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Iqueue Project

RASD

Software Engineering for Automation (2022-2023)

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# Introduction

A RASD is a document that aims to present all the requirements of the system to be developed, explaining the domain in which it has to operate and what the application will do in a detailed way. In addition, it identifies with whom the system interacts with a particular focus on the involved stakeholders. A RASD should work as a baseline for the following tasks in software development, in particular in project planning, software evaluation and change control. This document has a wide audience, and hence it has to be written as clearly as possible.The RASD has been identified considering all the information previously described in the Feasibility study.

## Purpose

The main goal of the application Iqueue is to give the customers of small-medium size shops an efficient way to track the queue and the waiting time of those shops so that they can decide when to go to the stores, optimizing in this way their precious time. An additional feature of this app is that shop owners can easily keep track of the daily and even hourly number of customers and, at the same time, they have a useful instrument to advertise their activity and to create a lock-in effect in the clients. Therefore, Iqueue must be an application that can allow both the customers and the owners to register, with different options, and which can relate to a GPS environment such as Google Maps. Consequently, the goals of this project are:

Table 1: List of goals

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| G1 | **Customers** can view the current queue status for the shop and estimated wait times. |
| G2 | **Customers** can book time slots in advance to visit the shop, reducing wait times. |
| G3 | **Customers** can receive notifications and alerts about their queue status and estimated wait times. |
| G4 | **Customers** can get discounts or other benefits by using the Iqueue app to visit shops. |
| G5 | **Customers** can provide feedback and ratings for the shops, helping other users make informed decisions. |
| G6 | **Customers** can easily search and discover new shops based on their preferences and location. |
| G7 | **Shop owners** can efficiently manage and organize the incoming flow of customers, improving their overall customer experience. |
| G8 | **Shop owners** can better forecast and plan their inventory and staffing needs based on the expected footfall of customers. |
| G9 | **Shop owners** can access analytics and insights on their business performance and customer behaviour, helping them make informed decisions. |
| G10 | **Shop owners** can improve their brand awareness and visibility by being featured on the app and leveraging the app’s marketing capabilities. |
| G11 | **Shop owners** can offer personalized promotions or deals to customers through the app. |
| G12 | **Shop owners** can build customer loyalty by offering a seamless and convenient experience through the app. |

## Reference Documents

* *IEEE 29148-2018* Requirements engineering, the IEEE specification document that “provides details for the construct of well-formed textual requirements, to include characteristics and attributes, in the context of system and software engineering”;
* Course slides

## Document Structure

This document complies with the SRS standard structure as it is defined in the *IEEE 29148-2018* Requirements engineering, section 9.6. Nevertheless, the order of the contents has been slightly changed in order to facilitate the readers in the reading of this specific RASD. Therefore, the document is divided into 3 main parts:

1. the first part (to which this section belongs) provides an introduction to the system to-be, Iqueue, making clear which are the goals it is required to achieve and in which context it is going to operate.
2. the second part provides a more detailed description of the functions that Iqueue has to implement relating them to the main concepts of the system and the user needs; it also provides the main assumptions under which Iqueue will work properly.
3. the third part contains the complete requirements of the system, from both the functional and the non-functional points of view.
4. appendix with the scope of the project

It should be remarked that the structure of this document does not follow a logic or temporal order, but whoever is interested in the reading can jump from one section to another, because the purpose of it is to be a reference document.

# Overall description

## Product perspective



Diagram

Description automatically generated

Diagram

Description automatically generated

## Product functions

In this section, a list of the most important requirements of the system is provided; notice that they are just briefly described since they will be analysed in-depth in chapter 3.

## Data collection

Iqueue must be able to manage different kinds of data coming from different sources:

1. The customers who will book their presence in the shop through the application. At each customer will correspond a QR code and thus a value in the waiting list. In this way, the application will be able to detect the number of people in the queue for the shop. The customers who have booked their time slot will have the priority over the ones without the application. The costumers without the application will be placed at the end of the queue.
2. The shop owners will insert into the system standard kind of information about the shop they own, but also other kinds of information like, for example, the types of sold products and eventually new products ready to be launched in the market.
3. The inc/dec system: every time a new customer enters the shop without having the application, the shop owner should increment the number of people in queue. In this way, Iqueue will be able to keep track also of the people on the waiting list without the application.

## Data analysis

The raw data collected by Iqueue must be processed before being delivered to the end user. Therefore, starting with the big volume of information “ingested”, various kinds of analytics are performed to provide a more aggregate version of the data:

1. Associate the value coming from the booking of a certain shop to the correct number of people in the queue in front of the corresponding shop with the application.
2. Associate the value coming from the inc/dec system to a number of people in the queue in front of the corresponding shop without the application.
3. Associate the information from the shop owner to the corresponding class of shops (bakery, minimarket, clothes, ...)
4. Keep track of the number of people in a specific shop during the days, performing eventually some analytics like average, mode and so on.

## QR code reading and generating

The application must be able to read the QR code for the customer with Iqueue so that he can access special offers from the shop. In addition to that, Iqueue generates a QR code once a booking has been done. This QR code must be created so that it contains the information of the previous and the next number of people in the queue.

## Special offer insertion

Iqueue, in order to be economically advantageous also for the shop owners, must have a section in which the owner can insert special offers for the shop so that he/she can advertise the activity. This function will be fundamental also for the customers who will be encouraged to download our application to have this kind of promotion.

## User characteristics

With regards to the possible actors of Iqueue, two different main user classes can be identified:

1. Customers: they access the system in order to see what the shops with the lowest number of people in the queue are, so that they can save time. In addition, having the Iqueue allows them to see special offers in terms of discounts or fidelity products.
2. Shop owners: they access the system in order to keep track of the number of people who enter the shop, depending also on the time. Another feature they can have is to provide special offers to the customers to advertise their activity and to create a lock-in effect in the clients.

# Elicitation of requirements

*Elicitation of requirements* allows detecting the software requirements, in particular: with who or what the application interacts and its boundaries. We remember the fact that in the elicitation of requirements, we face some issues associated with stakeholders such as implicit knowledge and documentation difficult to obtain, conflicting information and biases. These issues could be partially solved by applying observation by the requirement engineer also keeping into account that unfortunately a probing effect could be generated. These complexities are faced by adopting different approaches and strategies (listening, observing, studying, …) and combining the results achieved with all of them and specifically being as close as possible to stakeholders and letting stakeholders describe their viewpoints.

## Stakeholders, existing systems, documentation

* Stakeholders

The main stakeholders involved in this mobile application are all the people with a smartphone who are willing to go in a small/medium-sized shop like bakeries, hair salons, perfumeries and so on. Typically, these kinds of shop are present in the central part of cities so our focus will be on this perimeter. In addition to that, our possible stakeholders are people who own a small/medium- sized shop and who want to advertise it or have a better idea of the number of clients. An additional feature these stakeholders must have is that they need to know how to use an application and a QR code, so we need to keep particular attention to the simplicity of the user interface in order to avoid to lose a portion of the market (the shops managed by old people who are not familiar with apps, but potentially they are in strategic part of the city like in the centre). Another important stakeholder for our application is the GPS system provider, either Google Maps or Maps, which will allow Iqueue to show the location of the shops.

* Existing systems

On the market are present other applications which provide similar functionality compared to our app. However, they are characterized by defects or drawback which we aim at overcoming. The most important ones are:

1. Qminder: this application gives a service like ours, in fact it aims at keeping track of the number of people in queue and at giving analytics about the time and performance. However, it is characterized by a considerable higher price with $429 per month for the base version up to $1029 per month for the premium one. This cost is justified by the fact that their target are big companies or supermarkets, rather than small/medium ones like in our case. Another difference is that they focus more on clothes shops and in fact they have the possibility of booking also a shop assistant, but this is not the goal of Iqueue.

www.qminder.com

1. Waitwhile: this application has some features like Iqueue. In fact, it focuses on the queue management and appointment scheduling of the shops, giving the possibility of book a time slot and thus generating a corresponding QR code. In addition to that also the cost is comparable to our price since the base version is free and the premium one is $156 per month, which is quite affordable also for our possible clients. However, the main difference between Waitwhile and Iqueue is that our application will provide also a GPS system so that people can see where the interested shops are located, rather than just have the address like in Waitwhile. Even for this application, although in a smaller way compared to Qminder, the focus is on clothes shops.

www.waitwhile.com

1. Qwaiting: this application has a service which is again very similar to our since it keeps track of the number of people in queue by generating a QR code once a booking has been formulated. The possible drawback of this application is the price in fact the base version costs $89 per month while the premium version costs $699 per month. In addition, they will create an infrastructure to keep track of the number of people inside every shop so the cost is intended for each location.

www.qwaiting.com

* Documentation

The documentation has been found with a search on Internet. The information regarding the competitors and the stakeholders are present on their website. For what concerns the market according to MarketsAndMarkets the global queue management systems in terms of revenue was estimated to be worth $0.5 billion in 2020. Due to the Covid 2019 pandemic the interest into this field is grown because it is very important to avoid that people stay in queue in front of crowded places. In addition to that, nowadays there is a growing attention into the time management and efficiency, thus shop owners want more and more to give a great experience to their clients. For these reasons, the queue management market is expected to grow at a rate of 4% per year and to reach a value of $0.6 billion by the end of 2026.

*[www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/queue-management-system-market-23961354.html](http://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/queue-management-system-market-23961354.html)*

## Scenarios and use cases

Scenarios are an important tool with which we can summarize situations we derive from observations, interviews, and document analysis. According to M. Carrol, a scenario is “*a narrative description of what people do and experience as they try to make use of computer systems and applications*” 1.

1: M. Carrol, Scenario-based Design, Wiley, 1995

To build scenarios, we ask ourselves the following questions:

* Which user groups are supported by the system to perform their work?
* What are the primary tasks that the system needs to perform?
* What data will the actor create, store, change, remove or add to the system?
* What external changes does the system need to know about?
* What changes or events will the actor of the system need to be informed about?

Scenarios have not to be identified only through questions but relying also on task observation if the system already exists and on talking with end users, not just to the software contractor.

Scenarios are concrete, specific and describe a single feature of the system, but the application has to be exhaustive with respect to many situations not only some specific ones. Hence, to abstract from details and specificities, we consider *use cases*, a generalization derived from scenarios. We choose to enclose in use cases the following aspects:

* Participating actors
* Entry Condition: condition to be verified to enter the use case.
* Flow of Events: By identifying in it which actors take the action, we can detect which parts have to be realized by the application and which ones have to be only observed.
* Exit Condition: it describes the system states after the use case.
* Exceptions
* Special Requirements: constraints, non-functional requirements.

In this section, we will analyse some important scenarios and from them, we will derive the use cases. First, we provide a detailed list of the actors:

* Client: someone who will visit the Shop.
* Queue: people outside a Shop.
* Shop Owner: who beholds the Shop.
* User: someone who uses the application.

**Scenario name: Difficulties in finding the pastries for the party.**

Joanna is a girl who had planned to attend a university party at 8:00 pm. She had volunteered to bring pastries, as every guest was required to bring some food. Unfortunately, her university exam finished at 6:30 pm, which was later than expected. Due to this delay, she realized that she might be late for the party.

Joanna had planned to visit her favourite bakery, Scaringi, but when she arrived, she saw a long queue outside the shop. This meant that she would have to wait for a long time, and she would be even later for the party.

To solve this problem, Joanna turned to Iqueue, a mobile app that allows users to scan nearby bakeries and book time slots. She discovered another renovated bakery that had a shorter queue and stocked her favourite pastries. She quickly booked a slot at this bakery that was compatible with her schedule.

Thanks to Iqueue, Joanna was able to arrive at the party on time with her pastries. Everyone appreciated her contribution, and she was glad that she could make it to the party without any delay.

Impressed with the app's potential, Joanna recommended Iqueue to her friends, especially those who are busy and need to manage their time effectively.

**Use Case name:** Book

* Participating actors: Client, Queue, Shop Owner
* Entry Condition: A long Queue outside a Shop.
* Flow of Events:

1. The Client selects a certain type of Shops (bakeries in the scenario).
2. Iqueue show on his map a list of the available shops of the indicated type with their queues.
3. The Client selects a Shop.
4. Iqueue shows the available Products, Time Slots and Special Offers.
5. The Client scans the products and select a free Time Slot.
6. Iqueue notifies the Shop Owner of the Time Slot booking.

* Exit Condition: The use case terminates when the Shop Owner receives the notification. The selected Time Slot is now unavailable to any other Client. The client receives the QR code with the booked time slot.
* Exceptions: Iqueue automatically notifies the Shop Owner.
* Special Requirements: The Queue of a Shop has not to exceed in time the opening hours of the Shop, otherwise the Time Slot is unavailable.

**Scenario name: Difficulties in counting the visitors.**

Helena noticed that the hairdresser salon she frequented was receiving a high number of daily visits, which was causing difficulties in managing the supply requests for primary products such as lacquer and balms. She thought that knowing the exact number of clients would help them better schedule their supply requests.

After discovering Iqueue, Helena realized that she could use its visitor counting feature to solve this problem. When a client booked a visit through Iqueue and scanned their QR code upon arrival, the count was performed automatically. If a client did not book through Iqueue, Helena manually incremented the count herself.

Thanks to this feature, Helena could access the client counter on Iqueue whenever she needed to. This allowed her to manage their supply requests more effectively and ensure that they never ran out of necessary products to carry out their services.

With Iqueue's visitor counting feature, the salon team could now manage their supply requests more efficiently and avoid any shortages of essential products.

**Use Case name:** Counting clients

* Participating actors: Client, Shop Owner.
* Entry Condition: Client enters in a Shop.
* Flow of Events:

1. Shop Owner asks the Client if he has done a reservation with Iqueue.
2. The Shop Owner scans the client QR code.
3. Iqueue increments the counter client for the Shop of the relative Shop opening.

* Exit Condition: The use case terminates after the increment of the client counter. Shop Owner can consult the client counter value on different shop opening accessing Iqueue.
* Exceptions: If the Client has not done his registration on Iqueue, the Shop Owner increments the client counter on Iqueue by himself.

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**Scenario name: Poor number of clients.**

Mario recently opened a small bakery in a strategic location in the city. As the shop has only been open for a few weeks, the number of customers is still quite low. He wanted to find a way to advertise his business and promote his products without spending too much money. That's when he decided to download the Iqueue application from the Play Store or App Store on his mobile phone.

After downloading the app, Mario registered his bakery through a specific menu for shops and agreed to give Iqueue access to the location of his shop. He then uploaded his shop logo and some pictures. In a separate tab, he created special offers for clients who visited his bakery using the Iqueue app. He hoped that this would help to increase the number of customers visiting his shop.

With Iqueue, Mario's bakery could now be easily found on the map, complete with the logo and the special offers. He was excited to see the results of using Iqueue to advertise his business, as he hoped to attract more customers in the near future.

**Use Case name:** Registering a Shop

* Participating actors: Shop Owner
* Entry Condition: Shop Owner has a Shop.
* Flow of Events:

1. Shop Owner starts register Shop procedure on Iqueue.
2. Iqueue asks Shop position to the Shop Owner.
3. Shop Owner inserts the Shop position.
4. Iqueue asks Shop logo and/or pictures to the Shop Owner.
5. Shop Owner inserts the Shop logo and/or pictures (optional).
6. Iqueue asks Shop Owner to insert Products of his Shop.
7. Shop Owner inserts the Products.
8. Iqueue asks Shop Owner to insert Special Offers on Products.
9. Shop Owner inserts the Special Offers on Products (optional).

* Exit Condition: The use case terminates after the product discounts entering. Shop registration is now terminated, and the Shop is now visible on the Iqueue map with its Products.
* Exceptions: The insertion of Shop position and Products is mandatory to conclude the Shop registration on Iqueue; The Shop Owner could not insert immediately pictures, the logo of his Shop and the Special Offers on Products to register his Shop. They could be inserted in a second moment.

**Scenario name:** New in town

Laura has recently moved to a new town in a different country and is interested in discovering the nearby shops around her new house. Specifically, she wants to know whether these shops are crowded or not, in order to save time. She is particularly interested in small to medium shops like bakeries or perfumeries and would also like to know about any promotions being offered.

To achieve this, she downloads the Iqueue app from the App Store or Play Store on her phone. After registering on the app and accepting the use of her location data, Iqueue is able to track her position. Laura selects the category of activity she is interested in, such as bakeries, from a menu. The app then displays a map with the closest bakeries and the number of people currently in queue at each location.

Laura is intrigued by a particular bakery and clicks on its corresponding icon. Iqueue opens a menu displaying the special offers of the shop as well as the number of people currently in the queue. Thanks to Iqueue, Laura can easily find and discover new shops in her area, with information on promotions and queue size readily available to help her plan her visits more efficiently.

**Use Case name:** Searching

* Participating actors: User
* Entry Condition: User likes to know Shops in his surroundings.
* Flow of Events:

1. User allows Iqueue to know his position.
2. Iqueue show on his map a list of the available shops of the indicated type with their queues.
3. User selects a certain type of Shops.
4. Iqueue show on his map a list of the available shops of the indicated type with their queues.
5. User selects a maximum distance from the Shops.
6. Iqueue shows the Shops accordingly with the selected distance.
7. The Client selects a Shop.
8. Iqueue shows the available Products and Special Offers.

* Exit Condition: The use case terminates after the Iqueue shows the products and Special Offers. Client could now book a Time Slot or simply exit the application.

# Specific requirements

## External Interface Requirements

## User interfaces

Iqueue is provided to the users, namely customers and shop owners, as an application, accessible from store applications (Play Store or App Store). Therefore, Iqueue is not given with a CLI, Command Line Interface but only with a GUI Graphical User Interface.

## Hardware interfaces

Since Iqueue is to be implemented as an app, every user can access it through the device he prefers, that is personal computers, smartphones, tablets . . . and the only requirement for the app is to be responsive (make the website scale properly to different devices’ sizes). Every device of this kind suffices to achieve the goals.

## Software interfaces

The following software interfaces are required to make Iqueue work properly:

1. Every user’s device must have an application store (Play Store or App Store) installed on it through which the user can access the app; no other software requirements are requested for these kinds of devices;
2. Iqueue requires also an interface to a GPS system such as Google Maps or Maps so that it can link the queue for a specific shop with its position.

## Communication interfaces

For what concerns the communication interfaces, Iqueue uses the HTTP protocol at the application layer (layer 7 of the ISO OSI stack) to exchange information, access GPS systems (e.g. Google Maps) and manage QR code communications.

## Functional Requirements

Iqueue allows its users to perform many tasks and can interact with different systems. The main system requirements are provided along with a summary of the possible situations in which Iqueue is involved and used. In this paragraph, a first list of all the requirements of the system is given. Then, it abstracts from details and specificities showing the corresponding use cases.

## Requirements

In the first development of the application, we initially assume that a client can only buy a product/service in a presence when he arrives at a shop. Further improvements to the app will include the possibility to acquire a product/service through a credit card directly on the app.

Table 5: List of requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| R1 | Iqueue must allow the customers to see the number of people in the queue at a specific shop |
| R2 | Iqueue shall allow the shop owners to insert the data of their activity |
| R3 | Iqueue shall allow the shop owners to insert special offers for their shop |
| R4 | Iqueue must read the QR code of the clients with the app |
| R5 | The app shall allow customers to track their rewards |
| R6 | Iqueue must allow a customer to book a time slot on the app to visit the shop |
| R7 | Iqueue must keep track of the customer position |
| R8 | A customer earns discount codes, badges, or achievements on the app for frequent visits or purchases |
| R9 | Iqueue allow the shop owner to associate a mean time for every person in the queue. |
| R10 | Iqueue calculates the waiting time of a customer, based on the mean time for every person in the queue. |
| R10 | The app shall allow customers to create and save shopping lists or wish lists. |
| R11 | The app shall show the customer's purchase history and receipts |
| R12 | The app shall allow customers to easily switch between different languages or currencies based on their preferences. |
| R13 | The app shall allow the shop owner to promote its activity by means of Iqueue advertising channels |
| R14 | The app will be able to divide the registered facilities into categories |
| R15 | The app will permit the shop owner to insert their products/services |
| R16 | The app will enable shop owners to insert the price of their products/services |
| R17 | The app will enable shop owners to modify the price of their products/services |
| R18 | Iqueue must be able to generate the client QR code |
| R19 | Iqueue must show the available time slots of a shop |
| R20 | Iqueue must permit a customer to delete his booked time slot |
| R21 | Iqueue must permit a customer to vary his booked time slot |
| R22 | The app will show the registered shops on the map |
| R23 | Iqueue shall allow the shop owners to modify the data of their activity |
| R24 | Iqueue shall permit the shop owners to delate the data of their activity |
| R25 | Iqueue shall allow the shop owners to modify special offers for their shop |
| R26 | Iqueue shall allow the shop owners to delete special offers for their shop |
| R27 | Iqueue shall allow the shop owners to time special offers for their shop |
| R28 | The app must be able to track customer rewards and loyalty points |
| R29 | Iqueue must allow costumer registration |
| R30 | Iqueue must allow shop owner registration |
| R31 | Iqueue must allow log-in as customer |
| R32 | Iqueue must allow log-in as shop owner |
| R33 | Iqueue must allow log-out |
| R34 | The app will enable shop owners to remove their products/services |
| R35 | The app will enable shop owners to count their available products/services |
| R36 | Iqueue will be able to realize to queue counting by means of the QR codes |
| R37 | Iqueue will allow the shop owner to manually increment or decrement the queue counter |
| R38 | When a customer books a slot, Iqueue must place his reservation into the respective shop list |
| R39 | Iqueue shall allow a ranking amongst the proposed shops to the customer |
| R40 | Iqueue shall allow the customer to select the category of the shops he is interested to visit |
| R41 | Iqueue shall allow the customer to select a specific shop |
| R42 | Iqueue shall allow the customer to select a specific shop product/service |
| R43 | Iqueue establishes counters to keep track of the client visits during the shops opening hours. |
| R44 | Iqueue will permit the customer to insert coupon to acquire a product |
| R45 | The app shall allow users to register their credit cards |
| R46 | The app shall allow the shop owner to buy advertisement |
| R47 | The app notifies the user when a product/service returns available in their wishing list. |
| R48 | The app shows the user of the interested queue variation |
| R49 | Iqueue keeps track of the costumer position |
| R50 | Iqueue allows costumer to delete their booking in the queue |

# Appendix

## Scope

Iqueue is a software system that has to work in a World where the following phenomena occur:

Table 2: List of World phenomena

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WP1 | A **customer** enters a shop |
| WP2 | A **customer** joins a queue at a shop |
| WP3 | A **shop experiences** high demand and long queues during peak hours |
| WP4 | A **shop experiences** low foot traffic and sales during off-peak hours |
| WP5 | A **shop owner** adjusts pricing or sales strategies to attract more customers |
| WP6 | A **shop owner** restocks inventory based on sales data and demand forecasts |
| WP7 | A **customer** provides feedback to a shop owner about their experience |
| WP8 | A **shop owner** updates their store layout or design to improve customer flow and experience |
| WP9 | A **shop owner** launches a marketing campaign to increase brand awareness and attract new customers |
| WP10 | A **shop owner** hires or trains new staff members to improve customer service and efficiency. |

*Shared phenomena* are what is perceived by the machine from the external world.

The shared phenomena, which are the intersection between the World phenomena W and the Machine phenomena, are: VERIFICARE CERCANDO DI SCOMPORRE UN’OPERAZIONE IN TUTTE LE MINI ATTIVITA’ NECESSARIE PER ESSA

Table 3: List of shared phenomena

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SP1 | A customer registers an account on the app |
| SP2 | A customer views nearby shops on the app based on their current location |
| SP3 | A customer selects a shop on the app to visit |
| SP4 | The app shows the estimated waiting time for the selected shop |
| SP5 | A customer books a time slot in advance on the app to visit the shop |
| SP6 | The app sends a notification to the customer when their turn in the queue is approaching |
| SP7 | A customer enters the shop and checks-in on the app |
| SP8 | The app updates the estimated waiting time based on the customer's check-in |
| SP9 | A customer cancels their booking on the app |
| SP10 | A customer provides feedback and ratings for the shop on the app |
| SP11 | The app shows recommended shops to the customer based on their previous visits and ratings |
| SP12 | A customer redeems rewards and offers on the app when making a purchase |
| SP13 | The app allows customers to track their rewards and loyalty points |
| SP14 | A customer views the shop's menu or product catalog on the app |
| SP15 | The app allows customers to place orders for pickup or delivery from the shop |
| SP16 | A customer pays for their order using the app |
| SP17 | The app shows the customer's purchase history and receipts |
| SP18 | The app suggests new shops or products to the customer based on their preferences and activity on the app |
| SP19 | A customer contacts the shop directly through the app for inquiries or support |
| SP20 | The app provides live chat or messaging support to the customer for assistance |
| SP21 | The app allows customers to create and save shopping lists or wish lists. |
| SP22 | The app provides a map with the shops. |
| SP23 | The app shows the shop's hours of operation, contact information, and other details |
| SP24 | The app allows customers to report issues or problems with the shop or their experience |
| SP25 | A customer shares their experience or purchase on social media through the app |
| SP26 | The app allows customers to connect and follow their favorite shops or brands for updates and promotions |
| SP27 | The app provides personalized recommendations to the customer based on their browsing and shopping history |
| SP28 | A customer earns badges or achievements on the app for frequent visits or purchases |
| SP29 | The app offers exclusive discounts or promotions to customers who refer their friends to use the app |
| SP30 | The app allows customers to easily switch between different languages or currencies based on their preferences. |

## Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations

The World is the portion of the real world affected by the machine. Michael Jackson. 1995. The world and the machine.

## Assumptions, dependencies and constraints

Table 4: List of domain assumptions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D1 | The customers with the application own at least one mobile phone with a screen and an internet connection. |
| D2 | The customers without the application own at least one mobile phone with internet connection and camera. |
| D3 | The shop owners own at least one mobile phone with an internet connection and camera. |
| D4 | The QR code reading works correctly. |
| D5 | The QR code generating/ticket system works correctly so it gives precise information about the number of people without Iqueue who are waiting. |
| D6 | All the data the shop owner insert is correct. |
| D7 |  |
| D7 |  |