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CS4351 – Chapter 8 and Section 8 from Appendix A

This is an individual assignment.

1. What is the difference between the **purpose** of a BUC and the **purpose** of a PUC? For example, what do they each represent? What are they each used for?

BUC- Business Use Case. Business Use cases are generally triggered when some external event occurs. The external event is completely out of control of Business users. The event could be something like "Customer registers finance". BUC refers to a response what Business does in response to the event. Example-The BUC can be like helping customers in filling finance form, helping then enroll into various plans etc.

PUC- Product Use Case. It is a subset of BUC or it could be complete BUC in some case. Basically, refers to which sections of BUC are we planning to implement in the product.

1. Name 5 differences between the **format** of a BUC scenario and a PUC scenario

The business use case scenario:

1.The business may involve small organization, manual technologies and mental procedures.

2.In business use, cases may involve some other external parties as supporting actor.

3.in business use cases the primary actor is business actor example like a customer, maybe other external parties.

4.the business use case model often covers one or more points.

5.it is possible that we can implement the business use cases on paper-based.

6.The example of business use case is Airport check In and security model.

Product use case scenario:

1.In product use cases we have to find the requirement of the market in another word what is the markets requirement there are no use cases for market requirement document but there is the use cases product requirement document.

2. In product use cases the product planner may plan high-level and more descriptive use cases about the future and the future requirements of the product.

3.The high-level use cases also include the market requirement document. Product requirement document and market requirement document both exist, and there is definitive product concept, and this is the actual feature of the use case.

1. Consider the relationship between BUCs and PUCs. State reasons to support why the following three situations are valid: 1) One PUC to implement one BUC 2) Many PUCs to implement one BUC 3) Not creating a PUC to implement a BUC

1. If the Business Use case is very small and can be implemented using one product use case. For Example: Business wants user to update his demographic information in a web page on an existing website. This BUC only requires a web form to be created and hence can be implemented in one PUC.

2. If the BUC can be sub divided into smaller sub tasks. modules, then a single PUC may not be sufficient to implement a BUC. In that case, more than one PUCs are needed to implement a single BUC.

example- An event like "Customer does payment from mobile app". A passible BUC could be " Design a user interface for user to submit the payment details/Bank details. Such a BUC needs multiple PUCs like design a user registration form, helping user to navigate user payment method etc.

3. In some cases the BUC is simple enough that a PUC is not required to implement BUC. BUC is clear enough to implement it directly and not to go for PUC.

1. Why could you have multiple PUC alternatives to implement the same set of steps in a BUC?

We can have multiple PUC alternatives to implement the same set of steps in a BUC because it is quite normal to see sequences of manual and automated process. A business event takes place in an adjacent system. The response to the business event (the BUC) is everything that happens within the work scope that is usually defined using a work context diagram.

1. Using Appendix A, Section 8 - Compare the PUC diagram with the Product Scope Diagram. Under what circumstance would it be better to use one versus the other? What other item is necessary to use with the Product Scope Diagram to supply necessary detail?

The Product use case diagram identifies the boundary between actor and the product. The actors are present outside the product boundary, the use cases are present inside the boundary in ellipses. Product use case are derived for the product boundary for each business use case.

In Product scope diagram external interfaces are defined between the system and the rest of the world. The each of the content interface is defined by data dictionary supported by the prototype and models. The scope statement gives the boundary the responsivities to the project managers.

Product use case diagram is useful if there are fewer puc's to graphically summarize the product. Product scope diagram is useful to all the interfaces between the products and the system, users and organizations. If there are many number of puc's product use case table is used to handle them.

The scope in the product scope diagram summarizes the boundaries to all the use cases. The attributes used are User names, User roles, Adjacent systems, Interface descriptions. The content of each product scope is provided with data dictionary to give summary and also provides simulation or prototype. The product scope diagram is supported by the PUC summary table to provide necessary details.