- The member puts three back
- The librarian registers the three new book loans on the system and issues the books to the member.

C
- A library member chooses four books and takes them to the librarian on the loans desk
- The librarian checks how many books the member has out on loan
- The member has six books already out on loan
- The librarian will not allow the member to borrow any more books until she brings some back.

D
- A library member brings back three books to the library
- She takes then to the returns desk
- The librarian registers the returns on the system.

E
- A library member looks up the online catalogue for a book She finds the title she wants
- She checks the title availability and finds that there is a copy in the library
- She notes down the library reference number for the book.

F
- A library member looks up the online catalogue for a book She finds the title she wants
- She checks the title availability and finds that all copies are out on loan
- She makes an online reservation for the book.

G
- New books arrive in the library
- The librarian allocates to each a library reference number
- She updates the online library catalogue with the new titles.

3.2   In the use case diagram for the library system, Figure E.3 on page 353, the use cases 'Search catalogue' and 'Reserve book' share common functionality. To confirm this read their associated scenarios described in Question 1 (e) and (f). Using an «include» relationship, amend the diagram in Figure E.3 so that the use case 'Reserve book' does not duplicate the functionality of 'Search catalogue'?

3.3   Below are some scenarios from a hairdresser's system. For each scenario work out its use case and actors, then draw the use case diagram for the whole hairdresser's system.