Diploma Thesis (VDA)

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Mobile Communication App

***MoCap***



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# Management Summary

## What is MoCap

MoCap is a windows form based application serving the purpose of managing small projects and simplifying communication. Besides typical chat functions, like self-destructing messages etc., the goal is to create an app that allows you to chat with people, setup simple projects, where you invite people to contribute to, distribute tasks among people who joined your project and track expenses of your endeavor.

Tasks created can be assigned manually, automatically or ever through a poll, where project members vote for the owner of the task.

To track costs, you can attach bills and invoices to a task. To avoid overspending, a certain budget can be set for each task to be accomplished.

Another focus of the app is security, thus any communication is encrypted before it leaves the device, ensuring that secured content only is being transmitted and persisted eventually.

Finally, the integration to the operating system allows alerts and notifications popping up in time anytime.

MoCap is the next generation of communication, helping people to stay connected and get projects going without a massive planning overhead. Try it now and see how MoCap will help you ease your day.

## How It Works

To get started you will need to register and open an account at our website. It won’t take long and we are not asking the hell out of you. All we need is a user name, a valid email address and you phone number. That’s it and you’re all set.

In case you want to share more info with users in your directory you can, at any time, by filling in your details in the admin section (see chapter [Admin](#_Admin)).

MoCap is a project driven model. Everything you do typically represent a project, may it be organizing a simple event with your friends or a complex design project that involves others people’s know how.

Besides the chat feature, which is of course available outside of a project too, any interaction is mapped to a project. Thus you start by creating a project.

We tried to keep the security concept simple and easy to follow. Hence there are three types of human actors only;

* the “Creator”, which actually has full control over any interaction assigned to his / her project
* the “Owner”, who, besides the “Creator”, in case they differ, has full control over any item in his queue
* and finally the “User”, who has read permissions only, unless an item / interaction is assigned to him, which then classifies him as “Owner”.

So once you created your project and assigned members to it, you can add / run / open

* **Tasks**Representing a piece of work, which can consist out of tasks being assigned to the task (called *Subtasks*). A task has several attributes, which are explained in more detail later on (see chapter [Interaction Components/Tasks](#_Task)).
* **Chats**Opening a chat on behalf of a project always includes all project members in the distribution list (see chapter [Interaction Components/Chat](#_Chat)).
* **Polls**You can create project polls, which allows project members to vote for an option and assign tasks based on the polls outcome(see chapter [Interaction Components/Poll](#_Poll)).
* **Accounting**You can enable accounting on your project, which allows you to set a budget on the project itself or individual tasks. Users contributing to a project can then add invoices and bills to it, reflecting the costs effectively accumulated (see chapter [Interaction Components/Accounting](#_Accounting)).
* **Reports**You can run reports against you projects, to stay informed and supervise progress as well as accumulated costs (see chapter [Interaction Components/Reporting](#_Reporting)).

After you have setup your project users can start participating and get the project going.

MoCap will also take care of a seamless and uninterrupted service by persisting any interaction within the system on a central database on the internet. No worries, your data is kept save and encrypted for security purposes (see chapter [Security Components](#_Security_Components)). Anything leaving or entering MoCap is encrypted, making it next to impossible for a man in the middle attack to succeed.

# Requirements Engineering

## Technology Evaluation

### Programming Lanugage

1. The application must run on Windows 8 or higher
2. The technology used must offer GUI design through its IDE
3. Technology must offer OS integration to generate alarm and / or notifications
4. Allow MVC programming pattern
5. Technology must be user friendly, easy to handle and good documentation
6. Programming language must be versatile with regards to platform
7. Technology must offer great efficiency when it comes to GUI design

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descision Matrix** | | | | | | | |  |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** |  |
| WinForm C# | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 |  |
| ASP.net c# | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 |  |
| Java JSF | 10 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 |  |
| Java Swing | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Criterion Weight** | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Weighted Scores** | | | | | | | |  |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **Total Score** |
| WinForm C# | 100 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 90 | 72 | 100 | **642** |
| ASP.net c# | 100 | 90 | 64 | 100 | 70 | 80 | 70 | **574** |
| Java JSF | 100 | 80 | 56 | 100 | 60 | 80 | 60 | **536** |
| Java Swing | 80 | 100 | 72 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 80 | **602** |

### Web Technology

1. Must be at hand
2. Low on costs
3. Easy to setup
4. Easy to deploy c# web service
5. Uptime must exceed 99.9%
6. Remotely managed

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descision Matrix** | | | | | | |  |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |  |
| Hosted WebSvr IIS7 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Hosted WebSvr Linux | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Hosted Notebook | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Hosted Home Server | 10 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Criterion Weight** | 8 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Weighted Scores** | | | | | | |  |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **Total Score** |
| Hosted WebSvr IIS7 | 80 | 48 | 42 | 100 | 90 | 50 | **410** |
| Hosted WebSvr Linux | 8 | 64 | 36 | 40 | 90 | 50 | **288** |
| Hosted Notebook | 80 | 80 | 60 | 100 | 9 | 5 | **334** |
| Hosted Home Server | 80 | 80 | 30 | 80 | 72 | 5 | **347** |

### Database Technology

1. Must be at hand
2. Low on costs
3. Managed Remotely
4. Offered together with web server
5. Uptime must exceed 99.9%
6. Must support entity framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descision Matrix** | | | | | | |  |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |  |
| MS SQL | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Oracle | 1 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 |  |
| MySQL | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| SQL Express | 10 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Criterion Weight** | 8 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Weighted Scores** | | | | | | |  |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **Total Score** |
| MS SQL | 80 | 48 | 60 | 100 | 90 | 80 | **458** |
| Oracle | 8 | 40 | 60 | 70 | 90 | 80 | **348** |
| MySQL | 8 | 80 | 60 | 100 | 90 | 80 | **418** |
| SQL Express | 80 | 80 | 30 | 80 | 72 | 80 | **422** |

### Summary

**Programming Language (C#)**

We decided to use C# as programming language. It offers great efficiency when it comes to UI Design and flexibility when considering platforms, as Visual Studio allows to generate native code for Android and IOS from C# code. Thus porting over the application to either android or IOS is a straight forward process made easy.

The very powerful framework provided by Microsoft and various 3rd parties, as well as it’s great IDE (Visual Studio 2015) support development of robust and flexible applications for any means. A large and active community can help if one is stuck and the huge variety of code samples get you started on any topic.

**Web Technology (IIS)**

For the web technology a hosted IIS server at MocaHost (<http://www.mochahost.com/>) was selected, as a hosting contract already existed beforehand. The product allows asp.net pages being hosted, which will be the landing page of the application on the internet.

Registrations will be made either online, at mocap.plexbyte.com, or through the application itself. However, besides the registration, no other functionality will be exposed through the web.

The main role of the IIS server is the web service, that either persists or returns data as part of a service call. MoCap connects to its database through this service and requests data to be queried, saved or updated. The web service is implemented using C# and thus requires the .NET framework to function.

**Database Technology (MS SQL)**

As mentioned previously MocaHost offers IIS web hosting, which includes an MS SQL server in the package at no additional costs. This comes in handy as MoCap stores / reads its data centrally through a web service that connects to the applications database.

As this is a professional hosting, server maintenance as well as uptime is guaranteed and requires no further action. Daily Database backup complete the maintenance cycle.

## System Context



*Below the system context illustrates how the system interacts with other peripheral systems. Each component listed is explained in more detail in the corresponding section.*



*High level hierarchy design of interaction components including message flow*

**User**

The user represents an actor, that is using the MoCap application. A user can have two different roles. The “owner”, which owns a certain interaction and thus can manipulate it and the “creator”, which, on the other hand, created a specific piece of interaction or even a whole project. The “creator” can manipulate any item which is saddled one hierarchy level lower than the interaction he created. As a matter of fact, a project “creator” can thus modify any item assigned to his project.

**Operating System**

This is the piece of hard- and software MoCap run on. The application will, based on certain events, notify the OS of an alert that occurred. The OS is then forwarding this alert to the user. Please note, that notification structure of modern Windows systems changed. The application is designed and intended to run on Windows 8.1 and higher, where the OS provides a container for custom application to place alerts / notification for the current user (namely the “action center”).

**Database**

The database is MoCap’s core. This is where each interaction, setting or users is made persistent and queried from. In the event of MoCap not being connected to the internet, new or updated items are saved to the local disk and reprocessed once back online. This allows user to technically continue to work however, they won’t be able to receive new item notifications or being updated on items that changed status and / or progress.

**Web Service**

This is the database’s delegate. It reads data requested from the application or updates / inserts it. The component is also implementing logic to translate an object based request into a data request and then assembles data back into an object.

**Interactions**

This component contains all type of objects, that are project related. The module is hierarchically organized, where the “Project” object represents the root of any element, unless it is simple out of scope chat or a to do item. You can assign chats, polls, tasks and accounting items to a project, where the “creator” has full control over all assigned items. The owner of an items has full control over the item he owns only.

**Admin**

The Admin component represents object that deal with users, contacts and other individual based items. It is also used to authenticate users.

**Settings (Config)**

As the name explains, this contains any settings and is closely connected to the user component, as settings can be set either on a global or individual basis.

**Backend**

The backend ensures communication with the central database, which is exposed through a dedicated web service. It further, in case where the internet is unavailable, manages the persistency of objects. Once connectivity to the internet is restored the local cached objects are reprocessed.

**Web Service**

This component directly connects to the database, selects, updates and inserts data. It translates an object based request into a data oriented request and vice versa. It’s a central component which, together with the database and the landing page on the internet, is hosted professionally at MocaHost.com.

**Security**

The security concept is simple, any data being sent or received is encrypted and will be de- or encrypted accordingly when received.

**Logging**

The logging component logs system generated messages at runtime. This is to serve the purpose of troubleshooting in case the system does not behave as expected.

## Interaction Components

The components listed here offer some kind of interaction between Users themselves or user(-s) to systems or vice versa. Interaction in this context means “non static”, either a user or the system has to do something and interact with someone.

You will find the textual requirements for each type of interaction, which will be further refined and brought into a technical specification in the “Technical Specification” section. Refer to the table of contents to navigate through this document

### Chat

#### Description

A chat allows you to send and receive messages to and from other users, in private chats between two individual users or in group chats between multiple users.

The chat is the only component, which exists outside of a project, except the project chat.

Every user of MoCab can open a chat communication with only the username or the mail address from every other user registered. The same goes for creating a group chat. The creator of a group chat can kick members from it. He also is the only one who can invite users after the group chat is created.

Every user of a group chat can leave it if he likes. After leaving a group chat it isn’t possible to join again with exception of a new invitation from the group chat creator.

Another function of the chat is to forward messages to other users.

**Project creating Group chat**

Once a new project is created it automatically creates a group chat with all the members from the project in it. It is not possible to invite or kick users from the chat. If new users join a project, they also join the project chat. If a member is kicked from a project, they also drop out from the chat.

#### Use Cases

Below all chat use cases are documented and visually lined out.

##### Overview



##### Create

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 18 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Create |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user creates a new chat |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the chat panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "New Chat" button 2. User enters ID of another user 3. User clicks "Create Chat" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 3a. The user cancels the create request  4. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Creategroupchat

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 19 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Create Group Chat |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user creates a new chat |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the chat panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "New Group Chat" button 2. User enters a title 3. User enters a description of the chat 4. User invites members to chat 5. User clicks "Save" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 5a. The user cancels the create group request  6. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Invite

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 20 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Invite |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user invites other users to an existing group chat |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User has created a group chat |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters the group chat 2. User clicks "Options" button 3. User clicks "Invite User" button 4. User enters ID of another user 5. User clicks "Invite" button  6. Invitation sent |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 5a. The user cancels the invite request  6. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### SendMessages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 21 |
| **Use Case Name:** | SendMessage |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user sends a message in a chat |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User has created a chat |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters a chat panel 2. User enters a message 3. User clicks "Send" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### ReceiveMessage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 22 |
| **Use Case Name:** | ReceiveMessage |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user receives a message in a chat from an other user |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User is in a chat |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User automaticly receives messages other users have sent |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### ForwardMessage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 23 |
| **Use Case Name:** | ForwardMessage |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user forwards a message sent by an other user |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User received message from an other user |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters chat with received message 2. User clicks "Option" button 3. User clicks "Forward Message" button 4. User marks message(s) 5. User specifies chat in wich to send message 6. User clicks "Send" button  7. Message sent |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 6a. The user cancels the forward request  7. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Delete

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 24 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Delete |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user deletes a chat |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the chat panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "Option" button 2. User clicks "Delete Chat" button 3. User selects the chat to be deleted 4. User clicks “Delete” button 5. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 4a. The user cancels the delete request  5. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### LeaveGroupChat

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 25 |
| **Use Case Name:** | LeaveGroupChat |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user leaves a group chat he is member of |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in  2. User opened the chat panel 3. User has entered a group chat |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters the group chat 2. User clicks "Options" button 3. User clicks "Leave Group Chat" button  4. User clicks "Leave" button  5. Invitation sent |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 4a. The user cancels the leave request  5. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### ReadMessages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 40 |
| **Use Case Name:** | ReadMessage |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user reads a message in a chat |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in  2. User has created a chat 3. User has received a chat message |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters a chat panel |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### AttachImages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 44 |
| **Use Case Name:** | AttachImages |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user attach’s an image in a chat |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in  2. User has created a chat |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters a chat panel 2. User attach’s an image 3. User clicks "Send" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### KickMember (Group chat)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 45 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Kick member (Group chat) |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The creator of a group chat kick’s a user from it |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in  2. User has created a group chat |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters a chat panel 2. User enters settings 3. User clicks "Kick User" button  4. User select’s user he wants to kick  5. User clicks "Kick User" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

#### Sequence Diagram



### Project

#### Description

A project combines all components except the chat. It is a closed system that contains tasks, polls, balance and a group chat for all members of a project.

Every user of MoCab can open a project and invite with only the username or the mail address every other user registered. It is also possible not inviting any other user to create a private project for creating a personal to do list with an overview of all expenses.

In the create options of the project the creator is able to exclude “Balance” and/or “Poll” if not needed.

Only users in a project can be assign to tasks or invited to polls. Every user can belong to more than one project.

If a user leaves a project, it will be set to inactive and doesn’t get updated anymore. So he is still able to view into the project and it’s tabs. The project can be deleted if not needed anymore.

#### Use Cases

Below all project use cases are documented and visually lined out.

##### Overview



##### Create

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 26 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Create |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user creates a new project |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the project panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "New Project" button  2. User enters a title 3. User enters a description of the project 4. User specified the due date (if any)  5. User specifies if poll or balance is included in project 6. User enters ID of another user(s) 7. User clicks "Create Project" button  8. Project created |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 7a. The user cancels the create request  8. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Invite

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 27 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Invite |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user invites other users to an existing project |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in  2. User opened the project panel 3. User has created a project |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters the project  2. User clicks "Options" button 3. User clicks "Invite User" button 4. User enters ID of another user 5. User clicks "Invite" button  6. Invitation sent |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 4a. The user cancels the invite request  5. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Delete

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 28 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Delete |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user deletes a project |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the project panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters the project  2. User clicks "Options" button  3. User clicks “Delete Project” button 4. User clicks the “Delete” button 5. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 4a. The user cancels the delete request  5. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Leave

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 29 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Leave |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user leaves a project |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the project panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User enters the project  2. User clicks "Options" button 3. User clicks "Leave Project" button 4. User clicks the “Leave Project” button  5. User clicks the “Delete Project” button 6. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 4a. The user cancels the leave request  5. Dialog closes  5a. The User cancels the delete request  6. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### KickUser

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 30 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Kick User |
| **Actors:** | ProjectCreator |
| **Description:** | The creator of a project kicks a user from it. |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. Creator is logged in 2. Creator opened the project panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. Creator enters the project  2. Creator clicks "Options" button 3. Creator clicks "Kick User" button 4. Creator clicks un user name  5. Creator clicks the “Kick User” button 6. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 5a. The user cancels the kick user request  6. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

#### Sequence Diagram



### Task

#### Description

A task represents a piece of work one has to accomplish, typically until a date specified. It can consist out of many other subtasks which, as a whole, represent specific work.

As an Example:

The task “Go Shopping” consists, of subtasks  
1. “Get milk, honey and wheat”   
2. “Fill-up Gas”

In case a task contains subtasks, they automatically belong to the same project. You can enrich the task with a description and estimate its duration and cost. Additionally, you can specify alarms to be created if the due date is in danger. Once the alarm is raised, the owner can reassign the tasks to someone else or react on it by initiating a chat.

**Manually assigning a task**

Once a task is created and assigned to a project you can delegate it to any member of the project group. Manually assigned tasks do not consider the hours a person has dedicated to the project. Hence you need to make sure the task is assigned to a person dedicating enough time to this project or have the person to dedicate more time.

**Poll assigning a task**

You can assign a task through the result of a poll you created. To do that you create a project poll, through which members vote for the person to complete the task. Remember, that this method of assigning a task does not consider the hours, the person that got assigned to the task, has dedicated to this project.

**Auto assigning a task**

When selecting to auto assign the task, the due date and a priority define which person gets assigned to the task. The priority is used to determine the importance compared to other tasks this person may has been assigned to. The system then tries to find a project member that contributes enough time towards this project and has enough capacity to complete the task on time. In other words, if a task will take 5 hours to complete and has to be completed within 2 days, a project member contributing 1 hour a day will not be assigned to this task.

When completing the task, the person is requested to enter the time and money (if at any) spent on the task. The project owner is then notified of the completion and the project balance is updated accordingly.

#### Use Cases

The use cases specify the component features and describes its sequence in more detail. Each use case has a corresponding test case, which is part of each components unit testing project. Further, every use case has a unique id, that matches the equivalent test case id, which is suffixed with a “\_T”.

*Example:*Use case “Create” with Id “1” has a corresponding test case with Id “1\_T”.

Use cases, that reference another use case follow a specific notation: ***=> Goto use case <UseCase Name> (<ComponentName>)***. For instance, use case “Manual Dispatch” initiates use case “GetMatchingMembers” of the component “Task” will result in the following:

4. System evaluates availability of user => **Goto use case "GetMatchingMembers" (task)**

You may find that use cases initiate a use case within another component. This is where “Artifacts” come into place. An Artifact represents a specific component. The use case will then associate the required artifact.

##### Overview



##### Create

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 1 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Create |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user creates a new task |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "New Task" button 2. User enters a title 3. User enters a description of the task 4. User estimates the duration 5. User specifies the start date 6. User specified the due date (if any) 7. User associates task with project 8. User specifies a budget (if any) 9. User selects either "auto-assign", "manual-assign" or "poll-assign" 10. User clicks "Save" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 9a. If the user selects "poll-assign"  10. => Goto Use Case **"Create" (poll)** 7b. Project does not exist yet  7. => Goto Use Case **"Create" (project)** |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Update

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 2 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Update |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user updates task information |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User selects the task to be updated from within the task list 2. User updates corresponding fields 3. User saves changes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. If the user adds subtasks to the task  Goto Use Case **"Create" (task)** 2b. If the user re-assigns the task  Goto Use Case **"Assign" (task)** |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Delete

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 3 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Delete |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user deletes a task |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User selects the task (-s) to be deleted 2. User clicks the "delete task" button 3. User confirms the deletion |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 3a. If the user cancels the deletion  3. => abort process |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Forward

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 4 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Forward |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user forwards the task to another user |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User selects the task (-s) to be forwarded 2. User clicks the dispatch button 3. User selects either "auto-dispatch", "manual-dispatch" or "poll-dispatch" 4. User clicks "save" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** |  |
| **Exceptions:** | 2a. The user is not permitted to forward the task  3. => abort process |

##### UpdateProgress

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 5 |
| **Use Case Name:** | UpdateProgress |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user updates the progress of the task |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User selects the task (-s) to be updated 2. User changes the progress value 3. User clicks the "save" button 4. System updates task progress and subtask(-s) progress accordingly 5. Dialog closes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. The user updates a subtask  3. => Goto "UpdateProgress" use case for subtask  4. System updates the progress based on subtask status  5. User clicks the "save" button  6. Dialog closes 2b. User adds a subtask to the task  3. => Goto use case "Create" (task)   4. => Continue as per 2a.4 2c. User deletes a subtask  3. => Goto use case "Delete" (task)  4. => Continue as per 2a.4 2d. User completes the task  3. => Goto use case "Complete" (task) 2e. User cancels the dialog  3. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | 2a. The user specifies a negative or lower value than before  3. Message is shown  4. => Goto 2. |

##### ManualDispatch

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 6 |
| **Use Case Name:** | ManualDispatch |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user dispatches the task manually |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User selects the task (-s) to be dispatched 2. User selects "Manual Dispatch" 3. User selects project member to assign the task 4. System evaluates availability of user => Goto use case "GetMatchingMembers" (task) 5. System displays availability stats 6. User clicks the "Dispatch" button 7. System dispatches the task to selected member 8. Dialog closes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 5a. The selected user does not have anough availability  6. => Goto use case "NotifyInsufficientAvailability" (task)  7. Dialog closes 2a. User selects "Auto-Dispatch"  3. System evaluates availability of user => Use Case "GetIdealMemebers" (task)  4. User clicks "Dispatch" button  5. Dialog closes   6. System selects project member  7. System assigns task to member 2b. User selects "Poll-Dispatch"  3. => Goto use case "Create" (Poll)  4. Dialog closes  5. System assigns task based on poll result |
| **Exceptions:** | none |

##### AutoDispatch

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 7 |
| **Use Case Name:** | AutoDispatch |
| **Actors:** | System |
| **Description:** | The system dispatches a task based on availability, and preferences defined |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. A task exists or was created 2. Auto-Dispatch function was called |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. System retrieves project members 2. System calculates scor card by executing "Get Ideal Members" use case 3. System identifies member with highest score card 4. System assigns task to user 5. System raises "Task Assigned" event 6. System adds users to task |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. No due date specified  3. Randomly select user  4. => Goto use case step 4 2b. System does not find user with sufficient availability  3. => Raise "Insufficient Resources" Exception  4. End process |
| **Exceptions:** | 2b. Insufficient availability |

##### Complete

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 8 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Complete |
| **Actors:** | System |
| **Description:** | The system detects that the task is completed after the user has updated the task progress |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User has updated the task progress 2. Task is completed after update progress ends |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. System marks the task as "Completed" 2. System notifies the users (Creator and current task owner) 3. System checks if the task is a subtask and updates the parent task if required 4. System raises "Task Completed" event |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### GetMatchingMembers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 9 |
| **Use Case Name:** | GetMatchingMembers |
| **Actors:** | System |
| **Description:** | The system identifies members able to complete the task until due date whithout over calculating hours dedicated to this project |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. A task exists or was created 2. Task was selected in Task panel 3. Task opened 4. Due Date was specified 5. Task duration was specified |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1.System calcutates score cards for each member 2. System identifies member offering sufficient time to this project 3. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 1a. No due date specified  2. Display all users  4. Process ends 2b. System does not find user with sufficient availability  3. => Raise "Insufficient Resources" Exception  4. End process |
| **Exceptions:** | 2b. Insufficient availability |

#### GUI Mockup

##### Overview



##### Detail View



#### Sequence Diagram



### Poll

#### Description

A poll allows users in your project to vote for one or multiple pre-defined option(-s), based on your configuration. In some scenarios it might be useful to allow user specifying an individual option, besides the ones pre-defined. The vote can be limited to a specific time / date range and the users eligible can be specified individually.

Once the poll has ended, which happens either after the date / time range specified elapsed or when every eligible user has voted, the results are being sent to either all, a specific group or the creator only.

If the poll was to vote for a task owner, both the current task owner as well as the future owner are notified together with the users specified and the owner of the poll. The task is then taken off the current user and assigned to the new user.

#### Use Cases

Below all task use cases are documented and visually lined out.

##### Overview



##### Create

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 10 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Create |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user is creating a new Poll |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the poll panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks the create poll button 2. User specifies a poll title 3. User enters a description of the poll (optional) 4. User defines the date this poll ends 5. User defines whether or not custom options are allowed to vote for 6. User enters a list of options to vote 7. User selects the people eligible to vote 8. User specifies the number of votes per users 9. User saves the vote 2. System identifies member offering sufficient time to this project 3. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 4a. No end date specified  4. Poll ends once each user has voted  5. Goto use case step 5 5a. User selects a task to distribute  6. Options are set automatically (including all project members)  7. Eligible users are project members only  8. Goto use case step 8 |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### CreateOptions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 11 |
| **Use Case Name:** | CreateOptions |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user is creating a new option selectable in a poll |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the poll panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks the create option button 2. User specifies an option title 3. User enters a description for the option (optional) 9. User saves the option |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Delete

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 12 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Delete |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user deletes a poll |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the poll panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User selects the poll to be deleted 2. User clicks the delete button 3. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. The user cancels the delete request  3. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Complete

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 13 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Complete |
| **Actors:** | User / System |
| **Description:** | Occurs once the poll is completed. They happens either when the due date expires or all users have left their vote |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the poll panel |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User votes 2. System checks if all users have voted or due date expired 3. System closes the poll 4. System notifies users 5. System marks poll as completed |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. Some votes are still open  3. The process ends 5a. The poll was a assign poll  6. The system assigns the task to user  7. System notifies the task owner  8. The process ends |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Vote

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 14 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Vote |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user votes for an option |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the poll |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User selects an option 2. User clicks save button to submit his vote 3. Dialog closes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 1a. User files a custom option  2. The user defines a new option  3. User saves the new option  4. User selects the new option  5. User saves the vote  6. The dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Invite

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 15 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Invite |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user invites participants for a poll |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the poll |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User opens the poll 2. User clicks the participants button 3. User adds participants from either a project or individually from his / her addressbook 4. User saves the poll 5. The dialog closes 6. The system notifies the user 7. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### AssignTask

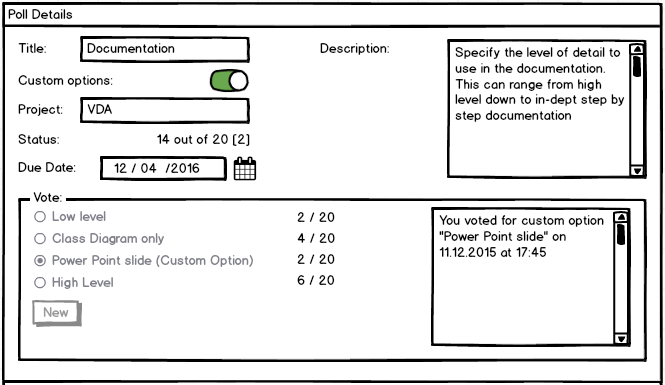
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 16 |
| **Use Case Name:** | AssignTask |
| **Actors:** | System |
| **Description:** | Occurs if a poll has completed and a task was attached to it |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. Poll completed 2. Task attached to poll |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. System couts most user votes 2. System assigns user to task 3. System updates the task 4. System updates the project 5. Process ends |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

#### GUI Mockups

##### Overview



##### Detail View



#### Sequence Diagram

### Reporting

#### Description

The reporting namespace contains reports one can run on his / her project to stay recent and overview the transactions. There are several reports that come with this package, giving you an insight to different aspects of your projects or providing an overview on it. The project owner can run any report and delegate report capabilities to other users within his project. A detailed description on each report follows.

##### Project Overview Report

This report provides an overview of your projects activity and status. It shows the interaction count, active or completed and lists the total time and costs accumulated.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Title | **Project Overview** | | |  |  |  |  |
| User | **Christian B. Sax** | | |  |  |  |  |
| Date | **2016/01/16 04:12PM** | | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Interaction Overview** | | | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Active** | **Completed** | **Total** |  |  |  |  |
| **Type** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Chats** | 5 | 4 | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| **Messages** | 20 | 22 | 42 |  |  |  |  |
| **Tasks** | 20 | 30 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| **Polls** | 4 | 0 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| **Votes** | 20 | 10 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Accounting Overview** | | | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Budget** | **Effective** | **Delta** |  |  |  |  |
| **Costs** | 390 | 398.75 | 8.75 |  |  |  |  |
| **Time** | 242 | 212 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Resource Overview** | | | | | | | |
|  | **Chats** | **Messages** | **Tasks** | **Polls** | **Votes** | **Costs** | **Time** |
| **User** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Christian Sax | 3 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 300 | 120 |
| Fabian Ochsner | 2 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 60 | 80 |
| John Doe | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 6 |
| Jane Doe | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 18.75 | 6 |
| Total | 9 | 42 | 50 | 4 | 30 | 398.75 | 212 |

### Accounting

#### Description

The Balance is an overview of all the expenses from a project.

It shows the expenses of every task in a project, compares the expenses from every member of the project and gives the difference to the average expense back. With this all members know how much they own each other. The “Balance” overview also shows the expenses from all tasks a user owns.

Every user is able to add expenses to every task he owns. The other members of the project are able to look up how much every owner payed for his tasks. In addition, the creator of a task and the creator of the project are able to edit the expense as well for the purpose of changing wrong or adding expected costs.

#### Use Cases

Below all “balance” use cases are documented and visually lined out.

#### Overview



##### Create

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 46 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Create |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user creates a balance object |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel  3. The task is assigned to the user |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "Add Balance" button 2. User enters expenses of the task |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 3a. The user cancels the attach request  4. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Attach

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 31 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Attach |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user creates a balance object and attaches it to a task |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel  3. The task is assigned to the user |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "Add Balance" button 2. User enters expenses of the task  3. User clicks "Add" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 3a. The user cancels the attach request  4. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### AttachBill

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 32 |
| **Use Case Name:** | AttachBill |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user attaches an image if the bill to a task |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel  3. The task is assigned to the user |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "Add Bill" button 2. User attaches image of the bill  3. User clicks "Add" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 3a. The user cancels the attach request  4. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### Edit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 33 |
| **Use Case Name:** | Edit |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user edits a balance object attached to a task |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the task panel  3. The task assigned to the user has a balance attached |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks "Edit Balance" button 2. User enters expenses of the task  3. User clicks "Edit" button |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 3a. The user cancels the edit request  4. Dialog closes |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### ViewProject

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 34 |
| **Use Case Name:** | ViewProject |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | An overview of the expenses from all users for a project |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks on the balance panel |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### View

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 35 |
| **Use Case Name:** | View |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | An overview of the expenses from the user for a project |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User clicks on the balance panel |
| **Alternative Flow:** | None |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

#### Sequence Diagram

#### Bills

The Bill is used to attach an image of a bill to a task as proof of the expenses used on a task.

Additionally to the owner of a task the creator of it and the creator of the project can also edit the file.



## Admin Components

## Settings Component

The “Settings” is used to personalize MoCab.

The user can toggle the notifications for task, chat, and poll updates on or off.

The user can change the user color. All textboxes in a chat will be shown in this color. The colors of the other members get assigned random. It also changes the color of the tasks the user owns.

### Use Cases

Below all settings use cases are documented and visually lined out.

#### Overview



##### TaskNotificationToogle

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 36 |
| **Use Case Name:** | TaskNotificationToogle |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user turns the notification of a task update on or off |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the settings menu |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User turns the notification of a task update on or off 2. User saves changes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. The user cancels the changed settings |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### ChatNotificationToogle

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 37 |
| **Use Case Name:** | ChatNotificationToogle |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user turns the notification of a chat update on or off |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the settings menu |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User turns the notification of achat update on or off 2. User saves changes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. The user cancels the changed settings |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### PollNotificationToogle

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 38 |
| **Use Case Name:** | PollNotificationToogle |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user turns the notification of a task update on or off |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the settings menu |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User turns the notification of a poll update on or off 2. User saves changes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. The user cancels the changed settings |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

##### ChangeChatUserColor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use Case Id:** | 39 |
| **Use Case Name:** | ChangeChatUserColor |
| **Actors:** | User |
| **Description:** | The user changes the color of chat boxes |
| **Preconditions:** | 1. User is logged in 2. User opened the settings menu |
| **Normal Flow:** | 1. User changes the color of chat boxes 2. User saves changes |
| **Alternative Flow:** | 2a. The user cancels the changed settings |
| **Exceptions:** | None |

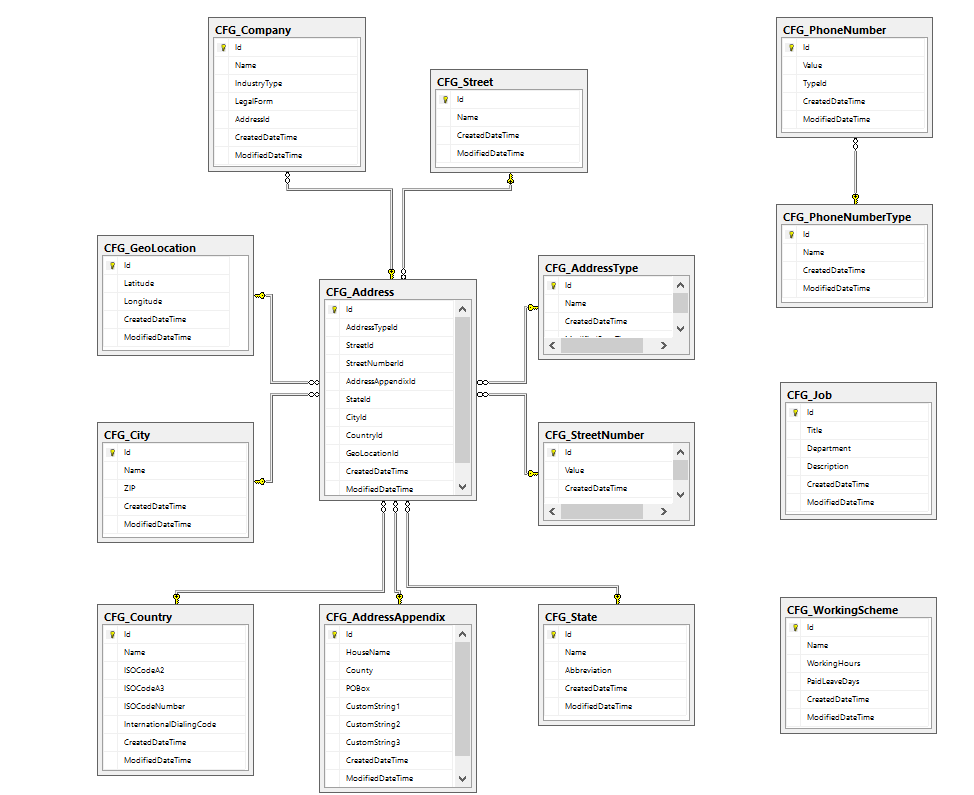
## UI Design

## Backend Components

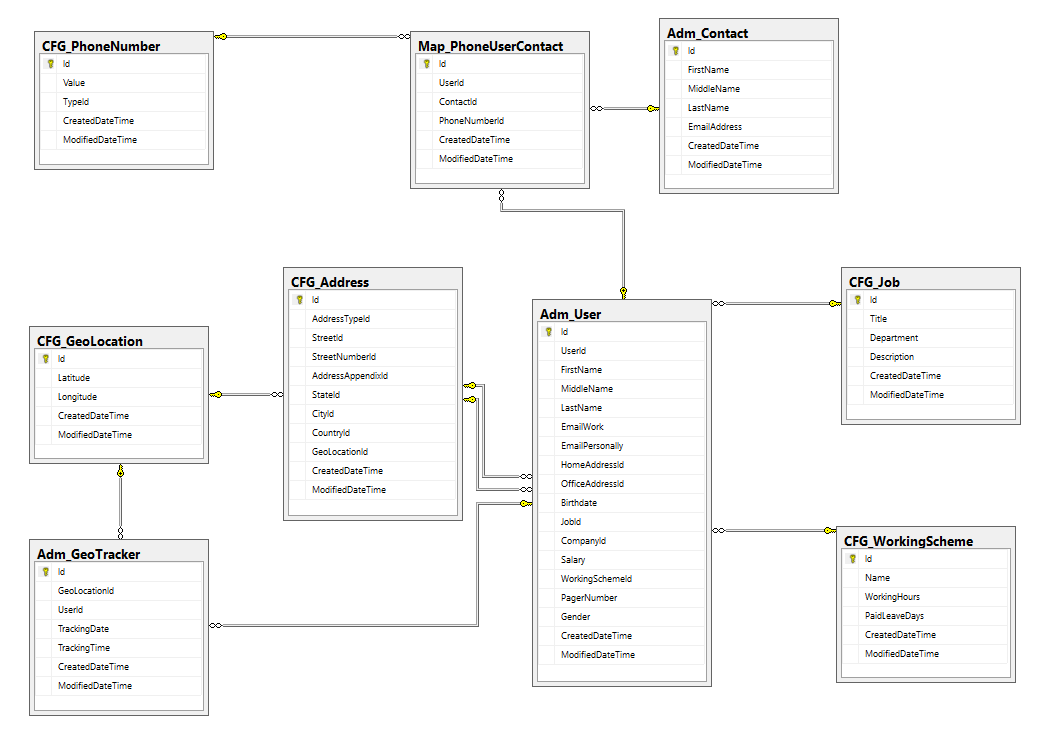
### Database Module



#### Config Tables



#### Admin Tables



#### Programmability

##### Stored Procedures

##### Views

## WebService Components

### Functions

### Bindings

## Security Components

## Logging Components

By means of logging operations their output as well as information will be made persistent for review at a later stage. This constitutes an essential prerequisite in order to identify, reproduce and finding reasons for malfunction and error. Furthermore, it allows you to assess performance as well as usage.

**Structure**

Logging consists of three main components, which are further explained subsequently.

**Logging message**

This object contains information to be logged and stored. The developer specifies the message together with other parts of information, while some other details, such as method names, respective line number, thread and source file are determined automatically. Finally, messages are written to a binary file, as serialized objects.

**Log File**

Information of a log file in turn are stored in this object. Further functions provide write and read operations, which are governed by the trace manager. As soon as new messages have been posted, the event “MessagesAdded” is triggered. This event typically serves refreshing requests when reading a log file. This object is not intended to be used by developers directly but through the trace manager.

**TraceManager**

This object manages the log file and corresponding messages. It is used as an interface the developer uses, which deals with the underlying components. The TraceManager decides when messages are persisted, as messages are cached and written to file in batches. This increases performance and avoids a permanent access to the hard drive. Thus it is crucial to call the dispose method before shutting down, allowing the cache to be flushed. The Manager can be instantiated either as read or write object. Depending on the mode, certain methods are not applicable.

### How to use logging

Each component (dll / exe file) has a corresponding Trace Manager. To use this object, instanciated it with at least the file name. Then the method “registerComponent”, expecting the name of the component, has to be called. This is crucial in write mode for the component name to be displayed in the log file and the level to be set for the trace manager. When called the component is used to determine the log level by looking up the components settings in the “Trace.cfg” file.

Both the Trace Manager as well as the message itself have a level. The message defines at which level it is should be written to file, while the level on TraceManager indicates the current status. Thus messages that correspond to the level of the manager only will be written to the file. That implies that you can control when certain messages shall be saved, which has a direct influence on the log file size.

The configuration structure of Trace.cfg is as follows:

<Component> = <level>

After the trace manager is registered, you can start logging by simply call it’s “Log” method, expecting the message to be stored.

***NOTE: Remember to call the managers “Dispose” method in order to flush the cache to file before destroying the trace object.***

### Where and What to log

In order to achieve a more structured logging usage follow these guidelines using trace manager.

#### Enter / Exit Scope

Each method will immediately get started as well

# Design

## Frontend

### Interactions

#### Interfaces / Abstract Classes

#### Project

#### Chat

#### Task

#### Poll

#### Accounting

### Security

### Logging

This component, as names, serves logging purposes. Specifically, the aim for this component is to allow a developer to include trace messages, that document runtime behavior.

Troubleshooting runtime issue can be bothersome and very time consuming. By adding trace messages along the code, documenting flow and outcomes, runtime analysis is easier and assists pin pointing the potential bug or error.

The log messages are written periodically to a binary file, which can be used at a later time to investigate. The number of messages kept in memory before written to disk can be configured. Further each message is classified with a type and a level. On the other hand, each component can be configured to a certain log level. Messages that have a level less or equal to the component level specified will be traced only. This ensures that verbosity of logging can be reduced or even turned off.

## Backend

### Web Service

### Database

## GUI

# Testing

## Frontend

### Interactions

#### Interfaces / Abstract Classes

#### Project

#### Chat

#### Task

#### Poll

#### Accounting

### Security

### Logging

## Backend

### Web Service

### Database

## GUI

# License addendum

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