Use case:

Issue bike

Preconditions: 'Maintain bike list' must have been executed

Actors: Goal:

Receptionist To hire out a bike

Overview:

When a customer comes into the shop they choose a bike to hire. The Receptionist looks up the bike on the system and tells the customer how much it will cost to hire the bike for a specified period. The customer pays, is issued with a receipt, then leaves with the bike.

Cross-reference:

R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10

Typical course of events:

Actor action

System response

The customer chooses a bike

The Receptionist keys in the bike number

- Displays the bike details including the daily hire rate and deposit. Information will be displayed in report format
- Customer specifies length of hire
- 5 Receptionist keys this in
- 6 Displays total hire cost in ££.pp format
- 7 Customer agrees the price
- 8 Receptionist keys in the customer identification
- 9 Displays customer details
- 10 Customer pays the total cost
- 11 Receptionist records amount paid
- 12 Prints a receipt

Alternative courses:

Steps 8 and 9

The customer details are already in the system so the Receptionist needs only to key in an identifier and the

system will display the customer details.

The customer may not be happy with the price and may Steps 7–12

terminate the transaction

A real use case description of the 'Issue bike' use case Figure 3.15

Stereotypes. We have already come across several uses of stereotypes without identifying them as such. Knowing about stereotypes is not essential to successful modelling, but it is useful to know what they are because you may come across them in your reading. CASE tools, for example, often use the term.