



# R&DD Project

e-mobility for all

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#### Summary

RASD:

-What are the goals of e-Mall?

-What are the user cases?

-What are the Application Scenarios of e-Mall?

-Alloy code

DD:

-What architectural styles and patterns will fit the system?

-What are the components and interfaces of the system?

-What's the implementation, integration and test plan of the system?





#### I. Goals of e-Mall

#### For eMPS:

- -Allow the end user to search the charging stations nearby, their cost, any special offer they have.
- -Allow the end user to book a charge in a specific charging station for a certain timeframe.
- -Allow the end user to start the charging process at a certain station.
- -Notify the end user when the charging process is finished.
- -Allow the end user to pay for the obtained service.





#### I. Goals of e-Mall

#### For CPMS:

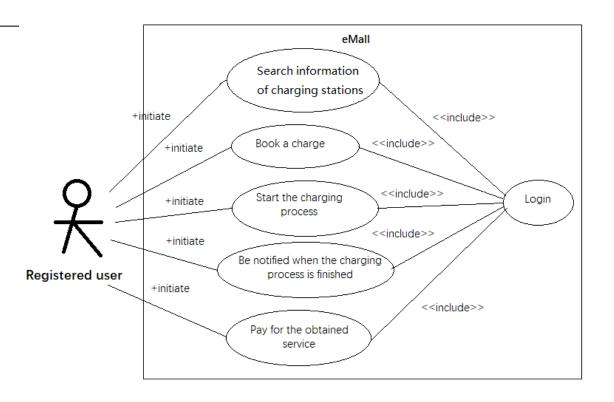
- -Allow the CPO to know the location and "external" status of a charging station.
- -Allow the CPO to start charging a vehicle according to the amount of power supplied by the socket and monitor the charging process to infer when the battery is full.





#### II. User cases

- -User registration and login
- -Search the charging stations
- -Book a charge
- -Start the charging process and be notified when it is finished
- -Pay the service

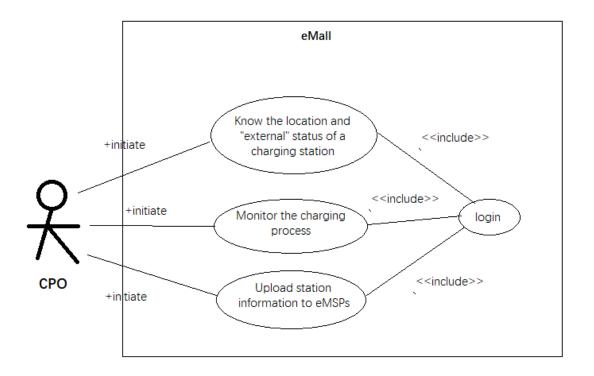






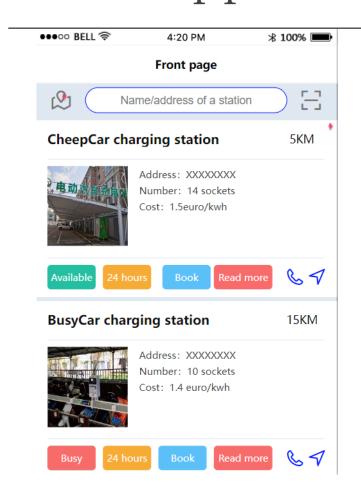
#### II. User cases

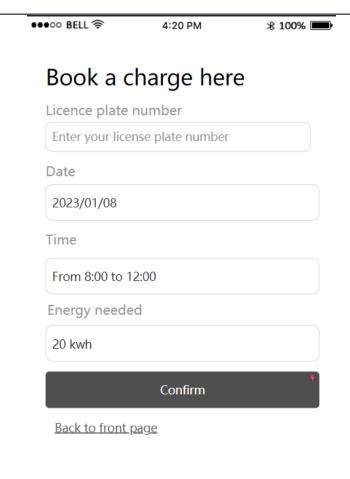
- -CPO registration and login
- -Know the information of a charging station
- -Monitor the charging process
- -Upload station information







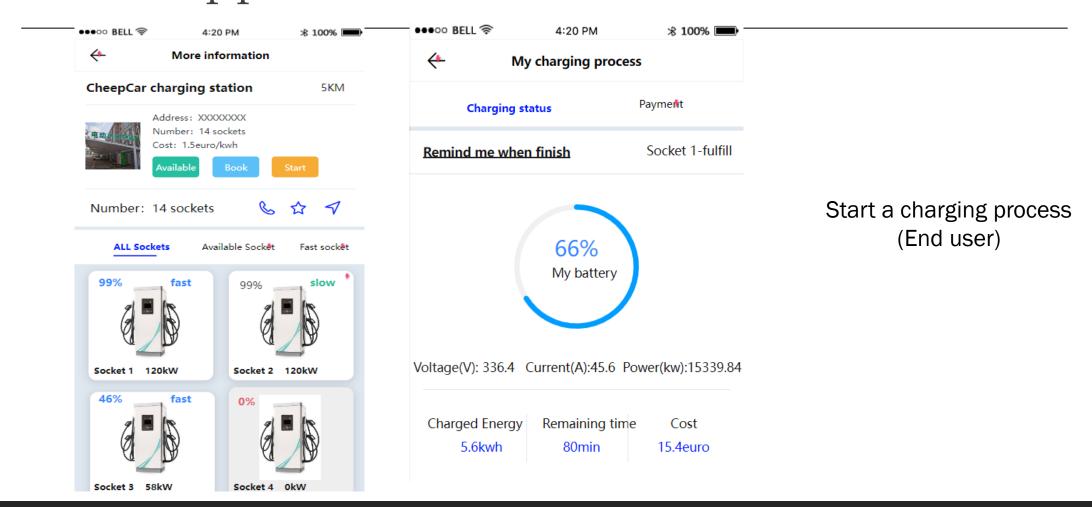




Search a charging station and book a charge. (End user)

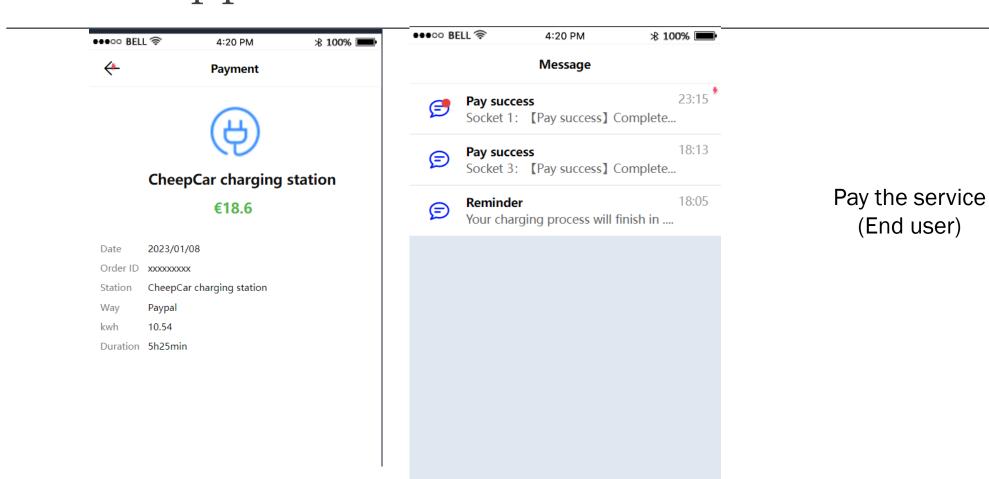






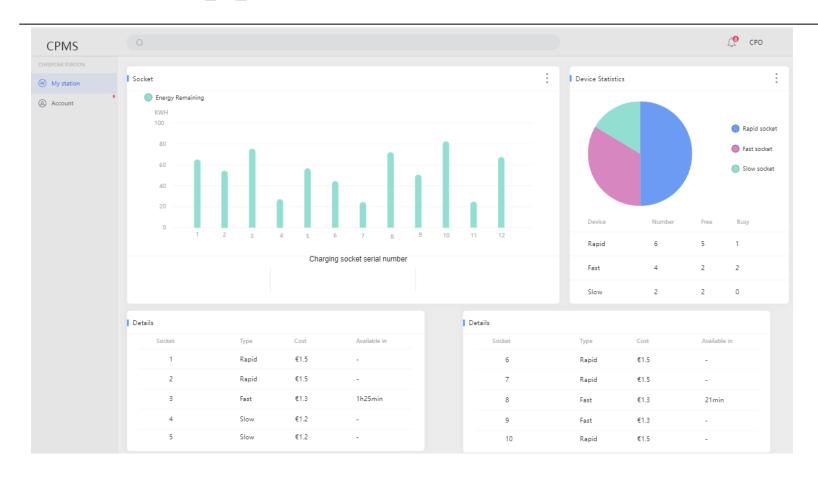












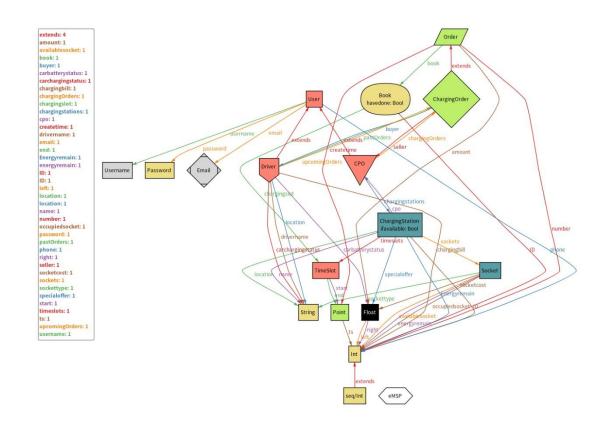
Know the external status of a charging station and monitor the charging process. (CPO)





# IV. Alloy code

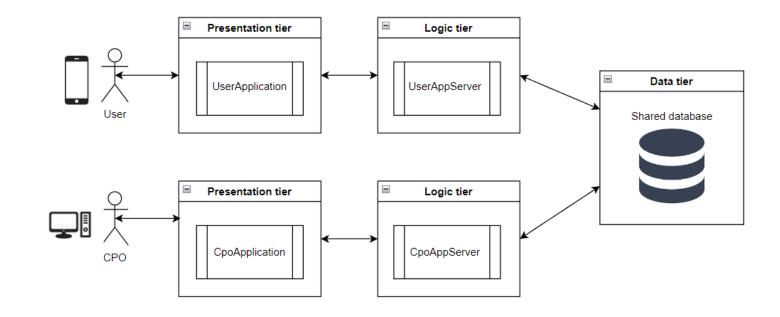
- The alloy code focus on the classes(ex: User, charging station, socket, etc) and their relationship.
- It also contains some of the constraints that should be imposed. For example, every charging station must be owned by a CPO.







# V. Architectural styles



Three-tier architecture.





## V. Architectural style

#### Why three-tier architecture?

- The business logic of the system is separated from the data so that the data can be used for other applications if needed.
- -Each layer can be independently developed.
- -Subsequent updates will mainly focus on the business logic layer. Therefore, subsequent system maintenance and updates will be less complicated.
- -Three-tier architecture has higher security.





## V. Architectural patterns

#### MVC(Model View Controller) as the design pattern:

- Increase the applicability and maintainability of the system.
- -Help the system have the characteristics of "high cohesion, low coupling".

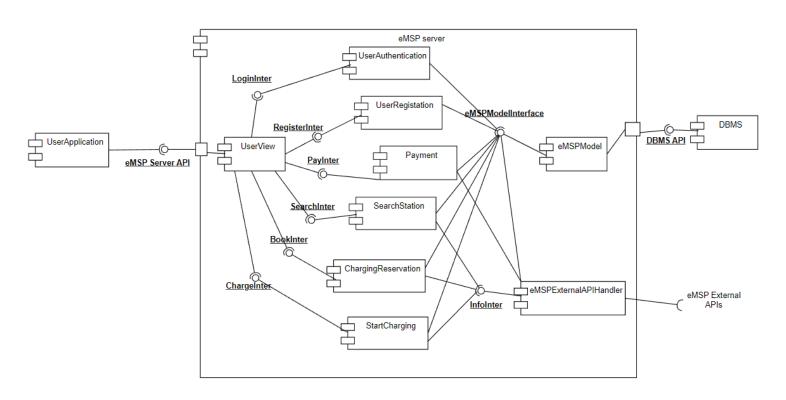
#### **Shared database:**

- -The databases required by eMPS and CPMS have a certain overlap
- -To realizer some interactions between eMPS and CPMS





#### VI. Components and interfaces



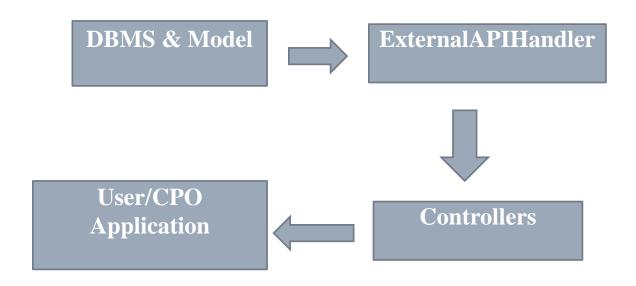
Component diagram of eMSP

- -UserApplication & UserView
- -Controllers (ex: Payment, SearchStation, StartCharging...)
- -Model: Solely responsible for communicating with the data tier.
- -ExternalAPIHandler: Handle communication with external services.
- -DBMS: Database Management System





### VII. Implementation plan



- The shared DBMS obviously is the most important part of our system.
- Model is the most basic component which is responsible for communicating with the data tier.
- External APIH andler will supply the controllers with the rest of the data they need to function
- Controllers can be developed in parallel.





## VII. Integration and test plan

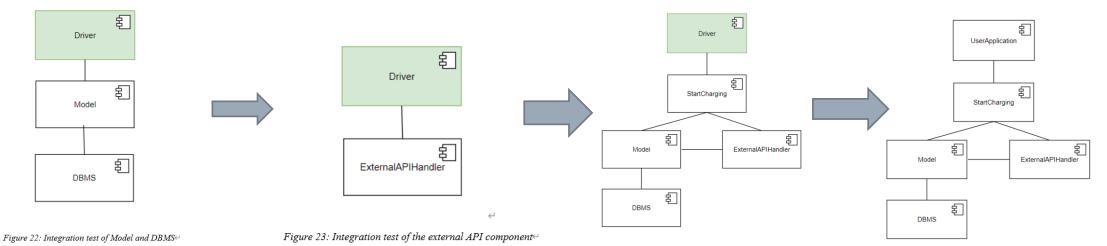


Figure 24: Integration test of controllers

Figure 25: The final integration to complete the system, UserApplication

**DBMS & Model** 

**External API Handler** 

**Controllers** 

**User/CPO Application** 





# Thank you for your attention!