Use Case Description

1. Use Case: Login as Admin

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions: Admin must have valid credentials (email & password).
- Trigger: Admin attempts to access the system.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin opens the login page.
 - 2. Admin enters his email (format: admin.name@company.com) and password.
 - 3. System triggers the "Verify login".
 - 4. If credentials are valid, the admin profile is accessed successfully.
- Alternate Path: None.
- Exceptional Path:
 - 1. Verification fails.
 - 2. System displays an error message for invalid credentials.
 - 3. Admin re-enters email and password.

Post-conditions: Admin is redirected to his own dashboard.

2. Use Case: Login as Manager

- Primary Actor(s): Manager
- Preconditions: Manager must have valid credentials (email & password).
- Trigger: Manager attempts to access the system.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Manager opens the login page.
 - 2. Manager enters his email (format: department.manager.name@company.com) and password.
 - System triggers the "Verify login".
 - 4. If credentials are valid, the Manager profile is accessed successfully.

Exceptional Path:

- 1. Verification fails.
- 2. System displays an error message for invalid credentials.
- Manager re-enters email and password.

Post-conditions: Manager is redirected to his own dashboard.

3. Use Case: Login as Employee

- Primary Actor(s): Employee
- Preconditions: Employee must have valid credentials (ID & password)
- Trigger: Employee attempts to access the system.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Employee opens the login page.
 - 2. Employee enters his ID and password.
 - 3. System triggers the "Verify login".
 - 4. If credentials are valid, the Employee profile is accessed successfully.

Exceptional Path:

- 1. Verification fails.
- System displays an error message for invalid credentials.
- 3. Employee re-enters ID and password.

Post-conditions: Employee is redirected to his own dashboard.

4. Use Case: Verify Login

Preconditions:

- 1. User (Admin, Manager, or Employee) has entered their credentials.
- 2. The login attempt is initiated by the "Login" use case.
- Trigger: Login use case triggers it as included sub-use case.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. System receives the username and password from the "Login" use case.
 - 2. System verifies the credentials by checking them in the database.
 - 3. If the credentials are valid, the system returns a "successful login" response to the parent use case.
 - 4. If the credentials are invalid, the system extends to the "Show Error" use case.
- **Exceptional Path**: If there is a database connection error, the system may notify the parent use case that the login service is temporarily unavailable.
- Post-conditions: The system either grants access to the user's profile or triggers the
 "Show Error" use case if verification fails.

5. Use Case: Show Error

- Preconditions: The "Verify Login" use case has returned a failed verification result.
- Trigger: Triggered when the system detects an invalid username or password during login.

• Main Flow:

- 1. System displays an error message, notifying the user of invalid credentials.
- 2. System prompts the user to re-enter their login information.

- **Exceptional Paths**: If there are repeated failed login attempts (e.g., 3 consecutive attempts), the system may temporarily lock the account for security purposes and display a relevant message.
- Post-conditions: The user is informed of the login failure and can choose to retry the login process.

6. Use Case: Logout

- Primary Actor(s): Admin, Manager, or Employee
- Secondary Actor(s): None
- Preconditions: User must be logged in.
- Trigger: Actor clicks on 'Logout' button.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. User clicks on the 'Logout' button.
 - 2. User confirms by clicking 'Yes' to acknowledge the logout.
 - 3. The system logs the user out and redirects them to the login page.

Alternate Path:

- User clicks on 'Cancel' button.
- The system does not execute the logout action, and the user remains on the current page.

Post-conditions: User is directed to login page.

7. Use Case: Submit Employees Absence

- Primary Actor(s): Manager.
- Secondary Actor(s): None.
- Preconditions: Manager must be logged in.
- Trigger: Manager presses the "Mark Absence" button on the system interface.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. The system retrieves the list of employees under the manager's supervision.
 - 2. The manager checks the mark absence button to mark absence for employees who are absent.
 - The system records the absent status for this employee.

Exceptional Path:

- 1. If the system fails to record the attendance, an error message is displayed.
- The manager is prompted to remark the absence.

Post-conditions: Absence count increments and is recorded in the database.

8. Use Case: View Personal Data

- Primary Actor(s): Admin, Manager, or Employee
- Secondary Actor(s): None
- Preconditions: User must be logged in.
- Trigger: Actor clicks on the 'View Personal Data' tab.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. User clicks on 'View Personal Data' tab in profile.
 - 2. The system retrieves user data (first, last name, address, phone, job title and email) from the database.
 - 3. User information is displayed on the screen.

Exceptional:

- 1. The system encounters a database error or connection issue.
- 2. System displays an error message.
- Post-conditions: Personal info is displayed on screen.

9. Use Case: Assign Tasks

- Primary Actor(s): Manager
- Secondary Actor(s): Employee
- Preconditions: Manager must be logged in.
- Trigger: Manager clicks on 'Assign Tasks' button.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Manager fills out a form with task details (task id, title, project id, start and end date, description, employee ID/name) and submits it.
 - 2. System saves task details into database.
 - System displays a confirmation message.

Alternate Path:

- Manager clicks on 'Cancel' button.
- The system does not execute the assign task action.

Exceptional Paths:

- Path 1: Manager enters a non-existent ID/name so system displays an error message.
- Path 2: Database error or connection issue system displays an error message.

Post-conditions: Task is assigned to the specified employee.

10. Use Case: View Department's Employees' Data

- Primary Actor(s): Manager
- Preconditions: Manager must be logged in.
- Trigger: Manager clicks on the "View Employees Data" button.
- Main Flow:

- 1. The system retrieves job details (employee id, name, phone number and job title) of employees in the department.
- 2. Data is displayed in a table format.

Exceptional Path:

- If a database error or connection issue occurs, the system displays an error message.
- Post-conditions: Employee details are successfully displayed in a table.

11. Use Case: Request Vacation

- Primary Actor(s): Employee
- Secondary Actor(s): Manager
- Preconditions: Employee must be logged in.
- Trigger: Employee clicks on the "Request Vacation" button.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Employee fills out a vacation form with details (e.g., employee ID, vacation type, duration, cause).
 - 2. The system saves the vacation request and notifies the manager.
 - 3. The system displays a confirmation message to the employee.

Alternate Path:

If the employee clicks "Cancel," the system does not submit the vacation request.

Exceptional Path:

- If a database error or connection issue occurs, the system displays an error message.
- Post-conditions: The vacation request is sent to the manager.

12. Use Case: Generate Reports for Subordinates

- Primary Actor(s): Manager
- Description: Manager generates performance, attendance, and payroll reports for employees.
- Preconditions: Manager must be logged in.
- Trigger: Manager clicks on the "Generate Reports" button.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Manager fills out a report form with employee details (e.g., ID, name, achievements, attendance, payroll).
 - 2. The system saves the report in the database.
 - 3. The system displays a confirmation message.

Alternate Path:

• If the manager clicks "Cancel," the system does not generate the report.

Exceptional Path:

- If an invalid employee ID is entered, the system displays an error message.
- If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.
- Post-conditions: The report is generated and stored in the database.

13. Use Case: Create Employee

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to add employees.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Add Employee."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin fills out employee details(fisrt name, last name, phone, ID, password, address, job title, DOB,role).
 - 2. The system validates and saves the new employee in the database.
- Post-conditions: The employee record is created.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If input is invalid, the system prompts for correction.
 - If the employee already exists, the system displays an error message.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

14. Use Case: Update Employee

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to update employee records.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Update Employee."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin selects an employee to update and modifies the details.
 - The system validates the data and saves the updates in the database.
- Post-conditions: Employee record is updated.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If input is invalid, the system prompts for correction.
 - If the employee does not exist, the system displays an error message.

Exceptional Path:

If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

15. Use Case: Delete Employee

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - · Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to delete employees.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Delete Employee."

Main Flow:

- 1. Admin selects the employee and presses on the delete button.
- 2. The system deletes the employee record from the database.
- Post-conditions: Employee record is deleted.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

16. Use Case: Create Department

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to create departments.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Create Department."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin fills out department details (manager ID, name, location, number of employees).
 - 2. The system validates the data.
 - 3. The system saves the new department in the database.
- Post-conditions: A new department is created.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If input is invalid, the system prompts for correction.
 - If the department already exists, the system displays an error message.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

17. Use Case: Update Department

Primary Actor(s): Admin

Preconditions:

- Admin must be logged in.
- Admin has permission to update departments.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Update Department."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin selects a department and updates its details.
 - 2. The system validates the data and saves the updates.
- Post-conditions: Department information is updated.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If input is invalid, the system prompts for correction.
 - If the department does not exist, the system displays an error message.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

18. Use Case: Delete Department

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to delete departments.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Delete Department."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin confirms the deletion of a department.
 - 2. The system deletes the department from the database.
- Post-conditions: Department is deleted.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If the department does not exist, the system displays an error message.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

19. Use Case: View Assigned Tasks

- Primary Actor(s): Employee
- Preconditions: Employee must be logged in.
- Trigger: Employee clicks on "View Tasks" button.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. The system retrieves task data assigned to the employee from the database.
 - 2. The system displays the task details and their current status.

- Post-conditions: Task details are displayed to the employee.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If no tasks are assigned, the system informs the employee.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

20. Use Case: View Requested Vacation

- Primary Actor(s): Employee
- Preconditions: Employee must be logged in.
- Trigger: Employee clicks on "View Vacation Requests" button.
- Main Flow:
 - 1. The system retrieves vacation request data from the database.
 - 2. The system displays the vacation details and their status.
- Post-conditions: Vacation request details are displayed.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If no vacation requests exist, the system informs the employee.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

21. Use Case: Add Manager

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to add managers.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Add Manager."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin fills out manager details (first name, last name, phone, ID, password, address, job title, date of birth, role).
 - 2. The system validates the data.
 - The system saves the manager details in the database.
- Post-conditions: Manager record is created.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If input is invalid, the system prompts for correction.
 - If the manager already exists, the system displays an error message.

Exceptional Path:

If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

22. Use Case: Update Manager

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to update manager records.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Update Manager."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin selects a manager and updates their details.
 - 2. The system validates the data and saves the updates.
- Post-conditions: Manager record is updated.
- Alternative Flows:
 - If input is invalid, the system prompts for correction.
 - If the manager does not exist, the system displays an error message.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.

23. Use Case: Delete Manager

- Primary Actor(s): Admin
- Preconditions:
 - Admin must be logged in.
 - Admin has permission to delete managers.
- Trigger: Admin selects "Delete Manager."
- Main Flow:
 - 1. Admin selects the manager and presses the delete button.
 - 2. The system deletes the manager record from the database.
- Post-conditions: Manager record is deleted.
- Exceptional Path:
 - If a database error occurs, the system displays an error message.