

Glossary of Terms

Change Log v3.0

Version Number	Date of Revision	Summary of Revisions
v1.0	September 20, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Initial Creation of the Glossary
v2.0	October 11, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Added definition for “Single Page Web Application (SPA)”
v3.0	October 14, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Added definition for “Time Stamp”
v4.0	November 4, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Added Change LogAdded definition for “Transmission Type”

Business terms

Vehicle

A vehicle in the context of this document is a 4 wheeled consumer automobile that is equipped with a gasoline engine. When mentioning a specific vehicle, they are distinguished through many attributes, such as: *Year of Manufacture*, *Make*, *Model*, and *Trim*. The Make of a vehicle is the brand that sells the car. The Model of the vehicle is the specific vehicle form they sell. The Year of manufacture is relevant, as some models can have major changes in design, features offered, or even their vehicle segment, depending on the year of manufacture. Definitions for Vehicle segment and trim are further down the glossary

Electric Vehicle (EV)

An Electric vehicle, in the context of this document, is a consumer battery powered 4 wheeled vehicle that relies on no internal combustion engine to propel its movement. These typically rely on a battery to provide electricity to its motors, which propel its movement forward. They are charged using external electricity, and have less moving components than a normal vehicle, therefore requiring less maintenance.

Vehicle Repair

A vehicle repair would be any type of work done to the vehicle in order to restore it to its original state. The term “repair” only applies to parts that are not worn down or replaced during the normal operation of a vehicle. More often than not, repairs are done to a vehicle when it is damaged in some way, or if a part has unexpectedly become defective.

Vehicle Maintenance

Vehicle maintenance would be the replacement/restoration of any component that is designed to wear down or be replaced because of normal use of the vehicle. Items that fall under maintenance are usually of a lower complexity than items that fall under repairs, as ALL vehicles are designed with maintenance in mind. Some examples of parts that need maintenance would be items like the engine oil, air filters, light bulbs, and tires.

Vehicle Modification

This would be the addition or modification of any component or functionality of the vehicle that is not “stock”, meaning it does not come as part of the original specifications from the manufacturer. Modifications may or may not impact both the functionality and the value of the vehicle, depending on the specific modification being done.

Vehicle Segment

The vehicle segment is a designation given to a specific vehicle that loosely describes its attributes and can imply what the intended role of the vehicle is. The currently recognized segments are Mini-compact (A), Sub-compact (B), Compact (C), Mid-size (D), Executive (E), Luxury (F), Sport (S), MPV/Minivan (M), and Sport-Utility (J)

Trim-level

Trim Level is the difference between how vehicles are equipped within the same make, model, and year of car. Lower trims tend to have less features, while higher trims tend to have more. These features could be anything from comfort features, such as leather seats, to even some safety features, such as back up cameras (in older vehicles).

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

This is a unique code in order for companies, manufacturer to identify your vehicles. Vehicle owners can of course also use this code to look up the details of their vehicles from the manufacturer as well as a history report on any recall or accidents the particular vehicle has.

California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)

An act passed in 2018 that gives consumers in California the ability to have more knowledge and security of their personal data through four prominent privacy

rights: right to know, right to delete, right to opt-out, and right to non-discrimination.

California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA)

An act expanding on the CCPA giving new expanded rights to consumers and restrictions to businesses while also creating an enforcement agency.

Vehicle Depreciation

The value of a Vehicle decreases over a set amount of set time. With new vehicles, the value will decrease around 15 percent each year until the fourth or fifth year of ownership.

NHTSA

The National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), is a public/government organization dedicated to managing safety standards for all vehicles across the united states.

Damaged Condition

The condition of a vehicle in which many cosmetic and mechanical repairs are needed to get the vehicle in an operable state. Oftentimes the vehicle is unsafe and does not pass regulations to be driven on public roads.

Rough Condition

The condition of a vehicle in which many cosmetic or mechanical repairs are needed. The vehicle needs conditioning.

Average Condition

The condition of a vehicle in which few cosmetic or mechanical repairs are needed, but the vehicle may need some care and conditioning. Oftentimes the vehicle has above normal wear.

Clean Condition

The condition of a vehicle in which little to no cosmetic or mechanical repairs are needed. Oftentimes the vehicle has normal wear and does not require much conditioning.

Outstanding Condition

The condition of a vehicle in which no cosmetic or mechanical repairs are needed. The vehicle requires little to no conditioning; almost as if the vehicle was just manufactured.

Fuel Economy

The amount of gas consumption a vehicle has. Typically measured in miles per gallon, a vehicle with higher miles per gallon has a higher fuel economy than a vehicle with lower miles per gallon.

Body Type

The style of the body a vehicle has, dependent on size, certain features, and height. Split between nine categories: coupe, sports coupe, compact, sedan, hatchback, wagon, SUV, van, and pickup.

Coupe

A two-door vehicle that typically has a hard top and allows for one passenger along with the driver. Some coupe vehicles have convertible tops that fold down and/or allow for two more passengers in the rear. Typically coupes have less than 33 cubic feet of interior space.

Sports Coupe

A two-door coupe that was specifically designed for high performance at high speeds.

Compact

A vehicle that can typically seat up to three passengers along with the driver with very little cargo space (approximately 109 cubic feet for the whole cabin). Typically, these vehicles have a shorter wheelbase due to the nature of having very little cargo space.

Sedan

A four-door vehicle that can seat up to four passengers along with the driver. Cargo space in this vehicle is sectioned off, behind the main cabin of the vehicle. Sedans typically have more interior space than a coupe (over 33 cubic feet).

Hatchback

A three or five-door vehicle that can seat up to three or four passengers along with the driver. Very similar to a coupe and/or sedan, but the cargo space of the vehicle is not sectioned off from the main cabin; it is directly behind the second row of the seats. The “hatch” comes from the rear liftgate door that spans the whole rear width of the vehicle that opens upwards. There is also a maximum of two rows of seating.

Wagon

A five-door vehicle that can seat up to four or six passengers along with the driver. Very similar to the hatchback, wagons also do have a rear liftgate door that spans the rear of the vehicle and opens upwards. Wagons can have up to three rows of seating, depending on the vehicle. Typically, the wheelbase of a wagon is longer than that of a hatchback.

SUV (Sports Utility Vehicle)

A four or five-door vehicle that can seat up to four or six passengers along with the driver. SUVs tend to have a higher ground clearance than other vehicles and can be used for off-roading or driving on rugged terrain. Typically, SUVs have higher horsepower and torque that is needed to move larger, heavier cargo that the vehicle can fit in its large cargo space. This vehicle can also come in multiple drivetrain types (front wheel drive, rear wheel drive, and all wheel drive).

Van

A four to five-door vehicle that can seat up to seven passengers along with the driver. Vans typically have sliding doors and have the largest, enclosed cargo space among consumer vehicles.

Pickup

A two to four-door vehicle that can seat up to four passengers along with the driver. Pickups have some of the smallest enclosed cargo space among consumer vehicles due to having a large, external cargo space behind the cabin. Typically, these vehicles have higher ground clearance than other vehicles making them capable for off-roading and driving on rugged terrain. They also have capabilities to tow excess cargo due to their high horsepower and torque.

List

To add some item(s) to a marketplace.

Unlist

To remove some item(s) to a marketplace.

Transmission Type

Different transmissions for vehicles includes:

- Automatic Transmission: utilize torque converter, gearset and clutches to shift gears automatically.
- Manual Transmission: drivers shift gears manually using gear selector and driver-operated clutch

- Automated Manual Transmission: also has a mechanical clutch but is controlled automatedly, allows fully automatic forward gear shifts or manual shifts through gear selector or buttons/paddles on steering wheels
- Continuously Variable Transmission: utilizes belts, pulleys and sensors instead of gears to maintain steady acceleration with no pauses for gear changes

Technical Terms

API (Application Programming Interface)

A set of rules and protocols that allow different software components to communicate and interact.

Back-end

The functionality behind the Ride Along platform that handles data storage, processing, and server-side operations.

Captcha

Using google reCAPTCHA service, we will implement this feature as an additional step for logging in to verify the user is a person and not a bot requesting access.

Database

An organized collection of data for efficient retrieval and manipulation. In Ride Along, the database stores data related to user profiles.

Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDOS) Attack

Attack in which different bots or computers purposely request many times from a specific website or web application in order to overload how a service handles those requests which will cause the delay and even shut down the service.

Front-end

The user interface of the Ride Along platform that is visible to users. It includes the design, layout, and interactive elements with which users interact.

Single Page Web Application (SPA)

A single page web application is an application that dynamically loads into a single webpage that does not require reloading during use

Telemetry

Any data that is sent between the server and user's clients.

Time Stamp

We will be recording the Date, Hour, Minute, and Second with a precision of one tenth of a second. The logging operations that each time stamp will be attached to are done at the start and end of each operation

User Interface (UI)

The user Interface is the part of the application that the user directly interacts with. This is where all the user's inputs take place. It is typically part of the front end of the application.

Unauthenticated User

A user who is using our app without logging into an account or using any identifiable features.

User Authentication

Verify user identity to ensure safe access to Ride Along platform. It involves username/password authentication and other security measures.

User Authorization

Verifying that a user in the Ride Along platform has the correct permissions to view or change prominent data.