

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing users. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation buttons for pages 1 through 5. A blue button labeled 'Available users' is visible. On the right, there is a link 'Contact Users'. The main area displays a table with columns: a small icon, Name, Email, and Privilege. One row is shown, listing 'tom' with email 'tom@orange.com' and privilege 'user'. There are edit and delete icons next to each row.

	Name	Email	Privilege
	tom	tom@orange.com	user

Figure 3: add users to a group

As shown in the Figure 3, the **bob** user has been added into **MyGroup** as a guest by clicking on the associated cart button , meaning he will be allowed to access the group devices during the active time of **MyGroup**, but without edition rights on **MyGroup**.

Of course, you may also add a selection of users (i.e. using the search field) into **MyGroup** by clicking on the selection cart button .

Conversely you may also remove user(s) from **MyGroup** using the corresponding trash buttons and , except the owner of the group as well as the administrator user which are built-in users for **MyGroup** meaning they can't be removed!

Note in **Available users** tab appear all available users registered into the STF platform, which allows **lea** to invite not only users which have the same universe of devices as her, but also all other users like **bob**, which is a very useful way to lend some devices to users for a determined time.

In our example, we suppose that **bob** and **lea** have distinct device universes, while **tom** and **lea** share the same one.

For his part, the administrator user enjoys all the rights on all groups, which means obviously his device universe matches all devices registered into the STF platform.

We shall see later what are the consequences of this for these users on their devices view during the lifecycle of **MyGroup**.

Also, let's remember that, as introduced in section 4.2, the device universe of each user may be made of zero, one or more **origin** groups, along each user may belong to zero, one or more **transient** groups.

But for now let's add some devices into **MyGroup**!

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing devices. At the top, there are tabs for 'Users', 'Devices' (which is selected), 'Schedule', 'Name', 'Get ready', and 'Remove'. Below the tabs, the identifier 'e513d54269474fa5b039e65736e4731d - Class: Daily - Devices: 2 - Users: 2 - Owner: lea' is displayed. The main area shows a table titled 'Group devices' with columns: Model, Serial, OS, Screen, Manufacturer, SDK, Location, Group, and Origin. Two devices are listed: 'ALE-L21' (Serial QLF7N16C28003501, Manufacturer HUAWEI, Location MyLocation, Group Origin MyBookableGroup) and 'F3111' (Serial RQ3003K302, Manufacturer SONY, Location MyLocation, Group Origin MyBookableGroup).

Model	Serial	OS	Screen	Manufacturer	SDK	Location	Group	Origin
ALE-L21	QLF7N16C28003501	6.0	720x1280	HUAWEI	23	MyLocation	MyBookableGroup	
F3111	RQ3003K302	6.0	720x1280	SONY	23	MyLocation	MyBookableGroup	