
Use Case Diagram, Activity Diagram and RTM For 'HandyMan'

Prepared By

Abdullah An-Noor (ASH1825001M)
Fazle Rabbi (ASH1825004M)
Mahfujur Rahman (ASH1825024M)
Foyzul Karim Pathan (ASH1825033M)

Project Supervisor

Md Iftekhar Alam Efat
Lecturer,
IIT, NSTU

BSc. In Software Engineering
Institute of Information Technology
Noakhali Science and Technology University

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1.1 Use Cases

A use case is a written description of how users will perform tasks on your website. It outlines, from a user's point of view, a system's behavior as it responds to a request. Each use case is represented as a sequence of simple steps, beginning with a user's goal and ending when that goal is fulfilled.

1.2 Benefits of Use Cases

Use cases add value because they help explain how the system should behave and in the process, they also help brainstorm what could go wrong. They provide a list of goals and this list can be used to establish the cost and complexity of the system. Project teams can then negotiate which functions become **requirements** and are built.

Use Cases Include	Use Cases Don't Include
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who is using the website• What the user want to do• The user's goal• The steps the user takes to accomplish a particular task• How the website should respond to an action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation-specific language• Details about the user interfaces or screens.

1.3 Elements of a Use Case

Depending on how in depth and complex you want or need to get, use cases describe a combination of the following elements:

- **Actor** – anyone or anything that performs a behavior (who is using the system)
- **Stakeholder** – someone or something with vested interests in the behavior of the system under discussion (SUD)
- **Primary Actor** – stakeholder who initiates an interaction with the system to achieve a goal
- **Preconditions** – what must be true or happen before and after the use case runs.
- **Triggers** – this is the event that causes the use case to be initiated.
- **Main success scenarios** [Basic Flow] – use case in which nothing goes wrong.
- **Alternative paths** [Alternative Flow] – these paths are a variation on the main theme. These exceptions are what happen when things go wrong at the system level.

1.4 Use Case Diagram of 'HandyMan'

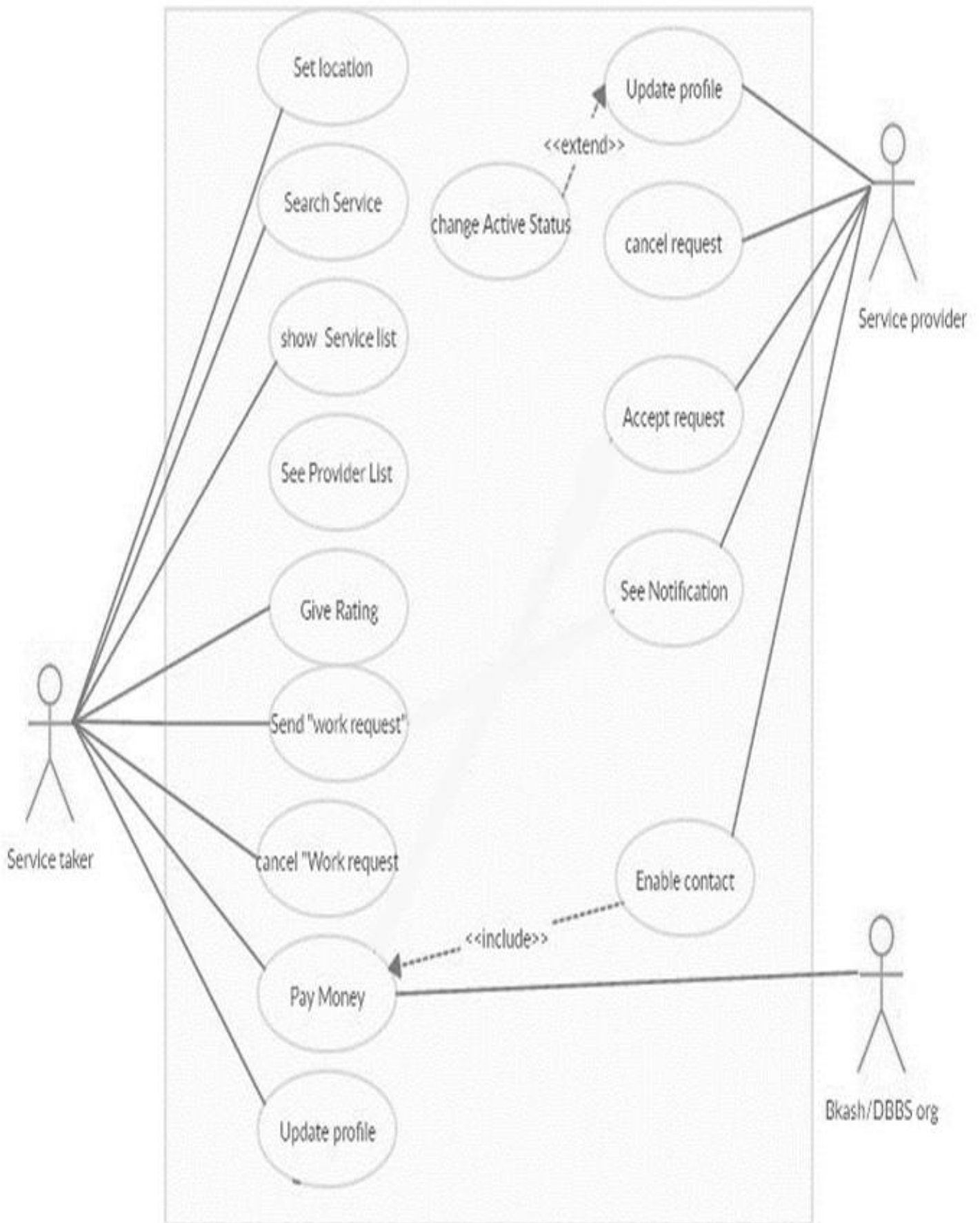


Figure 1: Use Case Diagram for HandyMan

1.5 Use Case's Description of 'HandyMan'

Table No. 1.1 | Use Case – 1 : Set Location | Use Case ID : uc_1

Use case	Set Location	
Goal	Service taker needs to set location to get service provider on his area and his nearby locations	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Showing searched and nearby locations	
Failed End Condition	N/A	
Primary Actors: Secondary Actors:	Service taker N/A	
Trigger	Typing in search location option	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Typing in search location option
	2.1	Service taker clicks enter
	2.2	Service taker clicks 'search' button
Alternative Flows	N/A	
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.2 | Use Case – 2 : Search Service | Use Case ID : uc_2

Use case	Search Service	
Goal	Service taker can search any type service search and requested for service	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Showing searching services	
Failed End Condition	N/A	
Primary Actors: Secondary Actors:	Service taker N/A	
Trigger	Typing in search option	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Typing in search option
	2.1	Service taker clicks enter
	2.2	Service taker clicks 'search' button
Alternative Flows	N/A	
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.3 | Use Case – 3 : Select service | Use Case ID : uc_3

Use case	Select Service	
Goal	Service taker able to choose service	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Service taker able to choose any service	
Failed End Condition	Service taker can't choose any service	
Primary Actors: Secondary Actors:	Service taker, Service provider N/A	
Trigger	Select a "available Category" service	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select a "available Category" service
	2	Choose a service

Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Select multiple service
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.4 | Use Case – 4 : Select Service Provider | Use Case ID : uc_4

Use case	Select Service Provider	
Goal	Service taker sees his/her service category service provider list	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Service taker sees service provider list	
Failed End Condition	There is no service provider for the service	
Primary Actors:	Service taker	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select a “available Category” service	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select a “available Category” service
	2	Choose a service
	3	Select a “service’
	4	Clicks “next”
	5	Show the service provider list for the Service Category
	6	Visits a service provider’s profile
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	3a	Select multiple service
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.5 | Use Case – 5 : Send ‘Work Request’ | Use Case ID : uc_5

Use case	Send ‘work request’	
Goal	Service taker requested for work to service provider	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Service provider receives a ‘work request’	
Failed End Condition	Service provider don’t receive a ‘work request’	
Primary Actors:	Service taker, Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select a “available Category” service	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select a “available Category” service
	2	Choose a service
	3	Select a “service’
	4	Clicks ‘next’
	5	Choose a ‘service” provider
	6	Sends a “work request” to service provider
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Choose multiple service
Quality Requirements	Step	Requirements
	6	The “work request” pop up message will stay no longer than 90 seconds after it is sent by the Service taker

Table No. 1.6 | Use Case – 6 : Cancel ‘Work Request’ | Use Case ID : uc_6

Use case	Cancel “work request”	
Goal	Service provider denied the sender’s request which sends service taker	
Preconditions	Service taker sends “work request”	
Success End Condition	Service provider confirm that he is not able to work it	
Failed End Condition	Service provider accept the work request that he is not able to work it	
Primary Actors:	Service taker, Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select a “available Category” service	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select a “available Category” service
	2	Choose a service
	3	Select a “service’
	4	Clicks ‘next’
	5	Choose a ‘service” provider
	6	Sends a “work request” to service provider
	7	Service provider receive a “work request
	8	Service provider “cancel” the request
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Choose multiple service
	8a	Service provider Accept the request
Quality Requirements	Step	Requirements
	6	The “work request” pop up message will stay no longer than 90 seconds after it is sent by the Service taker

Table No. 1.7 | Use Case – 7 : Pay Money | Use Case ID : uc_7

Use case	Pay Money	
Goal	For service, service taker billed for his order work	
Preconditions	Service provider Accept “work request”	
Success End Condition	Service taker paying the money	
Failed End Condition	Service taker not paying the money	
Primary Actors:	Service taker, Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	Bkash or DBBL org.	
Trigger	Select a “available Category” service	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select a “available Category” service
	2	Choose a service
	3	Select a “service’
	4	Clicks ‘next’
	5	Choose a ‘service” provider
	6	Sends a “work request” to service provider
	7	Service provider receive a “work request
	8	Service provider accept the request
	9	Service taker paying bill
	9.1	Using bkash
	9.2	Using DBBL
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Choose multiple service
	8a	Service provider cancel the request
Quality Requirements	Step	Requirements
	6	The “work request” pop up message will stay no longer than 90 seconds after it is sent by the Service taker

Table No. 1.8 | Use Case – 8 : Give Rating | Use Case ID : uc_8

Use case	Give Rating	
Goal	Service taker can give rating to service Provider	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Service taker can give rating to service Provider	
Failed End Condition	Service taker doesn't give with service provider	
Primary Actors:	Service taker	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select "My work" in the home page	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select "My work" in the home page
	2	Then click "Completed work"
	3	Click "Service provider's profile"
	4	In the profile, you see profile and give rating click "1Star"
	4.1	Clicking "2Star"
	4.2	Clicking "3Star"
	4.3	Clicking "4Star"
	4.4	Clicking "5star"
Alternative Flows	N/A	
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.9 | Use Case – 9 : Update Profile | Use Case ID : uc_9

Use case	Update profile	
Goal	Service taker can update profile like name, birthdate, location etc.	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Service taker updates information of his/her own.	
Failed End Condition	Service taker doesn't update profile successfully.	
Primary Actors:	Service taker	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select "My Profile" in the home page	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select "My Profile" in the home page
	2	Then "click" edit
	3a.	Type name
	3b	Type birthdate
	3c	Type address
	4	Then click "save"
Alternative Flows	N/A	
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.10 | Use Case – 10 : See Notification | Use Case ID : uc_10

Use case	See notification	
Goal	Service taker can See notification	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Service taker able to see notification	
Failed End Condition	Service taker doesn't able to see notification	
Primary Actors:	Service taker	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select "Notification" in the home page	

Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select “Notification” in the home page
Alternative Flows	N/A	
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.11 | Use Case – 11 : Accept ‘work request’ | Use Case ID : uc_11

Use case	Accept “work request”	
Goal	Service provider accepted the sender’s request which sends service taker	
Preconditions	Service provider sends “work request”	
Success End Condition	Service provider confirm that he is able to work it	
Failed End Condition	Service provider cancel the work request that he is not able to work it	
Primary Actors:	Service taker, Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select a “available Category” service	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select a “available Category” service
	2	Choose a service
	3	Select a “service’
	4	Clicks ‘next’
	5	Choose a ‘service” provider
	6	Sends a “work request” to service provider
	7	Service provider receive a “work request
	8	Service provider accept the request
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Choose multiple service
	8a	Service provider cancel the request
Quality Requirements	Step	Requirements
	6	The “work request” pop up message will stay no longer than 90 seconds after it is sent by the Service taker

Table No. 1.12 | Use Case – 12 : Accept ‘request’ | Use Case ID : uc_12

Use case	Accept “Request”	
Goal	Service provider accepts the “work request”	
Preconditions	Service taker sends the “work request”	
Success End Condition	Service provider accept the request	
Failed End Condition	Service provider cancel the work request	
Primary Actors:	Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select “work Request” in the home page	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select “work Request” in the home page
	2	Then click ”Accept”
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Click “cancel
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.13 | Use Case – 13 : Cancel “Request” | Use Case ID : uc_13

Use case	Cancel “Request”	
Goal	Service provider cancels the “work request”	
Preconditions	Service taker sends the “work request”	
Success End Condition	Service provider cancel the request	
Failed End Condition	Service provider accept the work request	
Primary Actors:	Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select “work Request” in the home page	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select “work Request” in the home page
	2	Then click ”cancel”
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Click “Accept”

Table No. 1.14 | Use Case – 14 : Show Notification | Use Case ID : uc_14

Use case	Show notification	
Goal	Service provider can See notification	
Preconditions	N/A	
Success End Condition	Service provider able to see notification	
Failed End Condition	Service provider doesn’t able to see notification	
Primary Actors:	Service provider	
Secondary Actors:		
Trigger	Select “Notification” in the home page	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select “Notification” in the home page
Alternative Flows	N/A	
Quality Requirements	N/A	

Table No. 1.15 | Use Case – 15 : Enable Contact | Use Case ID : uc_15

Use case	Enable Contact	
Goal	Service taker can communicate with service provider	
Preconditions	Service taker paying the money	
Success End Condition	Service taker can communicate with service provider	
Failed End Condition	Service taker can not communicate with service provider	
Primary Actors:	Service taker, Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	Credit card Company, bank	
Trigger	Select a “available Category” service	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select a “available Category” service
	2	Choose a service
	3	Select a “service”
	4	Clicks ‘next’
	5	Choose a ‘service” provider
	6	Sends a “work request” to service provider
	7	Service provider receive a “work request
	8	Service provider accept the request

	9	Service taker paying bill
	9.1	Using bKash
	9.2	Using DBBs
	10.1	Communicate with Call
	10.2	Communicate with message
Alternative Flows	Step	Branching Action
	2a	Choose multiple service
	8a	Service provider cancel the request
Quality Requirements	Step	Requirements
	6	The “work request” pop up message will stay no longer than 90 sec

Table No. 1.16 | Use Case – 16 : Update Profile | Use Case ID : uc_16

Use case	Update profile	
Goal	Service provider can update profile like name, birthdate, location etc.	
Preconditions		
Success End Condition	Service provider updates information of his/her own.	
Failed End Condition	Service provider doesn't update profile successfully.	
Primary Actors:	Service provider	
Secondary Actors:	N/A	
Trigger	Select “My Profile” in the home page	
Main Success Flows	Step	Action
	1	Select “My Profile” in the home page
	2	Then “click” edit
	3a.	Type name
	3b	Type birthdate
	3c	Type address
	4	Then click “save”
Alternative Flows	N/A	

2. Activity Diagram

2.1 Introduction

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams are intended to model both computational and organizational processes (i.e., workflows), as well as the data flows intersecting with the related activities. Although activity diagrams primarily show the overall flow of control, they can also include elements showing the flow of data between activities through one or more data stores.

2.2 Construction of Activity Diagram

Activity diagrams are constructed from a limited number of shapes, connected with arrows. The most important shape types:

- Ellipses represent actions;
- Diamonds represent decisions;
- Bars represent the start (split) or end (join) of concurrent activities;
- A black circle represents the start (initial node) of the workflow;
- An encircled black circle represents the end (final node).
- Arrows run from the start towards the end and represent the order in which activities happen.

Activity diagrams can be regarded as a form of a structured flowchart combined with a traditional data flow diagram. Typical flowchart techniques lack constructs for expressing concurrency. However, the join and split symbols in activity diagrams only resolve this for simple cases; the meaning of the model is not clear when they are arbitrarily combined with decisions or loops.

While in UML 1.x, activity diagrams were a specialized form of state diagrams, in UML 2.x, the activity diagrams were reformed to be based on Petri net-like semantics, increasing the scope of situations that can be modeled using activity diagrams. These changes cause many UML 1.x activity diagrams to be interpreted differently in UML 2.x.

UML activity diagrams in version 2.x can be used in various domains, e.g. in design of embedded systems. It is possible to verify such a specification using model checking technique.

2.3 Activity Diagrams of Use Cases of 'HandyMan'

Use Case 1 : Set Location



Figure 2: Activity Diagram for 'Set Location'

Use Case 2 : Search Service

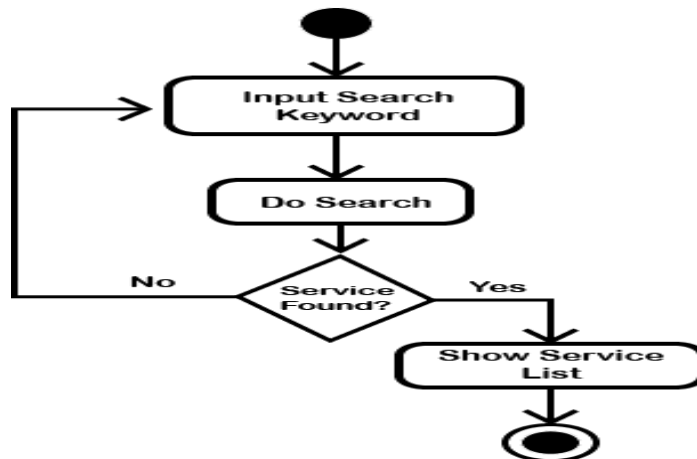


Figure 3: Activity Diagram for 'Search Service'

Use Case 3 : Select Service List

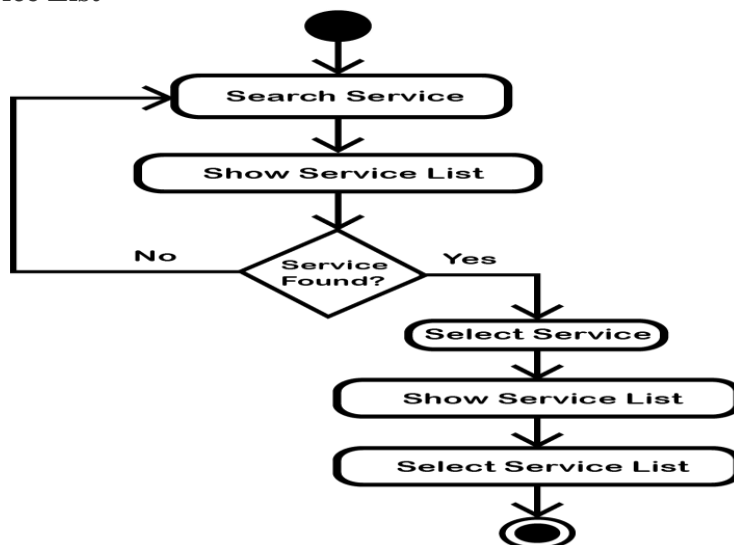


Figure 4: Activity Diagram for 'Select Service List'

Use Case 4 : Select Service Provider



Figure 5: Activity Diagram for 'Select Service Provider'

Use Case 5 : Send Work Request



Figure 6: Activity Diagram for 'Send Work Request'

Use Case 6 : Cancel Work Request

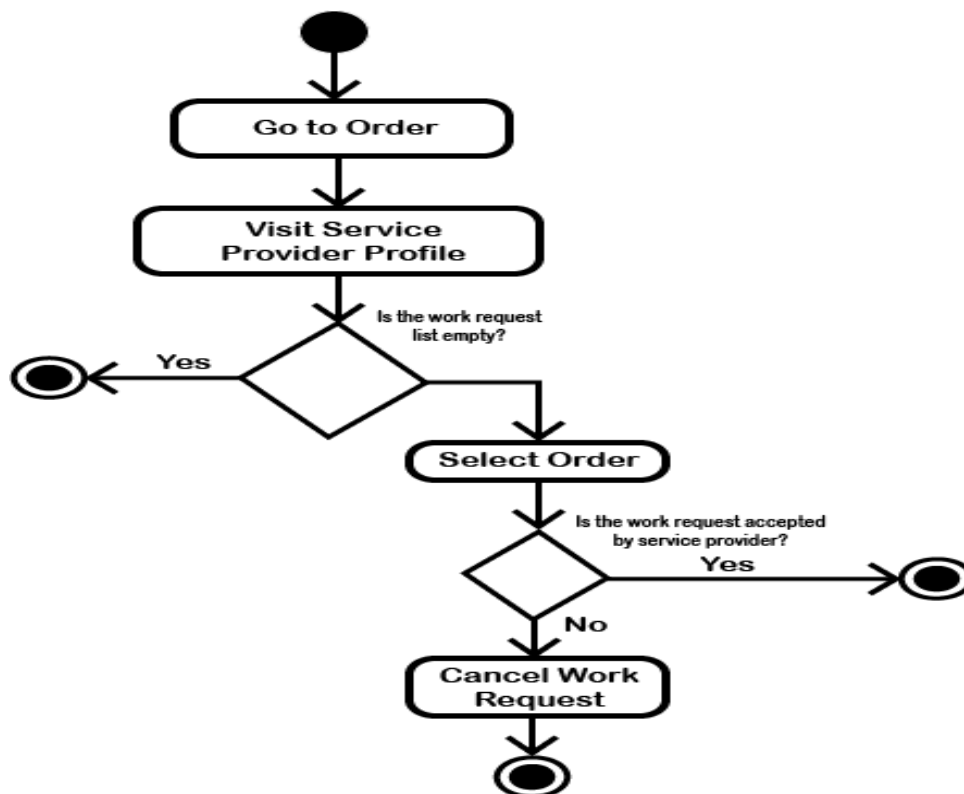


Figure 7: Activity Diagram for 'Cancel Work Request'

Use Case 7 : Pay Money

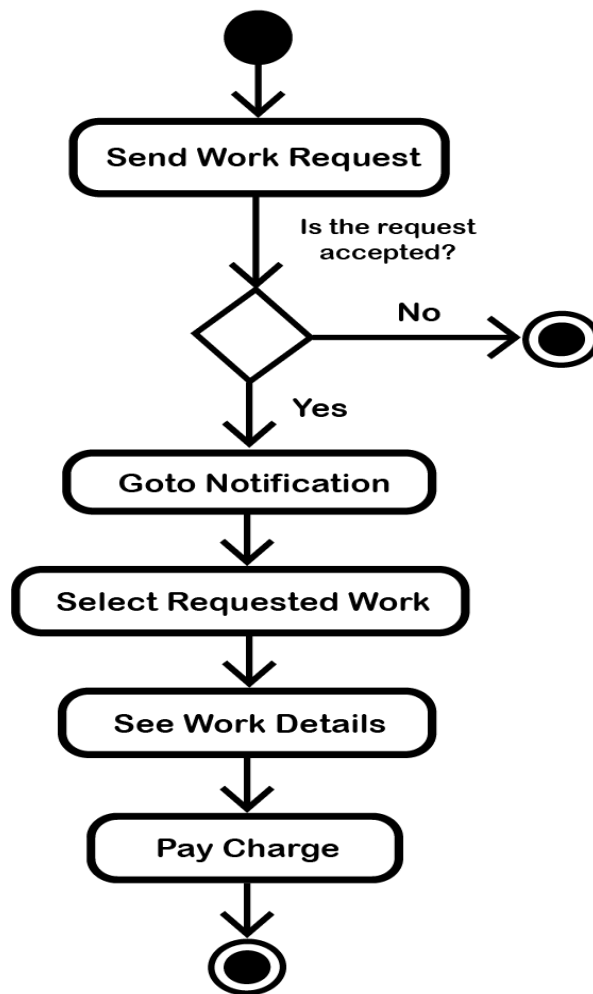


Figure 8: Activity Diagram for 'Pay Money'

Use Case 8 : Give Rating

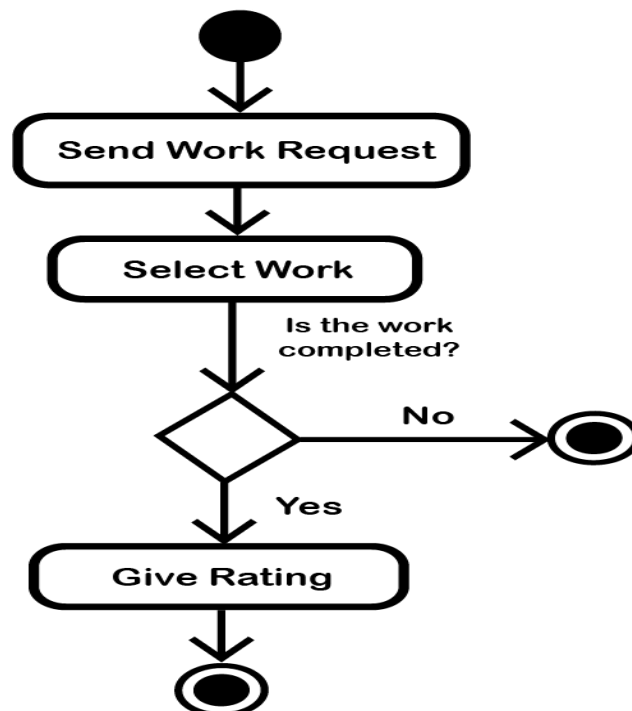


Figure 9: Activity Diagram for 'Give Rating'

Use Case 9 : Update Profile

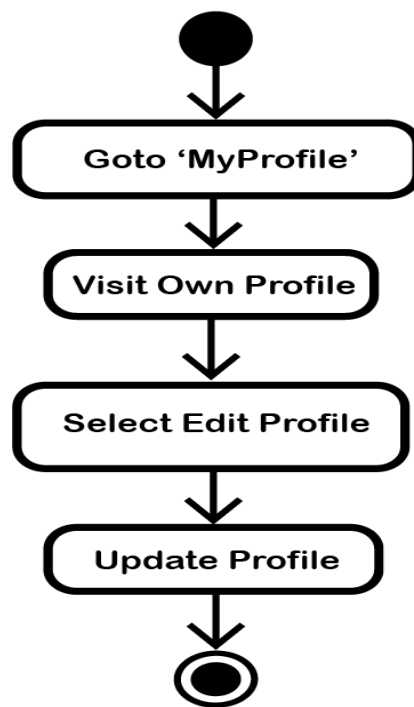


Figure 10: Activity Diagram for 'Update Profile'

Use Case 10 : See Notification

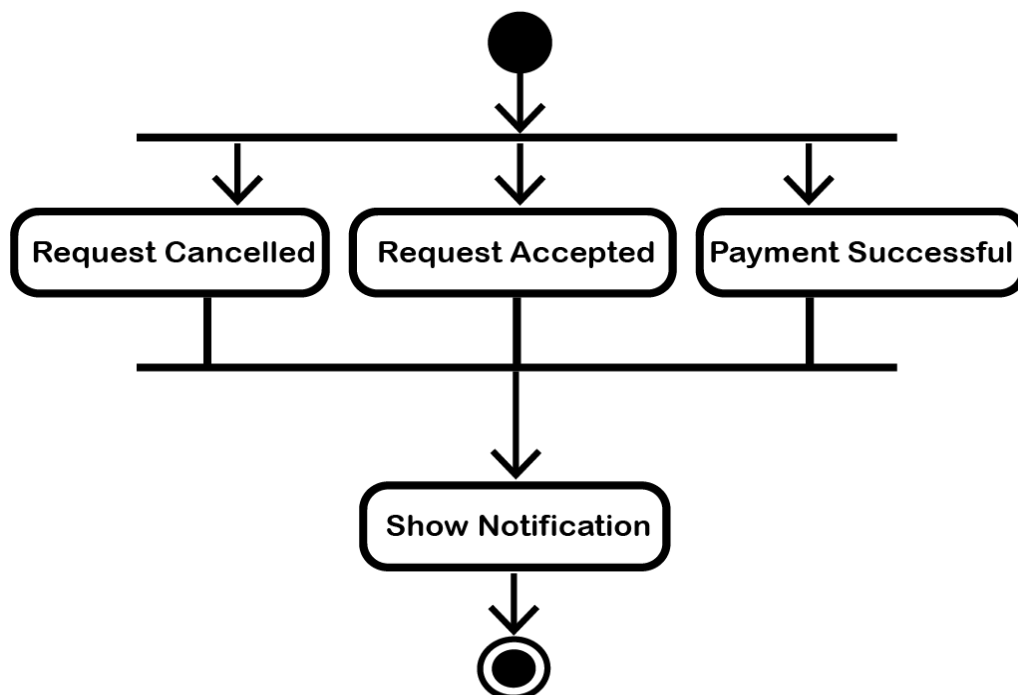


Figure 11: Activity Diagram for 'See Notification'

Use Case 14 : Change Active Status

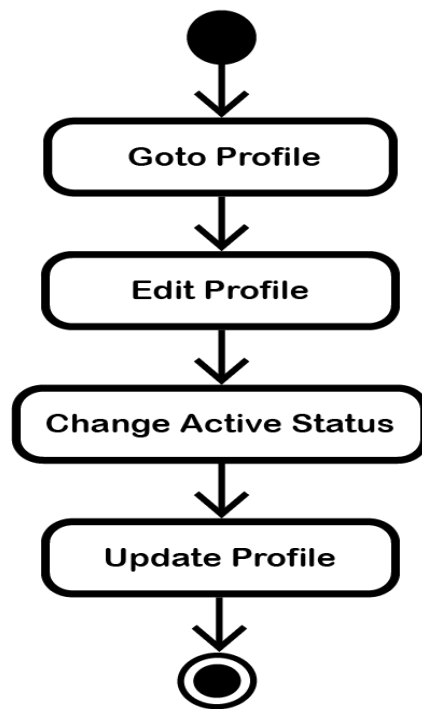


Figure 12: Activity Diagram for 'Change Active Status'

Use Case 15 : Enable Contact

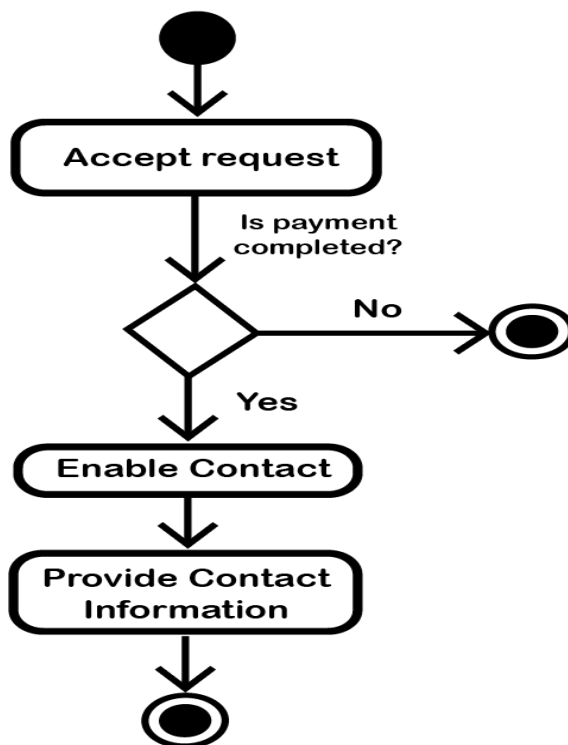


Figure 13: Activity Diagram for 'Enable Contact'

3. Requirement Traceability Matrix

3.1 Introduction

A **Traceability Matrix** is a document that co-relates any two-baseline documents that require a many-to-many relationship to check the completeness of the relationship. It is used to track the requirements and to check the current project requirements are met.

Requirement Traceability Matrix (RTM) is a document that maps and traces user requirement with test cases. It captures all requirements proposed by the client and requirement traceability in a single document, delivered at the conclusion of the Software development life cycle. The main purpose of Requirement Traceability Matrix is to validate that all requirements are checked via test cases such that no functionality is unchecked during Software testing.

3.2 Why RTM is Important?

The main agenda of every tester should be to understand the client's requirement and make sure that the output product should be defect-free. To achieve this goal, every QA should understand the requirement thoroughly and create positive and negative test cases. This would mean that the software requirements provided by the client have to be further split into different scenarios and further to test cases. Each of this case has to be executed individually. A question arises here on how to make sure that the requirement is tested considering all possible scenarios/cases? How to ensure that any requirement is not left out of the testing cycle? A simple way is to trace the requirement with its corresponding test scenarios and test cases. This merely is termed as 'Requirement Traceability Matrix.' The traceability matrix is typically a worksheet that contains the requirements with its all possible test scenarios and cases and their current state, i.e. if they have been passed or failed. This would help the testing team to understand the level of testing activities done for the specific product.

3.3 Which Parameters to include in Requirement Traceability Matrix?

- Requirement ID
- Requirement Type and Description
- Test Cases with Status

A requirement traceability matrix can:

- Show the requirement coverage in the number of test cases
- Design status as well as execution status for the specific test case
- If there is any User Acceptance test to be done by the users, then UAT status can also be captured in the same matrix.
- The related defects and the current state can also be mentioned in the same matrix.

Table No. 2 - Business Requirements:

BR#	Business requirements
BR1	Allow to service taker to set location
BR2	Allow to service taker send "work request" to Service provider
BR3	Allow to service taker to pay money
BR4	Allow to cancel the work request
BR5	Allow to service taker to give rating to service provider
BR6	Allow to update Service taker profile
BR7	Allow to update service provider profile

Table No. 3 - Use Cases:

Use Case No	Use case name
UC-1	Set location
UC-2	Search Service
UC-3	Select Service List
UC-4	Select Service Provider
UC-5	Send “Work Request”
UC-6	Cancel “Work request”
UC-7	Pay Money
UC-8	Give Rating
UC-9	Update profile
UC-10	See Notification
UC-11	Change Active Status
UC-12	Accept Request
UC-13	Cancel Request
UC-14	See notification
UC-15	Enable Contact
UC-16	Update Profile

Table No. 4 - Test Cases:

Test case No	Test case
TC1	Maijdee Bazar
TC2	Chowmohoni
TC3	Ac Servicing
TC4	Computer Servicing
TC5	Verify if Service taker able to choose a service
TC6	Verify if Service taker able to choose multiple Service
TC7	Verify if service taker is able to choose service provider
TC8	Verify if service taker is able to send “work request” to service provider
TC9	Verify if service provider is able to accept the request
TC10	Verify if service taker is able to pay using bKash
TC11	Verify if service taker is able to pay using DBBL
TC12	Verify if service taker is able to cancel the request
TC13	Verify if service provider is able to cancel the request
TC14	Verify if service taker is able to give rating to service provider
TC15	Verify if service taker is able to update information like name, email etc.
TC16	Verify if service Provider is able to update information like name, email etc.
TC17	OFF
TC118	ON

Table No. 5

Requirements Traceability Matrix

Project Name		HandyMan		Business Area		Noakhali	
Project Manager		Fazle Rabbi		Business Analyst Lead		Fazle Rabbi	
QA Lead		Abdullah An-Noor		Target Implementation Date			
BR#	Category/Functional Activity	Requirement Description	Use Case Reference	Design Document Reference	Code Module/Reference	Test Case Reference	User Acceptance Validation
BR1	R1	Service taker set the location. The location should be at anywhere in noakhali	UC1			TC1, TC2	Pass
BR2	R2	Service taker can search any type of service what he/she looking for	UC2			TC3, TC4	Verified
	R3	After searching, Service taker sees a multiple Service list. He or she can choose a service or multiple service	UC3			TC6, TC5	Verified
	R4	After Service taker choose his/her service, then system show Some of his/her service related service provider name. Service taker can see any of them profile					
	R5	Service taker can see any service provider profile .so he /she chooses service provider for his/her service and sends "work request" to service Provider	UC4,UC5			TC7, TC8	Verified
BR3	R9	Service taker sends work request to Service provider. Service Provider can accept the request if she/he wants.	UC12			TC9	Verified
	R14	After Service provider accepts the request, Service taker able to pay money using Bkash or DBBL	UC7			TC10, TC11	Verified
BR4	R6	After sending "work request", the service provider does not response or service taker does not want the service at the moment. So, he/she can cancel the "work request"	UC6			TC12	Verified
	R10	Service provider can cancel the service taker's "work request if he/she doesn't like to do it	UC13			TC13	Verified
BR5	R7	Service taker can give rating to service provider who is done his/her service. He /She can give ratings 1 to 5 star	UC8			TC18	Verified
BR6	R8	Service taker has own profile. He/she can change his/her information like name, email, Mobile no etc.	UC9			TC15	Verified
BR7	R11	Service provider has own profile. He/she can change his/her information like name, email, Mobile no etc.	UC16			TC16	Verified
	R12	Service provider can his/her Active status using turn on or off	UC11			TC17, TC18	pass

Conclusion

Use Case, Activity Diagram and Requirements Traceability Matrix is very much important for a software requirements specification and analysis. Each use case is represented as a sequence of simple steps, beginning with a user's goal and ending when that goal is fulfilled. Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. Traceability Matrix co-relates any two-baseline documents that require a many-to-many relationship to check the completeness of the relationship. Without these information, software developers will face problems and complexity to develop software properly.

