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Software Engineering II project  
**Travlendar+**  
**R**equirements **A**nalysis  
and  
**S**pecifications **D**ocument

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## Contents

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The main purpose of Travlendar+ is to create a software that allows users to easily manage their daily meetings and commitments, by providing some useful features such as finding the best means of transport to reach the appointment place and easily know the quickest route available to be punctual. Specifically, we want to realize a product which is able to:

- Provide a calendar and the possibility to memorize events and appointments on it.
- Automatically compute and account for travel time between appointments to make sure that the user is not late for them.
- Automatically generate warnings to notify the user that at least two meetings are overlapping.
- Provide routes and travels according to user preferences about the preferred/prohibited travel means and daily breaks set.
- Provide the possibility to add reminders for a meeting in order to prevent the users forgetting their appointments.
- Allow the users to modify appointment schedules.
- Automatically notify people involved in a specific meeting if the user is late and has selected this feature previously.

On the other hand, the purpose of this paper is to define in a detailed way all the functions and requirements of our application. In doing this, we start focusing on a brief overview to characterize the product with relevance to its interaction with the world, then we will proceed deeply in analysing which functions are relevant and should be provided, and which requirements are needed to the stakeholders.

## 1.2 Scope

Even if we are very confident about the success of our idea, initially, Travlendar+ will have a restricted domain, indeed we will experiment it only in the Italian city of Milan. In order to provide the most complete assistance, Travlendar+ will suggest different paths and a wide range of transports such as bike, even shared, your car or a shared one, taxi, bus, and also.. your feet! It goes without saying that to organize this kind of service in the most valuable way we must interact with a huge number of local institutions which provide different services in town.

### 1.2.1 The world and the machine

The first model of the system to be presented is the model “The world and the machine” by M. Jackson and P. Zave. This model highlights the division between phenomena that happen entirely either in the world or in the machine, and those that are shared between the two of them.

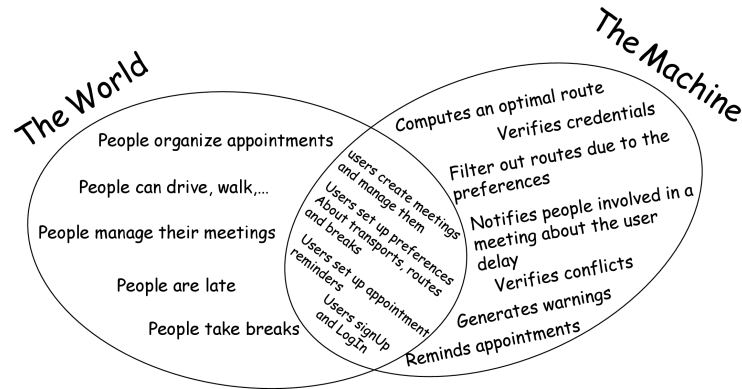


Figure 1: The world-machine chart.

### 1.3 Goals

- G1 Memorizing and organizing both events and appointments on the calendar.
- G2 Being sure to reach the appointment location in time avoiding delays.
- G3 Being sure not to schedule overlapping meetings.
- G4 Being able to use only travel means that fit with user preferences.
- G5 Preventing the user to forget an appointment.
- G6 Allowing the users to modify appointment schedules.
- G7 Notifying other people involved in a meeting about user eventual delay.

### 1.4 Definition and Acronyms

#### 1.4.1 Definitions

- **App:** this is the abbreviation for application, in particular this term is used meaning a mobile application.
- **Delay notification function:** this phrase refers to the function which allows to notify the participants of a meeting through an email in case the user is late.
- **Travel:** a travel is any suggested path that goes from the starting point to the meeting location.
- **Route:** this term is used as a synonym of travel.
- **Warning:** warning is the word used to define the conflict between two meetings.
- **Conflict:** a conflict between two or more meetings is what enables the creation of a warning, it means that the set of meetings in conflict are scheduled too close in time in order for the user to be able to attend them all in time.
- **Calendar:** the calendar contains the list of meetings and is grouped by day.
- **Meeting:** is an important keyword of the application, it includes all the informations of an appointment.
- **Reminder:** a reminder is a sort of an alarm triggered at a certain time before an appointment is starting.

### 1.4.2 Acronyms

- ETA: estimated time of arrival: the time, estimated by the system, that the closest available taxi will take to get to the starting location of the ride.
- API: application programming interface; it is a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications on top of this one.

## 1.5 Revision

v1.1 after project class meeting on 11/10/17 Added lists to goal, functions and assumptions; Revised section 1 and 2

## 1.6 Actors

- *Guest:*
- *Logged in users:*

## 1.7 References

- The document with the assignment for the project
- The IEEE Standard for SRS

## 1.8 Document Structure

This document is structured in three parts:

- Introduction: In the first introductory section, we give a short description both of the goals and of the environment which our app has to deal with. Moreover, we explain some notes useful to understand and read the whole paper.
- Overall Description: gives a general description of the application, focusing on the context of the system, going in details about domain assumptions and constraints. The aim of this section is to provide a context to the whole project and show its integration with the real world and showing the possible interactions between the user, the system and the world itself.
- Specific Requirements: this section contains all of the software requirements to a level of detail aimed to be enough to design a system to satisfy said requirements, and testers to test that the system actually satisfies them. It also contains the detailed description of the possible interactions between the system and the world with a simulation and preview of the expected response of the system with given stimulation.

Finally, we express the requirements through the Alloy model, which allows us to define the interactions, the functions and the constraints that characterize Travlendar+ using a formal language. The document ends with a short note about the effort spent in producing it and at last you can also find useful references.



## 2 Overall description

### 2.1 Product perspective

Our idea is to create a personal companion application to help users managing and organizing their daily life. According to this intention, we would like to realize an extremely friendly user interface and a lightweight software in order to make Travlendar+ affordable to many people and runnable by many devices. In order to make use of every functionality the devices require GPS service and an internet connections for most of the services.

Since Travlendar+ is going to offer many routes depending on different travel means, it will necessarily have to interact with many institutions such as public transport and car/bike sharing providers. This aspect will affect both the software and the hardware design. Indeed, it is necessary to query data about the shared cars, bikes and the taxis location around the city and to retrieve information about trains and buses schedules.

Hence, our system must be very fast and dynamic to support a huge number of query in a few seconds, moreover to interview external databases it's strictly required that the users have an active internet connection.

Concerning the hardware, we intend to have a database which only contains username and password of all our customers. For sure, it seems useless having a database for those kinds of data but in our idea this choice allows the app to be updated and improved easily in the future, for instance saving on the database clients' routes and meetings.

## 2.2 Product functionalities

- F1 Signup and Login: Travlendar+ users must sign up the first time they intend to create a meeting and further usages of the app will require a login to access all its functionalities.
- F2 Meeting creation: This is the most important function of the app, it allows to generate an event related to an appointment. It requires the user to define all the details such as date, time, location, starting point, preferences etc.
- F3 Preferences set up: An important feature of Travlendar+ consists in allowing the user to filter out specific routes depending on some constraints about the travel, or to set break-dedicated time slots.
- F1 Warnings management: In case a warning is generated by the system due to a possible overlap among two or more meetings, the user must solve the warning. In other words, the user has to decide whether he wants to ignore the overlap notification or he intends to modify some meetings to be sure that he can reach and participate to all his appointments.
- F4 Delays management: If the app had noticed, according to the estimated travel time, that the user is in late, and he previously had inserted the email address of the meetings participants, Travlendar+ would notify them about the delay.
- F5 Route generation: the main hidden function of Travlendar+ is to automatically compute and suggest to the user the best travel among those which fit the preferences he has selected.
- F6 Reminder management:
- F7 Recurrent events management: The smartest function Travlendar+ will offer; it consists in allowing the user to select events to be rescheduled periodically just creating one meeting. Done this choice, the app. Automatically manages to reschedule the specific meeting according to the period that the user establishes, for instance one week, one month.
- F8 Update meetings: This function is both basic and relevant, it allows the user to customize his meetings after their creation. In other words, through this functionality the user can modify each one meeting details, even in case of a warning is generated.

## 2.3 User characteristics

According to our idea, Travlendar+ does not have a specific customers range, it is supposed to be used by both male and female, whatever their age is. Obviously, considering that we intend to produce a mobile application, people who

want to use Travlendar+ should be familiar with a portable device like a smart-phone or a tablet. For sure, users should respect several requirements due to the travel means they are going to take. For instance, when cars are selected as active in the means of transport list, the user is supposed to have a valid driver licence, taking the bus is allowed only with an appropriate ticket. Moreover, users interested in dealing with Travlendar+ services must have an e-mail address, primarily due to register and authenticate themselves, secondly to use the delay notification function.

## **2.4 Assumptions and dependencies**

### **2.4.1 Domain Assumptions**

- The user is supposed to attend every meeting
- A meeting should not take more time than expected.
- If a user has a meeting in a specific location, he's supposed to be there at the end of the meeting, and the app will compute a route based on that information
- The Metros and buses are supposed to be on time, travel times are calculated based on the expected route duration.

### **2.4.2 General Assumptions**

#### **A1 Signup and Login**

Considering that the assignments provided do not say much generally about users without any reference to a possible signup or login, we assume that the registration is mandatory to create the first meeting, then every access to the app requires the login to manage each event saved. Please note that login parameters could be memorized to save and recover easily a user instance.

#### **A2 Meeting management**

According to the requirements, we want to develop a system which allows the user to set his preferences with regards to the travels. Moreover, we decide that he can also cancel or anticipate/postpose an event, assuming a previous reschedule agreement among the participants. It goes without saying that an appointment can also be modified, this means that a user can change either the starting location or the arrival location, the hour, the date and the other details chosen during the creation of the meeting, always making the same rescheduling agreement assumption.

#### **A3 Warnings**

Our assumptions about the warning are the following: when the system generates a warning, the app allows the user to modify the related event

that could be cancelled or delayed. In case of the user postpones the meeting, if he provided the email addresses of the other people involved in the appointment, Travlendar+ automatically will notify them that a change occurs.

#### A4 Routes

Concerning the routes, we decided to manage them in this way. The system generates different routes according to the user preferences, it will be the user itself to decide which itinerary fits better with him among the alternatives.

#### A5 Preferences

As far as the preferences are concerned, we decided that they belong to a user instead of a meeting. This means that a user cannot define different preferences for each meeting, while they are valid for every appointment.

### 2.4.3 Constraints

- C1 Logging in without being signed up is prevented.
- C2 Logging in, being already logged in, is impossible.
- C3 Signing up, being already signed up, is impossible.
- C4 Creating a meeting with the same schedule of an existent one is not allowed.
- C5 Scheduling a meeting during break pauses, setted in preferences, is prevented.
- C6 it is impossible to generate an appointment in the past or in an invalid date.
- C7 Meeting creation requires name,date,hour,location and a starting point to be defined properly.
- C8 At least one mean of travel must be selected.
- C9 Every lunch break must last at least 30 minutes.
- C10 If rain or snow are in the forecast, travel by bus is preferred.
- C11 In case of strikes, routes involving the related travel mean are not considered.
- C12 Reminders must be setted before the scheduled time of the related events.
- C13 At least one travel mean must be activated in preferences.
- C14 To use the 'Delay notification function' the user have to insert the email of people involved in the meeting.

## **3 Specific requirements**

### **3.1 External Interface Requirements**

#### **3.1.1 User Interfaces**

Concerning the user interface requirements, we established to directly provide information about the application screens and layout through several mockups. We designed the sketch of the main pages of Travlendar+ following our aim to make a light and user friendly product but, at the same time, we have pursued an attractive and impressive style. Apparently, the coding phase could affect our desing. Hence, these sketches are not definitive, their aim is to give an idea of the application design. For this reason, if we notice that some changes are necessary due to either app. improvement or obstacles in realization, we would be ready to modify them.

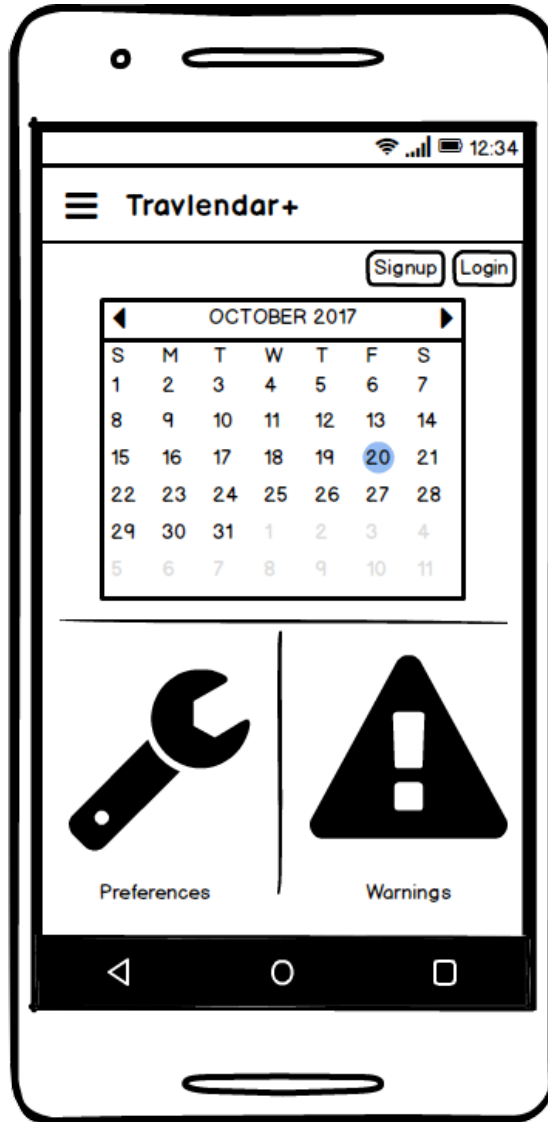


Figure 2: Travlendar+ homepage.

To pursue our aim of realizing a user-friendly and light app, we decided to provide the main functions directly in the homepage. Indeed, from this page, a guest can reach the sign up form, a user can log himself in, can insert a meeting by tapping onto a day in the calendar, can manage his preferences and even access the warnings.

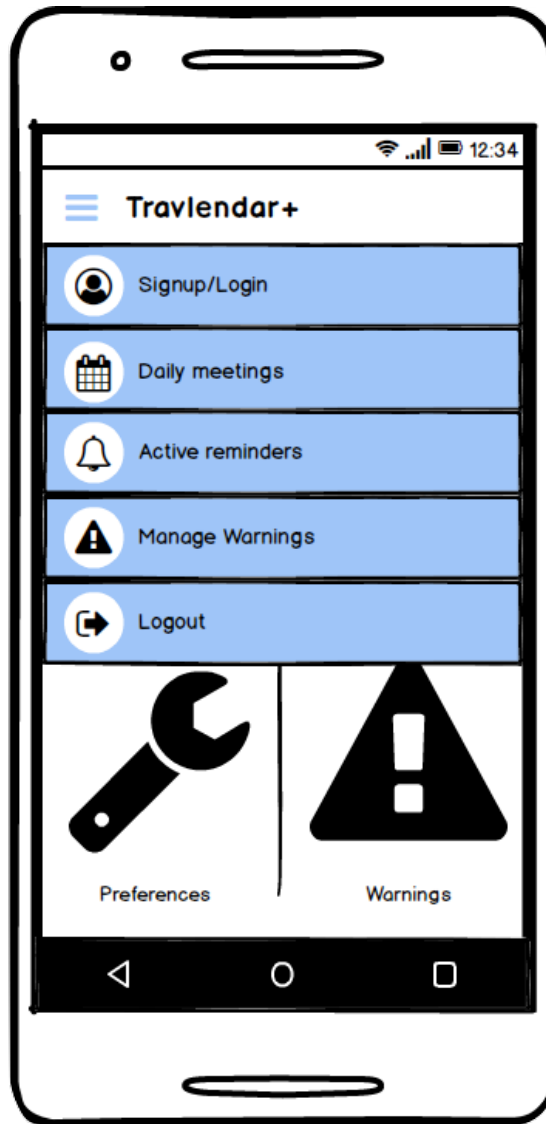


Figure 3: Quick access menu.

We thought about a quick menu to collect some secondary functions, to make them easily reachable. By tapping on the left high corner of the app, people has the opportunity to either register or log in themselves, to view only the meetings of the current day, to access the reminders they setted up, to manage the warnings and to logout themselves if they are already logged in.

The image shows a hand-drawn sketch of a smartphone screen. At the top, there's a status bar with a Wi-Fi icon, signal strength bars, a battery icon, and the time 12:34. Below this is the app's header bar with a hamburger menu icon on the left, the text 'Travlendar+' in the center, and a house icon and a user profile icon on the right. The main content area is titled 'Create a meeting'. It contains six input fields, each with a label and a placeholder text: 'Description' (e.g. Course presentation), 'Location' (e.g. via Golgi 20), 'cap' (e.g. 20131), 'City' (e.g. Milan), 'Telephone' (e.g. 0278563214), and 'Starting point address' (e.g. via Monti). To the right of the 'Telephone' and 'Starting point address' fields are circular icons containing a bell and a checkmark, respectively. At the bottom of the screen is an Android-style navigation bar with back, home, and recent apps icons.

Figure 4: Meeting creation page.

This page is a very simple form, which allows the user to finalize the creation of a meeting by filling it in all its fields. The house-logo in the right corner, on the top band and near the application name, represent the return-to-homepage icon.



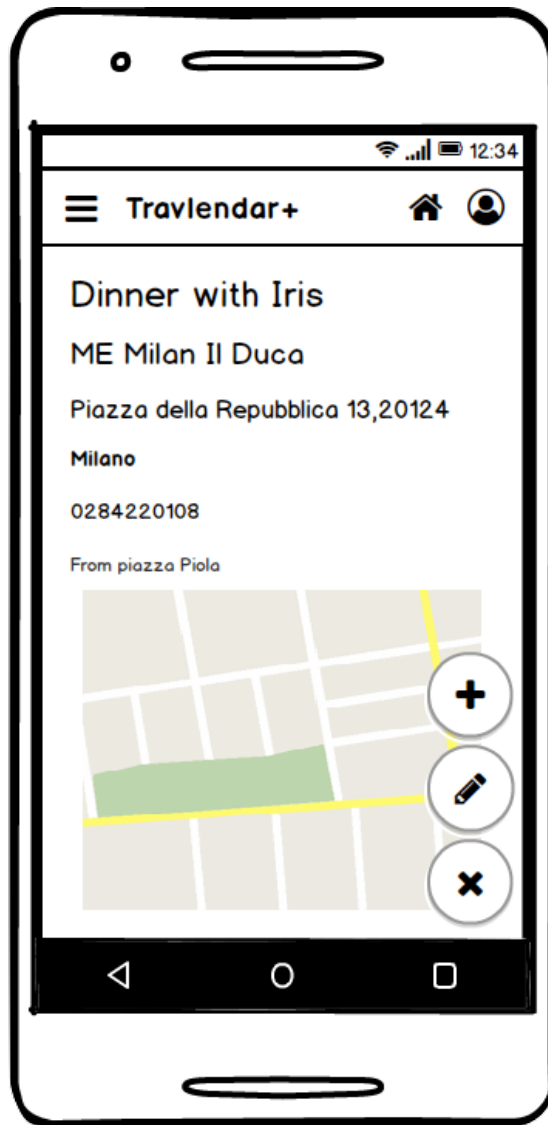


Figure 5: Meeting view page.

This screen wants to provide all the useful information related to a meeting already registered in the system. First details provided, in the highest portion of the page, regard the meeting location and the route to reach the appointment, further information are located below. In addition, on the right part of the screen, there are quick access buttons: the "plus" icon allows the user to add a reminder for the event, the "pencil" icon is to change meeting details and the "x" button provides deletion function.

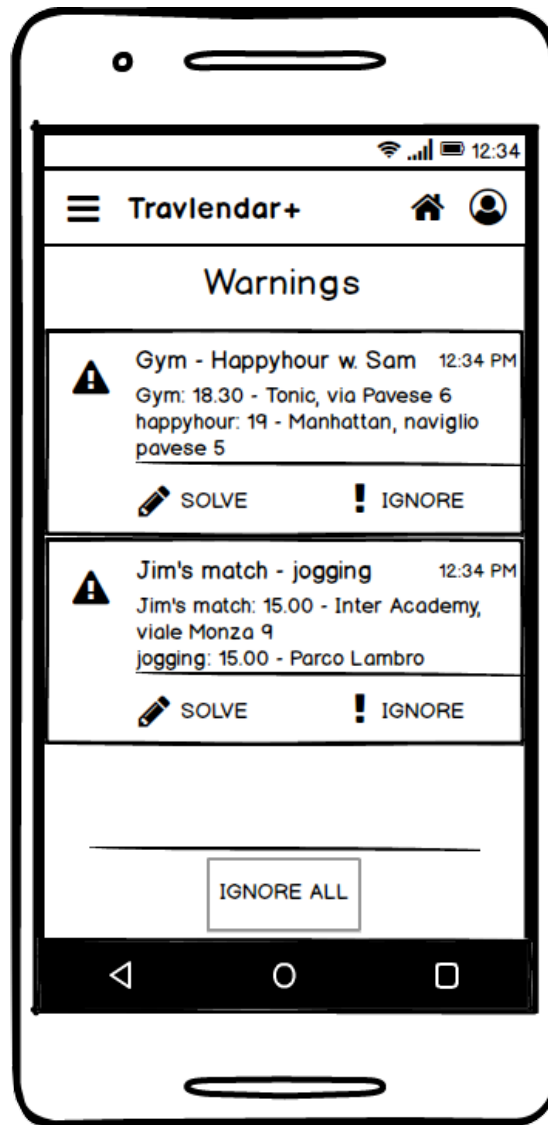


Figure 6: Warnings page

The warnings page has the role to summarize and notify all the conflict among meetings which involve the user's appointments. Every warning is represent by a dialog which points out the meetings that generate the conflict and which has two buttons, one to ignore the warning and other one to solve it by modifying the conflictual meetings. To prevent too much user's clicks, is provided an "ignore all" button, which is equivalent to tap "ignore" for each warning in the list.

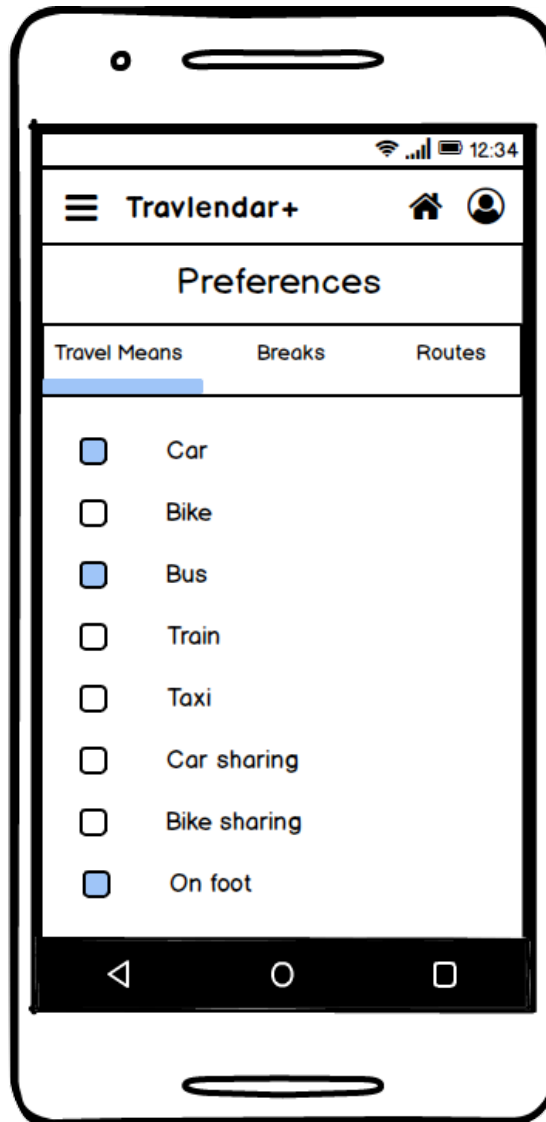


Figure 7: Travel mean preferences page.

This is a very simple page with a minimalistic design, not to uselessly load the application. However this basical view provides all the function which the user needs to select his preferences on the transports for his travels. Please note that the preference section can be switched by tapping on an specific topic just below the "Preferences" band.

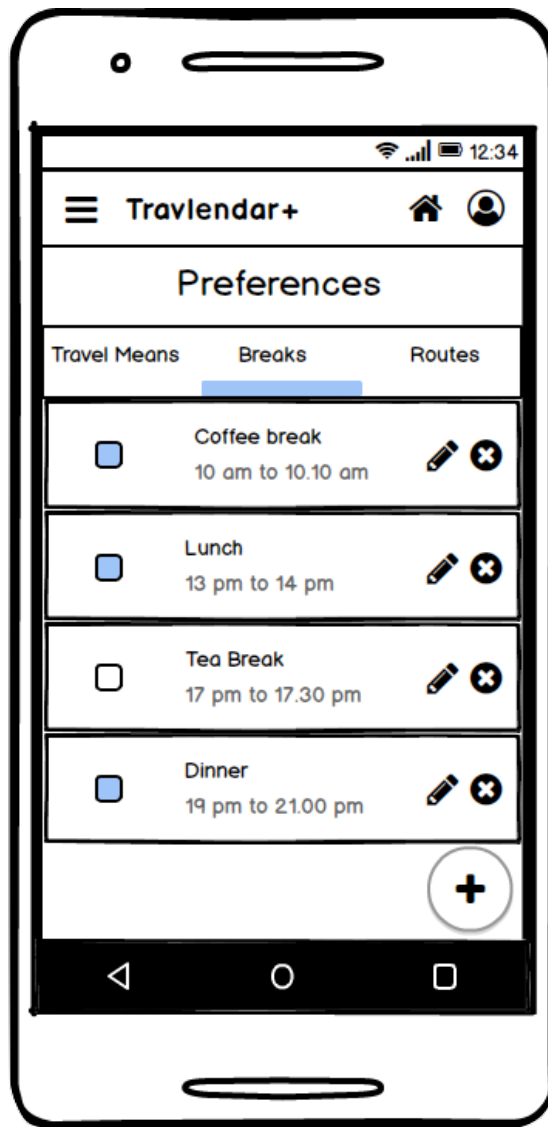


Figure 8: Break preferences page.

The breaks page consists in a list of events, that represents pauses, organized in order of generation and labeled by the type of the break. For every break are provided both the starting and the ending time, a "pencil" button to allow modifications and a "x" button to remove it. In addition, thanks to the fact that we decided to make the breaks general, that means not related to a specific day, the user has the faculty to either pick or unpick them to activate or deactivate them.

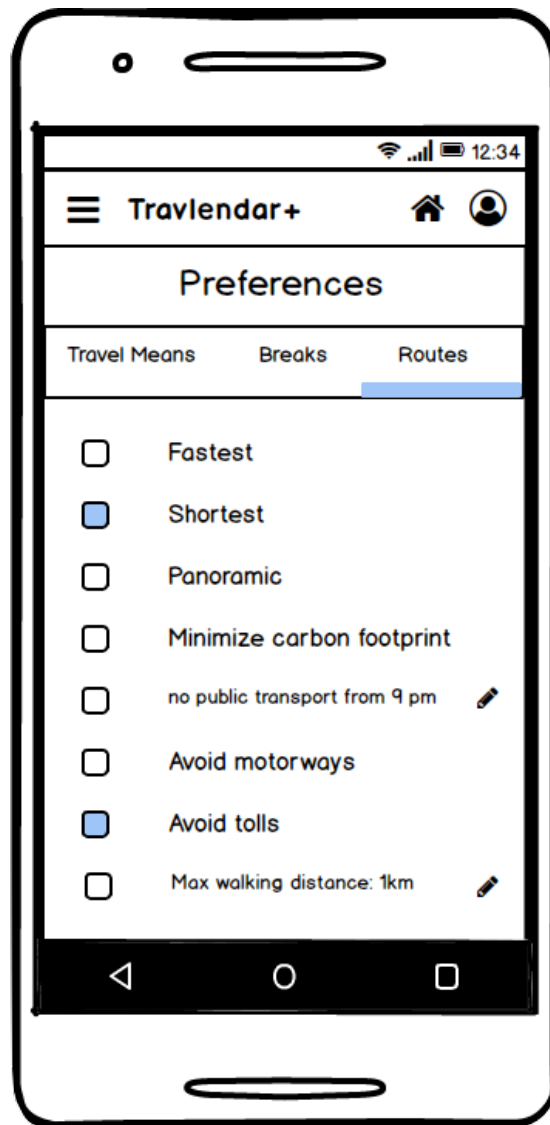


Figure 9: Route preferences page

The route preferences page is very similar to the Travel mean preferences page. The style is the same and the opportunity to pick or unpick elements too, however there are differences. Some of the preferences in this section are mutual exclusive, so the user is prevented to select more than one of them (for instance a user can select either the shortest route or the fastest). Moreover, some selection element has customizable details, they are represented with a pencil logo on the right, and can be managed by the user to best fit his preferences (for example the user can select after which hour he do not want to use public transports).

### 3.1.2 Software Interfaces

Considering the domain of our application, we have decided to integrate in our project some software components to create an easier and more powerful product.

In order to provide an excellent navigation service, we thought to adopt the Google Maps API, to retrieve the user location through the Google Maps' servers and databases.

In addition, we have noticed that the most complex computations which Travlen-dar should effort are those related to calculating the best route. This idea suggested us to use the API of several travel mean sharing services, such as Mobike or CarToGo, to support this crucial phase. We are sure that these APIs would have allowed us to query the databases and to retrieve precise information in the quickest and easiest way.

The same reasoning is applicable to forecast, needed to avoid certain routes in case of particular wheater, indeed wheater information from a specific provider are supposed to be retrieved through its APIs.

Finally, APIs of public transport agencies are required, to retrieve real time information about buses, trains and taxis and to maintain the app. up to date with relevance to all the related news, for instance about strikes.

## 3.2 Non functional requirements

- Simple User Interface: The user interface has to be as simple and intuitive as possible, the application should allow an average user to set up an account and start using the application understanding its functionality in no more than a dozen minutes.
- Portability. The client has to be compatible to all the major hardware and software platform on the market, this is accomplished using the web application solution presented early.
- Performance. The application should be able to calculate shortest paths very quickly in order to let the user choose the one that better fits his needs right after setting up the meeting.
- Reliability. The system should be able to guarantee the service independently of the time, 24/24, 7/7. Thus, the used services should be always available, however, since this is not a critical application, brief unavailability could be acceptable.
- Data integrity, consistency and availability. System data have to be always accessible. Hence the system should always provide a reliable access to them in normal condition. They also have to be duplicate in order to avoid data losses in case of system fault.
- Security. Hashed password should be stored in the database in order to guarantee a high level of privacy to the users. Sensible data such

as meetings details will probably be stored locally on the user device, a possible encryption might be considered but it's not a priority

### **3.3 Scenarios**

#### **3.3.1 Scenario 1**

#### **3.3.2 Scenario 2**

#### **3.3.3 Scenario 3**

### 3.4 Use Cases

This section contains all the use cases initially described with the use cases UML model of the whole system.

#### 3.4.1 User Page use cases

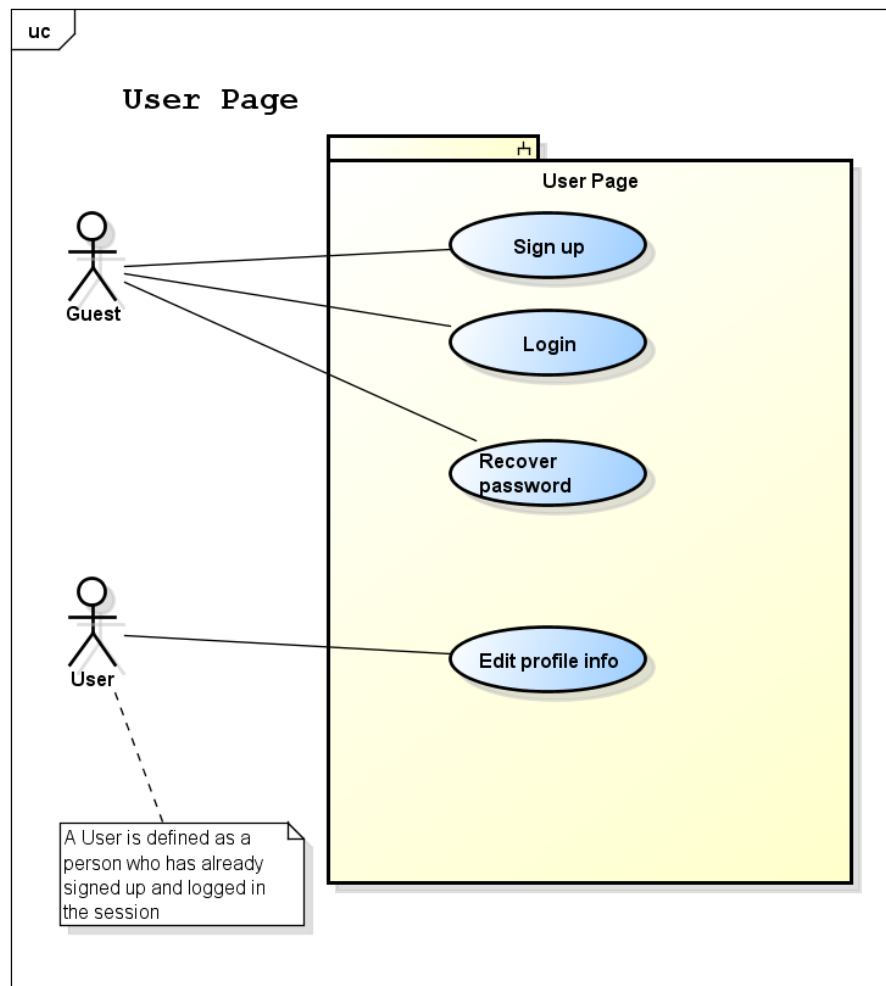


Figure 10: Use cases relative to the user registration and authentication



### 3.4.2 Sign up

Name	Sign up
Actors	Guest
Entry conditions	None
Flow of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The guest reaches the registration page containing the relative form</li><li>• The guest fills up the form and clicks on "Sign up" to complete the process</li><li>• The system redirects the user to his profile page and sends a confirmation email.</li></ul>
Exit conditions	The guest has successfully registered in the system.
Exceptions	The guest left an empty field or typed something wrong an error message is displayed and the user is asked to fill the form again.

Table 1: This is my one big table

### 3.4.3 Login

Name	Login
Actors	User
Entry conditions	The user has already registered.
Flow of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The user reaches the login page containing the relative form</li><li>• The user types the username and password in the login form and click on "Login" button.</li><li>• The system redirects the user to the application homepage.</li></ul>
Exit conditions	The user has access to the application functionalities.
Exceptions	Username and password didn't correspond or the username didn't exist ,an error message is displayed and the user is asked to fill the login form again.

Table 2: This is my one big table

### 3.4.4 Password Recovery

Name	Recover Password
Actors	User
Entry conditions	The user has already registered.
Flow of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user reaches the login page containing the relative form</li> <li>• The user clicks on "Password recovery" button and is redirected to the password recovery page.</li> <li>• The user inserts his email and clicks on "reset password".</li> <li>• The system sends an email to the user with a link and instruction to reset the password.</li> <li>• The user chooses and types a new password and confirms.</li> <li>• The system redirects the user to the login page.</li> </ul>
Exit conditions	The user has changed his password
Exceptions	The inserted email doesn't match any user in the database, it is displayed an error message and the user is asked to retype a valid email.

Table 3: This is my one big table

### 3.4.5 Schedule Management use cases

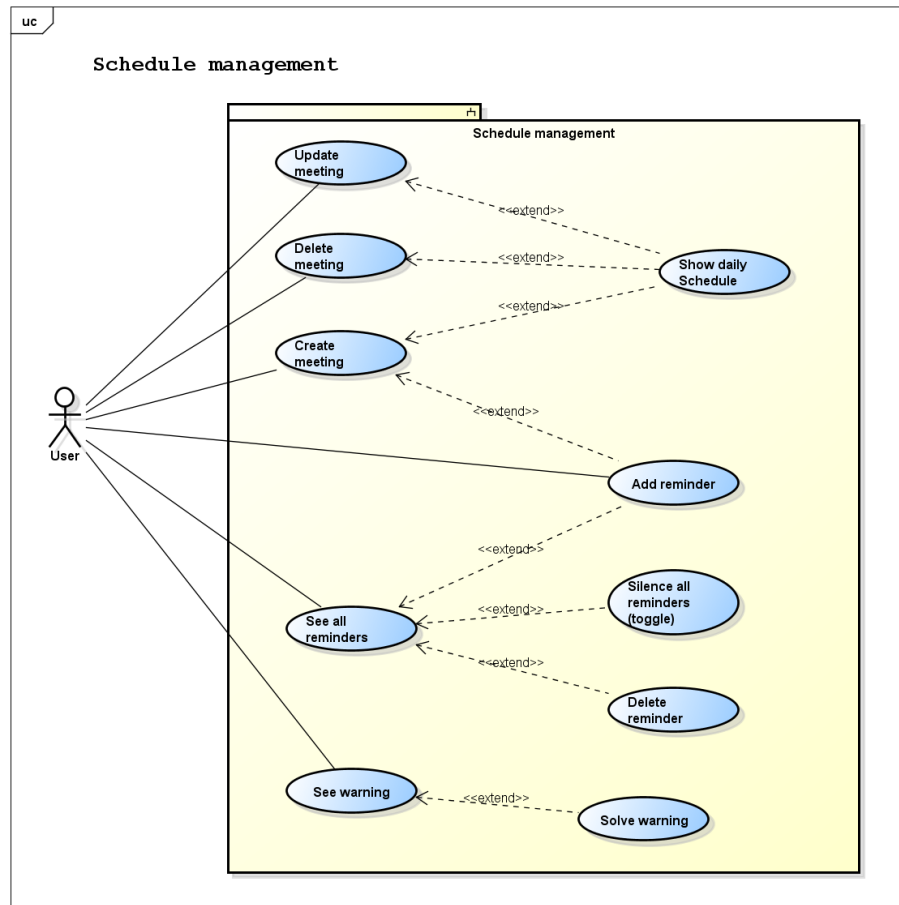


Figure 11: Main use cases showing the functionalities of Travlendar+ application relative to the meetings creation and management

### 3.4.6 Meeting Creation

Name	Creation of a meeting
Actors	User
Entry conditions	The user is logged in and is in the main page.
Flow of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user clicks on "Create meeting" button and he is redirected to the page with the input form to create a meeting.</li> <li>• The user fills up the form with the meeting information (title, location, description, date and time, flags, etc...).</li> <li>• The system checks whether the meeting at the specified time and date is possible according to the user preferences and the current daily schedule, the optimal route is proposed.</li> <li>• The user is then redirected to the main page.</li> </ul>
Exit conditions	The new meeting with the calculated optimal route is added to the user Calendar. In the case of the incompatibility of a meeting with others a warning is created.
Exceptions	The information inserted is wrong or some information is missing: a corresponding error is displayed and the user is asked to modify the inserted information accordingly.

Table 4: This is my one big table

### 3.4.7 Reminder Addition

<b>Name</b>	<b>Addition of a reminder</b>
<b>Actors</b>	User
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The user is logged in and is on the page of a meeting
<b>Flow of events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The user clicks on "Add reminder" button and he is redirected to the page with the input form to add a reminder.</li><li>• The user fills up the form with the type of reminder and the time he wants to be reminded of the upcoming meeting.</li><li>• The system adds the reminder and the user is redirected to the relative meeting page.</li></ul>
<b>Exit conditions</b>	The reminder is added to the meeting
<b>Exceptions</b>	There exists already an identical reminder and it is not added to the meeting

Table 5: This is my one big table

### 3.4.8 Warning Solving

Name	Solving a warning
Actors	User
Entry conditions	The user is logged in and is in the page of a warning
Flow of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The user clicks on "Solve warning" button and he is redirected to a page that lets him choose how to solve the conflict: the timing of two overlapping meetings can be changed, or one of the two meetings has to be canceled;</li><li>• The user solves the conflict the way he wants and clicks on the button "Done".</li><li>• The system checks whether the conflict has been solved and the user is redirected to the warnings page.</li></ul>
Exit conditions	The warning has been solved and is deleted from the system and from the list of warnings in the corresponding page
Exceptions	The warning was not solved after the user's modifications, the unresolved warning will still be present and a message stating that the conflict wasn't successfully solved is displayed. The user is redirected to the warning page.

Table 6: This is my one big table

### 3.4.9 User Preferences use cases

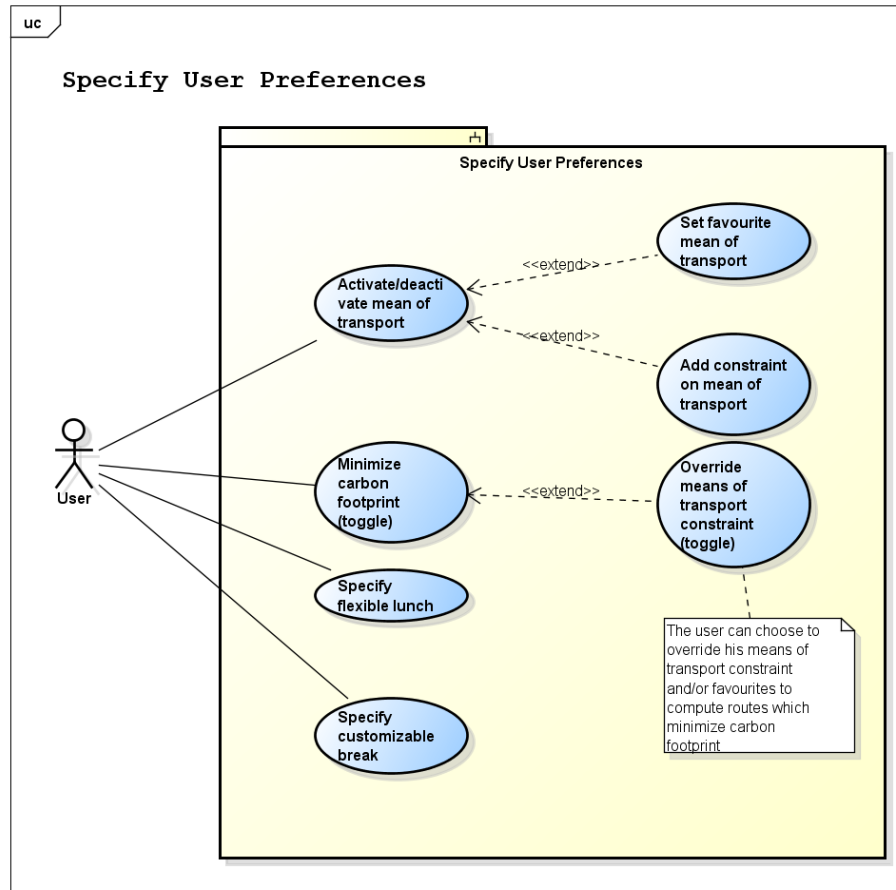


Figure 12: Use cases showing the user preferences and relative functionalities



### 3.4.10 Means activation/deactivation

Name	Activate/deactivate mean of transport
<b>Actors</b>	User
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The user is logged in and is in the user preferences page
<b>Flow of events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The user clicks on "Choose means of transport" button and he is redirected to a page containing a list of all possible means of transport;</li> <li>• The user unflags all the means of transport he does not intend to use.</li> <li>• The user clicks on "Done" button and is redirected to the user preferences page.</li> </ul>
<b>Exit conditions</b>	The unflagged means of transport are removed from the possible means needed to compute a route
<b>Exceptions</b>	The user unselected every mean of transport, clicking "Done" button has no effect and an error message stating that at least one mean of transport has to be flagged.

Table 7: This is my one big table

## **3.5 Activity Diagrams**

### **3.5.1 Meeting creation process**

Whenever the user fills up the form relative to creation of a meeting and presses "Create meeting" the system does what is visually described in the diagram.

It checks for conflicts while asynchronously queries public transport providers, when the data gets back and the meeting is set as regular or is put in a warning with other meetings the meeting is created and the process is done.

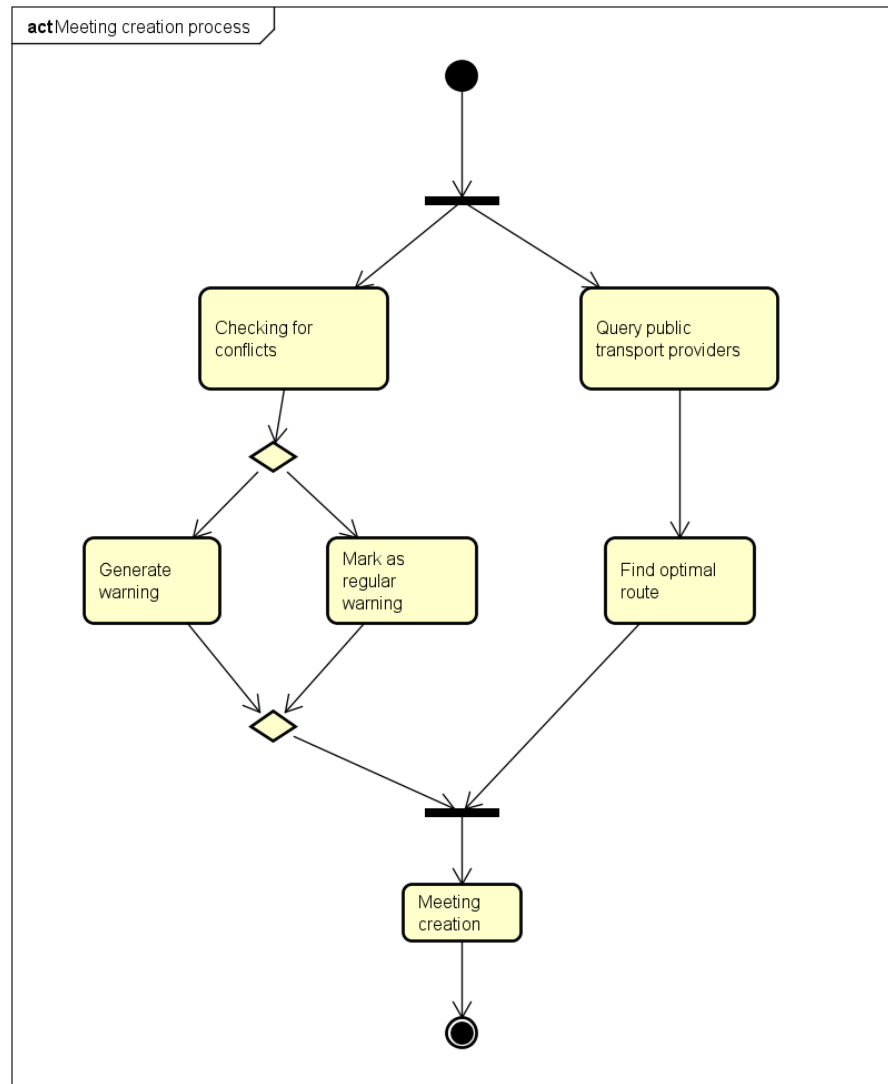


Figure 13: This diagram shows the activities carried out by the system in the meeting creation process

## 3.6 State Charts

### 3.6.1 Meeting State Machine

This State Machine was created with the purpose to identify the various states a meeting can be in and the show the transition events that modify its state.

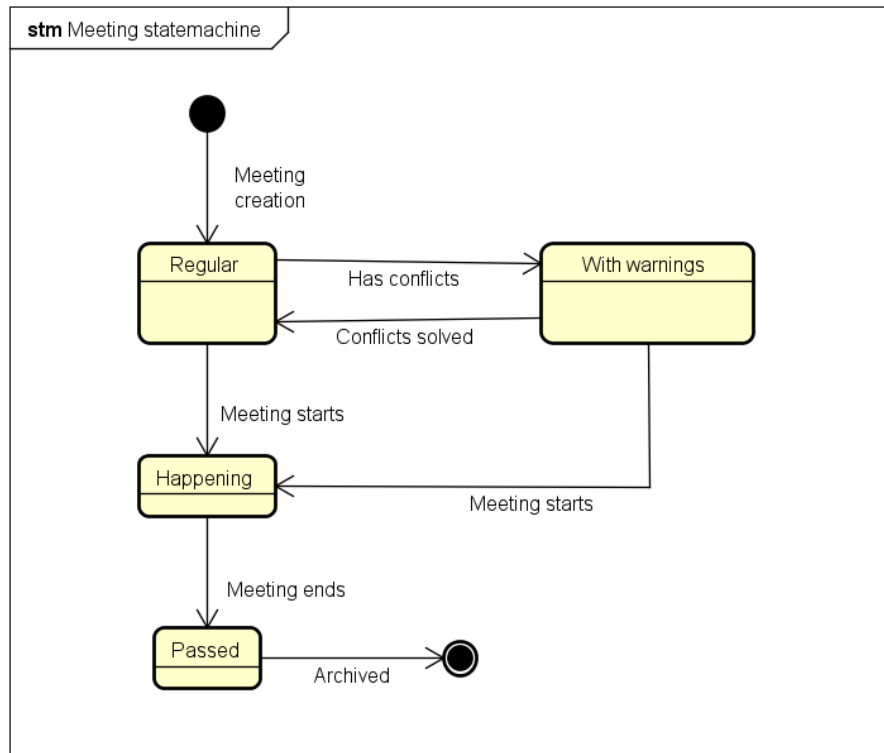


Figure 14: State Chart showing states of a meeting

### 3.6.2 Basic UX State Chart

We provide a simple and basic User Experience State Chart which highlights the different pages a user can find himself in (and the System redirects the user to, when an event happens).

We believe this could be helpful to understand and visualize the entire application.

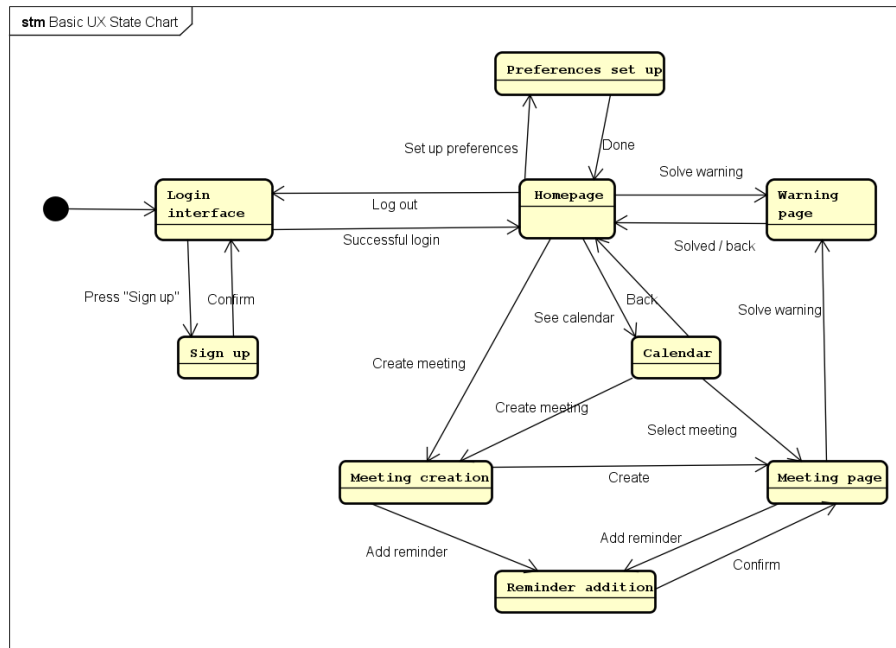


Figure 15: A basic User eXperience chart of the application

## 3.7 Sequence Diagrams

### 3.7.1 Signup/Login Sequence Diagram

This sequence diagram points out the steps to make a proper signup and to correctly login to Travlendar+ as a specific user. As you can see, there are three main phases, fulfilling the registration form, verifying the user email and logging in. In order to mark up the difference between registered and unregistered customers, we called them respectively 'user' and 'guest'. Clearly, the email verification leads to an automatic login, thus the system redirect the user to his personal page. This also explain why we have inserted logout before the login step.

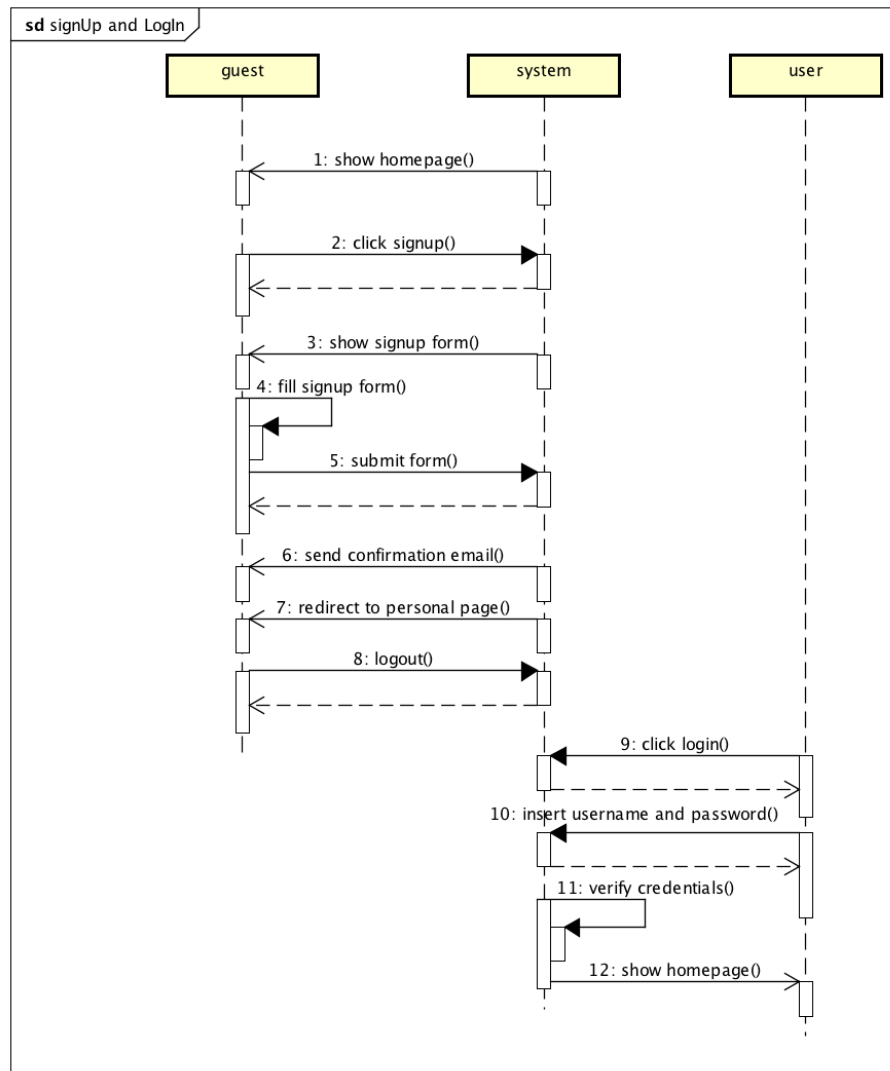


Figure 16: The sequence diagram about Signup and Login operations.

### 3.7.2 Meeting Creation Sequence Diagram

This sequence diagram explains how to create a meeting, assuming that the operation is accomplished properly. Oppositely, in case of failures such as trying to insert a duplicate meeting, Travlendar+ prevents the appointment registration. As the chart shows, when a user selects a date on the calendar, the system provides him a meeting form, where he can insert all the required information. Then, the app. enters in an intense computational phase. In addition to the local operations such as verifying overlappings and analyzing preferences, during this step Travlendar+ also interacts with external systems. We designed them with the label 'service providers' referring for example to the public transports server, a forecast agency infrastructure, sharing services systems etc, and we suppose the related events to be database queries. The entire process ends with the registration of the event into the system and a positive notification to the user.



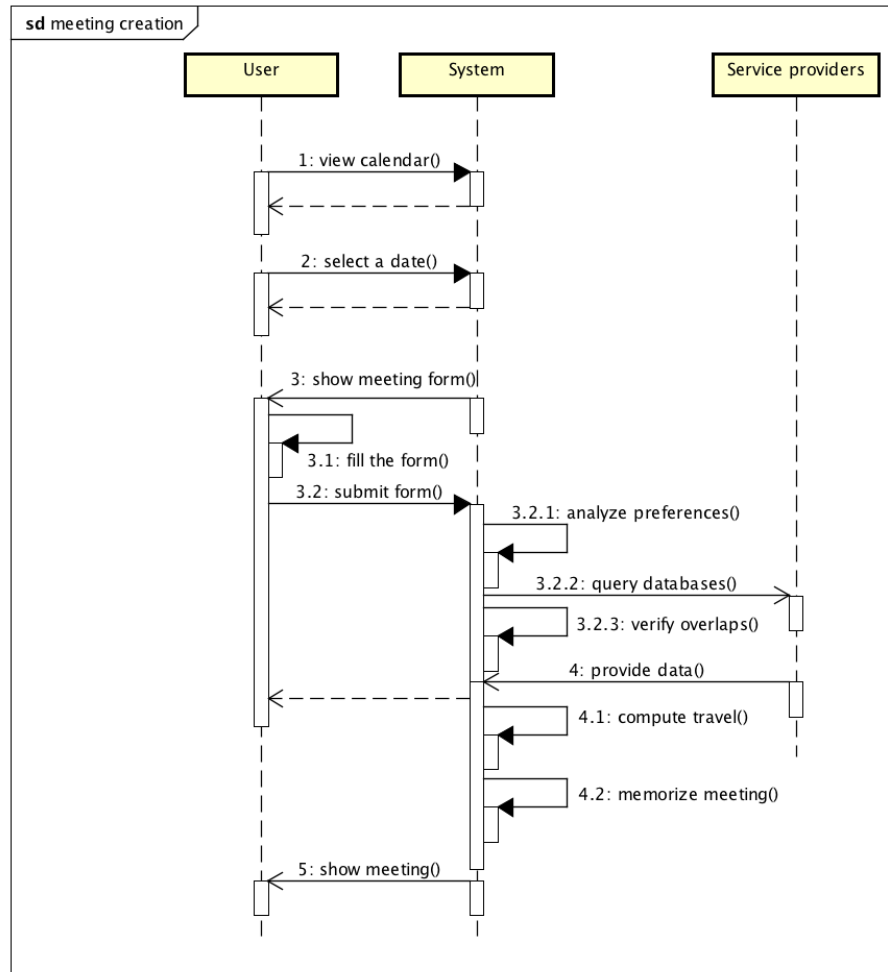


Figure 17: The sequence diagram about the process flow of a meeting creation.

### 3.7.3 Warnings Solving Sequence Diagram

The last two sequence diagrams refer to the user reaction against the generation of a warning by the system. In order to model correctly the two possible user choices, we have done two diagrams, one for each opportunity. The first and simply chart explains what happens if the user decides to ignore a warning, that is just the deletion of the notification, because we assume his specific intention not to consider it. The second diagram, quite more complex, regards the warning resolution through an event rescheduling made by the user. For this reason, Travlendar+ allows to directly go from the warning to the conflictual meetings, in order to modify them. Obviously, considering that a conflict, same as a warning, can involve from two up to a huge number of appointments, it is clear that the operation number 5 could be done for more than just one meeting involved in the conflict.

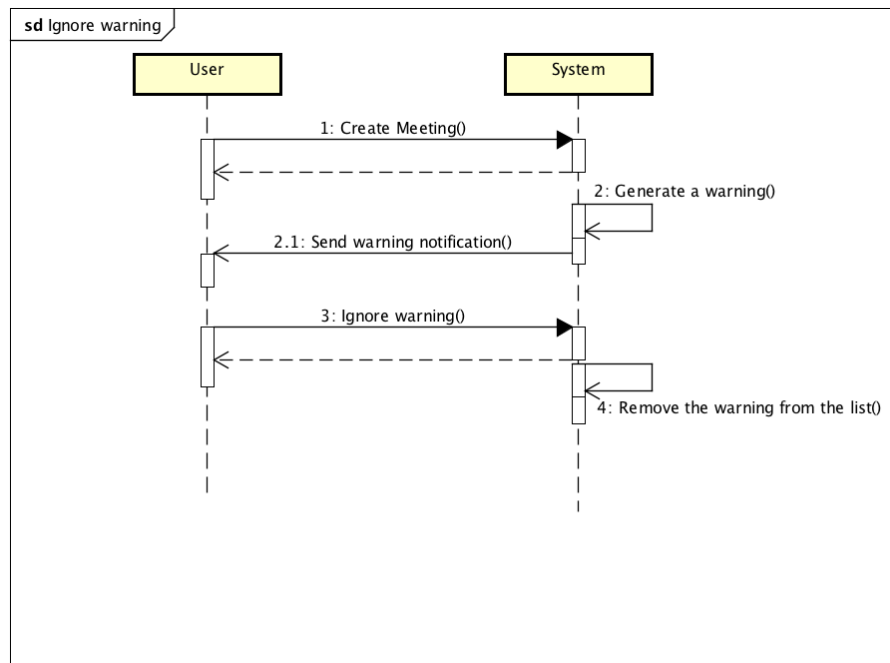


Figure 18: The sequence diagram that shows the steps to ignore a warning.

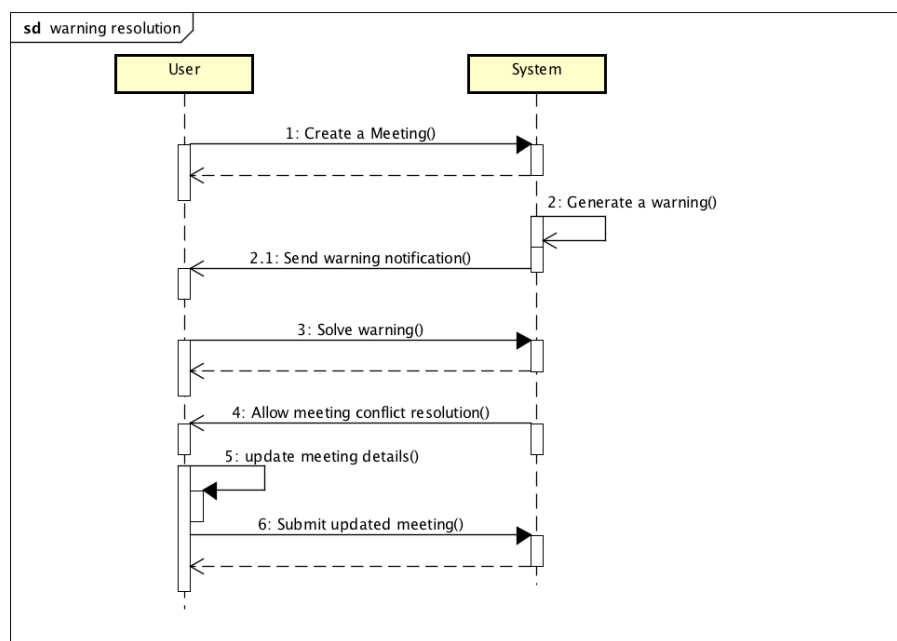


Figure 19: the sequence diagram that shows how to solve a warning.

### 3.8 Class Diagram

In order to convey detailed and clear information, we provide a high-level representation of Travlendar+ skeleton of the software side, however this is just a first sketch that will be enriched and improved or even changed in the design document.

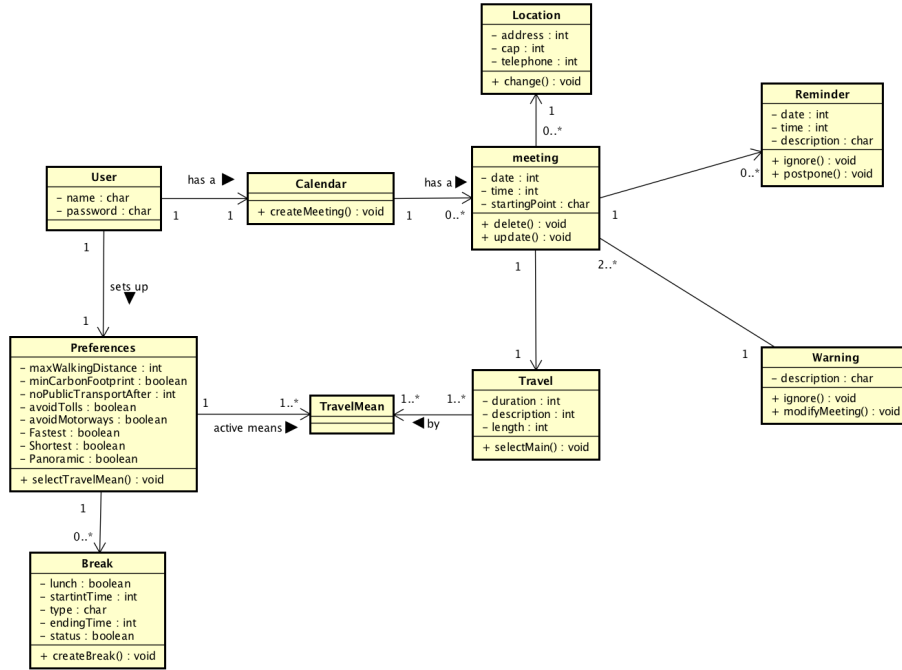


Figure 20: Travlendar+ class diagram

### 3.9 Traceability Matrix

GoalID	FunctionsID	ConstraintsID	UseCasesID	Other references
G1	F2	C4, C5, C6, C7	Table 4	Figure 13, Figure 17
G2	F6, F8	C10, C11	-	-
G3	F4	-	Table 6	-
G4	F3	C10, C11, C13	Table 7, Figure 12	-
G5	F7	C12	Table 5	-
G6	F9	C4, C5, C6, C7	-	Figure 11, Figure 14
G7	F5	C12	Figure 11	-
-	F1	C1, C2, C3	Figure 10, Table 1, Table 2	-

Table 8: Traceability table

## 4 Alloy

### 4.1 Model

### 4.2 Result

immagine dei risultati

### **4.3 Worlds Generated**

#### **4.3.1 World 1**

#### **4.3.2 World 2**

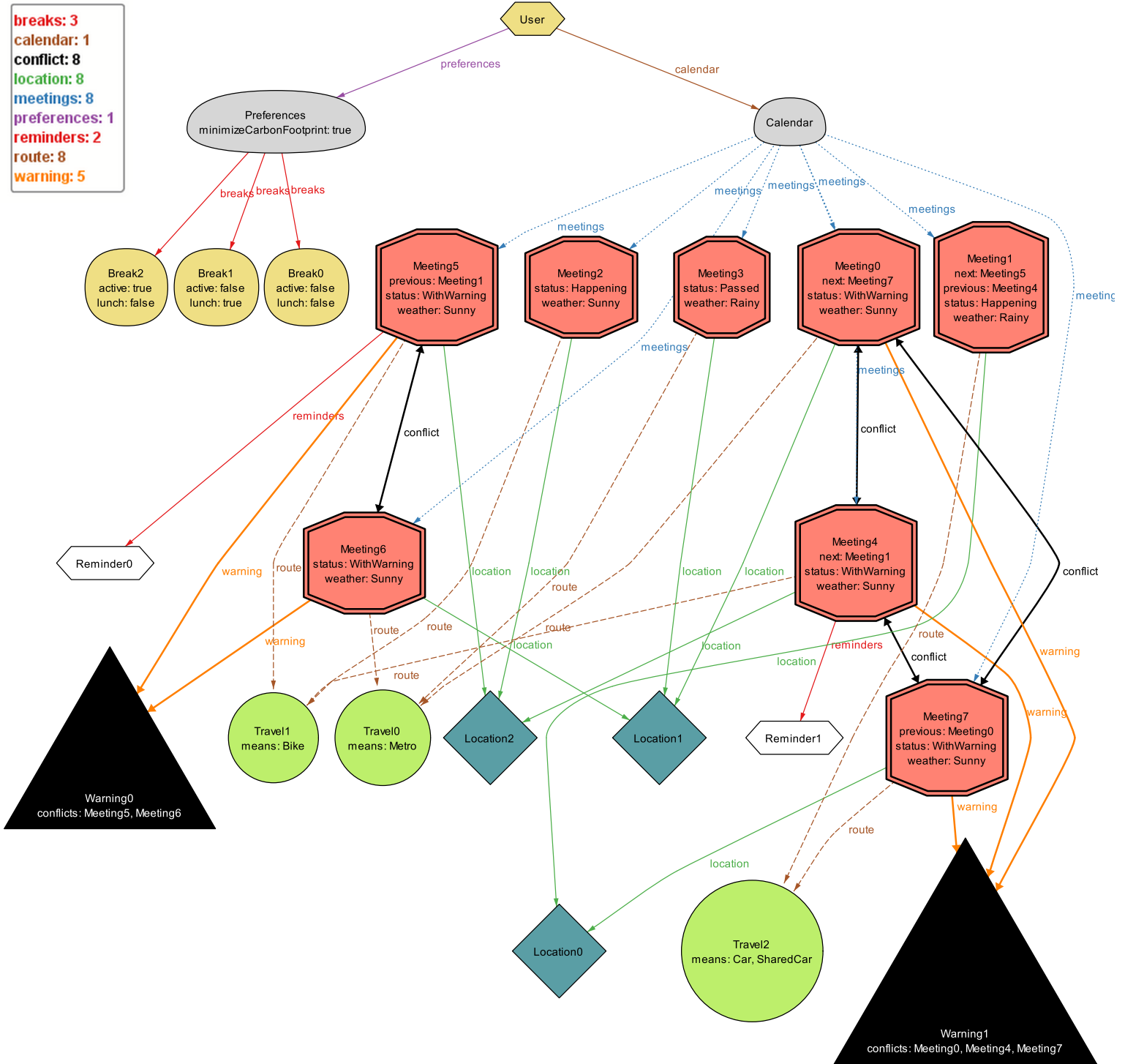
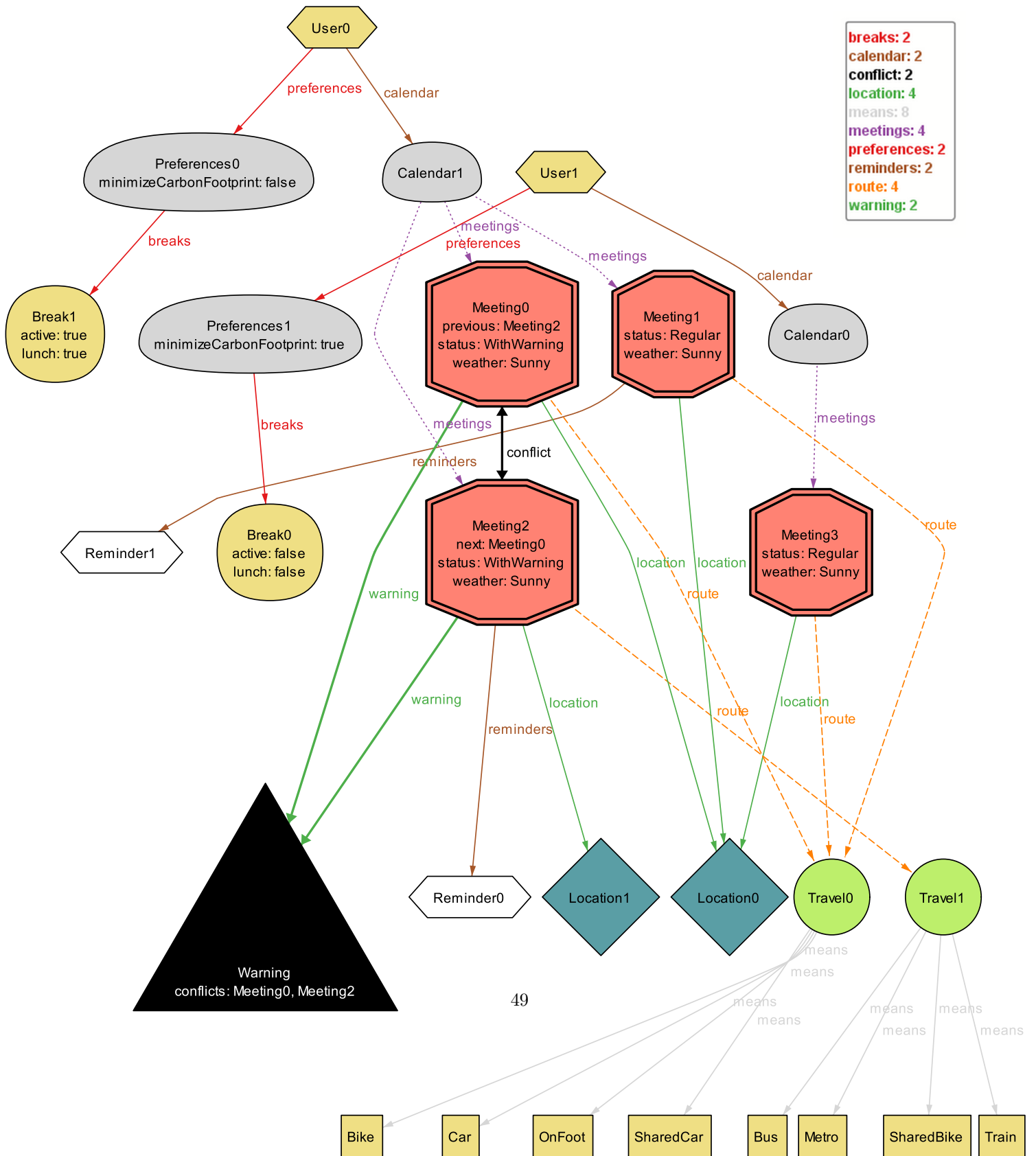


Figure 21: Alloy World





## 5 Effort Spent