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**Joey Tatú**

**15015556**

**joey.tatu@student.ncirl.ie**

Body Branding Booking (3B)

An appointment scheduling website for artists and their clients.

Technical Report

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# Executive Summary

An issue with booking an appointment is that tattoo artists, piercers and body modifiers (i.e. artists) generally use pen and paper or online calendars to manage their appointments. Clients need to go to the artist to pay a deposit. This can be an annoyance.

Body Branding Bookings (3B) is an appointment website specifically for artists to manage their appointments and to accept payments. On 3B, artists will be able to create a schedule and say when they are available to work while clients will be able to select a timeslot on one of these days the artist is available. The artist will generate sizes, prices and estimated times it will take to complete, allowing the client to choose these options when booking their appointment. Stock management, client reviews and automated bookings are also being created.

With the automated appointments, if the client books a particular day and time every month, three or more consecutive times, the system will book that day the following month, or the nearest available date and time and will continue to book the following month until the client cancels. Also included is the optimisation feature where the website will be optimised to reduce costs.

The result of the client booking appointments through 3B is providing the artist to focus more on their skills and not having to worry about appointments, deposits and the like.

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# Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

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| --- | --- |
| **Acronym** | **Definition** |
| 3B | Body Branding Bookings, the working name of the project. |
| Artist | A tattooist, body piercer or a body modifier |
| Client | A customer of the Artist |
| User | Either an artist or client. |
| AWS | Amazon Web Services |
| AWS Cloud 9 | A cloud-based integrated development system (IDE) for writing, running and debugging code. |
| AES | A type of encryption used in databases. |

# Introduction

The current issue that face artists at the moment are people cancelling on their appointments and not paying a deposit. This wastes the artist’s time and energy, while they are getting nothing from it. The reasoning behind the project is to simplify this process and give the artist more flexibility to focus on the likes of research, drawing templates, and exploring their skills.

The aim of the system is to provide a service for the artists to assist them with time management relating to appointments. The objectives are for the artist to create a custom schedule using a built-in calendar, for the artist to manage stock control, for the client to book an appointment, to review an artist in by means of rating and commencing, .

The developer has many tattoos and piercings and knows first-hand how unnecessarily complicated booking a tattoo appointment can be and booking an artist that can be trusted. From dealing with deposits, changing appointment dates due to conflicts, it seems that this is far more complex than it needs to be. The project will address this.

3B will have an artist area and a client area. The artist will be able to set when they are available to work and set the likes of prices, sizes, locations (of tattoo/piercing), how long it will take to complete, and so on. Currently, there is no appointment service that fully caters to artists. With body modification becoming more and more popular, it is becoming a necessity.

Another feature includes personalisation. This will be aimed at the client. An example of this would be when the client books a tattoo, they would see artist’s pages for piercings and other body modifications, as well as shops nearby to their booked appointment.

In regard to optimisation, the system will need an Internet connection to operate correctly. However, a cached version of the appointment schedule for the artists and what appointments have been booked will be generated, so users will not have an issue viewing these, even if internet or capacity issues occur. Other optimisation techniques will be considered.

Users will need to create an account with email and password, or via social login (e.g. Facebook or Google) as only registered users will be able to create their work schedule and view their appointments, and use the service.

(AWS) Cloud 9 will be used to develop the prototype to create one Use Case and have it working. It will be further developed in Cloud 9 after this, but it is expected that it be transferred to its own domain and hosting before completion. Cloud 9 uses website coding such as HTML, JavaScript, jQuery. MySQL will be used for the databases. Encryption will also be used in communication to the databases.

XXXXXXX Structure XX

# Background

The original idea for this project came about in early 2019. The thought process was to create a social networking Android app. A website, Inked-Up.com, was a comparison for the app. This site specifically targets adult men who are into body modification such as tattoos and piercings. With this site, it’s felt that it is dealing with a very distinctive niche which would not be ideal for everyone. The site also seems very outdated and seemingly has become a replacement platform from Tumblr, since adult content is no longer permitted. (Tatú, 2018) (Inked-Up.com, 2019)

With new social networking platforms being developed, with an example of TikTok being the newest and most popular, the app was going to be similar to the likes of Facebook and Inked-Up.com, but for everyone with an interest in body modifications. The ability to rate tattoo Artists was also to be implemented.

With this current project, it will be on the same general topic; tattoos, piercings and body modifications. Trying to book an appointment to get a tattoo or piercing is quite tedious in some situations. Contacting the artist or Artist can be troublesome, either contacting them through social networking sites or by email. There are delays in communication. It seems like a long process just to get an appointment.

It’s common knowledge that, especially, for getting a tattoo, a deposit is required. This means that the client needs to go to the Artist or tattooist, give their deposit, and then return for the appointment. If the client doesn’t pay the deposit, their appointment is still there and it wastes the artist’s time. A good starting point to this project is to automate these.

To remedy this, the idea of Body Branding Bookings (3B) was generated. With 3B, the artist can select the dates they wish to work and where they are available. The clients can book one of these timeslots. The general size and/or the time it will take to complete the appointment will be set by the artist and selected by the client to determine the correct time slot needed to be allocated. Artists will have a page where clients can rate and leave reviews.

Java, JavaScript and jQuery will be revisited. These will greatly be beneficial to the project. If a new language is needed, it will be heavily considered.

This document discusses the objectives to determine what are the main goals of the project. After this, what research was completed is discussed as to what similar projects are out there. It discusses the requirements of the projects going into the functional requirements, non-functional requirements and more. The design of the project is discussed with the system architecture, implementation and so on. Finally, testing is discussed to evaluate the project.

## Objectives

The objectives here are created using the SMART method. SMART is an acronym for specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timebound. (Herridge, 2019)

### Appointments (Artist)

This objective describes the artist’s view on the appointments. That is, setting up the appointments area so the clients can book an appointment. The goal of the appointments is for the artist to create a schedule, edit preferences such as sizes (e.g. of a tattoo), prices and sample images. Once these are completed, the artist can focus more on their skill and not worry about their appointments as much.

This will be measurable by how many of the artist’s clients prefer to book their appointment online rather than contact and pay the artist directly. This is an achievable objective. It is challenging for the developer and within reach.

This is a realistic objective as this would be just a baseline for the artist’s appointments. For example, this could be furthered developed to work with artist’s who do “guest spots” in other tattoo parlours. This is a very doable objective and should take no more than a month to complete.

### Appointments (Client)

This objective describes the client’s view on the appointments. That is, the client booking an appointment, as well as automated appointments. The goal of this objective is to assist the client booking an appointment. They can select the date, time and size, and then pay (e.g. a deposit) for the appointment. If the client books on the same day in a month for more than three months; an automated appointed will be added. This means that an appointment will be generated on the client’s behalf in the fourth month.

This is measured by the amount of returning clients and how many automated appointments have been book by a client.

This is an achievable objective as it’s similar to the artist’s appointments but with added steps. This is a realistic objective as could be considered a baseline for what a customer can do on the website.

This is expected to be completed within six weeks.

## Research

### Personalisation

Brick-and-mortar stores are beginning to put more digital knowhows into their stores. For the clients, this is a great benefit for them by making their experience better. Some of the brick-and-mortar stores are not developing their business’ technological skills, in regard to customer interaction. (Betzing, et al., 2018) However, there are methods of doing this.

When developing from a brick-and-mortar store to a more digitised one, the likes of sensors such as cameras and facial recognition devices can figure out the basics of a person; such as their height, gender, and approximate age. A person’s facial expressions can also be considered to explore whether the client is in a positive or negative mood and whether they are enjoying the service. This data can be obtained by using smart devices on a local network. (Betzing, et al., 2018) (Webner, 2019)

This concept is similar to the physical store Amazon Go by Amazon, where Artificial Intelligence is used to keep track of the clients and store items. (McFarland, 2018)

In this project, it is hoped that a personal experience can be added for the artists and clients. It is expected that personalisation with be sought from a user’s profile, such as their age, gender.

In an example of how this could work; a male client who has just turned 18 and would like to get a tattoo. The system would ask the client to heavily consider whether they would want the tattoo, and to seriously consider avoiding visible areas such as the face, head or hands.

However, if the client is a male in their mid-40s, this message would not be shown to them as the thought process for the client would be different. It could be assumed the client already has a lot of tattoos. Instead, an upload link to share their previously obtained tattoos would be shown.

### Optimisation

Another consideration of this project is optimisation. If one takes the clothing and textile industry as an example, one can optimise what colours, fabrics and designs are in a high demand. This is completed by eliciting and gathering “Product Usage Information (PUI)”. This is obtained from clients, experts and investors. From this data, the latest styles and what the client wants are known. (Hribernik, et al., 2019)

In this project, optimisation could be used for the general size of the tattoo, the colours of the ink used. If, for example, a lot of tattoos are small and use only use 3 or 4 colours, the system would recognise this and automatically order new colour inks to the artist. On that note, the artist could input how much ink would be used for a particular size and machine learning could be used to order and maintain stock with the artist.

The same would also go for piercings, if a certain ring or stud is used on a regular basis, these could be automatically ordered. The likes of stock control for piercers could also be controlled here.

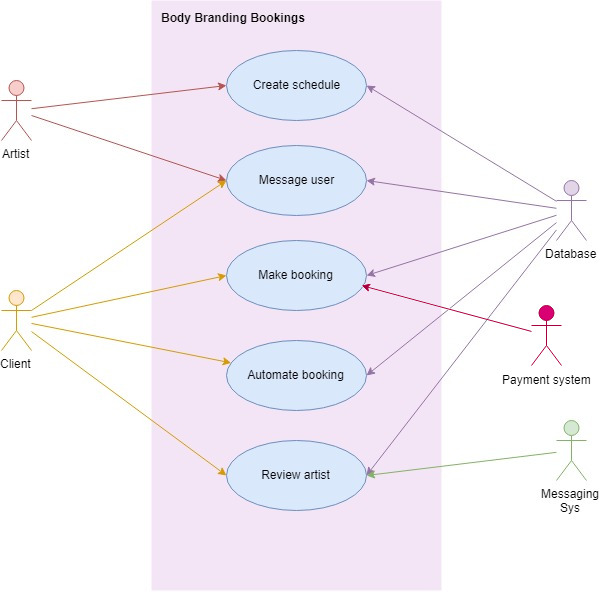
# System

## Requirements

### Functional requirements

This section lists the functional requirements in ranked order. Functional requirements describe the estimated outcomes of the System.

#### Use Case Diagram



### Requirement 1: Create Schedule

#### Description & Priority

This Use Case describes how an Artist creates their work schedule, to indicate when they are available to work.

##### Use Case

**Unique ID:** createSched

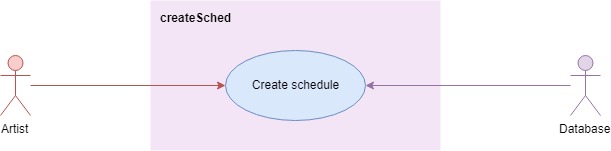
**Scope**

The scope of this use case is for the Artist to create and edit their work schedule.

**Description**

This use case describes how the Artist can set up and edit their work schedule so Client’s will be able to book time slots when the Artist is available.

**Use Case Diagram**

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**Flow Description**

**Precondition**

* The System is active and working correctly
* The database and connection are actively working correctly.
* An Error log file is stored within the website’s files.

**Activation**

This use case starts when the Artist signs up to 3B.

**Main flow**

(Function: Sign up)

1. The Artist signs up on the System. <See A1>
2. The System shows the Artist the sign-up page.
3. The Artist inputs their email, password, password again and indicates they are an Artist, and then continues.
4. The System encrypts the data using AES.
5. The System sends the data to the Database. <See E1>
6. The System receives a response from the Database
7. The System shows the Artist the home menu for artists.

(Function: Create Profile)

1. The Artist accesses their Profile on the System. <See A2>
2. The System shows the Artist the edit profile page.
3. The Artist inputs their name, location, bio, interested in (i.e. tattoos, piercings and/or body modifications), profile photo.
4. The Artist saves the inputs to the System.
5. The System encrypts the data and sends it to the database.
6. The System shows the Artist their profile page.
7. The Artist returns to the home menu on the System.
8. The System shows the Artist their home menu.

(Function: Create Artist Page)

1. The Artist accesses their (Artist’s) Page on the System. <See A2>
2. The System shows the Artist the edit page.
3. The Artist inputs the company name, address of company, bio of company, and the company’s profile photo.
4. The Artist saves the inputs to the System.
5. The System encrypts the data and sends it to the database.
6. The System shows the Artist their Artist Page.
7. The Artist returns to the home menu on the System.
8. The System shows the Artist their home menu.

(Function: Create schedule)

1. The Artist accesses their Schedule on the System
2. The System contacts the database to check if dates and times have previously been set. <See A3>
3. The System shows the Artist the calendar page with the month view.
4. The Artist selects the dates and time they are available to work.
5. The Artist specifies the dates and times they are strictly unavailable.

(Optional: The Artist selects the calendar to repeat every month)

1. The Artist inputs sizes, example photos, prices and estimated completion time.
2. The Artist saves the inputs to the System.
3. The System encrypts the data and sends it to the database.

**Alternate flow**

A1: <Artist has previously created an account>

1. The Artist logs in to the System.
2. The Artist inputs their email and password.
3. The System connects to the database and verifies the user. <See E1>
4. The database sends the reply to the System.

<returns to number 7 in Main Flow>

A2: <Artist has previously created a profile and/or artist page.>

<returns to number 24 in Main Flow>

A3: <Artist has previously created a calendar>

1. The System connects to the database
2. The System loads the Client’s bookings on the Calendar (if any)
3. The System retrieves the Artist’s calendar data and shows it on screen.

<returns to number 26 in Main Flow>

**Exceptional flow**

E1: System cannot connect to database.

1. The System cannot connect Database
2. The System displays a message to the user sating that technical difficulties are occurring.
3. The System stores what happened into an error log.

<Returns to number 1 in Main Flow>

**Termination**

This Use Case is terminated when the Artist has successfully created or edited their calendar.

**Post condition**

The System goes into a wait state

### Requirement 2: Book appointment

This Use Case describes how a Client books an appointment

#### Use Case

**Unique ID:** makeBooking

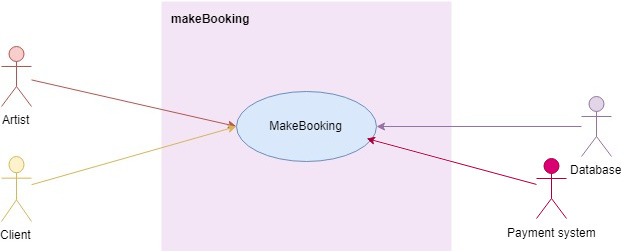
**Scope**

The scope of this use case is for a Client to book and edit an appointment, and for a user (Artist or Client) to delete an appointment.

**Description**

This use case describes how the Client can book and edit their appointments and for either an artist or client to delete an appointment. The Client can only delete their own appointments while the Artist can delete any appointments on their calendar.

**Use Case Diagram**

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**Flow Description**

**Precondition**

* The System is active and working correctly,
* The Artist is signed in
* The database and connection are actively working correctly.
* Appointments (Artist) and bookings (Client) are displayed on a calendar on the website, but stored in the database.
* The Payments System is connecting and working correctly.
* An Error log file is stored within the website’s files.

**Activation**

This use case starts when the Client selects “Bookings” on their home menu.

**Main flow**

(Function: Sign up)

1. The Client signs up on the System. <See A1
2. The Client shows the Artist the sign-up page.
3. The Client inputs their email, password, password again and indicates they are a Client, and selects continues.
4. The System encrypts the data using AES.
5. The System sends the data to the Database. <See E1>
6. The System receives a response from the Database
7. The System shows the Client the home menu for artists.

(Function: Create Profile)

1. The Client accesses their Profile on the System. <See A2>
2. The System shows the Client the edit profile page.
3. The Client inputs their name, location, bio, interested in (i.e. tattoos, piercings and/or body modifications), profile photo.
4. The Artist selects the inputs.
5. The System encrypts the data and sends it to the database.
6. The System shows the Client their profile page.
7. The Artist selects “Home”
8. The System shows the Client their home menu.

(Function: Make booking)

1. The Client accesses their Bookings on the System.
2. The System loads the Bookings page.
3. The Client adds a new booking on the System. <See A1>
4. The System loads the Edit Booking page.
5. The Client inserts the relevant information (size and location of (e.g.) tattoo)
6. The Client selects the date and start time of the booking.
7. The Client uploads reference photos
8. The System shows the price.
9. The Client continues
10. The System sends the Client to the Payment System.

(External: Payment System put transaction on hold.)

1. The System checks if there are any overlapping appointments. <See A2, E1>
2. The System sets the booking to “unconfirmed”.
3. The System generates a booking reference number and adds it to the appointment.
4. The System inserts the data into the database.
5. The System loads the Booking Saved page, notifying the Client the booking is saved.
6. The Client returns to the home menu.
7. The System notifies the Artist of a new appointment.
8. The Artist confirms the appointment. <See A3, E2>
9. The System notifies the Payment System to process payment.
10. The System sets the booking to “confirmed”.
11. The System notifies the Client that their booking is confirmed.

**Alternate flow**

A1: <Edit appointment>

1. The Client selects a booking
2. The Client edits the booking on the system.
3. The System retrieves the booking data from the database.

<returns to number 20 in Main Flow>

A2: <Overlapping appointments>

1. The System checks for the next available timeslot with the required amount of time.
2. The System highlights the date and time
3. The System displays a message saying the Artist is booked, with the suggested new date and time.

<returns to number 21 in Main Flow>

A3: <Artist declines>

1. The Artist denies the appointment.
2. The appointment is deleted from the database.
3. The System notifies the Payment System not to process payment.
4. The System notifies the Client to create another booking.

<Goes to number 25 in A1>

**Exceptional flow**

E1: System cannot connect to the database

1. The System cannot connect to the database
2. The System displays a message to the user sating that technical difficulties are occurring.
3. The System stores what happened into an error log.

<Returns to number 1 in Main Flow>

E2: <Artist doesn’t select either “Confirm” or “Deny”>

1. The System waits 48 hours, or 24 hours before the appointment, whichever is nearer.
2. The System notifies the Client to contact the Artist directly.

<Goes to number 33 in A2>

**Termination**

This Use Case is terminated when the Client has successfully placed a booking or has edited a booking, or a user has deleted the booking.

**Post condition**

The System goes into a wait state

### Requirement 3: Review Artist

#### Description & Priority

This Use Case describes how a Client can rate an artist and leave a comment on the Artist’s Page.

#### Use Case

**Unique ID:** reviewArtist

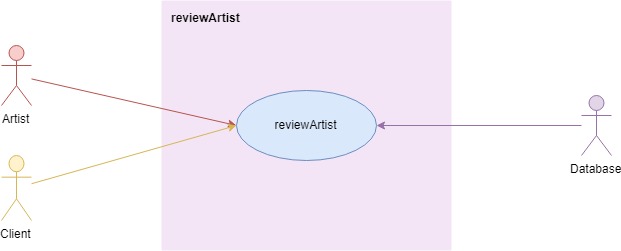
**Scope**

The scope of this use case is to show how a Client can rate an Artist.

**Description**

This use case describes how the Client can view and rate the Artist via the Artist’s Page.

**Use Case Diagram**

****

**Flow Description**

**Precondition**

* The System is active and working correctly,
* The Client is signed in
* The Artist is signed in
* The Artist has previously created an Artist’s Page.
* The database and connection are actively working correctly.
* An Error log file is stored within the website’s files.
* Users cannot edit or delete ratings.
* Artists need to approve comments before they’re publicly visible.
* If an Artist does not approve a comment, it is deleted.

**Activation**

This use case starts when the Client selects “Rate Artist”.

**Main flow**

1. The Client selects “Rate Artist” from their home menu.
2. The System retrieves and lists all the Artists that the Client booked with in the past. <See E1>
3. The Client selects one of the Artists.
4. The System loads the Artist’s Page.
5. The System calculates the average star ratings and displays it.
6. The System loads the comments that are marked “checked”.
7. The Client selects a star-rating out of 5 stars. <See A1>
8. The Client enters a new review (comment).
9. The Client posts the comment on the System.
10. The System puts the rating into the “Ratings” array.
11. The System puts the comment into the “Comments” array and marks it unchecked.
12. The System notifies the Client that their comment is pending.
13. The System reloads the page and repeats numbers 4 – 6.
14. The Client returns to the home menu.
15. The system notifies the artist that there is a new comment on their Artist’s Page.
16. The Artist approves the comment. <See A2, E2>
17. The System changes “unchecked” to “checked” on the comment.

**Alternate flow**

A1: <Client is editing comment>

1. The System shows an Edit button beside the Client’s comment.
2. The Client edits their comment.

<returns to number 9 in main flow>

A3: <Artist declines>

1. The Artist denies the comment.
2. The comment is deleted from the database.

**Exceptional flow**

E1: System cannot connect to the database

1. The System cannot connect to the atabase
2. The System displays a message to the user sating that technical difficulties are occurring.
3. The System stores what happened into an error log.

E2: <Artist doesn’t select either “Confirm” or “Deny”>

1. The System waits 24 hours
2. The System notifies the Artist of a new comment on their Artist’s Page.
3. The System waits another 24 hours.
4. The System deletes the comment. (No reply from Artist)

**Termination**

This Use Case is terminated when the Client has successfully rated the Artist.

**Post condition**

The System goes into a wait state

### Requirement 4: Message user

#### Description & Priority

This Use Case describes how an Artist can message a Client, and how a Client can message an Artist.

#### Use Case

**Unique ID:** messageUser

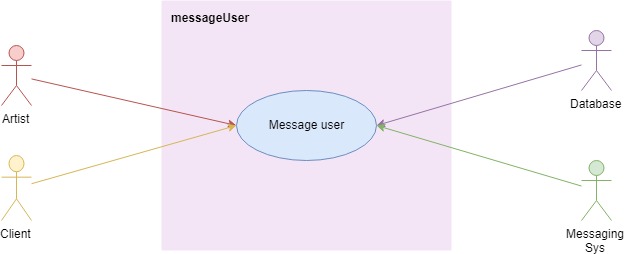
**Scope**

The scope of this use case is to show how a User message another User.

**Description**

The scope of this use case is to show how a User message another User. Artists can message Clients and Clients can message Artists.

**Use Case Diagram**

****

**Flow Description**

**Precondition**

* The System is active and working correctly,
* The Client is signed in
* The Artist is signed in.
* The database is active and working correctly.
* The Messaging System is working correctly.
* An Error log file is stored within the website’s files.
* Users cannot edit or delete ratings.
* Artists need to approve comments before they’re publicly visible.
* If an Artist does not approve a comment, it is deleted.

**Activation**

This use case starts when the selects “Messages” from their home menu.

**Main flow**

<Artist messages Client>

1. The Artist accesses messages on the System. <See A1>
2. The System displays client names that have had an appointment in the last month or have an appointment in the next month.
3. The Artist selects one.
4. The System records the user ID, the type of user (whether artist or client.
5. The System generates a messaging ID.
6. The System send the user ID, type and messaging ID to the database. <See E1>
7. The System sends the user ID, type and messaging ID to the Messaging System. <See E2>
8. The System communicates with the Messaging System and displays messages as they are sent and received.
9. The Artist sends messages as required (external)
10. The Artist closes the messaging dialog box.
11. The System requests to stop the messaging session to the Messaging System.
12. The System loads the Messages page.

**Alternate flow**

A1: <Client messages Artist>

1. The Client accesses messages on the System. The System displays Artist names that they have or had booking with
2. The Client selects one.
3. The System records the user ID, the type of user (whether Client or client.
4. The System generates a messaging ID.
5. The System send the user ID, type and messaging ID to the database. <See E1>
6. The System sends the user ID, type and messaging ID to the Messaging System. <See E2>
7. The System communicates with the Messaging System and displays messages as they are sent and received.
8. The Client sends messages as required (external)
9. The Client closes the messaging dialog box.
10. The System requests to stop the messaging session to the Messaging System.
11. The System loads the Messages page.

**Exceptional flow**

E1: System cannot connect to the database

1. The System cannot connect Database
2. The System displays a message to the user sating that technical difficulties are occurring.
3. The System stores what happened into an error log.

E2: System cannot connect to the Messaging System

1. The System cannot connect to the Messaging System
2. The System displays a message to the user sating that technical difficulties are occurring.
3. The System stores what happened into an error log.

**Termination**

This Use Case is terminated when the User has successfully sent and received messages.

**Post condition**

The System goes into a wait state

### Requirement 5: Create automated appointment

#### Description & Priority

This use case describes how the System creates automatic appointments for the User.

#### Use Case

**Unique ID:** autoBook

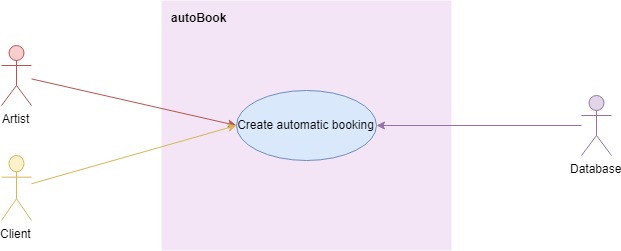
**Scope**

The scope of this use case is to automate a new booking for the Client.

**Description**

The scope of this use case is to automate bookings for the Client. Depending on the number of previous appointments (i.e. more than 4), the system will generate an appointment to be confirmed by the Client and the Artist.

**Use Case Diagram**

**Flow Description**

**Precondition**

* The System is active and working correctly,
* The Client is signed in
* The Artist is signed in.
* The database is active and working correctly.
* An Error log file is stored within the website’s files.
* The Artist and Client need to approve appointment before it’s confirmed
* The Artist and Client are able to turn on this feature

**Activation**

This use case starts every morning at 1am.

**Main flow**

1. The System checks the completed appointment schedule for the day and locates the first appointment. <See E1>
2. The System checks the Client has not opted out for automated appointments. <See A1>
3. The System checks the Artist has not opted out. <See A1>
4. The System adds an appointment for the Client for the Monday 4 weeks away at the same time.
5. The System sets the appointment to unconfirmed.
6. The System checks the Artist’s schedule. <See A2>
7. The System notifies the Client
8. The Client confirms <See A3>
9. The System notifies the Artist.
10. The Artist confirms <See A3>
11. The System sets the appointment to confirmed.
12. The System goes to the next completed appointment that day.
13. The System repeats numbers 2 – 12 until there are no more completed appointments for that day

**Alternate flow**

A1: The Artist and/or Client have opted out of automated appointments

<returns to number 12 in Main Flow>

A2: Artist’s Schedule already has appointment booked for that date and time>

1. The System finds the next available date and time that is not booked

<returns to number 7 in Main Flow>

A3: The Artist and/or Client select deny or do not respond after 24 hours.

<returns to number 12 in Main Flow>

**Exceptional flow**

E1: System cannot connect to the database

1. The System cannot connect Database
2. The System displays a message to the user sating that technical difficulties are occurring.
3. The System stores what happened into an error log.

**Termination**

This Use Case is terminated when the System successfully books new appointments for the Clients and Artists

**Post condition**

The System goes into a wait state

## Non-Functional Requirements

This section specifies other particular non-functional attributes required by the System. Examples are provided below

### Performance/Response time requirement

The System must be able to provide a response to the User in less than 2 seconds. When the System cannot connection to the database or the Messaging Service, a response to the User must be presented in 6 seconds of less.

### Availability requirement

3B must be available 24/7. To ensure this is the case, 2 back-up connections to the database will be developed.

### Recoverability requirement

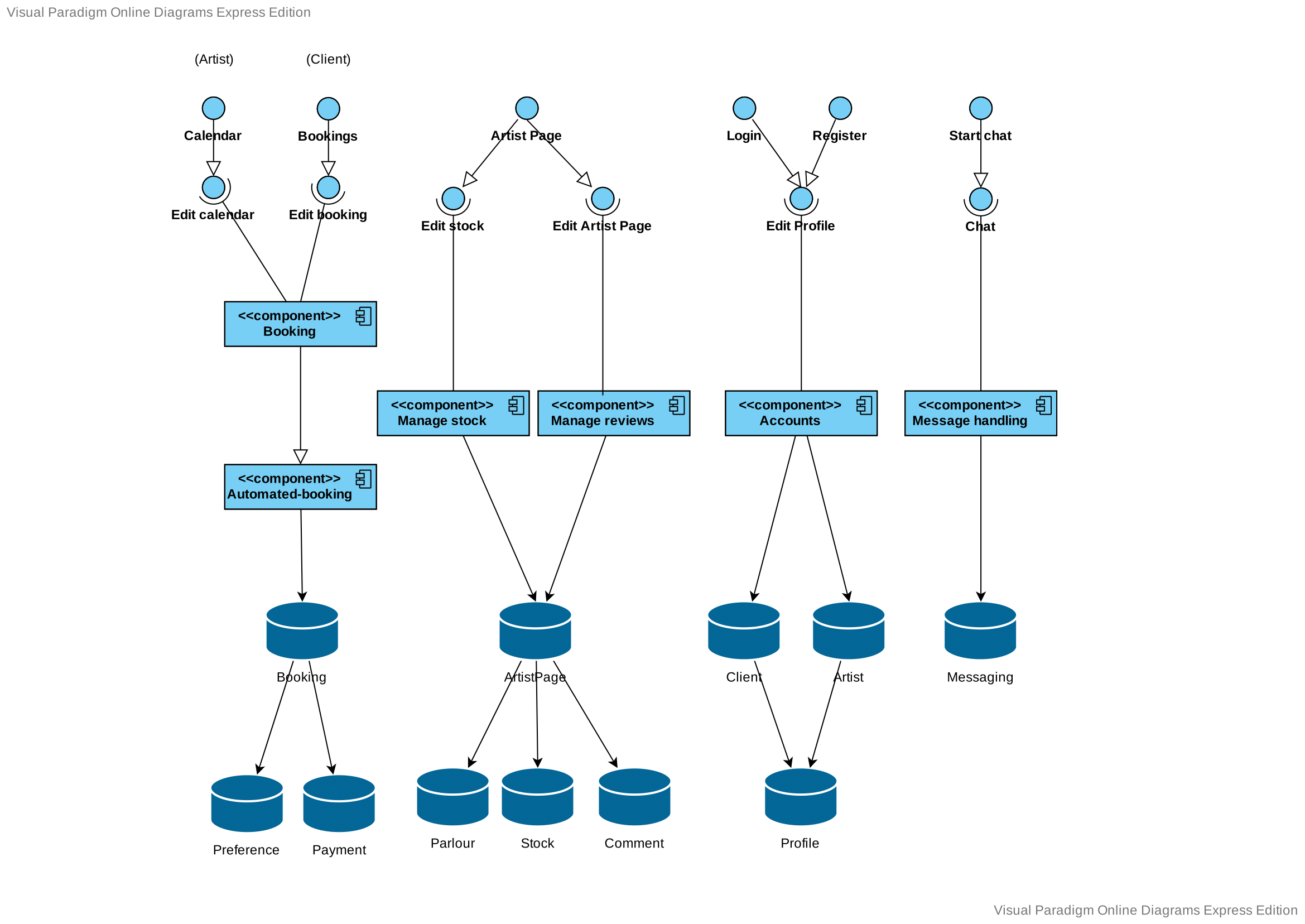
At least 2 backups in separate physical locations must be available. If the database or the Messaging Service is unable to connect to the System, the system will notify the developer at once in the form of an email.

### Security requirement

No plain text passwords are stored anywhere. Encrypted passwords using AES will be stored in the database.

# Design

## System Architecture



## API

Input from User

When the user is inputting text, a text field will be used. This is recognised by the System using the variable name.

Database connections

An example of how tables in the database would be used is the Users tables. Tables used in the database include User, Account, Profile, Pages and Messages.

For the user to see their profile, the System will read the information in the database using API and JSON (a machine-readable format). This ensures (e.g.) all profile layouts are the same for each User..

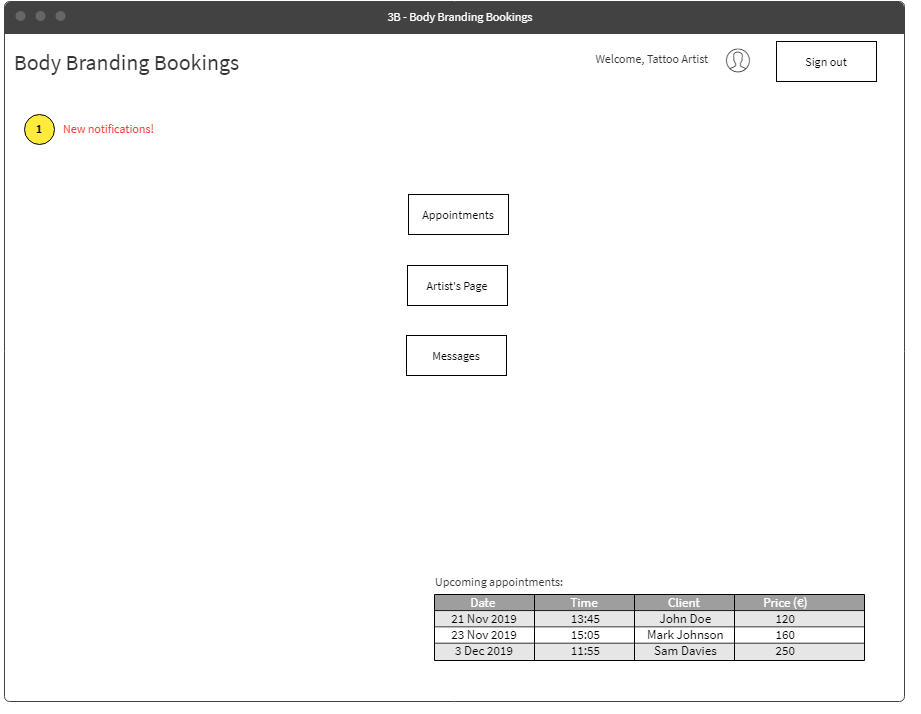
## Implementation

[Working document, will be completed after the prototype]

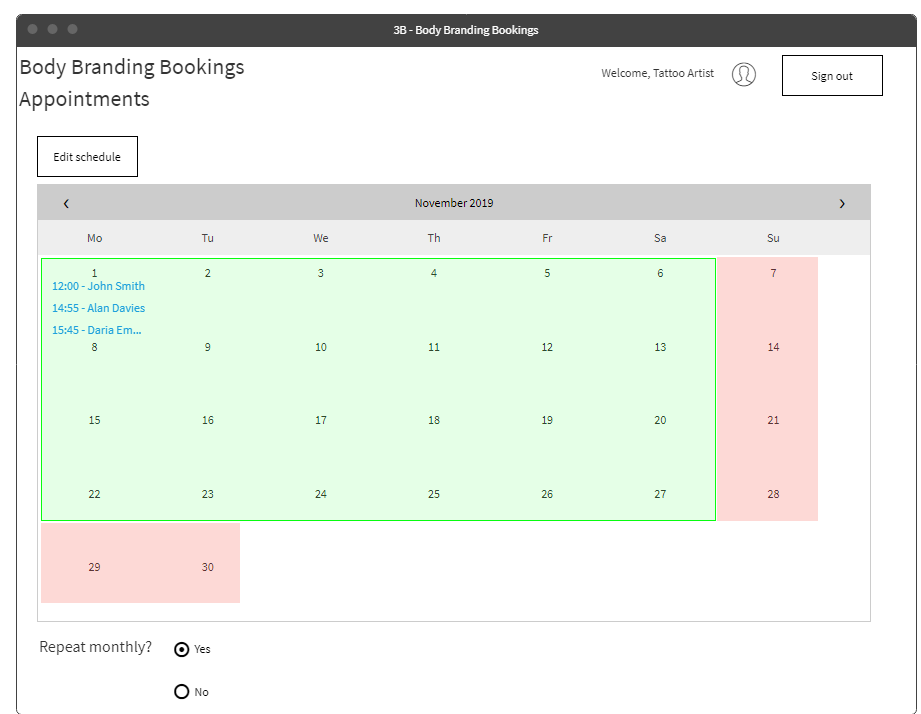
## GUI Layout

These mock-ups show what 3B will look like

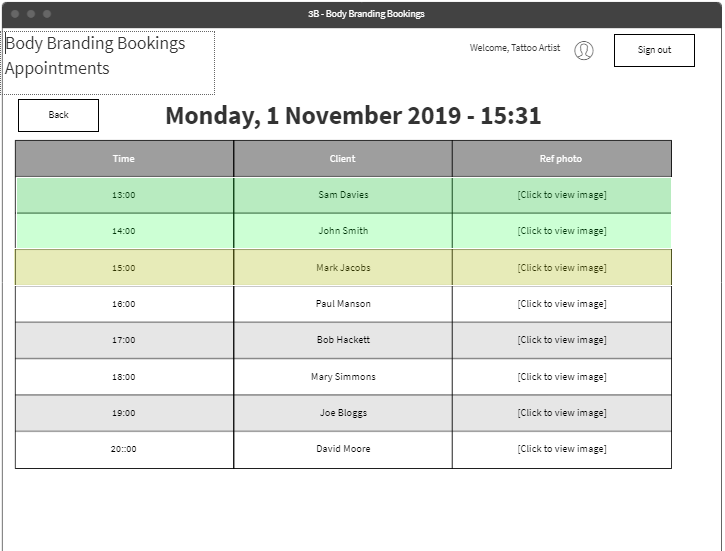
1. This is the main Home Menu for the Artist. It is similar for the Client.



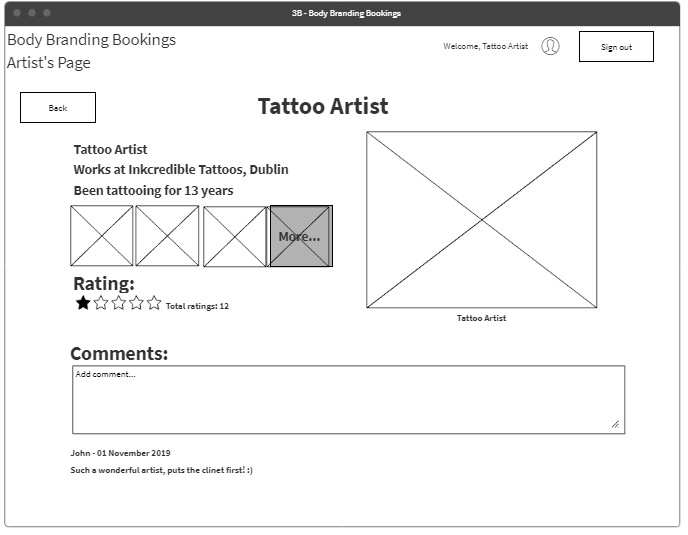
1. The calendar for the Artist to select their work schedule. This example shows how appointments would look on a month-view. The green indicates when the Artist is working and the red is when the Artist is not working.



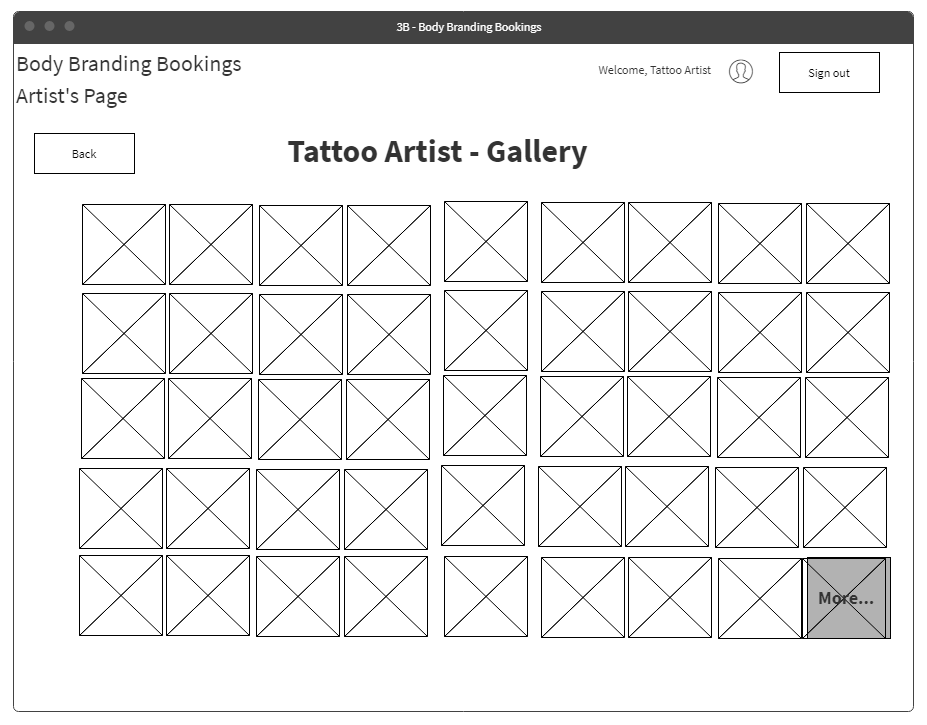
1. An example of the Artist’s calendar showing the appointments for the day. The green shows the appointments that are completed and the yellow shows appointments in progress.



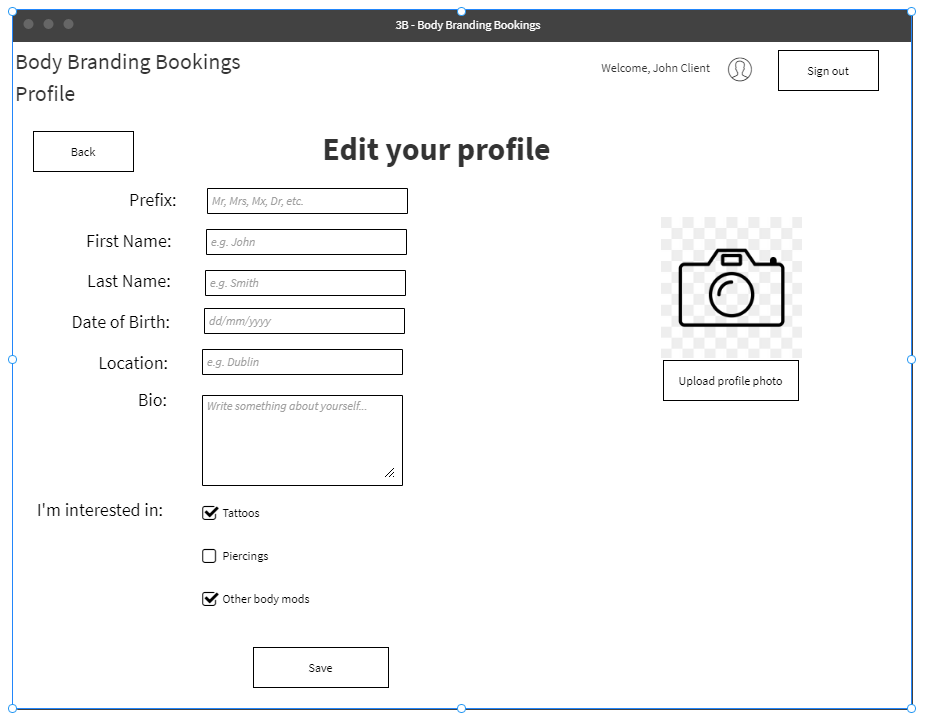
1. This is the Artist page, the “More…” link goes to the Artist’s Gallery.



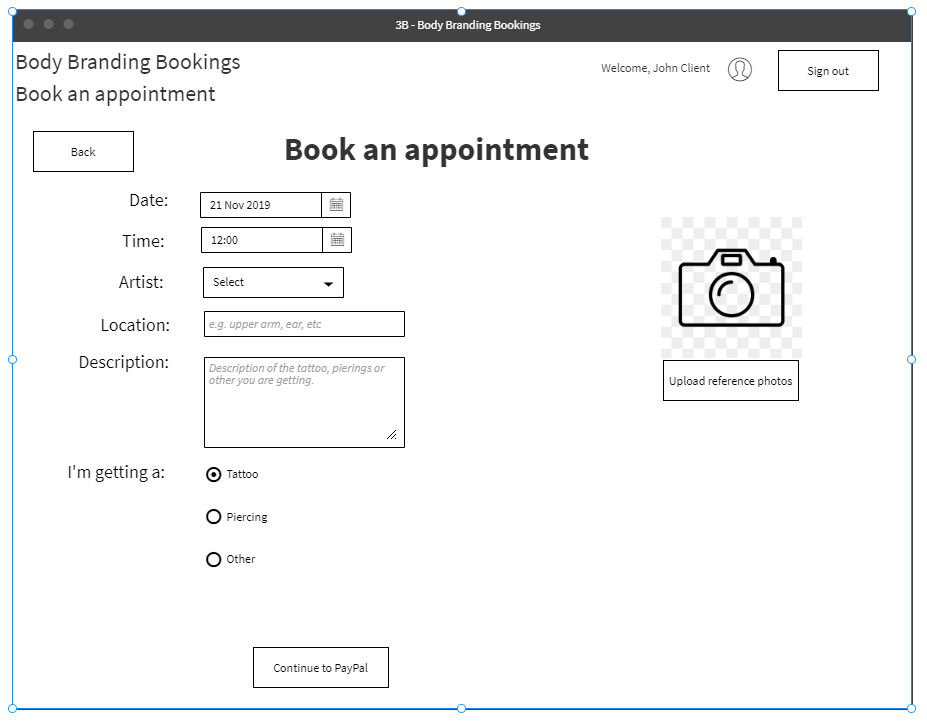
1. This is the Artist’s Gallery, where a Client can view the Artist’s work.



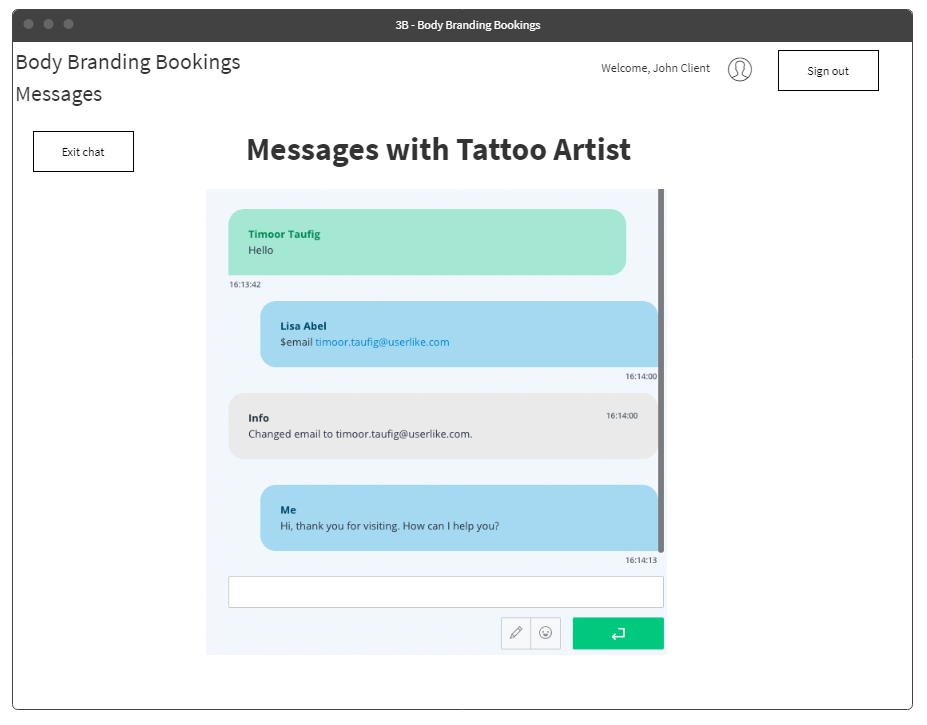
1. This is the Edit Profile page. This is the Client’s view. The Artist’s view has some additional features like where they work and the length of time they’ve been doing their profession.



1. This is how a Client can book an appointment. The Artist field is a drop-down menu of all the Artists listed on the site. The Client can also start typing to select the Artist quicker. Payment for deposit is managed by an external payment system.



1. This is an example of a conversation dialog in the Messages section



## Testing

This section discusses the types of testing that will be completed

### Unit Testing

#### Appointments (Artist)

This section will test the artist viewing their appointments in their calendar, rescheduling an appointment and setting the likes of sizes, prices and example images.

#### Bookings (Client)

This will deal with the client booking an appointment, rescheduling and cancelling it. Testing of the making a payment with the Payment System will also be conducted. The end result should be that the client has successfully booked an appointment.

#### Automated booking

This will test the artificial intelligence aspect of the project, where the system will book an appointment automatically, check with the artist and client if to proceed and to place the booking if necessary. The end result should be that a booking has been placed on behalf of the client.

#### Stock management

This will test the artist managing the stock control, entering the start stock amounts and manually updating them as if the artist’s stock amount and the system’s stock amounts don’t match. The end result will be that the actual stock and the stock amounts on the system are the same.

#### Reviews

This will test the client placing a comment on an artist’s page. The artist will then either approve it or deny it. The end result will be that the client has successfully added a review and comment on the artist’s page.

#### Accounts

This will test a user creating an account, logging in and setting up their profile. Testing of communication with the database will also be conducted. The end result will be that the user can successfully log in to the system and successfully edit their profile.

#### Messaging

This will test an artist sending a message to the user and vice versa. Testing of connecting to the messaging system will also be tested. The end result is that the artist and client have successfully sent a message to a user.

### Integration Testing

Integration testing involves testing two or more components together to ensure they work together and cause no errors. The following includes some examples of integration testing. During the testing phase, these may be altered.

#### Accounts & Appointments (Artist)

This test involves the artist creating an account, signing in, editing their profile, editing their artist’s page and setting up their calendar. It also involves the artist setting the sample sizes, prices and images. The end result is that the artist has successfully created an account, signed in, edited their profile, and successfully set their calendar.

#### Accounts & Appointments (Client)

This test involves the client creating an account and signing in. This test also involves the client booking an appointment, and successfully paying a deposit. This test is successful when the payment is sent and the appointment is added to the database.

#### Appointments (Client) & Automated Booking

This test involves a client booking one appointment on the same day for three months. The system will detect this and it will automatically book the next appointment for the fourth month after confirmation with the client. This test will be successful when the artist and client are informed there is a new booking created by the system

#### Accounts & Messaging.

This test evaluates a user creating an account and signing into the system. The user will then proceed to start a chat with another user (artist to client, or client to artist). This test will be successful when the user sends a message and the recipient can see it.

#### Appointments (Artist) & Stock Control

This test evaluates an artist creating an account, signing into the system and editing their profile and artist’s page. The artist then adds sample stock items and amounts, saves these. Then the artist edits the stock amounts and then saves again. This test is successful when the stock amounts have been edited and saved to the database

#### Appointments (Client) & Reviews

This test also involves the client booking an appointment, and successfully paying a deposit. It also involves the client going to an artist’s page, rating it out of five stars and adding a comment. Then the artist has to approve or deny the comment. This test is successful when the client successfully rates the artist and adds a comment.

### System Testing

System testing involves testing the above Unit and Integration testing, but testing the entire system from start to finish

#### Artist

To test the artist’s flow, the following will be evaluated in order: create an account, signing in, editing their profile and artist’s page, setting up their calendar, editing the sample sizes, prices and sample images, adjusting stock control (discussed above), sending a message to a client. After the artist completes these with no errors, the test will have been successful.

#### Client

To test the client’s flow, the following will be evaluated in order: create an account, signing in, editing their profile, booking an appointment (discussed above), creation of automated booking by the system, sending a message to an artist. After the client has completed these with no errors, the text will be successful.

### Usability Testing

The usability testing will follow Nielsen’s usability testing.

#### “Visibility of system status”

With this test, the system would ensure the artists and clients are aware of what is happening on the website. A response with an acceptable period of time is required. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “Match between system and the real world”

In regard to language, it should be simplistic and to a level of the artists and clients understanding. Technical jargon should be avoided. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “User control and freedom”

Sometimes an artist or client may access a page and edit something they didn’t want to. An “emergency exit” to the likes of the home page is to be implemented. Buttons that revert and obvert the user’s action will also be implemented. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “Consistency and standards”

Clear, understandable words will be used throughout the website. An example such as “edit” and “modify” generally means the same thing. Only one of these will be used (Edit). This will be implanted throughout the website. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “Error prevention”

It may not always be possible to avoid error messages. However, a better designed website will avoid a user making the error at all. Forms that are in the website will be checked before they are sent to the database. The website will also provide “tips and tricks” to assist the user in using the website. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “Recognition rather than recall”

It’s important for the user not to recall data from one form to another. Such information will be either obtained from the database or stored in the cache (text file on the browser) of the website.

#### “Flexibility and efficiency of use”

An importance is to allow users who are new to the website to go through the website at their own pace. This would not be beneficial for a user who has visited the website many times. The website will accommodate both types of users. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “Aesthetic and minimalist design”

Text data must not be over complicated with unrelated data. Over-complicated text will be completely avoided on the website. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “Help users [recognise], diagnose, and recover from errors”

If an error message is shown to the user, it needs to be simple and not have any code or complicated language. If possible a way to resolve the issue should also be present. (Nielsen, 1994)

#### “Help and documentation“

A help section will be added to the website. The job that the user is trying to do should be clear and understandable, and not contain excessive text. (Nielsen, 1994)

### Developer Testing & Evaluation

The “End-User” testing will be done by the developer. The developer will go through the app and see how well everything feels, as well as measure the ease-of-use and the responsiveness of the website

The developer will also look at the good points and bad point, such as if the app seems clunky or possibly too simple.

## Scalability and performance

It’s important for the social network to handle scaling up or down where needed. Dependant of the number of users, the app may become slow. Testing of this will be done by sending the server and Firebase an increasing number of requests and see how many requests it handles until the server crashes. This will also gauge performance, as if the requests become slower with the increasing requests, the performance will be weak.

# Conclusions

### Advantages & disadvantages

The advantages of this project is that artists and clients will not need to rearrange their appointments manually. This project could potentially be developed further to use any sort of medium, not necessarily body modifications. Artists and clients would also be less stressed in relation to this. Artists will have more time to focus on their skill and/or business as less time responding to messages and emails in regard to appointments.

A disadvantage of this project is that it will be competing with popular calendars like Google Calendar, Outlook Calendar and Outlook To-Do.

### Opportunities and limits of the project.

The limit of this project will be that for the initial iteration, personal calendars will not be included. However, this project is not intended to replace a calendar service not to be exported to another calendar.

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# Appendix

## Project Plan

