**DNF Function**

* **Actor**– The person or people who will perform the steps of this use case.

The person who triggers the channel.

* **Preconditions**– A description of the relevant and non-trivial state(s) of the system prior to the use case starting.

The system is on and has power. Someone is currently still being timed.

* **Normal course** – A description of the use case itself. This description can either be in narrative form, or a numbered list (1..N) of specific user steps. When a use case (such as “User approves/rejects customer requests”) has more than one way that a user can accomplish the needed steps, the most common way is shown here – only a single path is shown.

The person who is still being time will not finish the race and their time in the system will stop being timed.

* **Alternate courses** – Descriptions of alternatives to, or deviations from the normal course. For example, the most common course might be to view the oldest unaddressed customer requests. An alternate course may be to view the unaddressed requests from the largest customers.

The player doesn’t trigger the DNF function. The machine is powered off and no channels can are triggered.

* **Exception courses** – Descriptions of what the user will experience when something goes wrong.

The machine won’t stop counting and the screen will display an error or the machine will freeze.

* **Post-conditions** – Description of the affected portions of the state of the system after the use case has completed.

The timer has stopped recording the time for that player.

* **Frequency of use** – An estimate of how often a particular use case will be exercised.

Every time the machine is used to time a player.

* **Assumptions**– Any assumptions that are implicit in the definition of the use case.

The start button and finish button are connected to the right channel. The machine has power and the machine is not malfunctioning.