

**Question 1:** The final step in building use cases is to use a CASE analysis tool to verify that the inputs and outputs are discrete items triggered by external events.

1. True
2. False

**Question 2:** A temporal trigger might be related to time, such as 30 days have passed and a late fee needs to be assessed.

1. True
2. False

**Question 3:** The event that causes the use case to begin is referred to as the name.

1. True
2. False

**Question 4:** A 'temporal' trigger might be which of the following:

1. A patient calls to make an appointment with a doctor
2. The date changes to the first day of the month
3. The accounting department needs information for a report
4. The human resources department needs a tax withholding form to be filled out by a new employee
5. A new shipping of goods arrives and needs to be added to the inventory

**Question 5:** Use cases sometimes are called 'business scenarios'.

1. True
2. False

**Question 6:** Dr. O'Brien's dental office calls a patient three days before an appointment. This could be an example of a temporal trigger.

1. True
2. False

**Question 7:** Use cases are always numbered sequentially from start to finish.

1. True
2. False

**Question 8:** Destination would be described on a use case in which of the following areas?

1. Major inputs
2. Trigger
3. Primary actor
4. Importance level
5. Destination

**Question 9:** The 'actor' is the internal action that occurs based on a SQL query (like: sort, select).

1. True

2. False

**Question 10:** Liang has identified the payroll authorization office as the actor in a use case. This would be incorrect as primary actors need to be singular like a customer or a patient or a student.

1. True
2. False

**Question 11:** Project managers, business analysts and systems analysts create all use cases without user input.

1. True
2. False

**Question 12:** When developing the major inputs and major outputs for a use case, the analyst and users should consider which of the following?

1. All possible inputs and outputs (even with rare occurrences)
2. Using activity elimination to see if these inputs and outputs are really needed
3. What triggers these inputs and outputs
4. Developing separate use cases for every possible input and every possible output
5. Only the common inputs and outputs

**Question 13:** Some organizations may choose to include additional sections on their use case forms, these may include which of the following?

1. Frequency of use
2. Notes and issues
3. Alternative paths
4. Business rules
5. All of these

**Question 14:** A use case depicts a set of activities performed to produce some output result.

1. True
2. False

**Question 15:** Each use case has a name and a number.

1. True
2. False

**Question 16:** A trigger is based on cost/benefit analysis, like an employee labor report, a sale of an item, or the purchase of new hardware.

1. True
2. False

**Question 17:** Use cases can be identified by reviewing the functional requirements.

1. True
2. False

**Question 18:** Which is NOT true of use cases?

1. They sometimes are called 'business scenarios' (although 'use case' is generally preferred)
2. They illustrates the activities that are performed by the users of the system
3. They illustrate what starts (or triggers) an event, all the people that are involved, and how the system provides value
4. They are formal ways of representing how a business system interacts with its environment
5. They can be thought of as an external or functional view of a business process

**Question 19:** External triggers might be something like a customer calling a doctor for an appointment or a student registering for a class.

1. True
2. False

**Question 20:** The actor in a use case is generally:

1. The Systems Analyst
2. The Project Sponsor
3. The Champion
4. The Project manager
5. An external user of the system

**Question 21:** Omar is an analyst building a use case. Which of the following project roles might be the most important in terms of getting information about building the use case?

1. Project Sponsor
2. Other analysts
3. Programmers
4. Users
5. Equipment vendors

**Question 22:** Use cases generally have up to 20 major steps spelled out in great detail.

1. True
2. False

**Question 23:** Use cases are always internal and rarely shared or discussed with business users.

1. True
2. False

**Question 24:** Use cases are a type of 'data-driven modeling'.

1. True
2. False

**Question 25:** Use cases are a type of 'event-driven modeling'.

1. True
2. False

**Question 26:** Which is probably NOT true about building use cases?

1. Major processes are analyzed
2. Users are involved
3. External or internal triggers are analyzed
4. Analysts are involved
5. Major costs are analyzed

**Question 27:** Use cases normally contain ten to twelve major steps.

1. True
2. False

**Question 28:** The actor of a use case refers to only a person that interacts with the system.

1. True
2. False

**Question 29:** The 'actor' is the external user that triggers the event to which the system responds.

1. True
2. False

**Question 30:** You might have to go back and adjust the steps in a use case, if what happens?

1. There are more than three major inputs to a step
2. The importance level is 'high'
3. The primary actor is an external customer
4. The trigger is an external one
5. The steps are of varying size

**Question 31:** Each use case contains a fairly complete description of all the activities that occur in response to a trigger event.

1. True
2. False

**Question 32:** Use cases will have inputs and outputs.

1. True
2. False

**Question 33:** Ralph wants to illustrate how a system interacts with the environment. The best solution for him would be to use a what?

1. Gantt chart
2. HIPO chart (hierarchy, input, process, output)
3. Use case
4. Storyboard
5. Requirements flow chart

**Question 34:** Use cases are especially valuable for business system applications and websites.

1. True
2. False

**Question 35:** Use cases give more detail about requirements.

1. True
2. False

**Question 36:** Use cases are used to more fully delineate what?

1. Data flows
2. System boundaries
3. Resources used in the system
4. System proposals
5. Requirements definition

**Question 37:** Austin is a systems analyst. Which of the follow people might be the most valuable to him in developing a use case for an accounts payable system upgrade?

1. Bill, a Java programmer in the applications development area.
2. Casey, a fellow analyst who is more experienced in making use cases
3. Amy, a team manager in the accounts payable department
4. Lisa, the project manager for the project
5. Beth, a software vendor for Peachtree Accounting Software

**Question 38:** Triggers are referred to as external or internal.

1. TRue
2. False

**Question 39:** As a last step in building a use case for the study-abroad registration system, Brianna will do what?

1. Ask Drew in the students affairs office to confirm the use case
2. Ask Patrick in the study abroad office to confirm the use case
3. Ask Jonathan, a student who just completed a study-abroad experience, to confirm the use case
4. Ask Taylor, another systems analyst to confirm the use case
5. Ask Wendy in the registrar's office to confirm the use case

**Question 40:** Use cases are especially valuable for batch processes, computationally intensive applications, and data warehousing.

1. True
2. False

**Question 41:** A use case is a formal way of representing how a business system interacts with its environment.

1. True
2. False

**Question 42:** Each use case has a name, a number, importance level, brief description, primary actor, trigger,

major inputs and outputs, and a list of major steps.

1. True
2. False

**Question 43:** Use cases are diagrams with three components: selection, process, iteration.

1. True
2. False

**Question 44:** After working with Chris (who is a staff member in the registrar's office) on major steps in the registration process, Maureen (a systems analyst) will next do what?

1. Create use cases
2. Create narrative storyboards
3. Discuss these steps with Thomas, the project manager
4. Create data-entity maps
5. Create user interface screens

**Question 45:** The most common ways to elicit information for use cases is with questionnaires of the affected users.

1. True
2. False

**Question 46:** A use case helps do which of the following?

1. Define interview questions
2. Identify risks with the project
3. Clarify ongoing costs for a system
4. Understand system activities and requirements
5. Refine project management milestones

**Question 47:** Role-playing the use case with actual users is a good way to do what?

1. Identify the primary actor
2. Identify the major steps within each use case
3. Confirm the use case
4. Identify the use case
5. Identify elements within steps

**Question 48:** Use cases illustrate the activities that are performed by the users of the system.

1. True
2. False

**Question 49:** It is common practice to create smaller, more focused use cases breaking the whole process down into parts.

1. True
2. False

**Question 50:** Tina is a systems analyst and is describing how a system should react to an event. She is creating a use case.

1. True
2. False

**Question 51:** Which of the following is probably NOT a step for writing a use case?

1. Identify the use case
2. Identify the major steps within each use case
3. Identify the analyst
4. Confirm the use case
5. Identify elements within steps

**Question 52:** Marta has asked the users of a system to picture themselves performing the processes and to write down those processes in a sequential order. She should get a good idea of what?

1. The external actors
2. The major steps for each use case
3. The use case
4. The elements within steps
5. The temporal triggers

**Question 53:** Special cases (like customer cancels an appointment or returns an item) are what?

1. Written as exceptions at the bottom of the relevant use case
2. Not of importance at this stage
3. Frequently overlooked by users
4. Described on special 'exception' use cases
5. Given use case ID's of "SC" (for special case) and a number

**Question 54:** Barb is an analyst developing a use case. Which of the following will probably NOT be on her use case?

1. Type of trigger
2. Destination for the major inputs
3. Short Description
4. Information for steps
5. Importance level

**Question 55:** What is probably NOT a part of a use case?

1. Number
2. Major inputs
3. Statement of business value
4. Trigger
5. Name

**Question 56:** Barton is an analyst developing a use case. Which of the following will probably NOT be on his use case?

1. Use case name
2. A use case number
3. Source for the major inputs
4. Type of trigger
5. Description of data flows

**Question 57:** Which of the following is probably NOT a part of most use cases?

1. Identification of the trigger
2. Actor
3. Major steps performed
4. Secondary Actor
5. Major inputs descriptions

**Question 58:** Each use case has the same name (like "Customer Relationship Management System") followed by an identifying letter ("A", "B", etc.).

1. True
2. False

**Question 59:** Use cases can vary from one organization to another in terms of the degree of formality employed.

1. True
2. False

**Question 60:** Use cases can vary from one organization to another in terms of the content included.

1. True
2. False