## INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE COMMITMENT REPORT (IPCR)

I, <u>Thomas W. Seay</u> of the <u>Department of Mathematics</u>, <u>Physics and Computer Science</u> commit to deliver and agree to be rated on the attainment of the following targets in accordance with the indicated measures for the period <u>May 2015</u> to <u>August 2015</u>.

Thomas W. Seay	
Faculty, DMPCS	
Date: April 01, 2015	

Date Accepted by:	
Head of Office	
	Head of Office

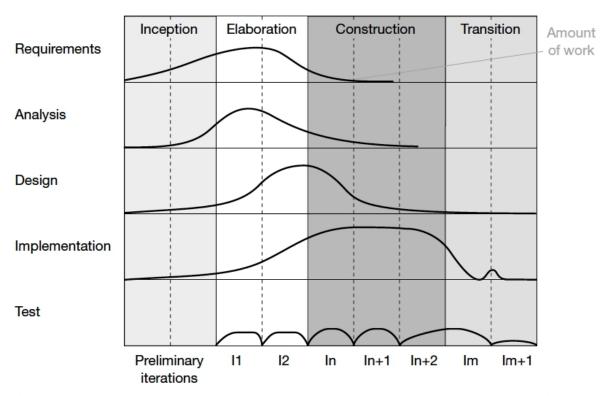
Output	Success Indicators (Targets + Measures)	Actual Accomplishments	Q <sup>1</sup>	Ra E <sup>2</sup>	ting T³	A <sup>4</sup>	Remarks
STRATEGIC PRIORITY							
CORE FUNCTIONS							
Double click to edit.	Double click to edit. a	yes	5	3	3	3.7	[1]
SUPPORT FUNCTIONS	•		-	•	•	•	

Discussed with	Date	Assessed by:	Date	Final Rating by:	Date
		I certify that I discussed my assessment of the performance with the employee			
Employee		Supervisor		Head of Office	

Legend: 1 - Quantity 2 - Efficiency 3 - Timeliness 4 - Average

Adjectival Rati	Numerical Rating	
Outstanding	96% and above	5
Very Satisfactory	86% - 95%	4
Satisfactory	76% - 85%	3
Unsatisfactory	66% - 75%	2
Poor	65% and below	1

[1]



When the use case model is large (which is common for a large project), it is beneficial to create views of the use case model from the point of view of the different stakeholders. One such view is the architectural use case view, defined in the RUP [Kruchten 2000], which captures the use cases that are meaningful for determining the architecture. Other options for views include the use case identified per sub-system,

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per development team, etc. In this respect, it is beneficial to use a requirement management tool that allows filtering and slicing the model to the different views (based on the different categories used).