Use case references
ref1: The risk analyst has a keyboard, mouse and monitor.

Nicki->Sune->Simon->Mik:
Add Risk
Actor: Risk Analysts

Goal:
Risk analysts need to be able to add risks to the risk table

Brief:
Be able to add risks to the risk folder in order to later analyse on the problem at hand. The whole row is the risk where information will be input to properly define the risk.

Casual use case for Add Risk

1st scenario for the add risk use case (main success scenario):
The Risk Analyst (RA) Adds a new risk.
The RA enters the data.
the program outputs an “ok” statement.
the Risk has been created.

2nd scenario
The RA adds a risk with incomplete data.
the program outputs an error.
the risk will not be created until the error has been corrected.

3rd scenario
the RA adds a duplicate risk.
the system outputs a warning that the RA is trying to add a duplicate.
the system gives the RA three options: override the data, keep both data sets, or cancel.
the RA chooses the option they see fit.
The system executes the chosen option.

Fully dressed use case
Use case UC1: Add Risk
Scope: Risk manager (program)
Primary actor: Risk analyst
Stakeholders and interests:
- The risk analyst wants to be able to add a risk without the program crashing
- A project leader wants to know the risks associated with the project they are working on.
- The company wants the risks to be minimized to avoid high consequences.

Preconditions:
A table must exist in order to add a risk row. The consequence scale must be defined.
Success guarantee (or postconditions):

The risk is added, priority is calculated and possibly also a risk strategy is attached to the risk.

Main success scenario (or basic flow):

1. The Risk Analyst (RA) Adds a new risk.
2. The RA enters the data.
3. The program outputs an “ok” statement.
4. The program accepts the risk and puts it into the table.

Extensions (or alternative flows):

2a: Incomplete risk data error.

1. The risk analyst adds a risk with incomplete data.
2. The program outputs an error.
3. The risk will not be created until the error has been corrected.

2b: The risk analyst adds a duplicate risk.

1. The system outputs a warning that the risk analyst is trying to add a duplicate.
2. The system gives the risk analyst three options: override the data, keep both data sets, or cancel.
3. The risk analyst chooses the option they see fit.
4. The system executes the chosen option.

Special requirements:

- The risk analyst is familiar with the project so that he can input somewhat correct probability and consequence.

Technology and data variations list:

- Ref1

Frequency of occurrence:

- The risk analyst can input as many risks as he wants as fast as he can.

Sune->Simon->Mik->Nicki:

Use Case for Defining a Consequence Scale

1.0 Define consequence scale:
The primary actor is the Risk Analyst.
the formality of this use case is; Brief.
The goal is to create a new Consequence scale.

1.1: Defining the consequence scale.
RMS has a way to define a consequence scale, for use in risk assessment. This function is available for use by the end user (Risk Analyst). This function allows the user to define a consequence scale using a custom value. This scale can then be used in collaboration with the other parameters in RMS. Once the scale has been set, the values can be manually adjusted to fit the individual entries in the RMS.

1.2 an example of a consequence scale value:
1.3 Casual use case of "define consequence scale":
Main success scenario:
The end user enters an acceptable input. The scale is set by RMS. Risks can now be added and priority can be calculated.
Alternative scenarios:
1: The end user attempts to input invalid numbers/characters. RMS disallows the input to enter the table. RMS displays an error message to the user.

Fully dressed:

Use case UC2: Define consequence scale.

Scope: Risk manager (program).

Primary actor: Risk analyst.

Stakeholders and interests:

- The risk manager wants to set up the consequence scale. This function allows the user to define a consequence scale using a custom value and interact with other parameters in the program.

Preconditions: Program is running and a table is open.

Success guarantee: The consequence scale works and allows the risk analyst to assess risks.

Main success scenario:

1. Risk analyst enters scale conditions
2. Risk analyst sets scale conditions
3. Program sets the scale
4. Program shows the scale condition

Extensions:

2a. Risk analyst enters invalid scale conditions

1. Program presents an error message and leaves the field.

Technology and data variations list:

- Ref1

Frequency of occurrence:

- The risk analyst can input one consequence scale.

Simon->Mik->Nicki->Sune
Use case name: UC3 Create new analysis
Primary Actor: Risk analyst
Goal: Enable the risk analyst to create new a new analysis/file with a clean table.

Brief:
En risiko analytiker befinder sig på forsiden af programmet.
Han ser flere muligheder angående analyser.
Han klikker “create new analysis”.
Programmet beder ham om, at indtaste et navn for filen samt en lokation for filen.
Han kommer ind i hoveddelen af programmet med en tom tabel.

Casual:
Main success scenario:
Risk analyst opens program
Risk analyst selects new schema
Programs asks for a name for the empty schema
Risk analyst enters the name of the schema
Program asks for a directory location to save the file
Risk analyst enters the desired location
Program saves the schema
Program opens a schema
Preconditions: None, the actor opens the program first, otherwise the precondition would be the program is running.
Success Guarantee: Actor has successfully created a new risk analysis table and saved it to their local harddrive.

Alternate scenarios:
2 The risk Analyst has entered something invalid:
    2.1If the risk analyst enters an invalid name
    2.2The system gives error message and lets the user try again

Fully dressed use case
Use case UC3: Create new analysis
Scope: Risk manager
Primary actor: Risk analyst
Stakeholders and interests:
- The risk manager wants to create a fresh file with an empty table ready to assert risks.

Preconditions:
there must be enough storage capacity to create a new risk analysis and the program must be running.

Success Guarantee:

Actor has successfully created a new risk analysis table and saved it to their dedicated storage device.

Main success scenario (or basic flow):

1Risk analyst selects new schema

2Programs asks for a name for the empty schema

3Risk analyst enters the name of the schema

4Program asks for a directory location to save the file

5Risk analyst enters the desired location

6Program saves the schema

7Program opens a schema

Extensions (or alternative flows):

3+5a The risk Analyst has entered something invalid:

1If the risk analyst enters an invalid name

2The system gives error message and lets the user try again

6a Dedicated Storage Device full

1 The risk analyst tries to save analysis

2 The Program returns “Not enough space”

3 The risk analyst tries a new directory.

Special requirements:

- The risk analyst needs to know about the program, open and create a new analysis.

Technology and data variations list:

- Ref1

Frequency of occurrence:

- as many times as the analyst need to make a new file.

Mik->Nicki->Sune->Simon:
Use case name: Add risk strategy
Primary actor : Risk analyst

Risk analyst clicks add a strategy against risks
System asks for a strategy
Risk analyst enters strategy

Casual:
Main success scenario:
The Actor adds a risk strategy in order to perform the proper ways to analyse the risks to which the analysts will be able to create the Risk Analysis, results in the program adjusting the table to fully endorse the actors actions while the program shows how many characters the actors has left to define his risk strategy.

alternative scenario:

Actor exceeds character limit and is then shown error that he exceeded the character limit by the program and will need to refine his risk.

Fully dressed use case for add Risk strategy

Scope: RMS

-RA: want to be able to add a new Risk Strategy.

primary actor: Risk Analyst

Stakeholders and Interests:
-The RA: must be able to successfully add a Risk Strategy.

Preconditions:
-A risk must be added before the RA can add a Risk Strategy.

Success Guarantee:

- data must not exceed the set character limit.

Main Success Scenario

1The RA clicks the add RS button.
2The RA enters the data and presses ok.
3The system adds the new RS to the system.

Extensions

2a. The entered data exceeds the character limit

1. The risk analyst enters too much data
2. The program displays an error.
3. The Risk analyst corrects the data to fit the limit

special requirements
-A large ips or equivalent display
-a modern up to date os.

Technology and data variations list:

- Ref1