Use Cases

Use Case #1 - Make an appointment with two or more people.
Description: This Use Case describes the process of scheduling an appointment or meeting involving two people or more, where our application facilitates the coordination of schedules and sending invitations.
Actors: Student, Advisor
Goals: The Student intends to schedule a meeting with their Advisor and ensure that both participants are available at the chosen time simply and quickly.
Preconditions: The Student must be authenticated in the system. (All) Both meeting participants must have a Google account.
Postconditions: The event is marked on the user's and participants' calendars successfully and without overlaps.
Basic flow:

1. The Student, through the menu, clicks on booking a new appointment in the application.
2. The student enters the title of the appointment and automatically receives suggestions for the day/days, duration of the event, available times, and deadline for scheduling the meeting. They have the option to change the suggestions according to their preferences before scheduling the event and they can, also, choose a criteria for optimizing the timeslots recommended by the system.
3. After the Student confirms the information, an invitation is sent to the other participants through a notification in the system so that the Advisor can join the meeting.
4. The Advisor checks the meeting information and chooses the days when they are available from the options given by the student.
5. The Advisor confirms the days selected.
6. When the date set for scheduling the meeting arrives, the Student receives a notification of the meeting, and

when accessing the booking page, they can see the participants who joined the meeting, remove participants or not, and finally schedule the meeting.

7. The system automatically analyzes participants' schedules and identifies the times with the best compatibility among all participants.
8. The Student receives the time suggested by the system and they can accept it or not. They can also ask for another compatible time.
9. The system updates each participant's agenda with the scheduled appointment and notifies them of the new event created.

Alternate path:
#1 - Invited person doesn’t use the platform
The Student wants to schedule a meeting with a person that doesn’t use the platform but has a Google account, so instead of a notification, the person receives an e-mail with a link that sends them to an interface that allows them to choose the timeslots available. After the final slot is chosen by the Student, the person receives an e-mail with a Google Calendar invitation to schedule the meeting in their Google calendar.

#2 - The Student needs to schedule a new event in one of the time slots that they selected as available while waiting for everyone to choose their preferred timeslots.
The Student selected, for example, 3 slots where they’re available but while waiting for everyone to accept the invitation and choosing their preferred timeslots, a new task came up. They want to schedule that new task on the first day they said they were available, so there are two paths to deal with this situation:

- if no one has selected that slot yet, the Student can schedule that new task in that timeslot and it won’t show as an option for the people that accept the invitation after that.

- if at least one person has chosen that timeslot, the Student won’t be able to schedule anything in that timeslot until the meeting is definitely scheduled and doesn’t occupy that same timeslot.

Use Case #2 - Scheduling an event and preparation time
Description: This use case describes the process of scheduling an event and the preparation time.
Actors: Student
Goals: Allow the Student to automatically schedule preparation time for an event, with predefined or personalized suggestion options.
Pre-conditions: The Student must be authenticated in the system.
Post-conditions: The preparation time is marked in the user's calendar according to their choice.
Basic flow:

1. The student selects the slot in the application to mark a new event and enters its title.
2. If the student wishes to schedule preparation time for this task, they can select the preparation time option, where they will enter the number of hours they intend to have to prepare for this event and in what number of days they want to split it.
3. The system, depending on the time and number of days given by the student, proposes slots in their agenda, which the student can view, accept, modify or refuse.
4. If the student accepts, the system adds the preparation time to the schedule automatically.

Alternate path:

- Use Case #3 - Customize notifications

Description: This use case refers to customizing notifications according to user preferences. The user has the option to adjust the frequency of receiving their complete weekly timetable, define the time of receipt of the daily timetable, specify the time in advance to be reminded of events marked on the calendar and configure reminders for unmet goals at different periods (daily, weekly, monthly).
Actors: User (Teacher or Student)
Goals: Allow the user to customize notifications according to their specific preferences and needs.
Pre-conditions: The user must be authenticated in the application.
Post-conditions: Notification settings are updated according to user preferences.
Basic flow:

1. The user accesses the notification settings tab in the menu.
2. The user sees the different customization options available, such as the frequency of receiving the complete weekly schedule, receiving the daily schedule, advance time for event reminders and reminder settings for unmet goals.
3. The user adjusts the settings according to their preferences.
4. After making the desired adjustments, the user confirms the settings.
5. Custom notification settings are saved and updated in the app.

Alternate path:

- Use Case #4 - Define the weekly number of hours for each category of event
  Description: This use case describes the process of defining the number of hours the user wants to spend on work, free time,rest periods each week, etc.
  Actors: User (Teacher or Student)

Goals: Allow the user to define the number of hours they want to spend weekly on work, free time, rest or other categories of events, and customize the times reserved for each type of event if desired.
Pre-conditions: The user must be authenticated in the application.
Post-conditions: Work, free time, rest schedules, between others, are used by the application to help the user manage their time according to their preferences and customizations.
Basic flow:

1. The user accesses the Customization tab in the application's menu.
2. In the Customization menu, the user selects the "reserved times" option.
3. The user views a list of types of calendar events, such as work, study, leisure, among others.
4. For each type of event, the user can define a minimum, maximum or both time that they would like to reserve in their calendar.
5. The user saves their reserved time preferences.
6. The application uses the work time, free time, rest time schedules, and others, to help the user manage their time according to their preferences and customizations.

Alternate path:

- Use Case #5 - Define rest hours
  Description: This use case represents the way a user can select a default period of time where he doesn't want to be bothered as they are resting (for example, sleeping hours).
  Actors: User (Teacher or Student)
  Goals: Allows the user to choose a period of time, between certain hours, where they don't want events to be scheduled (usually) as they are resting. Facilitates the analysis and optimization of their schedule through the application.
  Pre-conditions: The user must be authenticated in the application.

Post-conditions: Rest time is defined or updated. The system will store this preference and will stop suggesting timeslots that fall between the hours selected by the user.
Basic flow:

1. The user accesses the Customization tab in the menu.
2. In the Customization menu, the user selects the "set rest time" option.
3. The user views the currently defined rest time if they have already been defined and edits/modifies it as desired.
4. After making changes, the user confirms the settings and the application updates the user's schedules on its system.
5. The defined time is used by the application to analyze and optimize the user's schedule.