Use Case 1: Enter Regularly Scheduled Event

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer: To enter regularly scheduled events into timetable. Papyrus: To take input from producer and display the new event at regular intervals on the timetable.

Precondition: Timetable created, open.

Postcondition: Regularly scheduled event displayed on timetable at correct interval(s).

Trigger: Producer initiates data input for regularly scheduled event.

Basic Flow:

1. Producer initiates event entry.
2. Papyrus displays event entry box (asks for data input).
3. Prompt for default template.
4. If yes, fill in defaults.
5. Producer enters data.
6. Papyrus reads data.
7. Papyrus validates data.
8. Papyrus identifies conflicts.
9. Papyrus compiles into event
10. Papyrus displays regularly scheduled event on timetable.

Extensions:

1a. Producer cancels the entry of an event.
5a. Producer cancels entry of event.
7a. Papyrus displays data error message.
7b. Papyrus maintains previously-entered data.
7c. Return to step 5.
8a. Papyrus displays conflict warning message.
8b. If ok, stop 9, else step 7b.

Use Case 2: Delete Events

Actors: Producer, Papyrus

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer: Delete the event (special or regular) at his/her leisure. Papyrus: Take user input for deletion and delete the event (and only that event).

Precondition: Timetable created, open, and at least one event added.

Postcondition: Timetable contains same data as before, except for deleted event.

Trigger: Producer initiates data deletion of event.

Basic Flow:

1. Producer selects event.
2. Producer initiates event deletion.
3. Papyrus prompts producer for deletion (whether or not he/she wants to delete event).
4. Producer enters deletion decision.
5. If yes, Papyrus deletes event.

Extensions:
None

Use Case 3: View timetable

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer: Open the timetable of their choice and have it displayed in an intelligible format. Papyrus: Take user input for opening of timetable and display in intelligible format.

Precondition(s): Papyrus is open, timetable is open.

Postcondition(s): None.

Trigger: Producer initiates viewing of timetable.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer initiates viewing of timetable.
2. Papyrus retrieves timetable.
3. Papyrus displays timetable.

Extensions:
None

Use Case 4: Create Default Template

Actors: Producer, Developer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer: To save an event as a template for future events. Developer: To save an event as a template for future events.

Preconditions: Papyrus should be open.

Postconditions: data of event is stored as an available template in the list of default templates.

Trigger: Producer or Developer initiates default event creation process.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer or Developer initiates creation of default event template.
2. Papyrus displays empty event data entry box.
3. Producer or Developer enters data for default template.
4. Papyrus validates event data.
5. If valid, Papyrus prompts user for default template name.
6. Papyrus checks if name already exists.
7. If no, Papyrus validates default template name
8. If valid, Papyrus saves data into list of available templates.

Extensions:
2a. Producer or developer cancels event creation.
3a. Producer or developer cancels event creation.
5a. Data is invalid: Papyrus displays an error message.
5b. Papyrus maintains the previously entered data.
5c. Return to step 3.
6a. Name already exists, Papyrus displays an error message.
6b. Return to step 6.
7a. Name invalid, Papyrus displays an error message.
7b. Return to step 6.

Use Case 5: Create Timetable

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer—To schedule regularly recurring events, to schedule special events.

Preconditions: Papyrus is open.

Postconditions: The timetable is created. The timetable is available.

Trigger: The producer selects to create a new timetable

Basic Flow:

1. Producer initiates a new timetable creation.
2. Papyrus opens an empty timetable.

Extensions:
None.

Use Case 6: Enter Wish List Item

Actors: Producer, Maintenance Team

Stakeholder and Needs:

Producer – To report wish list items.
Maintenance Team – To collect and implement wish list.

Preconditions: Papyrus is open.

Postconditions: The new item is added to Papyrus' wish list.

Trigger: Producer initiates a new wish list entry.

Basic Flow:

1. Producer initiates a new wish list entry.
2. Papyrus requests user to enter the new wish list item.
3. Producer enters the new item.
4. Papyrus checks to make sure data is not empty.
5. Papyrus reports new wish list item to maintenance team.

Extensions:

2a Producer cancels operation: The use case ends.
4a If empty, Papyrus displays error message
4b. Return to step 2.

Use case 7: Modify default template

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer, to modify default template.

Preconditions: Papyrus has to be open, default template is open.

Post conditions: A default template has been modified.

Trigger: Producer initiates modification of the default template.

Basic Flow:
1) Producer initiates modification of the default template.
2) Papyrus displays default template in editing mode.
3) Producer modifies the data.
4) Producer selects to save the default
5) Papyrus validates the data.
6) If valid, Papyrus saves the data.

Extensions:
2a. Producer cancels modification.
3a. Producer cancels modification.
4a. Producer cancels modification.
6a. If data is not valid, Papyrus displays an error message.
6b. Papyrus maintains previously entered data.
6c. Return to step 3.

Use Case 8: Modify an Event

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer --- To modify an event.

Preconditions: Papyrus is already started; Timetable is open, event to be modified has already been added.

Postconditions: An event has been modified in the producer's current timetable.

Trigger: Producer selects an event.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer selects an event.
2. Producer initiates the modifying of an event.
3. Producer modifies data.
4. Papyrus validates data of selected event.
5. Papyrus updates the event in the timetable.

Extensions:
3a. Producer cancels the operation: The use case ends.
4a. Papyrus detects invalid event information for input
4b. Papyrus alerts the Producer to the problem.
4c. return to step 3.

Use Case 9: Modify View

Actors: Producer

Stakeholder and Needs: Producer – To see the timetable at different levels of abstraction.

Preconditions: Papyrus open, a timetable is open.

Postconditions: The timetable is displayed at the chosen level of abstraction.

Trigger: Producer initiates a view modification.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer initiates a view modification.
2. Papyrus prompts user to select the view for the timetable display.
3. Producer selects desired view.
4. Papyrus displays timetable in the chosen view.

Extensions:
3a Producer cancels operation: The use case ends.

Use Case 10: Open Timetable

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer: to open requested timetable.

Preconditions: Papyrus open and running.

Postconditions: Timetable opened (not necessarily displayed).

Trigger: Producer initiates opening of timetable.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer initiates opening of timetable.
2. Papyrus displays list of available timetables to be opened.
3. Producer selects timetable.
4. Producer requests timetable opening.
5. Papyrus retrieves data.
6. Papyrus makes timetable available (open) to producer.

Extensions:
2a. No timetable is available for opening.
2b. Papyrus displays empty list.
2c. Producer cancels opening a timetable.
3a. Producer cancels opening of timetable.
4a. Producer cancels opening of timetable.

Use Case 11: Print Timetable (Producer)

Actors: Producer, Printer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer—To print timetables that can be posted on doors

Preconditions**:** Papyrus is open, timetable is open and is in a view.

Postconditions**:** Papyrus prints the timetable to a printer

Trigger**:** Producer initiates the printing of a timetable.

Basic Flow**:**
1. Producer initiates the printing of a timetable.
2. Papyrus displays printing dialog box.
3. Producer enters printing options.
4. Papyrus validates printing options.
5. If valid, Papyrus sends to the printer.

Extensions**:**
3a. Producer cancels printing.
5a. If options are not valid, Papyrus displays error message.
5b. Return to step 3.

Use Case 12: Save a Timetable

Actors: Producer, Hard drive

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer – To save a timetable.

Preconditions: Papyrus has been started, Timetable is open.

Postconditions: Timetable is saved.

Trigger: Producer initiates the saving of a timetable.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer initiates the saving of a timetable.
2. Papyrus validates timetable name.
3. Papyrus saves the timetable.

Extensions:
2a. If not valid, Papyrus prompts the user for filename to save timetable with.
2b. Producer enters the filename.
2c. Return to step 2.
2a1. Producer cancels the operation: The use case ends.

Use Case 13: Search for an event

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer: To find an event.

Preconditions: Papyrus is open, timetable is opened.

Postconditions: The specific event is displayed.

Trigger: Producer initiates an event searching.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer initiates an event searching.
2. Papyrus prompts producer to enter search criteria.
3. Producer enters data for search criteria.
4. Papyrus displays a list of all events satisfying criteria.
5. Producer selects event from list.
6. Papyrus displays event.

Extensions:
3a. Producer cancels the operation, the use case ends.
4a. If no event is found, Papyrus displays error message
4b. Papyrus maintains previously entered data.
4c. Return to Step 3
5a. Producer cancels the operation, the use case ends

Use Case 14: Select an event

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer: To select an event.

Preconditions: Papyrus is open, timetable is open.

Postconditions: An event is selected.

Trigger: Producer initiates selecting of an event.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer initiates selecting of an event.
2. Papyrus denotes event as being selected.

Extensions:
None

Use Case 15: Publish (Electronically) Timetables

Actors: Producer, Printer, File, FTP Program

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer—To write (print) electronically publishable timetables.

Preconditions: Timetable has been created

Postconditions: Papyrus prints the timetable to an external source that will be posted on the Internet.

Trigger: Producer selects to publish a timetable

Basic Flow:
1. Papyrus prompts the producer for the timetable to publish.
2. The producer selects a timetable from a list of exiting timetables.
3. Papyrus opens the timetable.
4. Papyrus writes the timetable to a file for electronic publishing.
5. Papyrus informs the producer the table has been created.

Extensions:
1a. Producer cancels timetable publishing.
4a. Papyrus cannot open the requested timetable.
4b.The location is out of disk space. Papyrus prompts the user to select another location.

Use Case 16: Proofreading a timetable

Actors: Producer

Stakeholders and Needs: Producer --- To proofread a timetable.

Preconditions: Papyrus is already started; events have been added to the timetable.

Postconditions: Timetable have been proofread

Trigger: Producer initiates the proofreading of the timetable.

Basic Flow:
1. Producer initiates the proofreading of the timetable.
2. Papyrus displays an intelligent format of the timetable.
3. Producer proofreads the timetables.

Extensions:
*a. Producer cancels the operation: The use case ends.
3a. Producer detects an invalid event
3a1. Producer selects the event to modify.
3a2. Papyrus prompts the producer for the event to modify.
3a3. Producer selects the event to modify.
3a4. Papyrus validates the selected event to modify.
3a5. Papyrus updates the event from the timetable.