

QUESTO E' IL TITOLO DELLA MIA TESI

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 Description of the RASD

RASD stands for Requirements Analysis and Specification Document. The main goal of this document is to describe the system by clearly specifying functional and non-functional requirements in structured though informal form in order to provide a guideline. RASD takes into account the limits and the constraints of the problem and its possible solutions. It provides feedback to the customer, it serves as an input to the design specification, as a product validation check and as a contractual basis between the customer and the developer. Therefore, RASD should be a model that is directed towards ensuring that the final system conforms to client needs. The document is addressed to all customers and users, system and requirement analysts, developers and programmers who participate to the implementation of the requirements, testers and project managers.

1.1.2 Purpose of the application

The application should be useful for busy people that have to travel from a place to another one because of their engagements. It helps people by organizing their own calendar: it finds the best solution to reach a certain place in a specific time basing on user's preferences. Users are able to see their meetings, their journey between them, their breaks and in every time they can modify their day calendar by modifying an activity or deleting it.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 Description of the given problem

We want to create a calendar-based application which name is Travlendar+. It is a software that provides a support to everyone that has scheduling meetings at various locations. It helps the user in finding the best option to reach the destination in the optimal conditions and at a fixed time. Once the user has registered and has inserted time and place of his/her meetings, the system automatically computes and accounts for travel time between appointments, to make sure that the client will not be late. Moreover, the

user will be warned if the location is not reachable at the allotted time. Other services are provided, such as the possibility to identify the best mobility option basing on user's preferences (preference or avoidance for a determined mean) and on external conditions (weather, strikes), the opportunity to buy public transportation tickets and to locate the nearest bike of a bike sharing system or the nearest car of a car sharing system. It is also possible to select combinations of transportations means that minimize carbon footprint and to specify the maximum walking distance. Thanks to this application the users can also organize in a customizable way their break time between and appointment and one other, for example by managing a flexible lunch.

1.2.2 Actual system

Even if there already exist applications that allow users to find the best travel solution, this is a new kind of application for the innovative idea of managing the time. Therefore, we assume that the whole system will be created by new. However, the application will exploit applications or websites to allow the user to buy transportation's tickets and to use sharing services. Moreover, it will profit by these websites to have real-time news on weather, strikes...

1.2.3 Goals

- [G₁] Users should be able to sign up into application;
- [G₂] Users should be able to log into application;
- [G₃] Users should be able to see their personal calendar;
- [G₄] Users should be able to see the map on which meetings are showed;
- [G₅] Users should be able to see their daily planner;
- [G₆] Users should be able to create meetings with location and scheduled time;
- [G₇] Users should be able to modify existing activities;
- [G₈] Users should be able to delete activities;
- [G₉] Users should be able to globally activate or deactivate each travel mean;

- [G₁₀] Users should be able to provide constraints on different travel means;
- [G₁₁] Users should be able to select combinations of transportation means that minimize carbon footprint;
- [G₁₂] Users should be able to buy public transportation tickets or day/week/season pass basing on their needs;
- [G₁₃] Users should be able to globally specify breaks' time and their minimum duration flexibly;
- [G₁₄] User should be able to add new breaks in the schedule with their duration;
- [G₁₅] User should be able to select the maximum walking distance;
- [G₁₆] The system should be able to save user's username and password if he/she wants to;
- [G₁₇] The system should be able to compute and account for travel time between appointment;
- [G₁₈] The system should be able to identify the best mobility option based on external variables like strikes, weather etc.;
- [G₁₉] The system should be able to locate the nearest vehicle of a vehicle sharing system exploiting its application;
- [G₂₀] The system should be able to create a warning when the user cannot reach a location at a certain time;
- [G₂₁] The system should be able to support different travel means;
- [G₂₂] The system should be able to create a warning when a strike is announced in a day with activities.

1.2.4 Actors

There are two types of actors:

- Visitors: people that download the application and that are not registered in the system but they have free access to the login page, the sign-up page.

- Registered users: they can see all the pages available to visitors and after successful login they can take advantage of all the services of the application.

1.2.5 Class diagram

1.3 Definitions, acronyms, abbreviations

1.3.1 Definitions

- Visitor: a person that is not registered yet, but has the access to the application's information
- Registered user: a person that is logged in the system and can create meetings.
- Activity: an event that happens in the real world and that could be a meeting or a break.
- Meeting: an activity among the registered user and other people. It can be created, modified and deleted by the meeting's creator.
- Break: an activity that a registered user can insert in order to manage it in a customizable way
- Trip: it indicates the route and the travel means chosen, based on user's preferences.
- Creation screen: the screen of the application in which the registered user create a meeting or a break and enters its related details.
- Blocked travel means: it is a travel means that the user has selected as unwanted.

1.3.2 Acronyms

- RASD: Requirements Analysis and Specification Document

1.3.3 Abbreviations

- Gi: i-goal
- Ri: i-requirement
- Di: i-domain assumption

1.4 Revision history

1.5 Reference documents

1.6 Document structure

This document is structured as follows:

Section 1: Introduction In this section it is described the purpose of this document, the main goals of the given problem and a brief description of its main characteristics.

Section 2: Overall Description It provides further information about the application with a summary of major functions and it states all the assumptions and the constraints

Section 3: Specific Requirements In this part we include more details about the requirements

Section 4: Formal Analysis using Alloy This section provides the Alloy model and all the proves that it supplies.

Section 5: Effort spent Here are reported the information about the hours of work spent by each member of the group by doing this project

Section 6: References

2 Overall description

Riprendiamo quanto visto nella sezione 3.5.5, bla bla...

2.1 Product perspective

Our application requires a smartphone (iOS/Android) to be executed and it requires an internet connection in order to benefit from the application's main services. It also requires an active GPS connection to identify the user's position. Travlendar+ is similar to other pre-existing applications that compute the best route with the best means to reach a specific location (e.g. Moovit), and like them it is supported with updated time tables of all the travel means and with an estimation of travel time.

2.2 Product functions

We already identified the goals that characterized functionalities of Travlendar+. Instead, in this section, we offer a specific list of the main features of the application in order to explain better its utility.

Offline mode Travlendar+ could be used in offline mode simply as a basic calendar. Users' can visualize in the main screen all their activities for the day, by clicking them they can see all details about the location and the time. In this mode it isn't possible to see the map with the computed trips. Users' can also insert new activities by pressing the plus button, whereas if they click on the calendar icon, they are able to visualize the whole calendar.

Map The application offers the possibility to visualize the map of the interested area. If there is any activity saved in the calendar for the current day, an indicator is shown in its location. On the map a blue line highlights the trip between the different meetings of the day. By pressing an activity appears also the chosen path to reach it from the actual location. By pressing "GO" it can be visualized the whole path of the day.

Personalization Travlendar+ offers a lot of options that can be customized, for example the user can:

- Specify a minimum duration of the lunch time;
- Specify everyday lunch time;
- Activate or deactivate travel means;
- Insert the maximum walking distance;
- Select combinations of transportation means that minimize carbon footprint;
- Deactivate public transportation in a certain time zone.

The best route's computation Once a meeting is created Travlendar+ suggests the best route between the previous, the current and the next activity that satisfies the constraints of the user. If the user is not satisfied with the proposed trip, he/she can choose another one between those suggested by the app.

Real time informations Every time the system is updated with the information about the traffic, the weather, strikes etc. The user can either receive the respective notification or visualize all the warnings in the main screen. All this warnings influence the choice of the travel means for the trip.

Possible future implementations TO DO

2.3 User characteristics

Travlendar+ has no specific user target: everyone, that is able to use a device with an internet connection, can take advantage of this new type of calendar application. However, the user, that we expect to benefit most, is a busy person who wants to organize his/her daily activities in the best way, finding the fastest and the most comfortable way to travel between two activities and to reach the destination on time. To own a personal calendar, the user must have a device with an internet connection and register with all necessary data or sign in with Facebook or Twitter.

2.4 Assumptions, dependencies and constraints

- To become a registered user, a visitor must either insert name, surname, username, password, email, address, date of birth, telephone number or sign up with Facebook or Twitter
- A visitor can see only the log in and registration page
- Password must be at least 8-characters long for security reason
- To log in a registered user must provide the username and the password associated to him/her
- A registered user can create an unlimited number of meetings
- The calendar for each user is unique
- When meetings overlap, or they can not be reached in the allotted time, a warning is created
- In order to buy public transportation's tickets or to use sharing systems the user is redirected to websites/apps that provide those services
- Warnings are visualized inside the meeting's information screen
- When a warning is generated, a notification is sent to the user's device
- In the section "My Account" a user can modify personal data and can express global preferences (e.g. activate/deactivate each travel means, specify the minimum lunch duration)
- In the creation screen a user can specify the type of activity to be added (break or meeting)
- To create a meeting, users must insert name, location, date, starting/ending hours. Optionally they can also insert a brief description
- To create a break, users must insert the type of break

2.5 The World and The Machine

3 Specific requirements

3.1 External interface requirements

3.1.1 User interfaces

Our application has been designed to be used through a smartphone or a tablet. The following mock-ups show the screens of the main features offered by the smartphone version.

3.1.2 Hardware interfaces

The application does not require any hardware interface.

3.1.3 Software interfaces

Travlendar+ does not provide for itself the possibility to directly buy the public transportation's tickets and the possibility to use sharing systems, but redirects the user to the corresponding website or, if it's already installed in the device, to the corresponding app.

3.1.4 Communication interfaces

The application needs an internet connection on the device in order to receive real-time information about traffic, strikes and weather. Furthermore, it's required also for the communication with third party services that are provided in Travlendar+.

3.2 Functional requirements

3.2.1 Scenarios

Scenario 1 Dybala is a very busy football player that lives in Turin. Tomorrow morning he is going to have an important meeting with one of the main sponsor of the Juventus team, the Adidas, in Milan, and in the evening he has the Champions League's final. It is the most important match of the year, so he needs to organize his day at the best! He decides to use Travlendar+. He inserts the two activities in the list of meetings: "Meeting with Adidas", on 20th of May, from 11 am to 1 pm, in Corso Buenos Aires 40 (Milan) and "Match prep for the Final", on 20th of May, from 3 pm to

7 pm, at the Allianz Stadium (Turin). Since he wants to preserve energies for the Final, he selects "Walking" and "Bike" as blocked travel means in the Preferences' area. The application suggests him a trip with the train from Turin to Milan in the early morning because the estimated time for the route by car or taxi is reported to be slower due to the traffic. The application redirects him to the Trenitalia's website to buy the ticket. Then, for coming back, Travlendar+ suggests him to take a taxi because public transport timetables for the given time are not convenient.

Scenario 2 Giuseppe is a student at Politecnico of Milan. In view of the exams session, he has few time but he does not want to give up a good lunch with his friends. Therefore, he specifies in the "My Account" section of Travlendar+ that everyday he needs at least 30 minutes free to have a comfortable lunch between 11.30 am and 2.30 pm. He inserts the schedule of all his lessons. After having inserted the Formal Languages and Compilers's lesson of Wednesday, a warning appears to report an overlap with the fixed time reserved for the lunch. He can ignore the warning and decide what he prefers to do.

Scenario 3 Carlo Cracco is a famous chef that has two restaurants in Milan. He would like to open a new restaurant in Verona. So he has to go to Verona to search for a place that can be restored as he likes and to meet architects and designers to decide all details of the new restaurant. He would like to have a coffee break between the afternoon appointments to restore himself. Therefore he uses Travlendar+ to organize the full day. He inserts all the meetings and he also inserts the coffee break: pressing the plus symbol in the main screen, Carlo selects the type "Break", choose the "Coffee break", he inserts the minimum duration for the break and he is readdressed to the website "TripAdvisor". In this way the chef can see what coffee is opened near the two appointments that he has before and after the break and he can choose the best one.

Scenario 4 Lorenzo Fragola is a young boy with a strong passion for singing, so he decides to go to an audition for XFactor, the most famous music talent show in Italy. The audition will take place on the 30th of July in Milan, at Arena Civica. Lorenzo lives in Catania and decides to use Travlendar+ to program the trip for the audition. He inserts the meeting in the

system, with the date, the location and the time, and visualizes the trip. The two available means suggested by the application are the train, which takes 13 hours, and the car, which takes 14 hours. Since both take too long, he decides to organize himself the trip with the plane. Once he will be in Milan, he will use the application to go to the Arena Civica. The trip suggested is by autobus from the airport to the railway station, and then by metro to the Arena. Unfortunately, one week before the audition, a warning appears on his phone: on the day of the audition there will be a strike of ATM! At first time Lorenzo is a little bit worried, but immediately sees that Travlendar+ has suggested him an alternative trip by car (taxi or car sharing) from the railway station to the Arena. He will choose at that day the best option. When the moment arrives, he selects car sharing as favourite means, and the application redirects him on the playstore to download the Enjoy's application (the car sharing service). Through Enjoy's application he can see that there is a car near the station and he can book it.

Scenario 5 Travlendar+ is become a very well known application. A lot of people start to use it and find Travlendar+ the most useful application of 2017. Also the USA president has become curious because of the fame of this new type of smart calendar. He decides to try it: he has an Iphone X and he goes to the AppStore and install it. Once it is installed, Trump opens it and he finds out that he has to sign in. He clicked the "Sign in" button and a new screen appears. He has to insert a lot of personal informations: name Donald, surname Trump, date of birth 14/06/1946, address 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, username Tump, password ***** and at the end the telephone number +1 202-456-1111. Once he finishes to compile, he clicks "Sign in" and the screen for the registered users appears: there is the screen with the schedule of the day that is obviously empty for new users.

Scenario 6 Leonardo DiCaprio is a famous actor that has always been active in fighting climate change. To raise awareness among the people about the environmental problems, he has the idea to live stream one of his ordinary day to show people the importance of using means of transport that minimize carbon footprint. Leonardo decides to use Travlendar+ in order to arrange his trips in the day. Once the application is installed and he creates his personal account, Leonardo inserts three activities (all in New York) to be performed during the day. The application now suggests the ideal route

that minimize travel durations, but in order to pursue his goal Leonardo enter the "My Account" section of the app and then he enables, in the preferences' area, the option "Minimize footprint". The route suggested by the application seems to be more eco-friendly, for example Travlendar+ proposes to him to rent a bike or to use a service of electric car sharing.

Scenario 7 Claire is going to have a marry of her best friend on Sunday morning. Since after the ceremony there will be a big party with food and drink, she decides not to drive. To discover the best option to reach the church, she uses Travlendar+. The application suggests her to take the metro and then to walk for ten minutes from the underground station to to the destination. It's all perfect for her, but unfortunately she wakes up on Sunday morning and it is raining. She can not affords to walk under the rain because she has just gone to the hairdresser! She immediately logs in to the application to check an alternative trip. Travlendar+, that has an updated weather forecast, has already changed the trip: it suggests her to take the tram once exited from the underground station instead of walking. She notices looking at the tram schedule in the activity's details that she will not take much more to go there with this alternative, because trams of line 34 stops every 13 minutes. She will reach the destination in time.

the weather forecast, bike sharing

3.2.2 Use case diagrams

3.3 Performance requirements

In order to guarantee the performance of our application, we have to specify:

- Response Time
- Workload
- Scalability
- Platform

To be reactive and able to answer to a large number of requests, we assume that the response time is close to 0 (from Jakon Nielsen book on Usability 0.1 seconds is about the limit to have the user feel that the system is reacting instantaneously), so it depends mostly on the internet connection of the

platform used. We assume that there will be no problem with scalability even if it is a new software and it could suffer an unexpected growth in popularity and from an increase in workload.

3.4 Design constraints

In order to be compatible both with Android and iOS, the application will be developed with in the following programming languages:

- Swift 4 (for the iOS version)
- Java 8 (for the Android version)

We have choose to use the last version of the programming languages to increase robustness and stability of the application, despite the fact that a lot of devices in the market will not be compatible because they're not up to date with the latest OS version.

3.4.1 Standards compliance

This RASD is written trying to be conformed to the IEEE Standard (ISO/IEC/IEEE 29148 dated 2011). We would like that our application's life cycle process is conformed to the IEEE Standard, in particular to ISO/IEC 12207 dated 2008.

3.4.2 Hardware limitation

Since it is a mobile application, Travlendar+ requires a smartphone or a tablet with internet connection and with the GPS to find the location of the user.

3.4.3 Any other constraint

3.5 Software system attributes

3.5.1 Reliability

The system must be active 24/7 to guarantee all the services in every occasion.

3.5.2 Availability

3.5.3 Security

External Interface Side Travlendar+ application is equipped with a login authentication to protect the information of users. Some precautions about the password are necessary to limit vulnerability and to guarantee a complete security of the user's payment data. First, in order to avoid brute force attacks, it is necessary to develop a system that requires a strong password, for example containing at least 8 characters comprehensive of numbers and capital letters. This expedient is not sufficient against key logger attacks, against which is needed multi-factor authentication. A possible solution is a two-factor authentication, for example with a code sent by email or sms to the user.

Application side The application layer is the hardest to defend. To prevent injection attacks it is useful to employ comprehensive data sanitization or to use a web application firewall. Moreover, to avoid sensitive data exposure, such as the credit cards or authentication credentials, it is needed the implementation security measures like the encryption of the data or the definition of accessibility, secure authentication gateway (for example the use of the advanced standard security technology like SST or TSL) and a backup plan.

Server side An idea to implement the server side architecture is to strongly separate the data from application and to use firewalls to separate one zone to each others.

3.5.4 Maintainability

The application does not provide any specific API, but the whole application code will be documented to well inform future developers of how application works and how it has been developed. -j NON AVEVO LA PIU PALLIDA IDEA, HO PRESO LA FRASE DA UN ESEMPIO DI UN ALTRO ANNO!!!!

3.5.5 Portability

In order to reach the highest number of devices on the market, the application could be used on every smartphone or tablet provided with iOs or Android.

4 Formal analysis using alloy

5 Effort spent

6 References

- [1] <http://www.1202performance.com/> (To understand the part of performance requirements)
- [2] <http://www.iso.org/standard/> (For the section “Standard Compliance”)