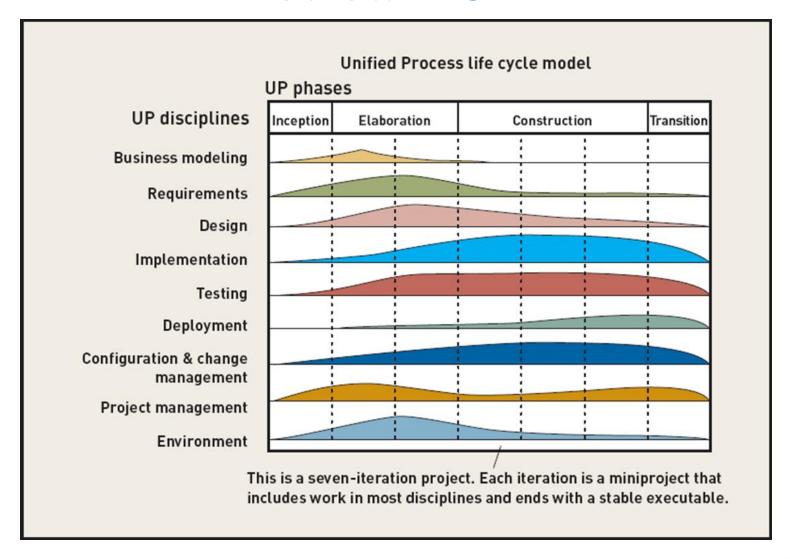
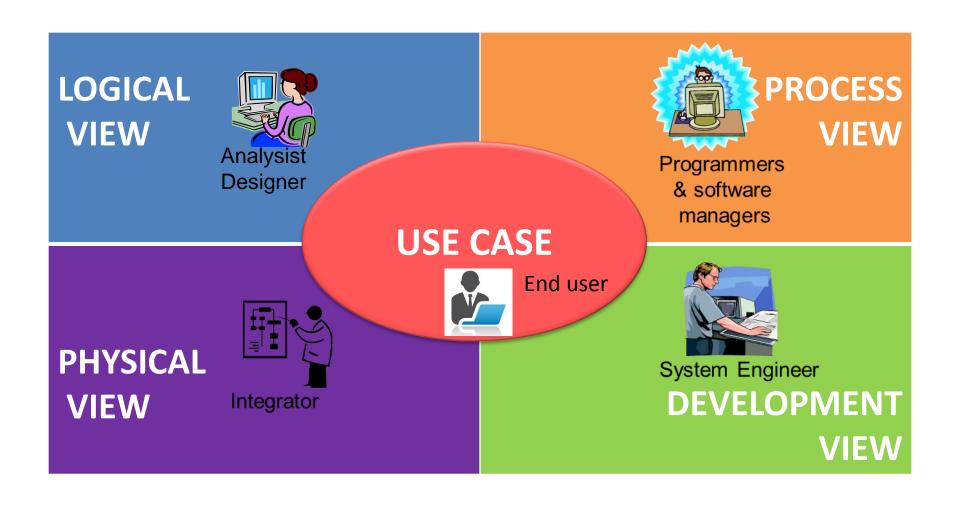
### **Review RUP**





\*\* HÃY TRÌNH BÀY CHI TIẾT VỀ MÔ HÌNH "4+1"VIEW

### + **1 Views**



### **4 + 1 Views**

### **LOGICAL VIEW**

The abstract descriptions of a system's parts. (what a system is made up of and how the parts interact with each other)

show how the abstract parts map into the final deployed system

**PHYSICAL VIEW** 

### **PROCESS VIEW**

The processes within your system

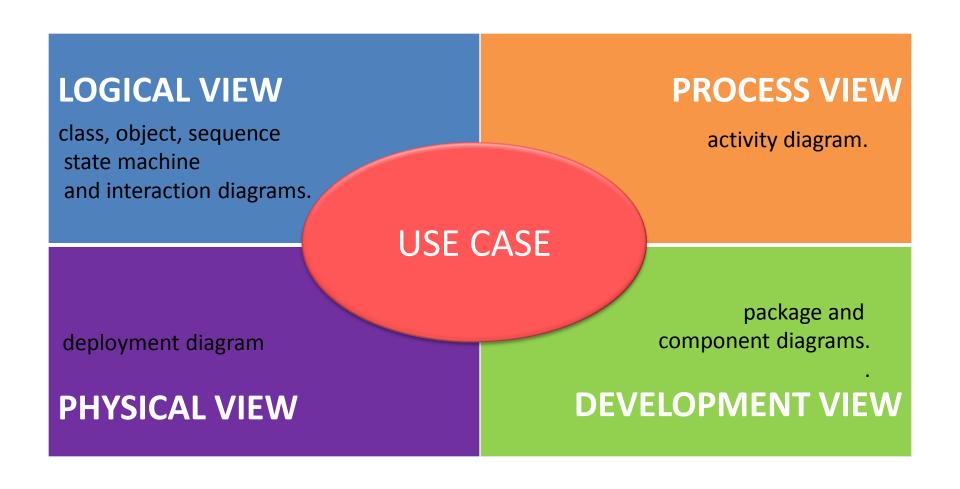
### **USE CASE**

Functionality of software/system

How your system's parts are organized into modules and components

**DEVELOPMENT VIEW** 

### + **1 Views**



# PHÂN TÍCH VÀ MÔ HÌNH HÓA YÊU CẦU



### CONTENT

- 1. USE CASE DIAGRAM
- 2. PROTOTYPE
- 3. ACTIVITY DIAGRAM



### **USECASE DIAGRAM**

### **USE CASE DESCRIPTIONS**

Use Case Name: Make appointment	ID:2	Importance Level: High	
Primary Actor: Patient	Use Case Type: Detail, essential		
Stakeholders and Interests: Patient - wants to make, change, or cancel an appointment Doctor - wants to ensure patient's needs are met in a timely manner			
Brief Description: This use case describes how we make an appointment as well as changing or canceling an appointment.			
Trigger: Patient calls and asks for a new appointment or asks to cancel or change an existing appointment.			
Type: External			
Relationships:			
Association: Patient			
Include: Make Payment Arrangements			

#### Normal Flow of Events:

Extend:

Generalization:

1. The Patient contacts the office regarding an appointment.

Create New Patient

- 2. The Patient provides the Receptionist with their name and address.
- 3. The Receptionist validates that the Patient exists in the Patient database.
- 4. The Receptionist executes the Make Payment Arrangements use case.
- The Receptionist asks Patient if he or she would like to make a new appointment, cancel an existing appointment, or change an existing appointment.

If the patient wants to make a new appointment,

the S-1: new appointment subflow is performed.

If the patient wants to cancel an existing appointment,

the S-2: cancel appointment subflow is performed.

If the patient wants to change an existing appointment, the S-3: change appointment subflow is performed.

6. The Receptionist provides the results of the transaction to the Patient.

### **USE CASE DESCRIPTIONS**

#### Subflows:

- S-1: New Appointment
  - The Receptionist asks the Patient for possible appointment times.
  - The Receptionist matches the Patient's desired appointment times with available dates and times and schedules the new appointment.
- S-2: Cancel Appointment
  - 1. The Receptionist asks the Patient for the old appointment time.
  - The Receptionist finds the current appointment in the appointment file and cancels it.
- S-3: Change Appointment
  - 1. The Receptionist performs the S-2: cancel appointment subflow.
  - 2. The Receptionist performs the S-1: new appointment subflow.

#### Alternate/Exceptional Flows:

- 3a: The Receptionist executes the Create New Patient use case.
- S-1, 2a1: The Receptionist proposes some alternative appointment times based on what is available in the appointment schedule.
- S-1, 2a2: The Patient chooses one of the proposed times or decides not to make an appointment.



can be found at www.wiley.com /college/dennis

FIGURE 6-4 Use Case Description Example

An Actor:  Is a person or system that derives benefit from and is external to the subject  Is depicted as either a stick figure (default) or if a non-human actor is involved, as a rectangle with < <actor>&gt; in it (alternative)  Is labeled with its role  Can be associated with other actors using a specialization/superclass association, denoted by an arrow with a hollow arrowhead  Are placed outside the subject boundary</actor>	Actor/Role  < <actor>&gt; Actor/Role</actor>
A Use Case:  Represents a major piece of system functionality  Can extend another use case  Can include another use case  Is placed inside the system boundary  Is labeled with a descriptive verb-noun phrase	Use Case
A Subject Boundary:  Includes the name of the subject inside or on top  Represents the scope of the subject, e.g., a system or an individual business process	Subject
An Association Relationship:  Links an actor with the use case(s) with which it interacts	* *
An Include Relationship:  Represents the inclusion of the functionality of one use case within another  The arrow is drawn from the base use case to the included use case	-ccincludeso-
An Extend Relationship:  Represents the extension of the use case to include optional behavior The arrow is drawn from the extension use case to the base use case	
A Generalization Relationship:  Represents a specialized use case to a more generalized one  The arrow is drawn from the specialized use case to the base use case	<b>←</b>

FIGURE 6-6 Syntax for Use Case Diagram

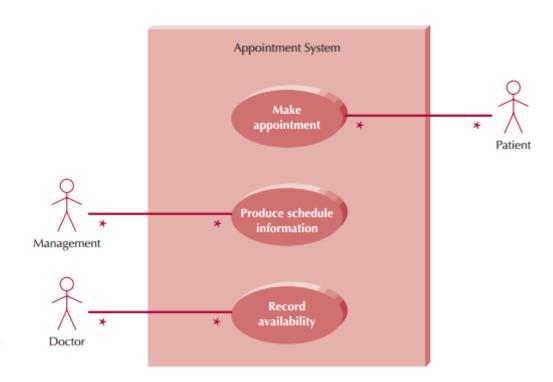


FIGURE 6-7 Use Case Diagram for Appointment System

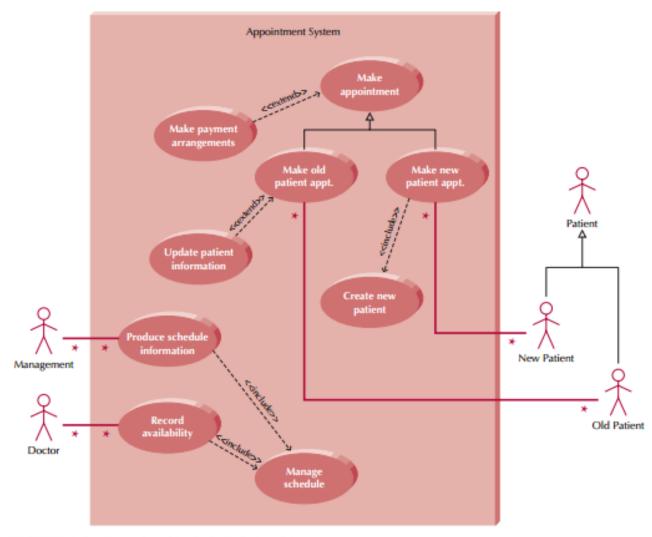


FIGURE 6-9 Extend and Include Relationships



BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

## **BIDV ATM**





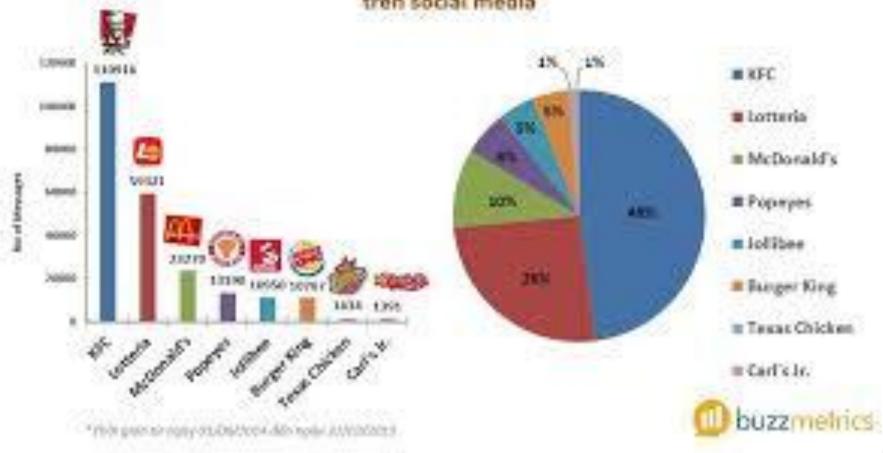


### **BIDV ATM**

- Đầu tiên mới được cấp thẻ, mình phải làm gì để kích hoạt?
- BIDV ATM có các chức năng nào trên màn hình chức năng?
- Vẽ lại giao diện
- Mô tả từng chức năng
- Viết use case specification

# CỬA HÀNG THỰC ĂN NHANH

Top các thương hiệu thức án nhanh được thảo luận nhiều nhất trên social media



# CỬA HÀNG THỰC ĂN NHANH

- Ai là người sử dụng hệ thống?
- Người dùng đó sử dụng hệ thống với chức năng gì?
- Chức năng đó được thực hiện ra sao?
- Vẽ use case diagram và viết usecase specification cho từng chức năng

### **PROJECT WORKING**

- Nhận diện người dùng của hệ thống
- Xác định chức năng ứng với từng người dùng.
- Tiến hành phân tích vẽ use case diagram cho project
- Viết use case specification cho từng chức năng.
- In ra và nộp lại cho giáo viên vào tuần sau. Ghi rõ phần phân công trong nhóm, đánh giá mức độ hoàn thành của từng thành viên.

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   Gary B. Shelly, Harry J. Rosenblatt, 2012.
- Software Engineer 8th Edition, Ian Sommerville
- System Analysis and Design with UML Version 2.0, An Object-Oriented Approach, Second Edition, Alan Dennis, 2005



