Use Cases

for

排队系统

Name:

排队查询模块

Version 1.0 Draft

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*Use Case Identification for front page*

***Naming Syntax:***

*Area path: = “Area Name” – “Sub Area Name” – “Sub Area Name”……..*

*Name = “Short Name” – UC – “Use Case Name”*

*The Short Name for a subsystem is defined in KCS* [*Team Wiki Dictionary*](http://ptfsshp01.partner.master.int/Sites/BT/KCS/Team%20Wiki/Dictionary.aspx)

*Location: = Path of the TFS Project portal location where file is stored.*

***Example:*** *The Process Object Type Tool is identified by:*

*Area path: KCS Tools – KM UA object tool – PO Type Tool*

*The Process Object Type Tool sub system has a short name PO TT*

*One Use case has the name: “Mapping of AIM Module Terminals to PO Terminals”*

*File name: PO TT – UC – Mapping of AIM Module Terminals to PO Terminals*

*Location:* [*KCS*](http://ptfsshp01.partner.master.int/Sites/BT/KCS) *>* [*Requirement Modeling*](http://ptfsshp01.partner.master.int/Sites/BT/KCS/Requirement%20Modelling/Forms/AllItems.aspx?View=%7bC0F1149C%2d7D76%2d4E92%2d98C6%2dF3891924FFAA%7d) *>* [*System Concepts*](http://ptfsshp01.partner.master.int/Sites/BT/KCS/Requirement%20Modelling/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FSites%2FBT%2FKCS%2FRequirement%20Modelling%2FSystem%20Concepts&View=%7bC0F1149C%2d7D76%2d4E92%2d98C6%2dF3891924FFAA%7d) *>* [*PO to AIM module mapping*](http://ptfsshp01.partner.master.int/Sites/BT/KCS/Requirement%20Modelling/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FSites%2FBT%2FKCS%2FRequirement%20Modelling%2FSystem%20Concepts%2FPO%20to%20AIM%20module%20mapping&View=%7bC0F1149C%2d7D76%2d4E92%2d98C6%2dF3891924FFAA%7d) *> UC*

***Use Case Name***

*State a concise, results-oriented name for the use case. These reflect the tasks the user needs to be able to accomplish using the system. Include an action verb and a noun. Some examples:*

1. *View part number information.*
2. *Manually mark hypertext source and establish link to target.*
3. *Place an order for a CD with the updated software version.*

***NOTE: The Blue texts can be removed from the final version of the document***

# Definition

该UC描述了查询模块的功能特点和使用方法.

*Use Case Diagram*

*Requirement WI*

## Actors

*An actor is a person or other entity external to the software system being specified who interacts with the system and performs use cases to accomplish tasks. Different actors often correspond to different user classes, or roles, identified from the customer community that will use the product. Name the actor that will be initiating this use case and any other actors who will participate in completing the use case.*

1 已经排队的登陆用户， 2 以及排队的未登录用户 3 任意用户

## Trigger

用户查询座位信息和排队信息

*Identify the event that initiates the use case. This could be an external business event or system event that causes the use case to begin, or it could be the first step in the normal flow.*

## Description

*Provide a brief description of the reason for and outcome of this use case, or a high-level description of the sequence of actions and the outcome of executing the use case.*

该Use Case描述了顾客使用的手机客户端软件的UI和预计行为

## Preconditions

*List any activities that must take place, or any conditions that must be true, before the use case can be started. Number each precondition. Examples:*

1. *User’s identity has been authenticated.*
2. *User’s computer has sufficient free memory available to launch task.*
3. 用户下载了该软件，
4. 用户打开了该软件
5. 用户已经排队。

## Post conditions

*Describe the state of the system at the conclusion of the use case execution. Number each postcondition. Examples:*

1. *Document contains only valid SGML tags.*
2. *Price of item in database has been updated with new value.*

## Normal Flow

WORKFLOW1

1. 用户打开“排队系统”。
2. 用户点击下方的查询按钮,显示UI的图1。
3. 用户此时未登录，未排队。
4. 用户点击排队信息查询按钮。
5. 显示图2。
6. 用户无法知道具体的信息，无法查询。End.

WORKFLOW2

1. 用户打开“排队系统”。
2. 用户点击下方的查询按钮,显示UI的图1。
3. 用户此时未登录，但已经排队，该用户为未注册排队用户。
4. 用户点击排队信息查询按钮。
5. 显示图2。
6. 用户选择就餐饭店，系统分配的排队号和预留信息。
7. 用户点击查询。
8. a）若用户输入信息正确，显示图3。End.

b）若用户输入信息不正确，显示Messagebox, “没有此排队信息，请检查输入信息是否正确，或者重新排队【确定】。”返回图2。End.

WORKFLOW3

1. 用户打开排队系统。
2. 用户点击下方的查询按钮，显示UI的图1。
3. 用户此时未登录，但已经排队，该用户为注册排队用户。
4. 用户点击排队信息查询按钮。
5. 显示图2.
6. 用户输入饭店和排队号，点击查询。
7. a）服务器检查用户排队信息，若存在，显示图4。
8. 若不存在，显示MessageBox ，“没有此排队信息，请检查输入信息是否正确，或者重新排队【确定】。”用户点击确定，返回图2.END.
9. a）用户输入用户名和正确的密码，显示图5。END

b）用户输入的用户名不存在，显示MessageBox，”该用户信息不存在，请检查您的用户名是否输入正确。【确定】”，返回图4。END

c) 用户输入的密码错误，显示MessageBox， “密码错误，请重新输入。【确定】”返回图4。END

WORKFLOW4

1. 用户打开排队系统。
2. 用户点击下方的查询按钮，显示UI的图1.
3. 用户此时已登录，但尚未排队。
4. 用户点击排队信息查询按钮。
5. 显示MessageBox，“您的排队信息不存在，请先排队。【确定】”返回图1.END.

WORKFLOW5

1. 用户打开排队系统。
2. 用户点击下方的查询按钮，显示UI的图1.
3. 用户此时已登录，且已经排队。
4. 用户点击排队信息查询按钮。
5. 直接显示UI的图5，END.

WORKFLOW6

1. 用户打开排队系统。
2. 用户点击下方的查询按钮，显示UI的图1.
3. 用户此时未登录。
4. 用户点击“余位信息查询”按钮。
5. 显示图6.
6. 用户选择饭店，输入人数。点击“余位查询”
7. 显示图8.END.

WORKFLOW7

1. 用户打开排队系统。
2. 用户点击下方的查询按钮，显示UI的图1.
3. 用户此时已登录。
4. 用户点击“余位信息查询”按钮。
5. 显示图7.
6. 用户选择饭店，输入人数。点击“余位查询”
7. 显示图9或图10.

## Alternative Flows

在以上的WORKFLOW中，若用户未注册或登录，用户可以点击 注册 或者 登陆 按钮进行 注册 或者 登陆， 详情请见另外的UC。 注册或登陆成功后，系统自动跳回该页面。

当用户处于图3 或者图4的状态时，接收到系统的推送信息时，同时刷新该页面。用户可以手动的点击刷新按钮进行刷新操作。

## Exceptions

### Describe any anticipated error conditions that could occur during execution of the use case, and define how the system is to respond to those conditions. Also, describe how the system is to respond if the use case execution fails for some unanticipated reason. If the use case results in a durable state change in a database or the outside world, state whether the change is rolled back, completed correctly, partially completed with a known state, or left in an undetermined state as a result of the exception. Number each alternative flow in the form “X.Y.E.Z”, where “X” is the Use Case ID, Y indicates the normal (0) or alternative (>0) flow during which this exception could take place, “E” indicates an exception, and “Z” is a sequence number for the exceptions. For example “5.0.E.2” would indicate the second exception for the normal flow for use case number 5.

访问Web Service失败，

弹出对话框“连接服务器失败，请检查网络设置。【重试】/【确定】”

若用户选择【重试】，则重新进行连接，

若用户选择【确定】，返回之前界面。）

## 所有的按钮，若必填的栏位未空，则不可点击（Disable）

*List any other use cases that are included (“called”) by this use case. Common functionality that appears in multiple use cases can be split out into a separate use case that is included by the ones that need that common functionality.*

## User Interface

## 

图1

## 

图2

## 

图3

## 

图4

## 

图5

## 

图6

## 

图7

## 

图8

## 

图9

## 

图10