**COMSATS University Islamabad, Abbottabad Campus**

**Department of Computer Science**

**Project Proposal**

**Bank Management System**

**CSC392 Object Oriented Software Engineering**

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# CHAPTER 1 PROJECT PROPOSAL

## Introduction

[Text Book: 3.3. Case One: The NextGen POS System]

## Vision and Business Case

***Describes the high-level goals and constraints, the business case, and provides an executive summary.***

[Text Book: 7.6. NextGen Example: (Partial) Vision]

## Use-Case Model

Describes the functional requirements. During inception, the names of most use cases will be identified, and perhaps 10% of the use cases will be analyzed in detail.

## Supplementary Specification

***Describes other requirements, mostly non-functional. During inception, it is useful to have some idea of the key non-functional requirements that have will have a major impact on the architecture.***

[Text Book: 7.4. NextGen Example: (Partial) Supplementary Specification]

## Glossary

***Key domain terminology, and data dictionary.***

7.8. NextGen Example: A (Partial) Glossary

## Risk List & Risk Management Plan

Just like any business, banks face a myriad of risks. However, given how important the banking sector is and the government’s stake in keeping risks in check, the risks weigh heavier than they do on most other industries? There are various types of risks that a bank may face and is important to understand how banks manage risk.

Common Risks That Bank Face are Following

### Banking Risk#1:

Banks often lend out money. The chance that a loan recipient does not pay back that money can be measured as credit risk. This can result in an interruption of cash flows, increased costs for collection, and more.

Credit risk mitigation refers to the actions taken by lenders to reduce the probability of non-payment by borrowers There are several safeguards that lenders take to mitigate risks Inadequate risk mitigation can adversely impact lender’s balance sheet and profits Banks and other types of lending institutions use various strategies to mitigate credit risk such as the 5 Cs of credit, risk-based pricing, contractual debt covenants, post-disbursement monitoring, and limiting sectoral exposure

### Banking Risk#2:

This refers to the risk of an investment decreasing in value as a result of market factors (such as a recession). Sometimes this is referred to as “systematic risk.”

Because the risk affects the entire market, it cannot be diversified in order to be mitigated but can be hedged for minimal exposure. As a result, investors may fail to earn expected returns despite the rigorous application of fundamental and technical analysis on the particular investment option. The VaR method is a standard method for the evaluation of market risk. VaR technique is a risk management method that involves the use of statistics that quantifies a stock or portfolio’s prospective loss, as well as the probability of that loss occurring. Although it is widely utilized, the VaR method requires some assumptions that limit its accuracy. The beta coefficient enables an investor to measure how volatile the nature or market risk of a portfolio or security is, in comparison to the rest of the market

Banking Risk#3:

These are potential sources of losses that result from any sort of operational event; e.g. poorly-trained employees, a technological breakdown, or theft of information.

Four Steps that will tell you how to Reduce Operational Risk:

Step 1: Managing Equipment Failures.

Step 2: Keep Strong Business to Business Relationships.

Step 3: Having Adequate Insurance.

Step 4: Know the Regulations.

### Banking Risk#4:

Let’s say a news story breaks about a bank having corruption in leadership. This may damage their customer relationships, cause a drop in share price, give competitors an advantage, and more.

Following are some ways to reduce corruption risks

* Update anti-bribery & anti-corruption policies.
* Get the tone right from the top.
* Embed ABAC principles in corporate culture.
* Ensure gifts & hospitality meet key criteria.
* Conduct due diligence on all third parties.
* Watch out for bribery & corruption red flags.

### Banking Risk#5:

With any financial institution, there is always the risk that they are unable to pay back its liabilities in a timely banner because of unexpected claims or an obligation to sell long term assets at an undervalued price.

# In order to be able to mitigate such risks banks simply use hedging contracts. They use financial derivatives which are freely available for sale in any financial market. Using contracts like forwards, options and swaps, banks are able to almost eliminate market risks from their balance sheet.

# CHAPTER 2 USE CASES

## Use Case Diagram



## Brief Level Use Cases

### AHMED BIN KHALID (FA20-BSE-062)

| Use Case 1: Sign Up |
| --- |

The client arrives at the bank in order to get facilitate. Prior to every act he will have to sign up in the banking system if he didn’t registered himself before. The sign up page requires the CNIC number and ask to create and confirm a password for yourself. As he get himself register now he can log in into the system as the bank server added him to avail different facilities offered by the banking system.

### Use Case 2: Log In

The client tries to log in first as soon as he arrives at the bank. Only those can log in into the bank who had registered themselves before with their CNIC number and password for themselves. The Log in page requires to enter the CNIC number and password he chosen at the time of Sign up to recall him from the bank server. As he enter the required information now he can log in into the system.

### Use Case 3: Get Reports

The user of the bank arrives at the bank. As the bank has already provided him and manager the option to get reports. In order to do so he just need to apply for get reports which includes the transaction history (deposit history, withdraw history), card used history, the times of log in and history every facility the bank offers. The client and the manager both can check it.

| Fully Dressed Use CasesAHMED BIN KHALID (FA20-BSE-062) **Use Case UC 2: Sign Up**  **Use Case Section**  Comments |
| --- |
| **Use Case Name**  Sign Up |
| **Scope** |
| **Level**  Banking Management System |
| **Stakeholders and Interests**  **User**: The client wants to get himself register in the bank so he can get facilitate by the bank.  **Bank server**: the bank server record the data of the client so that he can log in him next time through his CNIC and password he choose. |
| **Preconditions**  CNIC is must |
| **Success Guarantee**   * The Client enters the required information and get himself register in the system. * After the first time the client now log in into the system directly. * The customer access the system and get facilitations according to will in banking system. |
| **Main success scenarios**   * The user connects to the Banking system. * The user enters his/her CNIC and password. * The system validates the CNIC and password. * The system determines the user’s account. * The bank again shows him the log in page where he can log in now as he registered himself in the sign up section. |
| **Exceptions**   * If the client enters the wrong CNIC or not write it properly the system show the message to the client to write it properly. * If the client chooses a weak password the system will not register him until a strong and secure password is being chosen by the client and shows the message of weak password to the user. |
| **Special Requirements**   * Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time. * Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc. * Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter. * Only one customer can withdraw money 50,000 thousand rupees at a time. * If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second. |
| **Frequency of Occurrences**  The will occur only onetime as the client tries to get himself register. |
| **Miscellaneous**   * How many bank accounts can be register on one CNIC? * How can the client below 18 can register themselves? |



| Use Case UC 2: Log In |
| --- |
|  |

**Use Case Section**

Comments

**Use Case Name**

Log In

**Scope**

Banking Management System

**Level**

The client goal is to log in into the system.

**Primary Actor**

Customer, Bank server

**Stakeholders and Interests**

**User**: The user tries to log in into the system to facilitate him with the banking system.

**Bank Server**: The bank server let him log in into the system as he get himself registered before during the time of sign up.

**Preconditions**

CNIC is must

**Success Guarantee**

* The user enters the CNIC and password.
* The Bank server validates the information.
* The customer access the system and get facilitations according to will in banking system.

**Main success scenarios**

* The user connects to the Banking system.
* The user enters his/her CNIC and password.
* The system validates the CNIC and password.
* The system determines the user’s account.
* The system displays a list of actions the user can perform based on the user’s role.

**Exceptions**

* If the client enters the wrong CNIC or not write it properly the system show the message to the client to write it properly
* If the user enters the worn g password three times he will get the message of getting his/her account is blocked.
* In case of wrong password or forgetting the password the user can get the hint to remember his password.

**Special Requirements**

* Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can withdraw money 50,000 thousand rupees at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data variations List**

* The use can choose the forget password to change it again.
* The client can get hint as he forget his password to log in again.
* A message always showing to some extent in order of weak password.

**Frequency of Occurrences**

This step occurs every time the client tries to get into the system.

**Miscellaneous**

* What happens if client forgets his/her password?
* What happens if he get himself block for providing the wrong information.



| Use Case UC 3: Get Reports |
| --- |

**Use Case Section**

Comments

**Use Case Name**

Get Reports

**Scope**

Banking Management System

**Level**

The client goal and manager’s goal is to get reports.

**Primary Actor**

Customer, Bank server, Manager

**Stakeholders and Interests**

**User**: The user tries to get report from the system to facilitate him with the banking system.

**Bank Server**: The bank server generates the report for the manager and the client so that he can get the history.

**Manager:** The manager also can get the reports to have a check and balance and to know is there any special case to treat specially.

**Preconditions**

The client must have any type of account registered to his/her name.

**Success Guarantee**

* The user/manager tries to get the reports.
* The Bank server validates the information.
* The customer access the reports and get facilitations according to will in banking system.

**Main success scenarios**

* The user connects to the Banking system.
* The user/manager tries to get reports.
* The system validates the person requesting for reports.
* The system determines the user’s account.
* The system displays actions in term of reports to the user/ the manager.

**Exceptions**

* If the client enters to get report he will have to approve it with his CNIC.
* If the user enters to override any information he will get fail and will be shown a warning.
* In case of manager if he finds anything wrong he can override it with the proper protocol.

**Special Requirements**

* Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can withdraw money 50,000 thousand rupees at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data variations List**

* The use can choose to report in term of any file type or as a print.
* The client can get it in the language he u understand well.
* The time of reports generated history will also be added after ever act of reports he perform.

**Frequency of Occurrences**

This step occurs every time the client tries to get reports from the system.

**Miscellaneous**

* What happens if the client has conflict with the generated report?
* What happens if the manager override the report without the proper protocol.

## 

## 

## Brief Level Use Cases

### ZAIN ASIF (FA20-BSE-136)

### Use Case 1: Deposit Funds

A customer arrives at a bank with money to deposit. The cashier uses the Banking Management System to record each transection of deposited money. The system presents a running total deposited money. The Customer provide his/her information. The Cashier enters account information, which the system validates and records. The system updates transection. The customer receives a receipt from the system and then leaves the bank.

### Use Case 2: Deposit Cash

A customer arrives at a bank with money to deposit. As the bank have already provided him with the facility of deposit slip .The cashier uses the Banking Management System to record each transection of deposited money the Customer will fill his/her deposit slip .Customer will hand-over the slip to the cashier, the cashier will recount the money to verify the amount is correct. The system validates and records. The Customer has successfully deposited money in his account through slip. . The customer receives a receipt from the system and then leaves the bank.

### Use Case 3: Deposit Cheque

A customer arrives at a bank with money to deposit. As the bank have already provided him with the facility of deposit money by cheque. The cashier uses the Banking Management System to record each transection of deposited money the Customer will fill his/her deposit Cheque .Customer will hand-over the Cheque to the cashier, the cashier will recount the money to verify the Cheque and money. The system validates and records. The Customer has successfully deposited money in his account through Cheque. . The customer receives a receipt from the Bank and then Customer leaves the bank.

### Use Case 4: Withdraw Money

A customer arrives at a bank to withdraw money. The cashier uses the Banking Management System to record the withdraw process. The system presents a user detail and total money in account. The Customer provide his/her information. The Cashier enters account information, which the system validates and records. The system updates transection. Customer successfully withdraw money. The customer receives a receipt of transection from the system and then leaves the bank.

## Fully Dressed Use Cases

### ZAIN ASIF (FA20-BSE-136)

| | Use Case UC 1: Deposit Funds | | --- | | **Scope**: Banking Management System  **Level**: The Customer goal is to deposit money. It could be through deposit slip or Cheque Book.  **Primary** **Actor**: Customer ,Cashier | |
| --- | --- | --- |

**Success Guarantee** (or Post conditions):

Deposit money is saved. Deposit money is correctly calculated and deposited. Customer account is updated. Receipt is generated. Deposit authorization approvals are recorded.

**Main Success Scenario (or Basic Flow):**

1. Customer arrives at bank to deposit.
2. Cashier starts a new payee.
3. Customer provide his/her information.
4. Cashier enters Customer information.
5. Cashier repeats counting deposited money.
6. System presents total with previous money in account.
7. Cashier tells Customer the total.
8. System records deposit process.
9. Cahier Generate receipt and gave it to Customer.
10. Customer get receipt.
11. Customer leaves the bank.

**Extensions (or Alternative Flows)**

\*a. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new payee.

\*b.Money is deposit without a detail:

Will we develop some conditions that puts each deposit in some kind of wrapping?

1. If the Customer deposit without a customer details, the top payment will be marked with the account number.
2. The Customer only provide the his account id to deposit money in account

\*c.Other Currency is Deposit

Deposit other currency in bank account. If the Bank Customer deposit other currency it can’t detect it. Your country currency will be marked and the others not.

1. To deposit foreign currency in your account you need to deposit foreign currency.
2. Our system provide the facility to deposit any currency in money it will automatically change into your country currency.

**Special Requirements:**

* Process authorization response within 40 seconds 70% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can deposit money at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data Variations List**:

* The Deposit money is counted by banknote Counter.
* Identified Currency by FoxPro software.
* Customer always use the biometric finger print scanner to verify the transection every time he /she deposit money.
* Deposit Money through third party system.

**Open Issues:**

* What are the taxes that will apply on my account through the year?
* Explore the remote service recovery issue.
* Must a cashier take their cash drawer when they log out?
* Can the Other customer directly use the system to deposit money, or does the accountant have to do it?

**Screen Shots:**



| | Use Case UC 2: Deposit Slip | | --- |   **Scope**: Banking Management System  **Level**: The Customer successfully deposit money in his account through deposit slip.  **Primary** **Actor**: Customer ,Cashier  **Stakeholders and Interests**:   * Cashier: Wants accurate, fast entry, and no deposit Payment errors, as cash drawer shortages are deducted from his/her salary. * Customer: Wants deposit and fast service with minimal effort. Wants easily in depositing money in his account. Wants proof of payment to support his side. * Bank Manager: Wants to accurately record transactions and satisfy customer interests. Wants to ensure that Payment Authorization Service payment receivables are recorded. * Maintenance: Wants to be able to quickly perform override operations, and easily debug Cashier, accountant, manager problems. * Bank Server: Wants to receive correct digital transection requests in the correct format and protocol. Wants to accurately store the transection history in the server.   **Preconditions**:  Customer must have a Bank account to deposit money and Cashier is identified and authenticated. |
| --- | --- |

**Success Guarantee** (or Post conditions):

Deposit money is saved. Deposit money is correctly calculated and deposited. Customer account is updated. Receipt is generated. Deposit authorization approvals are recorded.

**Main Success Scenario (or Basic Flow):**

1. Customer arrives at bank to deposit money.
2. Cashier starts a new payee.
3. Customer enters Customer information in a deposit slip.
4. Customer gave slip to cashier.
5. Cashier counted deposited money
6. System records deposit process and presents total with previous money in account.
7. Cashier generate receipt.
8. Customer get receipt and leave the bank.

**Extensions (or Alternative Flows):**

\*a. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new payee.

\*b. Money cannot deposit with Wrong detail:

If the Customer deposit with wronged customer details, the top payment will not be marked.

* Money cannot be deposit if the customer is not given the proper detail of his accounts. To solve this the system must gave the user another slip the rewrite the information again

1. The System must open his domain open for all type of given information I.e.
2. Customer Name Must be of 15 Character.
3. Write the Correct Date.
4. Authorize your slip with the sign of accountant.

\*c. Accountant Sign:

If the accountant sign is not present on the slip them the customer cannot deposit money.

To solve the issue

1. The user first authorize the slip from accountant
2. then gave the cashier to deposit money

**Special Requirements:**

* Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can deposit money at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data Variations List**:

* The Deposit money is counted by banknote Counter.
* Identified Currency by FoxPro software.
* Customer always use the biometric finger print scanner to verify the transection every time he /she deposit money.
* Deposit Money through third party system.

**Open Issues:**

* What are the taxes that will apply on my account through the year?
* Explore the remote service recovery issue.
* Must a cashier take their cash drawer when they log out?
* Can the Other customer directly use the system to deposit money, or does the accountant have to do it?

**Screen Shots:**



| Use Case 3: Deposit Cheque |
| --- |
| **Scope**: Banking Management System  **Level**: The Customer successfully deposit money in his account through Cheque.  **Primary** **Actor**: Customer ,Cashier  **Stakeholders and Interests**:   * Cashier: Wants accurate, fast entry, and no deposit Payment errors, as cash drawer shortages are deducted from his/her salary. * Customer: Wants deposit and fast service with minimal effort. Wants easily in depositing money in his account. Wants proof of payment to support his side. * Bank Manager: Wants to accurately record transactions and satisfy customer interests. Wants to ensure that Payment Authorization Service payment receivables are recorded. * Maintenance: Wants to be able to quickly perform override operations, and easily debug Cashier, accountant, manager problems. * Bank Server: Wants to receive correct digital transection requests in the correct format and protocol. Wants to accurately store the transection history in the server.   **Preconditions**:  Customer must have a Bank account to deposit money and Cashier is identified and authenticated. |

**Success Guarantee** (or Post conditions):

Deposit money is saved. Deposit money is correctly calculated and deposited. Customer account is updated. Receipt is generated. Deposit authorization approvals are recorded.

**Main Success Scenario (or Basic Flow):**

1. Customer arrives at bank to deposit money.
2. Cashier starts a new payee.
3. Customer enters Customer information in a deposit slip.
4. Customer gave slip to cashier.
5. Cashier counted deposited money
6. System records deposit process and presents total with previous money in account.
7. Cashier generate receipt.
8. Customer get receipt and leave the bank.

**Extensions (or Alternative Flows):**

\*a. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new payee.

\*b. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System, logs in, and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new sale.

1a. Customer wants to resume a suspended Cheque.

1. Cashier performs resume operation, and enters the ID to retrieve the process.
2. System displays the state of the resumed process, with subtotal and total money.

2a. Cheque not found.

* 1. System Internet Connection error to the Cashier.
  2. Cashier probably starts new payee and customer re-enters all his/her detail.

**Special Requirements:**

* Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can deposit money at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data Variations List**:

* Cheque identifier id no entered by keyboard.
* Cheque payment signature captured on paper receipt.
* The Deposit money is counted by banknote Counter.
* Identified Currency by FoxPro software.

**Open Issues:**

* What are the Cheque duration to Deposit Money?
* What customization is needed for different accounts?

**Screen Shots:**



| Use Case UC4: Withdraw Money |
| --- |
| **Scope**: Banking Management System  **Level**: The Customer goal is to Withdraw money from his/her account.  **Primary** **Actor**: Customer ,Cashier  **Stakeholders and Interests**:   * Cashier: Wants accurate, fast entry, and no withdraw Payment errors, as cash drawer shortages are deducted from his/her salary. * Customer: Wants withdraw and fast service with minimal effort. Wants easily in withdrawing money in his account. Wants proof of payment to support his side by receipt. * Bank Manager: Wants to accurately record transactions and satisfy customer interests. Wants to ensure that Payment Authorization Service payment receivables are recorded. * Maintenance: Wants to be able to quickly perform override operations, and easily debug Cashier, accountant, manager problems. * Bank Server: Wants to receive correct digital transection requests in the correct format and protocol. Wants to accurately store the transection history in the server.   **Preconditions**:  Customer must have a Bank account and also have some deposit money in account and Cashier is identified and authenticated. |

**Success Guarantee** (or Post conditions):

Transection is saved. Withdraw money is successfully received. Customer account is updated. Receipt is generated. Withdraw authorization approvals are recorded.

**Main Success Scenario (or Basic Flow):**

1. Customer arrives at bank to withdraw money.
2. Cashier starts a new payee.
3. Customer provide his/her information.
4. Cashier enters Customer information.
5. Customer enter the amount to be withdrawn
6. Cashier repeats counting withdraw money.
7. System presents total with previous money in account.
8. System records Withdraw process.
9. Cashier Generate receipt and gave it to Customer.
10. Customer get receipt and leaves the bank

**Extensions (or Alternative Flows):**

\*a. At any time, Manager requests an override operation:

1. System enters Manager-authorized mode.
2. Manager or Cashier performs one Manager-mode operation. e.g., cash balance change, resume a suspended sale on another register, void a sale, etc.
3. System reverts to Cashier-authorized mode.

\*b. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System, logs in, and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new sale.

1a. Customer or Manager indicate to resume a suspended payment.

1. Cashier performs resume operation, and enters the account ID to retrieve the sale.
2. System displays the state of the resumed process, with subtotal.

2a. payment not found.

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier.
  2. Cashier probably starts new payee and re-write again withdraw method.

**Special Requirements:**

* Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can withdraw money 50,000 thousand rupees at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data Variations List**:

* The Withdraw money is counted by banknote Counter.
* Customer always use the biometric finger print scanner to verify the transection every time he /she Withdraw money.
* Withdraw Money through third party system.

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**Open Issues:**

- What are the tax law variations?

- Explore the remote service recovery issue.

- What customization is needed for different businesses?

- Must a cashier take their cash drawer when they log out?

- Can the customer directly use the card reader, or does the cashier have to do it?

**Screen Shots:**



### Rahim Khan [FA20-BSE-050]

## Brief Use Case Diagram

## Use case 3 : request

When the customer arrive to the bank for insurance so he has first file a request for it with the help of loan officer and which is further transfer to accounts where they check your balance score and if every thing is right your insurance will be completed

## Use case 2 : types of insurance

When the customer wants to apply for a insurance so he has to select that what he wants to insure like car, phone or health. So the customer must have o choose a type of insurance

## Use case 3 : terms

For insurance the customer has to agree the terms of that particular bank, like how he is going to pay his installments and in what case he may not be able to claim is inusurace.

### **Use case name:** Insurance

**Scope:** Banking Management System

**Level**: the customer insurance is done.

**Primary Actor**: Customer, insurance officer

**Stakeholders and Interests:**

- Customer: Wants to get insurance for car, health etc.

-Loan Officer: He will explain different plans and offers to you and complete your insurance.

- Deposit Authorization Service: Will check whether you’re paying your installments on time or not.

**Preconditions:** User must pay the installments on time.

**Success Guarantee**: select the type of insurance you want and the insurance will done.

**Main Success Scenario:**

1. Customer arrives at bank for insurance.
2. Insurance officer tell him about the plans.
3. Customer select the plan he wants.
4. Officer inquires about his balance score.
5. If everything is okay, then the insurance is done.

**\*b. If the loan in not approved:**

If the customer balance history is not good then his insurance can’t be done and his request will be not deined.

**Special Requirements:**

- Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 1 meter.

- Process authorization response within 30 seconds 80% of the time.

- Somehow, we want robust recovery when access to remote services such the inventory system is failing.

- Language internationalization on the text displayed.

- Pluggable business rules to be insertable at steps 3 and 7

.

**Open Issues:**

- What are the tax law variations?

- Explore the remote service recovery issue.

- What customization is needed for different businesses?

- Must a cashier take their cash drawer when they log out?

- Can the customer directly use the card reader, or does the cashier have to do it?

**Screen Shots:**









### MUBASHIR AHMED (FA20-BSE-063)

### Use Case 1: Pay Bills

A customer arrives at a bank to pay the bill. The cashier uses the Banking Management System to record each transection of the bill . The system presents the detail of the bill. The Customer provide his/her bill. The Cashier enters the bill information, which the system validates and records. The system updates transection. The customer receives a receipt from the system and then leaves the bank.

### Use Case 2: Transfer Funds

A customer arrives at a bank to transfer the funds . As the bank have already provided him with the facility of depositing slip .The cashier uses the Banking Management System to record each transection of deposited money the Customer will fill his/her deposit slip to transfer funds .Customer will hand-over the slip to the cashier, the cashier will recount the money to verify the amount is correct. The system validates and records. The Customer has successfully transferred money in the account through slip. . The customer receives a receipt from the system and then leaves the bank.

### Use Case 3: Inquiry of balance

AA customer arrives at the bank to check his funds. As the bank has many employees who have access to check the balance. The representee uses the banking management system to check the balance of the customer by inputting his account no. the officer confirms the account name of the customer, then tells him the balance

## Fully Dressed Use Cases

### Mubashir Ahmed (FA20-BSE-063)

| | Use Case UC 1: Pay Bills | | --- | | **Scope**: Banking Management System  **Level**: The Customer goal is to pay the bills. It could be through deposit slip or Cheque Book.  **Primary** **Actor**: Customer ,Cashier  **Preconditions**: Customer identification is verified through his identity card | |
| --- | --- | --- |

**Success Guarantee** (or Post conditions):

After paying the bill you will be able to see the details of bill payment details on the bill

**Main Success Scenario (or Basic Flow):**

1. Customer along with his bills visit to pay bills
2. Cashier will give information to customer for confirming the details
3. The cashier will check the amount of bill that is default
4. The cashier will enter the customer details and print the details on bill

**Extensions (or Alternative Flows)**

\*a. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new payee.

\*b.Bill is deposit without a detail:

Will we develop some conditions that puts each deposit in some kind of wrapping?

1. If the Customer pays the bill without a customer details, the top payment will be marked with the reference number.
2. The Customer only provide the his reference no to pay bills.

**Special Requirements:**

* UI Should be simpler for the smooth transitions.
* Credit authorization response within 30 seconds 90% of the time.

**Technology and Data Variations List**:

* The Deposit money of the is counted by banknote Counter.
* Identified Currency by FoxPro software.

**Open Issues:**

* Can the Other customer directly use the system to deposit money, or does the accountant have to do it?
* What will be the taxes applied to the customer after limit of the three bills

**Screen Shots:**

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

| | Use Case UC 2: Transfer Funds | | --- |   **Scope**: Banking Management System  **Level**: Basic Goal  **Primary** **Actor**: Customer ,Cashier  **Stakeholders and Interests**:   * Cashier: Wants accurately transfer funds to the person whom the customer has given the account number * Customer: wants to transfer his funds to the required person * Bank Manager: Wants to accurately record transactions and satisfy customer interests. Wants to ensure that Payment Authorization Service payment receivables are recorded. * Maintenance: Wants to be able to quickly perform override operations, and easily debug Cashier, accountant, manager problems. * Bank Server: Wants to receive correct digital transection requests in the correct format and protocol. Wants to accurately store the transection history in the server.   **Preconditions**:   * The customer must have a valid cnic card to carry this transaction * The customer must have a valid account number to carry the transition |
| --- | --- |

**Success Guarantee** (or Post conditions):

After paying the bill you will be able to see the details of bill payments on the bill

**Main Success Scenario (or Basic Flow):**

1. Cashier will give information to customer for confirming the details of account number
2. The cashier will check the amount of bill that is default
3. The cashier will confirm the bank details to the customer

**Extensions (or Alternative Flows):**

\*a. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new payee.

\*b. Money cannot deposit with Wrong detail:

If the Customer transferred funds with wronged customer details, the top payment will not be marked.

* Money cannot be transfered if the customer is not given the proper detail of his accounts to where transfer money. To solve this the system must gave the user another slip the rewrite the information again

**Special Requirements:**

* Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can deposit money at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data Variations List**:

* The transferred money is counted by banknote Counter.
* Identified Currency by FoxPro software.
* transferred Money through third party system.

**Open Issues:**

* What are the taxes that will apply on my account through the year?
* Explore the remote service recovery issue.
* Must a cashier take their cash drawer when they log out?
* Can the Other customer directly use the system to deposit money, or does the accountant have to do it?

**Screen Shots:**

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

| Use Case 3: Balance Inquiry |
| --- |
| **Scope**: Banking Management System  **Level**: The Customer successfully inquire the balance through account number  **Primary** **Actor**: Customer ,Cashier  **Stakeholders and Interests**:   * CUSTOMER: The customer must have valid account number to check his balance. * Bank Server: Bank Server must have stable internet connection for checking the balance of customer. * Bank Manager: Wants to accurately record transactions and satisfy customer interests. Wants to ensure that Payment Authorization Service payment receivables are recorded. * Maintenance: Wants to be able to quickly perform override operations, and easily debug Cashier, accountant, manager problems. * Bank Server: Wants to receive correct digital transection requests in the correct format and protocol. Wants to accurately store the transection history in the server.   **Preconditions**:  The customer must have valid account number to check his balance |

**Success Guarantee** (or Post conditions):

The customer must have valid account number to check his balance

**Main Success Scenario (or Basic Flow):**

* System shall show the details of the account funds through account number
* System should show the account holder name
* Customer arrives at bank to inquiry funds in his account.
* Customer enters Customer information to check the funds.

**Extensions (or Alternative Flows):**

\*a. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new payee.

\*b. At any time, System fails:

To support recovery and correct accounting, ensure all transaction sensitive state and events can be recovered from any step of the scenario.

1. Cashier restarts System, logs in, and requests recovery of prior state.
2. System reconstructs prior state.

2a. System detects anomalies preventing recovery:

* 1. System signals error to the Cashier, records the error, and enters a clean state.
  2. Cashier starts a new sale.

**Special Requirements:**

* Process authorization response within 10 seconds 90% of the time.
* Language internationalization on the text displayed. E.g. Urdu, English etc.
* Touch screen UI on a large flat panel monitor. Text must be visible from 10 meter.
* Only one customer can deposit money at a time.
* If system crashes it will automatically restart within 30 second.

**Technology and Data Variations List**:

* Cheque identifier id no entered by keyboard.
* Cheque payment signature captured on paper receipt.
* The Deposit money is counted by banknote Counter.
* Identified Currency by FoxPro software.

**Open Issues:**

* What are the Cheque duration to Deposit Money?
* What customization is needed for different accounts?

**Screen Shots:**

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

# CHAPTER 2 USE CASES

## Use Case Diagram

<Paste your semester project diagram imported from CASE Tool i.e. starUML here>

## Brief Level Use Cases

### Student Name: Ghulam Abbas (FA20-BSE-053)

#### Use Case1: Take loan

This use case is initiate when customer want to take loan. The customer visit the bank and ask the loan officer to check the type of loan. The loan officer guide about the loan types. After get the detail information about the loan types the he give application for loan and apply for more suitable or the most handful for him/her. The loan officer will check the customer income status if the condition fulfill the bank requirements of loan process then the loan process will be approved.

#### Use case2: Request for loan

This use case is initiate when customer submit their request for take loan. The loan officer check the details of the assets of the customer to verify that he falls under the loan criteria or not.

#### Use case3: approval of loan

The use case is for the approval of the loan after checking all the details the loan officer will verify the details and give its approval after concerning the board director.

##### Student Name Ghulam Abbas (FA20-BSE-053)

###### Fully Dressed Use Case 01:

**Use case name:** Take loan

**Scope:** Bank Management System.

**Level:** Basic goal

**Primary Actors:** Customers.

**Stakeholder and interest:**

**Customer**: if customer need to get loan from bank for this purpose he check the type of loan and apply for the most suitable and easy access type to fulfill their needs.

**Loan Officer**: investigate and collect information about customer. Check customer income he or she is eligible for loan or not.

**Bank:**  the bank give loan to the customer to get interest.

**Precondition:**

Customer should have monthly income or he/she is financially able to pay the loan amount.

Signature of two witness is mandatory on the loan application form.

**Post condition:**

Loan application is accepted. Customer is informed about loan details. Amount payment authorization approvals are recorded.

If the customer never pay the loan amount in the specific duration 50% increment is add to the interest.

**Main successful scenario:**

* Customer visit the bank and ask about the type of loan.
* Loan officer guide the customer about the details of loan types.
* Customer give application for loan for and apply for more suitable or the most handful for him/her.
* The loan officer will check the customer income status if the condition fulfill the bank requirements of loan process then the loan process will be approved.
* Customer arrive at bank and get the loan amount.
* Loan officer entry the loan details giving date, paying date and duration of loan.

**Specials requirements:**

The loan staff should pay the amount to the customer at his home.

The loan staff should collect the interest amount from the customer home. There should be no need for customer to go bank and pay interest.

There should be online paying facility for customer to pay interest

**Screen Shots:**



###### Fully Dressed use case 02:

**Use case name:** Request for loan

**Level:** User goal

**Scope:** Bank management system

**Primary Actor:**  customer

**Stakeholders and Interest:**

**-**Customer: customer go to the bank to request for take loan.

-loan officer: check the customer documents and process the loan application forward it to the manager.

-manager: Wants to be able to quickly perform override operations, and easily debug loan officer problems.

-Bank: Wants to accurately record transactions and satisfy customer interests. Wants to ensure that Payment Authorization Service payment receivables are recorded.

**Preconditions:**

Signature of two witness is mandatory on the loan application form.

Cashier is identified and authenticated.

**Post conditions:**

Loan request is saved. Interest is correctly calculated. Commissions recorded. Cheque or loan receipt is generated. Loan authorization approvals are recorded.

**Main successful scenario:**

1. Customer arrives at Bank and request for loan.
2. Loan officer check application and forward it to the manager.
3. Manager quickly response to loan officer about the loan permission.
4. Loan officer generate new loan file.
5. Bank calculate the interest details.
6. Casher give the amount to customer and guide him about interest and duration.
7. Customer take the amount and leave the bank.

**Special requirements:**

The bank staff advertise about the loan there is no need for customer to arrives at the bank and request for loan.

Bank staff pay amount to the customer at his home.

There should be online system for requesting loan.

Loan should be deposit on customer account. Shouldn’t need for customer to arrive bank and get amount.

**Screen shot:**



###### 

###### Fully dressed use case 03:

**Use case name:**  Approval of loan.

**Level:** user goal.

**Scope:** Bank management system

**Primary Actor:**  Customer

**Stakeholders and interest:**

-customer: apply for loan and submit the required documents in the bank.

-casher: check the application form and documents and forward the documents to the loan officer.

-loan officer: verify the documents and customer status, income and his assets details.

-bank: generate the interest rate for loan amount and duration of loan.

**Precondition:**

Loan officer verify the customer income documentations and employment status.

**Post condition:**

Loan documents approved. Interest is calculated and duration of loan is mention.

Loan authorization approvals are recorded.

Customer get loan amount.

**Main success scenario:**

1. Customer arrivers the bank and submit the documents for loan approval.
2. Casher collect the document and check the customer income status and assets details and forward the documents to the loan officer.
3. Loan officer verify the documents and approve the loan.
4. Bank calculate the interest rate of the loan and duration of loan.
5. Loan officer forward the approval letter to the casher to create a new loan file.
6. Casher create new file and mention customer details, amount, interest rate and loan duration.
7. Casher handover loan amount to the customer and the take signature of customer.
8. Customer cash amount and leave bank.

**Specials requirements:**

Online application approval system.

Minimum time required for approval system.

**Screen shot:**

