Use Case ID	1		
Use Case Name	Search Routes		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	Enables the user to search fo destination	r possible routes from a starting location to a	
Actors	• User		
Preconditions	•		
Postconditions	A list of routes is displayed.	ed to the user	
Priority	High		
Frequency of Use	High		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The system requests for the starting point, destination, and transport type.</li> <li>The user enters the starting point, destination, and transport type.</li> <li>The system invokes "Get Routes" to retrieve possible routes.</li> <li>The system displays possible routes to the user.</li> </ol>		
Alternative Flows			
Exceptions	<ol> <li>No routes found.</li> <li>A message is displayed to starting point and destire.</li> <li>Get Routes not available.</li> <li>A message is displayed to for directions now.</li> <li>Routes do not have an according to the starting point.</li> </ol>	to tell the user that the input was invalid.  To tell the user that no routes exist between the nation.	
Includes	Get Routes		
Special Requirement			
Assumption	The system has an intern	et connection.	
Notes & Issues			

Use Case ID	2		
Use Case Name	Get Routes		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	Retrieves possible routes from	n OneMap API.	
Actors	OneMap API		
Preconditions	<ul> <li>A starting point has been provided.</li> <li>A destination has been provided.</li> <li>A transport type has been provided</li> </ul>		
Postconditions	Routes are returned.		
Priority	High		
Frequency of Use	High		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The system sends a request to OneMap API.</li> <li>OneMap API sends back possible routes.</li> <li>The system checks each route against the potential concerns list and populates the routes with the concerns they are affected by.</li> <li>The system invokes "Get Estimated Arrival Time" for each route and populates the routes with the data.</li> <li>The system returns the list of routes.</li> </ol>		
Alternative Flows			
Exceptions	OneMap API unavailable.     1.1. An error is returned that routes cannot be retrieved now.		
	<ul><li>4. Estimated arrival time not accurate.</li><li>4.1. Route is populated with arrival time anyway, but a flag and message is populated to describe the issue is populated along with it.</li></ul>		
Includes	Get Estimated Arrival Time		
Special Requirement			
Assumption	<ul><li>The OneMap API is respo</li><li>The system has an intern</li></ul>	-	
Notes & Issues	Depends on data generated b	y "Monitor Potential Concerns" use case	

Use Case ID	3		
Use Case Name	Get Route Details		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	Provides detailed information	n about a route.	
Actors	• User		
Preconditions	The user has clicked on a	route.	
Postconditions	The route is selected as t	he active route.	
Priority	High		
Frequency of Use	High		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The user selects a specific route.</li> <li>The system invokes "Get Current Position along Route" to get the user's current position along the route.</li> <li>The system invokes "Get Estimated Arrival Time" for the selected route to get the user's arrival time based on the current position of the user along the route.</li> <li>The system invokes "Get Waiting Times" to get the waiting times at each of the transfers along the route.</li> <li>The system displays a detailed breakdown of the route's legs and stops.</li> <li>The system displays the live estimated arrival time.</li> <li>The system highlights the user's live current position along the route.</li> <li>The system displays the live waiting times at each of the transfers along the route.</li> </ol>		
Alternative Flows			
Exceptions	2.1. The user is likely between stop is the user's current		
<ol> <li>Get Current Position Along Route has a GPS error.</li> <li>It is assumed that the last known stop is the user's current posit however, the indicator is greyed with a message to convey that data might not be accurate.</li> </ol>		st known stop is the user's current position, s greyed with a message to convey that the	
	<ol> <li>Live estimated arrival tim</li> <li>An indicator is displayed the issue.</li> </ol>	e not accurate. I next to the estimated arrival time to explain	
	4. Live waiting times not av 4.1. An indicator is displayed		

Includes	Get Current Position along Route
	Get Estimated Arrival Time
	Get Waiting Times
Special Requirement	
Assumption	The system has an internet connection.
Notes & Issues	

Use Case ID	4		
Use Case Name	Get Current Position Along Route		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	The system captures the user position relative to the select		tion and determines their
Actors	None		
Preconditions	A route is provided.		
Postconditions	Returns the id of the stop	along route that t	he user is closest to.
Priority	Medium		
Frequency of Use	High		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The system accesses the GPS to get the user's current location.</li> <li>The system determines the nearest stop/station to the user's location.</li> <li>The system returns the id of the identified stop.</li> </ol>		
Alternative Flows			
Exceptions	1. GPS is weak/unavailable.		
	1.1. The system returns an e	rror stating that GF	PS is unavailable.
	2. There are no stops within		
	1.1. The system returns a me	essage that no near	by stop was found.
Includes	None		
Special Requirement	The user's device needs t	o have a GPS modu	ıle
Assumption	The user has given permise.	ssion for the app to	access GPS
Notes & Issues			

Use Case Name Created By Created On  Provides a time range for the estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the destination for a given route based on the travel time as well as the waiting times for each leg.  Actors Preconditions Prostconditions Priority Frequency of Use Flow of Events  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  8. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system returns the estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.  Alternative Flows  Exceptions  5. Get Waiting Times is unavailable.  7.1. Waiting Times of S minutes is assumed as optimistic and is added to the optimistic sum.				
Created By Created On  Th September 2023  Updated On:  Description  Provides a time range for the estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the destination for a given route based on the travel time as well as the waiting times for each leg.  Actors  Preconditions  Postconditions  Priority  Frequency of Use  Flow of Events  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.  4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.  6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  8. The system then filters out all waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  22. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.	Use Case ID	5		
### Description  Description  Provides a time range for the estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the destination for a given route based on the travel time as well as the waiting times for each leg.  **Actors**  Preconditions**  Priority**  Frequency of Use  Flow of Events*  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.  4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.  6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  8. The system then filters out all waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  22. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.  Alternative Flows  Exceptions  5. Get Waiting Time is unavailable.  7.1. Waiting Time of 5 minutes is assumed as optimistic and is added to the	Use Case Name	Get Estimated Arrival Time		
Provides a time range for the estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the destination for a given route based on the travel time as well as the waiting times for each leg.  Actors Preconditions Postconditions Priority Frequency of Use Flow of Events  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums. 4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting times. 5. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop. 7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum. 8. The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop. 9. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum. 10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed. 11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums. 12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums. 13. The system returns the estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums. 14. Waiting Time of 5 minutes is assumed as optimistic and is added to the	Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
destination for a given route based on the travel time as well as the waiting times for each leg.  **Preconditions**  **Preconditions**  **Priority**  **Frequency of Use Flow of Events**  **In Experiment of Events**  **	Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
destination for a given route based on the travel time as well as the waiting times for each leg.  **Preconditions**  **Preconditions**  **Priority**  **Frequency of Use Flow of Events**  **In Experiment of Events**  **				
Preconditions Postconditions Priority Frequency of Use Flow of Events  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer. 2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer. 3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums. 4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service. 5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times. 6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop. 7. The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop. 9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum. 10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed. 11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums. 12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.	Description	destination for a given route		
Priority  Frequency of Use Flow of Events  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.  4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.  6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.	Actors			
Frequency of Use Flow of Events  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.  4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.  6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  8. The system then filters out all waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.	Preconditions	A route is provided.		
Frequency of Use  Flow of Events  1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.  4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.  6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  8. The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.	Postconditions	ETA is returned.		
1. The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.  4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.  6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  8. The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.  Alternative Flows  Exceptions  5. Get Waiting Times is unavailable.  7.1. Waiting Time of 5 minutes is assumed as optimistic and is added to the	Priority	Medium		
and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.  2. The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.  3. The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.  4. The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.  5. The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.  6. The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  7. The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.  8. The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.  9. The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.  10. Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.  11. The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.  12. The system returns the estimated time of arrival.  Alternative Flows  Exceptions  5. Get Waiting Times is unavailable.  7.1. Waiting Time of 5 minutes is assumed as optimistic and is added to the	Frequency of Use	High		
<ul><li>5. Get Waiting Times is unavailable.</li><li>7.1. Waiting Time of 5 minutes is assumed as optimistic and is added to the</li></ul>		<ol> <li>The system initializes the optimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the first available service upon arriving at the transfer.</li> <li>The system initializes the pessimistic sum to 0, this is the sum of travel and waiting times assuming the user always boards the second available service upon arriving at the transfer.</li> <li>The system adds the travel time of the first leg to both sums.</li> <li>The system invokes "Get Waiting Time" to get the estimated and actual waiting time of the next leg's service.</li> <li>The system appends the estimated waiting times behind the actual waiting times.</li> <li>The system filters out all waiting times that are less than the optimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.</li> <li>The system then adds the earliest waiting time to the optimistic sum.</li> <li>The system then filters out all waiting times that are less than the pessimistic sum to find the waiting times that have not elapsed by the time the user arrives at the transfer stop.</li> <li>The system then adds the second earliest waiting time to the pessimistic sum.</li> <li>Steps 3-8 are repeated until all legs have been traversed.</li> <li>The system calculates estimated time of arrival from the optimistic and pessimistic sums.</li> </ol>		
		7.1. Waiting Time of 5 minu		ptimistic and is added to the

- 9.1. Waiting Time of 10 minutes is assumed as pessimistic and is added to the pessimistic sum.
- 12.1. The system returns the estimated time of arrival, along with a message that waiting times were not considered for the estimate.
- 6. There are no waiting times remaining after filtering.
- 7.1. Waiting Time of 5 minutes is assumed as optimistic and is added to the optimistic sum.
- 9.1. Waiting Time of 10 minutes is assumed as pessimistic and is added to the pessimistic sum.
- 12.1. The system returns the estimated time of arrival, along with a message that waiting times were not considered for the estimate.
- 8. There are no waiting times remaining after filtering.
- 9.1. Waiting Time of 10 minutes is assumed as pessimistic and is added to the pessimistic sum.
- 12.1. The system returns the estimated time of arrival, along with a message that waiting times were not considered for the estimate.

Includes

Get Waiting Times

Special Requirement

**Assumption** 

- The system has an internet connection.
- The LTA API is responsive and working.

Notes & Issues

Use Case ID	6		
Use Case Name	Get Waiting Times		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	Retrieves the waiting times for the given public transport service at a particular stop/station		
Actors	1. LTA API		
Preconditions	2. A stop and a service has b	peen provided.	
Postconditions	3. Waiting times for that service at that stop is returned as two arrays. The first is the actual waiting time and the second is the estimated waiting time based on the service's frequency schedule.		
Priority	Medium		
Frequency of Use	High		
Flow of Events	of the service at the spec 2. The system will generate the frequency schedule. I half of the service's frequencements of the service element's value is greate 3. The system sends a requentimes for the service at the 4. All elements in the estimate greatest value in the actual	an array of estimated waiting times based on it does so by assuming the first waiting time is sency, and all subsequent waiting times are in it's frequency. This array is populated until an ir than 2 hours. est to the LTA API to get the actual waiting	
Alternative Flows			
Exceptions	LTA API is not responsive     1.1. An error is returned stat	ing that waiting times are unavailable.	
Includes			
Special Requirement			
Assumption	<ul><li>The system has an intern</li><li>The LTA API is responsive</li></ul>		
Notes & Issues			

Use Case ID	7			
Use Case Name	Monitor Potential Concerns			
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong Updated By:			
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:		
Description	Checks LTA APIs for events (such as train service disruptions of excessively crowded stations) that may negatively impact commute and keeps a record of all such active potential concerns across Singapore.			
Actors	• LTA API			
Preconditions				
Postconditions	System-wide list of poten	tial concerns is upo	dated.	
Priority	High			
Frequency of Use	Continuous	Continuous		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The system queries the LTA API for specific issues every 5 minutes.</li> <li>LTA API sends back events and concerns.</li> <li>The system adds new concerns to the system-wide potential concerns list.</li> <li>The system removes expired items from the potential concerns list.</li> </ol>			
Alternative Flows				
Exceptions	<ol> <li>LTA API is unavailable.</li> <li>The system will try again</li> </ol>	n in 5 minutes.		
Includes				
Special Requirement				
Assumption	The LTA API is responsive			
	The system has an intern	et connection.		
Notes & Issues				

Use Case ID	8		
Use Case Name	View Potential Concerns		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	Displays all the currently activ	ve potential concer	ns across Singapore.
Actors	• User		
Preconditions			
Postconditions	All Potential Concerns acr	ross Singapore are	displayed. 🕜
Priority	Low		
Frequency of Use	Low		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>User selects to view pote</li> <li>System retrieves and disp wide list.</li> </ol>		ential concerns from system-
Alternative Flows	<ol> <li>No current potential cond</li> <li>1.1. A message is displayed to concerns now.</li> </ol>		there are no potential
Exceptions			
Includes			
Special Requirement			
Assumption			
Notes & Issues	Depends on data generated b	y "Monitor Potent	ial Concerns" use case

Use Case ID	9		
Use Case Name	Alert User on New Potential Concern		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
		'	
Description	When there is a new potential concern, the user should be alerted if it affects the active route.		
Actors	• User		
Preconditions	User has selected an activ	ve route.	
Postconditions	The system displays a list them to select a new rour	of alternative routes to the user, allowing te if desired.	
Priority	High		
Frequency of Use	Low		
Flow of Events  Alternative Flows	<ol> <li>The system receives an event by Monitor Potential Concerns that there is a new potential concern.</li> <li>The system checks if the active route is affected by the potential concern.</li> <li>A notification is sent to the user.</li> <li>The details of the notification are logged to a local file.</li> <li>The user clicks on the notification.</li> <li>The app is opened.</li> <li>The system invokes "Get Alternative Routes" to find a set of alternative routes.</li> <li>The system displays the alternative routes to the user.</li> </ol>		
Alternative Flows	<ol> <li>The potential concern does not affect the selected route.</li> <li>The system does nothing and exits.</li> <li>The user dismisses the notification.</li> <li>The system does nothing and exits.</li> </ol>		
Exceptions			
Includes	Get Alternative Routes		
Special Requirement			
Assumption	The user has given permi	ssion for the app to access notifications	
Notes & Issues	Depends on data generated b	by "Monitor Potential Concerns" use case	

Use Case ID	10		
Use Case Name	Get Alternative Routes		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	Shows the alternative routes	to avoid potential concerns.	
Actors	None		
Preconditions			
Postconditions	The alternative routes are	e returned.	
Priority	High		
Frequency of Use	Low		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The system accesses the GPS to get the user's current location.</li> <li>The system searches for routes from the user's current location to the original destination.</li> <li>The system filters out routes that are affected by potential concerns that imply that the specific route cannot be completed.</li> <li>System returns the remaining routes.</li> </ol>		
Alternative Flows			
Exceptions	as the start point of the  3. There are no remaining re	outes after filtering.	
	3.1. A message is displayed t routes.	o tell the user that there are no remaini	ng
Extends	None		
Special Requirement	The user's device needs to ha	ve a GPS module	
Assumption	The user has given permi	ssion for the app to access GPS	
Notes & Issues			

Use Case ID	11		
Use Case Name	View Alert History		
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:	
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:	
Description	Displays the historical list of a	lerts sent to the us	ser
Actors	• User		
Preconditions			
Postconditions	Historical list of alerts dis	played to user.	
Priority	Low		
Frequency of Use	Low		
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The user selects to view a</li> <li>The system retrieves the to the user.</li> </ol>	•	local log file and displays it
Alternative Flows	<ul><li>2. No alert history available</li><li>2.1. A message is displayed t</li></ul>		there have been no alerts.
Exceptions	<ol> <li>Alert log is not accessible</li> <li>A message is displayed t retrieving the alerts.</li> </ol>		there has been an issue with
Includes			
Special Requirement			
Assumption			
Notes & Issues			
'			

Use Case ID	12			
Use Case Name	Log in			
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:		
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:		
Description	Authenticates the user			
Actors	<ul><li>User</li><li>User Database</li></ul>			
Preconditions				
Postconditions	User is authenticated.			
Priority	Medium			
Frequency of Use	Medium			
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>User provides username and password.</li> <li>System verifies the provided credentials against the User Database.</li> <li>If credentials are valid, the user is authenticated and granted access.</li> </ol>			
Alternative Flows	5			
Exceptions	<ol> <li>2. Incorrect credentials provided.</li> <li>2.1. Error message displayed to User.</li> <li>2.2. User asked to enter again.</li> </ol>			
	<ul><li>2. User Database is unavailable.</li><li>2.1. A message is displayed to tell user that because of a system issue, they</li></ul>			
	are not able to log in currently.			
Includes				
Special Requirement				
Assumption				
Notes & Issues	Cannot prompt user to create account if the account does not exist. Can be exploited to determine what usernames are valid.			

Use Case ID	13			
Use Case Name	Search Routes from Calendar			
Created By	Yeo Kay Hong	Updated By:		
Created On	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Updated On:		
Description	Allows the user to search for routes via the address of events on a third-party calendar.			
Actors	<ul><li>User</li><li>Third Party Calendar API</li></ul>			
Preconditions	<ul> <li>User has connected the third-party calendar with the app.</li> <li>The selected event has an address and a time.</li> </ul>			
Postconditions	User is redirected to the Search Routes with the address and time of the selected event.			
Priority	Medium			
Frequency of Use	Medium			
Flow of Events	<ol> <li>The system retrieves a list of events from the third-party calendar.</li> <li>The system removes events that do not have an associated address.</li> <li>The system displays the remaining events in a calendar view.</li> <li>User selects an event from the calendar view.</li> <li>System redirects user to "Search Routes" with the event address and time.</li> </ol>			
Alternative Flows	<ul><li>5. The event does not have a specified time.</li><li>5.1. The user is redirected to "Search Routes" with the current time instead.</li></ul>			
Exceptions	<ol> <li>Third-party Calendar API is unavailable.</li> <li>A message is displayed to tell the user that there has been an issue retrieving events from their calendar.</li> </ol>			
Includes				
Special Requirement				
Assumption	The user has given permission for the app to access the calendar			
Notes & Issues				