

DD

Software Engineering 2

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is defining the main design principles of the CLup software system, taking as input the concepts defined in the RASD. This document treats many topics regarding the software design. It starts from the high-level architecture choices and continues with the description of the main components, also describing how they interact with each other. The last section is about the system implementation, integration and the testing phases, useful to the developer to put together the various design aspects during the system development.

The reader can find a more detailed list of the treated topics in section 1.3.6.

1.2 Scope

CLup is an application that aims to provide the users with the possibility to queue to enter in a store, preserving as much as possible their safety and health. The lining up procedure can be done in two different ways: nearby the store with a physical ticket or from the application, where a virtual ticket is generated. In this way the crowd in the neighborhood of the stores is reduced, and so as a consequence the risks to get in touch with other people is decreased too. People lining up from home will start approach the store only when the system provides them a notification. Customers will then enter the store only when their turn has come, by the recognition of the QRcode on their ticket.

This application is built in order to be as easy as possible so that it can be used by customers of all the ages. Customers can simply line-up to the store they prefer, but they can also take advance of other services that are implemented inside the book a visit feature. Store managers have a different interface to deal with the system, as they have different things to check and for sure different goals, such as monitor entrances/exits and then allow more people in the store if it is possible.

However, more specific and deep descriptions of the available features can be found in the RASD document.

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations

In this section we explain the meaning of some technical terms used in the document.

1.3.1 Definitions

QR CODE	A <i>Quick Response code</i> is a kind of bar-code, readable by machines to retrieve information
prova	prova
prova2	prova

1.3.2 Acronyms

RASD	A <i>Quick Response code</i> is a kind of bar-code, readable by machines to retrieve information
DD	Design Document
GPS	Global Positioning System

1.3.3 Abbreviations

1.3.4 Revision History

1.3.5 Reference Documents

1.3.6 Document Structure

Here a list of the topics treated in each chapter of this Design Document.

Chapter 1 is an introductory chapter, where are presented the purpose and the scope of this document. It also includes tables about acronyms and technical definitions.

Chapter 2 is the core of the Design Document. Here we can find the main architectural decisions, starting from the high-level design patterns. Then, there's a description of every single components and the interaction with each other. Lots of diagrams are included among the different subsections to better explain the presented concepts.

Chapter 3 presents a deep description of the User Interface by means of a large number of detailed mockups and UX diagrams.

Chapter 4 contains the strongest link to the RASD. In fact, it shows a mapping between the requirements presented in the RASD and the architectural components presented in chapter 2.

Chapters 5 aims to give to the developers the guidelines of the implementation, integration and test phases, from both an high-level and a low-level point of view.

Chapters 6 and 7 contains respectively tables about the effort spent by each group member in writing this document and the document references.

2 Architectural Design

2.1 Overview

Three logic layers define the architecture of the application. This division has been made so that eventual needed updates that are related to only one of the parts does not affect the other two, leaving them independent from this point of view. The application has to be made in the Client-Server behavior, where the clients can join from different devices and work on the system through some hardware and software components that will be better explained into details in the next sections of the document. The three discussed layers are:

- Presentation Level (P) : it's the higher level of the application and deals directly with the users. It shows to the users the actions they can do in a specific moment and so it has to display them the info in a well-ordered and understandable way. All the features and functions need to be made properly available when needed
- Business Logic or Application Layer (A) : it's the intermediate level the application and so it handles the data between the other two layers, checking and elaborating them so that the logic and the functionalities of the application are preserved and handled in the right way.
- Data Access Layer (D) : It's the level that assures to keep data independent to the logic of the application. It handles the info with respect to the databases of the system, managing them when requested by the layer on its top.

Ideally, the sequence of the process begins with the request of the user to do a specific action when he wants to apply for a displayed available functionality, and to do this he will set the activation of a specific method that will trigger the application logic to manage it. When the user concludes his procedure to being inserted in the queue of a store, sends a request to the server that handles the received data: if the lining-up has been made from home then the virtual ticket (its data) will be sent to the user, otherwise If the request of the ticket has been made from the totem at the store, the data sent back from the server will contain a valid or not valid ticket (the logic takes care of how many physical tickets have already been released and stops sending valid tickets if the threshold has been reached yet).

What's more, for what concerns the users, every time they select and submit their preferences (mean of transport, favorite products, . . .) they will send data to the server, which makes them stored in the databases and allows the user to proceed through the next steps of the lining up procedure. Stored data will be useful when the user requests to see his statistics: they will be elaborated and sent back to the user, that would see them displayed on the screen of his device.

The system has to deal with store managers too, and so the server will periodically update the available data of the manager, that would monitor the situation of the store in real time: this will allow the manager to send the request to allow more people enter the store, handled by the application logic and whose results are displayed back to the manager.

3 Effort spent

Antonio Ercolani:

Purpose and Document Structure	1h

Vittorio Fabris:

Scope and organization of chapter 1	1h

4 References