

Politecnico di Milano

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Software Engeenering 2: PowerEnJoy

**R**equirement **A**nalysis and **S**pecification **D**ocument

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# Introduction

## Purpose

This document represents the Requirement Analysis and Speciﬁcation Document (RASD). RASD enables to analyse and formalize the real need of customers and to show the constraints and the limit of the software. Documentation spots functional and non-functional requirements in order to define the system, the domain of the problem and their interactions. Moreover, it defines a baseline for project planning and estimation and may also be legally binding. Requirements take care about the customer’s needs or stakeholders’ wishes that could change over the time. Programmers and developers base their work on this document.

## Scope

The main goal of this document is to completely describe the system in terms of functional and non-functional requirements, analyse the real need of the customer to modelling the system, show the constraints and the limit of the software and simulate the typical use cases that will occur after the development. This document is intended to all developer and programmer who have to implement the requirements, to system analyst who want to integrate other system with this one, and could be used as a contractual basis between the customer and the developer.

## Glossary:

### 1.3.1 Definitions

### Acronyms

## User characteristics

## Assumptions

In this paragraph, are described some assumptions so as to define an unambiguous system. These assumptions will not be violated or changed during all the documentations.

### General Assumptions

These assumptions will not be violated or changed during all the documentations. They concerning the global aspects of the system.

* + - * Each user is not able to make nested rental of different cars
* A single monthly invoice, which summarize all rentals and fees, is sent to the user in order to get the payment.
* Each car of PowerEnJoy has an interactive display inside the car.
* The employees of PowerEnJoy have the access to all the cars of the system.
* the employees are able to modify the status of each car if it is necessary.
* Plugging the car inside a special safe area for recharging the car is free of charge.
* Plugging the car not in a safe area for recharging the car is not free of charge.
* The user, who terminated successfully the procedure of rental online, are not able to cancel the rental.

### 1.4.2. Invoicing Assumptions

At end of each rental, the user will get a summary email containing all the information related the last rental.

The monthly invoice will show the debits during the month, specifying the use and any additional costs (for example, Penalties). In particular, after having carefully examined the case and ascertained the user's involvement, the system eventually will notify the user via email of the amount of penalty. The invoice will be issued in electronic format and can be downloaded from the user’s profile. Following this notification, the amount will be charged to the credit card or pre-paid credit card registered by the user.

These are example of penalties:

* administrative sanctions (e.g. due to traffic violations);
* service call-out (e.g. non-routine cleaning if you leave the vehicle too dirty; or if you leave it with the lights on);
* other (e.g. failure to report an accident, riding abroad);

### 1.6.3. Domain Assumptions

## 1.7. Constraints

## Reference documents

## Overview

## Specific Requirements

## Functional Requirements

Starting from the domain properties (

### 2.1.1. [G1] Users must be able to register to the system by providing their credentials and payment information.

* [R1] Visitor must not be already registered to perform registration process.
* [R2] Username must be unique.
* [R3] An online form allows users to submit their credentials.
* [R4] The user can access to the system with a password.
* [R5] The system sends a password to the user after mail confirmation.
* [R6] The system sends a mail after the registration in order to verify the user’s email address.
* [R7] The system before sending the confirmation mail must check the payment methods.
* [R8] The system provides a captcha inside the registration page in order to avoid bot attacks.
* [D1] User email address must be valid.
* [D2] Method of payment used for registration must be correct.

### 2.1.2. [G2] Registered users must be able to find the locations of available cars within a certain distance from their current location or from a specified address.

* [R1] The system has the position of all cars.
* [R2] The system knows the level of charge of all cars.
* [R3] The system is able to acquire the user’s position, if needed.
* [R4] The system provides a form where the user can insert a specified address and the radius of the search.
* [R5] The set of safe areas is associated with geographical coordinates.
* [D1] Each car has a GPS connected with the system.
* [D2] The system has a geographic map of the area.

### 2.1.3. [G3] Users must be able to reserve cars.

* [R1] The system provides a form where the user can select one car for his rental.
* [R2] The system has a database in order to store all the rentals.
* [R3] The user is able to select only one car at once.
* [R4] Each car can be rented at once only by one person at maximum.
* [R5] The user’s last monthly invoice must be paid before the reservation.
* [D1] The user can rent only one car in the same range of time.
* [D2] All economic transactions end correctly
* [D3] It will be never possible that if a user takes more than one hour to pick-up his car, the system will not charge a fee of 1 EUR.
* [D4] The user can rent only one car for each rental.

### 2.1.4. [G4] A user must be able to enter in the car reserved by him when nearby.

* [R1] The system can have the remote control of lock and unlock of all cars.
* [R2] The system must check the position of the user before unlocking the car.
* [R3] The application can send information from the user to the system.
* [

R4] The user needs to provide his real and accurate position to the system.

* [D1] The user is connected to internet.
* [D2] The user has the access to the application.

### 2.1.5. [G5] The user is able to know the current charge of the ride.

* [R1] Each car has an interactive display.
* [R2] The car is able to notify the system when the engine ignites.
* [R3] The car must be unlocked before that the engine ignites.
* [R4] The system is able to calculate dynamically the amount of charge.
* [D1] Each car provides a start/stop button.

### 2.1.6. [G6] The system is able to calculate the final cost of the rental.

* [R1] The system is able to calculate discounts
* [R2] The system is able to know the number of passengers inside the car.
* [R3] The system is able to know the number of cars inside each special safe area.

### 2.1.7. [G7] The system is able to know when a ride ends.

* [R1] The car is able to understand if a user leaves the car.
* [R2] The system is able to understand if the car is parked in a safe area.
* [R3] The car is able to communicate with the system.
* [R4] The system is able to lock the car automatically after it stops charging the user.
* [D1] There is always a connection between the car and the system.

### 2.1.8. [G8] The system is able to charge the monthly invoice to the user’s payment method

* [R1] The system must know all the rentals of each user.
* [R2] The system is able to summarize all the costs related to the user in one rental.

## Non-Functional Requirements

### 2.2.1 User Interfaces: Login

The mock-up above shows the home page; it appears as soon as the user reach the website. The home page allows the users not only to login inside the website but also to register a new profile. A small description of the features of this car-sharing service is located on the right of the page.

*Figure 1*

### 2.2.2 User Interfaces: Registration

As mentioned previously the user can access to the registration page from the home page. This page is composed of a set of forms, the user needs to fulfil all the forms in the page in order to register his profile.

*Figure 2*

### 2.1.4. User Interfaces: Search & Reserve

After the registration (or login) the user can search and reserve a car in this web-page. It is possible to find a car in two different ways, from their current position (with the user’s GPS) or from a specified address. The user can also define the radius in which he is able to find cars.

*Figure 3*

### 2.1.5 User Interfaces: map and cars

The system sends to the user’s client the information which he was looking for. The map contains all the information that the user needs, inside the user can see all the cars inside the radius of the point he has defined but also his position. The labels inside the map spot the position of cars. On the right of the page, you can see a small legend in which the user can see the mean of colours of labels.

*Figure 3*

### 2.1.6 User Interfaces: mobile application login and settings

These two mock-ups represent the login page and the settings panel for mobile application. User can access to the features of the application only after the login.

*Figure 4 Figure 5*

### 2.1.7 User Interfaces: mobile application, rental stage

After login the user can rent a car. In the picture on the right the user is able only to rent a car, but after the application unlock the other functionalities (picture on the left).

The functionalities of application are:

* Reserve a car: the user can rent a car
* Car’s position: find the position rented car on the map
* Unlock the car: iff the user is nearby a car he is able to ask for unlocking the car
* End the rental: iff the user is out of the car and the car is parked in a safe area he is able to end the rental of a car.

*Figure 6 Figure 7*

### 2.1.8 User Interfaces: mobile application, end of rental

At the end of the rental, the user receives a notification on his application. The notification contains all the information related to the last ride. The user can know each detail of his rental like an invoice (time, distance and expanse).

*Figure 8*

### 2.1.8. User Interfaces: mobile application, unlock the car

This error will appear iff the user tries to unlock the car but he is not nearby the car.

*Figure 9*

### 2.1.9. Usability

The choice of extending safe areas to entire cities facilitates users while looking for a park, in fact, in this way they can use all the parking opportunities offered by the city. Moreover, the minimalism of the interface of the application allows user to speed up the processes of renting a car and lock/unlock it. The application will be released in the three main app market (Windows Store, App store, Google Play) and allow users to manage multiple accounts on the same phone. In order to avoid people stuck in the cars with the battery of their phone at 0% we provide USB power plugs within the cars so that users can recharge their phone and end the ride through the application.

### 2.1.10. Privacy requirements

The system will protect users’ personal data by storing them in safe serves. In particular, Login credentials are encrypted by using hash functions.

All the information related to rides will be private and won’t be shared.

# Software Design – UML

## Actors definition

## Possible scenarios

Scenario 4

Mr.Jones is a rich tourist, who loves cars well designed. During the month of October, he needed to reach several times the Milan Cathedral situated in the centre of Milan. The access to the historical centre of Milan is limited by the Congestion Charge area (Area C) from Monday to Friday. Motorcycles and scooters, electric vehicles are exempted from payments. So Mr.Jones used PowerEnJoy. Mr.Jones is also a cheapskate person, in order to save money he left the car with more than 50% of battery because the system applies a discount of 20% on the last ride.

Scenario 5

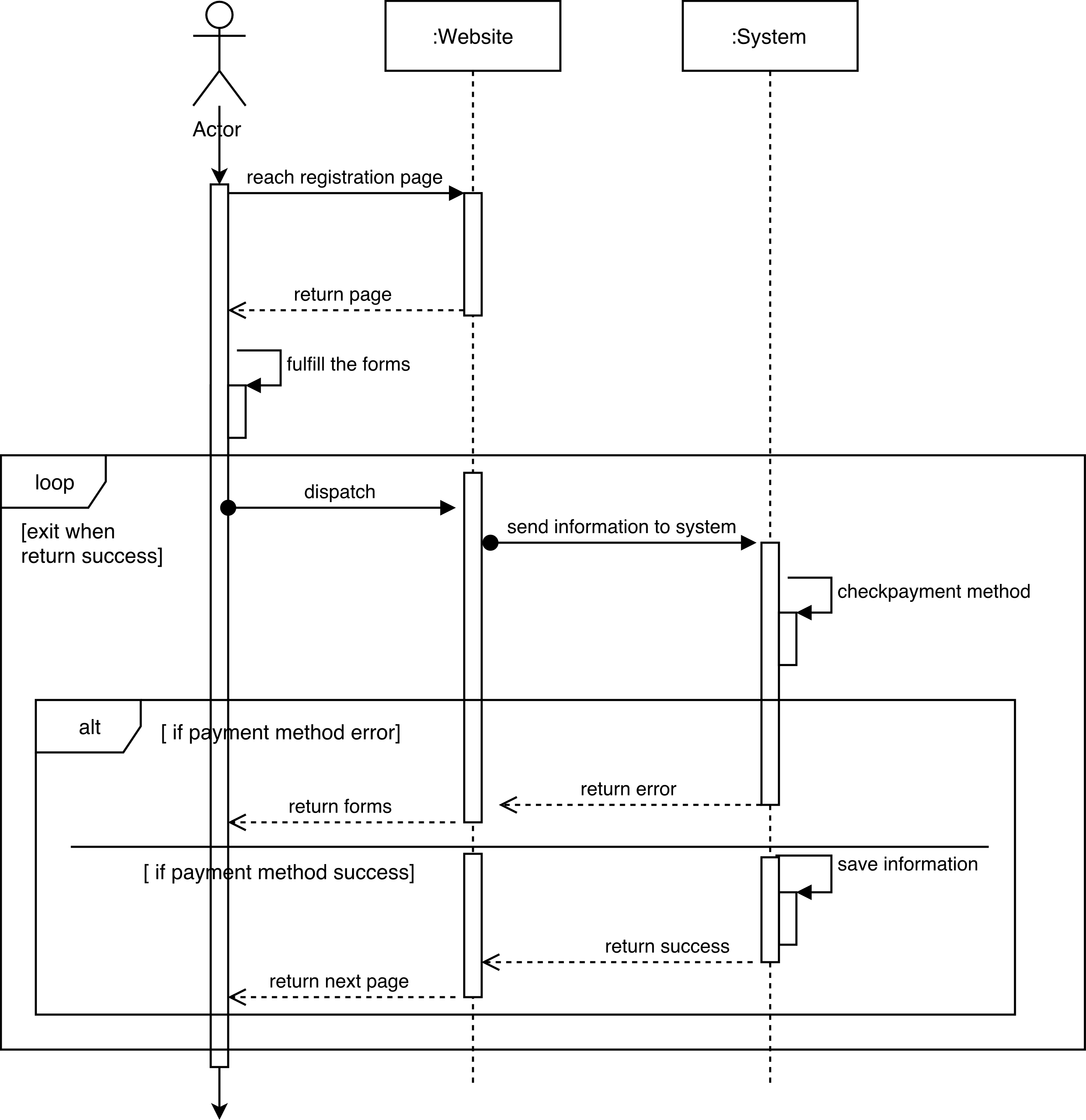
Mrs.Robinson’s grandparents lives in Italy. Twice a year she wants to visit his grandparents, but they live far from city centre, so she can’t use subway or buses to reach his grandparents. For this reason, she uses PowerEnJoy. They live 3 km from the nearest power grid station and far from the railway station. So the system charges 30% on her the last ride more to compensate for the cost required to recharge the car on site. The same would have happen if she arrives at their home with less than 20% of battery.

## 3.7. Domain Model

### 3.7.1. Domain Class Diagram

### 3.7.2. Main dynamics of the system

### 3.7.3. Main sequences of the system

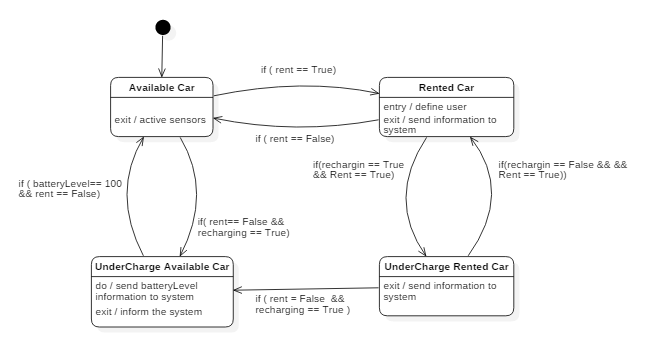


### 3.1.4. State Chart Diagram

Car States

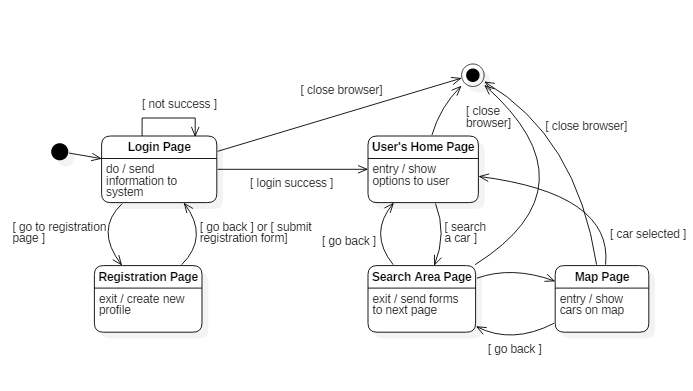
The following diagram would give the information related the possible states in which the car could be. First of all, the car is available and any user is able to rent it. After the rental the car changes its state. In this new state the user can recharge the car or end the rental. As we can see from the diagram the car can be recharged also during the available state.

METTERE CHE E- POSSIBILE CARICARE LA MACCHINA IN RENTAL



Browser Application States

The following diagram would give the information related the possible states of the web application of PowerEnJoy service. The diagram begins when one user which reaches the website. In the website the user can find all the information related the service but also a login form. If the user hasn’t a profile, he can create one in the “Registration page”. After the login several options, related to the service, are shown to the user. The user can select “search a car” from the “User’s Home Page”. In the “Search Area page” the user can decide to use his position or an address in order to search a car. After that a “Map page”, which contains all the car inside a specified radius.



# Model Coherence Analysis

## Alloy Code

## Generated World