USE CASE SPECIFICATION

INFORMATION ABOUT THE DOCUMENT

Use case title	*Title in the imperative form* *Search product*
Author	
Version	*1.0*
Status	*E.g. draft, in review, accepted, revised* *Accepted*
Date of last change	
Related requirement	*The number of the business / stakeholder requirement that the use case details* *BREQ1 View product catalog*

1. PURPOSE

Specification of the purpose of the use case - What is the purpose of the use case actor? For example, to provide the user with report generation functionality.

Enable the actor to search for a product based on the search criteria entered.

2. ACTORS

Identify the actors involved in the interaction. An actor can be an end-user role or an external system. Identify the main and secondary actors - a secondary actor can be an actor who is only involved in one of the steps

The main actor: the application user.
Secondary actor: product database.

3. PREREQUISITES

Specify all conditions that must be met before a use case can be run. An example prerequisite might be that the actor is logged into the system and has the appropriate permissions to perform the function.

None

4. ACCESS TO FUNCTIONS

Specify access to the use case function of the level of what application module process are we able to run the scenario?

The function can be accessed from the application's home page.

5. BASIC/MAIN SCENARIO

The base scenario, or main scenario, is the normal, standard course of the process. This scenario is also sometimes referred to as the path of success (happy path).

As a rule, a baseline scenario is the most frequently executed, positive, execution path used to fulfill a specific use case objective.

The steps of the scenario should be numbered.

1. *The user enters a search criterion in the search section and launches the search function*[1] *.*
2. *The system displays search results according to the criteria entered.*

6. ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO

An alternative scenario is a variant of the basic scenario. An alternative may be a different way of arriving at a particular result. For example, for the basic scenario of a simple search function, an alternative may be a search with advanced parameters. Alternatively, an alternative could be that the actor abandons the process at any step.

Alternative scenarios should be numbered with an indication of in which step of the basic scenario the change occurs. If at some point the alternative scenario reverts back to the basic course, specify at which step the merging of flows occurs. To make it easier for the recipient to understand, What situation is involved in the scenario- name it.

No results
2a. The system displays a message informing the user that there are no results found INFO1 ("No results meeting the search criteria").

[1] I purposely do not include in the example the details of the solution design, such as the name of the button or the name of the input field. I assume that the scenario should be at a high level of abstraction. In addition to the flow specification, we can include a screen mockup to explain the details of the graphic design

7. EXCEPTION SCENARIO

Exception scenarios refer to negative error conditions that prevent the completion of the process. An exception can refer, for example, to a lack of connection to an external system, not entering all the input information that is necessary to continue the flow.

Exception scenarios should be numbered similarly to alternative scenarios.

No connection to the database
2a. The system displays a message stating that the product data cannot be downloaded from the product catalog ERR1 ("System error. Try again later").

8. FINAL CONDITIONS

End conditions define what must, what conditions must be true. After the use case flow is complete.

There may be different end conditions for the base case scenario, but for the alternative and exception scenarios-in that case, I recommend breaking down the specification of the end conditions into the so-called guarantee of success-the result of the base case scenario-and the minimum guarantee of success-conditions that must be true in the event of an exception scenario.

Success guarantee: the system displays results that match the search criteria.
Minimum Warranty:
Database connection error: the system displays error message ERR1
No results: the system displays the information message INFO1

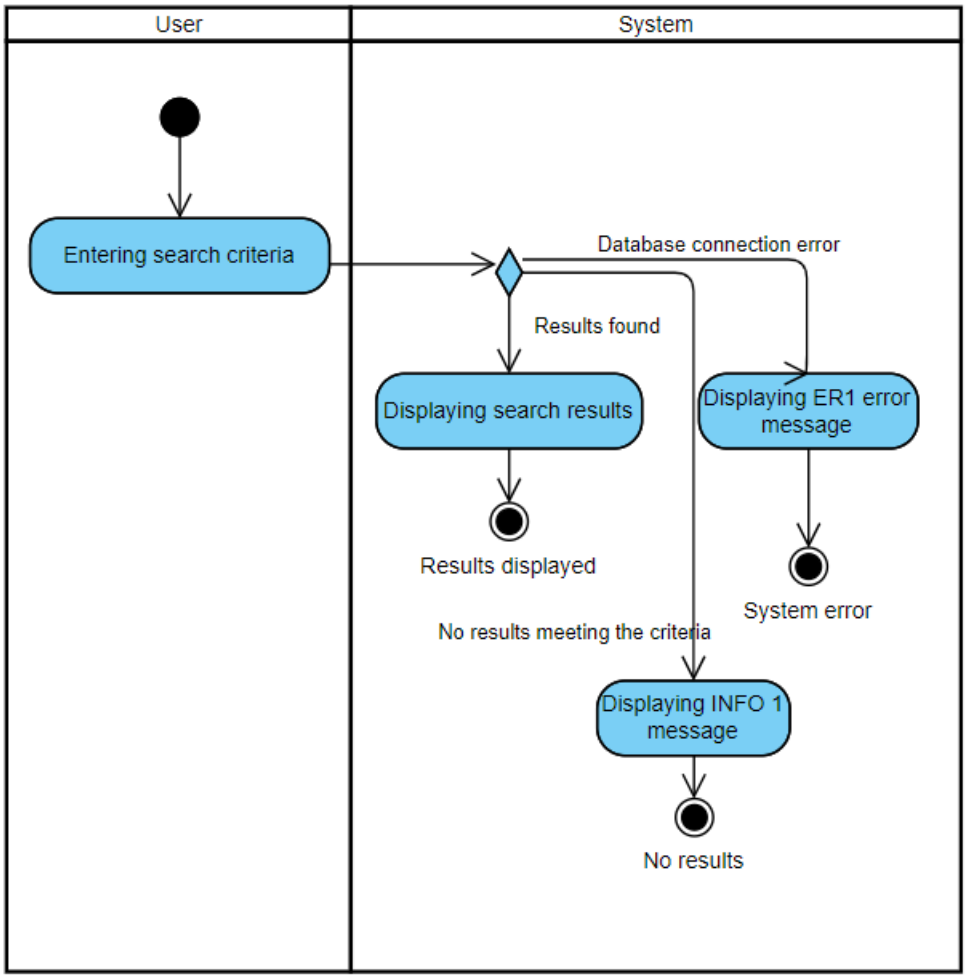
9. BUSINESS RULES / CONSTRAINTS

A specification of business rules that apply to a specific use case. For example, this could be a rule for the maximum number of password attempts by a user. This section may contain a specification of business rules that apply specifically to one selected use case, or a reference to a document containing a set of general business rules.

In order to search for products, the user must enter at least 3 characters in the search field.

10. FLOW DIAGRAM

In the case of many use case specifications, we are dealing with quite elaborate scenarios. To make it easier for the audience to understand, to interpret the scenarios, it is useful to express them in a visual form, for example, as a UML activity diagram.



11. SCREEN MOCKUP

Use cases specify the interaction of an actor with the system- Very often this interaction takes place on specific application screens. To provide a more complete specification of the behavior, it is useful to include in this section a mockup of the screen or a reference to the document / place where such a mockup is documented.