Lab-6 Report

Modeling Class Diagram and Activity Diagram (Point of Sale System):

Rutvik Vegad

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• Develop Use Case Textual Description for "Process Sale" and "Handle Return" use cases.

→ For Process Sale :

Use Case: Process Sale

Actors:

- Cashier
- Inventory System
- Catalog System
- Payment Processor

Preconditions:

- The cashier is logged into the POS system.
- The POS system is connected to the backend catalog system and inventory system.

Main Flow:

- 1. The cashier initiates a new sale transaction in the POS system.
- 2. For each item:
 - 1. The cashier scans the item's barcode.
 - 2. The system retrieves the item's name and price from the catalog system.
 - 3. The system updates the inventory by reducing the stock amount.
 - 4. The system adds the item to the current transaction.
- 3. The system calculates the total amount.
- 4. If the customer has a gift coupon:
 - 1. The cashier applies the coupon to the transaction.
 - 2. The system recalculates the total amount after applying the discount.
- 5. The cashier informs the customer of the total amount due.
- 6. The customer chooses a payment method (cash, credit card, or check).
- 7. The cashier processes the payment.
- 8. The system confirms the payment is successful through the payment processor.
- 9. The system generates and prints a receipt for the customer.
- 10. The system finalizes the sale transaction.

Extensions:

• Payment Failure:

If the payment fails, the system prompts the cashier to retry the payment or cancel the transaction.

Invalid Barcode:

If an invalid barcode is scanned, the system prompts the cashier to rescan the item.

Postconditions:

- 1. The sale transaction is recorded in the system.
- 2. The inventory is updated to reflect the sale.
- 3. A receipt is printed for the customer.

→ For Handle return :-

Use Case: Handle Return

Actors:

- Cashier
- Inventory System

Preconditions:

- The cashier is logged into the POS system.
- The customer has the item(s) to be returned along with the original receipt.

Main Flow:

- 1. The cashier initiates a return transaction in the POS system.
- 2. The cashier scans or manually enters the receipt information.
- 3. The system retrieves the original sale transaction.
- 4. For each item to be returned:
 - 1. The cashier scans the item's barcode.
 - 2. The system verifies the item against the original transaction.
 - 3. The system updates the inventory by increasing the stock amount.
 - 4. The system adds the item to the current return transaction.
 - 5. The system calculates the total refund amount.
- 5. The cashier confirms the return with the customer.
- 6. The system processes the refund using the original payment method.
- 7. The system generates and prints a return receipt.
- 8. The system finalizes the return transaction.

Extensions:

• Product Not Found:

If the product is not found in the original sale record, the system prompts the cashier to check the receipt and confirm the details.

• Refund Exceeds Limit:

If the refund amount exceeds a predefined limit, the system escalates the transaction to the administrator for approval.

Postconditions:

- The return transaction is recorded in the system.
- The inventory is updated to reflect the returned items.
- A return receipt is printed for the customer.
- The customer receives the refund through the original payment method.

• Identify Entity/Boundary Control Objects

Entity Objects

1. Product

Attributes:

■ Name: The name of the product.

■ **Price:** The price of the product.

■ **Stock:** The quantity of the product available in inventory.

2. **Sale**

Attributes:

- **Products Sold:** A list of products included in the transaction.
- **Total Price:** The total amount charged for the sale.

3. Return

Attributes:

- **Refunded Amount:** The amount refunded to the customer for the returned product.
- **Restocked Products:** A list of products that are restocked in inventory after the return.

Boundary Objects

1. POS Terminal

• **Description:** The interface used by the cashier to process sales and returns.

2. Receipt

• **Description:** The printed document generated after a sale or return, detailing the transaction.

3. Payment Interface

 Description: Manages customer payments, supporting various methods such as cash, credit card, or check.

Control Objects

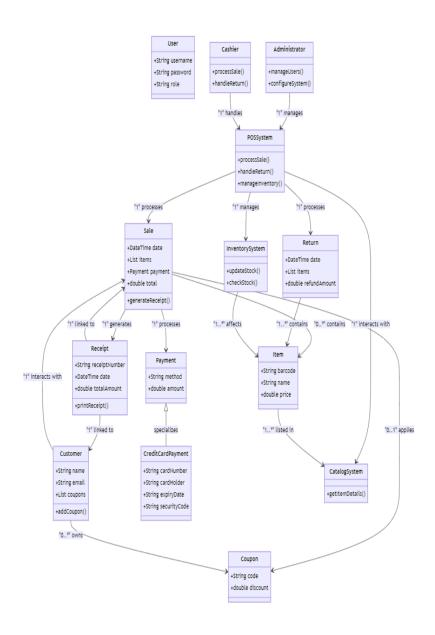
1. Sale Controller

- Responsibilities:
 - Manages the sale process.
 - Updates inventory based on completed transactions.
 - Communicates with payment systems to process payments.

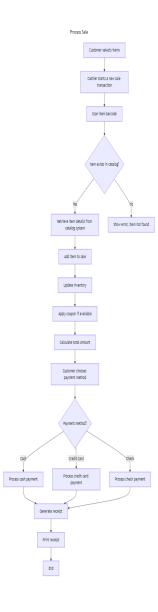
2. Return Controller

- Responsibilities:
 - Manages product return processes.
 - Updates stock levels after returns.
 - Handles refund transactions.

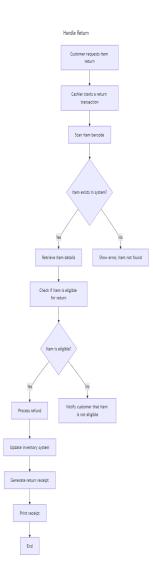
• Develop Analysis Domain Models



- Develop activity diagram for "Process Sale" and "Handle Return" use cases.
- 1. For Process Sale :

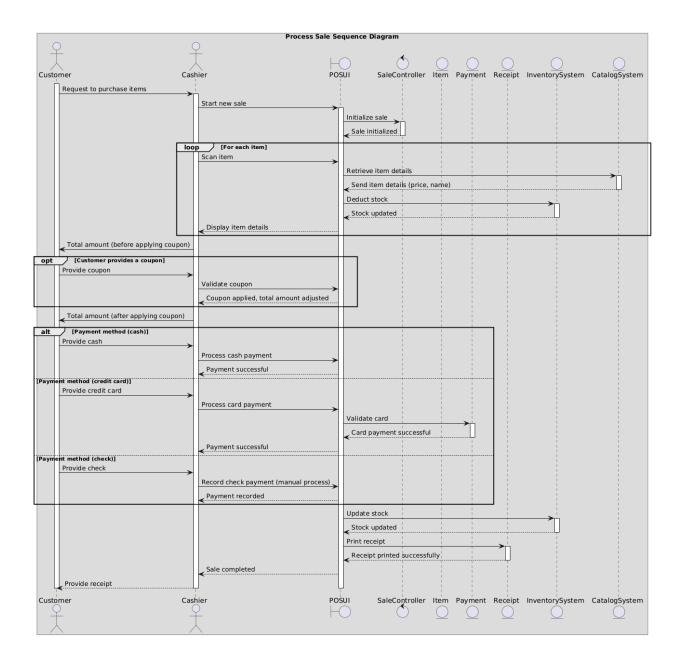


2. For Handle Return:

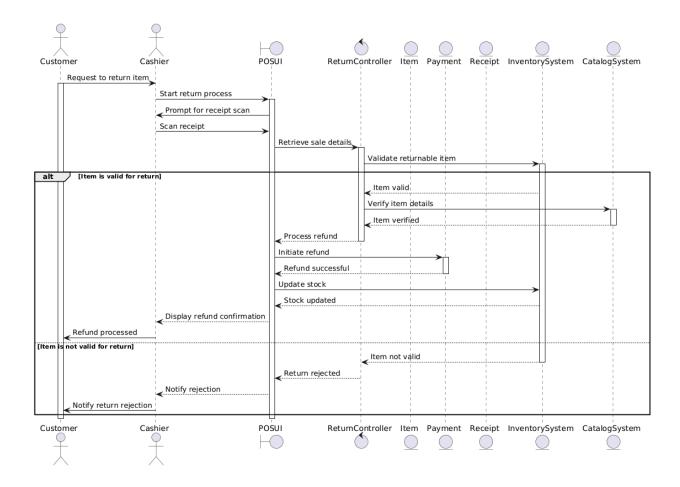


• Develop Sequence Diagrams.

1. For Process Sale:



2. For Handle Return:



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