

Software Engineering - IT314 Lab6

Name: Heman Jashvantbhai Chauhan

Student ID: 202201267

<u>Task 1: Use Case Textual Descriptions for "Process Sale" and "Handle</u> Return"

1. Use Case Name: Process Sale

- **Primary Actor**: Cashier
- Secondary Actors: Inventory System, Catalog System
- Preconditions:
 - The cashier must be logged into the POS system.
 - The system must have access to the catalog and inventory systems.
- Postconditions:
 - o A sale is successfully processed.
 - o Inventory levels are updated.
 - Payment is processed and receipt is printed.
- Main Success Scenario:

- The cashier starts a new sale by scanning the first item.
- The system retrieves the item's details (name and price) from the catalog system.
- The inventory system updates the stock for the item.
- The cashier scans additional items, and the system repeats steps 2 and 3 for each item.
- The cashier selects a payment method (cash, credit card, or check).
- The system processes the payment.
- o The system prints a receipt.
- The transaction is completed.

• Extensions:

- o 5a. If the customer uses a gift coupon:
 - 1. The cashier processes the coupon.
 - 2. The system deducts the coupon value from the total price.
- o 6a. If payment fails:
 - 1. The system notifies the cashier of the failure.
 - 2. The cashier selects another payment method, and the payment is retried.

2. Use Case Name: Handle Return

- **Primary Actor**: Cashier
- Secondary Actors: Inventory System, Customer

• <u>Preconditions</u>:

- The customer has purchased the item from the store previously.
- The cashier is logged into the POS system.

• Postconditions:

- The return is successfully processed.
- The stock levels are updated to reflect the return.
- The customer is refunded or given store credit.

Main Success Scenario:

- The customer approaches the cashier to return an item.
- The cashier retrieves the original purchase details from the system by scanning the receipt or searching by transaction.
- The cashier scans the item being returned.
- The system validates the return (e.g., checks the time limit for returns).
- o The cashier confirms the refund method (cash, credit card, or store credit).
- The inventory system updates the stock to reflect the returned item.
- The cashier completes the return process and provides a refund.

• Extensions:

- 4a. If the return is not valid:
 - 1. The system notifies the cashier with the reason for invalidation (e.g., the return period has expired).
 - 2. The cashier informs the customer and terminates the return process.
- o 5a. If the customer has lost the receipt:
 - 1. The cashier searches for the transaction using alternative information (e.g., customer's credit card).
 - 2. The system attempts to locate the transaction for validation.

Task 2: Identify Entity/Boundary Control Objects

1. Process Sale Use Case

Entity Objects:

- **Sale**: Represents the entire sale transaction, including the list of items, total price, discounts, and the payment details.
- **Item**: Represents each individual item being sold, including its name, price, and unique identifier (e.g., barcode).
- **Catalog**: Represents the system that stores and retrieves item information like price, name, and description.
- **Inventory**: Represents the system that keeps track of the stock levels for each item and updates the stock after a sale.
- **Payment**: Represents the payment details of the transaction, including method (cash, credit card, etc.) and the amount.

• **Receipt**: Represents the printed or electronic receipt provided to the customer after the transaction.

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Boundary Objects:

- POS Terminal Interface: The user interface that the cashier interacts with during the sale. It includes functions for scanning items, selecting payment methods, and printing the receipt.
- Catalog System Interface: The interface for querying item details (name, price) from the catalog system.
- **Inventory System Interface**: The interface for updating and retrieving stock levels from the inventory system.
- **Payment System Interface**: The interface for processing payments through various methods (cash, credit card, etc.).

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Control Objects:

- **ProcessSaleController**: Manages the overall flow of the sale, including adding items to the sale, retrieving item details from the catalog, and updating inventory.
- PaymentController: Handles the process of validating and processing payments.
- ReceiptController: Manages the creation and printing of the receipt.

2. Handle Return Use Case

Entity Objects:

- **Return**: Represents the return transaction, including details of the returned items, refund amount, and the original sale transaction.
- **Item**: Represents the item being returned, including details such as name, price, and unique identifier.
- **Inventory**: Represents the system that updates stock levels to account for the returned item.
- **Sale**: Represents the original sale that the returned item is part of.
- **Refund**: Represents the refund details, including the amount and method (cash, store credit, etc.).

Boundary Objects:

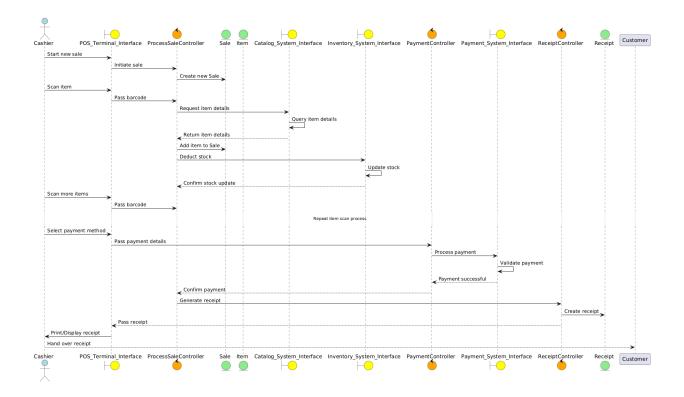
- **POS Terminal Interface**: The user interface used by the cashier to process the return, scan items, and issue refunds.
- **Inventory System Interface**: The interface used to update stock levels for the returned items.
- **Payment System Interface**: The interface used to process refunds (either cash or store credit).

Control Objects:

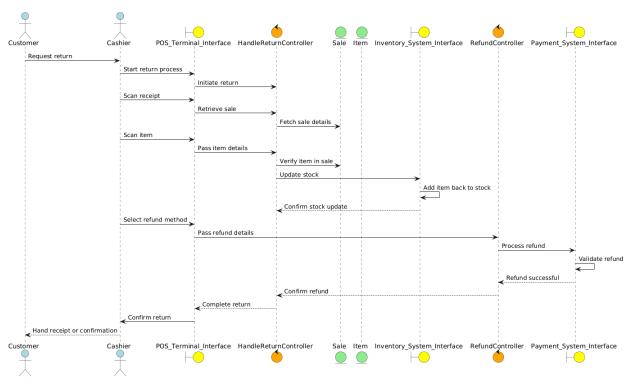
- **HandleReturnController**: Manages the overall flow of the return process, including identifying the original sale, verifying the return, and updating the inventory.
- **RefundController**: Handles the refund process and ensures that the correct refund method is applied.

Task 3: Develop Sequence Diagrams

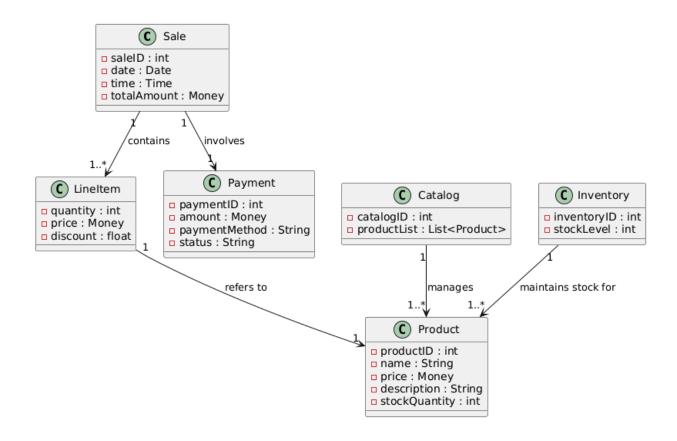
1. Process Sale Sequence diagram



2. Handle Return Sequence diagram

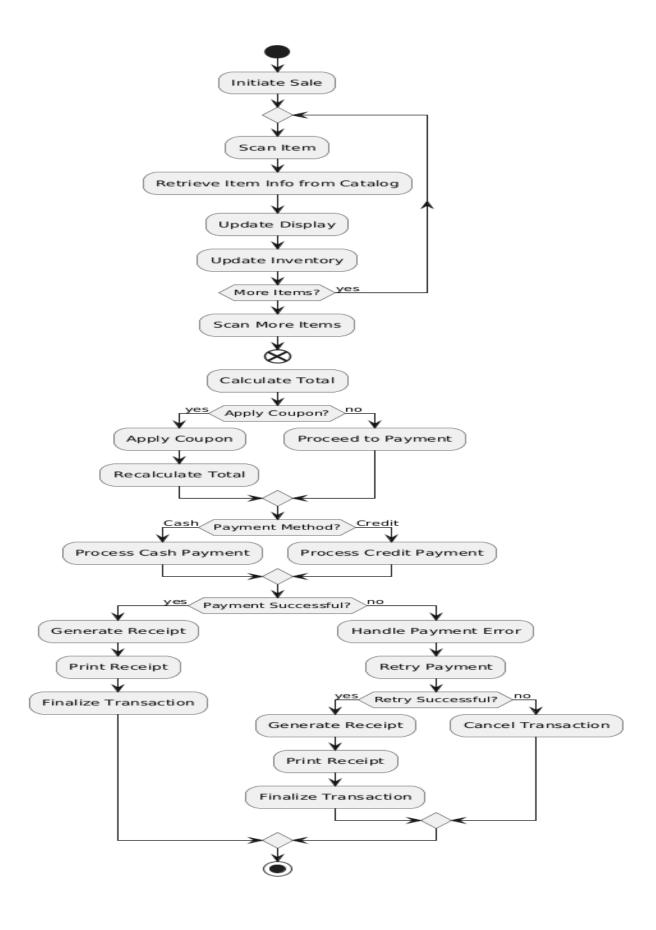


Task 4: Develop Analysis Domain Models



<u>Task 5 : Develop activity diagram for "Process Sale" and "Handle Return" use cases.</u>

1. Process Sale Activity diagram



2. Handle Return Activity diagram

