

Information Systems Analysis & Design (M8748)

Tutorial 6

1. Read the following description of a requirement for FoodCo, and decide which parts of it are functional requirements and which are non-functional requirements.
The allocation of staff to production lines should be mostly automated. A process will be run once a week to carry out the allocation based on the skills and experience of operatives. Details of holidays and sick leave will also be taken into account. A first draft Allocation List will be printed off by 72.00 noon on Friday for the following week. Only staff in Production Planning will be able to amend the automatic allocation to fine-tune the list. Once the amendments have been made, the final Allocation List must be printed out by 5.00 pm. The system must be able to handle allocation of 700 operatives at present, and should be capable of expansion to handle double that number:
2. Name the five main fact finding techniques and list one advantage and one disadvantage of each.
3. Imagine that you will be interviewing one of the three staff in Production Planning at FoodCo. Draw up ten questions that you would want to ask him or her.
4. What is the purpose of producing use cases?
5. Describe in your own words the difference between the «extend» and «include» relationships in use case diagrams.
6. What is the difference between an 'essential' and a 'real' use case?
7. Write a use case description in the extended form, used for the **Assign staff to work on a campaign** example in Section 6.6.2, for either **Create concept note** or **Browse concept notes**.
8. Think of the different possible uses you could make of a library computer system and draw a use case diagram to represent these use cases.
9. List some non-functional requirements a library computer system (as in Question 6.8) that you would not model using use cases.
10. In what way are use case diagrams different when used for business modeling?