Use-Case Specification: MBA Advisee Use Case

Version 1.0

[Note: The following template is provided for use with the Rational Unified Process. Text enclosed in square brackets and displayed in blue italics (style=InfoBlue) is included to provide guidance to the author and should be deleted before publishing the document. A paragraph entered following this style will automatically be set to normal (style=Body Text).]

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Revision History

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Use-Case Specification: MBA Advisor Use Case

[The following template is provided for a Use-Case Specification, which contains the textual properties of the use case. This document is used with a requirements management tool, such as Rational RequisitePro, for specifying and marking the requirements within the use-case properties.

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. For more information, see the tool mentors in the Rational Unified Process.]

# Use-Case Name

## Brief Description

This use case outlines the advisor’s behavior with the advising system.

# Flow of Events

## Basic Flow

The advisee will plan a meeting with the advisor. They will look at the evaluation for their degree and the list of requirement remaining to complete it. After researching the remaining requirements, the advisee should note if any classes require a pre-requisite. Should they have already fulfilled the pre-requisite for the class needed, the advisee then signs into UNA Portal. After inputting their login and password, they go to the register tab. There they will search for the classes they want to take and add them to their schedule.

## 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.]

#### < An Alternative Subflow >

[Alternative flows may, in turn, be divided into subsections if it improves clarity.]

### < 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.]