UC: manage rights

Version 1.0

Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Version** | **Description** | **Author** |
| 17/Oct/2013 | 1.0 | Initial UC description | Storm Cloud Development |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Table of Contents

1. Use-Case Name 4

1.1 Brief Description 4

2. Flow of Events 4

2.1 Basic Flow 4

2.2 Alternative Flows 4

2.2.1 < First Alternative Flow > 4

2.2.2 < Second Alternative Flow > 4

3. Special Requirements 5

3.1 < First Special Requirement > 5

4. Preconditions 5

4.1 < Precondition One > 5

5. Postconditions 5

5.1 < Postcondition One > 5

6. Extension Points 5

6.1 <Name of Extension Point> 5

UC: manage rights

# Use-Case Name

## Brief Description

The administrator can assign roles to users. With this it’s possible to adjust specific quotas or give users special rights. Also you can block users from using the calendar app or the mail app.

# Flow of Events

## Basic Flow

[This use case starts when the actor does something. An actor always initiates use cases. The use case describes what the actor does and what the system does in response. It is phrased in the form of a dialog between the actor and the system.

The use case describes what happens inside the system, but not how or why. If information is exchanged, be specific about what is passed back and forth. For example, it is not very illuminating to say that the actor enters customer information. It is better to say the actor enters the customer’s name and address. A Glossary of Terms is often useful to keep the complexity of the use case manageable⎯you may want to define things like customer information there to keep the use case from drowning in details.

Simple alternatives may be presented within the text of the use case. If it only takes a few sentences to describe what happens when there is an alternative, do it directly within the **Flow of Events** section. If the alternative flow is more complex, use a separate section to describe it. For example, an **Alternative Flow** subsection explains how to describe more complex alternatives.

A picture is sometimes worth a thousand words, though there is no substitute for clean, clear prose. If it improves clarity, feel free to paste graphical depictions of user interfaces, process flows or other figures into the use case. If a flow chart is useful to present a complex decision process, by all means use it! Similarly for state-dependent behavior, a state-transition diagram often clarifies the behavior of a system better than pages upon pages of text. Use the right presentation medium for your problem, but be wary of using terminology, notations or figures that your audience may not understand. Remember that your purpose is to clarify, not obscure.]

## Alternative Flows

### < First Alternative Flow >

[More complex alternatives are described in a separate section, referred to in the **Basic Flow** subsection of **Flow of Events** section. Think of the **Alternative Flow** subsections like alternative behavior⎯ each alternative flow represents alternative behavior usually due to exceptions that occur in the main flow. They may be as long as necessary to describe the events associated with the alternative behavior. When an alternative flow ends, the events of the main flow of events are resumed unless otherwise stated.]

#### < An Alternative Subflow >

[Alternative flows may, in turn, be divided into subsections if it improves clarity.]

### < Second Alternative Flow >

[There may be, and most likely will be, a number of alternative flows in a use case. Keep each alternative flow separate to improve clarity. Using alternative flows improves the readability of the use case, as well as preventing use cases from being decomposed into hierarchies of use cases. Keep in mind that use cases are just textual descriptions, and their main purpose is to document the behavior of a system in a clear, concise, and understandable way.]

# Special Requirements

[A special requirement is typically a nonfunctional requirement that is specific to a use case, but is not easily or naturally specified in the text of the use case’s event flow. Examples of special requirements include legal and regulatory requirements, application standards, and quality attributes of the system to be built including usability, reliability, performance or supportability requirements. Additionally, other requirements⎯such as operating systems and environments, compatibility requirements, and design constraints⎯should be captured in this section.]

## < First Special Requirement >

# Preconditions

## User

* The user must be an Administrator.
* User must exist.

# Postconditions

n/a

# Extension Points

[Extension points of the use case.]

## <Name of Extension Point>

[Definition of the location of the extension point in the flow of events.]