

SAD Chapter 4

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which is probably NOT true about building use cases?
- Analysts are involved
 - Users are involved
 - Major processes are analyzed
 - Major costs are analyzed
 - External or internal triggers are analyzed
- _____ 2. Which is NOT true of use cases?
- They are formal ways of representing how a business system interacts with its environment
 - They illustrate the activities that are performed by the users of the system
 - They can be thought of as an external or functional view of a business process
 - They illustrate what starts (or triggers) an event, all the people that are involved, and how the system provides value
 - They sometimes are called 'business scenarios' (although 'use case' is generally preferred)
- _____ 3. What is probably NOT a part of a Use Case?
- Name
 - Number
 - Trigger
 - Major inputs
 - Statement of business value
- _____ 4. The primary actor in a use case is generally:
- An external user of the system
 - The Project Sponsor
 - The Champion
 - The Project manager
 - The Systems Analyst
- _____ 5. A 'temporal' trigger might be which of the following:
- A patient calls to make an appointment with a doctor
 - The accounting department needs information for a report
 - The human resources department needs a tax withholding form to be filled out by a new employee
 - The date changes to the first day of the month
 - A new shipping of goods arrives and needs to be added to the inventory

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- _____ 6. Which of the following is probably NOT a step for writing a use case?
- Identify the use case
 - Identify the major steps within each use case
 - Identify elements within steps
 - Identify the analyst
 - Confirm the use case
- _____ 7. Which of the following is probably NOT a part of most use cases?
- Primary Actor
 - Secondary Actor
 - Major inputs descriptions
 - Major steps performed
 - Identification of the trigger
- _____ 8. Omar is an analyst building a use case. Which of the following project roles might be the most important in terms of getting information about building the use case?
- Users
 - Programmers
 - Other analysts
 - Project Sponsor
 - Equipment vendors
- _____ 9. Use cases are used to more fully delineate _____.
- Resources used in the system
 - System boundaries
 - System proposals
 - System requirements
 - Data flows
- _____ 10. Austin is a systems analyst. Which of the follow people might be the most valuable to him in developing a use case for an accounts payable system upgrade?
- Beth, a software vendor for Peachtree Accounting Software
 - Amy, a team manager in the accounts payable department
 - Lisa, the project manager for the project
 - Casey, a fellow analyst who is more experienced in making use cases
 - Bill, a Java programmer in the applications development area.
- _____ 11. Barb is an analyst developing a use case. Which of the following will probably NOT be on her use case?
- Importance level
 - Short Description
 - Information for steps
 - Destination for the major inputs
 - Type of trigger
- _____ 12. Barton is an analyst developing a use case. Which of the following will probably NOT be on his use case?
- Description of data flows
 - Use case name
 - A use case number
 - Source for the major inputs
 - Type of trigger

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- ___ 13. Destination would be described on a use case in which of the following areas?:
- Trigger
 - Major inputs
 - Major outputs
 - Primary actor
 - Importance level
- ___ 14. A use case helps:
- Define interview questions
 - Clarify ongoing costs for a system
 - Identify risks with the project
 - Refine project management milestones
 - Understand system activities and requirements
- ___ 15. Ralph wants to illustrate how a system interacts with the environment. The best solution for him would be to use a _____:
- Requirements flow chart
 - Storyboard
 - HIPO chart (hierarchy, input, process, output)
 - Use case
 - Gantt chart
- ___ 16. Marta has asked the users of a system to picture themselves performing the processes and to write down those processes in a sequential order. She should get a good idea of _____.
- The major steps for each use case
 - The use case
 - The elements within steps
 - The temporal triggers
 - The external actors
- ___ 17. You might have to go back and adjust the steps in a use case, if _____
- There are more than three major inputs to a step
 - The steps are of varying size
 - The trigger is an external one
 - The importance level is 'high'
 - The primary actor is an external customer
- ___ 18. Special cases (like customer cancels an appointment or returns an item) are: _____
- Frequently overlooked by users
 - Described on special 'exception' use cases
 - Not of importance at this stage
 - Written as exceptions at the bottom of the relevant use case
 - Given use case ID's of "SC" (for special case) and a number
- ___ 19. Role-playing the use case with actual users is a good way to:
- Identify the use case
 - Identify the major steps within each use case
 - Identify elements within steps
 - Confirm the use case
 - Identify the primary actor

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- _____ 20. Use cases generally have three parts: _____.
- Basic information, details, and event-driven modeling
 - Inputs and outputs, and events
 - Details, event-driven modeling, basic information
 - Technical feasibility, economic feasibility and organizational feasibility
 - Basic information, inputs and outputs, and details
- _____ 21. The Major Inputs section of a use case describes their:
- File structure
 - Cardinality
 - Modality
 - Source
 - Destination
- _____ 22. After working with Chris (who is a staff member in the registrar's office) on major steps in the registration process, Maureen (a systems analyst) will:
- Discuss these steps with Thomas, the project manager
 - Create data-entity maps
 - Create use cases
 - Create user interface screens
 - Create narrative storyboards
- _____ 23. As a last step in building a use case for the study-abroad registration system, Brianna will:
- Ask Patrick in the study abroad office to confirm the use case
 - Ask Wendy in the registrar's office to confirm the use case
 - Ask Jonathan, a student who just completed a study-abroad experience, to confirm the use case
 - Ask Drew in the students affairs office to confirm the use case
 - Ask Taylor, another systems analyst to confirm the use case
- _____ 24. The Major Inputs section on a use case will give the _____
- Sources of that input
 - Destinations of that input
 - Creator of that input
 - User of that input
 - What triggers the input to occur
- _____ 25. The Major Outputs section on a use case will give the _____
- Sources of that input
 - Destinations of that input
 - Creator of that input
 - User of that input
 - What triggers the input to occur
- _____ 26. The Major Steps Performed section on a use case will give the _____
- Name of the user for each step
 - What triggers each step
 - Where the processes will run (such as manual processes, client-server processes, etc.)
 - The telecommunications infrastructure requirements for that step
 - Information for each step

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- ___ 27. When developing the Major Inputs and Major Outputs for a use case, the analyst and users should consider:
- Only the common inputs and outputs
 - Developing separate use cases for every possible input and every possible output
 - All possible inputs and outputs (even with rare occurrences)
 - What triggers these inputs and outputs
 - Using activity elimination to see if these inputs and outputs are really needed
- ___ 28. Arianna is an analyst studying credit card fraud. She is working on developing a use case for when a stolen credit card is used. The trigger would be:
- Customer starts to buy gas
 - Alarm is activated for stolen credit card use
 - Gas attendant asks for customer's driver's license
 - When the card-holder reports the card as stolen
 - When car pulls into gas station
- ___ 29. The second principal part of use cases is 'input and output'. Another name might be:
- Origin and ending
 - Data normalization
 - Data flows
 - Parallelism
 - Program specifications
- ___ 30. Which is NOT true of use cases?
- They contain all the information needed to build one part of a process model
 - Each use case has a name, a number, importance level, brief description, primary actor, trigger, major inputs and outputs, and a list of major steps
 - Use cases can be identified by reviewing the functional requirements
 - Use cases should be confirmed by users
 - Use cases normally contain ten to twelve major steps

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 31. Use Cases give more detail about requirements.
- ___ 32. A Use Case is a formal way of representing how a business system interacts with its environment.
- ___ 33. Use cases are the same as process diagrams.
- ___ 34. Use cases sometimes are called 'business scenarios'.
- ___ 35. Use cases illustrate the activities that are performed by the users of the system.
- ___ 36. Use cases are always internal and rarely shared or discussed with business users.
- ___ 37. A use case depicts a set of activities performed to produce some output result.

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- ___ 38. Use cases are diagrams with three components: selection, process, iteration.
- ___ 39. Use cases are a type of ‘event-driven modeling’.
- ___ 40. Use cases are a type of ‘data-driven modeling’.
- ___ 41. Each use case contains a fairly complete description of all the activities that occur in response to a trigger event.
- ___ 42. Each use case has a name and a number.
- ___ 43. Each use case has the same name (like “Customer Relationship Management System”) followed by an identifying letter (“A”, “B”, etc.).
- ___ 44. Use cases are always numbered sequentially from start to finish.
- ___ 45. The ‘primary actor’ is the external user that triggers the event to which the system responds.
- ___ 46. The ‘primary actor’ is the internal action that occurs based on a SQL query (like: sort, select).
- ___ 47. A trigger is based on cost/benefit analysis, like an employee labor report, a sale of an item, or the purchase of new hardware.
- ___ 48. External triggers might be something like a customer calling a doctor for an appointment or a student registering for a class.
- ___ 49. A temporal trigger might be related to time, such as 30 days have passed and a late fee needs to be assessed.
- ___ 50. Use cases will have inputs and outputs.
- ___ 51. The most common ways to gather information for use cases is with questionnaires of the affected users.
- ___ 52. Use cases generally have up to 20 major steps spelled out in great detail.
- ___ 53. Dr. O’Brien’s dental office calls a patient three days before an appointment. This could be an example of a temporal trigger.
- ___ 54. Tina is a systems analysis and is describing how a system should react to an event. She is creating a use case.
- ___ 55. Liang has identified the payroll authorization office as the primary actor in a use case. This would be incorrect as primary actors need to be singular like a customer or a patient or a student.
- ___ 56. Project managers, business analysts and systems analysts create all use cases without user input.
- ___ 57. The final step in Building Use Cases is to use a CASE analysis tool to verify that the inputs and outputs are discrete items triggered by external events.