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Software Engineering 2: “TAXInseconds”  
**R**equirements **A**nalysis  
and  
**S**pecifications **D**ocument

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

This document represents the Requirement Analysis and Specification Document (RASD). It aims at explaining the domain of the system to be developed and the system itself in terms of functional requirements, nonfunctional requirements and constraints. It also provides several models of the system and typical use cases. It is intended for all the developers who will have to implement the system, the testers who will have to determine if the requirements have been met and the system analysts who will have to write specifications for other systems that will relate to this one. It is also intended as a contractual basis thus being legally binding.

## 1.2 Actual System

The government of the city wants to optimize its taxi service with a completely new application. Therefore, we assume there are no previous systems to take into account.

## 1.3 Scope

The aim of the project TAXINSECONDS is to provide a new application to optimize the taxi service of the city that will be accessible via browser, mobile or public APIs.

The application will be available to the users in web and mobile forms and will have public APIs in order to expand and improve the service with additional features.

The city managed by TAXINSECONDS is divided in zones of  $2 \text{ km}^2$  each and every zone has its own queue of taxis. The queues are automatically computed by the system with the information it receives from the GPS of the taxis.

Taxi drivers can be available or not. Only available taxi drivers can be in a queue. When a taxi driver changes her state from not available to available the system automatically adds her to the queue of the zone she is currently in, based on the information of the GPS of her taxi.

Users that are not registered can only see the estimated time of arrival of the nearest taxi with TAXINSECONDS.

Registered users can also request a taxi or make a reservation for a taxi. Reservations can only be made at least two hours before the ride and must be done specifying the starting location, the destination and the meeting time. Requests, instead, only need the starting location and the destination.

When a request is made, the first taxi driver of the queue of the starting location's zone is notified for accepting or rejecting the request. If a taxi driver rejects a request her state is put on unavailable until she changes it back to available. If a taxi driver doesn't accept or reject a request within 1 minute, the request will be passed on to the next taxi driver in the queue and the first

one will be moved to the end of the queue. If there are no available taxis in the zone of the request the system will propagate the request to the closest available taxi.

When a request is accepted, the registered user that has made the request receives a notification from the system informing her of the code of the incoming taxi and the estimated time of arrival.

When a reservation is made, the system confirms it to the user and allocates a taxi 10 minutes before the meeting time. If a taxi for that zone is not available the request is then handled by finding the closest available taxi.

Requests can be cancelled before they have been accepted by a taxi driver while reservation can be cancelled until 10 minutes before the meeting time.

## 1.4 Goals

- Provide an easy way to request a taxi.
- Provide an easy way to reserve a taxi.
- Guarantee a fair management of the taxis queue.
- Create an extensible system that allows expansion and interactions with other services.

## 1.5 Definition and Acronyms

### 1.5.1 Definitions

- *Secure Channel*: a communication tunnel (TLS) to ensure privacy and autenticity for both the server and the clients
- *Registered user*: a person that has already signed up and logged in the system.
- *Administrator*: a person authorized to modify the content of the DBMS of the system.
- *Request*: a call from a registered user who needs a taxi immediately.
- *Meeting time*: the date and time in which the registered user needs the taxi in case of reservation.
- *Reservation*: a booking of a taxi at a certain meeting time.
- *State of a taxi driver*: the state the taxi driver is currently in. It can be available or not available. Taxi drivers can be assigned to a request or a reservation by the system only if they're available.

- *Closest available taxi*: if there are no taxis in the zone of the request or of the reservation, the system automatically finds the closest available taxi choosing the one with the smallest estimated time of arrival from the available taxis of the other zones.

### 1.5.2 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.
- CAT: closest available taxi (see definition in the previous paragraph).
- API: application programming interface is a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications on top of this one.
- TLS: Transport Layer Security, a cryptographic protocol which is designed to provide communication security over the Internet.

## 1.6 Actors

- *Users*: user are able to login or to ask the system for an ETA.
- *Registered users*: after successfully logging in, registered users can request or reserve taxis.
- *Taxi drivers*: after successfully logging in, taxi drivers are able to set their current state as available or not and to accept or refuse requests.
- *Administrator*: after logging in the admin will be the only user allowed to edit the drivers list.

## 1.7 References

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

## 1.8 Overview

This document is structured in three parts:

- Introduction: gives an high-level description of the software purposes and context.
- Overall Description: gives a general description of the application, focusing on the context of the system, going in details about domain assumptions and constraint. The aim of this section is to provide a context to the whole project and show its integration with the real world.

- **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 the 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. (Details are given with Alloy specifications and UML diagrams)

## 2 Overall description

### 2.1 Product perspective

The TAXINSECONDS application will be released as a web application and as a mobile application. There are no existing systems to integrate it with. It will provide a total of 4 main interfaces:

- For the users in both the
  - Registered user mode
  - Guest mode
- For taxi drivers
- For administrators
- A lower level interface for APIs

#### 2.1.1 System interfaces

##### 2.1.1.1 User Interfaces

##### 2.1.1.2 Hardware Interfaces

- Owned by the clients/drivers:
  - Any GPS-capable device running Android<sub>i</sub>=4.0 or iOS<sub>i</sub>=6
  - Any computer able to run a browser HTML5-compatible
- Owned by the company:
  - The server on which the core of the application will run, and to which the applications, the web UI and the API-related clients will connect to.
  - Two machines optimized for a stateful firewall use
  - A machine with the DBMS that will operate behind the second firewall

### 2.1.1.3 Software Interfaces

- Database Management System (DBMS):
  - Name: MariaDB.
  - Version: 10.0.21
  - Source: <https://mariadb.org/>
- HTTP/HTTPS server:
  - Name: Nginx
  - Version: 1.8.0
  - Source: <http://nginx.org/>
- Operating System:
  - Name: CentOS
  - Version: 7.1–1503
  - Source: <https://www.centos.org/>

### 2.1.1.4 Communication Interfaces

Protocol	Application layer Protocol	Port	Scope
TCP	HTTP	80	Upgrade to a secure connection over HTTPS
TCP	HTTPS	443	The web interface or the mobile apps
TCP	HTTPS/JSON	443	The APIs
TCP	HTTPS	443	The web interface or the mobile apps
TCP	DBMS over SSL	3306	Communication between the webserver and the DBMS

### 2.1.1.5 Memory constraints

- Primary memory:
  - for both taxi drivers' and clients's mobile devices at least 500MB
  - for the web application 1GB or more is suggested
  - for the server it is suggested to use a cloud service in order to resize memory according to traffic
- Secondary memory:
  - mobile devices will need to have 50MB of free space on the device
  - the web application require little to none secondary memory
  - for the server it is suggested to use a cloud service in order to resize memory according to traffic

#### **2.1.1.6 Operations**

### **2.2 Product functions**

### **2.3 User characteristics**

### **2.4 Constraints**

### **2.5 Assumptions and dependencies**

#### **2.5.1 Domain Assumptions**

- All taxi drivers who intend to use the service will have a mobile phone with one of the supported mobile OSs
- All taxi drivers will have a phone with GPS functionality
- The taxi drivers will have to grant the system the rights to handle their taxi codes
- Taxi drivers' phones will have an internet connection
- Clients will have access to the internet and a device with GPS integrated
- Clients have a valid email address
- Clients have a credit/debt card
- Clients allow the app to access their credit in order to pay for the service
- When accessing from the website the clients will have to grant permission to the application to read the device's position
- The Owner of the app will have to build or rent an always-on DBMS and host for the Server-Side part of the app



## 3 Specific requirements

### 3.1 Functional Requirements

On the user side:

- For the non logged in user (on both the WEB and Mobile interface):
  - Provide information about taxis queues and availability
  - Registration in order to become a registered user
  - Login for registered users
  - “change personal data” procedure for registered users
- For the logged in user (on both the WEB and Mobile interface):
  - Provide information about taxis queues and availability
  - Place a call for a taxi at the current position
  - Make a reservation for later
  - Logout
- Through the API:
  - Get the queue status for a given position
  - Get the ETA for a taxi for a given position
  - Establish a Secure Channel
  - Obtain a login-token using valid credentials through a previously established Secure Channel
  - Using a valid login-token:
    - \* Place a call for a given position
    - \* Place a reservation for a given position
    - \* Require the system to send a push message for updates about the status of a previous request
    - \* Logout (this will close the secure channel and invalidate the login token)

On the taxi driver side (there will be no Web interface in this case):

- For the non logged in driver:
  - Login for a registered driver
  - “Reset password” procedure for registered drivers
- For the logged in driver:
  - If credentials have been invalidated a “reset password” procedure will be mandatory

- Toggle the availability of the driver
- Notify for new calls
- Allow to accept or refuse a call
- Handle disconnection
- Handle timeout (if reaching the client takes too much time)
- Log out
- Through the API:
  - Establish a Secure Channel using valid credentials
  - Through a Secure Channel:
    - \* Toggle the driver state
    - \* Send a notification when a call is made for the driver
    - \* Accept the answer to the call, whether the answer is Acceptance or Refusal
    - \* Handle disconnection
    - \* Handle timeout (if no taxi reach the client in time)
    - \* Log out (invalidation of the token)

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On the admin side:

- For the non logged in admin:
  - Log in
- For the logged in admin:
  - Add a new taxi driver
  - Remove a taxi driver
  - Invalidate a taxi driver's credentials
  - Set the area of the map handled by the system
  - Change credentials for the admin
  - Log out

### 3.2 Non functional requirements

- *Cross platform*
  - There will be a UI for mobile and one for the Web platform
  - At least Android<sub>≥</sub>4.0 and iOS will be supported for the mobile version
  - At least Edge, Chrome and Firefox will have to be supported

- The web application will have to use HTML5
- *Availability*
  - The application must always respond, even if no taxi are available at least with a “No taxi available” response
  - If a query is taking some time a spinner will be shown, the app must never freeze
  - The system must store data for both drivers and clients in an always-reachable database
  - Regular Backups will be made in order to reduce or prevent data loss
- *Usability*
  - The UIs have to be user friendly and with a few, clear functionalities
  - The app will have few activities, mainly the login, the register and the call form.
  - When inserting a location for a reservation the user will be helped with autocompletion for locations.
- *Security*
  - In no situation sensible data will pass through an insecure channel
  - No one should generally be able to impersonate the taxi drivers, the clients or the admin without proper authentication

### 3.3 Scenarios

#### 3.3.1 Scenario 1

Blair The Witch had to take her magical broom to the mechanic for the annual revision but she needs to go shopping to refill her stockpile of frog’s tails. Her friend Mizune has told her about TAXInseconds, so she decides to give it a try. After downloading it on her smartphone, she signs up compiling the registration form with her username, password, email and credit card data. Now she can complain about how slow car-based transports are!

#### 3.3.2 Scenario 2

Suzuka is having a date tonight but, unfortunately, her car doesn’t want to start. After several failures, she decides to use TAXInasecond. After logging in, she requests a taxi specifying her home as the starting location and the restaurant’s address as the destination. The system notifies Takeshi, the first taxi driver of the queue in Suzuka’s zone, of the request. Takeshi accepts the request and the system sends Suzuka the code of Takeshi’s taxi and the ETA so she can finally get to her date.

### **3.3.3 Scenario 3**

Ash Ketchum has to start his new adventure in Hoenn tomorrow but his mom is busy cleaning the house with Mr. Mime so she can't take him to the airport to meet Prof. Oak. Ash decides to use once again TAXINSECONDS to reserve a taxi. After logging in, he makes a reservation for a taxi specifying the starting location as Pallet town, the destination and the meeting time. The morning after, the system allocates Brock's taxi for the reservation and sends his code to Ash so that he knows who he'll meet to start his new adventure.