



```

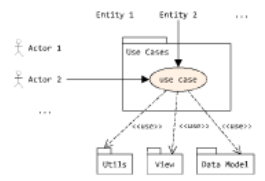
classDiagram
    class Actor1
    class Actor2
    class UseCase
    class Entity1
    class Entity2
    class Utils
    class View
    class DataModel

    Actor1 --> UseCase
    Actor2 --> UseCase
    UseCase --> Entity1
    UseCase --> Entity2
    UseCase --> Utils
    UseCase --> View
    UseCase --> DataModel
  
```

**Traceability of use cases in source code**

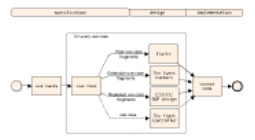
```

tree
  .
  ├── src
  │   ├── usecase
  │   │   ├── products.php
  │   │   ├── insert.php
  │   │   ├── usecase
  │   │   ├── utils
  │   │   ├── view
  │   │   └── dataModel
  │   ├── usecase
  │   ├── usecase
  │   ├── usecase
  │   └── usecase
  └── ...
  
```



**> Folder structure:**

- DataModel
- ExtUseCase
- Libs
- UseCase
- Utils
- View



UML Use Case Diagrams are used to model the requirements of a system. They are a type of behavioral model that shows the interactions between the system and its users. Use case diagrams are used to capture the functional requirements of a system and to communicate these requirements to stakeholders. They are a key component of the requirements engineering process and are used to define the scope and functionality of a system. Use case diagrams are also used to identify the actors and their interactions with the system. They are a powerful tool for understanding the requirements of a system and for communicating these requirements to stakeholders.

**Summary**

Use case diagrams are used to model the requirements of a system. They are a type of behavioral model that shows the interactions between the system and its users. Use case diagrams are used to capture the functional requirements of a system and to communicate these requirements to stakeholders. They are a key component of the requirements engineering process and are used to define the scope and functionality of a system. Use case diagrams are also used to identify the actors and their interactions with the system. They are a powerful tool for understanding the requirements of a system and for communicating these requirements to stakeholders.

# An Opportunistic Approach to Retaining Use Cases in Object- Oriented Source Code

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What is a use case and where is its place in the overall software system design?

## Add a New Product

User: seller

Precondition: The user is logged in as a seller.

1. The user selects to add a new product.
2. The system prompts the user to fill the necessary information.
3. The user fills in the information and submits it.
4. The system:
  - a) validates the information
  - b) creates the new product
  - c) notifies user about the creation of a new product
  - d) shows the list of all products added by the current user
5. The use case ends.

Alternative scenario:

(if the filled in information is empty or in a wrong format)

4. The system
  - a) validates the information
  - b) displays the error message
  - c) (step 3 again)

```
graph LR; A((Add a New Product)) --- B((Place an Order))
```

Add a New  
Product

Place an  
Order

```
graph LR; A((Add a New Product)) --- B((Place an Order)); B --- C((Dispatch an Order));
```

Add a New  
Product

Place an  
Order

Dispatch an  
Order

```
graph LR; A((Add a New Product)) --- B((Place an Order)); B --- C((Dispatch an Order)); C --- D((Adapt the Restock Plan));
```

Add a New  
Product

Place an  
Order

Dispatch an  
Order

Adapt the  
Restock Plan

> A use case as a bead of behavior on the string of the basic functionality and underlying data

**What the system is**

**vs.**

**What the system does**

> Use cases are a variable part of a software system: can be added or removed, but also can change

> The underlying structure may change, too, but far less frequently



- > Use cases are comprehensible to all stakeholders, including the users
- > But once translated into code, a use case model quickly becomes outdated
- > A need to retain/preserve use cases in the code itself

- > What can be retained out of a use case in code?
- > Something is always retained, but some approaches aim explicitly at preserving use cases in code
- > DCI (Data, Context and Interaction; Reenskaug and Coplien): a fairly complex approach that manages to isolate use cases into roles
- > Aspect-oriented software development with use cases (Jacobson and Ng): requires aspect-oriented programming
- > Preserving use case flows in source code (Bystrický and Vranić)

- > What of a use case can be retained in OOP in an opportunistic manner?
- > Common OOP preserves only use case fragments as methods and the include relationship as method call
- > No direct support for the extend relationship and peer use cases

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```
class Products {
    function add() {
        $form = new ProductForm();
        $form->setData($this->getPost());

        // Validate the information
        if ($form->isValid()) {
            // Create the new product
            ProductsDM::insert($this->getPost());

            // Notify the user about
            // the creation of a new product
            Messenger::getInstance()->
                addMessage('Product added');

            // Show the list of all products
            // added by the current user
            $this->dispatch('Products',
                'showListOfCurrentUser');
            return;
        }
        // Show the form (prompts the user
        // to fill the necessary information)
        $this->view = $form->render();
    }
    function showListOfCurrentUser() {
        // ...
    }
}
```

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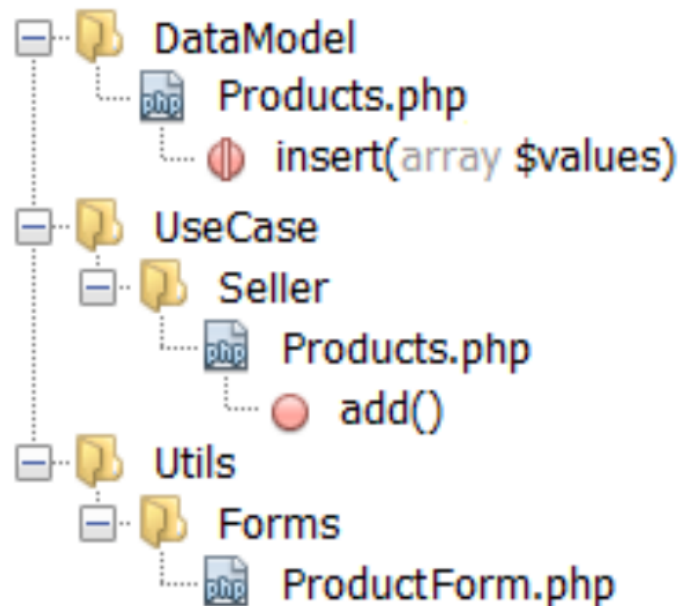
Alternative scenario:

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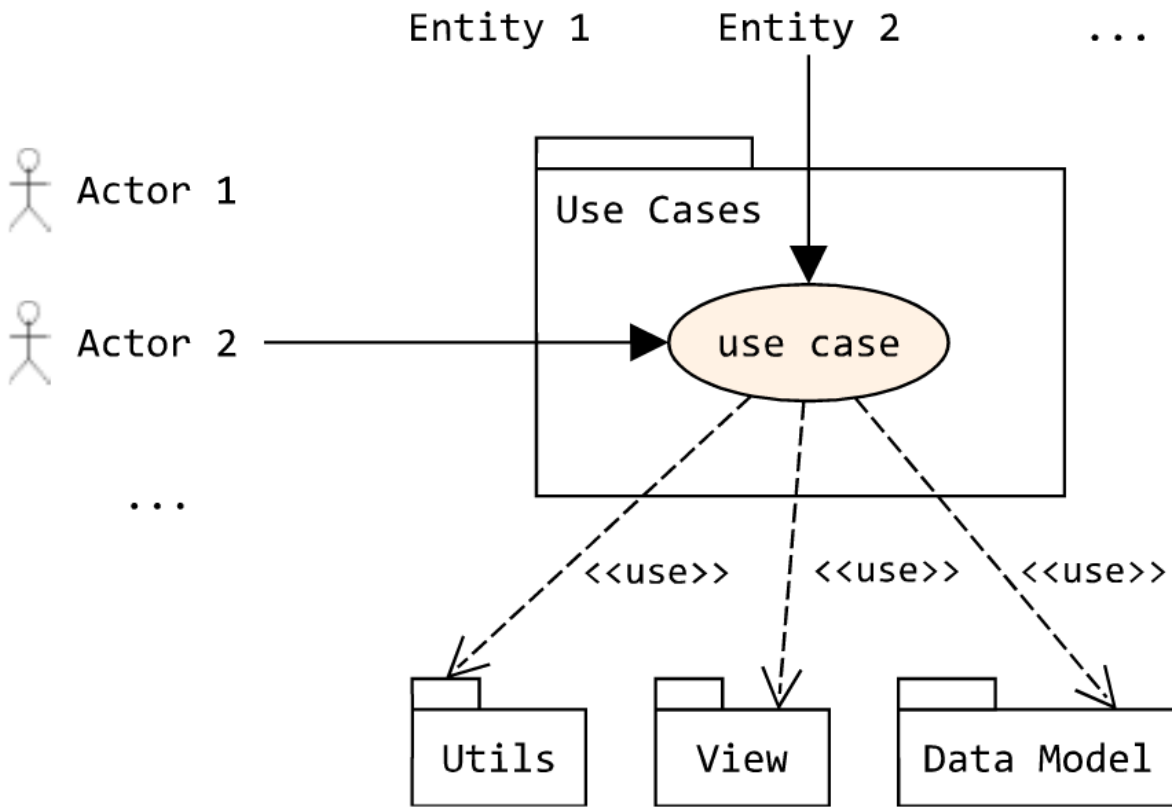
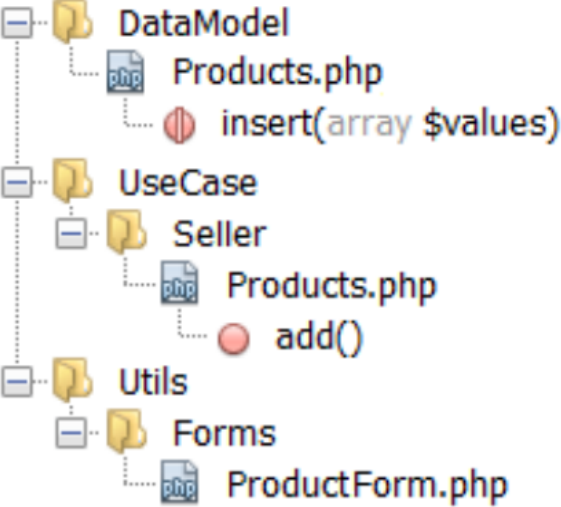
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        $form->setData($this->getPost());  
  
        // Validate the information  
        if ($form->isValid()) {  
            // Create the new product  
            ProductsDB::insert($this->getPost());  
  
            // Notify the user about  
            // the creation of a new product  
            Messenger::getInstance()->  
                addMessage('Product added');  
  
            // Show the list of all products  
            // added by the current user  
            $this->dispatch('Products',  
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            return;  
        }  
        // Show the form (prompts the user  
        // to fill the necessary information)  
        $this->view = $form->render();  
    }  
    function showListOfCurrentUser() {  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```

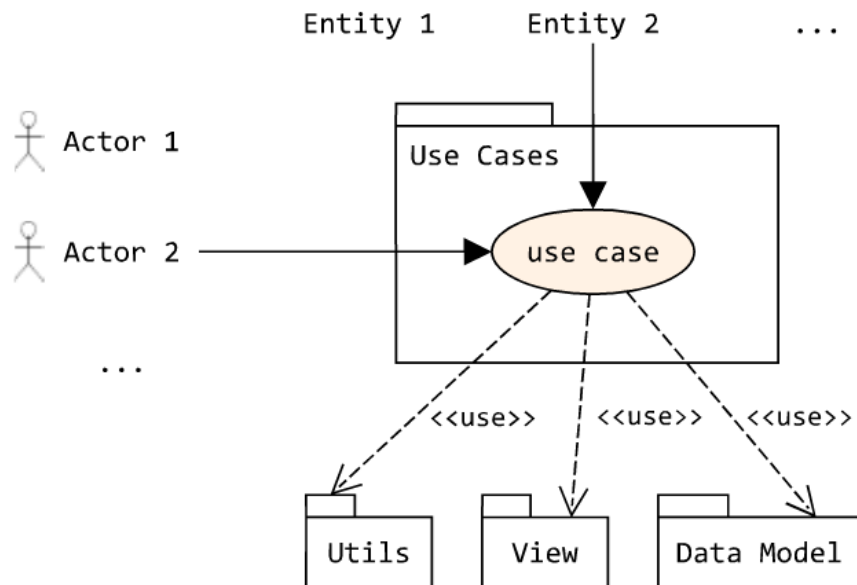
## Traceability of use cases in source code



# Traceability of use cases in source code



## > Folder structure:



- DataModel
- ExtUseCase
- Libs
- UseCase
- Utils
- View



specification

design

implementation

for every use case

Peer use case  
fragments

Traits

Extension use case  
fragments

The Event  
Pattern

Repeated use case  
fragments

Classic  
OOP design

use case

The Front  
Controller

use cases

use case

source  
code

use cases

use case

source  
code

> Change requests are expressed in the application domain terms: the language of use cases

> With respect to use cases, any change request can be seen as a set of the following actions:

- Add a use case
- Remove a use case
- Alter a use case

> The evaluation of the approach has been performed qualitatively on the online shop application in terms of these actions

> The resulting changes to the code are well localized:

- Typically, only a few modules have to be changed
- In case of removal, modules are mostly removed as a whole

# Summary

- > An opportunistic approach to retaining use cases in source code by object-oriented means that employs:
  - Traits
  - The Event pattern
  - The Front Controller pattern
- > With only a moderate effort, use cases are quite easily located and manipulated in code
- > The ability to discern different parts of the use case and implement it in appropriate places of source code is critical
- > Targeting the client-server architecture and interactive enterprise systems
- > Continuous refactoring efforts assumed