

**CLup project Roberto Buratti, Hrvoje
Hrvoj, Ozan Incesulu**



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

Design Document

Deliverable:	DD
Title:	Design Document
Authors:	Roberto Buratti, Hrvoje Hrvoj, Ozan Incesulu
Version:	1.0
Date:	10-12-2020
Download page:	https://github.com/Furcanzo/BurattiIncesuluHrvoj
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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 Description of the Proposed System

The project ĆLup - Customer Line up is a line spot reservation system that is planned to be used by managers, clerks and customers of many local vendors and chains. The system aims to come up with a handy solution for the ongoing issue of proper social distancing management particularly in the matter of grocery shopping, by providing assistance to cope with the customer load for managers and helping customers access to products in a safe and controlled manner.

In particular, users will be able to see the locations, get a line number and book in advance for the grocery stores they would like to visit. Once assigned a line number, the customer will be able to track the estimated time of arrival of the line as well as will wait for the notification that informs about his or her line's forthcoming arrival, hence waiting time in the line in the crowd is minimum. Also, ĆLup provides uniquely generated QR codes per the line number, which can be utilized by the store managers as a proper monitoring tool in the entrances and exits of the locations. All in all, the general purpose of the product is to keep the congestion levels in lines of the locations at minimum via providing useful features for all the users.

1.1.2 Goals

- G_1 Customers can issue a line number for a location.
- G_2 Customers can issue line numbers for their future visits.
- G_3 Customers can detail their visits by category and/or product.
- G_4 Customers can plan their visit to the store.
- G_5 Customers may prefer to use alternative time slots or partner stores for their visit.
- G_6 Managers can prevent customers from issuing line numbers.
- G_7 Managers can customize the system to allow optimizations for increased granularity, flow control and time slot forecasting.
- G_8 Clerks and Managers can monitor the customers through their entrance and exits.
- G_9 Customers can obtain printed line number tickets.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 Targeted Users

CLup aims to resolve the problem of Customers queueing up in front of a location, without any control over the availability of place in the location and further contact tracing by the managers.

Customer:

Customers will be able to obtain specific line numbers for various locations using CLup, which they can track the estimated time available with and also view the location on a map application to plan their visit. Customers can further obtain line numbers for future visits, based on the info provided by the system about the availability of free spots on the specific time intervals. They may prefer to visit a different branch of the same chain. Furthermore, they can provide specific products they intend to purchase or set

an estimated time for their visit to allow finer granularity. Some customers may also prefer to obtain a line number upon visiting the store physically. To plan their visit in a time slot where the location will be less crowded, the users can see the occupancy of the location based on already taken line numbers and forecasts provided by the system.

Clerk:

The clerk (which can be a shopping assistant or a security detail) can monitor the flow of customers and manually intervene in case of missing line numbers via performing manual checkout for a specific customer, or by printing line numbers physically for some customers.

Manager:

The location manager (which could be an actual manager, or someone responsible for handling customer management) can provide details regarding the availability of products and the location in general, by setting the opening hours, maximum allowed customers in shop, in-shop location of different products and categories, maximum amount of reservations that can be made per customer, line number timeout and the location. Also, for chains and relevant stores, the manager can add chain members for the location.

1.2.2 Relevant Phenomena

Phenomenon	World / Machine	Shared
Line Number	Machine	Yes
Line Number Ticket	World	No
Product	World	No
Product Category	World	No
In-store Location	World	Yes
Occupancy Forecast	Machine	No
Store	World	Yes
Time Slot	Machine	Yes
Ticket Printer	World	Yes
Line Number Timer	Machine	No
Customer Scheduling Algorithm	Machine	No

Table 1: Relevant Phenomena of CLup

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations

1.3.1 Definitions

- *Location*: the physical location of the business that operates the line reservation system
- *Manager*: the user in charge of executive action within the location
- *Customer*: the user with the goal of making a visit to the location
- *Clerk*: the user in charge of handling the entrance and exit of customers
- *Hard-coded Super User*: a single user that is used to create managers of locations administered by the software vendor
- *Visit Time*: the time interval in which a customer performs a visit to the location

- *Line Number*: A number that indicates the ordering of a specific customer in the line
- *Line Number Ticket*: A physical ticket printed that features the line number and the QR code.
- *Time Slot*: Specific intervals of time that are determined by the opening hours and average visit time per customer.
- *Partner Store*: A different location that is included in the same beneficiary chain of command (such as another member of the franchise or store chain) or in a mutual agreement with the specific location
- *Product*: Any item, items, service or services demanded by the customer, and provided by the location to the customer.
- *In-store Location*: A location of a specific product or a product category inside the location.
- *Working hours*: The time intervals that the store is open during each day.
- *Maps API*: A third-party mapping service implementation used for location tracking

1.3.2 Acronyms

- **RASD**: Requirement Analysis and Specification Document
- **QR Code**: Quick Response Code
- **API**: Application Programming Interface
- **SMTP**: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- **HTTP**: Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol
- **REST**: REpresentational State Transfer
- **JPA**: Java Persistence API
- **JDBC**: Java DataBase Connectivity
- **DBMS**: DataBase Management System

1.3.3 Abbreviations

- G_n : n^{th} goal
- D_n : n^{th} domain assumption
- R_n : n^{th} functional requirement

1.4 Revision history

1.5 Reference Documents

- **Specification Document: R&DD Assignment AY 2020-2021**
- **IEEE Std 830-1998: IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications**
- **ISO/IEC 18004:2015 QR Code bar code symbology specification**

1.6 Document Structure

This document is composed of six sections, each with the purpose described below:

- **Introduction:** This section provides an introduction of the problem, the scope of the project with details regarding the goals, target users and phenomena. The goals of the project are formulated in accordance with the description of actions and actors in the Design Document. Within the project's scope, properties and duties of different users and user groups are described in Target Users section. Furthermore, under the scope of the project, the relevant phenomena of the project is presented through their relevance to the world and the machine.
- **Architectural Design:**
- **User Interface Design:**
- **Requirements Traceability:**
- **Implementation, Integration and Test Plan:**
- **Effort Spent:** This section features the effort table, in which all team members provide a rough estimation on the time spent on creation of the various sections of the document.
- **References:** This section features different reference materials referred inside this document.

2 Architectural Design

2.1 Overview

2.2 Component view

In the following section, components used to implement different functionalities of the system is described, aided with component diagrams demonstrating their separation and interactions within each other and with other external interfaces.

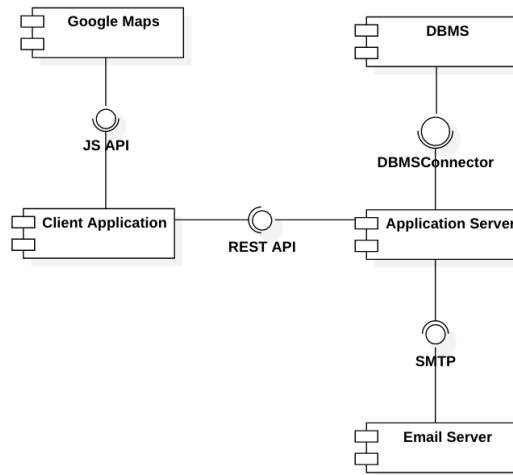


Figure 1: Component Diagram for the overall system

?? provides an overall view to the components present in the system and the connections between these components to correctly realize the decisions provided in this document. The external integrations of the system, with the general communication interfaces they communicate with other components are provided, however the details for the Application Server will be presented following, only, considering that the main application logic is executed through the components residing in it. The client is a thin-client built to interact with and display information directly sent through the endpoints. Therefore, it is provided as one component that is unnecessary to split into sub-components.

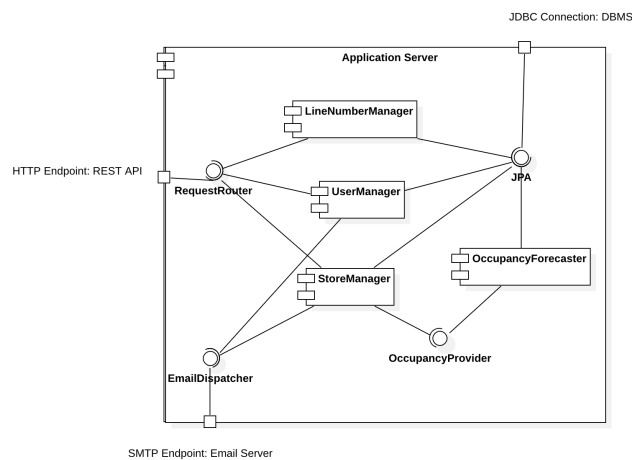


Figure 2: Component Diagram for the Application Server

?? provides an overall view for the components inside the Application Server. The components separate the functionality into three domains, namely Line Numbers, Users and Stores. All other entities

that exist in the system are included into one of these domains based on their relevance. All the user facing functionalities of the system are exposed through the REST endpoint, which uses a router interface to route each request to the domain component it belongs to. All domain components use JPA to persist their domain data structures, and components that require to send e-mails use the SMTP endpoint to do so. The OccupancyForecaster is a component that features only one function: periodically reading the database for entry and exit records of customers and updating the store accordingly. Therefore, it is not split further into components.

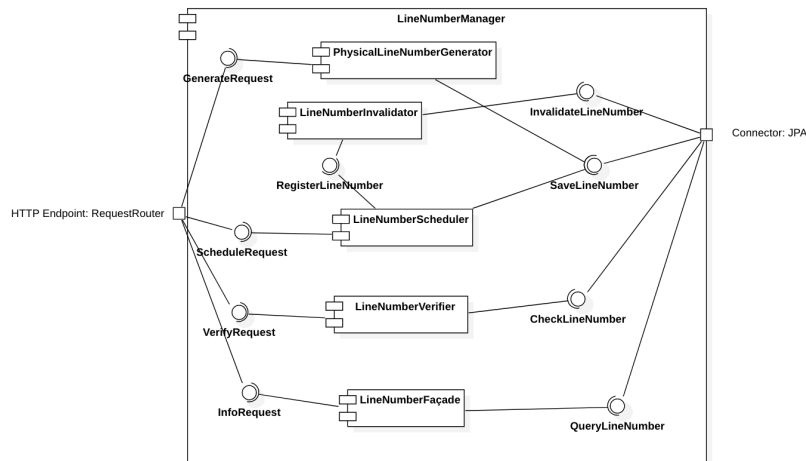


Figure 3: Component Diagram for the LineNumberManager

?? provides a detailed view over the domain component for line numbers. It allows the management of any sort of query related to line numbers by clerks and customers. This component is further divided into following sub-components to increase the granularity of actions performed on line numbers:

- **PhysicalLineNumberGenerator:** This component exists to provide an interface for clerks to generate line numbers, it's interface handles the incoming request by generating and persisting a new ticket for the to-be-printed line number.
- **LineNumberScheduler:** This component exists to allow the users of the system to book a line number from their home. It realizes its functionality through connecting to the same interface of the persistence provider, however it is capable of handling more complex requests, including custom product or category selection and time slot allocation. Furthermore, it registers the ticket to the LineNumberInvalidator to be invalidated after the set timeout minutes have passed from the time slot.
- **LineNumberInvalidator:** This component acts as a helper component to LineNumberScheduler. It schedules the invalidation of the scheduled tickets, so that the invalidation can occur asynchronously. This component is created to separate this responsibility from an active user facing component, all which have the main responsibility to provide a synchronous response to all the users' needs.
- **LineNumberVerifier:** This component is used to handle the transactions regarding customer QR code verification conducted by the Clerk. It is used to register the entrance and exit of customers with their QR codes.
- **LineNumberFacade:** This component is used by the customers that want to query detailed information regarding the line numbers that they have. The requests handled by this endpoint is directly mapped to the client application's needs.

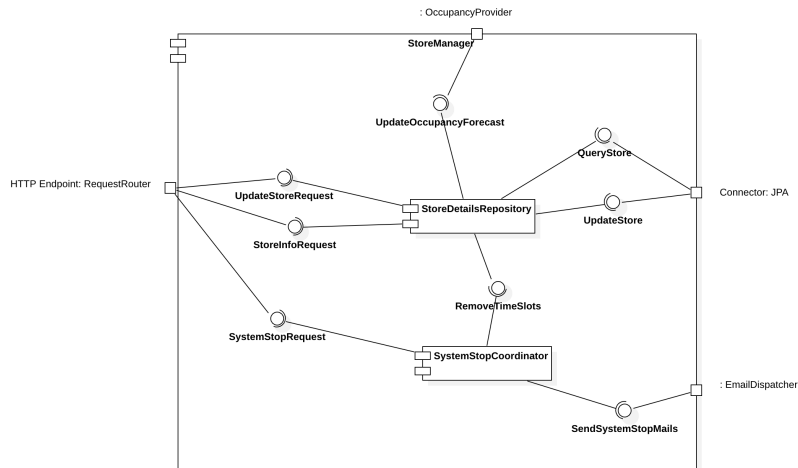


Figure 4: Component Diagram for the StoreManager

?? provides a detailed view over the domain component for handling requests related to the store. The wrapping component allows querying all relevant information about the store by all, and furthermore, harbors the logic for the manager users to update different aspects related to the store, such as basic information, time slots, configuration and system stop scheduling. This component, apart from having mailing, routing and database interfaces, exposes an interface to the `OccupancyProvider` to retrieve updated information about the occupancy forecast. This component is divided into following components to decrease cohesion between tasks to be performed:

- **StoreDetailsRepository:** This component is responsible for carrying out any direct query to the store data and all of the included classes, which are products, categories and time slots. There are two exported interfaces available to be used via HTTP. The query interface allows all the system users to view relevant information for the store, while the manager has access to the other interface allowing them to update the information. The exposed interface to the `OccupancyProvider` allows the `OccupancyForecaster` to store updated information regarding the future predictions for the store.
- **SystemStopCoordinator:** This component is responsible for carrying out all the actions that are necessary to perform or schedule a system stop, that are removing the specific time slot and sending e-mails to customers who has already booked those time slots.

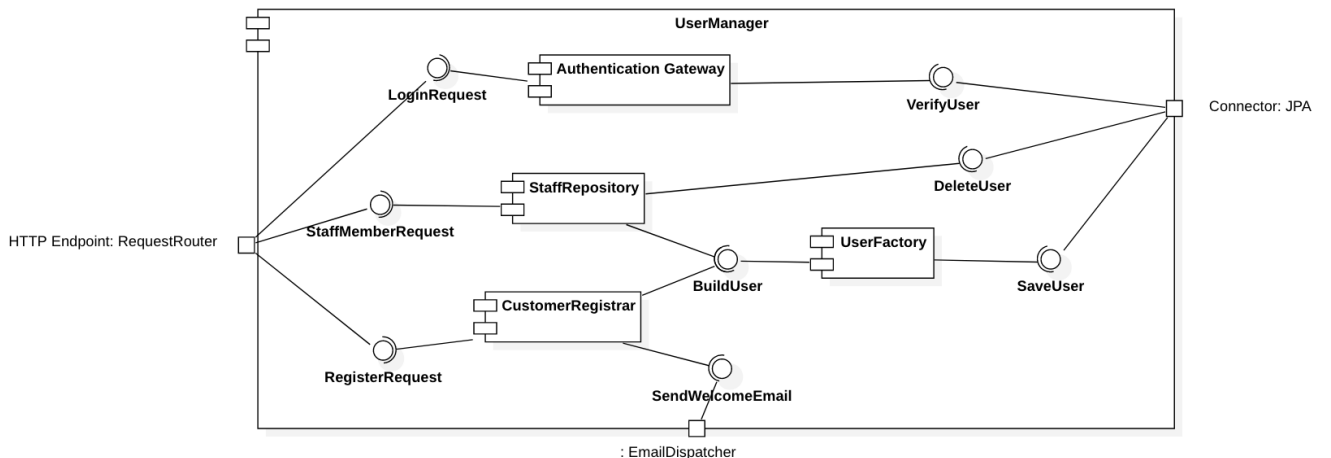


Figure 5: Component Diagram for the UserManager

?? provides a detailed view of the sub-components related to requests that can be performed on users. This component not only acts as a user registry, but also provides the authentication interfaces required, since its logic encompasses handling user data and authentication is done via user's email address, which relates these functions. To separate responsibility on different actions to be performed on the system, this component is divided into specific sub-components, that are:

- **AuthenticationGateway:** This component acts as a medium to authenticate the user and generate the necessary authorization tokens for future use.
- **StaffRepository:** This component handles all the requests related to adding and removing staff members to stores. Since, in our design, different flavors of users are implemented using the same basis, the creation and removal of manager and clerks are similar from the architectural point of view. Furthermore, since the implementation of user creation is similar to that of the customers, a common factory component is provided to prevent duplication.
- **CustomerRegistrar:** This component handles the requests specific to registering new customers into the system. The component is responsible for calling the shared UserFactory to create a customer user and send the customer a welcome email.
- **UserFactory:** This component acts as a common interface and as a factory to create users. It is used by the components mentioned above to introduce new users to the system.

2.3 Deployment view

2.4 Runtime view

2.5 Component interfaces

2.6 Selected architectural styles and patterns

2.7 Other design decisions

3 User Interface Design

4 Requirements Traceability

4.1 Functional Requirements

4.2 Non-functional Requirements

5 Requirements Traceability

6 Effort Spent

Date:	Person:	Part:	Time (in hours):	Description:
29/11/2020	Ozan Incesulu	General Structure	1	Imported and built the general document structure, replaced template parts with new project, add sections
08/12/2020	Ozan Incesulu	Component Diagrams	2.5	Created component diagrams for Section 2.2
09/12/2020	Ozan Incesulu	Component Descriptions	1.5	Wrote the component descriptions for Section 2.2