**Toggle State of Channel**

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

The person who pushes the button to toggle state (enable/disable) of 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. To enable the channel, the channel must be disabled. To disable the channel, the channel must be enabled.

* **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.

If the channel is enabled, it is now disabled. If the channel is disabled, it is now enabled.

* **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.

Channel remains in current state.

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

The channel gets stuck in one state or a neutral state or is between states and enables and disables continuously.

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

The channel has changed state.

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

Every time the user wants to enable or disable a channel.

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

The hardware is not malfunctioning. The system is properly connected.