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PowerEnjoy

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# Introduction

## Description of the given problem

We will project the digital management system for PowerEnJoy™, which is a car-sharing service that exclusively employs electric cars.

The system, first, has to provide normally provided by car-sharing services such as the possibility for a new user to register and log in, to find locations of nearby available cars and to reserve them.

It has also to guarantee that a user who has used the service pays a fee that should be as fair as possible.

In order to strengthen the ecological mission of PowerEnJoy™, the system aims to incentivize virtuous behaviours of the users by adapting the final bill for every ride.

For example, if there have been at least three people on the car, or if the car has been left charging at special parking areas, the system has to apply a discount. Instead, if the car has been left far from a charging station with a low battery level, it has to apply a charge on the bill.

## Goals

* Users could see and select an available car close to him, or close to a specified address, and reserve it for up to one hour before they pick it up;
* Users could get in a car only if they are beside it and they reserved it;
* Users should pay proportionally to minutes they have used the car, and they should see in real time the amount of the bill;
* Users could register to the system and have their personal area;
* Virtuous behaviours by users should be incentivized.

In particular, the system could achieve that by charging user, on the last ride:

* + 10% less if they share their trip with at least other two passengers;
  + 20% less if the car is left with at least 50% of battery level;
  + 30% less if the car is left plugged in at special parking areas;
  + 30% more if the car is left at more than 3km from the nearest power grid station with less than 30% of battery level.

## 

## Domain properties

We suppose that these conditions hold in the analysed world:

* All the users have a device connected to the Internet with a GPS built in;
* All the electric cars have an on-board computer that allows execution of Java software;
* All the electric cars have a GPS to indicate their actual position, that cannot be turned off, and a sensor for every seat which detect the presence of a passenger;
* GPS position is always accurate;
* All the cars can carry a maximum of 4 passengers;
* A car can be in only one zone at the same time and this is the real zone;
* A car can’t be used by multiple users simultaneously;
* In a special parking area with power grid stations there’s always space for a car to be plugged in;
* Users behave politely and have no intention of cheating;
* The payment information provided by the users are always valid;

## Glossary

* Management System: the management system of the car share service;
* User: a user is a person already registered in the system, so that has a profile, and sometimes is interested to reserve and use a car;
* Car: for “car”, “electric vehicle” or “electric car” we mean an electric car involved in PowerEnJoy™, ready to be reserved and used;
* Ride: usage of a car, by one user, that has to pay it with a bill. It starts when the user picks up a car after a reservation is made and it ends when the user leaves the car in a safe area;
* Reservation: is the ability of a user to reserve a car at most one hour prior to the pick up;
* Bill: compensation to be paid for a ride by the user;
* Guest: a guest is a person that probably for the first time accesses the system or that has not already signed up;
* Safe Area: area where a user can leave the car he’s renting;
* Special Safe Area or “Safe Area with power grid station”: Safe Area where the user can plug the car into the power grid station in order to get a discount on the ride;
* Battery level: how much in percentage the battery is charged;
* Passengers: people that are in a car during a ride. The user that drives the car is included in the passengers count.

## Text assumptions

* There already is a portal (web site, mobile app, …) that a guest can use in order to register to the system;

## Constraints

### Regulatory policies

The Management System must ask the users the permission to get their position and to manage sensible data (position).

### Hardware limitations

3G/4G connections and GPS tracking are required, then the system must be usable on top of a platform built for mobile systems.

### Interfaces to other applications (system boundaries)

The system relies on an external payment handler.

### Parallel operation

The server supports parallel operations from different clients

## Proposed system



## Identifying stakeholders

There are a lot of entities that incentivize the use of electric vehicles, since they are less harmful to the environment:

* The government.
* The city in which the service is active.

## Reference documents

# 

# Actors identifying

The main actor of PowerEnJoy™ system is:

* User: a person that has already registered and so has provided his personal information and payment method.

There is also another possible actor:

* Guest: a person that has not registered and can only perform basic functionalities such as looking for where safe areas are.

# Requirements

Assuming that the domain properties stipulated hold, and, in order to fulﬁll the goals listed before, the following requirements can be derived.

## Functional requirements

* [G1] *Users could see and select an available car close to him, or close to a specified address, and reserve it for up to one hour before they pick it up:*
* The system has to detect if a car is parked in a Safe Area with fully charged battery;
* The system has to detect car position and display it on a map;
* The system has to be able to identify the location of a user through his/her GPS, if he/she gives the consent;
* The system has to provide a list of available cars close to a given address;
* The system has to give the possibility to reserve a car at most by one user at a time;
* The system has to remove the reservation for a car after one hour if the user has not picked it up;
* The system has to apply a fee of 1€ if the reservation has expired;
* [G2] *Users could get in a car only if they are beside it and they reserved it:*
* The system has to be able to identify the location of the user and of the car;
* The system has to unlock the car if the position of the user is really close to the one of the car;
* [G3] *Users should pay proportionally to minutes they have used the car, and they should see in real time the amount of the bill:*
* The system has to reset trip information when a user get on the car
* The system has to be able to understand when the car engine ignites;
* The system has to start charging the user when the car engine ignites;
* The system has to display the current charge;
* The system has to identify when a car is parked in a safe area;
* The system has to identify when there is no one sit in the driver’s seat;
* The system has to stop charging the user when the car is parked in a safe area and there is no one sat in the driver’s seat;
* [G4] *Users could register to the system and have their personal area:*
* The system has to provide log-in functionalities to the users;
* The system has to provide sing-up form to users:
  + The system has to check that there are not two users with the same username;
  + The system has to store the password and personal information of every user;
  + The system has to provide the possibility to enter a payment method;
  + The system has to check if the payment method provided by the user is valid and usable;
* The system has to provide the possibility to change personal information or payment methods even after the registration;
* [G5] *Virtuous behaviours by users should be incentivized:*
  + The system has to apply a discount of 10% on the final bill if there were at least three passengers on the last ride:
  + The system has to identify and store how many passengers there were on the car in the last ride;
* The system has to apply a discount of 20% on the final bill if the car is left with at least 50% of battery level:
  + The system has to be able to identify the battery level of the car;
* The system has to apply a discount of 30% on the final bill if the car is left plugged-in in a Special Safe Area:
  + The system has to identify if the car is plugged-in;
* The system has to apply an extra-charge of 30% on the final bill if the car is left at least 3Km from the nearest Special Safe Area and the battery level is less than 30%:
  + The system has to be able to calculate the distance between the actual position of the car and the nearest Special Safe Area

## Non-functional requirements

* The system has to be interoperable with the payment-handler FaccardoPal™ in order to provide effectively payments function;
* The system has to be available 24 hours per day, 7days per week, the same as the time required to develop effectively this fucking document;
* The system has to be available at least as an Android app;
* Modified data about availability of cars in a database have to be updated for all users accessing it within 2 seconds.
* Users’ passwords have to be encrypted using SHA256 algorithm.

# Scenario identifying

## Scenario 1

Nick and his three best friends want to go out at night, but public transport is not serviceable at those hours. They do not want to spend a large amount of money, therefore they decide to take advantage of PowerEnjoy service and its discount.  
Nick decides to plan the trip in order to achieve the maximum discount possible, that is by leaving the car in the Safe Area closest to the pub they want to go.

He opens the PowerEnjoy mobile app about one hour before going out, makes a reservation for the car and finds out the best place where to leave the car.

He and his friends can enjoy the night without spend too much.

## Scenario 2

Riccardo and Fabio are two univerity students. Riccardo is excited about PowerEnjoy since he tried it for the first time and talks about it to his friend Fabio after the lesson. Fabio, who has always been a fond of environment-friendly companies, can’t wait to try PowerEnjoy electric cars and immediatly downloads the app of the service. He decides to go home with an electric car, so he registers to the system with his credentials and payment information and makes a reservation for a car in the nearest possible point. Fabio reaches the car and drives it to the closest park to his home. The next day, Riccardo tells Fabio that he should have left the car in one of the special parking of PowerEnjoy with power grid stations so that he would have had a reduction on the fee. Fabio feels sad.

## Scenario 3

Agnese has just finished shopping. She bought a lot of things and she doesn’t have the strength to bring home all her seven full shopping bags by hands. Agnese tried to call home to see if someone was there to help her but nobody answered. Therefore, she decides to use her favorite car-sharing app: PowerEnjoy. She takes her phone and looks for a car near her position. Unfortunately, the nearest car is farther than her house. Next time Agnese will buy less things, or will go shopping by car.

## Scenario 4

Daniel has to meet his friend Adriana in one hour. Since Daniel has no cars, he makes a reservation for a PowerEnjoy electric car. He finishes seeing some episodes of his favourite telefilm and reaches the car he rented. However, the car doesn’t open because Daniel saw to many episodes and more than an hour has passed. So he makes another reservation for a car that fortunately is available in that parking and takes it. The system charges him an extra fee.

# UML models

## Use case diagram

## Macintosh HD:Users:fabiochiusano:Desktop:magistrale primo anno:Software engineering 2:project:PowerEnjoy:UML:UserCase:usecase_image.jpg

## Use case description

Use case of scenario 1:

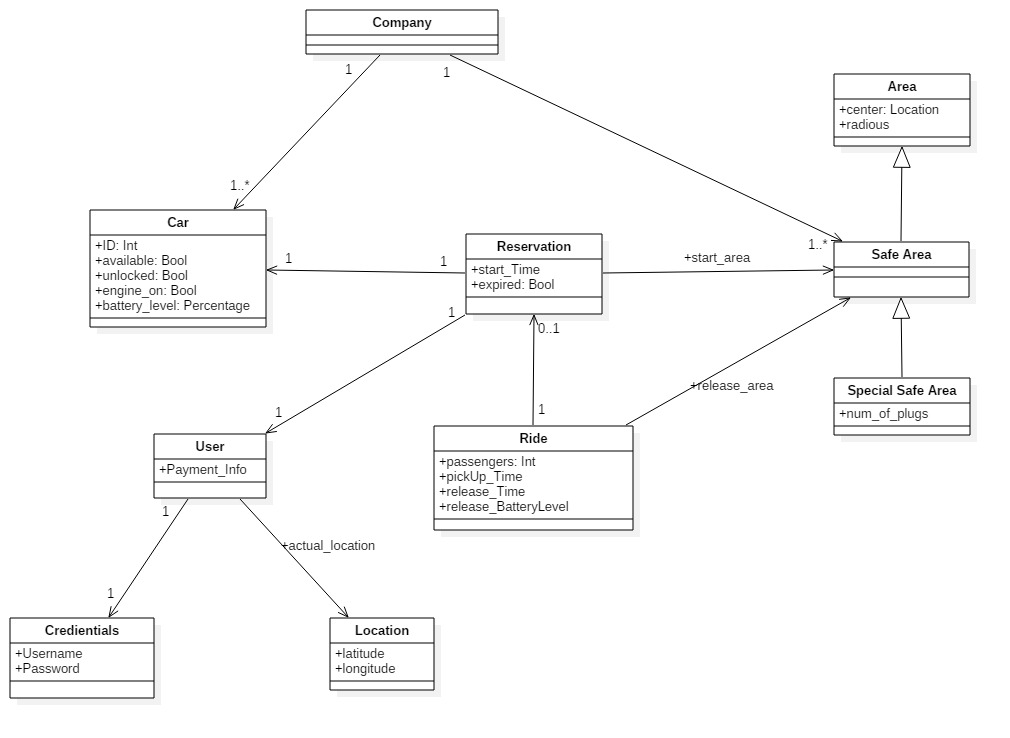
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name |  |
| Actors |  |
| Entry conditions |  |
| Flow of events |  |
| Exit conditions |  |
| Exceptions |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name |  |
| Actors |  |
| Entry conditions |  |
| Flow of events |  |
| Exit conditions |  |
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| Name |  |
| Actors |  |
| Entry conditions |  |
| Flow of events |  |
| Exit conditions |  |
| Exceptions |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name |  |
| Actors |  |
| Entry conditions |  |
| Flow of events |  |
| Exit conditions |  |
| Exceptions |  |

## Class diagram



## Sequence diagrams

## Activity diagrams

## State diagrams

# Alloy modeling

## Model

open util/boolean

sig Company {

cars: set Car,

safe\_areas: set Safe\_Area

}

sig Car {

id: Int,

available: Bool,

location: Location,

unlocked: Bool,

engine\_on: Bool,

battery\_level: Percentage

}{

id>0

}

sig Percentage {

level: Int

} {

level >= 0,

level <= 100

}

sig User {

credential: Credential,

password: Password,

payment\_info: Payment\_Info,

location: Location

}

sig Credential {}

sig Password {}

sig Payment\_Info {}

sig Location {

latitude: Int,

longitude: Int

} {

latitude >= -90

latitude <= 90

longitude >= -180

longitude <= 180

}

sig Reservation {

user: User,

car: Car,

start\_area: Safe\_Area,

start\_time: Time,

expired: Bool

}

sig Time {

year: Int,

day: Int,

hours: Int,

minutes: Int

} {

year >= current\_year

year <= 2030 // For some reasons we limit the maximum time interval between the reservation timestamp and its start\_time.

day >= 0

day < 365

hours >= 0

hours < 24

minutes >= 0

minutes < 60

}

sig Ride {

reservation: Reservation,

passengers: Int, // User is included in passengers.

pickup\_time: Time,

release\_time: lone Time,

release\_battery\_level: lone Percentage,

release\_area: lone Safe\_Area

} {

passengers >= 1

passengers <= 4 // We assume that all cars are “small” and equally capient.

}

// General area (e.g. area whose center is the user location, used to find the closest cars).

sig Area {

center: Location,

radius: Int

} {

radius > 0

}

// Area where I can park the car.

sig Safe\_Area extends Area {}

// Area where I can park the car and charge it.

sig Special\_Safe\_Area extends Safe\_Area {}

fact noUsersWithSameCredentials {

all u1, u2: User | (u1 != u2) => u1.credential != u2.credential

}

fact noCarsWithSameIds {

all c1, c2: Car | (c1 != c2) => c1.id != c2.id

}

/\*

TODO:

FACTS:

- A user can have only one reservation each hour.

- A user can be on a ride at a time.

- Company.cars = Car.

- Company.safe\_areas = Safe\_Area.

DON’T WANT TO THINK NOW:

- car.available => the car has a reservation for at most one hour ago or there aren’t any rides whose release\_time is not set yet.

- car.location is in a Safe\_Area in which the last ride with such car finished.

- user.location is near car.location and there’s a reservation with them => car.unlocked = true.

- user.location is not near car.location and there’s a reservation with them and car.unlocked == true => car.unlocked = false. // We want to lock the car if the user goes away because he reminds that he left the gas open!

- car.engine\_on => ride.charge ++.

- after an hour from the reservation.start\_time there are no rides with such reservation => reservation.expired == true and reservation.charge += fee.

- ride.pickup\_time > ride.reservation.start\_time.

- ride.release\_time is empty or ride.release\_time[0] > ride.pickup\_time.

\*/

## Alloy result

## World generated

# Future development

There are a lot of possible improvements in the system to be:

* Accident management

# Used tools

# 

# Hours of work

# 

# Changelog

# Class notes on this project

## Goals

* Should we specify the rewards for virtuous behaviours? General goal: encourage the user to behave well. Rewards and penalties can be seen as subgoals. Therefore it’s NOT necessary to write all rewards and penalties.

## General

* Operators that charge the cars, move the cars (only for point ‘e’).
* Credit card payments done with an external service (that’s a boundary of our system). External services are always system boundaries and external actors in the use cases.
* We must manage all cases that are not in the domain properties/text assumptions.
* We should decide between managing accidents or not (I hope not).
* The payment is always successful => Domain property.