

myTaxiService

Requirements Analysis and Specifications Document

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Purpose

This document is meant to describe a software solution for the *myTaxiService* problem. The document includes a description of the problem, functional and non-functional requirements and it is addressed to the IT department of the city administration.

Scope

The *myTaxiService* software focuses on helping the clients benefit from the service and ensures a fair management of taxi queues.

Goals I

- G1:** Allow clients to register an account in the system
- G2:** Allow taxi drivers to register an account in the system
- G3:** Allow clients to log in the mobile application or in the website
- G4:** Allow taxi drivers to log in the mobile application
- G5:** Allow clients to request a taxi
- G6:** Inform the passenger about the code of the incoming taxi
- G7:** Inform the passenger about the waiting time
- G8:** Inform the passenger about a possible call rejection

Goals II

- G9:** Retrieve the position of each taxi from their mobile application using GPS
- G10:** Allow taxi drivers to set their state as *available* or *unavailable*
- G11:** Notify the taxi drivers about a client's request
- G12:** Allow taxi drivers to accept or decline a certain client's request
- G13:** Guarantee a fair management of taxi queues
- G14:** Allow a user to reserve a taxi by specifying the origin and the destination of the ride at least two hours before
- G15:** Allow a driver to accept a client reservation
- G16:** Confirm the reservation to the user
- G17:** Supply APIs for further implementation of additional services in the future

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Product perspective

The software will consist in three different user interfaces: two different apps for the clients and the taxi drivers and one web application.

In order to make this working there will be a web server containing the application logic and a DBMS that stores all the data (such as users' credentials, taxi's positions, taxi's availability . . .). Mobile applications, web application and the server communicate through the Internet.

The system will also provide programmatic interfaces for other new services. At the moment the city has not any similar system, so the application will be completely independent.

User characteristics

This application is conceived for every taxi driver in the city area and for adult clients (18+) with a compatible device which satisfies the specification listed in the previous section. There are no specific levels of education or expertise needed apart from a decent knowledge of English language.

Domain properties

- D1:** If a client requests a ride they will wait the taxi's arrival
- D2:** If a client makes a reservation for a certain time they will be punctual waiting for the ride
- D3:** If a driver accepts a reservation or a request they will actually try to reach the client location

Assumptions I

- A1:** Possibility to gain access to the taxi driver's licences database of the city
- A2:** A client is able to make only one taxi request at once
- A3:** A client is not able to make two overlapped reservations
- A4:** If a request is rejected by all the taxi drivers in the queue the request will be discarded: it will not iterate the queue for a second time.
- A5:** As soon as the request is discarded the client will be notified and able to make a new call
- A6:** The system will not give the client any information regarding the cost of the ride
- A7:** If a client calls a taxi and the request is accepted the client will not be able to modify or erase the request.

Assumptions II

In order to assure an efficient service it is necessary a slight modification to the customer request:

- A8:** When a customer reserves a taxi the system allocates the request to all registered driver
- A9:** If a driver accepts the request the system confirms the reservation to the user
- A10:** If no driver confirms the reservation in at most an hour since the request the system deletes the reservation and notifies the client
- A11:** A taxi reservation's origin must be located inside one of the zones of the city
- A12:** A client is able to cancel a reservation at least ten minutes before the ride.
- A13:** The system notifies the driver about the ride they accepted ten minutes before the hour of the appointment with the client

Assumptions A8, A9, A10, A13 were made in order to avoid the risk of having an empty queue or no driver who would accept the reservation only ten minutes before the fixed hour of the ride.

Apportioning of requirements I

Reporting: A client may report the lack of service of a driver so that the city's government would be able to take action against the said driver. At the same time a driver may be able to report a client who misses fixed appointments, thus after few reclaims the client's account could be suspended or deactivated.

Payments: It would be interesting to give the client the possibility to pay the reservation service directly through the system, which could also provide an estimated price for the ride given the origin and the destination.

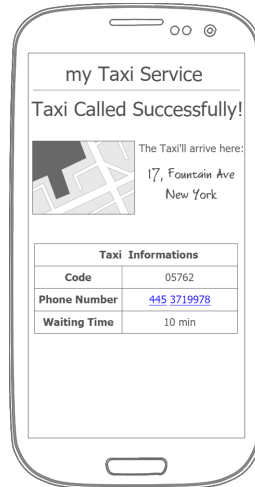
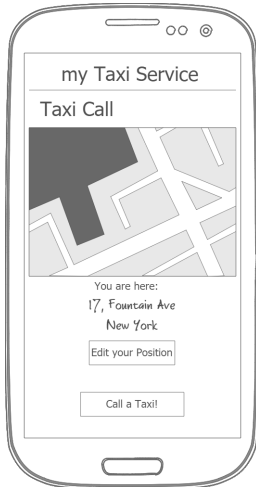
Apportioning of requirements II

Taxi sharing: An user may be ready to share a taxi, so the application could mark their requests in order to allow other clients to participate in the ride if they have a similar starting point and a similar destination. Obviously the advantage would be the possibility to split the cost of the ride, which should be calculated by the system. The system should also compute the route for the taxi driver.

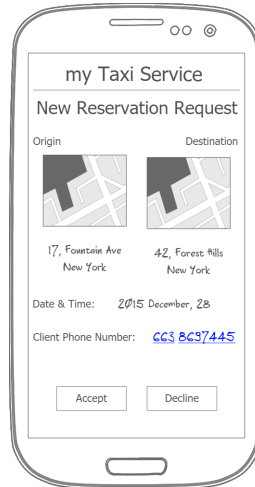
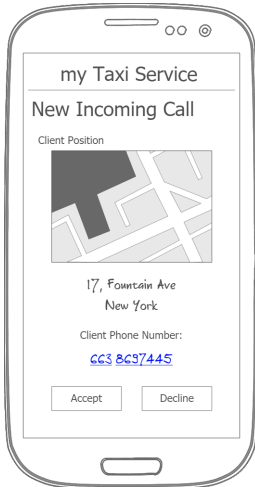
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Clients' User Interfaces - Taxi Call

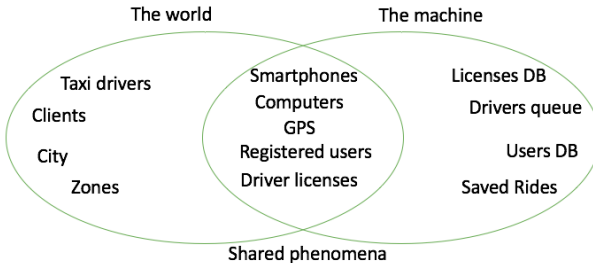


Taxi Drivers' User Interfaces - New Requests

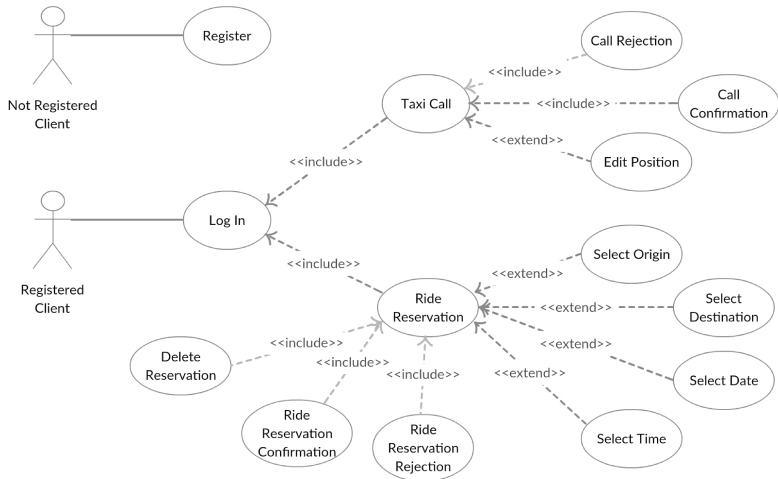


The World and The Machine

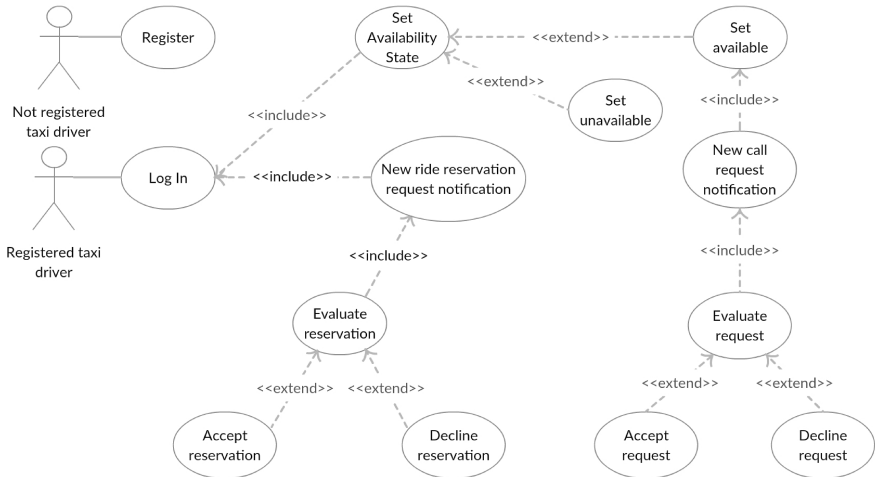
The model by M. Jackson & P. Zave is able to clearly schematize where the entities involved in the project are ideally located and which are the means of interaction between the world and the system at a first glance.



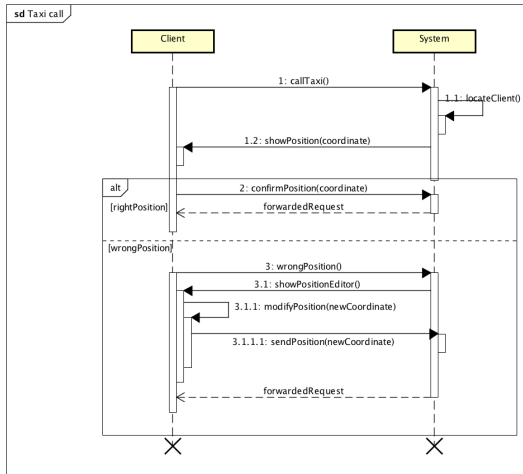
Clients UML use case diagrams



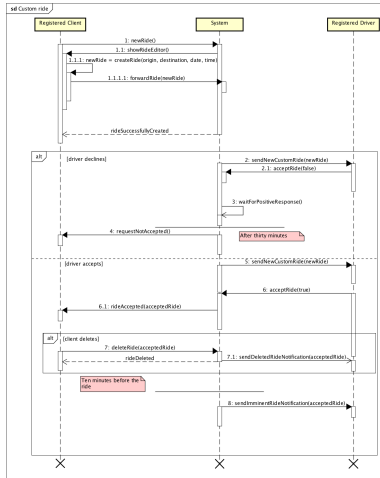
Taxi Drivers UML use case diagrams



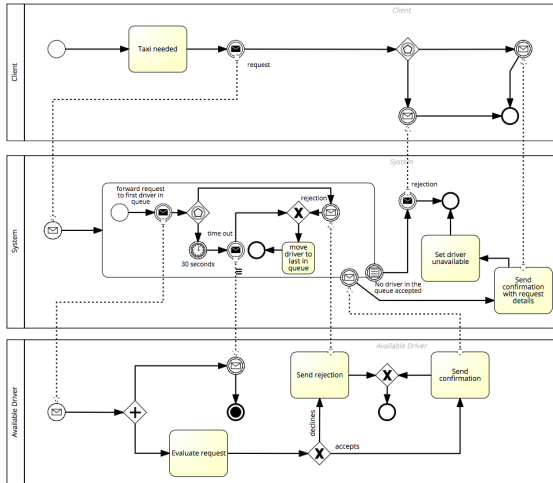
Taxi call UML sequence diagram



Taxi reservation UML sequence diagram



BPMN taxi call



BPMN ride reservation

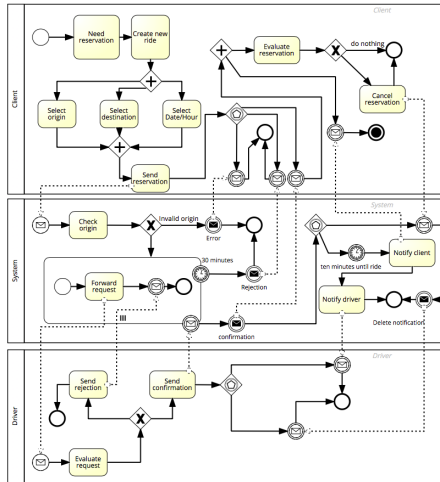


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Signatures I

```
2 // Import boolean utility
// open util/boolean
// Primitive String Type
4 sig Strings{}

6 // General user of the service
abstract sig User {
8   eMail: one Strings
}
10 // Taxi Driver
sig Driver extends User {
12   isAvailable: one Bool
}
14 // Client
sig Client extends User {}

16 // Taxi Drivers Queue
18 sig Queue {
   root: lone Node
20 }
// Queue Element
22 sig Node {
   ndriver: one Driver,
```

Signatures II

```
24 | next: lone Node
    | }
26 |
    | // City Zone
28 | sig Zone {
    |   queue: one Queue,
30 | }
    |
    | // Taxi Call made by a Client
    | sig TaxiCall {
34 |   client: one Client
    | }
36 | // Call Confirmation made by a Taxi Driver and related to a Taxi
    |   Call
    | sig CallConfirmation {
38 |   call: one TaxiCall,
    |   cdriver: one Driver
40 | }
    |
    | // Ride Request made by a Client
    | sig RideRequest {
44 |   client: one Client
    | }
```

Signatures III

```
46 // Ride Confirmation made by a Taxi Driver and related to a Taxi  
    Call  
48 sig RideReservationConfirmation {  
    request: one RideRequest ,  
    rdriver: one Driver  
50 }
```

Facts I

```
open signatures

2 // BEGIN: Definition of a generic Queue:
4 // A node cannot be connected to itself
fact nextNotReflexive {
6   no n:Node | n = n.next
}
8 // Cycles must not be present
fact nextNotCyclic {
10   no n:Node | n in n.^next
}
12 // Cannot exist a node not in a queue
fact allNodesBelongToAQueue {
14   all n: Node | one q: Queue | n in q.root.*next
}
16 // END

18 // All the available taxi drivers must be in one and only one queue
fact availableDriverInQueue {
20   all d: Driver | (one n: Node | d.isAvailable.isTrue implies d in n
      .ndriver) or d.isAvailable.isFalse
   all d: Driver, n: Node | d in n.ndriver implies d.isAvailable.
      isTrue
}
```

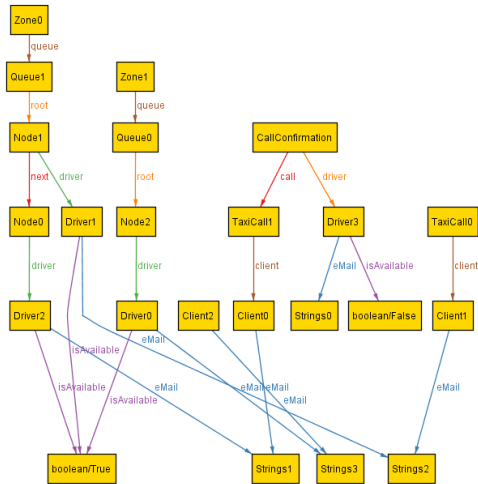
Facts II

```
22 }  
  
24 // A queue must own to a zone  
fact queueMustBelInAZone {  
26   all q:Queue | one z: Zone | q in z.queue  
28 }  
  
// A Taxi call can have at most a Call Confirmation  
30 fact oneCallConfirmationPerTaxiCall {  
   all c: TaxiCall, disj cc1,cc2: CallConfirmation | c in cc1.call  
   implies not c in cc2.call  
32 }  
  
34 // A Client can make at most a Taxi Call at a time  
fact oneTaxiCallPerClient {  
36   all c: Client, disj c1,c2: TaxiCall | c in c1.client implies not c  
   in c2.client  
38 }  
  
// A Taxi Driver can accept at most a Call at a time  
40 fact oneCallConfirmationPerDriver {  
   all d: Driver, disj cc1,cc2: CallConfirmation | d in cc1.cdriever  
   implies d not in cc2.cdriever  
42 }
```

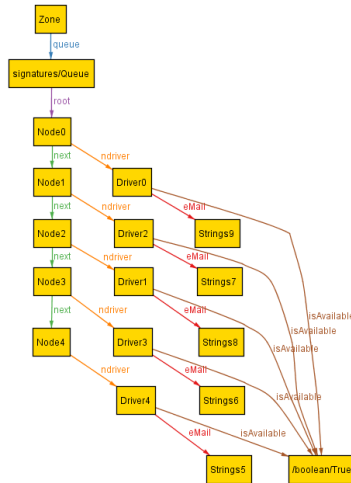
Facts III

```
44 // A Taxi Driver who accepts a Taxi Call must become "unavailable"
   fact busyDriver{
46     all d: Driver, cc: CallConfirmation | d in cc.cdDriver implies d.
       isAvailable.isFalse
   }
48
   // A Ride Request can have at most a Ride Reservation Confirmation
50 fact oneRideReservationConfirmationPerRideRequest {
   all rr: RideRequest, disj rc1, rc2: RideReservationConfirmation |
       rr in rc1.request implies not rr in rc2.request
52 }
54
   // Two different Users cannot have the same e-mail address but with
   the same e-mail a driver must be registered as a client too.
   fact noSameEMail{
56     all disj c1, c2: Client | not c1.eMail = c2.eMail
       all disj d1, d2: Driver | not d1.eMail = d2.eMail
58 }
```

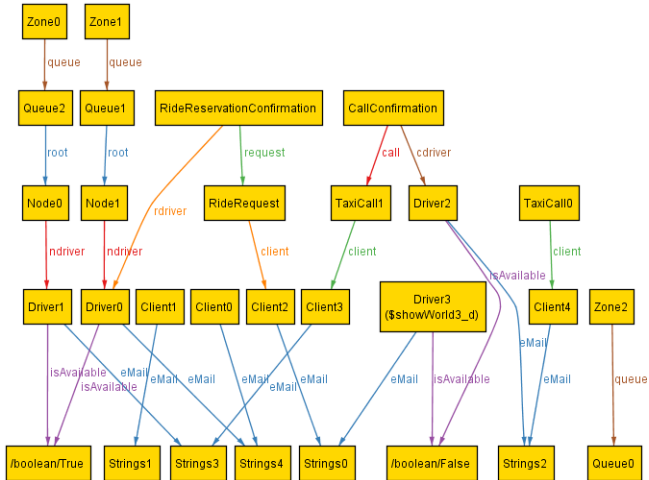
Worlds I



Worlds II



Worlds III



Worlds IV

