

# Functional Specification of EURent

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This document specifies automated support for the EU-Rent example as described in 'DEMO-3 Way of Working (version 3, 1 September 2009)' by Jan L.G. Dietz. The purpose of the effort that resulted in this document is to provide case material to support statements regarding the extent that the DEMO approach and the Ampersand approach interfere and/or support one another.

We use the notation 'slide {n}' to refer to a specific slide in the DEMO-3 document mentioned above. In this notation, {n} is the slide number that can be found at the bottom of the slide. We use 'Slide {n},{m}' to refer to slides {n} and {m}.

We use the notation 'P{x}:{y}', to refer to a specific sentence in the EU-Rent description of slide 3. In this notation, {x} identifies the paragraph number, and {y} identifies the sentence in that paragraph. Occasionally, the letter 'a' or 'b' may be appended to indicate the first or second part of (long) sentences. The notation 'P{x}:{y}-{z}' is used to refer to sentences {y} through {z} of paragraph {x}.

Issue: P2:1 states: "A car may be rented by a reservation in advance or by a 'walk-in' customer on the day of renting". The Note on slide 10 says that there is no difference between these two. We will follow this idea so as not to digress too much from the case. The consequence of this is that making a reservation in advance does not mean that there is a higher chance that a car of the requested type will be available.

Issue: A consequence of P3.4 is that an issue may arise when a branch is the pick-up branch for multiple promised (but not yet started) rentals, each of which has requested the same car type. The issue arises when the branch has fewer cars of that type available than it has promised rentals for cars of that type. This consequence should be accepted (and dealt with manually at the branch offices when it happens), or specified in a better way.

Issue: Slide 26 states that the rental ends after the rental has been paid. According to slide 4, P4:2, the renter has the right to make use of the rented car between the start and end of a rental. However, when rental payment is stated, it must be checked that 'everything is ok' (slide 30), which takes time. In that

time, according to Slide 4, P4:2, the renter still has the right to make use of the rented car, and if he does so, it is undefined what will happen.

This document<sup>1</sup> defines the functionality of an information system called ‘EURent’. It defines the database and the business services of EURent by means of business rules<sup>2</sup>. Those rules are listed in chapter 2, ordered by theme. , ordered by theme.

The diagnosis in chapter 3 is meant to help the authors identify shortcomings in their Ampersand script.

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<sup>1</sup>This document was generated at 8-11-2014 on 13:03:30, using Ampersand v3.0.3[no git info], build time: 08-Nov-14 11:06:01 W. Europe Standard Time.

<sup>2</sup>Rule based design characterizes the Ampersand approach, which has been used to produce this document.

## Chapter 2

# Shared Language

This chapter defines the natural language, in which functional requirements of ‘EURent’ can be discussed and expressed. The purpose of this chapter is to create shared understanding among stakeholders. The language of ‘EURent’ consists of concepts and basic sentences. All functional requirements are expressed in these terms. When stakeholders can agree upon this language, at least within the scope of ‘EURent’, they share precisely enough language to have meaningful discussions about functional requirements. All definitions have been numbered for the sake of traceability.

### 2.1 EU-Rent

This section models the organizational structure of rental companies (limited to EU-Rent), as well as company-wide policies such as the maximum rental duration and rental and penalty tariffs.

At this point, the definitions of *branch*, *carRentalCompany*, *rentalCase*, *location*, *carType*, *brand*, *model*, and *amount* are given.

This system is designed for companies that rent cars according to the business essence as described in the DEMO document.

**Definition 1:** a company whose business is renting cars.

*CarRentalCompany*

Car rental companies operate from branch offices at different geographical locations, each of which must be identifiable.

**Definition 2:** an office of a car rental company at a specific location.

*Branch*

Branch offices are at different geographical locations. In order to compute penalties for dropping off cars at another branch than contractually agreed, the locations of such branches must be known.

**Definition 3:** a city (at which a branch office is located).

*Location*

Rental charges (and penalties) depend on the type of a car.

**Definition 4:** the brand and model of a car.

*CarType*

Car types are composed of a brand and a model. Examples of brands are: 'Volkswagen', 'Audi'.

**Definition 5:** the brand of a car.

*Brand*

Car types are composed of a brand and a model. Examples of models are: 'Polo' or 'Beetle'.

**Definition 6:** the model of a car.

*Model*

Tariffs, charges etc. are amounts of money. It is necessary to be specific about the nature of amounts, such as the sum and the currency.

**Definition 7:** a sum of money, expressed in 'Euro'.

*Amount*

A common practice in case management is to define an anchorpoint for everything whose life cycle has to be managed, monitored, etc. To this end, we introduce such an anchorpoint for rentals, and call it a 'RentalCase'.

**Definition 8:** an information object that contains all information about a rental, including contractual items, rental items, billing items etc.

*RentalCase*

EU-Rent is a company that rents cars to persons, operating from geographically dispersed braches. Therefore, we must know what branches exist with EU-Rent.

*P1:1*

**Agreement 9:** Every branch is part of a car rental company.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

AMS is a branch of EU-Rent.

DHG is a branch of EU-Rent.

RTD is a branch of EU-Rent.

EU-Rent operates from geographically dispersed braches. We need to know where such locations are in order to compute penalty charges for drivers that drop off their car at a location other than is contracted, because such charges depend on the distance between the actual and the contracted drop-off branch.

*P1:1, P4:5*



**Agreement 10:** Every branch operates from a geographical location.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

AMS is located in Amsterdam.

DHG is located in Den Haag.

RTD is located in Rotterdam.

Since only cars that are available at the pick-up branch may be rented, the availability of these cars at the branches must be known. *P3.4*

**Agreement 11:** It is known which cars are available at a branch.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

Car with license plate 1-AMS-11 is available at EU-Rent branch AMS.

Car with license plate 1-AMS-13 is available at EU-Rent branch AMS.

Car with license plate 2-DHG-14 is available at EU-Rent branch DHG.

In order for the renter/driver to specify the car (s)he wants to rent, but also to correctly compute rental charges, the type of every car must be known.

**Agreement 12:** Every car is of a specific type (brand, model).

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

Car with license plate 1-AMS-11 is a VW Polo.

Car with license plate 1-AMS-12 is a VW Polo.

Car with license plate 1-AMS-13 is a VW Passat.

The cars of EU-Rent are divided in car types (brands and models). *P1:2a*

**Agreement 13:** A cartype has a specific brand.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The brand of Audi A4 is Audi.

The brand of VW Beetle is Volkswagen.

The brand of VW Passat is Volkswagen.

The cars of EU-Rent are divided in car types (brands and models). *P1:2a*

**Agreement 14:** A cartype has a specific model.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The model of Audi A4 is A4.

The model of VW Beetle is Beetle.

The model of VW Passat is Passat.

For every car type there is a particular rental tariff per day.

*P1:2b*

**Agreement 15:** All car types have a specified rental tariff (Euros/day).

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The rental tariff for Audi A4 is 103 Euros/day.

The rental tariff for VW Beetle is 60 Euros/day.

The rental tariff for VW Passat is 34 Euros/day.

In order to compute the penalty charge for exceeding the contracted rental duration, for each type of car it is specified what the excess charge per day will be.

**Agreement 16:** All car types have a specified excess tariff (Euro/day)

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

For cars of type Audi A4 the extra charge for a late drop-off is 56 Euro/day.

For cars of type VW Beetle the extra charge for a late drop-off is 38 Euro/day.

For cars of type VW Passat the extra charge for a late drop-off is 19 Euro/day.

Rentals have a maximum duration (P2:3), which is defined (as a poplcy constant) by EU-Rent (slide 7). *P2:3, slide 7*

**Agreement 17:** Rental companies must have specified the maximum duration of a rental.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

EU-Rent has set the maximum duration of a rental to 60 days.

In order to keep track of the cars that EU-Rent owns, every case must specify the car that is being rented.

**Agreement 18:** Rental contracts specify the car that is (to be) issued to the driver.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The car that will be, or has been issued under RC\_AMS\_123 has license plate 1-AMS-12.

The car that will be, or has been issued under RC\_RTD\_262 has license plate 3-RTD-18.

The transaction result B-R03 (the car of [rental] has been picked up) must be modeled. *Slides 12-13, 18*

Rentals for which the car has been picked up satisfy the following rules: begin{enumerate} item the rental case has the property 'rental has been promised'. item the car is available at the pick-up location; item a car (of the type as listed in the contract) has been assigned to the rental case; item keys of that car are handed to the driver, which we assume to imply that begin{itemize} item the driver has picked up the car at the contracted start date; item the driver has promised to drop off the car according to the contractual constraints. end{itemize} end{enumerate}

**Agreement 19:** Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been started'.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

RC\_AMS\_123 has the property 'car of rental has been picked up', meaning that the keys of the car associated with RC\_AMS\_123 have been handed over to the driver.

RC\_RTD\_262 has the property 'car of rental has been picked up', meaning that the keys of the car associated with RC\_RTD\_262 have been handed over to the driver.

The transaction result B-R04 (the car of [rental] has been dropped-off) must be modeled. *Slides 4-5*

**Agreement 20:** Rental cases may have the property 'car has been dropped off'.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

RC\_RTD\_262 has the property 'car has been dropped off', meaning that the car associated with RC\_RTD\_262 (and its keys) have been returned to a branch..

While our scope is limited to EU-Rent, we need to explicitly model it as a company in order to be able to define company policy that holds for all branches. An example of this would be the maximum rental period. *P2:3*

**Agreement 21:** The system is limited to branches that are part of EU-Rent.

In order to ensure that cars are not lost 'administratively', every car must be accounted for.

**Agreement 22:** All cars must either be rented, or in stock at one of the branches.

In order to prevent errors from occurring when Yes/No answers are answered differently, it is necessary to check whether such answers are either 'Yes' or 'No'.

**Agreement 23:** A Yes/No answer may only take the values 'Yes' or 'No'.

## 2.2 Rental Contracts

This section defines the contents of rental contracts and any constraints that must apply. It was decided not to introduce a specific concept 'RentalContract' because such an information object was also not mentioned in the slides.

The sequel introduces the language of Rental Contracts.

In order to be sure that a driver has a valid driving license, an identification number of the driving license must be known.

**Definition 24:** the identification number of a (valid) driving license.

*DrivingLicense*

In order to compute the correct charge for renting a car, the start date must be known. Note that the meaning of this date depends on whether or not the rental has already started. If the rental has not yet started, it is the date that the rental is foreseen to start. If the rental has started, it is the date on which the rental actually started. P2:2

**Agreement 25:** Rental contracts may specify the actual (and contractual) start date of the rental.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The contractual and/or actual starting date of the rental of RC\_AMS\_123 is 01-07-2014.

The contractual and/or actual starting date of the rental of RC\_RTD\_262 is 01-06-2014.

In order to determine whether or not a penalty has to be paid for a late drop-off, the end date before which the car will be dropped off must be contractually administrated. P2:2

**Agreement 26:** Rental contracts may specify the (contractual) end date of the rental.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The contractual end date of the rental of RC\_AMS\_123 is 10-07-2014.

The contractual end date of the rental of RC\_RTD\_262 is 07-06-2014.

Since the daily charges depend on the car type, the contract must mention what type of car is (going to be) rented. *P2:2*

**Agreement 27:** Rental contracts may specify the car type of the rental.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The contractual type of the car being rented under RC\_AMS\_123 is VW Polo.

The contractual type of the car being rented under RC\_RTD\_262 is VW Polo.

Drivers can only rent cars that are available at the pick-up branch. Therefore, it must be known which branch this is. *P2:2*

**Agreement 28:** Rental contracts may specify the branch where the rental starts (i.e.: the car is picked up).

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The contractual and/or actual pick-up branch for the rental of RC\_AMS\_123 is AMS.

The contractual and/or actual pick-up branch for the rental of RC\_RTD\_262 is RTD.

In order to allow branches to plan their stock of available cars, it helps to know what cars will be dropped off at what branch. *P2:2*

**Agreement 29:** Rental contracts may specify the branch where the rental supposedly ends (i.e.: the car is dropped off).

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The contractual drop-off branch for the rental of RC\_AMS\_123 is DHG.

The contractual drop-off branch for the rental of RC\_RTD\_262 is UTR.

The person that will be held accountable for the rent, in particular for the payment thereof, must be administered. *P3.1*

**Agreement 30:** The person who rents the car is called the renter.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The renter for RC\_AMS\_123 is Richard Enter.

The renter for RC\_RTD\_262 is Richard Enter.

The person that will be driving the rented car, must be administered, allowing amongst others that his driving license is checked. *P3.2*

**Agreement 31:** The person who is going to drive is called the driver.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The driver for RC\_AMS\_123 is Dick River.

The driver for RC\_RTD\_262 is Dick River.

Since rentals may only be started if the driver has a valid driving license, the number of such a license will be registered. It is assumed that a driving license will only be registered if its expiration date is later than the contracted end date of the rental. The system does not check this. *P3.3*

**Agreement 32:** Rental cases register the driving license of the driver.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The driver for RC\_AMS\_123 has a valid driving license, with number DL01235467.

The driver for RC\_RTD\_262 has a valid driving license, with number DL01235467.

In order to ensure that the information contents of the cases are valid, it must be checked whether the car that is issued is of the type that is mentioned in the contract.

**Agreement 33:** The type of a rented car must be the same as the type mentioned in the contract.

## 2.3 Promising Rentals

This process describes the interaction between a renter and/or branch office employee as they prepare a request for obtaining a car rental. The bulk of the work consists of filling in most parts of the contract. The result of the process is that the rental has been promised (B-T01). *B-T01 promised*

The sequel introduces the language of Promising Rentals.

Some questions should only be answered with 'Yes' or 'No'. For automated reasoning it is necessary to be certain that no other answers can be given.

**Definition 34:** the answer to a question that must be 'Yes' or 'No'.

*YesNoAnswer*

In order to account for the fact that the contracted rental period does not exceed the maximum rental duration (in particular when this maximum rental duration, which is company policy, is changed), the maximum rental duration must be made part of the contract. *P2:3*

**Agreement 35:** Rental contracts may specify the maximum rental duration.

Rentals that have been promised satisfy the following rules: *Slide 18*  
begin{enumerate}  
item it has been ascertained that the driver has a valid driving license;  
item the drop-off branch has a car available of the type specified in the contract;  
item the end date is no later than the start date plus the maximum allowed duration of rentals.  
item the following contractual information is known: begin{itemize}  
item the pick-up branch;  
item the drop-off branch;  
item the start date;  
item the end date;  
item the car type;  
item the driver;  
item the driving license;  
item the renter.  
end{itemize}  
end{enumerate}

**Agreement 36:** Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been promised'

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

RC\_AMS\_123 corresponds to RC\_AMS\_123 in relation rentalHasBeen-Promised.

RC\_RTD\_262 corresponds to RC\_RTD\_262 in relation rentalHasBeen-Promised.

Because rentals have a maximum duration (P2:3), it must be assessed whether or not the duration of the time interval of the requested rental, that starts with the contracted start date and ends with the contracted end date, is less than or equal to this maximum duration (slide 11). *P2:3, slide 11*

**Agreement 37:** the date interval (e.g.: [start date,end date]) is within the maximum rental duration as specified by EURent.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The period between 01-06-2014 and 07-06-2014 does not exceed the maximum allowed rental duration.

The period between 01-07-2014 and 10-07-2014 does not exceed the maximum allowed rental duration.

Promising a rental request consists of checking that all associated conditions have been met. This is done as follows:  $\begin{Bmatrix}$  item Ascertainment of the validity of the driving license, as well as that it belongs to the driver, is a manual check. The system assumes that this check has succeeded when the rental has registered a driver and a driving license. item The rule "Rentable cars" ensures that there is a car of the requested type available at the pick-up branch. item The rule "Enforcing maximum rental duration" guarantees that the maximum rental duration is not exceeded. item The rule "Default renter" ensures that if there is a driver, there is also a renter (because the driver is the renter by default).  $\end{Bmatrix}$  Completeness of the rental request means that the following fields have been filled in:  $\begin{Bmatrix}$  item the pick-up branch; item the drop-off branch; item the start date; item the end date; item the car type; item the driver; item the driving license;  $\end{Bmatrix}$

*Slide 11*

**Agreement 38:** A rental will be promised when all information from the rental request is complete.

The information that led to the decision of a rental having been promised, may not be lost or modified.

**Agreement 39:** When a rental has been promised, the request form must remain completely filled in.

Users should not be required to fill in duplicate information, e.g. in the case where the driver and renter are the same person.

**Agreement 40:** For submitted rental requests that specify the driver but not the renter, the driver is considered to be the renter.

Because the maximum rental duration as set by the car rental company may change over time, its value is copied into a rental case as soon as its value can be determined.

**Agreement 41:** A rental must record the maximum rental duration that the car rental company has specified.

For every rental contract, it must be checked (computed) whether or not the (proposed) rental period does or does not exceed the maximum allowed duration for that rental.

*P2:3*

**Agreement 42:** The difference between the contracted end date and start date may not exceed the maximum duration for rentals.



## 2.4 Picking up rental cars

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee, starting with a filled in rental request and leading up to the result that the car of a rental has been picked up (B-R03).

*Result: B-R03*

Note that since the transactional parts as stated in slides 11 and 18 are manual, they are not modeled here.

A rental starts when a driver has been handed the car keys. In order for the system to keep track of its cars (amongst other things), this (manual) action must be registered. Registration of this action presupposes that the information as registered in the rental contract is in accordance with reality, which the issuer of the keys must check. Note that when a rental is started, the car is no longer available for rent.

**Agreement 43:** Branches must register the handover of car keys (i.e. the responsibility for the car).

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The answer to the question 'have the keys of the car rented under RC\_AMS\_123 been handed over to the designated driver?' is Yes.

The answer to the question 'have the keys of the car rented under RC\_RTD\_262 been handed over to the designated driver?' is Yes.

Picking up a rental car consists of checking that all associated conditions have been met. This is done as follows: `begin{enumerate}` item the contract must contain the following items: `begin{itemize}` item the driver item the driving license (which is assumed to be valid and pertaining to the driver) item the car issued (of the type as listed in the contract); `end{itemize}` item the assertion that the keys of the issued car have been handed over to the driver. `end{enumerate}`

*Slidese 12-13, 18*

**Agreement 44:** A rental is picked up when the car keys of the car assigned to the rental have been handed over to the driver of a promised rental.

It must be ensured that when a car has been picked up, this status cannot be changed.

**Agreement 45:** When a rental has been picked up, the request form must remain completely filled in.

The type of car that is requested can only be one for which the pick-up branch has cars available.

*P3.4*

**Agreement 46:** Rentals may only be promised if a car of the type specified in the contract is available at the pick-up branch.

Keys can only be handed over to a (promised) rental to which a car has been assigned, because only then it is known what the correct keys to handover are.

**Agreement 47:** Key handover may only take place when a car has been assigned and the driver has a valid driving license.

Keys may only be handed over for rentals that have been promised, because then it is known that the driver has a valid driving license and it is known to whom the keys must be handed over (the driver).

**Agreement 48:** Key handover may only take place for rentals that have been promised.

## 2.5 Starting Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee, starting with a filled in rental request and leading up to the result that the rental has started (B-R01).

*Result: B-R01*

Note that since the transactional parts as stated in slides 11 and 18 are manual, they are not modeled here.

The transaction result B-R01 ([rental] has been started) must be modeled. This result is produced (stated) when the following rules are satisfied: begin{enumerate} item the rental case has the property 'rental has been promised'. item a car (of the type as listed in the contract) has been assigned to the rental case; item the driver has promised to pick up the car at the contracted start date; item the driver has promised to drop off the car at or before the contracted end date, at the contracted drop-off branch. end{enumerate}

*Result B-R01, slide 18*

**Agreement 49:** Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been started'.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

RC\_AMS\_123 has the property 'rental has started', meaning that the rental associated with RC\_AMS\_123 has started.

RC\_RTD\_262 has the property 'rental has started', meaning that the rental associated with RC\_RTD\_262 has started.

When the keys are handed to the driver, and the renter is not specified, we may assume that the driver also fulfills the role of renter, and fill this in the contract.

**Agreement 50:** When keys are handed over to the driver and the renter is not yet known, the driver is considered to be the renter.

Starting a rental consists of checking that all associated conditions have been met. This is done as follows: *Slides 4-5,18*

- begin{enumerate} item the rental case must have the property 'rental has been promised'.
- item a car (of the type as listed in the contract) has been assigned to the rental case;
- item the keys of that car are handed to the driver, which we assume to imply that
- begin{itemize}
- item the driver has picked up the car at the contracted start date;
- item the driver has promised to drop off the car according to the contractual constraints.
- end{itemize}
- end{enumerate}

**Agreement 51:** A rental starts when the rental has been promised, a car of the correct type has been assigned and the driver has received the keys for this car.

The information that led to the decision of starting a rental, may not be lost or modified.

**Agreement 52:** When a rental has been started, a car of the correct type has been and remains assigned and the driver has received the keys for this car.

## 2.6 Dropping off Cars

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee when a car is being dropped off and leading up to the results where the car of the rental has been dropped off (B-R04). *Result: B-R04*

In order to allow checking whether or not the dropped off car is the same car as was rented, the dropped off car must be identified. *P4.1*

**Agreement 53:** Rental cases may specify the car that has actually been dropped off.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

The car that has been dropped-off for RC\_RTD\_262 is 3-RTD-18.

In order to make up the bill for the rental, the date at which the rented car is dropped off must be known.

**Agreement 54:** Rented cars are dropped off on specific dates.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

The car rented under RC\_RTD\_262 has been dropped off on 14-06-2014.

In order to make up the bill for the rental, the branch at which the rented car is dropped off must be known.

**Agreement 55:** Rental cases may specify the branch that the drop-off has taken place.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

The car rented under RC\_RTD\_262 has been dropped off at AMS.

The rules that need to be satisfied in order for a rental case to have the property 'rental car has been dropped-off', are as follows: `begin{itemize}` item the (license plate of the) dropped-off car must be administratd; item the date of the drop-off must be administratd; item the actual drop-off must be administrated. `end{itemize}`

**Agreement 56:** Dropping off a car means: identifying the dropped off car, and registering the branch and date of the drop-off.

Whenever a car has been dropped-off (in the context of a specific rental), it must be ensured that it remains dropped-off (for that rental).

**Agreement 57:** When a car has been dropped off, the car is identified, the drop-off date is known, and the branch where the drop-off took place is known.

Whenever a car is dropped off, it must be checked whether it is the same as the one that was rented.

In order to counter possible fraud, it must be checked that the car that is dropped-off is the same as that has been issued to the driver.

**Agreement 58:** The car that is dropped off must be the one that has been issued.

## 2.7 Cost Projections

This process describes the (fully automated) work of EU-Rent that starts when a rental case specifies a contractual start and end date, and a car type, and results in a cost calculation for the basic charge based on these data. These results are valuable feedback to the user in the phase where (s)he is requesting a rental, as (s)he may take such costs into account when setting up a new rental request.

Whenever the contractual start- and end dates are known, the contractual rental period must be computed.

**Agreement 59:** The number of days that the projected rental will last is one more than the difference between the projected date that the rented car will be dropped off, and the projected date that the rented car will be picked up.

Whenever the contractual rental period, and the contracted car type are known, the contractual basic charge must be computed.

**Agreement 60:** The projected basic charge for a rental is the number of days the contracted rental lasts multiplied with the daily tariff for the contracted type of car.

## 2.8 Billing Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company, starting when the car has been dropped off, and leading up to the result that the bill is made. This (fully automated) process consists of the following parts: `begin{enumerate}` item Computing the basic charge; item Computing the penalty charge for the use of the car beyond the contractual end date; item Computing the penalty charge in case the car is dropped off at a location other than contractually agreed; item Computing the total of these charged. `end{enumerate}`

*Result: Bill presented*

In order to compute the basic rental charge, the period of the actual rental must be known.

*P4.3*

**Agreement 61:** A rental may specify the number of days that the rental has lasted.

The first component of the rental charge is the rental basic charge.

*P4.3*

**Agreement 62:** Rental contracts may specify the basic charge.

In order to compute the penalty charge for exceeding the contracted rental duration, the period of the actual rental must be known. *P4.4*

**Agreement 63:**

The second component of the rental charge is the penalty charge (for exceeding the contracted rental duration). *P4.4*

**Agreement 64:** Rental contracts may specify a penalty charge for late drop-offs.

In order to compute the penalty charge for dropping of a car at another location than was contractually agreed, the amount that will be charged as a penalty for this must be known. *P4.5*

**Agreement 65:** There is a location penalty charge for cars that are dropped-off at another branch than agreed.

Phrases that can be made are for instance:

The penalty charge for dropping off a car at a branch that is AMS-DHG km away from the contracted drop-off branch, is 61 Euro..

The penalty charge for dropping off a car at a branch that is AMS-RTD km away from the contracted drop-off branch, is 67 Euro..

The penalty charge for dropping off a car at a branch that is AMS-UTR km away from the contracted drop-off branch, is 38 Euro..

The third component of the rental charge is the penalty for dropping off a rented car another location than was contractually agreed. *P4.5*

**Agreement 66:** Rental contracts may specify a location penalty charge, i.e. a penalty for dropping off the car at a location that differs from the contracted drop-off branch.

In order for a renter/driver to pay for a rental, the total amount (rental charge) must be known. This amount consists of the following parts: `begin{enumerate}` item the basic rental charge, item the penalty charge when the car is returned after the contracted drop-off date, and item a penalty charge in case the car is dropped off at a different branch than contractually agreed. `end{enumerate}`

**Agreement 67:** The rental charge is the total amount to be paid for a rental.

The period of the actual rental is the difference between the date of the drop-off and the date of the pick-up of the rented car, plus one (so that if the drop-off date and the pick-up date are the same, the period is 1 day). P4.3

**Agreement 68:** The number of days that a rental has lasted is one more than the difference between the date that the rented car has been dropped off, and the date that the rented car was picked up.

The basic rental charge is the product of the period of the actual rental times the daily tariff that is valid for the type of car that was rented. P4.3

**Agreement 69:** The basic charge for a rental is the number of days the rental has lasted multiplied with the daily tariff for the type of car that was rented.

The excess period of the rental is zero, unless the drop-off date exceeds the contracted end date, in which case the period is the number of days between these two. P4.4

**Agreement 70:** The number of days in the excess period of a rental is zero, or the difference between the date that the rented car has been dropped off, and the contracted end date, whichever is more.

The penalty charge (for exceeding the contracted rental duration) is basic rental charge is the product of the excess period of the rental times the excess charge per day for the type of car that was rented. P4.4

**Agreement 71:** The penalty charge for a rental is the number of days in the excess period of the rental, multiplied with the excess tariff.

The penalty charge for dropping off a rented car another location than was contractually agreed is an amount that depends on the distance between the branches. P4.5

**Agreement 72:** The location penalty charge is due when a car is dropped off at another branch than that which is stated in the contract. This charge depends on the distance between these two branches.

When a car is dropped off at the contracted drop-off branch, there is no location penalty charge (i.e.: the charge must zero).

**Agreement 73:** When the car is dropped off at the contracted branch, the location penalty charge is zero.

As soon as the parts of which the rental charge consists are known, the rental charge must be computed.

**Agreement 74:** The rental charge is the sum of the basic charge, the penalty charge and the location penalty charge.

## 2.9 Paying Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company, starting when the rental charge is computed (the renter is presented the bill), and leading up to the result that the rental has ended (B-R05). *Result: B-R05*

Before a payment may be requested, it must be known that the corresponding rules are satisfied. Rental cases that have the property that payment has been requested satisfy these rules. *Slide 30*

**Agreement 75:** Rental cases may have the property 'payment has been requested'.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

RC\_RTD\_262 has the property 'payment has been requested', meaning that the amount that the renter has to pay is computed. RC\_RTD\_262.

In order to be able to terminate the rental, it must be known that payment is received.

**Agreement 76:** Payments for rental contracts need to be accepted (or declined).

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

The answer to the question: 'Has the rental charge for RC\_RTD\_262 been received?' is Yes.

In order for a rental case to have the property 'payment has been requested', the total amount that the renter has to pay must have been computed. *P4:2-5*

When the car has been dropped-off and the total charge is computed, payment must be requested.

**Agreement 77:** When a car has been dropped off and the rental charge has been computed, payment is requested.

Rentals can only be paid after payment has been requested, implying that the total charge is known.

**Agreement 78:** Payment for a rental may only be accepted after payment is requested.



## 2.10 Ending Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee when a car is being dropped off and leading up to the results where the car of the rental has been dropped off (B-R04) and the rental has ended (B-R02). *Results: B-R02, B-R04*

Rentals that have been ended satisfy the following rules: `begin{enumerate} item the rental case has the property 'rental has been dropped off'. item the rental case has the property 'rental has been paid'. end{enumerate}` *result B-R02, slides 26,30*

**Agreement 79:** Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been ended'.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

RC\_RTD\_262 has the property 'rental has ended', meaning that the rental associated with RC\_RTD\_262 has ended..

Ending a rental consists of checking that all associated conditions have been met. This is done as follows: `begin{enumerate} item the rental case has the property 'rental has been dropped off'. item the rental case has the property 'rental has been paid'. end{enumerate}` *P4:2*

**Agreement 80:** Ending rentals means: checking that the rented car has been dropped off and that the rental charge has been paid.

Whenever a rental has been ended, it must be ensured that it remains ended.

**Agreement 81:** When a rental has ended, the rented car has been dropped off and the rental has been paid.

## 2.11 EU-Rent website: New Rental Requests

The user interface "New User Rental" provides some automated functionality. This section describes the features for filling in or changing the contents of forms that are presented in that interface. The assumption is that this interface is provided over the Internet, allowing users to request a rental in advance (see P2:1) from any location of their choosing (e.g. at home). *P2:1*

When a contract is being created, cars and/or branches may only be selected if such cars are available at these branches.

**Agreement 82:** When creating a new rental contract, car types and pick-up branch must be selected such that the branch has cars of that type available.

When a submitted rental case has been promised, it will no longer be a new rental request.

**Agreement 83:** User initiated rental requests must be submitted in order for them to be handled by EU-Rent.

## 2.12 Branch Interface: Handling New Rentals and Pickups

The interfaces provided for branch offices, related to handling new rentals and pickups, provide some automated functionality. This section describes the features for filling in or changing the contents of forms that are presented in such interfaces. The assumption is that this interface is only provided within branch offices, allowing EU-Rent employees to create new rental applications for 'walk in customers' (see P2:1).

**Agreement 84:** When a rental has been picked up, a new branch rental no longer exists.

**Agreement 85:** When a rental has been picked up, a person to pick it up no longer exists.

If there is only one car available at the pick-up branch when a rental is being picked up, it shall be automatically assigned to a rental.

**Agreement 86:** If there is only one car available of the selected type, it will be assigned to the rental

When a car has been assigned, and the type of the requested car has changed, it should be removed.

**Agreement 87:** If the car type changes, the assigned car must be removed.

When a rental request is filled in by a branch, this branch will play the role of pick-up branch.

**Agreement 88:** When a rental has not been started the default pickup branch will be the branch that handles it.

The date at which a rental request is filled in at a branch, is the default date at which the rental will start.

**Agreement 89:** When the start date of a rental is empty, the default value will be the date at which it is handled at the branch.

When a contract is being created, cars and/or branches may only be selected if such cars are available at these branches.

**Agreement 90:** When creating a new rental contract, car types and pick-up branch must be selected such that the branch has cars of that type available.

When a rental request in a branch is filled in, and the keys have already been handed over, the request is considered to be submitted.

**Agreement 91:** A rental that is newly created at a branch office, for which the car keys have been handed over, is considered to be requested.

Branch offices may only assign a car to a (new or existing) rental if this car is available at that branch.

**Agreement 92:** A branch office may only assign cars that are available at that location.

When a branch office has assigned a car to a (new or existing) rental, the keys must be handed to the contracted driver.

**Agreement 93:** The key handover must be registered.

## 2.13 Branch Interface: Handling Drop-offs and Payment

The interfaces provided for branch offices, related to handling drop-offs, bill presentment and receiving payment, provide some automated functionality. This section describes the features for filling in or changing the contents of forms that are presented in such interfaces. The assumption is that this interface is only provided within branch offices, allowing EU-Rent employees to handle the dropping off of cars and obtaining rental payments.

Whenever a drop-off is requested, the associated rental case must be identified. This rental case has the following properties: /start{itemize} /item it lists the returned car as being rented /item it shows that the car has been picked up and the rental has not yet been ended /item the person returning the car is either the renter or the driver /end{itemize}

**Agreement 94:** The rental case of a drop-off is one where

In order to be sure that the car that is presented for a drop-off should be processed, it must be verified that there is a rental contract for this car that says that the car has been picked-up but not yet dropped-off.

**Agreement 95:** A car can only be dropped off if it has been rented (and not yet returned).

When the keys of a car are returned (and the branch employee has checked that the car has been returned is in good order), the car's license plate must be entered to complete the drop-off.

**Agreement 96:** A car will be registered as having been dropped off in the rental case that says that this car has been picked up but not yet dropped off.

When a car is returned to a branch, this branch will play the role of drop-off branch.

**Agreement 97:** The (actual) drop-off branch is the branch at which the car is presented for drop-off.

When a car is returned to a branch, that date is the drop-off date.

**Agreement 98:** The (actual) drop-off date is the date at which the car is presented for drop-off at a branch.

## 2.14 Session Initialization

The interfaces provided by this system provide for user interaction with (parts of) the system. This section describes the automated functionality necessary to initialize the system to engage in such user interaction.

For demonstration purposes, e.g. with a fixed population, it may be necessary to fix today's date to some specific value.

**Agreement 99:** For demo purposes the date of today may be set to a fixed value.

A phrase that can be formed is for instance:

15-07-2014 corresponds to 15-07-2014 in relation defaultSessionToday.

Since some computations depend on today's date, we need to ensure such a value is available. However, since this system is only for prototyping purposes, we need some way to ensure there is a (reasonable) value for today's date, but it is not enforced to be the actual date of today: this allows us to run prototype sessions and change this date if necessary. One way is to initialize the date to the actual date of today.

**Agreement 100:** Every session must have a value for 'today'

Another way is to initialize the date to a fixed value, which is suitable if a demonstration population is specified (that also uses fixed dates).

**Agreement 101:** Every session must have a value for 'today'

## Chapter 3

# Diagnosis

This chapter provides an analysis of the Ampersand script of ‘EURent’. This analysis is intended for the authors of this script. It can be used to complete the script or to improve possible flaws.

EURent does not specify which roles may change the contents of which relations.

EURent assigns rules to roles. The following table shows the rules that are being maintained by a given role.

rule	ExecEngine	User	Branch	Developer
Promising rental requests	×			
Default renter	×			
Compute max rental duration	×			
Picking up rental car	×			
Auto fill in renter in rental contract	×			
Starting the rental	×			
Dropping off Cars	×			
contractualRentalPeriod computation	×			
contractualBasicCharge computation	×			
Rental period computation	×			
Basic charge computation	×			
Excess period computation	×			
Excess charge computation	×			
Location penalty computation	×			
Location penalty void	×			
Computing rental charge	×			
Requesting payment	×			
Ending Rentals	×			
Submitting user rental requests	×			
Discard session new branch rental	×			
Discard session pickup person	×			
Single available car assignment	×			
Remove car assignments	×			
The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch	×			

rule	ExecEngine	User	Branch	Developer
Default start date of rental	×			
Auto submit new branch request	×			
Car key handover to the driver			×	
Fetching the rental case for a drop-off	×			
Accepting dropped-off car	×			
Cars are returned to the drop-off branch	×			
Cars are returned on the drop-off date	×			
Initialize today's date	×			
Initialize default today's date	×			

Concepts Car, Integer, Date, Person, DistanceBetweenLocations, and SESSION remain without a purpose.

The purpose of relations *rcUserRequestedQ*, *rcBranchRequestedQ*, *contractualRentalPeriod*, *contractualBasicCharge*, *arg1*, *arg2*, *arg3*, *computedRentalCharge*, *earliestDate*, *latestDate*, *computedRentalPeriod*, *ctcNrOfDays*, *ctcDailyAmount*, *computedTariffedCharge*, *firstDate*, *lastDate*, *computedNrOfExcessDays*, *distbranch*, *sessionDroppedoffRC*, *sessionDroppedOffCar*, *sessionDroppedOffPerson*, *sessionNewRC*, *sessionBranch*, *sessionNewBranchRC*, *sessionPickupPerson*, and *sessionToday* is not documented.

Relations *branchLocation*, *brand*, and *model* are not used in any rule.

Figure 3.1 shows a conceptual diagram with all relations declared in ‘EU-Rent’.

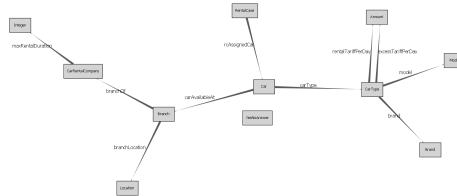


Figure 3.1: Concept diagram of relations in EU-Rent

Figure 3.2 shows a conceptual diagram with all relations declared in ‘Rental Contracts’.

On line numbers 193 and 198 of file C:\Ampersand\Workspace\EURent\EURent BRANCH interface.adl rules are defined without documenting their purpose.

The table below shows for each theme (i.e. process or pattern) the number of relations and rules, followed by the number and percentage that have a reference. Relations declared in multiple themes are counted multiple times.

Theme	Relations	With reference	%	Rules	With
EU-Rent	9	7	77%	3	
Rental Contracts	9	8	88%	1	
Promising Rentals	4	2	50%	5	

Theme	Relations	With reference	%	Rules	With
Picking up rental cars	2	1	50%	5	
Starting Rentals	1	1	100%	3	
Dropping off Cars	4	2	50%	3	
Cost Projections	2	0	0%	2	
Billing Rentals	7	6	85%	7	
Paying Rentals	2	1	50%	2	
Ending Rentals	1	1	100%	2	
Enforcing maximum rental duration	2	1	50%	1	
Compute total rental charge	4	0	0%	3	
Compute number of regular days (period)	3	0	0%	4	
Compute tarified (regular or excess) charge	3	0	0%	5	
Compute number of excess days (period)	3	0	0%	3	
Distance computations	2	0	0%	1	
EU-Rent: New User Rental Request - Signaling	0	0	-	7	
EU-Rent website: New Rental Requests	0	0	-	2	
Branch New Rental and Pick-up Signaling	0	0	-	3	
Branch Interface: Handling New Rentals and Pickups	0	0	-	10	
Branch Drop-offs and Payment Signaling	0	0	-	3	
Branch Interface: Handling Drop-offs and Payment	3	0	0%	5	
Developer rules	0	0	-	1	
Session Initialization	1	0	0%	2	
Entire context	68	30	44%	83	

The following table shows which rules are not linked to a role within a particular process. This has as consequence that these rule(s) will be maintained by the computer.

process	rule
Promising Rentals	Promised rental requests, Enforcing maximum rental duration
Picking up rental cars	Picked up cars, Rentable cars, Key handover requirements
Starting Rentals	Started rentals, SYM rentalHasBeenStarted::RentalCase
Dropping off Cars	Dropped off Cars, Dropped-off car type integrity, SYM rentalHasBeenDroppedOff::RentalCase
Cost Projections	UNI contractualRentalPeriod::RentalCase*Integer, SYM rentalPeriod::RentalCase*Integer, UNI rentalPeriod::RentalCase*Integer
Billing Rentals	UNI rentalPeriod::RentalCase*Integer, UNI rentalPeriod::RentalCase*Integer
Paying Rentals	Rental payment amount is known, SYM paymentHasBeenPaid::RentalCase
Ending Rentals	Ended Rentals, SYM rentalHasBeenEnded::RentalCase
EU-Rent website: New Rental Requests	Car availability
Branch Interface: Handling New Rentals and Pickups	Car availability at branch, Assigning a car to a rental
Branch Interface: Handling Drop-offs and Payment	Drop-off sanity check, UNI sessionDroppedoffRC::SYM defaultSessionToday::Date*Date, ASY defaultSessionToday::Date*Date
Session Initialization	SYM defaultSessionToday::Date*Date, ASY defaultSessionToday::Date*Date

The role-rule assignments in any of the described processes have been assigned to rules within that same process.

The population in this script does not specify any work in progress.



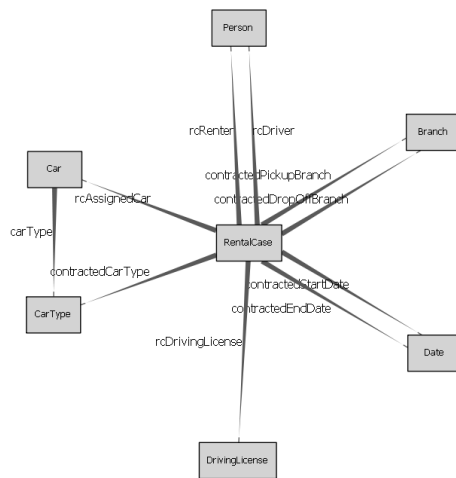


Figure 3.2: Concept diagram of relations in Rental Contracts

The population in this script violates no rule.

## Chapter 4

# Conceptual Analysis

This chapter defines the formal language, in which functional requirements of 'EURent' can be analysed and expressed. The purpose of this formalisation is to obtain a buildable specification. This chapter allows an independent professional with sufficient background to check whether the agreements made correspond to the formal rules and definitions.

This document specifies automated support for the EU-Rent example as described in 'DEMO-3 Way of Working (version 3, 1 September 2009)' by Jan L.G. Dietz. The purpose of the effort that resulted in this document is to provide case material to support statements regarding the extent that the DEMO approach and the Ampersand approach interfere and/or support one another.

We use the notation 'slide {n}' to refer to a specific slide in the DEMO-3 document mentioned above. In this notation, {n} is the slide number that can be found at the bottom of the slide. We use 'Slide {n},{m}' to refer to slides {n} and {m}.

We use the notation 'P{x}:{y}', to refer to a specific sentence in the EU-Rent description of slide 3. In this notation, {x} identifies the paragraph number, and {y} identifies the sentence in that paragraph. Occasionally, the letter 'a' or 'b' may be appended to indicate the first or second part of (long) sentences. The notation 'P{x}:{y}-{z}' is used to refer to sentences {y} through {z} of paragraph {x}.

Issue: P2:1 states: "A car may be rented by a reservation in advance or by a 'walk-in' customer on the day of renting". The Note on slide 10 says that there is no difference between these two. We will follow this idea so as not to digress too much from the case. The consequence of this is that making a reservation in advance does not mean that there is a higher chance that a car of the requested type will be available.

Issue: A consequence of P3.4 is that an issue may arise when a branch is the pick-up branch for multiple promised (but not yet started) rentals, each of which has requested the same car type. The issue arises when the branch has fewer cars of that type available than it has promised rentals for cars of that type. P3.4

Issue: Slide 26 states that the rental ends after the rental has been paid. According to slide 4, P4:2, the renter has the right to make use of the rented car between the start and end of a rental. However, when rental payment is stated, it must be checked that 'everything is ok' (slide 30), which takes time. In that time, according to Slide 4, P4:2, the renter still has the right to make use of the rented car, and if he does so, it is undefined what will happen.

This section models the organizational structure of rental companies (limited to EU-Rent), as well as company-wide policies such as the maximum rental duration and rental and penalty tariffs.

```

classDiagram
    class Model
    class CarType
    class Car
    class Branch
    class Location
    class RentalCase
    class RentalCompany
    class Amount
    class Integer

    Model --> CarType : model
    CarType --> Car : carType
    Car --> Branch : branchLocation
    Branch --> RentalCompany : branchOf
    RentalCompany --> RentalCase : rentalCase
    RentalCase --> Amount : amount
    Amount --> Integer : amount
    RentalCase --> Integer : rentalCase
  
```

Figure 4.1: Concept diagram of the rules in EU-Rent

The definitions of concepts can be found in the glossary.

This section itemizes the declared relations with properties and purpose.

For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$branchOf : Branch \rightarrow CarRentalCompany \quad (4.1)$$

Every branch is part of a car rental company.

For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$branchLocation : Branch \rightarrow Location \quad (4.2)$$

Every branch operates from a geographical location.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$carAvailableAt : Car \times Branch \quad (4.3)$$

It is known which cars are available at a branch.

For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$carType : Car \rightarrow CarType \quad (4.4)$$

Every car is of a specific type (brand, model).

For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$brand : CarType \rightarrow Brand \quad (4.5)$$

A cartype has a specific brand.

For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$model : CarType \rightarrow Model \quad (4.6)$$

A cartype has a specific model.

For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$rentalTariffPerDay : CarType \rightarrow Amount \quad (4.7)$$

All car types have a specified rental tariff (Euros/day).

For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$excessTariffPerDay : CarType \rightarrow Amount \quad (4.8)$$

All car types have a specified excess tariff (Euro/day)

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$maxRentalDuration : CarRentalCompany \times Integer \quad (4.9)$$

Rental companies must have specified the maximum duration of a rental.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$rcAssignedCar : RentalCase \times Car \quad (4.10)$$

Rental contracts specify the car that is (to be) issued to the driver.

For this purpose, the following symmetric, antisymmetric, univalent, and injective relation has been defined

$$rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp : RentalCase \times RentalCase \quad (4.11)$$

Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been started'.

For this purpose, the following symmetric, antisymmetric, univalent, and injective relation has been defined

$$rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff : RentalCase \times RentalCase \quad (4.12)$$

Rental cases may have the property 'car has been dropped off'.

#### 4.1.2 Formal rules

This section itemizes the formal rules with a reference to the shared language of stakeholders for the sake of traceability.

While our scope is limited to EU-Rent, we need to explicitly model it as a company in order to be able to define company policy that holds for all branches. An example of this would be the maximum rental period. Therefore the following requirement has been defined in section 2.1 p. 9: The system is limited to branches that are part of EU-Rent. This is formalized - using relations 5.12 - as

$$branchOf \vdash branchOf; tEU - Rent' \quad (4.13)$$

Figure 4.2 shows a conceptual diagram of this rule.



Figure 4.2: Concept diagram of rule EURent branches

In order to ensure that cars are not lost 'administratively', every car must be accounted for.

Therefore the following requirement has been defined in section 2.1 p. 9: All cars must either be rented, or in stock at one of the branches. This is formalized - using relations 5.19, 5.16, 4.11, 4.12 - as

$$I_{Car} \vdash (I_{Car} \cap \overline{(carAvailableAt; carAvailableAt^\sim)} \cap rcAssignedCar^\sim; (rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp \cap \overline{rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff})) \quad (4.14)$$

Figure 4.3 shows a conceptual diagram of this rule.

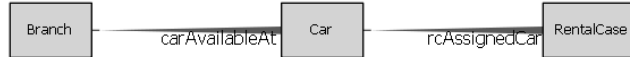


Figure 4.3: Concept diagram of rule Car accountability

In order to prevent errors from occurring when Yes/No answers are answered differently, it is necessary to check whether such answers are either 'Yes' or 'No'.

Therefore the following requirement has been defined in section 2.1 p. 9: A Yes/No answer may only take the values 'Yes' or 'No'.

This is formalized - using relations - as

$$I_{YesNoAnswer} \vdash' tYes' \cup' tNo' \quad (4.15)$$

Figure 4.4 shows a conceptual diagram of this rule.

Figure 4.4: Concept diagram of rule YesNoAnswer validity

## 4.2 Rental Contracts

This section defines the contents of rental contracts and any constraints that must apply. It was decided not to introduce a specific concept 'RentalContract' because such an information object was also not mentioned in the slides.

Figure 4.5 shows a conceptual diagram of this pattern.

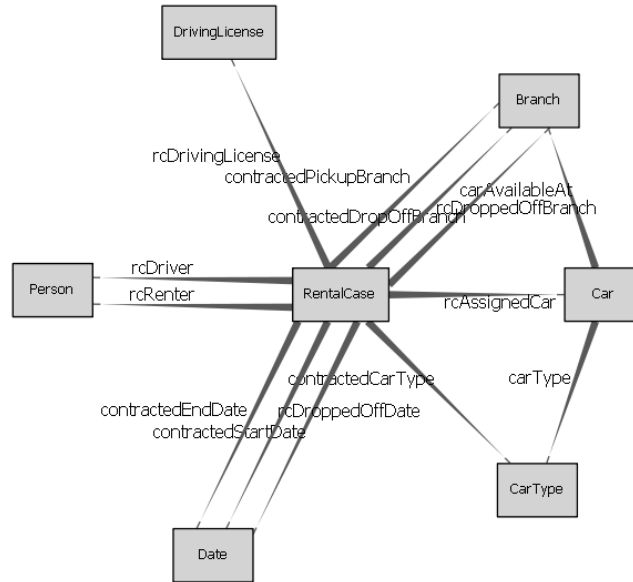


Figure 4.5: Concept diagram of the rules in Rental Contracts

The definitions of concepts can be found in the glossary.

### 4.2.1 Declared relations

This section itemizes the declared relations with properties and purpose.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{contractedStartDate} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{Date} \quad (4.16)$$

Rental contracts may specify the actual (and contractual) start date of the rental.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{contractedEndDate} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{Date} \quad (4.17)$$

Rental contracts may specify the (contractual) end date of the rental.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{contractedCarType} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{CarType} \quad (4.18)$$

Rental contracts may specify the car type of the rental.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{contractedPickupBranch} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{Branch} \quad (4.19)$$

Rental contracts may specify the branch where the rental starts (i.e.: the car is picked up).

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{contractedDropOffBranch} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{Branch} \quad (4.20)$$

Rental contracts may specify the branch where the rental supposedly ends (i.e.: the car is dropped off).

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{rcRenter} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{Person} \quad (4.21)$$

The person who rents the car is called the renter.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{rcDriver} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{Person} \quad (4.22)$$

The person who is going to drive is called the driver.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$\textit{rcDrivingLicense} \quad : \quad \textit{RentalCase} \times \textit{DrivingLicense} \quad (4.23)$$

Rental cases register the driving license of the driver.

For this purpose, the following univalent relation has been defined

$$rcAssignedCar : RentalCase \times Car \quad (4.24)$$

Rental contracts specify the car that is (to be) issued to the driver.  
For this purpose, the following function has been defined

$$carType : Car \rightarrow CarType \quad (4.25)$$

Every car is of a specific type (brand, model).

### 4.2.2 Formal rules

This section itemizes the formal rules with a reference to the shared language of stakeholders for the sake of traceability.

In order to ensure that the information contents of the cases are valid, it must be checked whether the car that is issued is of the type that is mentioned in the contract.

Therefore the following requirement has been defined in section 2.2 p. 11: The type of a rented car must be the same as the type mentioned in the contract.

This is formalized - using relations 5.16, 5.5, 5.20 - as

$$rcAssignedCar \vdash contractedCarType; carType^\sim \quad (4.26)$$

Figure 4.6 shows a conceptual diagram of this rule.



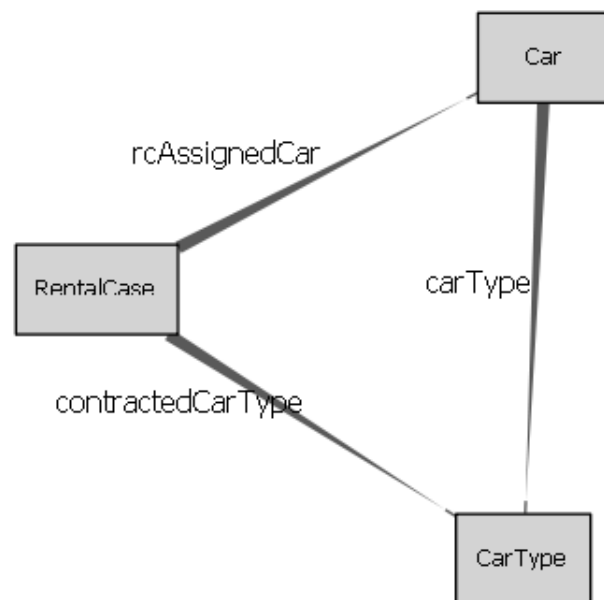


Figure 4.6: Concept diagram of rule Rented car type integrity

## Chapter 5

# Process Analysis

This document specifies automated support for the EU-Rent example as described in 'DEMO-3 Way of Working (version 3, 1 September 2009)' by Jan L.G. Dietz. The purpose of the effort that resulted in this document is to provide case material to support statements regarding the extent that the DEMO approach and the Ampersand approach interfere and/or support one another.

We use the notation 'slide {n}' to refer to a specific slide in the DEMO-3 document mentioned above. In this notation, {n} is the slide number that can be found at the bottom of the slide. We use 'Slide {n},{m}' to refer to slides {n} and {m}.

We use the notation 'P{x}:{y}', to refer to a specific sentence in the EU-Rent description of slide 3. In this notation, {x} identifies the paragraph number, and {y} identifies the sentence in that paragraph. Occasionally, the letter 'a' or 'b' may be appended to indicate the first or second part of (long) sentences. The notation 'P{x}:{y}-{z}' is used to refer to sentences {y} through {z} of paragraph {x}.

Issue: P2:1 states: "A car may be rented by a reservation in advance or by a 'walk-in' customer on the day of renting". The Note on slide 10 says that there is no difference between these two. We will follow this idea so as not to digress too much from the case. The consequence of this is that making a reservation in advance does not mean that there is a higher chance that a car of the requested type will be available.

Issue: A consequence of P3.4 is that an issue may arise when a branch is the pick-up branch for multiple promised (but not yet started) rentals, each of which has requested the same car type. The issue arises when the branch has fewer cars of that type available than it has promised rentals for cars of that type. This consequence should be accepted (and dealt with manually at the branch offices when it happens), or specified in a better way. P3.4

Issue: Slide 26 states that the rental ends after the rental has been paid. According to slide 4, P4:2, the renter has the right to make use of the rented car between the start and end of a rental. However, when rental payment is stated, it must be checked that 'everything is ok' (slide 30), which takes time. In that Slides 26, 30

time, according to Slide 4, P4:2, the renter still has the right to make use of the rented car, and if he does so, it is undefined what will happen.

EURent does not specify which roles may change the contents of which relations.

EURent assigns rules to roles. The following table shows the rules that are being maintained by a given role.

Role	Rule
ExecEngine	Promising rental requests Default renter Compute max rental duration Picking up rental car Auto fill in renter in rental contract Starting the rental Dropping off Cars contractualRentalPeriod computation contractualBasicCharge computation Rental period computation Basic charge computation Excess period computation Excess charge computation Location penalty computation Location penalty void Computing rental charge Requesting payment Ending Rentals Trigger interval computation Trigger rental charge computation Compute rental charge Trigger projected rental period computation Trigger rental period computation Compute number of days in period Trigger projected basic charge computation Trigger regular charge computation Trigger excess charge computation Compute charge based on number of days Trigger excess period computation Compute number of excess period days Submitting user rental requests Discard session new branch rental Discard session pickup person Single available car assignment Remove car assignments The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch Default start date of rental Auto submit new branch request Fetching the rental case for a drop-off Accepting dropped-off car Cars are returned to the drop-off branch Cars are returned on the drop-off date Initialize today's date Initialize default today's date
User	Required field: Driver Required field: Pick-up branch Required field: Drop-off branch Required field: Start date Required field: End date Required field: Car type Submitting rental request
Branch	Driver license checking Car assignment Car key handover Car key handover to the driver Register dropped-off car Request rental payment Obtain rental payment
Developer	Dummy rule

## 5.1 Promising Rentals

This process describes the interaction between a renter and/or branch office employee as they prepare a request for obtaining a car rental. The bulk of the work consists of filling in most parts of the contract. The result of the process is that the rental has been promised (B-T01). *B-T01 promised*

**Promising rental requests** Promising a rental request consists of checking *Slide 11*

that all associated conditions have been met. This is done as follows:  
begin{enumerate} item Ascertainment of the validity of the driving license, as well as that it belongs to the driver, is a manual check. The system assumes that this check has succeeded when the rental has registered a driver and a driving license. item The rule "Rentable cars" ensures that there is a car of the requested type available at the pick-up branch. item The rule "Enforcing maximum rental duration" guarantees that the maximum rental duration is not exceeded. item The rule "Default renter" ensures that if there is a driver, there is also a renter (because the driver is the renter by default). end{enumerate} Completeness of the rental request means that the following fields have been filled in: begin{itemize} item the pick-up branch; item the drop-off branch; item the start date; item the end date; item the car type; item the driver; item the driving license; end{itemize}

Drivers can only rent cars that are available at the pick-up branch. Therefore, it must be known which branch this is. *P2:2*

In order to allow branches to plan their stock of available cars, it helps to know what cars will be dropped off at what branch. *P2:2*

In order to compute the correct charge for renting a car, the start date must be known. Note that the meaning of this date depends on whether or not the rental has already started. If the rental has not yet started, it is the date that the rental is foreseen to start. If the rental has started, it is the date on which the rental actually started. *P2:2*

In order to determine whether or not a penalty has to be paid for a late drop-off, the end date before which the car will be dropped off must be contractually administrated. *P2:2*

Since the daily charges depend on the car type, the contract must mention what type of car is (going to be) rented. *P2:2*

The person that will be driving the rented car, must be administered, allowing amongst others that his driving license is checked. *P3.2*

Since rentals may only be started if the driver has a valid driving license, the number of such a license will be registered. It is assumed that a driving license will only be registered if its expiration date is later than the contracted end date of the rental. The system does not check this. *P3.3*

To arrive at the formalization in equation 5.8, the following 7 relationses are introduced.

$$\text{contractedPickupBranch} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{Branch} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\text{contractedDropOffBranch} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{Branch} \quad (5.2)$$

$$\text{contractedStartDate} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{Date} \quad (5.3)$$

$$\text{contractedEndDate} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{Date} \quad (5.4)$$

$$\text{contractedCarType} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{CarType} \quad (5.5)$$

$$\text{rcDriver} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{Person} \quad (5.6)$$

$$\text{rcDrivingLicense} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{DrivingLicense} \quad (5.7)$$

We also use definitions ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*), ?? (*rcUserRequestedQ*) and ?? (*rcBranchRequestedQ*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap (\text{rcUserRequestedQ};'tYes'; \text{rcUserRequestedQ} \sim \cup \text{rcBranchRequestedQ};'tYes'; \text{rcBranchRequestedQ}) \quad (5.8)$$

This corresponds to ‘Promising rental requests’ (2.3 on page 13).

**Promised rental requests** The information that led to the decision of a rental having been promised, may not be lost or modified.

We use definitions 5.1 (*contractedPickupBranch*), 5.2 (*contractedDropOffBranch*), 5.3 (*contractedStartDate*), 5.4 (*contractedEndDate*), 5.5 (*contractedCarType*), 5.6 (*rcDriver*), 5.7 (*rcDrivingLicense*), ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*), ?? (*rcUserRequestedQ*), and ?? (*rcBranchRequestedQ*).

This means:

$$\text{rentalHasBeenPromised} \vdash (\text{rcUserRequestedQ};'tYes'; \text{rcUserRequestedQ} \sim \cup \text{rcBranchRequestedQ};'tYes'; \text{rcBranchRequestedQ}) \quad (5.9)$$

**Default renter** Users should not be required to fill in duplicate information, e.g. in the case where the driver and renter are the same person.

The person that will be held accountable for the rent, in particular for the payment thereof, must be administered. P3.1

In order to formalize this, a relation *rcRenter* is introduced (5.10):

$$\text{rcRenter} : \text{RentalCase} \times \text{Person} \quad (5.10)$$

We also use definitions 5.6 (*rcDriver*), ?? (*rcUserRequestedQ*) and ?? (*rcBranchRequestedQ*) to formalize requirement 2.3:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap (\text{rcRenter}; \text{rcRenter} \sim) \cap \text{rcDriver}; \text{rcDriver} \sim \cap (\text{rcUserRequestedQ} \cup \text{rcBranchRequestedQ});'tYes'; \text{rcUserRequestedQ} \sim \cup \text{rcBranchRequestedQ}) \quad (5.11)$$

**Compute max rental duration** Because the maximum rental duration as set by the car rental company may change over time, its value is copied into a rental case as soon as its value can be determined.

EU-Rent is a company that rents cars to persons, operating from geograph- P1:1

ically dispersed braches. Therefore, we must know what branches exist with EU-Rent.

Rentals have a maximum duration (P2:3), which is defined (as a poplity constant) by EU-Rent (slide 7). P2:3, slide 7

To arrive at the formalization in equation 5.14, the following two relationses are introduced.

$$\text{branchOf} : \text{Branch} \rightarrow \text{CarRentalCompany} \quad (5.12)$$

$$\text{maxRentalDuration} : \text{CarRentalCompany} \times \text{Integer} \quad (5.13)$$

We also use definitions 5.1 (*contractedPickupBranch*) and ?? (*rcMaxRentalDuration*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap \text{contractedPickupBranch}; \text{branchOf}; \text{maxRentalDuration}; V_{\text{Integer} \text{ times RentalCase}} \vdash \text{rcMax} \quad (5.14)$$

This corresponds to ‘Compute max rental duration’ (2.3 on page 13).

**Enforcing maximum rental duration** For every rental contract, it must be checked (computed) whether or not the (proposed) rental period does or does not exceed the maximum allowed duration for that rental. P2:3

We use definitions 5.3 (*contractedStartDate*), 5.4 (*contractedEndDate*), ?? (*dateIntervalsWithinMaxRentalDuration*), and ?? (*rcMaxRentalDuration*).

This means:

$$I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap \text{contractedStartDate}; \text{contractedStartDate}^\sim \cap \text{contractedEndDate}; \text{contractedEndDate}^\sim \vdash \text{co} \quad (5.15)$$

## 5.2 Picking up rental cars

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee, starting with a filled in rental request and leading up to the result that the car of a rental has been picked up (B-R03). Result: B-R03

Note that since the transactional parts as stated in slides 11 and 18 are manual, they are not modeled here.

**Picking up rental car** Picking up a rental car consists of checking that all associated conditions have been met. This is done as follows: begin{enumerate} item the contract must contain the following items: begin{itemize} item the driver item the driving license (which is assumed to be valid and pertaining to the driver) item the car issued (of the type as listed in the contract); end{itemize} item the assertion that the keys of the issued car have been handed over to the driver. end{enumerate} Slidese 12-13, 18

In order to keep track of the cars that EU-Rent owns, every case must specify the car that is being rented.

In order to formalize this, a relation *rcAssignedCar* is introduced (5.16):

$$rcAssignedCar : RentalCase \times Car \quad (5.16)$$

We also use definitions 5.1 (*contractedPickupBranch*), ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*) and ?? (*rcKeysHandedOverQ*) to formalize requirement 2.4:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalHasBeenPromised \cap rcKeysHandedOverQ; 'tYes'; rcKeysHandedOverQ^\sim \cap rcAssignedCar \quad (5.17)$$

**Picked up cars** It must be ensured that when a car has been picked up, this status cannot be changed.

We use definitions 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*), and ?? (*rcKeysHandedOverQ*).

This means:

$$rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp \vdash rentalHasBeenPromised \cap rcKeysHandedOverQ; 'tYes'; rcKeysHandedOverQ^\sim \quad (5.18)$$

**Rentable cars** The type of car that is requested can only be one for which the pick-up branch has cars available. P3.4

Since only cars that are available at the pick-up branch may be rented, the availability of these cars at the branches must be known. P3.4

In order for the renter/driver to specify the car (s)he wants to rent, but also to correctly compute rental charges, the type of every car must be known.

To arrive at the formalization in equation 5.21, the following two relationses are introduced.

$$carAvailableAt : Car \times Branch \quad (5.19)$$

$$carType : Car \rightarrow CarType \quad (5.20)$$

We also use definitions 5.1 (*contractedPickupBranch*), 5.5 (*contractedCarType*), ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*) and 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*).

This means:

$$contractedPickupBranch^\sim; (I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalHasBeenPromised \cap rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp); contractedCarType \quad (5.21)$$

This corresponds to the requirement on page 15:

Rentals may only be promised if a car of the type specified in the contract is available at the pick-up branch.

**Key handover requires assigned car** Keys can only be handed over to a (promised) rental to which a car has been assigned, because only then it is known what the correct keys to handover are.

We use definitions 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*) and ?? (*rcKeysHandedOverQ*).

This means:



$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rcKeysHandedOverQ; 'tYes'; rcKeysHandedOverQ^\sim \vdash rcAssignedCar; rcAssignedCar^\sim \quad (5.22)$$

**Key handover requires promised rental** Keys may only be handed over for rentals that have been promised, because then it is known that the driver has a valid driving license and it is known to whom the keys must be handed over (the driver).

We use definitions ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*) and ?? (*rcKeysHandedOverQ*).

This means:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rcKeysHandedOverQ; 'tYes'; rcKeysHandedOverQ^\sim \vdash rentalHasBeenPromised \quad (5.23)$$

### 5.3 Starting Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee, starting with a filled in rental request and leading up to the result that the rental has started (B-R01). *Result: B-R01*

Note that since the transactional parts as stated in slides 11 and 18 are manual, they are not modeled here.

**Auto fill in renter in rental contract** When the keys are handed to the driver, and the renter is not specified, we may assume that the driver also fulfills the role of renter, and fill this in the contract.

We use definitions 5.10 (*rcRenter*), 5.6 (*rcDriver*), and 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp \vdash rcRenter; rcRenter^\sim \quad (5.24)$$

**Starting the rental** Starting a rental consists of checking that all associated *Slides 4-5,18*

conditions have been met. This is done as follows: begin{enumerate} item the rental case must have the property 'rental has been promised'. item a car (of the type as listed in the contract) has been assigned to the rental case; item the keys of that car are handed to the driver, which we assume to imply that begin{itemize} item the driver has picked up the car at the contracted start date; item the driver has promised to drop off the car according to the contractual constraints. end{itemize} end{enumerate}

We use definitions ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*), and ?? (*rentalHasBeenStarted*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalHasBeenPromised \cap rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp \vdash rentalHasBeenStarted \quad (5.25)$$

**Started rentals** The information that led to the decision of starting a rental, may not be lost or modified.

We use definitions ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*), and ?? (*rentalHasBeenStarted*).

This means:

$$rentalHasBeenStarted \vdash rentalHasBeenPromised \cap rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp \quad (5.26)$$

## 5.4 Dropping off Cars

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee when a car is being dropped off and leading up to the results where the car of the rental has been dropped off (B-R04). *Result: B-R04*

**Dropping off Cars** The rules that need to be satisfied in order for a rental case to have the property 'rental car has been dropped-off', are as follows: begin{itemize} item the (license plate of the) dropped-off car must be administratd; item the date of the drop-off must be administratd; item the actual drop-off must be administrated. end{itemize}

We use definitions ?? (*rentalHasBeenStarted*), 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffCar*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffDate*), and ?? (*rcDroppedOffBranch*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalHasBeenStarted \cap rcDroppedOffCar; rcDroppedOffCar \sim \cap rcDroppedOffDate; rcDroppedOffBranch \quad (5.27)$$

**Dropped off Cars** Whenever a car has been dropped-off (in the context of a specific rental), it must be ensured that it remains dropped-off (for that rental).

We use definitions ?? (*rentalHasBeenStarted*), 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffCar*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffDate*), and ?? (*rcDroppedOffBranch*).

This means:

$$rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff \vdash rentalHasBeenStarted \cap rcDroppedOffCar; rcDroppedOffCar \sim \cap rcDroppedOffDate; rcDroppedOffBranch \quad (5.28)$$

**Dropped-off car type integrity** Whenever a car is dropped off, it must be checked whether it is the same as the one that was rented.

In order to counter possible fraud, it must be checked that the car that is dropped-off is the same as that has been issued to the driver.

We use definitions 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*) and ?? (*rcDroppedOffCar*).

This means:

$$rcDroppedOffCar \vdash rcAssignedCar \quad (5.29)$$

## 5.5 Cost Projections

This process describes the (fully automated) work of EU-Rent that starts when a rental case specifies a contractual start and end date, and a car type, and results in a cost calculation for the basic charge based on these data. These results are valuable feedback to the user in the phase where (s)he is requesting a rental, as (s)he may take such costs into account when setting up a new rental request.

**contractualRentalPeriod computation** Whenever the contractual start- and end dates are known, the contractual rental period must be computed. We use definitions 5.3 (*contractedStartDate*), 5.4 (*contractedEndDate*), ?? (*contractualRentalPeriod*), ?? (*earliestDate*), ?? (*latestDate*), and ?? (*computedRentalPeriod*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(\text{contractedStartDate}; \text{earliestDate}^\sim \cap \text{contractedEndDate}; \text{latestDate}^\sim); \text{computedRentalPeriod} \vdash \text{contractualRentalPeriod} \quad (5.30)$$

**contractualBasicCharge computation** Whenever the contractual rental period, and the contracted car type are known, the contractual basic charge must be computed.

For every car type there is a particular rental tariff per day. P1:2b

In order to formalize this, a function *rentalTariffPerDay* is introduced (5.31):

$$\text{rentalTariffPerDay} : \text{CarType} \rightarrow \text{Amount} \quad (5.31)$$

We also use definitions 5.5 (*contractedCarType*), ?? (*contractualRentalPeriod*), ?? (*contractualBasicCharge*), ?? (*ctcNrOfDays*), ?? (*ctcDailyAmount*) and ?? (*computedTariffedCharge*) to formalize requirement 2.7:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(\text{contractualRentalPeriod}; \text{ctcNrOfDays}^\sim \cap \text{contractedCarType}; \text{rentalTariffPerDay}; \text{ctcDailyAmount}^\sim); \text{computedTariffedCharge} \vdash \text{contractualBasicCharge} \quad (5.32)$$

## 5.6 Billing Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company, starting when the car has been dropped off, and leading up to the result that the bill is made. This (fully automated) process consists of the following parts: begin{enumerate} item Computing the basic charge; item Computing the penalty charge for the use of the car beyond the contractual end date; item Computing the penalty charge in case the car is dropped off at a location other than contractually agreed; item Computing the total of these charged. end{enumerate}

*Result: Bill presented*

**Rental period computation** The period of the actual rental is the difference P4.3

between the date of the drop-off and the date of the pick-up of the rented car, plus one (so that if the drop-off date and the pick-up date are the same, the period is 1 day).

We use definitions 5.3 (*contractedStartDate*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffDate*), ?? (*rentalPeriod*), ?? (*earliestDate*), ?? (*latestDate*), and ?? (*computedRentalPeriod*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(contractedStartDate; earliestDate \sim \cap rcDroppedOffDate; latestDate \sim); computedRentalPeriod \vdash rentalPeriod \quad (5.33)$$

**Basic charge computation** The basic rental charge is the product of the period of the actual rental times the daily tariff that is valid for the type of car that was rented. P4.3

We use definitions 5.31 (*rentalTariffPerDay*), 5.20 (*carType*), 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), ?? (*rentalPeriod*), ?? (*rentalBasicCharge*), ?? (*ctcNrOfDays*), ?? (*ctcDailyAmount*), and ?? (*computedTariffedCharge*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(rentalPeriod; ctcNrOfDays \sim \cap rcAssignedCar; carType; rentalTariffPerDay; ctcDailyAmount \sim); computedTariffedCharge \vdash rentalBasicCharge \quad (5.34)$$

**Excess period computation** The excess period of the rental is zero, unless the drop-off date exceeds the contracted end date, in which case the period is the number of days between these two. P4.4

We use definitions 5.4 (*contractedEndDate*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffDate*), ?? (*rentalExcessPeriod*), ?? (*firstDate*), ?? (*lastDate*), and ?? (*computedNrOfExcessDays*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(rcDroppedOffDate; lastDate \sim \cap contractedEndDate; firstDate \sim); computedNrOfExcessDays \vdash rentalExcessPeriod \quad (5.35)$$

**Excess charge computation** The penalty charge (for exceeding the contracted rental duration) is basic rental charge is the product of the excess period of the rental times the excess charge per day for the type of car that was rented. P4.4

In order to compute the penalty charge for exceeding the contracted rental duration, for each type of car it is specified what the excess charge per day will be.

In order to formalize this, a function *excessTariffPerDay* is introduced (5.36):

$$excessTariffPerDay : CarType \rightarrow Amount \quad (5.36)$$

We also use definitions 5.20 (*carType*), 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), ?? (*rentalExcessPeriod*), ?? (*rentalPenaltyCharge*), ?? (*ctcNrOfDays*), ?? (*ctcDailyAmount*) and ?? (*computedTariffedCharge*) to formalize requirement 2.8:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(rentalExcessPeriod; ctcNrOfDays \smile rcAssignedCar; carType; excessTariffPerDay; ctcDailyAmount \smile); c \quad (5.37)$$

**Location penalty computation** The penalty charge for dropping off a rented car another location than was contractually agreed is an amount that depends on the distance between the branches. P4.5

We use definitions 5.2 (*contractedDropOffBranch*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffBranch*), ?? (*computedLocationPenaltyCharge*), ?? (*rentalLocationPenaltyCharge*), and ?? (*distbranch*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{RentalCase} \cap rcDroppedOffBranch; \overline{I_{Branch}}; contractedDropOffBranch \smile); (rcDroppedOffBranch; distbranch) \quad (5.38)$$

**Location penalty void** When a car is dropped off at the contracted drop-off branch, there is no location penalty charge (i.e.: the charge must zero).

We use definitions 5.2 (*contractedDropOffBranch*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffBranch*), and ?? (*rentalLocationPenaltyCharge*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rcDroppedOffBranch; contractedDropOffBranch \smile \vdash rentalLocationPenaltyCharge; 't0'; rentalLocationPenaltyCharge \quad (5.39)$$

**Computing rental charge** As soon as the parts of which the rental charge consists are known, the rental charge must be computed.

We use definitions ?? (*rentalBasicCharge*), ?? (*rentalPenaltyCharge*), ?? (*rentalLocationPenaltyCharge*), ?? (*rentalCharge*), ?? (*arg1*), ?? (*arg2*), ?? (*arg3*), and ?? (*computedRentalCharge*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(rentalBasicCharge; arg1 \smile \cap rentalPenaltyCharge; arg2 \smile \cap rentalLocationPenaltyCharge; arg3 \smile); computedRentalCharge \quad (5.40)$$

## 5.7 Paying Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company, starting when the rental charge is computed (the renter is presented the bill), and leading up to the result that the rental has ended (B-R05).

*Result: B-R05*

**Requesting payment** In order for a rental case to have the property 'payment has been requested', the total amount that the renter has to pay must have been computed. P4:2-5

When the car has been dropped-off and the total charge is computed, payment must be requested.

We use definitions 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rentalCharge*), and ?? (*paymentHasBeenRequested*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff \cap rentalCharge; rentalCharge^\sim \vdash paymentHasBeenRequested \quad (5.41)$$

**Rental payment amount is known** Rentals can only be paid after payment has been requested, implying that the total charge is known.  
We use definitions ?? (*paymentHasBeenRequested*) and ?? (*rentalIsPaidQ*).  
This means:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalIsPaidQ; 'tYes'; rentalIsPaidQ^\sim \vdash paymentHasBeenRequested \quad (5.42)$$

## 5.8 Ending Rentals

This process describes the work for the car rental company employee when a car is being dropped off and leading up to the results where the car of the rental has been dropped off (B-R04) and the rental has ended (B-R02). *Results: B-R02, B-R04*

**Ending Rentals** Ending a rental consists of checking that all associated conditions have been met. This is done as follows: *P4:2*  
begin{enumerate} item the rental case has the property 'rental has been dropped off'. item the rental case has the property 'rental has been paid'. end{enumerate}  
We use definitions 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rentalIsPaidQ*), and ?? (*rentalHasBeenEnded*).  
Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{RentalCase} \cap rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff \cap rentalIsPaidQ; 'tYes'; rentalIsPaidQ^\sim \vdash rentalHasBeenEnded \quad (5.43)$$

**Ended Rentals** Whenever a rental has been ended, it must be ensured that it remains ended.  
We use definitions 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rentalIsPaidQ*), and ?? (*rentalHasBeenEnded*).  
This means:

$$rentalHasBeenEnded \vdash rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff \cap rentalIsPaidQ; 'tYes'; rentalIsPaidQ^\sim \quad (5.44)$$

## 5.9 EU-Rent website: New Rental Requests

The user interface "New User Rental" provides some automated functionality. *P2:1*  
This section describes the features for filling in or changing the contents of forms that are presented in that interface. The assumption is that this interface is provided over the Internet, allowing users to request a rental in advance (see P2:1) from any location of their choosing (e.g. at home).

**Car availability** When a contract is being created, cars and/or branches may only be selected if such cars are available at these branches.  
In order to formalize this, a relation  $\text{sessionNewRC}$  is introduced (5.45):

$$\text{sessionNewRC} \quad : \quad \text{SESSION} \times \text{RentalCase} \quad (5.45)$$

We also use definitions 5.19 ( $\text{carAvailableAt}$ ), 5.20 ( $\text{carType}$ ), 5.1 ( $\text{contractedPickupBranch}$ ) and 5.5 ( $\text{contractedCarType}$ ) to formalize requirement 2.11:

This means:

$$\text{contractedCarType}^\sim; (I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap \text{sessionNewRC}^\sim; 't_S \text{SESSION}'; \text{sessionNewRC}); \text{contractedPickupBranch}^\sim; (I_{\text{Branch}} \cap \text{sessionNewRC}^\sim; 't_S \text{BRANCH}'; \text{sessionNewRC}) \vdash \text{contractedCarType}^\sim; (I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap \text{sessionNewRC}^\sim; 't_S \text{SESSION}'; \text{sessionNewRC}); \text{contractedPickupBranch}^\sim; (I_{\text{Branch}} \cap \text{sessionNewRC}^\sim; 't_S \text{BRANCH}'; \text{sessionNewRC}) \quad (5.46)$$

**Submitting user rental requests** When a submitted rental case has been promised, it will no longer be a new rental request.

We use definitions 5.45 ( $\text{sessionNewRC}$ ), ?? ( $\text{rentalHasBeenPromised}$ ), and ?? ( $\text{rcUserRequestedQ}$ ).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$\text{sessionNewRC}; \text{rentalHasBeenPromised} \vdash \text{sessionNewRC}; (\text{rcUserRequestedQ}; 't_Y \text{es}'; \text{rcUserRequestedQ}) \vdash \text{sessionNewRC}; (\text{rcUserRequestedQ}; 't_Y \text{es}'; \text{rcUserRequestedQ}) \quad (5.47)$$

## 5.10 Branch Interface: Handling New Rentals and Pickups

The interfaces provided for branch offices, related to handling new rentals and pickups, provide some automated functionality. This section describes the features for filling in or changing the contents of forms that are presented in such interfaces. The assumption is that this interface is only provided within branch offices, allowing EU-Rent employees to create new rental applications for 'walk in customers' (see P2:1).

**Discard session new branch rental** In order to formalize this, a relation  $\text{sessionNewBranchRC}$  is introduced (5.48):

$$\text{sessionNewBranchRC} \quad : \quad \text{SESSION} \times \text{RentalCase} \quad (5.48)$$

We also use definitions ?? ( $\text{rentalHasBeenPromised}$ ) and 4.11 ( $\text{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp}$ ) to formalize requirement 2.12:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$'t_S \text{SESSION}'; \text{sessionNewBranchRC}; (\text{rentalHasBeenPromised} \cap \text{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp}) \vdash \text{sessionNewBranchRC}; (\text{rentalHasBeenPromised} \cap \text{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp}) \quad (5.49)$$

**Discard session pickup person** In order to formalize this, a relation  $\text{sessionPickupPerson}$  is introduced (5.50):

$$\text{sessionPickupPerson} : \text{SESSION} \times \text{Person} \quad (5.50)$$

We also use definitions 5.10 ( $\text{rcRenter}$ ), 5.6 ( $\text{rcDriver}$ ), ?? ( $\text{rentalHasBeenPromised}$ ) and 4.11 ( $\text{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp}$ ) to formalize requirement 2.12:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$'t_S \text{SESSION}'; \text{sessionPickupPerson}; (\text{rcRenter} \cup \text{rcDriver})^\sim; (\text{rentalHasBeenPromised} \cap \text{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp}) \quad (5.51)$$

**Single available car assignment** If there is only one car available at the pick-up branch when a rental is being picked up, it shall be automatically assigned to a rental.

We use definitions 5.50 ( $\text{sessionPickupPerson}$ ), 5.48 ( $\text{sessionNewBranchRC}$ ), 5.19 ( $\text{carAvailableAt}$ ), 5.20 ( $\text{carType}$ ), 5.16 ( $\text{rcAssignedCar}$ ), 5.10 ( $\text{rcRenter}$ ), 5.1 ( $\text{contractedPickupBranch}$ ), 5.5 ( $\text{contractedCarType}$ ), and 5.6 ( $\text{rcDriver}$ ).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap V_{\text{RentalCase}} \text{imes} \text{SESSION}; 't_S \text{SESSION}'; (\text{sessionNewBranchRC} \cup \text{sessionPickupPerson}) \quad (5.52)$$

**Remove car assignments** When a car has been assigned, and the type of the requested car has changed, it should be removed.

We use definitions 5.50 ( $\text{sessionPickupPerson}$ ), 5.48 ( $\text{sessionNewBranchRC}$ ), 5.20 ( $\text{carType}$ ), 5.16 ( $\text{rcAssignedCar}$ ), 5.10 ( $\text{rcRenter}$ ), 5.5 ( $\text{contractedCarType}$ ), and 5.6 ( $\text{rcDriver}$ ).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap V_{\text{RentalCase}} \text{imes} \text{SESSION}; 't_S \text{SESSION}'; (\text{sessionNewBranchRC} \cup \text{sessionPickupPerson}) \quad (5.53)$$

**The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch** When a rental request is filled in by a branch, this branch will play the role of pick-up branch.

In order to formalize this, a relation  $\text{sessionBranch}$  is introduced (5.54):

$$\text{sessionBranch} : \text{SESSION} \times \text{Branch} \quad (5.54)$$

We also use definitions 5.50 ( $\text{sessionPickupPerson}$ ), 5.48 ( $\text{sessionNewBranchRC}$ ), 5.10 ( $\text{rcRenter}$ ), 5.1 ( $\text{contractedPickupBranch}$ ), 5.6 ( $\text{rcDriver}$ ), ?? ( $\text{rentalHasBeenPromised}$ ) and ?? ( $\text{rentalHasBeenStarted}$ ) to formalize requirement 2.12:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{\text{RentalCase}} \cap \overline{\text{rentalHasBeenStarted}}); (\text{sessionNewBranchRC}^\sim \cup \text{rentalHasBeenPromised}; (\text{rcRenter} \cup \text{rcDriver}) \quad (5.55)$$



**Default start date of rental** The date at which a rental request is filled in at a branch, is the default date at which the rental will start.  
In order to formalize this, a relation *sessionToday* is introduced (5.56):

$$sessionToday : SESSION \times Date \quad (5.56)$$

We also use definitions 5.50 (*sessionPickupPerson*), 5.48 (*sessionNewBranchRC*), 5.10 (*rcRenter*), 5.3 (*contractedStartDate*) and 5.6 (*rcDriver*) to formalize requirement 2.12:

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{RentalCase} \cap (\overline{contractedStartDate}; contractedStartDate^\sim)); (sessionNewBranchRC^\sim \cup (rcRenter \cup rcDriver)) \quad (5.57)$$

**Car availability at branch** When a contract is being created, cars and/or branches may only be selected if such cars are available at these branches. We use definitions 5.48 (*sessionNewBranchRC*), 5.19 (*carAvailableAt*), 5.20 (*carType*), 5.1 (*contractedPickupBranch*), 5.5 (*contractedCarType*), and 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*).  
This means:

$$contractedCarType^\sim; (I_{RentalCase} \cap (\overline{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp} \cap sessionNewBranchRC^\sim); 't_S ESSION \quad (5.58)$$

**Auto submit new branch request** When a rental request in a branch is filled in, and they keys have already been handed over, the request is considered to be submitted.

We use definitions 5.48 (*sessionNewBranchRC*), ?? (*rcBranchRequestedQ*), and ?? (*rcKeysHandedOverQ*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$'t_S ESSION'; sessionNewBranchRC; (I_{RentalCase} \cap rcKeysHandedOverQ; 't_Y es'; rcKeysHandedOverQ) \quad (5.59)$$

**Assigning a car to a rental** Branch offices may only assign a car to a (new or existing) rental if this car is available at that branch.

We use definitions 5.54 (*sessionBranch*), 5.50 (*sessionPickupPerson*), 5.48 (*sessionNewBranchRC*), 5.19 (*carAvailableAt*), 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), 5.10 (*rcRenter*), 5.1 (*contractedPickupBranch*), 5.6 (*rcDriver*), ?? (*rentalHasBeenPromised*), and 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*).

This means:

$$'t_S ESSION'; (sessionNewBranchRC \cup (sessionBranch; contractedPickupBranch^\sim \cap sessionPickupPerson)) \quad (5.60)$$

**Car key handover to the driver** When a branch office has assigned a car to a (new or existing) rental, the keys must be handed to the contracted driver.

We use definitions 5.54 (*sessionBranch*), 5.50 (*sessionPickupPerson*), 5.48 (*sessionNewBranchRC*), 5.19 (*carAvailableAt*), 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), 5.10

(*rcRenter*), 5.1 (*contractedPickupBranch*), 5.6 (*rcDriver*), ?? (*rentalHas-BeenPromised*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*), and ?? (*rcKeysHandedOverQ*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$'t_S ESSION'; ((sessionNewBranchRC \cup (sessionBranch; contractedPickupBranch \smile \cap sessionPickupPerson)) \quad (5.61)$$

## 5.11 Branch Interface: Handling Drop-offs and Payment

The interfaces provided for branch offices, related to handling drop-offs, bill presentment and receiving payment, provide some automated functionality. This section describes the features for filling in or changing the contents of forms that are presented in such interfaces. The assumption is that this interface is only provided within branch offices, allowing EU-Rent employees to handle the dropping off of cars and obtaining rental payments.

**Fetching the rental case for a drop-off** Whenever a drop-off is requested, the associated rental case must be identified. This rental case has the following properties: /start{itemize} /item it lists the returned car as being rented /item it shows that the car has been picked up and the rental has not yet been ended /item the person returning the car is either the renter or the driver /end{itemize}

We use definitions 5.54 (*sessionBranch*), 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), 5.10 (*rcRenter*), 5.6 (*rcDriver*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*), ?? (*rentalHasBeenEnded*), ?? (*sessionDroppedoffRC*), ?? (*sessionDroppedOffCar*), and ?? (*sessionDroppedOffPerson*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$'t_S ESSION'; (ISESSION \cap sessionBranch; sessionBranch \smile); (sessionDroppedOffCar; rcAssignedCar \smile \cup \quad (5.62)$$

**Drop-off sanity check** In order to be sure that the car that is presented for a drop-off should be processed, it must be verified that there is a rental contract for this car that says that the car has been picked-up but not yet dropped-off.

We use definitions 5.19 (*carAvailableAt*), 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*), 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*sessionDroppedoffRC*), and ?? (*sessionDroppedOffCar*).

This means:

$$I_{Car} \cap sessionDroppedOffCar \smile; 't_S ESSION'; (ISESSION \cap (sessionDroppedoffRC; sessionDroppedoffR \quad (5.63)$$

**Accepting dropped-off car** When the keys of a car are returned (and the branch employee has checked that the car has been returned is in good order), the car's license plate must be entered to complete the drop-off.

We use definitions 5.16 (*rcAssignedCar*), 4.11 (*rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*), 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffCar*), and ?? (*sessionDroppedOffCar*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{RentalCase} \cap \overline{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp \cap rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff}); rcAssignedCar; (I_{Car} \cap sessionDroppedOffCar) \quad (5.64)$$

**Cars are returned to the drop-off branch** When a car is returned to a branch, this branch will play the role of drop-off branch.

We use definitions 5.54 (*sessionBranch*), 5.10 (*rcRenter*), 5.6 (*rcDriver*), 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffCar*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffBranch*), ?? (*sessionDroppedOffCar*), and ?? (*sessionDroppedOffPerson*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{RentalCase} \cap \overline{rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff} \cap rcDroppedOffCar; rcDroppedOffCar^\sim); (rcDroppedOffCar^\sim) \quad (5.65)$$

**Cars are returned on the drop-off date** When a car is returned to a branch, that date is the drop-off date.

We use definitions 5.56 (*sessionToday*), 5.10 (*rcRenter*), 5.6 (*rcDriver*), 4.12 (*rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffCar*), ?? (*rcDroppedOffDate*), ?? (*sessionDroppedOffCar*), and ?? (*sessionDroppedOffPerson*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$(I_{RentalCase} \cap \overline{rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff} \cap rcDroppedOffCar; rcDroppedOffCar^\sim); (rcDroppedOffCar^\sim) \quad (5.66)$$

## 5.12 Session Initialization

The interfaces provided by this system provide for user interaction with (parts of) the system. This section describes the automated functionality necessary to initialize the system to engage in such user interaction.

**Initialize today's date** Since some computations depend on today's date, we need to ensure such a value is available. However, since this system is only for prototyping purposes, we need some way to ensure there is a (reasonable) value for today's date, but it is not enforced to be the actual date of today: this allows us to run prototype sessions and change this date if necessary. One way is to initialize the date to the actual date of today.

We use definitions 5.56 (*sessionToday*) and ?? (*defaultSessionToday*).

Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{SESSION} \cap (\overline{V_{SESSION}imesDate; defaultSessionToday; V_{DateimesSESSION}}) \vdash sessionToday; sessionT \quad (5.67)$$

**Initialize default today's date** Another way is to initialize the date to a fixed value, which is suitable if a demonstration population is specified (that also uses fixed dates). We use definitions 5.56 (*sessionToday*) and ?? (*defaultSessionToday*). Activities that are defined by this rule are finished when:

$$I_{SESSION} \cap V_{SESSION_{imesDate}; defaultSessionToday; V_{DateimesSESSION}} \vdash sessionToday; sessionTo \quad (5.68)$$

## Chapter 6

# Data structure

This chapter contains the result of the data analysis. It is structured as follows:

We start with the classification model, followed by a list of all relations, that are the foundation of the rest of the analysis. Finally, the logical and technical data model are discussed.

### 6.1 Classifications

No classifications have been defined

### 6.2 Fact types

This section enumerates the fact types, that have been used in the design of the datastructure. For each fact type its name, the source and target concept and the properties are documented.

***branchOf*** : *Branch*  $\times$  *CarRentalCompany* Every branch is part of a car rental company.

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

***branchLocation*** : *Branch*  $\times$  *Location* Every branch operates from a geographical location.

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

***carAvailableAt*** : *Car*  $\times$  *Branch* It is known which cars are available at a branch.

**Properties:** UNI

***carType*** : *Car*  $\times$  *CarType* Every car is of a specific type (brand, model).

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

**brand** : *CarType*  $\times$  *Brand* A cartype has a specific brand.

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

**model** : *CarType*  $\times$  *Model* A cartype has a specific model.

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

**rentalTariffPerDay** : *CarType*  $\times$  *Amount* All car types have a specified rental tariff (Euros/day).

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

**excessTariffPerDay** : *CarType*  $\times$  *Amount* All car types have a specified excess tariff (Euro/day)

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

**maxRentalDuration** : *CarRentalCompany*  $\times$  *Integer* Rental companies must have specified the maximum duration of a rental.

**Properties:** UNI

**contractedStartDate** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Date* Rental contracts may specify the actual (and contractual) start date of the rental.

**Properties:** UNI

**contractedEndDate** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Date* Rental contracts may specify the (contractual) end date of the rental.

**Properties:** UNI

**contractedCarType** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *CarType* Rental contracts may specify the car type of the rental.

**Properties:** UNI

**contractedPickupBranch** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Branch* Rental contracts may specify the branch where the rental starts (i.e.: the car is picked up).

**Properties:** UNI

**contractedDropOffBranch** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Branch* Rental contracts may specify the branch where the rental supposedly ends (i.e.: the car is dropped off).

**Properties:** UNI

**rcRenter** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Person* The person who rents the car is called the renter.

**Properties:** UNI

**rcDriver** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Person* The person who is going to drive is called the driver.

**Properties:** UNI

**rcDrivingLicense** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *DrivingLicense* Rental cases register the driving license of the driver.

**Properties:** UNI

***rcAssignedCar*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Car* Rental contracts specify the car that is (to be) issued to the driver.

**Properties:** UNI

***rentalHasBeenPromised*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *RentalCase* Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been promised'

**Properties:** SYM, ASY, UNI, INJ

***rcUserRequestedQ*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *YesNoAnswer* A user has requested a new rental to be started, and has provided all necessary information for that.

**Properties:** UNI

***rcBranchRequestedQ*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *YesNoAnswer* A branch office has requested a new rental to be started, and has provided all necessary information for that.

**Properties:** UNI

***dateIntervalIsWithinMaxRentalDuration*** : *Date*  $\times$  *Date* the date interval (e.g.: [start date,end date]) is within the maximum rental duration as specified by EURent.

**Properties:** --

***rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *RentalCase* Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been started'.

**Properties:** SYM, ASY, UNI, INJ

***rcKeysHandedOverQ*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *YesNoAnswer* Branches must register the handover of car keys (i.e. the responsibility for the car).

**Properties:** UNI

***rentalHasBeenStarted*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *RentalCase* Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been started'.

**Properties:** SYM, ASY, UNI, INJ

***rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *RentalCase* Rental cases may have the property 'car has been dropped off'.

**Properties:** SYM, ASY, UNI, INJ

***rcDroppedOffCar*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Car* Rental cases may specify the car that has actually been dropped off.

**Properties:** UNI

***rcDroppedOffDate*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Date* Rented cars are dropped off on specific dates.

**Properties:** UNI

***rcDroppedOffBranch*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Branch* Rental cases may specify the branch that the drop-off has taken place.

**Properties:** UNI

***contractualRentalPeriod*** :  $RentalCase \times Integer$  A rental may specify the number of days that the rental will last, according to the specified contractual start and end dates.

**Properties:** UNI

***contractualBasicCharge*** :  $RentalCase \times Amount$  Rental contracts may specify an amount for the projected basic charge

**Properties:** UNI

***rentalPeriod*** :  $RentalCase \times Integer$  A rental may specify the number of days that the rental has lasted.

**Properties:** UNI

***rentalBasicCharge*** :  $RentalCase \times Amount$  Rental contracts may specify the basic charge.

**Properties:** UNI

***rentalExcessPeriod*** :  $RentalCase \times Integer$  **Properties:** UNI

***rentalPenaltyCharge*** :  $RentalCase \times Amount$  Rental contracts may specify a penalty charge for late drop-offs.

**Properties:** UNI

***computedLocationPenaltyCharge*** :  $DistanceBetweenLocations \times Amount$  There is a location penalty charge for cars that are dropped-off at another branch than agreed.

**Properties:** UNI, TOT

***rentalLocationPenaltyCharge*** :  $RentalCase \times Amount$  Rental contracts may specify a location penalty charge, i.e. a penalty for dropping off the car at a location that differs from the contracted drop-off branch.

**Properties:** UNI

***rentalCharge*** :  $RentalCase \times Amount$  The rental charge is the total amount to be paid for a rental.

**Properties:** UNI

***paymentHasBeenRequested*** :  $RentalCase \times RentalCase$  Rental cases may have the property 'payment has been requested'.

**Properties:** SYM, ASY, UNI, INJ

***rentalIsPaidQ*** :  $RentalCase \times YesNoAnswer$  Payments for rental contracts need to be accepted (or declined).

**Properties:** UNI

***rentalHasBeenEnded*** :  $RentalCase \times RentalCase$  Rental cases may have the property 'rental has been ended'.

**Properties:** SYM, ASY, UNI, INJ



***rcMaxRentalDuration*** : *RentalCase*  $\times$  *Integer* Rental contracts may specify the maximum rental duration.  
**Properties:** UNI

***arg1*** : *CompRentalCharge*  $\times$  *Amount* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***arg2*** : *CompRentalCharge*  $\times$  *Amount* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***arg3*** : *CompRentalCharge*  $\times$  *Amount* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***computedRentalCharge*** : *CompRentalCharge*  $\times$  *Amount* **Properties:** UNI

***earliestDate*** : *DateDifferencePlusOne*  $\times$  *Date* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***latestDate*** : *DateDifferencePlusOne*  $\times$  *Date* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***computedRentalPeriod*** : *DateDifferencePlusOne*  $\times$  *Integer* **Properties:** UNI

***ctcNrOfDays*** : *CompTariffedCharge*  $\times$  *Integer* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***ctcDailyAmount*** : *CompTariffedCharge*  $\times$  *Amount* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***computedTariffedCharge*** : *CompTariffedCharge*  $\times$  *Amount* **Properties:** UNI

***firstDate*** : *DateDifference*  $\times$  *Date* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***lastDate*** : *DateDifference*  $\times$  *Date* **Properties:** UNI, TOT

***computedNrOfExcessDays*** : *DateDifference*  $\times$  *Integer* **Properties:** UNI

***distbranch*** : *DistanceBetweenLocations*  $\times$  *Branch* A distance is computed relative to a branch.  
**Properties:** TOT, SUR

***sessionDroppedoffRC*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *RentalCase* **Properties:** UNI

***sessionDroppedOffCar*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *Car* **Properties:** UNI

***sessionDroppedOffPerson*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *Person* **Properties:** UNI

***defaultSessionToday*** : *Date*  $\times$  *Date* For demo purposes the date of today may be set to a fixed value.  
**Properties:** SYM, ASY, UNI, INJ

***sessionNewRC*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *RentalCase* **Properties:** UNI

***sessionBranch*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *Branch* **Properties:** UNI

***sessionNewBranchRC*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *RentalCase* **Properties:** UNI

***sessionPickupPerson*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *Person* **Properties:** UNI

***sessionToday*** : *SESSION*  $\times$  *Date* **Properties:** UNI

## 6.3 Logical datamodel

The functional requirements have been translated into a data model. This model is shown by figure 6.1.

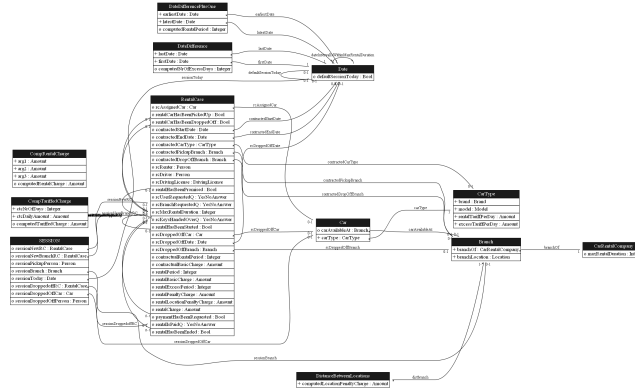


Figure 6.1: Logical data model of EURent

There are 12 entity types. The details of each entity type are described (in alphabetical order) in the following paragraphs:

### 6.3.1 Entity type: *Branch*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	Branch	Primary key
branchOf	CarRentalCompany	Mandatory
branchLocation	Location	Mandatory

Branch has the following associations:

1. Every *Branch* 'branchOf' exactly one *CarRentalCompany*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *CarRentalCompany* zero or more *Branch*.
2. Every *Car* 'carAvailableAt' at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *Car*.
3. Every *RentalCase* 'contractedPickupBranch' at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *RentalCase*.
4. Every *RentalCase* 'contractedDropOffBranch' at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *RentalCase*.

5. Every *RentalCase* ‘rcDroppedOffBranch’ at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *RentalCase*.
6. Every *DistanceBetweenLocations* ‘distbranch’ at least one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *DistanceBetweenLocations*.
7. Every *SESSION* ‘sessionBranch’ at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *SESSION*.

### 6.3.2 Entity type: *Car*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	Car	Primary key
carAvailableAt	Branch	Optional
carType	CarType	Mandatory

Car has the following associations:

1. Every *Car* ‘carAvailableAt’ at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *Car*.
2. Every *Car* ‘carType’ exactly one *CarType*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *CarType* zero or more *Car*.
3. Every *RentalCase* ‘rcAssignedCar’ at most one *Car*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Car* zero or more *RentalCase*.
4. Every *RentalCase* ‘rcDroppedOffCar’ at most one *Car*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Car* zero or more *RentalCase*.
5. Every *SESSION* ‘sessionDroppedOffCar’ at most one *Car*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Car* zero or more *SESSION*.

### 6.3.3 Entity type: *CarRentalCompany*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	CarRentalCompany	Primary key
maxRentalDuration	Integer	Optional

CarRentalCompany has the following associations:

1. Every *Branch* ‘branchOf’ exactly one *CarRentalCompany*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *CarRentalCompany* zero or more *Branch*.

#### 6.3.4 Entity type: *CarType*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	CarType	Primary key
brand	Brand	Mandatory
model	Model	Mandatory
rentalTariffPerDay	Amount	Mandatory
excessTariffPerDay	Amount	Mandatory

CarType has the following associations:

1. Every *Car* ‘carType’ exactly one *CarType*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *CarType* zero or more *Car*.
2. Every *RentalCase* ‘contractedCarType’ at most one *CarType*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *CarType* zero or more *RentalCase*.

#### 6.3.5 Entity type: *CompRentalCharge*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	CompRentalCharge	Primary key
arg1	Amount	Mandatory
arg2	Amount	Mandatory
arg3	Amount	Mandatory
computedRentalCharge	Amount	Optional

CompRentalCharge has the following associations:

#### 6.3.6 Entity type: *CompTariffedCharge*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	CompTariffedCharge	Primary key
ctcNrOfDays	Integer	Mandatory

Attribute	Type	
ctcDailyAmount	Amount	Mandatory
computedTariffedCharge	Amount	Optional

CompTariffedCharge has the following associations:

### 6.3.7 Entity type: *Date*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	Date	Primary key
defaultSessionToday	Bool	Optional

Date has the following associations:

1. Every *RentalCase* ‘contractedStartDate’ at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *RentalCase*.
2. Every *RentalCase* ‘contractedEndDate’ at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *RentalCase*.
3. Every *Date* ‘dateIntervalsWithinMaxRentalDuration’ zero or more *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *Date*.
4. Every *RentalCase* ‘rcDroppedOffDate’ at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *RentalCase*.
5. Every *DateDifferencePlusOne* ‘earliestDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifferencePlusOne*.
6. Every *DateDifferencePlusOne* ‘latestDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifferencePlusOne*.
7. Every *DateDifference* ‘lastDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifference*.
8. Every *DateDifference* ‘firstDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifference*.
9. Every *SESSION* ‘sessionToday’ at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *SESSION*.
10. Every *Date* ‘defaultSessionToday’ at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* at most one *Date*.

### 6.3.8 Entity type: *DateDifference*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	DateDifference	Primary key
lastDate	Date	Mandatory
firstDate	Date	Mandatory
computedNrOfExcessDays	Integer	Optional

DateDifference has the following associations:

1. Every *DateDifference* ‘lastDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifference*.
2. Every *DateDifference* ‘firstDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifference*.

### 6.3.9 Entity type: *DateDifferencePlusOne*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	DateDifferencePlusOne	Primary key
earliestDate	Date	Mandatory
latestDate	Date	Mandatory
computedRentalPeriod	Integer	Optional

DateDifferencePlusOne has the following associations:

1. Every *DateDifferencePlusOne* ‘earliestDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifferencePlusOne*.
2. Every *DateDifferencePlusOne* ‘latestDate’ exactly one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *DateDifferencePlusOne*.

### 6.3.10 Entity type: *DistanceBetweenLocations*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	DistanceBetweenLocations	Primary key
computedLocationPenaltyCharge	Amount	Mandatory

DistanceBetweenLocations has the following associations:

1. Every *DistanceBetweenLocations* ‘distbranch’ at least one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *DistanceBetweenLocations*.

### 6.3.11 Entity type: *RentalCase*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	RentalCase	Primary key
rcAssignedCar	Car	Optional
rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp	Bool	Optional
rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff	Bool	Optional
contractedStartDate	Date	Optional
contractedEndDate	Date	Optional
contractedCarType	CarType	Optional
contractedPickupBranch	Branch	Optional
contractedDropOffBranch	Branch	Optional
rcRenter	Person	Optional
rcDriver	Person	Optional
rcDrivingLicense	DrivingLicense	Optional
rentalHasBeenPromised	Bool	Optional
rcUserRequestedQ	YesNoAnswer	Optional
rcBranchRequestedQ	YesNoAnswer	Optional
rcMaxRentalDuration	Integer	Optional
rcKeysHandedOverQ	YesNoAnswer	Optional
rentalHasBeenStarted	Bool	Optional
rcDroppedOffCar	Car	Optional
rcDroppedOffDate	Date	Optional
rcDroppedOffBranch	Branch	Optional
contractualRentalPeriod	Integer	Optional
contractualBasicCharge	Amount	Optional
rentalPeriod	Integer	Optional
rentalBasicCharge	Amount	Optional
rentalExcessPeriod	Integer	Optional
rentalPenaltyCharge	Amount	Optional
rentalLocationPenaltyCharge	Amount	Optional
rentalCharge	Amount	Optional
paymentHasBeenRequested	Bool	Optional
rentalIsPaidQ	YesNoAnswer	Optional
rentalHasBeenEnded	Bool	Optional

RentalCase has the following associations:

1. Every *RentalCase* ‘rcAssignedCar’ at most one *Car*. For the other way

round, for this relation holds that each *Car* zero or more *RentalCase*.

2. Every *RentalCase* 'rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* at most one *RentalCase*.
3. Every *RentalCase* 'rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* at most one *RentalCase*.
4. Every *RentalCase* 'contractedStartDate' at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *RentalCase*.
5. Every *RentalCase* 'contractedEndDate' at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *RentalCase*.
6. Every *RentalCase* 'contractedCarType' at most one *CarType*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *CarType* zero or more *RentalCase*.
7. Every *RentalCase* 'contractedPickupBranch' at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *RentalCase*.
8. Every *RentalCase* 'contractedDropOffBranch' at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *RentalCase*.
9. Every *RentalCase* 'rentalHasBeenPromised' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* at most one *RentalCase*.
10. Every *RentalCase* 'rentalHasBeenStarted' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* at most one *RentalCase*.
11. Every *RentalCase* 'rcDroppedOffCar' at most one *Car*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Car* zero or more *RentalCase*.
12. Every *RentalCase* 'rcDroppedOffDate' at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *RentalCase*.
13. Every *RentalCase* 'rcDroppedOffBranch' at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *RentalCase*.
14. Every *RentalCase* 'paymentHasBeenRequested' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* at most one *RentalCase*.
15. Every *RentalCase* 'rentalHasBeenEnded' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* at most one *RentalCase*.



16. Every *SESSION* 'sessionNewRC' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* zero or more *SESSION*.
17. Every *SESSION* 'sessionNewBranchRC' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* zero or more *SESSION*.
18. Every *SESSION* 'sessionDroppedoffRC' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* zero or more *SESSION*.

### 6.3.12 Entity type: *SESSION*

This entity type has the following attributes:

Attribute	Type	
Id	SESSION	Primary key
sessionNewRC	RentalCase	Optional
sessionNewBranchRC	RentalCase	Optional
sessionPickupPerson	Person	Optional
sessionBranch	Branch	Optional
sessionToday	Date	Optional
sessionDroppedoffRC	RentalCase	Optional
sessionDroppedOffCar	Car	Optional
sessionDroppedOffPerson	Person	Optional

*SESSION* has the following associations:

1. Every *SESSION* 'sessionNewRC' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* zero or more *SESSION*.
2. Every *SESSION* 'sessionNewBranchRC' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* zero or more *SESSION*.
3. Every *SESSION* 'sessionBranch' at most one *Branch*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Branch* zero or more *SESSION*.
4. Every *SESSION* 'sessionToday' at most one *Date*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Date* zero or more *SESSION*.
5. Every *SESSION* 'sessionDroppedoffRC' at most one *RentalCase*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *RentalCase* zero or more *SESSION*.
6. Every *SESSION* 'sessionDroppedOffCar' at most one *Car*. For the other way round, for this relation holds that each *Car* zero or more *SESSION*.

## 6.4 Technical datamodel

The functional requirements have been translated into a technical data model. This model is shown by figure 6.2.

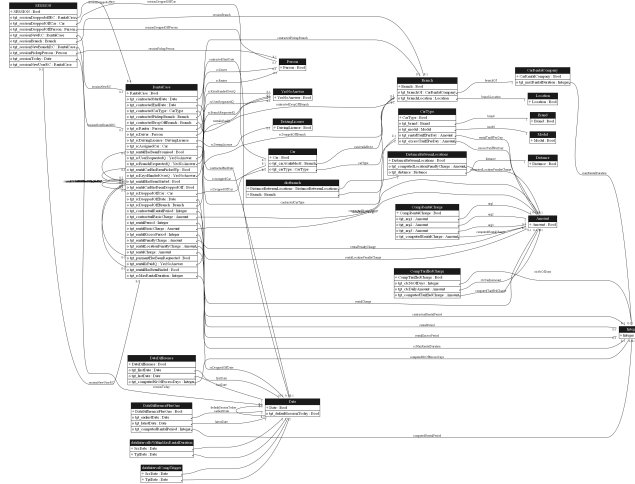


Figure 6.2: Technical data model of EURent

The technical datamodel consists of the following 24 tables:

### 6.4.1 Table: Amount

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **Amount**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

### 6.4.2 Table: Branch

This table has the following 3 fields:

- **Branch**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_branchOf**  
This attribute implements the relation  $Branch \xrightarrow{branchOf} CarRentalCompany$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_branchLocation**  
This attribute implements the relation  $Branch \xrightarrow{branchLocation} Location$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

### 6.4.3 Table: Brand

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **Brand**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

### 6.4.4 Table: Car

This table has the following 3 fields:

- **Car**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_carAvailableAt**  
This attribute implements the relation  $Car \xrightarrow{carAvailableAt} Branch$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_carType**  
This attribute implements the relation  $Car \xrightarrow{carType} CarType$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

### 6.4.5 Table: CarRentalCompany

This table has the following 2 fields:

- **CarRentalCompany**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_maxRentalDuration**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CarRentalCompany \xrightarrow{maxRentalDuration} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

### 6.4.6 Table: CarType

This table has the following 5 fields:

- **CarType**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_brand**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CarType \xrightarrow{brand} Brand$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_model**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CarType \xrightarrow{model} Model$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalTariffPerDay**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CarType \xrightarrow{rentalTariffPerDay} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_excessTariffPerDay**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CarType \xrightarrow{excessTariffPerDay} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

#### 6.4.7 Table: CompRentalCharge

This table has the following 5 fields:

- **CompRentalCharge**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_arg1**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CompRentalCharge \xrightarrow{arg1} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_arg2**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CompRentalCharge \xrightarrow{arg2} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_arg3**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CompRentalCharge \xrightarrow{arg3} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_computedRentalCharge**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CompRentalCharge \xrightarrow{computedRentalCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

#### 6.4.8 Table: CompTariffedCharge

This table has the following 4 fields:

- **CompTariffedCharge**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_ctcNrOfDays**  
This attribute implements the relation  $CompTariffedCharge \xrightarrow{ctcNrOfDays} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_ctcDailyAmount**

This attribute implements the relation  $CompTariffedCharge \xrightarrow{ctcDailyAmount} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_computedTariffedCharge**

This attribute implements the relation  $CompTariffedCharge \xrightarrow{computedTariffedCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

#### 6.4.9 Table: Date

This table has the following 2 fields:

- **Date**

This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

- **tgt\_defaultSessionToday**

This attribute implements the relation  $Date \xrightarrow{defaultSessionToday} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.

#### 6.4.10 Table: DateDifference

This table has the following 4 fields:

- **DateDifference**

This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

- **tgt\_firstDate**

This attribute implements the relation  $DateDifference \xrightarrow{firstDate} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_lastDate**

This attribute implements the relation  $DateDifference \xrightarrow{lastDate} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_computedNrOfExcessDays**

This attribute implements the relation  $DateDifference \xrightarrow{computedNrOfExcessDays} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

#### 6.4.11 Table: DateDifferencePlusOne

This table has the following 4 fields:

- **DateDifferencePlusOne**

This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

- **tgt\_earliestDate**  
This attribute implements the relation  $DateDifferencePlusOne \xrightarrow{earliestDate} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_latestDate**  
This attribute implements the relation  $DateDifferencePlusOne \xrightarrow{latestDate} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_computedRentalPeriod**  
This attribute implements the relation  $DateDifferencePlusOne \xrightarrow{computedRentalPeriod} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

#### 6.4.12 Table: Distance

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **Distance**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

#### 6.4.13 Table: DistanceBetweenLocations

This table has the following 3 fields:

- **DistanceBetweenLocations**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_computedLocationPenaltyCharge**  
This attribute implements the relation  $DistanceBetweenLocations \xrightarrow{computedLocationPenaltyCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_distance**  
This attribute implements the relation  $DistanceBetweenLocations \xrightarrow{distance} Distance$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

#### 6.4.14 Table: DrivingLicense

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **DrivingLicense**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

#### 6.4.15 Table: Integer

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **Integer**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

#### 6.4.16 Table: Location

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **Location**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

#### 6.4.17 Table: Model

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **Model**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

#### 6.4.18 Table: Person

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **Person**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

#### 6.4.19 Table: RentalCase

This table has the following 32 fields:

- **RentalCase**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_contractedStartDate**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{contractedStartDate} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_contractedEndDate**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{contractedEndDate} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_contractedCarType**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{contractedCarType} CarType$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_contractedPickupBranch**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{contractedPickupBranch} Branch$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_contractedDropOffBranch**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{contractedDropOffBranch} Branch$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rcRenter**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcRenter} Person$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rcDriver**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcDriver} Person$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rcDrivingLicense**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcDrivingLicense} DrivingLicense$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rcAssignedCar**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcAssignedCar} Car$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalHasBeenPromised**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalHasBeenPromised} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.
- **tgt\_rcUserRequestedQ**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcUserRequestedQ} YesNoAnswer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rcBranchRequestedQ**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcBranchRequestedQ} YesNoAnswer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalCarHasBeenPickedUp} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.
- **tgt\_rcKeysHandedOverQ**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcKeysHandedOverQ} YesNoAnswer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.



- **tgt\_rentalHasBeenStarted**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalHasBeenStarted} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.
- **tgt\_rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalCarHasBeenDroppedOff} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.
- **tgt\_rcDroppedOffCar**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcDroppedOffCar} Car$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rcDroppedOffDate**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcDroppedOffDate} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rcDroppedOffBranch**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcDroppedOffBranch} Branch$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_contractualRentalPeriod**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{contractualRentalPeriod} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_contractualBasicCharge**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{contractualBasicCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalPeriod**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalPeriod} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalBasicCharge**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalBasicCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalExcessPeriod**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalExcessPeriod} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalPenaltyCharge**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalPenaltyCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalLocationPenaltyCharge**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalLocationPenaltyCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalCharge**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalCharge} Amount$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_paymentHasBeenRequested**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{paymentHasBeenRequested} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.
- **tgt\_rentalIsPaidQ**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalIsPaidQ} YesNoAnswer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_rentalHasBeenEnded**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rentalHasBeenEnded} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.
- **tgt\_rcMaxRentalDuration**  
This attribute implements the relation  $RentalCase \xrightarrow{rcMaxRentalDuration} Integer$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

#### 6.4.20 Table: SESSION

This table has the following 10 fields:

- **SESSION**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.
- **tgt\_sessionDroppedoffRC**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionDroppedoffRC} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_sessionDroppedOffCar**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionDroppedOffCar} Car$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_sessionDroppedOffPerson**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionDroppedOffPerson} Person$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_sessionNewRC**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionNewRC} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_sessionBranch**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionBranch} Branch$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_sessionNewBranchRC**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionNewBranchRC} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_sessionPickupPerson**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionPickupPerson} Person$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **tgt\_sessionToday**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionToday} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional.
- **tgt\_sessionNewUserRC**  
This attribute implements the relation  $SESSION \xrightarrow{sessionNewUserRC} RentalCase$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Optional, Unique.

#### 6.4.21 Table: YesNoAnswer

This table has the following 1 fields:

- **YesNoAnswer**  
This attribute is the primary key.  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory, Unique.

#### 6.4.22 Table: dateIntervalCompTrigger

This is a link-table, implementing the relation  $Date \xrightarrow{dateIntervalCompTrigger} Date$ .  
It contains the following columns:

- **SrcDate**  
This attribute is a foreign key to Date  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory.
- **TgtDate**  
This attribute implements the relation  $Date \xrightarrow{dateIntervalCompTrigger} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory.

#### 6.4.23 Table: dateIntervalsWithinMaxRentalDuration

This is a link-table, implementing the relation  $Date \xrightarrow{dateIntervalsWithinMaxRentalDuration} Date$ .  
It contains the following columns:

- **SrcDate**  
This attribute is a foreign key to Date  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory.
- **TgtDate**  
This attribute implements the relation  $Date \xrightarrow{dateIntervalsWithinMaxRentalDuration} Date$ .  
SQLVarchar 255, Mandatory.

#### 6.4.24 Table: distbranch

This is a link-table, implementing the relation  $DistanceBetweenLocations \xrightarrow{distbranch} Branch$ . It contains the following columns:

- **DistanceBetweenLocations**

This attribute is the primary key.

SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

- **Branch**

This attribute implements the relation  $DistanceBetweenLocations \xrightarrow{distbranch} Branch$ .

SQLVarchar 255, Optional.

## Chapter 7

# Interface: “EU-Rent Website”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “EU-Rent Website”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”.

Voorafgaand aan het afsluiten van een transactie (commit), moet aan de volgende regels voldaan zijn:

- Required field: Driver
- Required field: Pick-up branch
- Required field: Drop-off branch
- Required field: Start date
- Required field: End date
- Required field: Car type
- Submitting rental request
- Car availability
- Submitting user rental requests
- UNI sessionNewRC::SESSION\*RentalCase

### Interfacestructuur:

Interface voor een waarde van type “SESSION”

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “SESSION”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 1 deelveld:

#### 1 Enter reference number for your new rental

Een optioneel veld van type “RentalCase”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)

- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

## Chapter 8

# Interface: “New User Rental”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “New User Rental”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”.

Voorafgaand aan het afsluiten van een transactie (commit), moet aan de volgende regels voldaan zijn:

- Rented car type integrity
- Promising rental requests
- Promised rental requests
- Default renter
- Compute max rental duration
- Enforcing maximum rental duration
- Rentable cars
- Auto fill in renter in rental contract
- contractualRentalPeriod computation
- contractualBasicCharge computation
- Rental period computation
- Excess period computation
- Location penalty computation
- Location penalty void
- Trigger interval computation
- Trigger projected rental period computation
- Trigger rental period computation
- Trigger projected basic charge computation
- Trigger excess period computation
- Required field: Driver
- Required field: Pick-up branch
- Required field: Drop-off branch
- Required field: Start date

- Required field: End date
- Required field: Car type
- Submitting rental request
- Car availability
- Submitting user rental requests
- Driver license checking
- Car assignment
- Car key handover
- Discard session pickup person
- Single available car assignment
- Remove car assignments
- The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch
- Default start date of rental
- Car availability at branch
- Assigning a car to a rental
- Car key handover to the driver
- Fetching the rental case for a drop-off
- Cars are returned to the drop-off branch
- Cars are returned on the drop-off date
- UNI contractedStartDate::RentalCase\*Date
- UNI contractedEndDate::RentalCase\*Date
- UNI contractedCarType::RentalCase\*CarType
- UNI contractedPickupBranch::RentalCase\*Branch
- UNI contractedDropOffBranch::RentalCase\*Branch
- UNI rcRenter::RentalCase\*Person
- UNI rcDriver::RentalCase\*Person
- UNI rcDrivingLicense::RentalCase\*DrivingLicense
- UNI rcUserRequestedQ::RentalCase\*YesNoAnswer
- UNI sessionNewRC::SESSION\*RentalCase

### **Interfacestructuur:**

Interface voor een waarde van type “RentalCase”

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

#### **1 Customer details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)



Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **1.1 \* Driver**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **1.2 VALID driving license**

Een optioneel veld van type “DrivingLicense”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **1.3 Renter (if different from driver)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2 Contract details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 6 deelvelden:

#### **2.1 \* Pick-up branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **2.2 \* Drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **2.3 \* Start date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **2.4 \* End date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **2.5 \* Car type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **2.6 Available car types at pick-up branch**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **3 Projected costs**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

### **3.1 Daily charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.2 Period (days)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.3 Rental charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **4 New rental request**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)

- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 2 deelvelden:

**4.1 Submit this rental request?**

Een optioneel veld van type “YesNoAnswer”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

**4.2 Has rental been promised?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## Chapter 9

# Interface: “EU-Rent Branch Office”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “EU-Rent Branch Office”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor de rol “Branch”.

Voorafgaand aan het afsluiten van een transactie (commit), moet aan de volgende regels voldaan zijn:

- Driver license checking
- Car assignment
- Car key handover
- Discard session new branch rental
- Discard session pickup person
- Single available car assignment
- Remove car assignments
- The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch
- Default start date of rental
- Car availability at branch
- Auto submit new branch request
- Assigning a car to a rental
- Car key handover to the driver
- Fetching the rental case for a drop-off
- Drop-off sanity check
- Accepting dropped-off car
- Cars are returned to the drop-off branch
- Cars are returned on the drop-off date
- Initialize today’s date
- Initialize default today’s date
- UNI sessionDroppedOffCar::SESSION\*Car
- UNI sessionDroppedOffPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionBranch::SESSION\*Branch

- UNI sessionNewBranchRC::SESSION\*RentalCase
- UNI sessionPickupPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionToday::SESSION\*Date

### **Interfacestructuur:**

Interface voor een waarde van type “SESSION”

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “SESSION”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

#### **1 Session context**

Een verplicht veld van type “SESSION”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

##### **1.1 Branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **1.2 Todays date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **1.3 Pick-up**

Een verplicht veld van type “SESSION”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Dit veld bestaat uit 2 deelvelden:

###### **1.3.1 New Rental**

Een optioneel veld van type “RentalCase”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

###### **1.3.2 Pick-up (Person)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **1.4 Drop-off**

Een verplicht veld van type “SESSION”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **1.4.1 Car**

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **1.4.2 Renter or driver**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **1.4.3 Drop-off Rental**

Een optioneel veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

## **2 Available cars**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 2 deelvelden:

### **2.1 License plate**

Een verplicht veld van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.2 Type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **3 Rentals to be picked up**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)

- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

#### **4 Rentals to be dropped off**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

#### **5 Branch rental history**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

## Chapter 10

# Interface: “New Branch Rental”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “New Branch Rental”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor de rol “Branch”.

Voorafgaand aan het afsluiten van een transactie (commit), moet aan de volgende regels voldaan zijn:

- Car accountability
- Rented car type integrity
- Promising rental requests
- Promised rental requests
- Default renter
- Compute max rental duration
- Enforcing maximum rental duration
- Picking up rental car
- Picked up cars
- Rentable cars
- Key handover requires assigned car
- Key handover requires promised rental
- Auto fill in renter in rental contract
- Dropped-off car type integrity
- contractualRentalPeriod computation
- contractualBasicCharge computation
- Rental period computation
- Basic charge computation
- Excess period computation
- Excess charge computation
- Location penalty computation
- Location penalty void
- Trigger interval computation



- Trigger projected rental period computation
- Trigger rental period computation
- Trigger projected basic charge computation
- Trigger regular charge computation
- Trigger excess charge computation
- Trigger excess period computation
- Required field: Driver
- Required field: Pick-up branch
- Required field: Drop-off branch
- Required field: Start date
- Required field: End date
- Required field: Car type
- Submitting rental request
- Car availability
- Driver license checking
- Car assignment
- Car key handover
- Discard session new branch rental
- Discard session pickup person
- Single available car assignment
- Remove car assignments
- The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch
- Default start date of rental
- Car availability at branch
- Auto submit new branch request
- Assigning a car to a rental
- Car key handover to the driver
- Fetching the rental case for a drop-off
- Drop-off sanity check
- Accepting dropped-off car
- Cars are returned to the drop-off branch
- Cars are returned on the drop-off date
- Initialize today's date
- Initialize default today's date
- UNI contractedStartDate::RentalCase\*Date
- UNI contractedEndDate::RentalCase\*Date
- UNI contractedCarType::RentalCase\*CarType
- UNI contractedPickupBranch::RentalCase\*Branch
- UNI contractedDropOffBranch::RentalCase\*Branch
- UNI rcRenter::RentalCase\*Person
- UNI rcDriver::RentalCase\*Person
- UNI rcDrivingLicense::RentalCase\*DrivingLicense
- UNI rcAssignedCar::RentalCase\*Car
- UNI rcBranchRequestedQ::RentalCase\*YesNoAnswer
- UNI rcKeysHandedOverQ::RentalCase\*YesNoAnswer
- UNI sessionDroppedOffCar::SESSION\*Car

- UNI sessionDroppedOffPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionBranch::SESSION\*Branch
- UNI sessionNewBranchRC::SESSION\*RentalCase
- UNI sessionPickupPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionToday::SESSION\*Date

### **Interfacestructuur:**

Interface voor een waarde van type “RentalCase”

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Elk veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

#### **1 Customer details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

##### **1.1 \* Driver**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **1.2 \* VALID driving license**

Een optioneel veld van type “DrivingLicense”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **1.3 Renter (if different from driver)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **2 Contract details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 6 deelvelden:

### **2.1 Pick-up branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.2 \* Drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.3 \* Start date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.4 \* End date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.5 \* Car type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.6 Available car types at pick-up branch**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **3 Car assignment**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

### **3.1 Available Types**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 2 deelvelden:

#### **3.1.1 Type**

Een verplicht veld van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **3.1.2 Euro/day**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **3.2 Selected Type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **3.3 Available cars**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **3.4 Selected car**

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **3.5 Are car keys handed over?**

Een optioneel veld van type “YesNoAnswer”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4 Projected costs**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

##### **4.1 Daily charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **4.2 Period (days)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.3 Rental charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5 Rental request**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

##### **5.1 Submit this rental request?**

Een optioneel veld van type “YesNoAnswer”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **5.2 Request submitted?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **5.3 Has rental been promised?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **5.4 Has rental car been picked up?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **5.5 Has rental been started?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

# Chapter 11

## Interface: “Pick-up”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “Pick-up”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor de rol “Branch”.

Voorafgaand aan het afsluiten van een transactie (commit), moet aan de volgende regels voldaan zijn:

- Car accountability
- Rented car type integrity
- Promising rental requests
- Promised rental requests
- Default renter
- Enforcing maximum rental duration
- Picking up rental car
- Picked up cars
- Rentable cars
- Key handover requires assigned car
- Key handover requires promised rental
- Auto fill in renter in rental contract
- Dropped-off car type integrity
- contractualRentalPeriod computation
- contractualBasicCharge computation
- Basic charge computation
- Excess period computation
- Excess charge computation
- Location penalty computation
- Location penalty void
- Trigger interval computation
- Trigger projected rental period computation
- Trigger projected basic charge computation
- Trigger regular charge computation
- Trigger excess charge computation

- Trigger excess period computation
- Required field: Driver
- Required field: Drop-off branch
- Required field: End date
- Required field: Car type
- Submitting rental request
- Car availability
- Driver license checking
- Car assignment
- Car key handover
- Discard session new branch rental
- Discard session pickup person
- Single available car assignment
- Remove car assignments
- The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch
- Default start date of rental
- Car availability at branch
- Auto submit new branch request
- Assigning a car to a rental
- Car key handover to the driver
- Fetching the rental case for a drop-off
- Drop-off sanity check
- Accepting dropped-off car
- Cars are returned to the drop-off branch
- Cars are returned on the drop-off date
- Initialize today's date
- Initialize default today's date
- UNI contractedEndDate::RentalCase\*Date
- UNI contractedCarType::RentalCase\*CarType
- UNI contractedDropOffBranch::RentalCase\*Branch
- UNI rcRenter::RentalCase\*Person
- UNI rcDriver::RentalCase\*Person
- UNI rcDrivingLicense::RentalCase\*DrivingLicense
- UNI rcAssignedCar::RentalCase\*Car
- UNI rcBranchRequestedQ::RentalCase\*YesNoAnswer
- UNI rcKeysHandedOverQ::RentalCase\*YesNoAnswer
- UNI sessionDroppedOffCar::SESSION\*Car
- UNI sessionDroppedOffPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionBranch::SESSION\*Branch
- UNI sessionNewBranchRC::SESSION\*RentalCase
- UNI sessionPickupPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionToday::SESSION\*Date

#### **Interfacestructuur:**

Interface voor een waarde van type "RentalCase"

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Elk veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

### **1 Customer details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **1.1 \* Driver**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **1.2 \* VALID driving license**

Een optioneel veld van type “DrivingLicense”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **1.3 Renter (if different from driver)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2 Contract details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)



Dit veld bestaat uit 6 deelvelden:

### **2.1 Pick-up branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.2 \* Drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.3 \* Start date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.4 \* End date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.5 \* Car type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.6 Available car types at pick-up branch**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **2.6.1 Type**

Een verplicht veld van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **2.6.2 Rental tariff (Euro/day)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **2.6.3 Excess tariff (Euro/day)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **3 Car assignment**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)

- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

### **3.1 Selected Type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.2 Available cars**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.3 Selected car**

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.4 Are car keys handed over?**

Een optioneel veld van type “YesNoAnswer”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **4 Projected costs**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

### **4.1 Daily charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **4.2 Period (days)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **4.3 Rental charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **5 Rental status**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

### **5.1 Request submitted?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **5.2 Has rental been promised?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **5.3 Has rental car been picked up?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **5.4 Has rental been started?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## Chapter 12

# Interface: “Drop-off”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “Drop-off”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor de rol “Branch”.

Voorafgaand aan het afsluiten van een transactie (commit), moet aan de volgende regels voldaan zijn:

- Dropping off Cars
- Dropped off Cars
- Dropped-off car type integrity
- Rental payment amount is known
- Ending Rentals
- Ended Rentals
- Driver license checking
- Car assignment
- Car key handover
- Discard session new branch rental
- Discard session pickup person
- Single available car assignment
- Remove car assignments
- The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch
- Default start date of rental
- Car availability at branch
- Auto submit new branch request
- Assigning a car to a rental
- Car key handover to the driver
- Register dropped-off car
- Obtain rental payment
- Fetching the rental case for a drop-off
- Drop-off sanity check
- Accepting dropped-off car
- Cars are returned to the drop-off branch

- Cars are returned on the drop-off date
- Initialize today's date
- Initialize default today's date
- UNI rcDroppedOffCar::RentalCase\*Car
- UNI rentalIsPaidQ::RentalCase\*YesNoAnswer
- UNI sessionDroppedOffCar::SESSION\*Car
- UNI sessionDroppedOffPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionBranch::SESSION\*Branch
- UNI sessionNewBranchRC::SESSION\*RentalCase
- UNI sessionPickupPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionToday::SESSION\*Date

### **Interfacestructuur:**

Interface voor een waarde van type "RentalCase"

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type "RentalCase". (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- "New User Rental" (voor de rollen "Developer" en "User")
- "New Branch Rental" (voor de rol "Branch")
- "Pick-up" (voor de rol "Branch")
- "Drop-off" (voor de rol "Branch")
- "View Rental Case" (voor alle rollen)

Elk veld bestaat uit 6 deelvelden:

#### **1 Contract details**

Een verplicht veld van type "RentalCase". (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- "New User Rental" (voor de rollen "Developer" en "User")
- "New Branch Rental" (voor de rol "Branch")
- "Pick-up" (voor de rol "Branch")
- "Drop-off" (voor de rol "Branch")
- "View Rental Case" (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 6 deelvelden:

##### **1.1 Pick-up branch**

Een optioneel veld van type "Branch". (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

##### **1.2 Drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type "Branch". (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.3 Start date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.4 End date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.5 Car type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.6 Issued car**

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **2 Customer details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

### **2.1 Driver**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.2 VALID driving license**

Een optioneel veld van type “DrivingLicense”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.3 Renter**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **3 Drop-off details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

### **3.1 Contracted drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.2 Contracted drop-off end date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.3 Dropped-off car**

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.4 Actual drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.5 Actual drop-off date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **4 Billing details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

### **4.1 Part 1: Basic Charge**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)

- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **4.1.1 Number of days**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.1.2 Tariff per day**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.1.3 Basic charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **4.2 Part 2: Penalty charge for exceeding contracted duration**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **4.2.1 Number of days**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.2.2 Tariff per day**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.2.3 Penalty charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **4.3 Part 3: Penalty charge for uncontractual drop-off**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:



- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

#### **4.3.1 Contracted drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.3.2 Actual drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.3.3 Distance (km)**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “Distance”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.3.4 Penalty charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.4 TOTAL charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5 Payment received?**

Een optioneel veld van type “YesNoAnswer”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **6 Rental status**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

##### **6.1 Has rental been started?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **6.2 Has car been dropped-off?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **6.3 Has payment been requested?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **6.4 Has payment been received?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **6.5 Has rental been ended?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## Chapter 13

# Interface: “OVERVIEW”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “OVERVIEW”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor de rol “Developer”.

Voorafgaand aan het afsluiten van een transactie (commit), moet aan de volgende regels voldaan zijn:

- Compute max rental duration
- contractualBasicCharge computation
- Basic charge computation
- Excess charge computation
- Trigger projected basic charge computation
- Trigger regular charge computation
- Trigger excess charge computation
- Driver license checking
- Car assignment
- Car key handover
- Discard session new branch rental
- Discard session pickup person
- Single available car assignment
- Remove car assignments
- The branch that fills in the request is the pick-up branch
- Default start date of rental
- Car availability at branch
- Auto submit new branch request
- Assigning a car to a rental
- Car key handover to the driver
- Fetching the rental case for a drop-off
- Drop-off sanity check
- Accepting dropped-off car
- Cars are returned to the drop-off branch
- Cars are returned on the drop-off date

- Initialize today's date
- Initialize default today's date
- UNI rentalTariffPerDay::CarType\*Amount
- TOT rentalTariffPerDay::CarType\*Amount
- UNI excessTariffPerDay::CarType\*Amount
- TOT excessTariffPerDay::CarType\*Amount
- UNI maxRentalDuration::CarRentalCompany\*Integer
- UNI sessionDroppedOffCar::SESSION\*Car
- UNI sessionDroppedOffPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionBranch::SESSION\*Branch
- UNI sessionNewBranchRC::SESSION\*RentalCase
- UNI sessionPickupPerson::SESSION\*Person
- UNI sessionToday::SESSION\*Date
- INJ sessionNewUserRC::SESSION\*RentalCase
- UNI sessionNewUserRC::SESSION\*RentalCase

#### **Interfacestructuur:**

Interface voor een waarde van type "ONE"

Een verplicht veld van type "ONE". (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- "EU-Rent Website" (voor de rollen "Developer" en "User")
- "EU-Rent Branch Office" (voor de rol "Branch")
- "OVERVIEW" (voor de rol "Developer")

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

#### **1 Session Context**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type "SESSION". (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

##### **1.1 For users**

Een verplicht veld van type "SESSION". (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Dit veld bestaat uit 1 deelveld:

##### **1.1.1 New rental request**

Een optioneel veld van type "RentalCase". (editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- "New User Rental" (voor de rollen "Developer" en "User")
- "New Branch Rental" (voor de rol "Branch")

- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

## 1.2 For branches

Een verplicht veld van type “SESSION”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

### 1.2.1 Branch

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### 1.2.2 New Branch Rental

Een optioneel veld van type “RentalCase”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

### 1.2.3 Pick-up (Person)

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### 1.2.4 Drop-off (Car)

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### 1.2.5 Drop-off (Person)

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## 1.3 Todays date

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## 2 Rental cases

Een lijst van 1 of meer velden van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

### **3 Car rental company**

Een lijst van 1 of meer velden van type “CarRentalCompany”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **3.1 Company name**

Een verplicht veld van type “CarRentalCompany”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **3.2 Max. rental duration**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **3.3 Branches**

Een lijst van 1 of meer velden van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **4 Car Types**

Een lijst van 1 of meer velden van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

Elk veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

#### **4.1 Type**

Een verplicht veld van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.2 Cars**

Een lijst van 1 of meer velden van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.3 Daily tariff**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.4 Excess tariff**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **5 People**

Een lijst van 1 of meer velden van type “Person”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## Chapter 14

# Interface: “View Rental Case”

Dit hoofdstuk bevat de documentatie voor de interface “View Rental Case”.

De interface is beschikbaar voor alle rollen.

Voor deze interface hoeven geen regels gecontroleerd te worden.

### **Interfacestructuur:**

Interface voor een waarde van type “RentalCase”

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 6 deelvelden:

### **1 Contract details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)



Dit veld bestaat uit 6 deelvelden:

### **1.1 Pick-up branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.2 Drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.3 Start date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.4 End date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.5 Issued car**

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **1.6 Car type**

Een optioneel veld van type “CarType”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **2 Projected Costs**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

### **2.1 Rental tariff (Euro/day)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.2 Excess tariff (Euro/day)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.3 Rental period (days)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.4 Daily charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **2.5 Rental charge (Eur)**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **3 Customer details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

### **3.1 Driver**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.2 VALID driving license**

Een optioneel veld van type “DrivingLicense”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **3.3 Renter**

Een optioneel veld van type “Person”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

## **4 Drop-off details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)

- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 5 deelvelden:

#### **4.1 Contract drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.2 Contract drop-off end date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.3 Dropped-off car**

Een optioneel veld van type “Car”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.4 Actual drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **4.5 Actual drop-off date**

Een optioneel veld van type “Date”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **5 Billing details**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

#### **5.1 Part 1: Basic Charge**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **5.1.1 Number of days**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.1.2 Tariff per day**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.1.3 Basic charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **5.2 Part 2: Penalty charge for exceeding contracted duration**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 3 deelvelden:

#### **5.2.1 Number of days**

Een optioneel veld van type “Integer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.2.2 Tariff per day**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.2.3 Penalty charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **5.3 Part 3: Penalty charge for uncontractual drop-off**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)

- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 4 deelvelden:

#### **5.3.1 Contracted drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.3.2 Actual drop-off branch**

Een optioneel veld van type “Branch”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.3.3 Distance (km)**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “Distance”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.3.4 Penalty charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **5.4 TOTAL charge**

Een optioneel veld van type “Amount”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6 Transaction status**

Een verplicht veld van type “RentalCase”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan genavigeerd worden naar interfaces:

- “New User Rental” (voor de rollen “Developer” en “User”)
- “New Branch Rental” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Pick-up” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “Drop-off” (voor de rol “Branch”)
- “View Rental Case” (voor alle rollen)

Dit veld bestaat uit 9 deelvelden:

#### **6.1 Request submitted by user?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

#### **6.2 Request submitted by branch?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6.3 Has rental been promised?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6.4 Has rental car been picked up?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6.5 Has rental been started?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6.6 Has car been dropped-off?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6.7 Has payment been requested?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6.8 Has payment been received?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

### **6.9 Has rental been ended?**

Een lijst van 0 of meer velden van type “YesNoAnswer”. (niet-editable)

Hiervandaan kan niet genavigeerd worden.

# Glossary

**Amount** a sum of money, expressed in 'Euro'.. 5

**Branch** an office of a car rental company at a specific location.. 4

**Brand** the brand of a car.. 5

**CarRentalCompany** a company whose business is renting cars.. 4

**CarType** the brand and model of a car.. 5

**DrivingLicense** the identification number of a (valid) driving license.. 9

**Location** a city (at which a branch office is located).. 5

**Model** the model of a car.. 5

**RentalCase** an information object that contains all information about a rental, including contractual items, rental items, billing items etc.. 5

**YesNoAnswer** the answer to a question that must be 'Yes' or 'No'.. 12