

2 Heads Are Better Than 1 – Event Social Use Cases (Iteration 2)

Actors:

- Standard User
- Event Manager
- Twitter API

Use Cases:

- *Log In* – The standard user can log in to the website to be able to access all of the features of the site. They can log in using their Twitter account or an internal form. If they do not currently have an account, they can sign up for the website by using their Twitter account or an internal registration form.
- *View Tweets for Hashtag* – The standard user can view all tweets that have been pulled from Twitter that contain a specific hashtag. These are displayed on the tweets page.
- *Edit User Profile* – The standard user can edit features on their profile to change their appearance and information. The features that the standard user can change include their profile picture, name, occupation, and about me section.
- *Create New Event* – The standard user can add a new event that uses a specific hashtag. This makes them the manager of that event so that they are able to edit and moderate the event. The event manager can choose the name of the event, hashtag for the event, date and start time for the event, and whether they want to moderate tweets before they appear in the event feed.
- *Subscribe to Event* – The standard user can view all of the created events in a table and search through them to find an event that they like. They can view all of the information corresponding to the event and subscribe to it if they want to see the tweets and comments for that event.
- *Manage Owned Events* – The event manager can edit details about the event and moderate the tweets and comments that appear in the event feed. The event manager can change the event name, event hashtag, event image, event description, and the event date and start time. The event manager can also approve or delete tweets and comments that they do or do not want to appear in the event feed.
- *View Comments* – The standard user can view all comments that have been added to an event by other users or themselves. These are displayed on the comments board page, and the standard user will see comments for the events that they are subscribed to.
- *Add Comments* – The standard user can add comments to an event that can be viewed by others on the comments board page. These comments can be automatically shown on the page or may have to be approved by the event manager if they have moderation selected for the event.

Use Case UC1: Log In

Primary Actor: Standard User

Stakeholders and Interests:

- *Twitter*: Users may create an account on Twitter to access the added features Event Social has when using a Twitter account, which will boost user numbers.
- *Standard User*: Users want an easy and efficient way to log in and access the Event Social Application.

Preconditions: User has accessed any page of the application and is not logged in.

Postconditions: User has an account and is logged in, allowing them to access the features of the site.

Summary: User enters in their username and password or clicks the button to log in to Twitter, clicks the submit button, and logs in to the site. If they do not have an account yet, they can sign up for the website by using their Twitter account or an internal registration form before being taken back to the log in page to log in.

Basic Flow:

1. User navigates to any page of Event Social while not logged in.
2. User enters in their user name and password.
3. User clicks the submit button and is logged in to the site.
4. User is redirected back to whatever page they were trying to access before logging in.

Alternate Flows:

- 2a. User clicks the button to log in with their Twitter account.
 1. User enters in their Twitter username and password.
 2. User authorizes Event Social to have access to their Twitter account.
 3. User clicks the submit button and is logged in to the site.
- 2b. User does not currently have an account on Event Social
 1. User is redirected to a page that allows them to create an account on Event Social.
 2. User enters their information into the form, including display name, password, and email address.
 - 2a. User clicks on the button to sign in with Twitter.
 1. User enters in their Twitter username and password.
 2. User authorizes Event Social to have access to their Twitter account.
 3. User clicks the submit button and is redirected back to the register page.
 3. User clicks the submit button and is redirected back to the log in page.

Special Requirements: User can log in easily using their Twitter account or an internal form to create a new Event Social account.

Frequency of Occurrence: Once every browsing session before user can features of Event Social.

Use Case UC2: View Tweets For Hashtag

Primary Actor: Standard User

Stakeholders and Interests:

- *Event Manager*: Wants standard user to be able to view tweets for their events.

- *Standard User*: Wants to see all related tweets to a specific hashtag to stay up to date on all the information about an event.

Preconditions: User is logged in and viewing their home page. A hashtag has been selected for the event that the user wants to view.

Postconditions: User can view all tweets that have been pulled from Twitter that contain a specific hashtag.

Summary: User navigates to their home page and views all tweets that have been pulled from the hashtag that they want to see.

Basic Flow:

1. User navigates to their home page.
2. User chooses the hashtag that they want to see from the menu on the left.
3. User views all tweets that contain the hashtag they specified.

Alternate Flows:

- 2a. User wants to add a new hashtag to view (future feature).
 1. User clicks on subscribe to event button on the left.
 2. User enters in the hashtag for the event that they would like to view.
 3. User can now view tweets for the hashtag that they just subscribed to.

Frequency of Occurrence: Will happen frequently as this is the main feature of the application. Will happen whenever the user navigates to their home page.

Use Case UC3: Edit User Profile

Primary Actor: Standard User

Stakeholders and Interests:

- *Standard User*: User wants to be able edit their profile to ensure that all information about them is always up-to-date and filled out to their specifications.

Preconditions: User is logged in and viewing their profile page.

Postconditions: Updated information is saved and displayed on the user's profile page.

Summary: User navigates to their profile page and clicks the edit profile button in the top navigation bar, edits the information in their profile, and clicks the save button to save their changes.

Basic Flow:

1. User clicks on the "Edit Profile" button in the top navigation bar.
2. User edits any information that they want to change, including first name, last name, profile picture, occupation, and about me.
3. User clicks Update Profile button to save changes to their profile.
4. User is redirected back to their profile page.

Alternate Flows:

- 3a. User did not enter anything in the first name field.
 1. An error on the page indicates that the user must enter a first name.
 2. User enters in their first name.
 3. User clicks the Update Profile button.
- 3b. User did not enter anything in the last name field.

1. An error on the page indicates that the user must enter a last name.
2. User enters in their last name.
3. User clicks the Update Profile button.
- 3c. User did not enter anything in the occupation field.
 1. An error on the page indicates that the user must enter an occupation.
 2. User enters in their occupation.
 3. User clicks the Update Profile button.

Frequency of Occurrence: Happens whenever the user decides that they want to change the information displayed on their profile page.

Use Case UC4: Create New Event

Primary Actor: Standard User

Stakeholders and Interests:

- *Standard User:* Wants to be able to create a new event in order to generate buzz for their event and allow guests to subscribe and view details about the event.

Preconditions: User is logged in and has clicked one of the “Create New Event” buttons to view the create event page.

Postconditions: The event is created and users can subscribe to it.

Summary: The standard user can add a new event that uses a specific hashtag. This makes them the manager of that event so that they are able to edit and moderate the event. The event manager can choose the name of the event, hashtag for the event, start and end dates for the event, and whether they want to moderate tweets before they appear in the event feed.

Basic Flow:

1. User enters in the information for the event, including the name, hashtag, header image, date, start time, and description.
2. User clicks the Create Event button to create the event.
3. User is redirected to the new event page.

Alternate Flows:

- 2a. User did not enter anything in the event name field.
 1. An error on the page indicates that the user must enter an event name.
 2. User enters in the event name.
 3. User clicks the Create Event button.
- 2b. User did not enter anything in the event hashtag field.
 1. An error on the page indicates that the user must enter an event hashtag.
 2. User enters in the event hashtag.
 3. User clicks the Create Event button.
- 3a. User did not enter a valid hashtag.
 1. An error on the page indicates that the user must enter a valid hashtag.
 2. User enters in the event hashtag.
 3. User clicks the Create Event button.
- 2c. User did not select a date for the event.
 1. An error on the page indicates that the user must select a date.

2. User selects a date.
3. User clicks the Create Event button.
- 2d. User did not enter anything in the event description field.
 1. An error on the page indicates that the user must enter an event description.
 2. User enters in the event description.
 3. User clicks the Create Event button.

Frequency of Occurrence: Will happen frequently as this is one of the main features of the application.

