Uber for Vendors (PRDv1)
by
Github Reapers

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Intro

Background
Vendors are people/companies that provide property-related services such as plumbers and electricians. The current process of hiring vendors and scheduling appointments is messy inefficient, and can even involve third parties; the vendor, the landlord and the tenant must agree on when to meet. Additionally, vendors and clients have to handle multiple different jobs concurrently while looking for new jobs. This makes it difficult to properly schedule appointment times, and often prohibits an open communication pipeline between the vendors and the tenants themselves. Thus, we are introducing Uber for Vendors, a web application dedicated to making the whole process a lot easier and cleaner. Why go to the trouble of setting up multiple different jobs when a web application can do all of that for you. Forget having to navigate multiple different websites to find vendors when everything can be done for you. Uber for Vendors is here to help.

What problem are we trying to solve?
Currently, one of the biggest problems in the property-related service jobs is communication between clients and vendors. For example, a popular method of finding vendors is to go on craigslist and post a listing in the general labor category and wait for vendors to call. This process is very inefficient since it relies on the fact that clients will answer the call and because it doesn’t give clients direct access to vendor’s qualifications. Uber for Vendors will address this problem by automatically linking clients with vendors’ information and linking a vendor’s rating to assure qualification. Additionally, vendors will also have the ability to review client’s ratings and information to judge whether they want the job or not.
Why is this problem important?
Currently, one of the most popular real estate practices is to buy properties, fix them, and sell them for a higher price for a profit. This practice is beneficial both for the landowner and for vendors hired to fix the property issues. By expediting the interaction between vendors, landowners, and tenants we are making the process much more efficient. Clients are able to find vendors much quicker and vendors are able to complete a lot more jobs. This is important because we are essentially increasing the potential income gain that both clients and vendors can make. But most importantly, by making this process more efficient we are also indirectly helping in the beautification of communities.

Addressing the lack of efficient interaction between clients and vendors also helps sponsor independent vendors who might struggle competing with current major contractors. The process of finding jobs is so fragmented that at often times clients may miss out on potential vendors due to the lack of promotion. For example, vendors trying to find work on craigslist might miss opportunities that clients post on a facebook group. By centralizing the process on to one web application we are helping independent vendors find more opportunities.

Apartment landowners might lack the proper funding to have an onsite repair/maintenance crew. By increasing the interaction between clients and vendors we are also helping individual landlords address tenant issues much quicker and potentially cheaper.

How is this problem addressed today?
Often, the tenant informs the landlord of a problem. Eventually, the landlord will look through multiple sources to find and reach out to an external vendor. Then the landlord must manually schedule an appointment time with the vendor. Often, this scheduling is inconvenient for the tenant as it may take a long time and may even conflict with the tenant’s timetable.

The result of the current way this problem is addressed is that the landlord may have no way to see if they are overpaying a vendor or if the vendor is qualified enough for the job. The vendor might also not be able to properly schedule an appointment time due to lack of communication and miss a potential job due to poor scheduling practice. Tenants may also be left frustrated from waiting unnecessary lengths of time for an issue to be completed despite not knowing the landlord's struggle.
System Architecture Overview

High Level Diagram

User Interaction and Design

**All Users**
The first instance of interaction between any user and our application is Signing up for our app. The users will be able to input their email, password, name, the type of User they are (Tenant, Landlord, Vendor), and other important account credentials upon creating an account. Upon doing so, that User will be able to login through our signin web interface and access their profile and user type specific features tied to their account.

**Tenant Users**
Tenant Users will be able to sync their calendar with our application in order to provide inputs of what dates and times they are available for a vendor to come. When a Tenant user needs a service done, they can fill out a request form and submit it through our application. The request
form will include the service type, a short description of the issue, and other relevant details to help move forward with the problem. The Tenant User will then have to wait a period of time for our algorithm to fully schedule the appropriate appointment before being notified of a successful assignment. This assignment will automatically be added into the Tenant’s calendar and a notification will be sent to confirm the appointment. The Tenant will have the option to cancel or re-schedule an appointment if they become busy later.

**Landlord Users**
Landlord Users will also have access to a calendar page that lists the different service appointments for their tenants. Landlord will also be able to merge their personal calendar to the tenant service one so that they can see when these services are done in respect to their own schedule. Whenever a Tenant requests for a service to be done, the respective Landlord will be notified as well. As the authorizing party, the Landlord must give approval for the service before the service is officialized. In addition, the Landlord can choose to either blacklist or whitelist vendors in order to form a set of acceptable vendors the Landlord is satisfied with. The Landlord will have access to reviews of different Vendors and can decide to either manually pick out the ones he wants or use pre-built filtering to find a desired set (best reviews, fastest work, local workers, etc.) The Landlord can also choose for the appointment to be aligned with their own schedule so they can come monitor the service being done (which will also notify the Tenant of the Landlord’s decision). In addition, if the Landlord decides the service is no longer necessary, they can also choose to cancel the service.

**Vendor User**
The Vendor User will have to sync their calendar into our application so that we have the available service times. The task time shown on the Tenant side will be estimated, but each Vendor will have the option to put the time it takes them to personally complete the task. These appointments will automatically be scheduled so a Vendor will be able to let these appointments accrue without having to put too much effort into discovering jobs. These jobs will be assigned with an appropriate buffer time for the Vendor to respond to in order to avoid last minute cancelations. The Vendor will be able to see the jobs, the general description, and other details in the calendar.

**Requirements**

**User Stories**

**User Story #1: Signup Page**

**Actors:** Tenant, Vendor, and Landowners

**Pre-conditions:** User must have access to the web application and locate the signup button.

**Use-case:** As a user, I can choose among three signup options signifying whether I am a tenant, a landlord, or a vendor. I need a valid email and a password to sign up.

**Acceptance Test:**
- There exists a single sign up page that gives users three sign-up options (tenant, landlord, vendor)
- If a user clicks on one of the signup buttons/links, he will then be prompted to fill in a valid email and a valid password. (email : [string]@[string].[string] and the password has 10+ characters)
- If user submission is valid, then the email and password attributes are pushed into the database and are greeted with a success page.
- If the user submission is invalid, then attributes aren't pushed into DB and are prompted with error page.

**User Story #2: Login Page**

**Actors:** Vendor, Landlord, and Tenant

**Pre-conditions:** Users must have signed up for an account before attempting to log in and must have access to the web-app.

**Use-case:** As a user, I can fill the login form with my account credentials, submit my account credentials, and have access to my Uber for Vendors account.

**Acceptance Criteria:**
- The account information is retrieved from the application’s database, and is displayed on my application indicating that login was successful
- The account credentials submitted are invalid and I receive an error message from the application indicating that login was unsuccessful

**User Story #3: Vendor Submit Availability**

**Actor:** Vendor

**Pre-conditions:** Vendors are signed in and have internet access.

**Use-case:** As a vendor, I can put in my schedule availability and submit it to the back end.

**Acceptance Criteria:**
- Vendors are greeted with a list of times for every hour from 9am-6pm
- Vendors are able to select and deselect available times but must select at least one before submitting
- If at least one time is checked then the time is pushed into the Vendor database and Vendor is greeted with a success page
- If no times are checked then nothing is pushed into the database and the Vendor is prompted with an error page

**User Story #4: Tenant Submit Availability**

**Actor:** Tenant

**Pre-condition:** Users will already have signed up with an account and must be logged into their account.

**Use-Case:** As a Tenant user, I can put in my schedule availability and submit it to the back end so the vendor service can be done at a time convenient for me

**Acceptance Criteria:**
- Tenant are greeted with a list of times for every hour from 9am-6pm
- Tenant are able to select and deselect available times but must select at least one before submitting
- If at least one time is checked then the time is pushed into the Tenant database and Tenant is greeted with a success page
- If no times are checked then nothing is pushed into the database and the Tenant is prompted with an error page

User Story #5: Landlord Submit Availability
Actor: Landlord
Pre-Condition: Users will already have signed up an account and have logged into their account through the login page.
Use-case: As a Landlord user, I can put in my schedule availability and submit it to the back end so I can come and

Acceptance Criteria:
- Landlord are greeted with a list of times for every hour from 9am-6pm
- Landlord are able to select and deselect available times but must select at least one before submitting
- If at least one time is checked then the time is pushed into the Landlord database and Landlord is greeted with a success page
- If no times are checked then nothing is pushed into the database and the Landlord is prompted with an error page

User Story #6: Tenant requests Job
Actor: Vendor
Pre-condition: Tenant has an account.
Use-case: As a tenant, I can request a job so I can get a service done

Acceptance Criteria:
- On this page, the Tenant will have to pick the type of job (which will influence the time the job will take, mvp will not include this). This will route the job to the landlord and will provide the vendor for this job a list of times that the vendor can pick to take the job.

User Story #7: Landlord search for Vendor
Actor: Landlord
Pre-Condition: Landlord has logged into his account and has accessed find landlord page
Use-case: As a landlord, I can search through a list of vendors to select a vendor I want to work with.

Acceptance Criteria:
- Will list pages of vendor profiles
- Allows landlords to filter vendors based on what they specialize in ex: search for all electricians
- Allows landlord to filter the list by location of the vendor
- Will provide a search bar for the landlords to search for a specific vendor
User Story #8: Vendor Calendar
Roles: Vendor
Preconditions: Vendors must have signed up for an account before attempting to log in and must have access to the web application.
Use-case: As a vendor, I can see a list of jobs assigned to me so I know what jobs I have to do that week.
Acceptance Criteria:
- A page has a calendar that contains all of the vendor's scheduled jobs
- A job contains these basic info for now including the following:
  - Job type
  - Scheduled time (the full range)
  - (Maybe name and address of user)

User Story #9: Jobs/Vendors displayed on a Map
Actor: Landlord, Vendor, Tenant
Pre-condition: Users are logged in.
Use-case: As a Landlord user, I can choose to display the location of my job so that vendors can better judge the feasibility of completing the job. Vendors can then better decide if they want to switch jobs. As a Vendor user, I can choose to display my work location so clients can better see if vendors are able to complete their jobs.
Acceptance Criteria:
- Job/Vendor is displayed on a map interface with a basic title.
- The vendor can click on jobs displayed on the map to see more information about the job.
- The landlord can click on vendors on the map to see the vendor's profile.

User Story #10: Vendor profile page
Actor: Vendor
Pre-condition: Vendor has already created an account
Use-case: As a vendor, I can see my profile page where it displays my full name, email, phone number and the job(s) I can accept.
Acceptance Criteria:
- If a vendor is logged in, then he/she can go to their profile page where only the full name, email, phone number and job is displayed.

Appendix

Technologies Employed
Ruby on Rails: A web application development framework that runs Ruby on the backend and provides an MVC interface
Ruby: Multi-paradigm language
Google Calendar API: Standard API for RESTful interactions as well further support for scheduling analysis.

ReactJS: A Javascript framework used for making user interfaces on web applications.

Bootstrap: A CSS framework used to implement effective user interfaces as well as creating mobile-friendly responsive web applications.

PostgreSQL: Object-relational database management system.

Javascript: Multi-paradigm language