

Use Case Name	Tag a sound
Summary	The user adds a tag to a sound
Rationale	As a sound archive grows, it becomes more difficult to search for specific sounds. Furthermore, some users may want to organize sounds based on additional information that they provide, such as people, places, or vibes. With the ability to tag sounds, users can easily identify and search for sounds, enhancing the overall usability of the archive.
Users	All users of the sound archive
Preconditions	The user has the command line interface open
Course of Events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user enters the <b>-tag</b> command, followed by the name of the sound they wish to tag, and the name of the tag (eg: <b>-tag birthday.wav Mom</b>)</li> <li>2. The CLI prints a message confirming the tag was successful (eg: <b>birthday.wav has successfully been tagged with Mom</b>)</li> </ol>
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user enters the name of a sound that does not exist. In this case, an error message is displayed, saying that the sound does not exist and provides the command for seeing a list of sounds.</li> <li>• The user does not enter a tag after the sound. In this case, an error message is displayed, saying that no tag was provided and instructing the user to retype the command with the tag at the end</li> </ul>
Alternative paths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In step 1, the user enters multiple tags. In this case, every word after the name of the sound is considered a tag, and all of them are added to the sound. This is reflected in the confirmation message with a comma separated list of tags (step 2).</li> </ol>
Postconditions	The CLI is open and awaits the next command from the user.

Use Case Name	Play a random sub-snippet
Summary	A user wants to listen to a random snippet of a sound
Rationale	When navigating through the audio archive, a user may want to listen to some of the sounds in the archive, but also save some time by not listening to the entire sound. With the ability to listen to random sub-snippets of a sound, users can explore the archive in a fun and efficient way!
Users	All users
Preconditions	The user has the command line interface open
Course of events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user enters the <b>-rand</b> command, followed by the name of the sound they wish to hear a random sub-snippet of. (eg: <b>-rand SpringConcert.wav</b>)</li> <li>2. A random sub-snippet of the provided sound plays.</li> </ol>
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user forgets to indicate the file they wish to hear a random sub-snippet of. In this case, an error message is displayed, providing the proper format for the command.</li> <li>• The audio file is not .wav. In this case, the user will receive a message prompting them to use a .wav file.</li> </ul>
Alternative paths	
Postconditions	The CLI is open and awaits the next command from the user.

Use Case Name	Change the playback speed
Summary	A user speeds up or slows down the playback speed of a sound
Rationale	Users have different preferences and needs when consuming audio content, some may prefer to listen to content at a faster pace to save time, while others may prefer a slower pace for better comprehension.
Users	All users
Preconditions	The command line interface is open
Course of events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user enters the <b>-speed</b> command, followed by how they want to alter the speed (<b>-fast</b> or <b>-slow</b>), and the name of the sound they are changing the playback speed of. (eg: <b>-speed -fast coffee.wav</b>)</li> <li>2. The sound plays at its altered playback speed.</li> </ol>
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user does not indicate a speed. In this case, an error message will remind the user of the correct format for altering the playback speed.</li> <li>• The user inputs a speed adjustment that does not exist. In this case, an error message will reiterate the two options for adjusting playback speed.</li> </ul>
Alternative paths	
Postconditions	The CLI is open and awaits the next command from the user.

Use Case Name	Play a Sound Backwards
Summary	The user wants to play a sound backwards.
Rationale	It is fun to be able to play a sound in new and different ways, some might do it as art or just for fun.
Users	All users
Preconditions	The system must have a sound appropriate file extension and the CLI is open
Course of events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user enters the <b>-rev</b> command, followed by the name of the sound they wish to hear in reverse. (eg: <b>-rev toaster.wav</b>)</li> <li>2. The reversed sound plays</li> </ol>
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The audio file is not .wav. In this case, the user will receive a message prompting them to use a .wav file.</li> <li>• The user forgets to indicate the file they wish to hear in reverse. In this case, they will be asked to type the command again.</li> </ul>
Alternative paths	
Postconditions	The CLI is open and awaits the next command from the user.

Use Case Name	Visualize a sound
Summary	Visualize the length of a sound with an audio progress bar
Rationale	For longer sounds, users might want to know when specific moments occur within the sound. With an audio progress bar, they can make better informed decisions about how to edit a sound.
Users	All users
Preconditions	The system must have a sound appropriate file extension and the CLI is open
Course of events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user enters the <b>-visual</b> command, followed by the name of the sound they wish to hear in reverse. (eg: <b>-visual coffee.wav</b>)</li> <li>2. The sound plays, accompanied by a progress bar that moves from left to right as the sound progresses</li> </ol>
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user forgets to indicate the file they wish to see the visualization of. In this case, an error message is displayed, providing the proper format for the command.</li> <li>• The audio file is not .wav. In this case, the user will receive a message prompting them to use a .wav file.</li> </ul>
Alternative paths	
Postconditions	The CLI is open and awaits the next command from the user.

Use Case Name	Search for a sound
Summary	A user searches for a sound either by name, parent directory, or tag.
Rationale	When the sound archive inevitably grows in size, it becomes more difficult to find specific sounds. With a search feature, users will be able to easily locate sounds.
Users	All users of the sound archive
Preconditions	The command line interface is open
Course of events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user enters the <b>-search</b> command, followed by the keyword(s) that they would like to search for. (eg: <b>-search toaster</b>)</li> <li>2. The CLI will display a list of all .wav files that match the keyword(s) either by name or tag.</li> </ol>
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user does not provide any keywords to search by. In this case, an error message will remind the user of the proper format for making a search.</li> </ul>
Alternative paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In step 2, there are no matching .wav files. In this case, a message will be printed informing the user that there are no matching files and asking them to search using a different term</li> </ul>
Postconditions	The CLI is open and awaits the next command from the user.