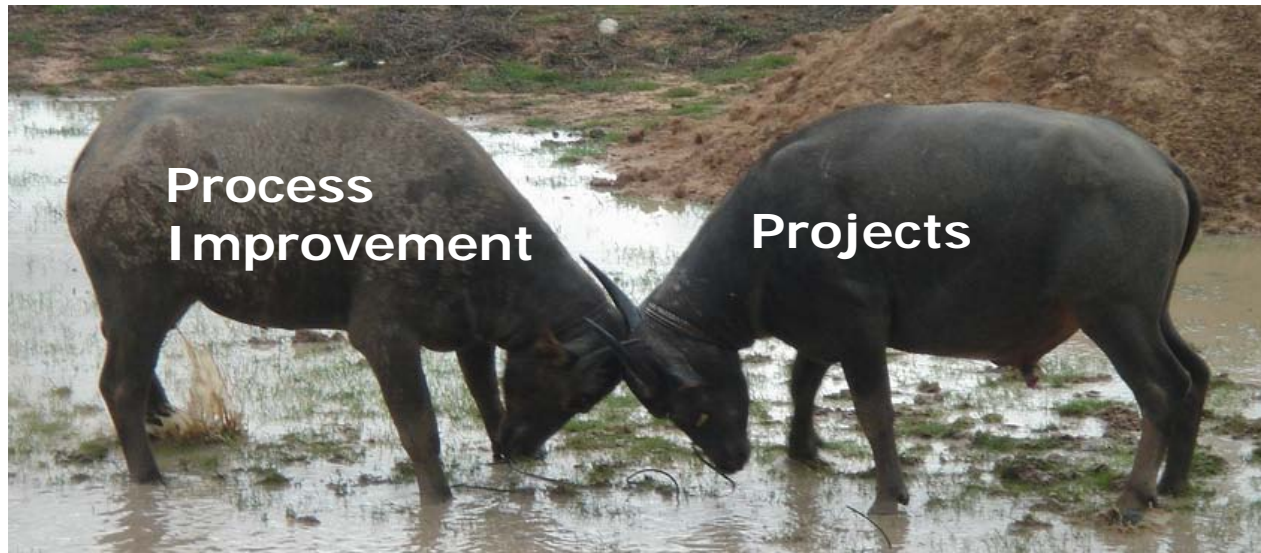
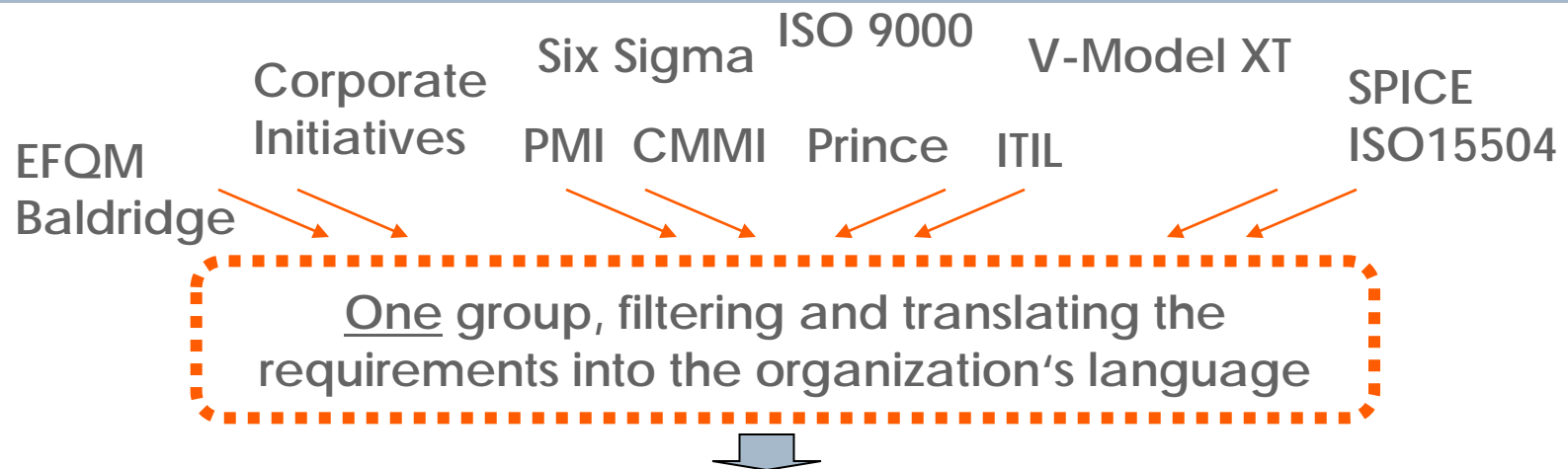


A lush tropical forest with dense green foliage and several tall palm trees in the foreground.

# Process Acceptance through Use Cases

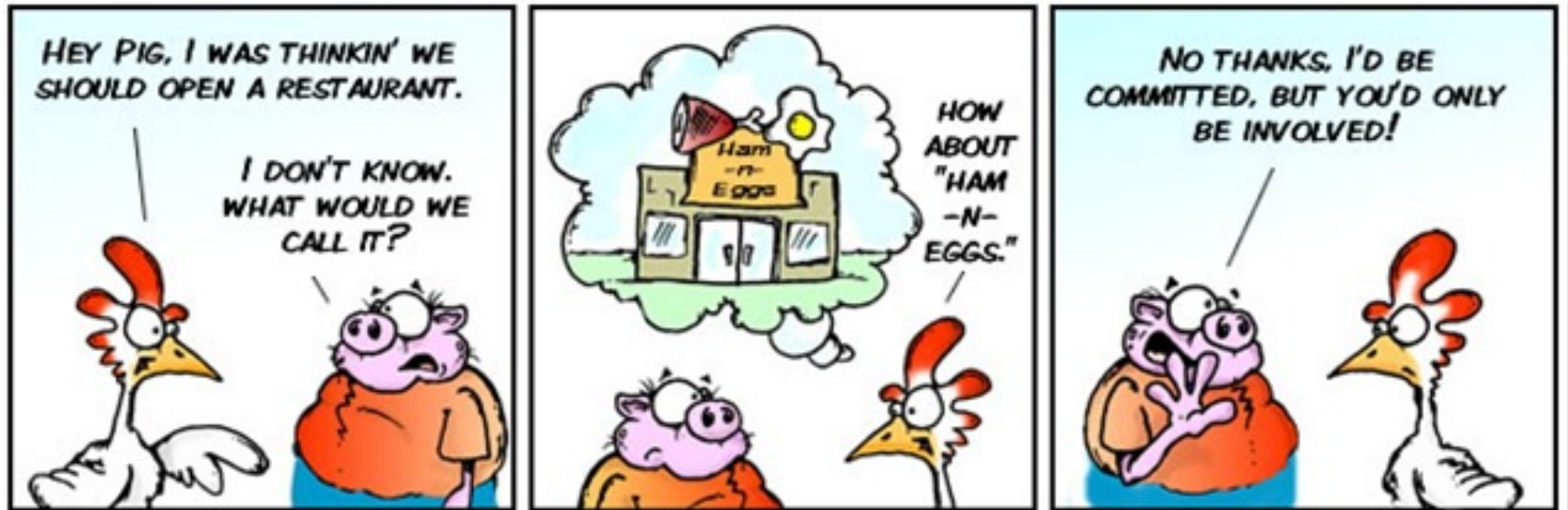
NDIA CMMI Conference 2011, Denver (CO)  
Juergen Schmied, Method Park





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# Analogy "Management Commitment"



By Clark & Vizdos

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## Context: Product Development

Wikipedia:

- "A **use case** in [...] system engineering is a description of a **system's behaviour** as it responds to a **request** that originates from outside of that system. In other words, an use case describes "**who**" **can do** "**what**" with the system in question. The use case technique is used to capture a **system's behavioral requirements** by detailing **scenario-driven threads** through the functional requirements."
- A use case should:
  - Describe what the system shall do for the **actor** to achieve a particular **goal**.
  - Include no implementation-specific language.
  - Be at the **appropriate level of detail**.
- Analogies to talk about:
  - What's an "**actor**" in a process improvement scenario?
  - What are the **actor's goals** in a process improvement scenario?
  - What is "**appropriate level of detail**" in a process improvement context?
  - What's the "**system**" and the "**system behaviour**" in a process improvement scenario?

## Context: Process Development

- process(es) (and output)
- process input
- role model
- activities
- process requirements
- process tailoring
- relevant stakeholder
- process objective(s)
- appropriateness

## “Goal Orientation” and “Appropriateness”

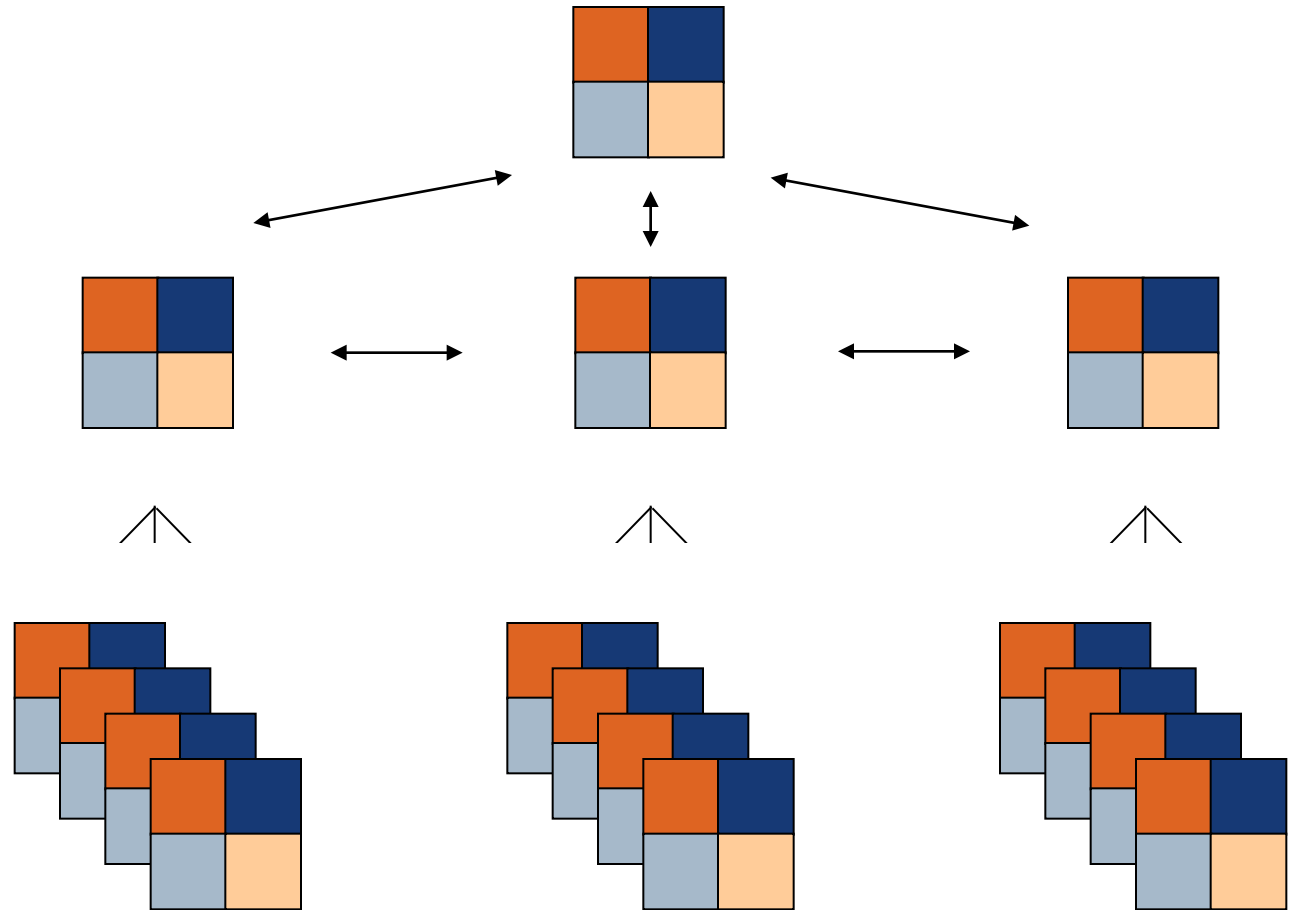


# "Goals" and "Appropriate Level of Detail"

Company

Department

Employees



- Does the company's vision and the project's vision conform to each other?
- Scenario based business planning (→ Use Cases?)
- Typical questions (from the management viewpoint):
  - Where are we (the organization) in 5 years?
  - Who is then our customer? What does he need?
  - Which products do we have then?
  - Which kind of services will we offer?
  - Who will be our competitor?
- Derived questions:
  - Which organizational structure do we need then?
  - With whom will we cooperate?
  - Which new technologies will we use?
  - Which quality goals do we have to fulfill?
  - What kind of culture do we need in the organization?
  - What kind of skills do we need for this?





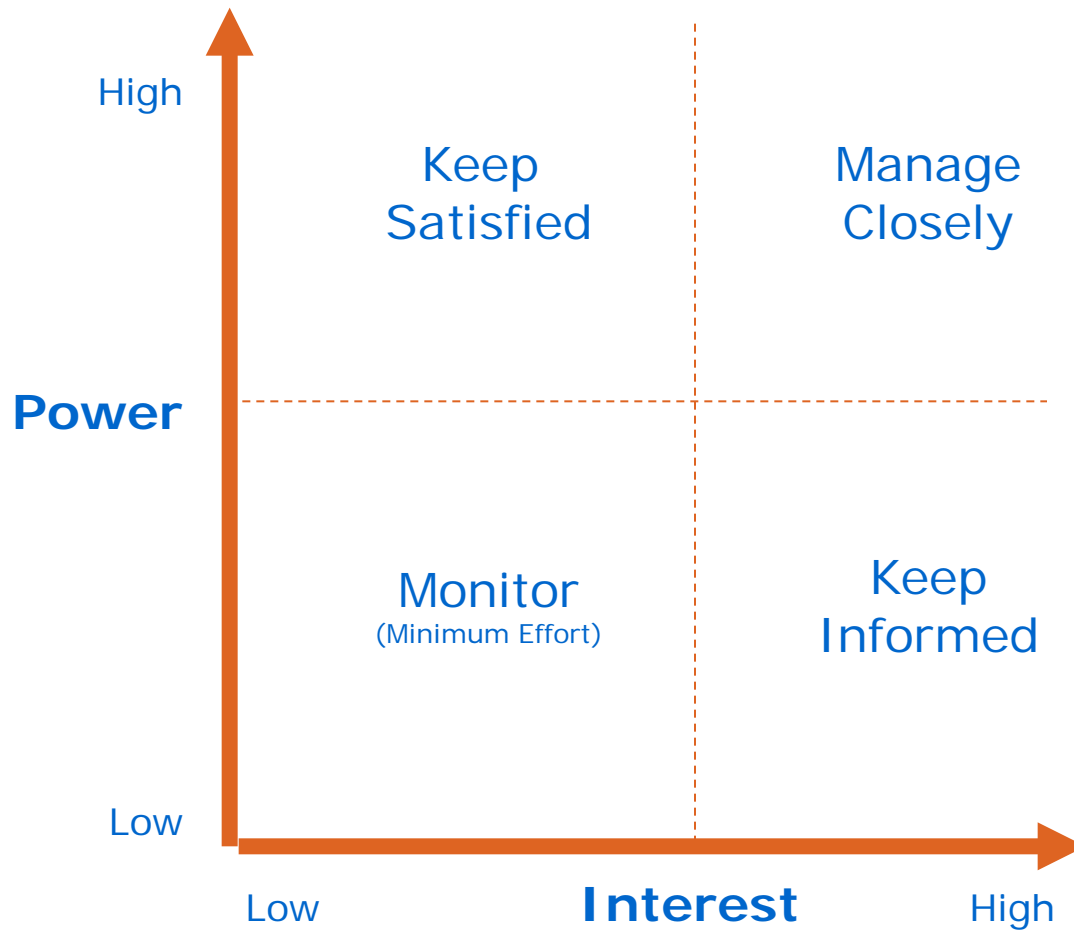
Actors = Process Stakeholder





- Document the Stakeholders
  - For each Stakeholder
    - Name
    - Function (Role)
    - Additional personal data / contact data
    - Availability (time and region) during the project
    - Relevance of the Stakeholder
    - Knowledge area and scope
    - Personal goals / interests regarding the project
- Stakeholder Relationship Management
  - Convince Stakeholders about the project's benefit (Motivation!)
  - Prevents conflicts
  - Basis for active Stakeholder Involvement during the project





- User's point of view
- What is the **apparent functionality** of the system?
- What are the **neighbouring systems** and **users**?
- Where are the **system boundaries**?
- **Use cases** describe the operational flow of the system.
- **What** the system should do, and not how!
- **Semi-formal**, and can be easily understood.

team members

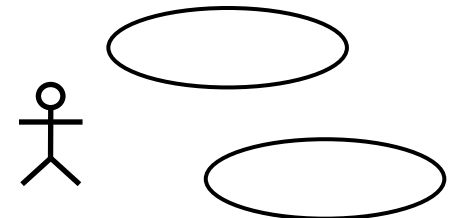
process outcomes

interfaces between  
processes and tools

responsibilities

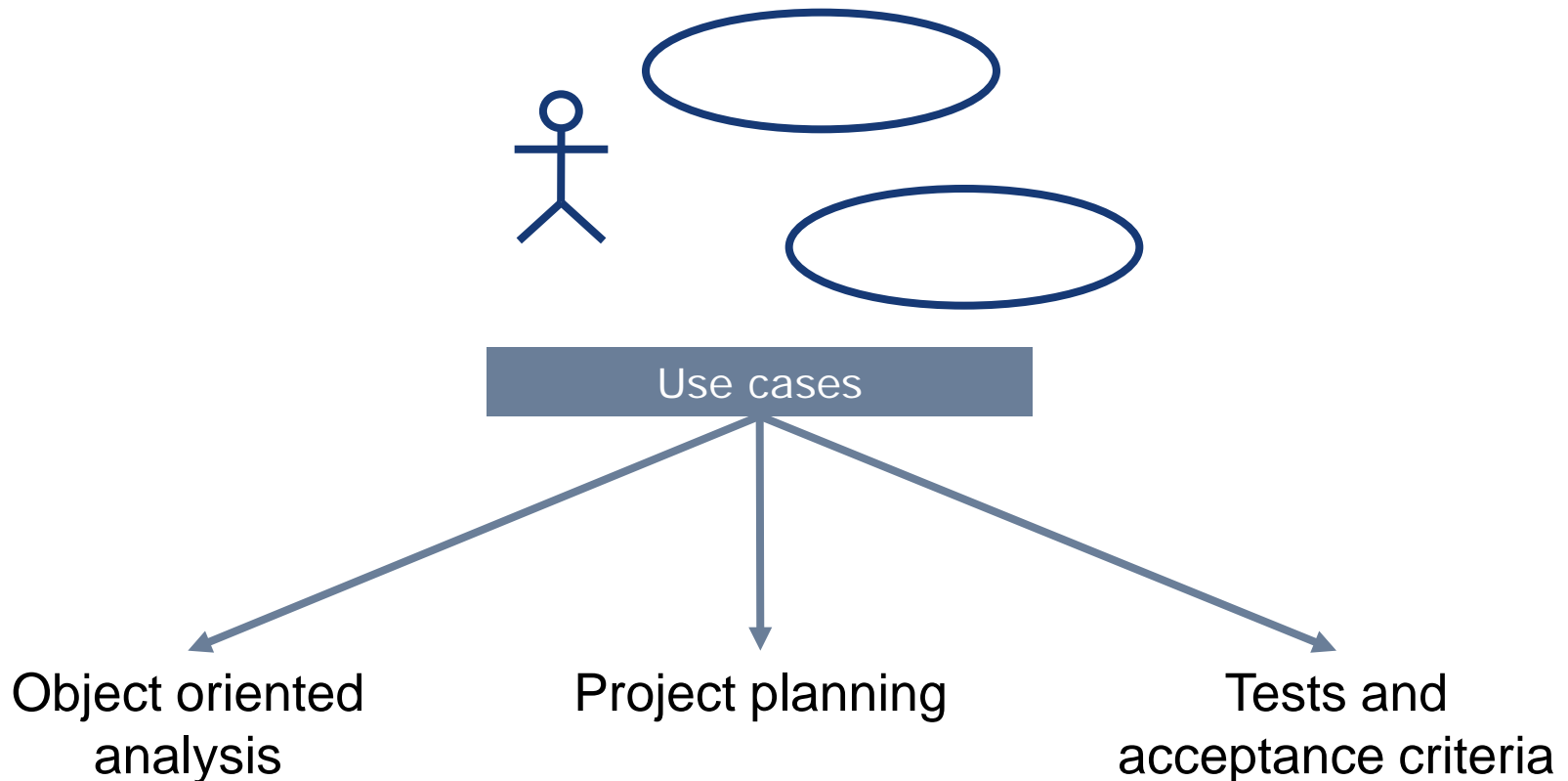
activities

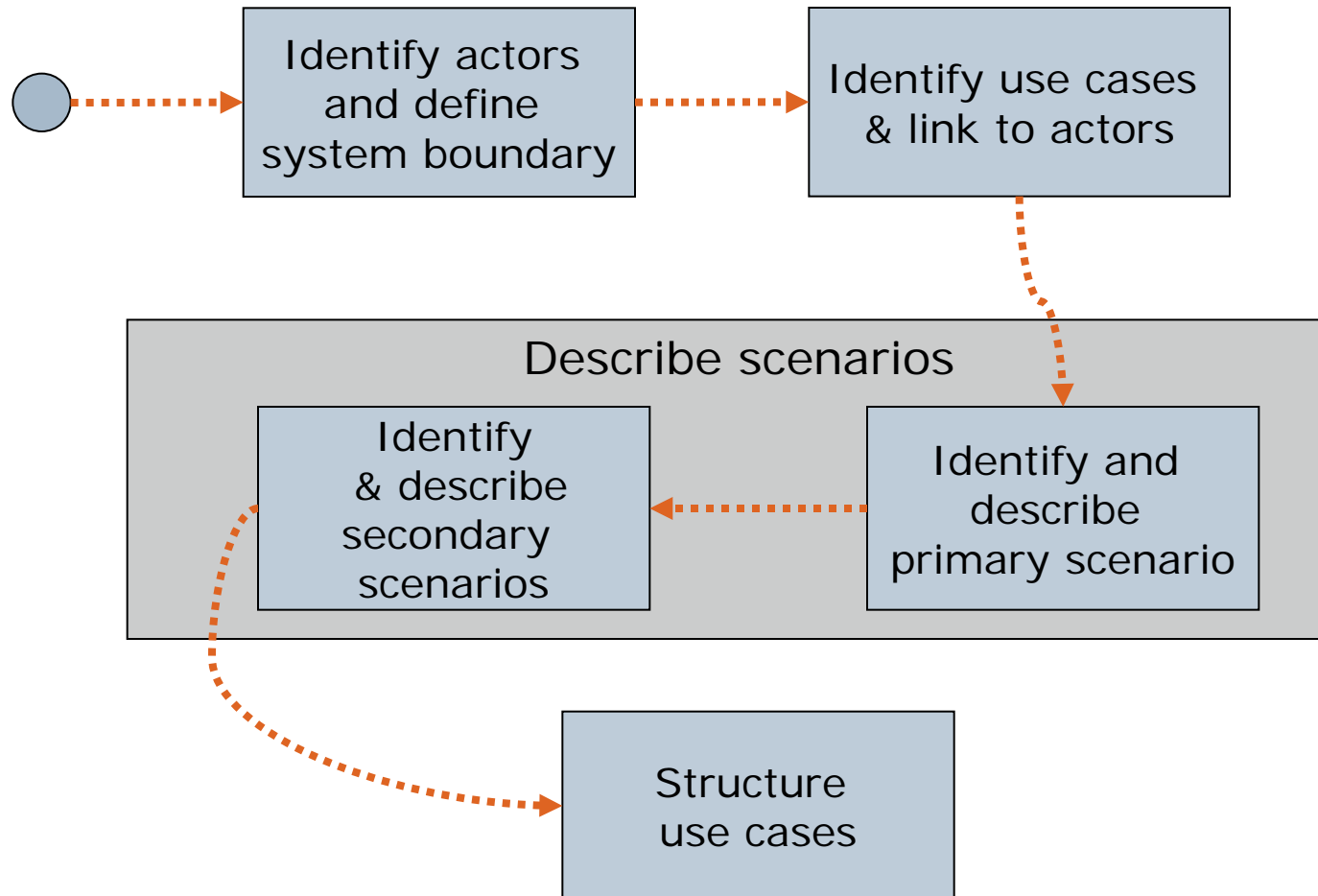
Mmmhhh.....  
processes and methods



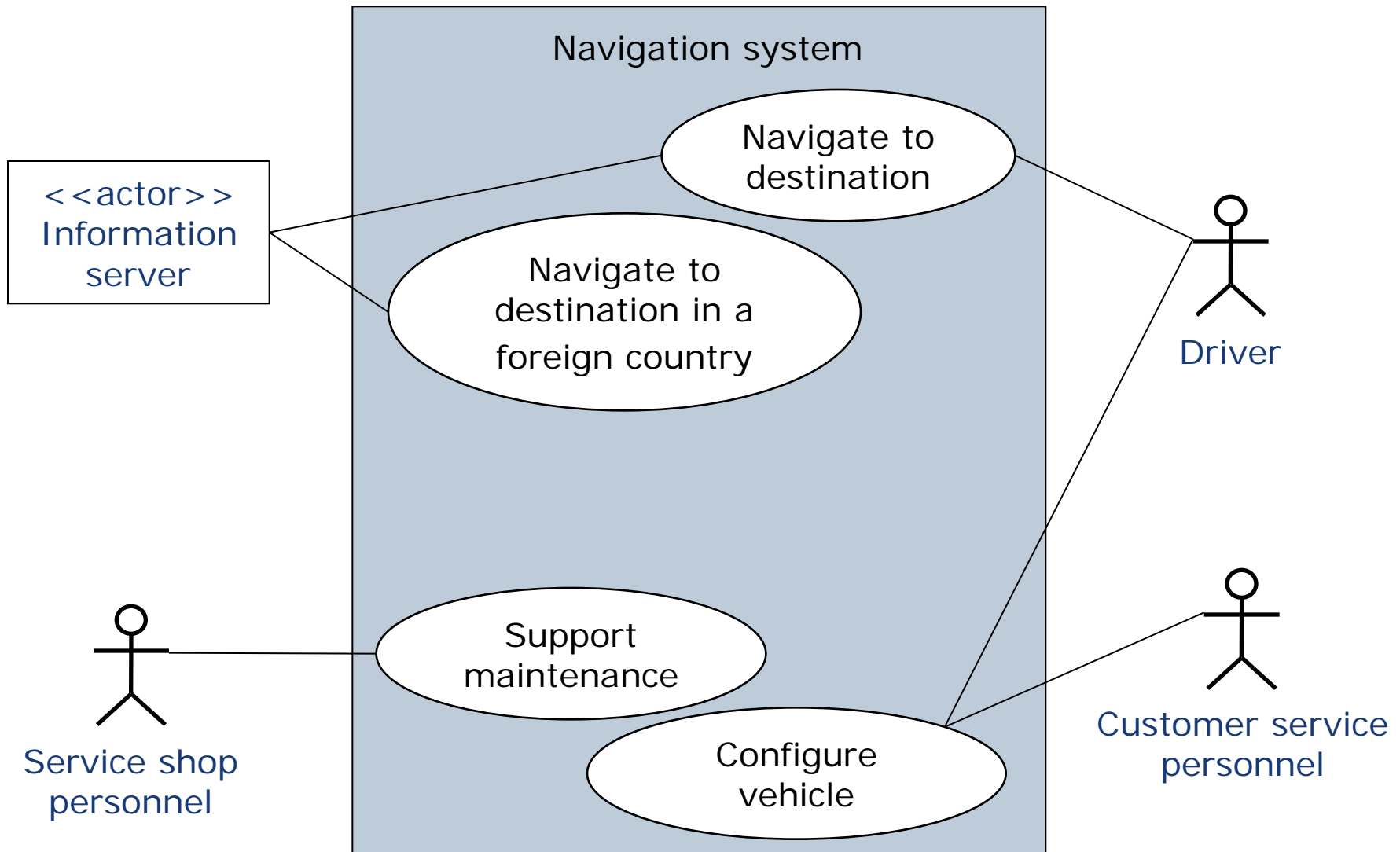


- In Engineering: “Use Case Driven Development”



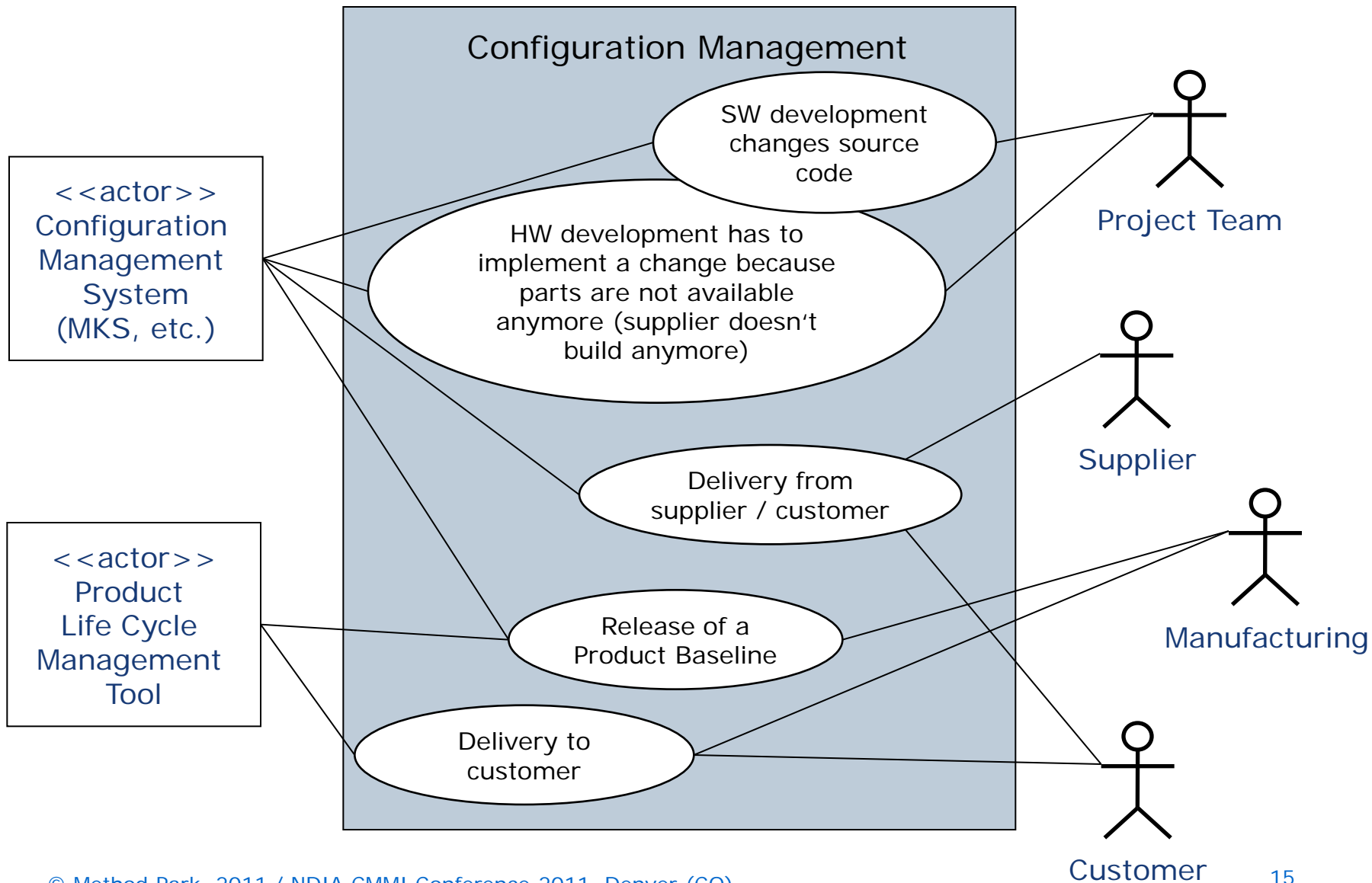


## Example: Use Cases for Products





## Example: Use Cases for Processes

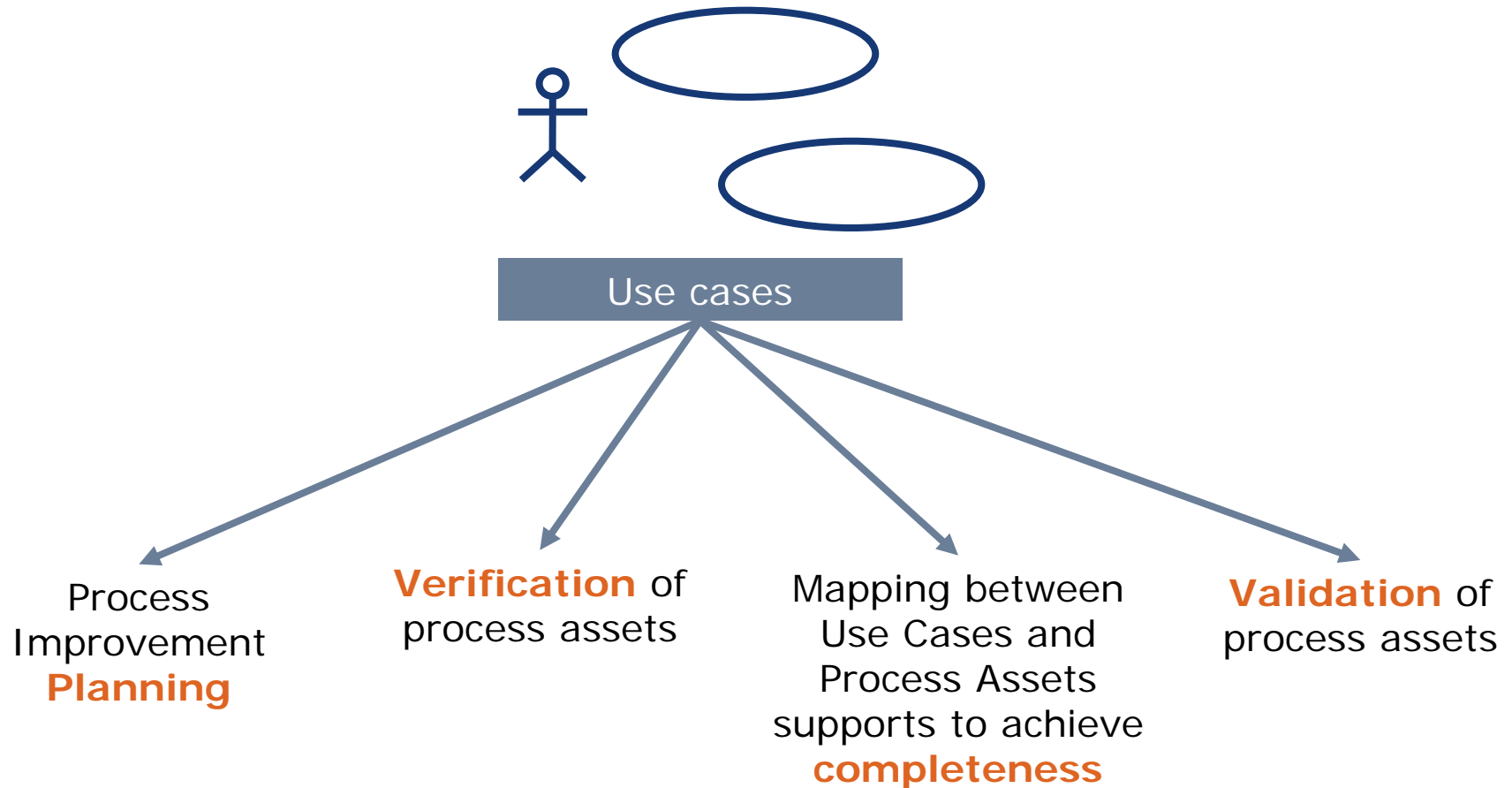


- Stakeholder, e.g.:
  - Controlling
  - Purchasing
  - Development (SW, EE, ME)
  - Manufacturing
- Challenges:
  - Ensure information flow  
(The right information to the right place at the right time)
  - Different tools per discipline / department
- Prerequisite:
  - Know who are the Stakeholders
  - Understand the Stakeholder's needs
  - Understand their current problems:  
Terms, Processes, Tooling



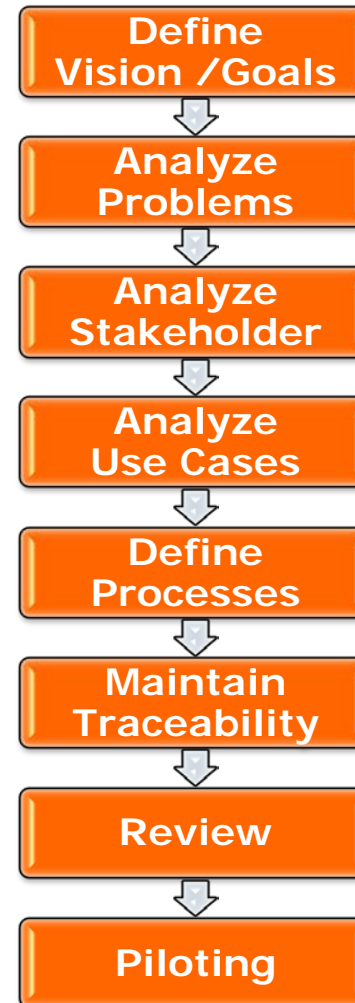
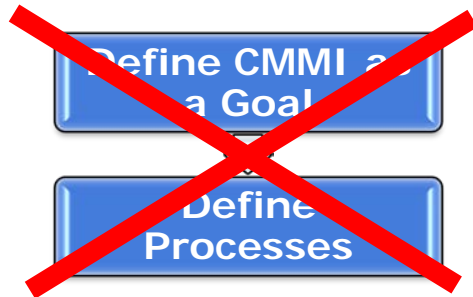
- Systematic Use case Analysis
  - Leads to an **overview of actors**
    - Process Stakeholders (team and management roles, external stakeholder)
  - Places the **focus on the actors** (stakeholders) and therefore focus automatically **on the business needs** (instead on the "level")
  - **Reduces complexity** because the whole process is subdivided in smaller use cases and scenarios
  - **Best practice:**
    - While discussing use cases ask the process stakeholders for current issues with this process!
    - Trace Use Cases and Process Issues to the solution!
  - Supports to create a **tool map** (overview of tools and interfaces between them)





Keep it Simple and Smart!











- Focus on Stakeholder  
**Goals & Needs**
  - Traceability  
Vision – Goals – Strategy –  
Use Cases – Problems – Solutions
- Focus on **Process Integration**
  - Mutual Comprehension
  - What does my colleague need to be able to do the work?
  - Build the “Big Picture”
    - Terms (Glossary)
    - Visualize Process Interfaces



**Help the business, help the people!**  
**Think about what do they really need!**



Thank You for your Attention!

Questions? Now or later:

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