception clearly. |
|  | 1b |  |
| **Outcome (post condition)** | * + The desired situation at the end of this use case. Think of it as the stake | |