## **Farmacie spital**

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| ID and name | UC-1: Order medication | | |
| Primary actor | Hospital staff | Secondary actors | Pharmacy center |
| Description | The user (hospital staff) views the medication menu, and decides on what drugs shall be ordered. The user (hospital staff) selects the medication, and quantity for each product, and places the order. | | |
| Trigger | The hospital needs to refill the drugs inventory. | | |
| Preconditions | PRE-1: The hospital staff is logged in the application. | | |
| Postconditions | POST-1: The order is visible in the order table for the pharmacy. | | |
| Normal flow | 1. Order a single drug 2. The user checks the menu for available medication 3. The user selects wanted medication 4. The user selects wanted quantity for that medication 5. The user places the command. 6. The command will be visible in the user’s placed commands table, but also the pharmacy command table. | | |
| Alternative flows | 1. Order multiple drugs 2. The user checks the menu for available medication 3. The user selects wanted medication 4. The user selects wanted quantity for that medication 5. Repeats steps 1, 2, 3 for other drugs. 6. The user places the command. 7. The command will be visible in the user’s placed commands table, but also the pharmacy command table. | | |
| Exceptions | 1. The order is canceled before placing the command. | | |

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| ID and name | UC-2: Resolve order | | |
| Primary actor | Pharmacy center | Secondary actors | Hospital staff |
| Description | The pharmacy staff checks the order table for commands, and selects an order to be completed, based on the quantity of the medication in demand. | | |
| Trigger | An order appeared in the order table. | | |
| Preconditions | PRE-1: The pharmacy staff is logged in the application.  PRE-2: The quantity of the medication in the order is less than the quantity of the medication in the pharmacy inventory. | | |
| Postconditions | POST-1: The order is marked as completed, shown in the completed orders table.  POST-2: The hospital staff will see that the order has been completed.  POST-2: The order won’t be visible anymore in the placed orders table. | | |
| Normal flow | * 1. Resolve an order, marking it as complete afterwards  1. The pharmacy staff selects an order. 2. The pharmacy staff checks in the inventory if all the drugs from the order are also present in the inventory, in the required amount. 3. If everything is in order, the pharmacy staff completes the delivery information, regarding the date and time. 4. The order is marked as complete. | | |
| Alternative flows | NaN | | |
| Exceptions | 1. The order is removed before resolving the command. 2. The quantity in the inventory for a certain medication is less than the quantity required in the order. | | |

Descriptions of template fields:

* **ID and name:** Title should be descriptive and should usually begin with a verb, e.g. order, calculate, input, etc. ID can have any format but must be unique among all use cases.
* **Primary actor:** Person that wishes to accomplish a goal through the use of the system. Only a single primary actor per use case.
* **Secondary actors:** Actors that have an interest in the completion of the goal but that do not directly interact with the system.
* **Description:** Concise description of the purpose of the use case.
* **Trigger:** Condition internal or external to the system that prompts the use case to start.
* **Preconditions:** Conditions that must be true before the use case starts. Each should be labeled with an ID unique to the use case.
* **Postconditions:** Conditions that must be true after the use case ends normally. Each should be labeled with an ID unique to the use case.
* **Normal flow:** Detailed step-by-step description of the logical flow of the use case. It should describe an explicit two way interaction, with the system prompting for input and the actor responding accordingly. Each step should be numbered.
* **Alternative flows:** Flows that achieve the same goal as the normal flow but are expected to be less common or lower priority.
* **Exceptions:** Conditions that result in the normal flow ending prematurely due to an unrecoverable condition in the system. The condition that causes the flow should be clearly stated, as should be any other decisions that the actor must make in this situation.