



## DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MOBILE APPLICATION

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### Design Document

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this document

In this document we are going to describe software design and architecture of the *Triplan* system.

In particular how the database, the application server and the mobile application have been developed and the interactions among them.

## 1.2 Scope

The main scope of *Triplan* application is to provide an all-in-one solution to organize and manage a trip.

In order to achieve the scope, *Triplan* offers different functionalities that can be accessed through the mobile application.

- **Registration** A user, in order to access all the functionalities, has to register a new account. To simplify this procedure we allow a user to sign in directly with his *Google* or *Facebook* account.
- **Login** A user can access the application with his credentials or through *Google* or *Facebook* account.
- **Trip creation** A user can create a new trip specifying the trip period and the destination.
- **Trip editing** A user can edit a trip already created.
- **Trip deletion** A user can delete a trip already created.
- **Trip join** A user, through an auto-generated link, can join a trip already created by another user.
- **Weather** 7-days forecasts with minimum and maximum temperature for each day.
- **Trip list** A user can create and customize the list with all the things needed during his trip. In particular a user can add or remove an element from the list.

- **Note list** A user can create and customize the notes of the trip.
- **Map visualization** A user can visualize the trip map and can customize it by adding, editing and removing different points of interest (POI).
- **POI creation** A user can create a new POI on the map through a search bar and saving it specifying a title and a symbol.
- **POI editing** A user can edit an already created POI by modifying its title or symbol.
- **POI deletion** A user can delete an already created POI.
- **Expense management** A user can manage all the trip expenses by adding, editing and removing different expenses of the trip and can check the total amount of his bill.
- **Expense creation** A user can create a new expense of the trip by specifying the date, import, if it is a refund or not, and for which among the participants to the trip he has paid for.
- **Expense editing** A user can edit an expense already created.
- **Expense deletion** A user can delete an expense already created.
- **Bill visualization** A user can visualize the bill of all the participants in order to understand immediately all the credits or debits accumulated during the trip among all the participants.

In order to be able to access all the functionalities an internet connection is required. Otherwise a user will be able only to visualize the last data fetched from the server.

# 2 Architectural Design

## 2.1 Overview

The need to design a system which allows communications with agents such as users and external systems led us to decide to use a client-server architectural approach.

We decide to implement a three-tier architecture which includes:

- *Presentation Tier*
- *Logic Tier*
- *Data Tier*

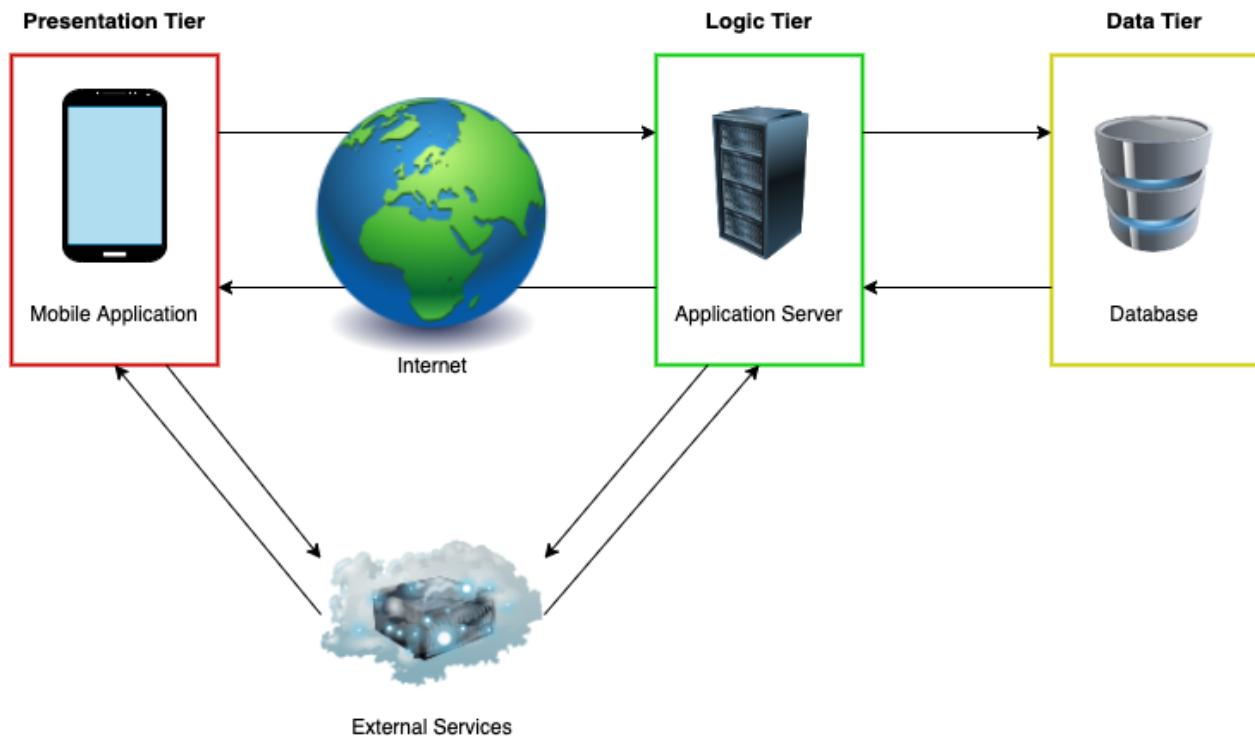


Figure 1: 3-tier architecture

To clarify at a finer level how the components are mapped in the three-tier architecture is now explained the division introduced in the diagram above:

- **Mobile Application** component used by the user in order to access the functionalities offered by *Triplan* system.
- **Application Server** component which realizes the functionalities offered by *Triplan* system.

- **Database** component which stores and manages the access to the data produced and needed by the *Application Server*.

## 2.2 Database

### 2.2.1 Database Design

The following diagram shows the database design of *Triplan*, in particular the entities and the relations among them.

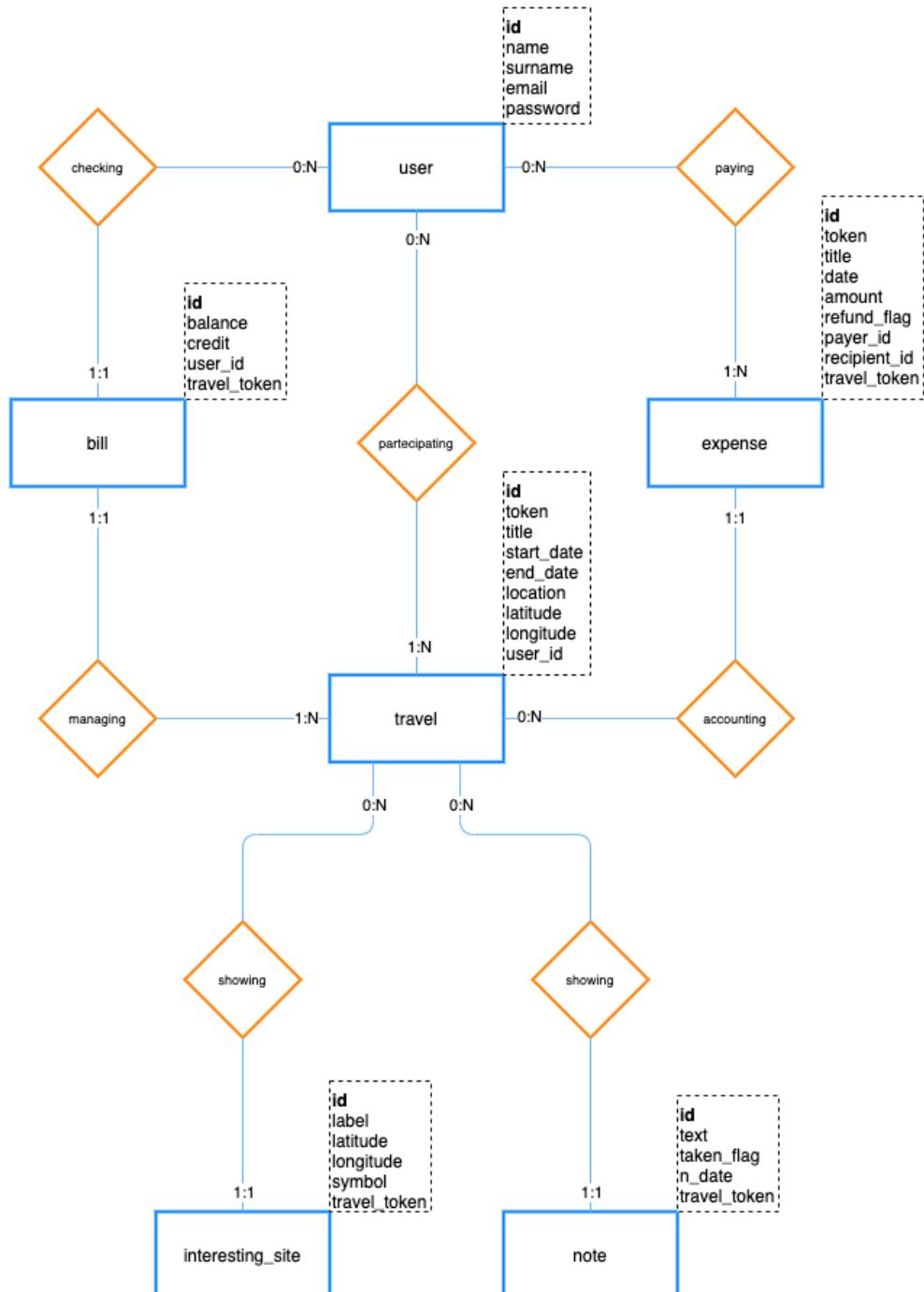


Figure 2: database design

The meaning of each entity can be defined as follow:

- **User** represents a registered user with a name, surname, email and password. The email must be unique.
- **Travel** represents a trip created by a user with a token (unique for each travel), title, start date, end date, location (intended as geographical location), latitude, longitude and the user id (indicates the id of the participant). There is an entry for each participant to the same travel.
- **Note** represent a note created by a user for a specific travel. It is represented by a text (note text), a taken\_flag, a date and the token of the travel it belongs to.
- **Interesting\_site** represents a point of interest (POI) created by a user for a specific travel. It is represented by a label (title), latitude, longitude, a symbol and the token of the travel it belongs to.
- **Bill** represent the bill of a user in a specific travel with a balance, credit, user id and the travel token.
- **Expense** represent a single expense of a user in a specific travel with a unique token, a title, date, amount, a refund flag (if the expense is a refund to someone), the payer id, the recipient id and the travel token which it refers.

### 2.2.2 Database Schema

For the implementation we decide to use the *PostgreSQL* DBMS and in the following pages is provided the database schema for each table.

#### USER

```
CREATE TABLE public."user"
(
    id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('user_id_seq'::regclass),
    name character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    surname character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    email character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    password character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default",
    CONSTRAINT user_pkey PRIMARY KEY (id),
    CONSTRAINT email_unique UNIQUE (email)
)
```

## TRAVEL

```
CREATE TABLE public.travel
(
    id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('travel_id_seq'::regclass),
    token character varying(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    title character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    start_date date NOT NULL,
    end_date date NOT NULL,
    location character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    latitude double precision NOT NULL,
    longitude double precision NOT NULL,
    user_id bigint NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT travel_pkey PRIMARY KEY (id),
    CONSTRAINT user_travel_token UNIQUE (token, user_id),
    CONSTRAINT travel_user_id FOREIGN KEY (user_id)
        REFERENCES public."user" (id) MATCH SIMPLE
        ON UPDATE NO ACTION
        ON DELETE NO ACTION
)
```

## EXPENSE

```
CREATE TABLE public.expense
(
    id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('expense_id_seq'::regclass),
    token character varying(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    title character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    date date NOT NULL,
    amount double precision NOT NULL,
    refund_flag boolean NOT NULL,
    payer_id bigint NOT NULL,
    recipient_id bigint NOT NULL,
    travel_token character varying(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT expense_pkey PRIMARY KEY (id),
    CONSTRAINT expense_recipient_id FOREIGN KEY (recipient_id)
        REFERENCES public."user" (id) MATCH SIMPLE
        ON UPDATE NO ACTION
        ON DELETE NO ACTION,
    CONSTRAINT expense_user_id FOREIGN KEY (payer_id)
        REFERENCES public."user" (id) MATCH SIMPLE
        ON UPDATE NO ACTION
        ON DELETE NO ACTION
)
```

## INTERESTING SITE

```
CREATE TABLE public.interesting_site
(
    id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('interesting_site_id_seq'::regclass),
    label character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    latitude double precision NOT NULL,
    longitude double precision NOT NULL,
    symbol character varying(45) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    travel_token character varying(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT interesting_site_pkey PRIMARY KEY (id),
    CONSTRAINT location_travel_unique UNIQUE (latitude, longitude, travel_token)
)
```

## BILL

```
CREATE TABLE public.bill
(
    id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('bill_id_seq'::regclass),
    balance double precision NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    credit double precision NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    user_id bigint NOT NULL,
    travel_token character varying(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT bill_pkey PRIMARY KEY (id),
    CONSTRAINT bill_user_id FOREIGN KEY (user_id)
        REFERENCES public."user" (id) MATCH SIMPLE
        ON UPDATE NO ACTION
        ON DELETE NO ACTION
)
```

## NOTE

```
CREATE TABLE public.note
(
    id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('note_id_seq'::regclass),
    text character varying(40) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL DEFAULT false,
    taken_flag boolean NOT NULL DEFAULT false,
    n_date date NOT NULL,
    travel_token character varying(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT note_pkey PRIMARY KEY (id),
    CONSTRAINT text_date_travel_token UNIQUE (text, travel_token, n_date)
)
```

## 2.3 Application Server

### 2.3.1 Triplan Model API

To simplify the communication among the *Triplan* application server and the *Triplan* mobile application we have implemented a simple API for the model of our system.

The following image shows the UML of the *Triplan Model API*.

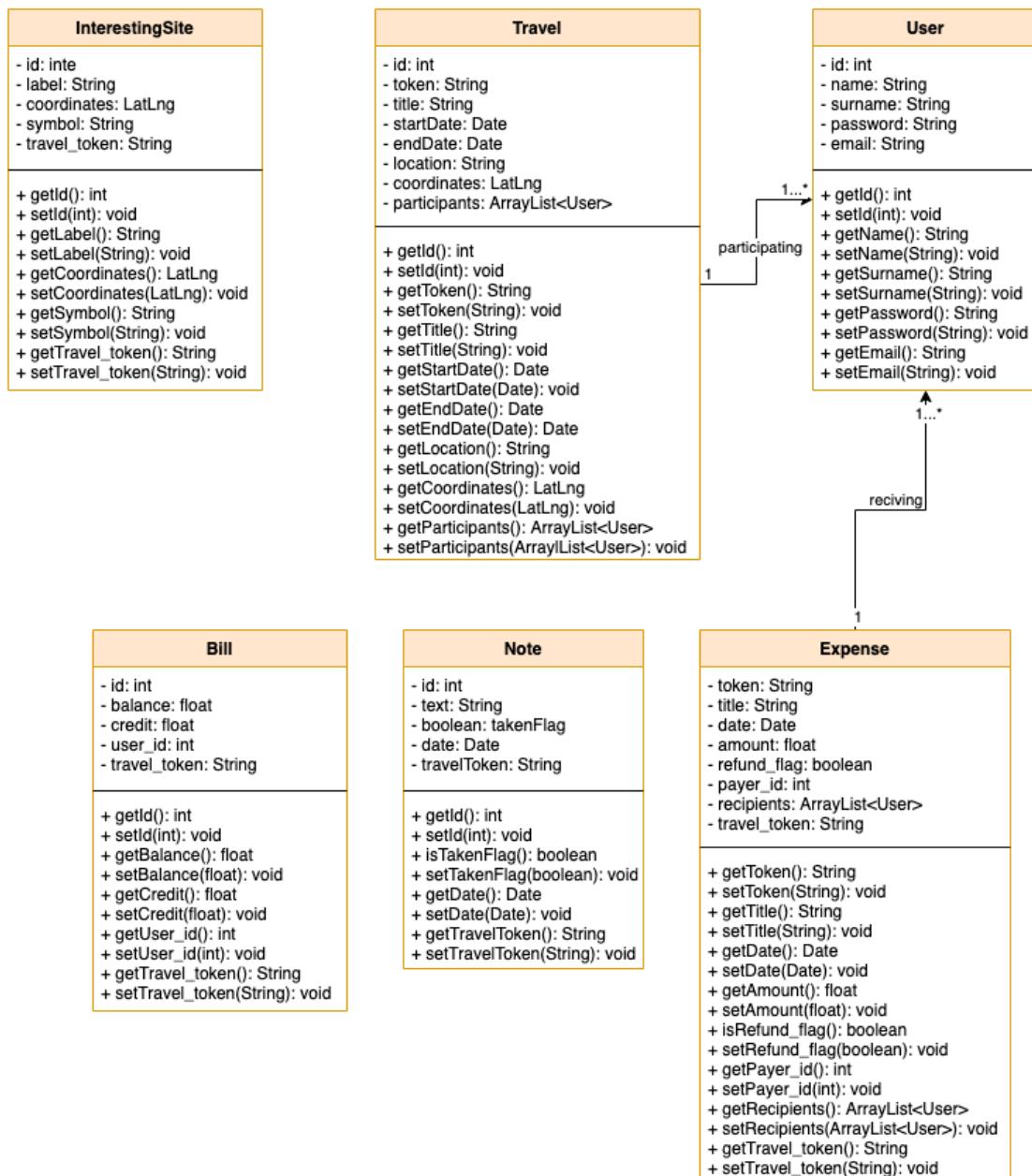


Figure 3: UML *Triplan Model API*

### 2.3.2 Servlets

The *Triplan* Application Server is based on Java Servlets. Now we are going to list all the servlets implemented and to describe their behaviors.

- **/AddExpense** add a new *Expense* for the requested Travel. Before adding the new value, it checks if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/AddNote** add a new Note for the requested Travel. Before adding the new value, it checks if the user is authorized to make the request
- **/AddPOI** add a new InterestingSite for the requested Travel. Before adding the new value, it checks if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/AddTravel** create a new Travel and a new Bill related to the Travel just created for the user who has made the request.
- **/AddUserExternalService** register a new user from an external service (*Google* or *Facebook*).
- **/CheckLogin** verify the credentials of the user.
- **/CheckRegistration** verify the validity of all the parameters and register the new user.
- **/EditExpense** edit an existing Expense. Before editing it, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/EditNote** edit an existing Note. Before editing it, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/EditPOI** edit an existing InterestingSite. Before editing it, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/EditTravel** edit an existing Travel. Before editing it, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/GetAllExpenses** retrieve all the Expenses of a specific Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.

- **/ GetAllInterestingSites** retrieve all the InterestingSites of a specific Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ GetAllTravelInfo** retrieve all the informations (Travel, InterestingSites, Bills, Expenses) of a specific Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ GetTravelBillsList** retrieve all the Bills of a specific Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ GetTravelsList** retrieve all the Travels of a specific User. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ GetUser** retrieve a registered User after the login with an external service.
- **/ JoinTravel** add a new participant to an existing Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ RemoveExpense** remove an existing Expense from a specific Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ RemoveNote** remove an existing Note from a specific Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ RemovePOI** remove an existing InterestingSite from a specific Travel. Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.
- **/ RemoveTravel** remove a participant from an existing Travel. If no more Users participate to the Travel, remove all the information related to that Travel (InterestingSites, Bills, Expenses). Before completing the request, check if the user is authorized to make the request.

## 2.4 Mobile Application

We have implemented *Triplan* mobile application in **Java** for Android smartphones and tablet, targeting all the devices running an Android version greater or equal than **Android 7.0 - Nougat** (API version: 24).

### 2.4.1 Model-View-ViewModel (MVVM)

The architectural design pattern used to implement the *Triplan* mobile application is the **MVVM** pattern.

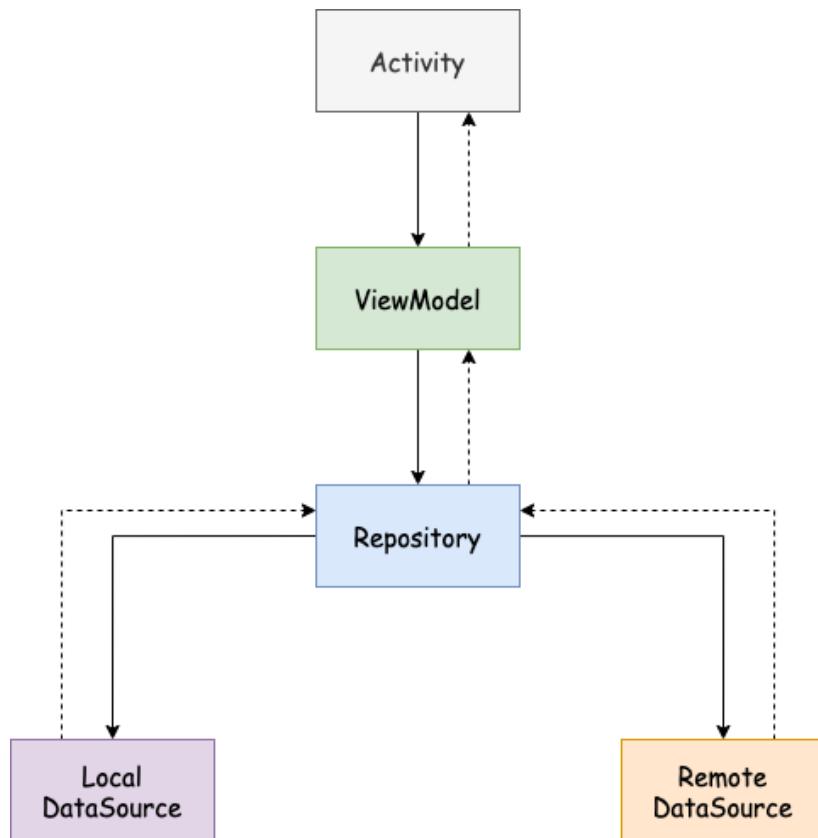


Figure 4: MVVM

The components can be defined as follow:

- **Activity** is the Android activity class.
- **ViewModel** implements the data and commands connected to the Activity to notify it of state changes via change notification events.

- **Repository** in charge to retrieve/modify data from the local database or from a remote server and notify the ViewModel of state changes via change notification events.

The notification events are triggered thanks to the **LiveData** object. The Repository by posting a new value in the LiveData notifies all the components that are observing the LiveData. In this way the UI can be immediately refreshed as soon as a data has changed.

## 2.4.2 Database Design

*Triplan* mobile application implements also a local database, implemented with *SQLite* DBMS.

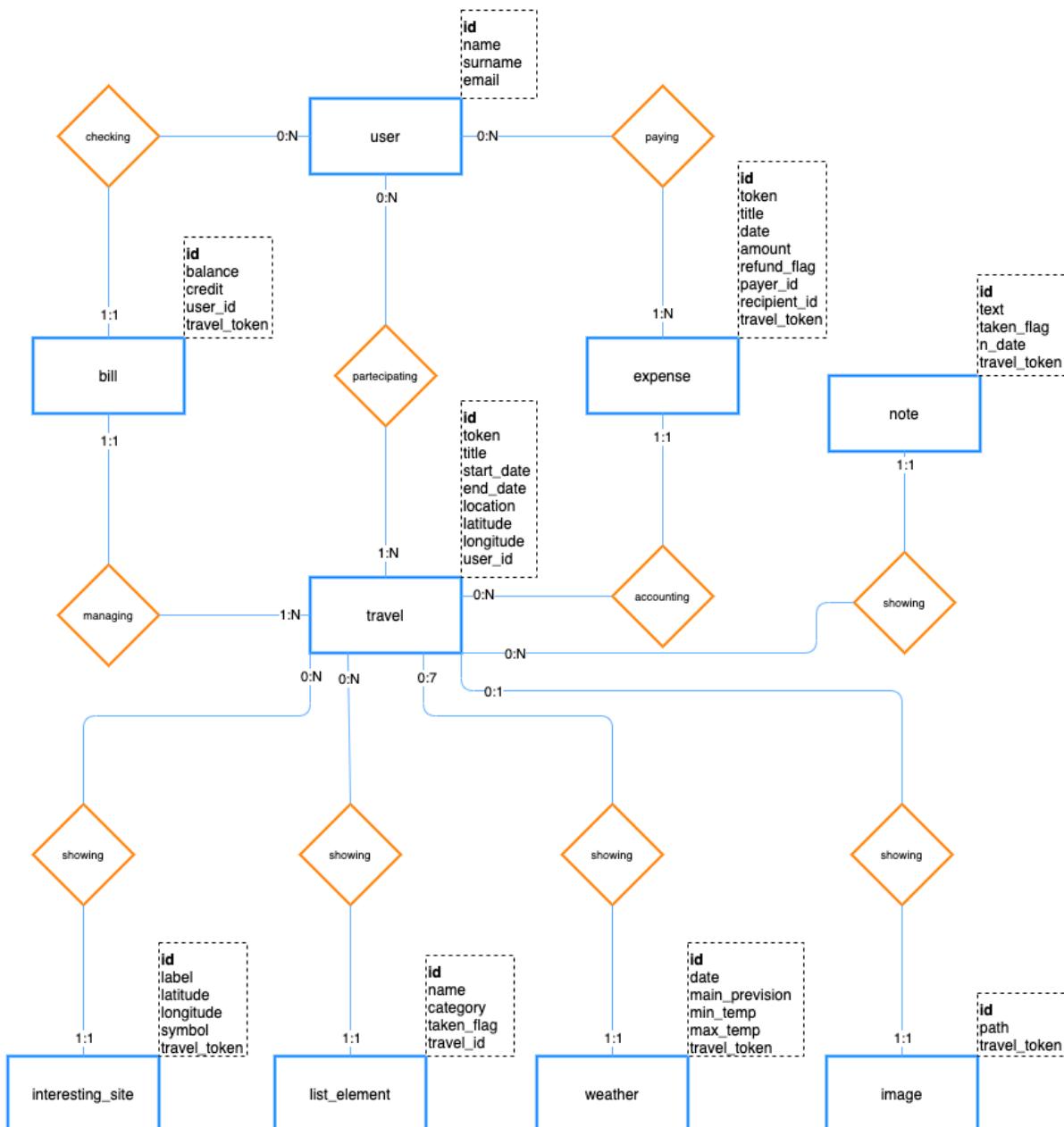


Figure 5: Mobile Application Database Design

The local database replies the online database with all the informations regarding the user with some other additional data:

- *List\_Element* represents a single element of the ‘Trip List’ referring to a specific Travel.
- *Weather* represents a forecast of a specific day.
- *Image* used to store the path of the image chosen by the user of a specific travel.

The utility of the local database is to provide all the informations in case the device cannot access to the internet.

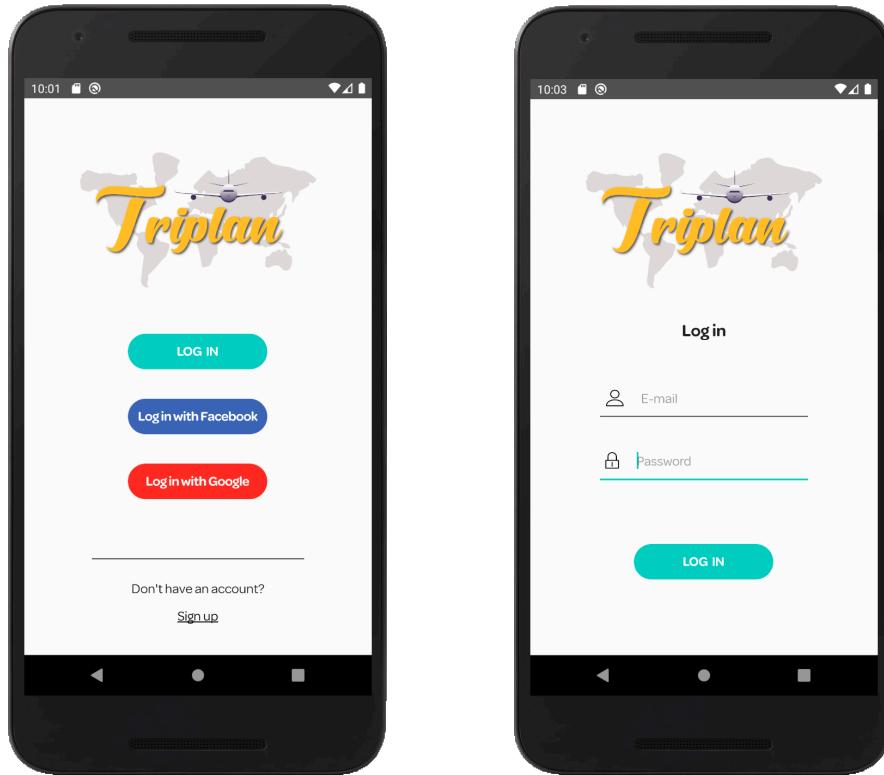
## 2.5 External API

In order to be able to provide all the functionalities, *Triplan* uses different external API:

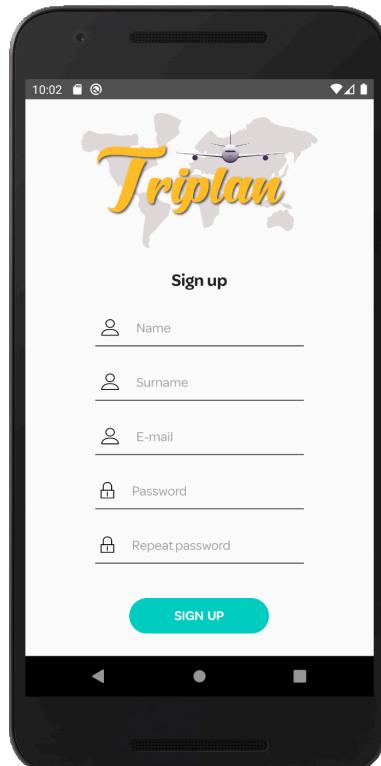
- *Facebook Login API* used for the registration and login with the Facebook credentials.
- *Google Sign-In API* used for the registration and login with the Google credentials.
- *Google Maps API* used to display and managing the map visualization.
- *OpenWeather API* used to retrieve weather informations.

# 3 User Interface Design

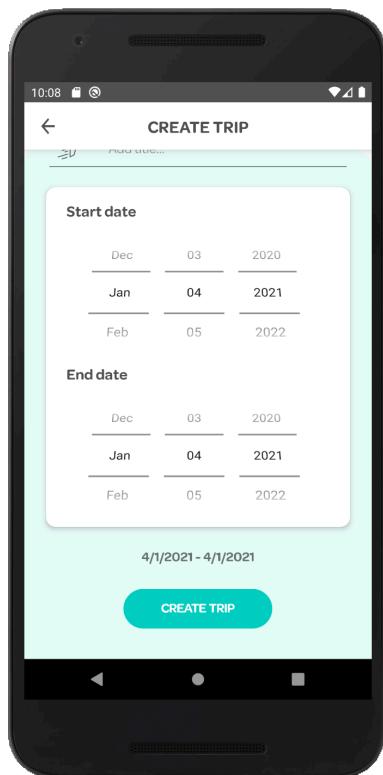
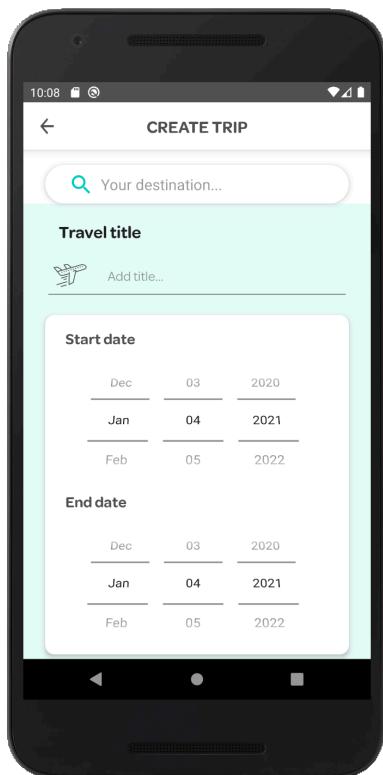
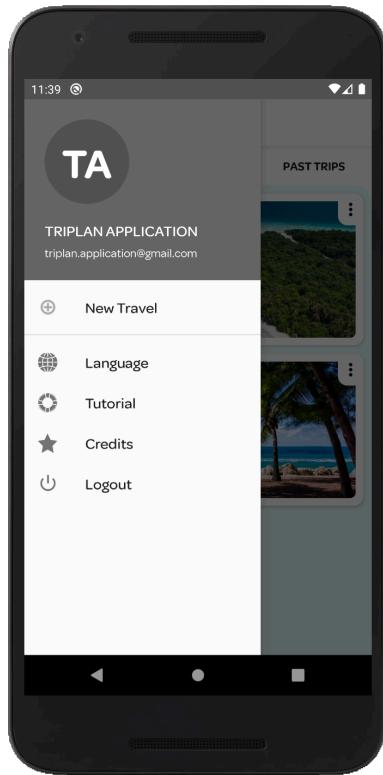
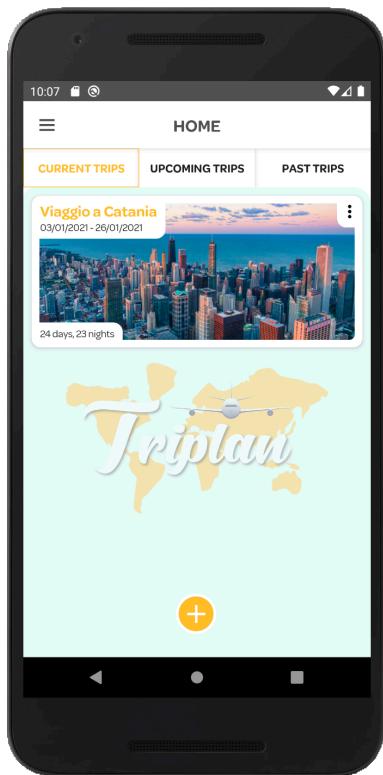
## 3.1 Login

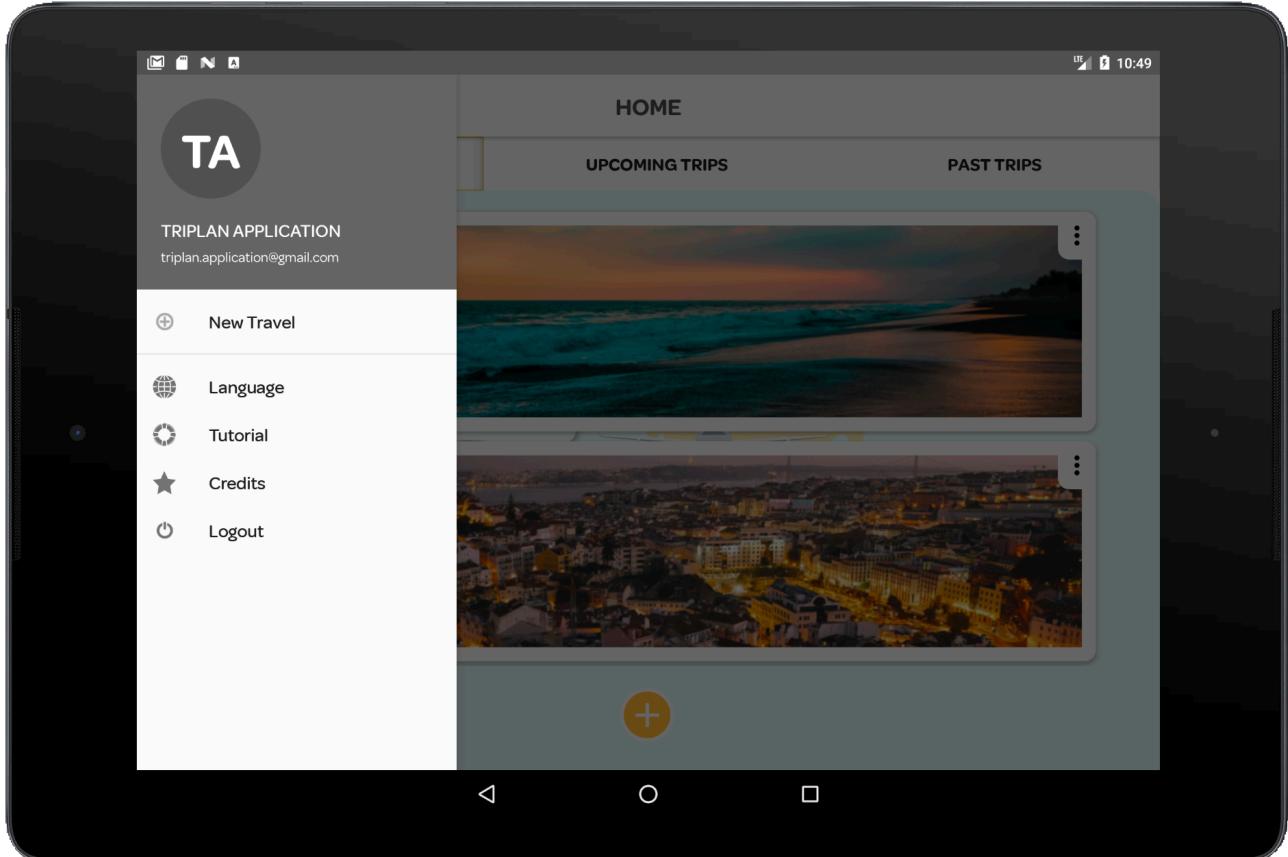
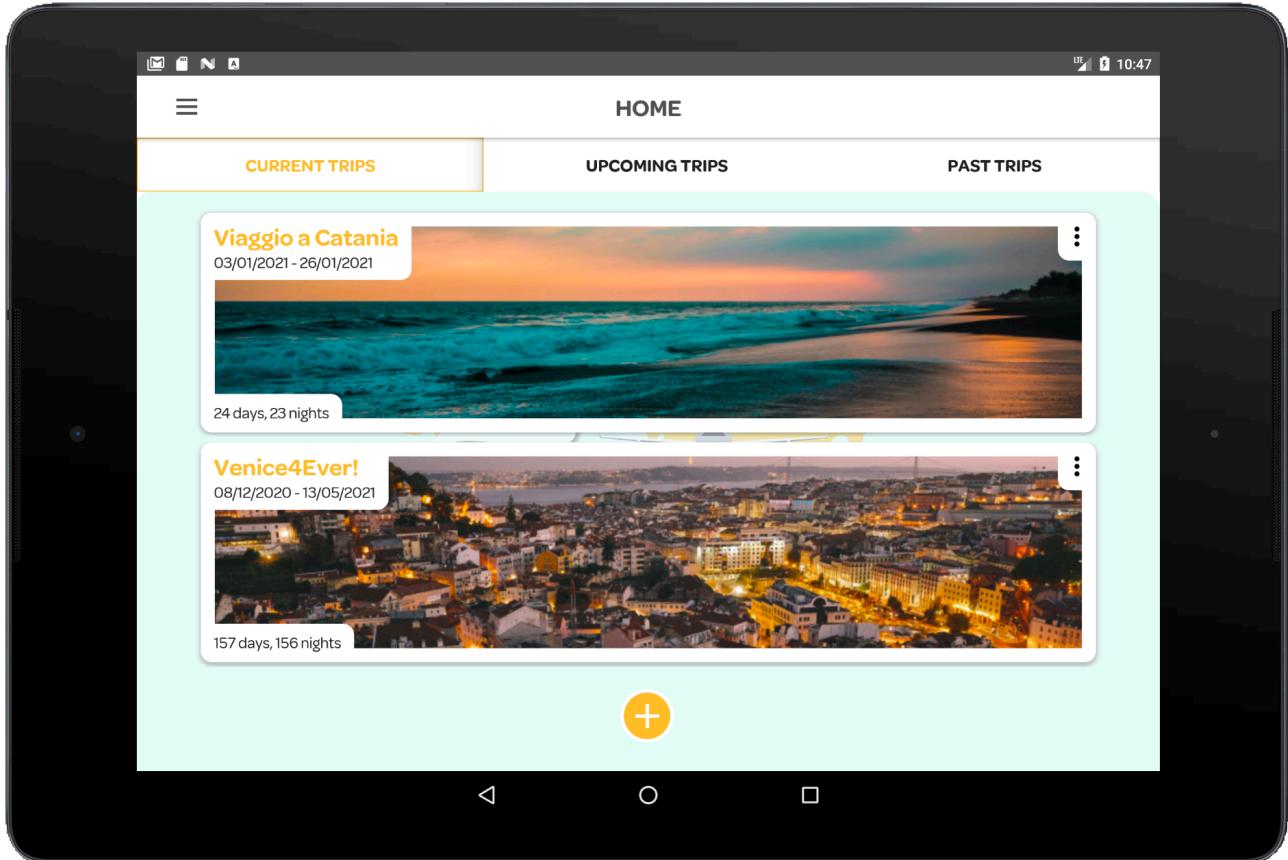


## 3.2 Sign up

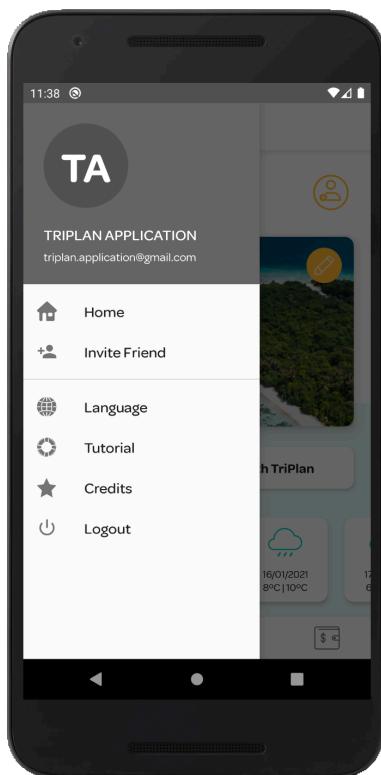
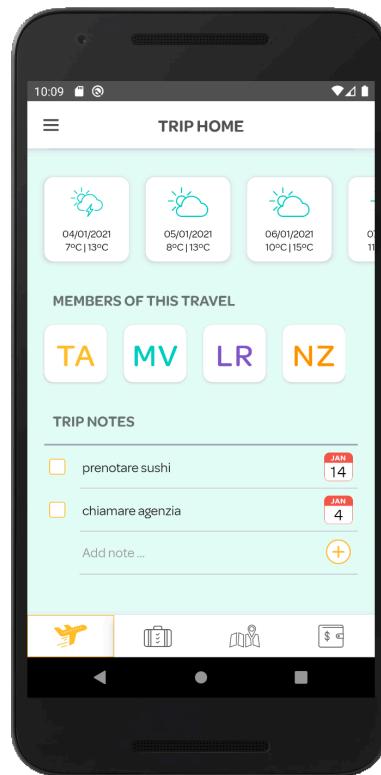
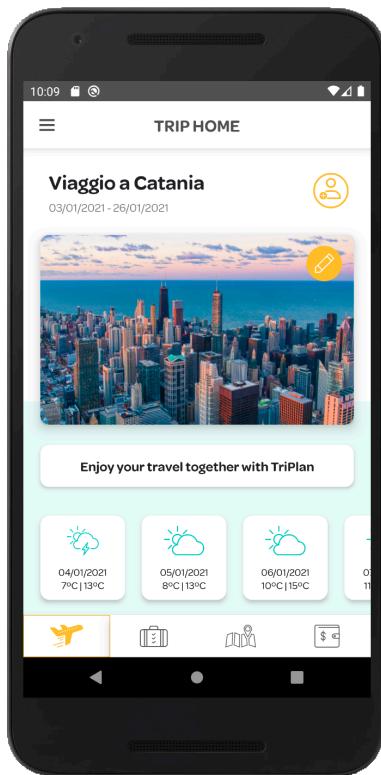


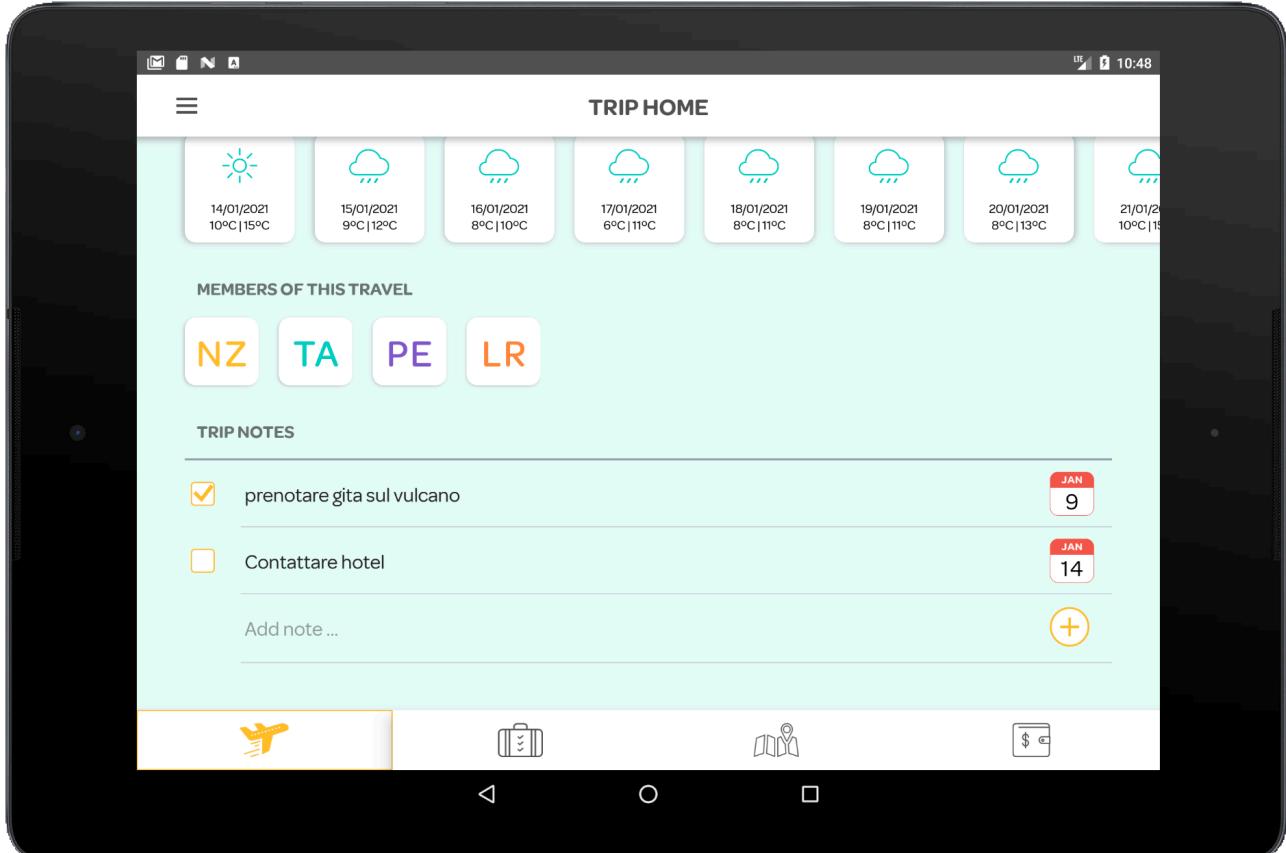
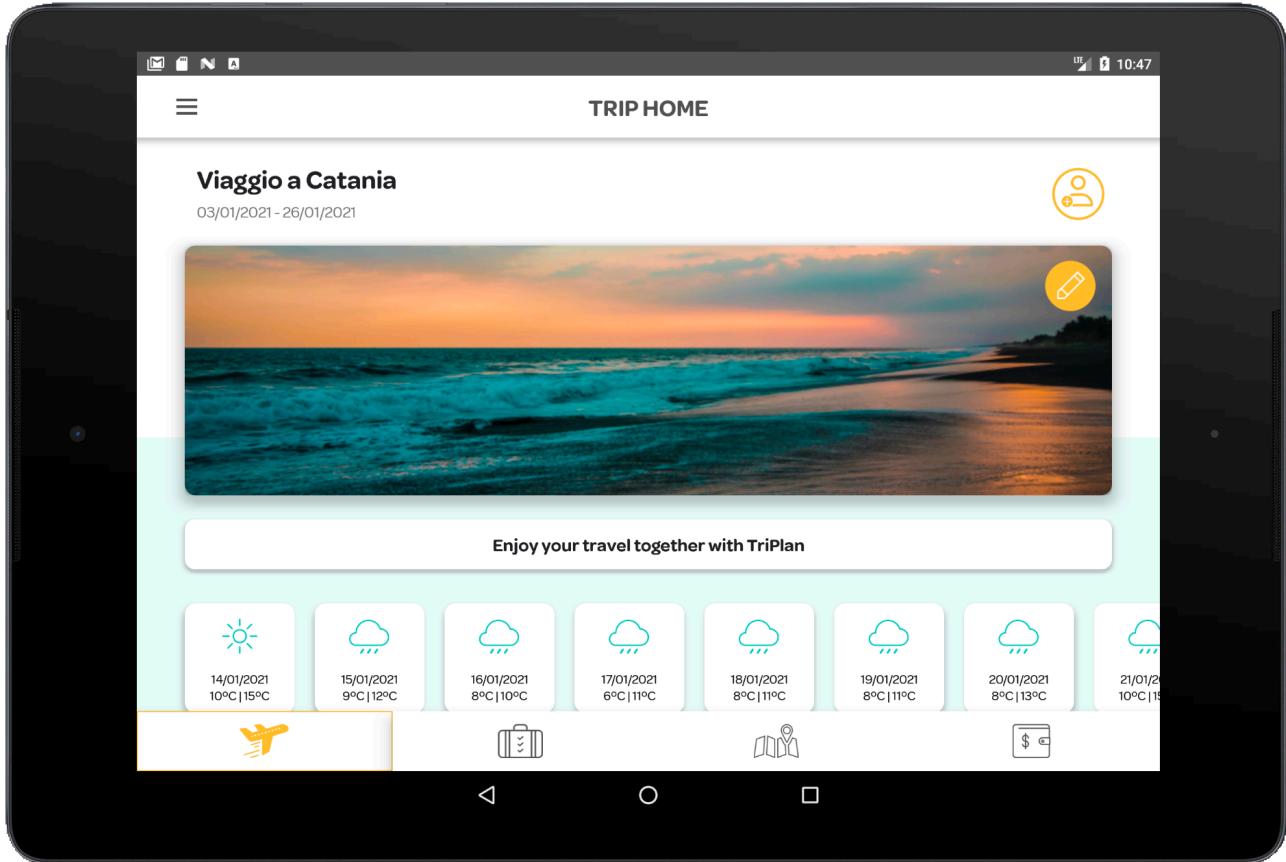
### 3.3 Home



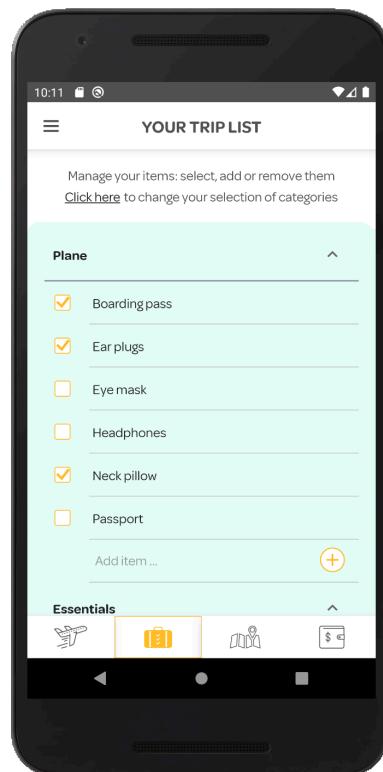
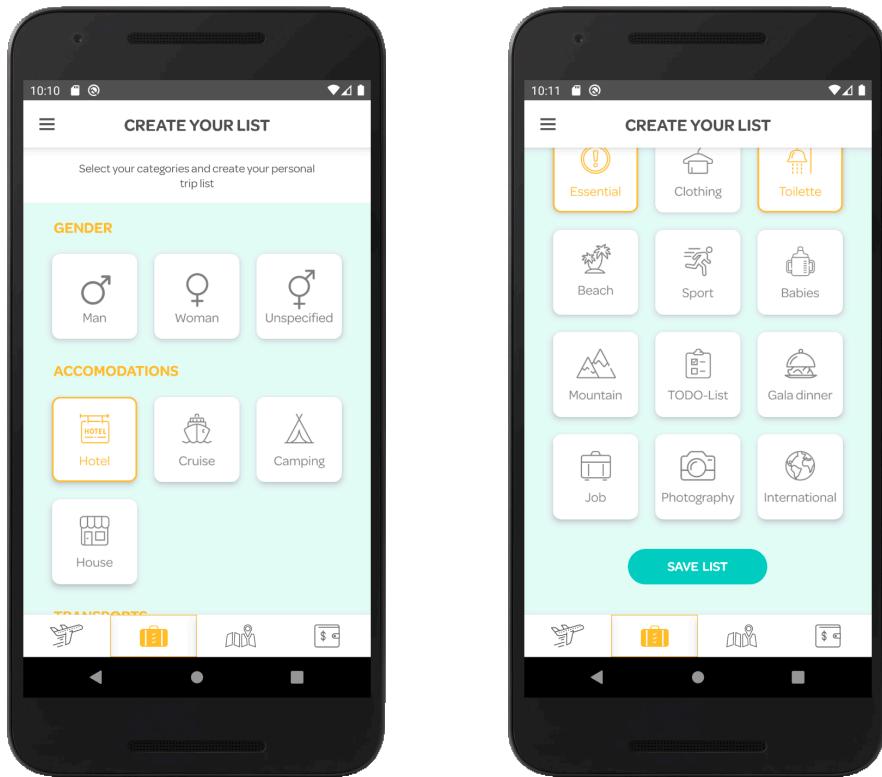


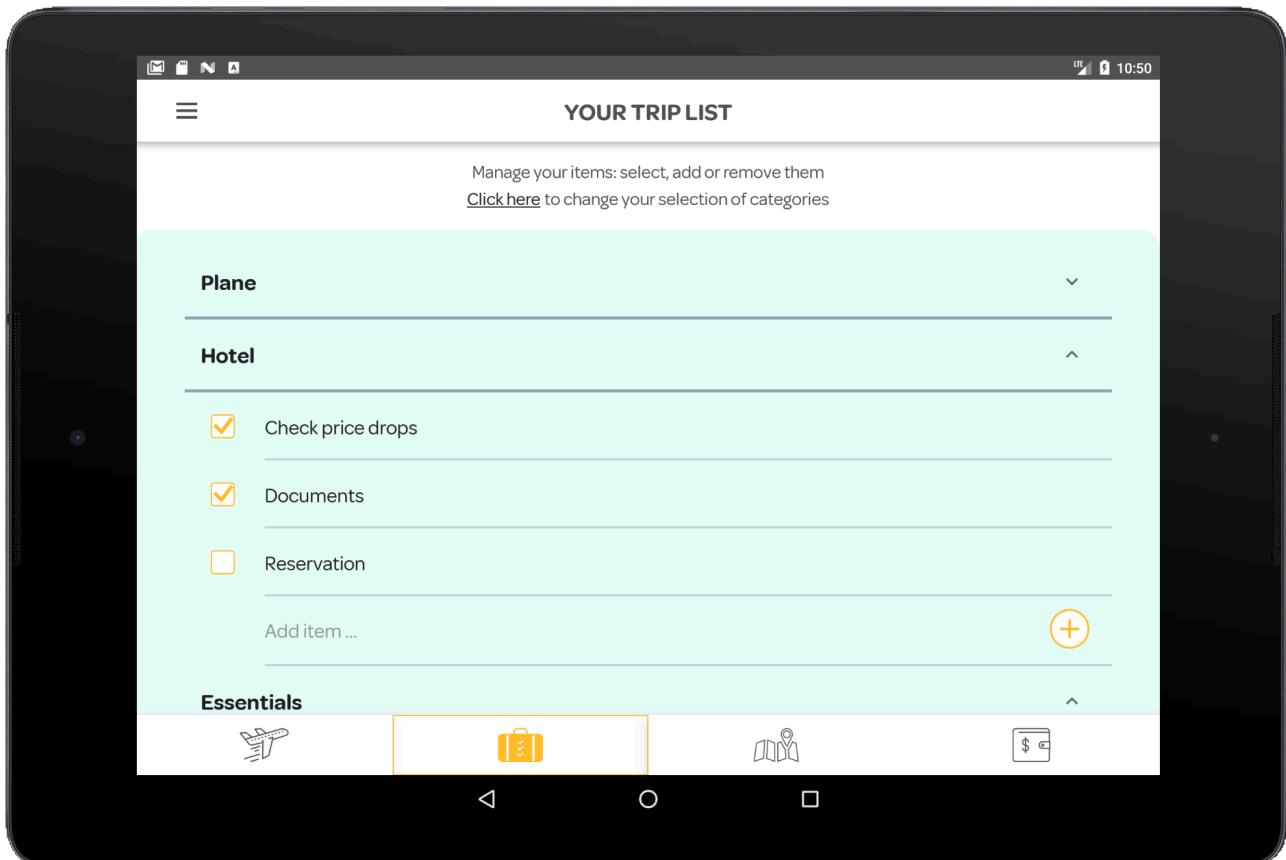
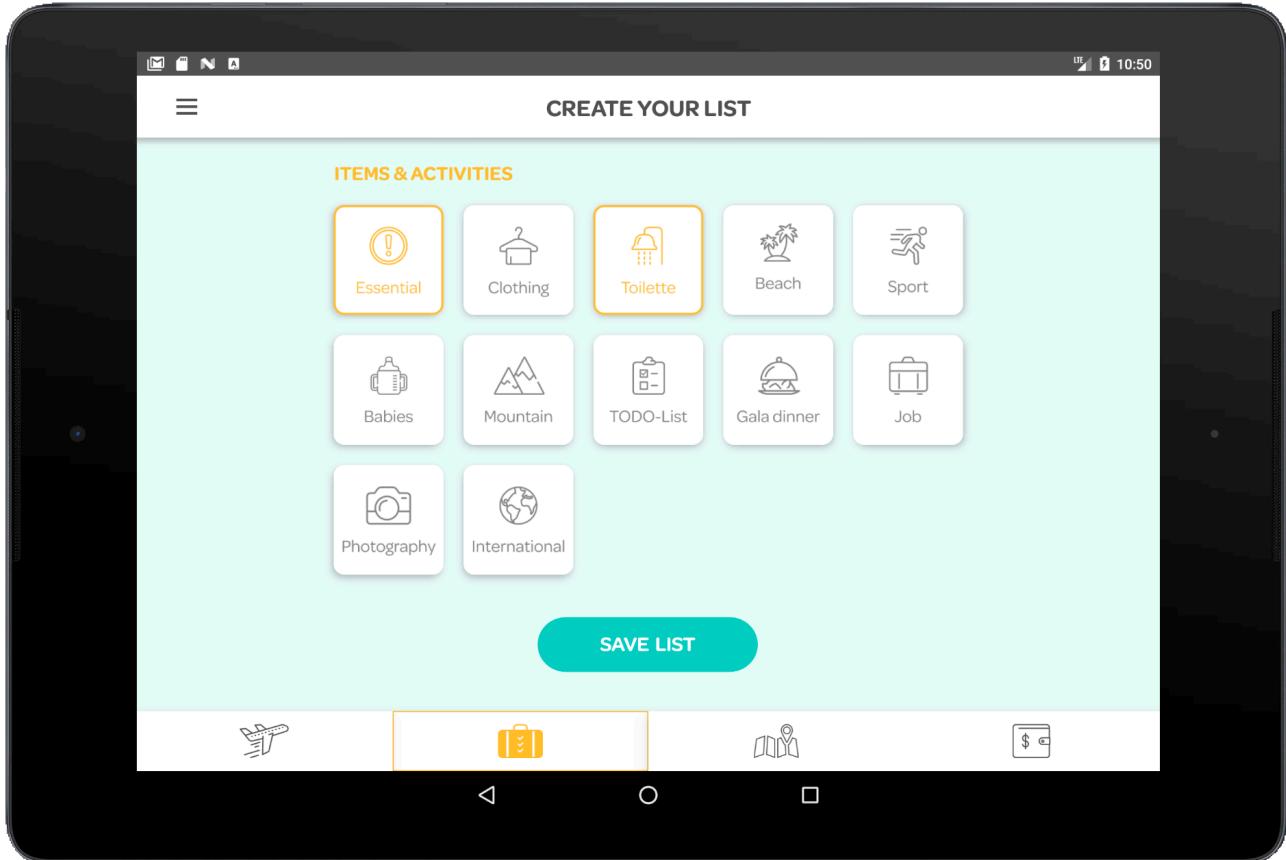
### 3.4 Trip Home



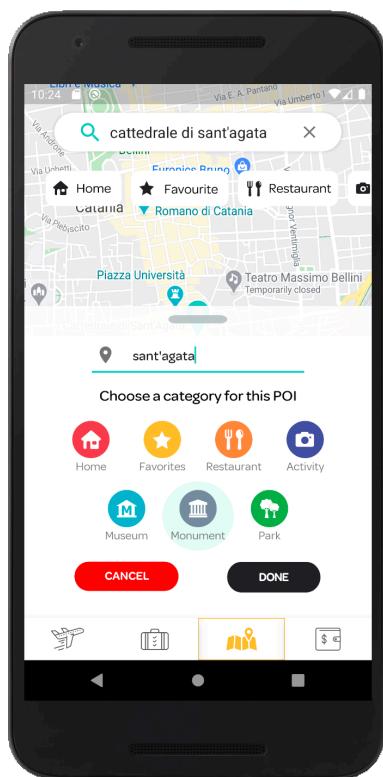
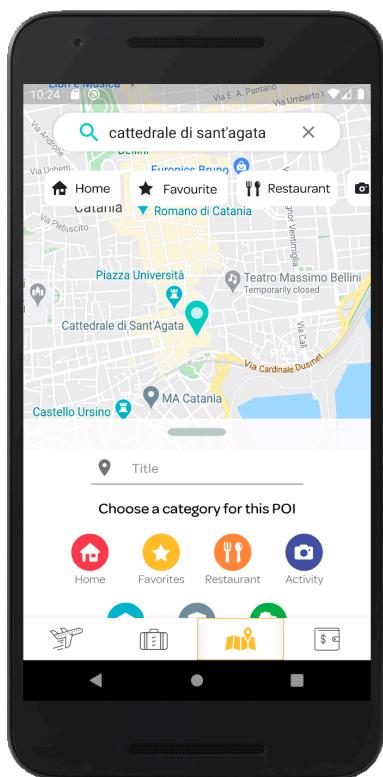
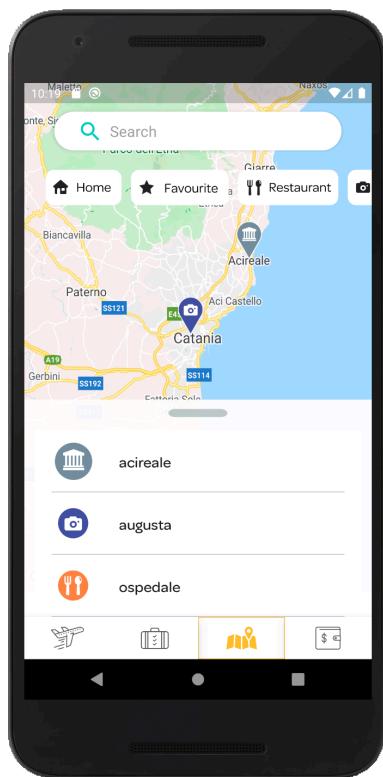
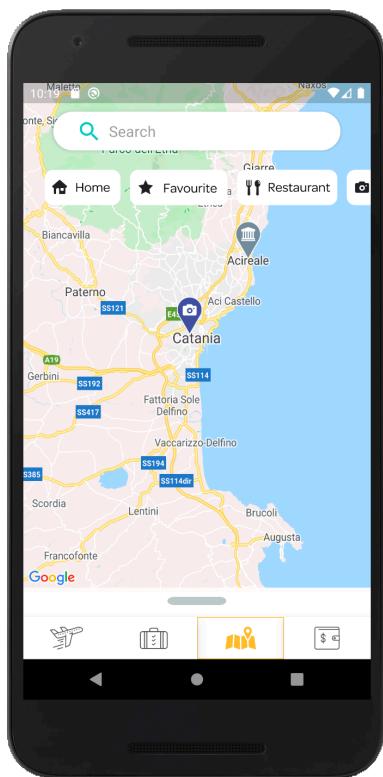


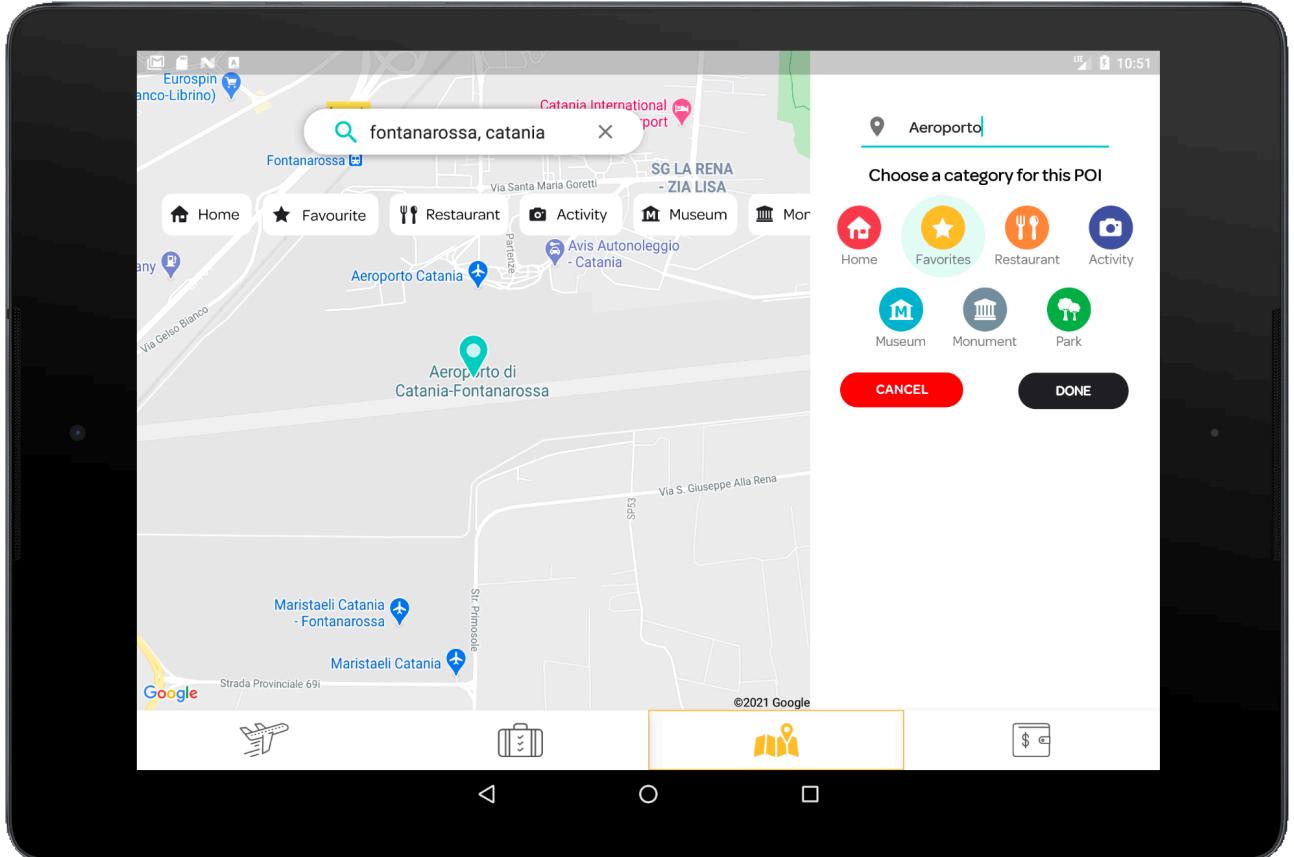
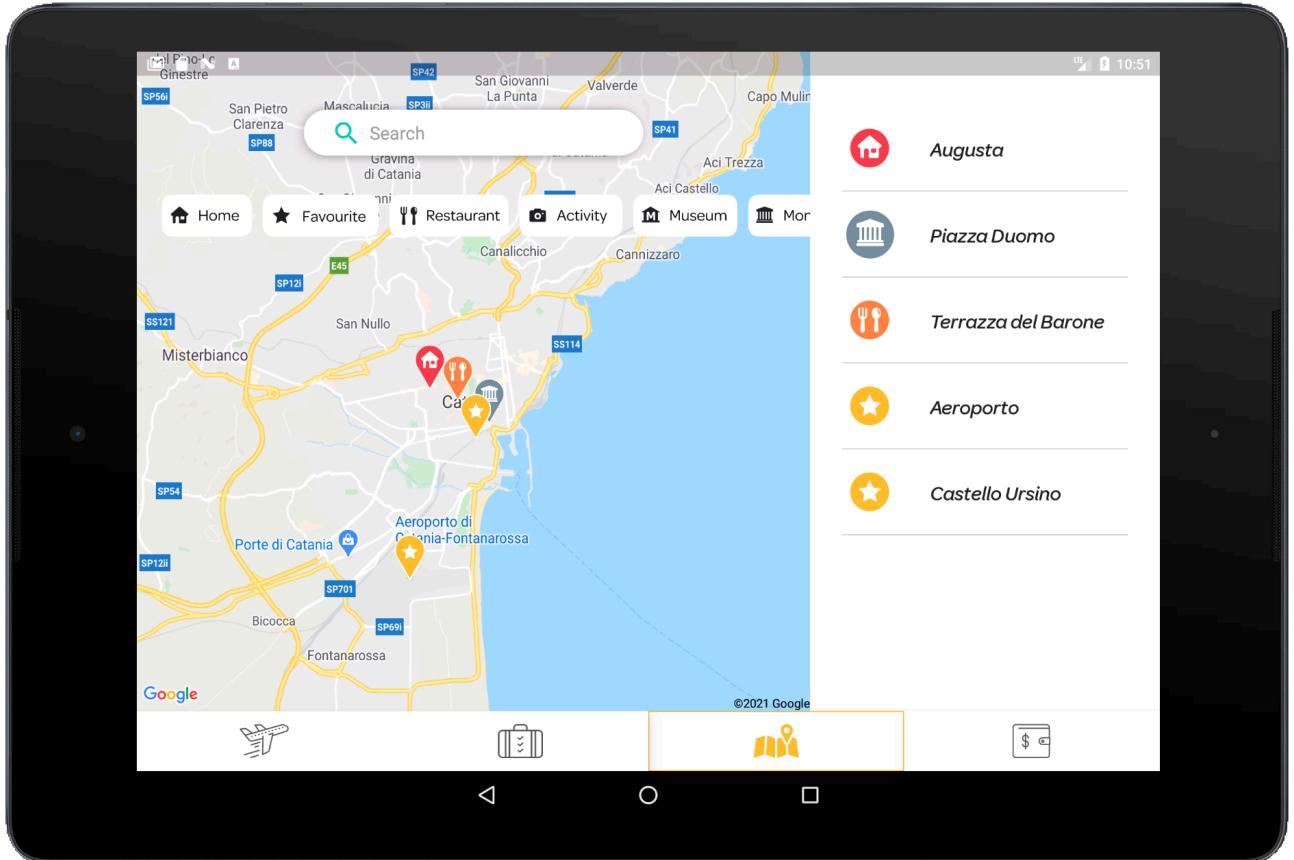
### 3.5 Personal list





### 3.6 Map





## 3.7 Account

