

# Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

Revision History:

Date	Author	Description
2019. 3. 17	Rui Xing	Editing system capabilities
2019. 3. 18	Shuihan Zhang	Editing system context
2019. 3. 19	Yuru Wang	Editing quality requirements (non-functional requirements)
2019. 3. 19	Zheng Chen	Introduction/Concept of Operation
2019. 3. 20	Rui Zhu	Editing fundamental assumptions
2019. 3. 20	Rui Xing	Editing expected subsets
2019. 3. 21	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui Zhu, Shijie Wen	Editing use cases
2019. 3. 21	Zheng Chen	Quality Requirements/Expected subsets
2019. 3. 21	Zhi Zhou	Overall block diagram
2019. 3. 21	Zimu Hu	Edit functional documentation
2019. 3. 22	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui Zhu, Shijie Wen	Editing use cases
2019. 3. 22	Zheng Chen	Behavioral Requirements
2019. 3. 23	Zhi Zhou	Modify functional documentation
2019. 3. 23	Zheng Chen	Use Cases/Behavioral Requirements
2019. 3. 23	Zheng Chen	Fundamental Assumption/Appendices
2019. 3. 23	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui	Adding use case

	Zhu, Shijie Wen	
2019. 3. 23	Shijie Wen	Editing detailed requirements
2019. 3. 23	Zhang Hongfan	Introduction Concept of Operation
2019. 3. 23	Zhang Hongfan	Behavioral Requirements Expected subsets Quality Requirements Fundamental Assumptions Expected Changes
2019. 3. 23	Rui Zhu	Editing expected changes
2019. 3. 23	Yuru Wang	Editing appendices
2019. 3. 24	Shijie Wen	Modifying detailed requirements
2019. 3. 24	Rui Xing	Editing introduction
2019. 3. 25	Zhi Zhou	Add Server System Context
2019. 3. 25	Zhi Zhou	Add System Input & Output
2019. 3. 25	Renxiang Zhu	Add Quality Requirements
2019. 3. 25	Renxiang Zhu	Integrate documents
2019. 3. 25	Yuanjin Li	Editing Software Requirements Specification
2019. 3. 25	Zhang Hongfan Rui Raposo	User Case
2019. 3. 26	Zhang Hongfan Rui Raposo	User Case
2019. 3. 26	Yifan Zhang	Editing the Detailed Requirements
2019. 3. 26	Zhongyu Wang	Editing the Quality Requirements
2019. 3. 26	Zheng Chen	Revise Use Cases and System Inputs and Outputs
2019. 3. 26	Qingzhong Chen	Revise Use Cases
2019. 3. 27	Zheng Chen	Revise Use Cases and Fundamental Assumption

2019. 3. 28	Zhi Zhou	Combine Learning Ducks' Document
2019. 3. 30	Zhang Hongfan, Rui Raposo	User Case
2019. 3. 31	Zhi Zhou	Combine Revision History
2019. 4. 1	Zheng Chen	Remove some parts of administrator' s adding and moving functions and use cases.
2019. 4. 1	Yuanjin Li	Modify the Output
2019. 4. 1	Yifan Zhang	Modify the Input
2019. 4. 1	Yifan Zhang	Add the Definitions
2019. 4. 1	Yuanjin Li	Modify the use cases
2019. 4. 1	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui Zhu, Shijie Wen	Editing use cases
2019. 4. 1	Hongfan Zhang	Update User Case Diagrams
2019. 4. 2	Zimu Hu	Combine Double Bloom' s Document
2019. 4. 2	Zhi Zhou	Combine Apostle' s Document

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Intended Audience and Purpose

This document is intended to provide information guiding development process, ensuring that all system requirements are met. The following entities may find the document useful:

- Customer - This page will detail all of the web app requirements as understood by the production team. The customer should be able to determine that their requirements will be correctly reflected in the final product through the information found on this page.
- Development Team - Details of specific requirements that the final software build must include will be located here. Developers can use this document to ensure the software addresses each of these requirements.
- QA Team - By developing testing procedures founded in the system requirements, the QA Team can create a comprehensive testing regimen that will guarantee requirements are met.

## 1.2 How to use the document

Table of Contents:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Concept of Operations - broad description of the purpose of the application
  - 2.1 System Context - details any specific system requirements the application will require to run
  - 2.2 System Capabilities - description in prose of all capabilities available to the user in the address book
  - 2.3 Use cases - A detailed look at each functional requirement, describing the application context both before and after an action is taken
- 3. Behavioral Requirements - How the application will interact with a user
  - 3.1 Input and output requirements - A description of allowed inputs and generated outputs
    - 3.1.1 Input - Describes any restrictions that will be placed on allowed input
    - 3.1.2 Output - Describes the range of outputs that can be generated
  - 3.2 Detailed Output Behavior - Output descriptions in prose
- 4. Quality Requirements - Requirements not pertaining to the function of the application will be listed here
- 5. Expected Subsets - Expected levels of functionality at checkpoints during development
- 6. Fundamental Assumptions - Some specifics about input, output, or behavior upon which other requirements are founded will be listed here
- 7. Expected Changes - Future features and directions the project is expected to take
- 8. Appendices - Details aiding the understanding of this document
  - 8.1 Definitions and acronyms - Any technical terms or abbreviations will be spelled out here for ease of use of the document
    - 8.1.1 Definitions - Definitions of technical or unusual terminology
    - 8.1.2 Acronyms and Abbreviations - Any abbreviated terms will be expanded here
  - 8.2 References - any external references necessary or helpful to understanding this document will be listed here

# 2. System Capabilities

## 2.1. System Context

Requires a system with a GUI display and browser because all of the operations are performed through a GUI and a browser.

Windows:

- Windows 10 (8u51 and above)
- Windows 8.x (Desktop)
- Windows 7 SP1
- Windows Vista SP2
- Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 (64-bit)
- Windows Server 2012 and 2012 R2 (64-bit)

#### Mac OS X:

- Intel-based Mac running Mac OS X 10.8.3+, 10.9+

#### Linux:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.5+1, 6.x (32-bit), 6.x (64-bit)2
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.x (64-bit)2 (8u20 and above)
- Ubuntu Linux 12.04 LTS, 13.x
- Ubuntu Linux 14.x (8u25 and above)
- Ubuntu Linux 15.04 (8u45 and above)
- Ubuntu Linux 15.10 (8u65 and above)

## 2.2. System capabilities

Intelligent light control system Web APP is a web program that supports user interaction. On the web page, the user logs in the account according to his personal ID and password, and then carries on the concrete operation to the intelligent light control system. Different kinds of users have different rights to intelligent light control system. There are three different permissions: students, teachers and administrators. The system functions are as follows:

- 1.User login. Users must be students, teachers or administrators of some schools.
- 2.Check the state of the light. All users have this permission.
- 3.Check whether a room is occupied. All three users have this permission.
- 4.Check the state of the light sensor. In this function, users can see the situation of ambient light.
- 5.Turn on/off the lights. Student users can only turn on the light when it is off and the classroom is occupied, and turn off the light when it is on and the classroom is empty. When the relevant operation cannot be carried out, a window will pop up to show the reasons: For example, *There are people in the classroom, so you cannot turn off the lights*. Teachers and administrators directly force the lights to be on/off. Students, teachers and administrators can operate the switch of a light or the main switch of all lights.
- 6.Add/delete new rooms. Administrators have this permission.
- 7.Add/delete sensors. Administrators have this permission. There are three kinds of sensors: switch sensor, light sensor and Presence sensor.
- 8.Add/delete actuators (lights). Administrators have this permission.

## 2.3. Use cases for Customers

### 2.3.1 User login

Use Case	user login		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	User Login and go into the light system		
Goals	User Go into the light system		
Summary	Login by inputting account number, password and press login button.		
Actors	user		

Trigger	Inputting account number, password and press login button.	
Precondition	None	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1 User(student, teacher and administrator)input account number and password.	
	2 User press login button	
	3	Login part of UI gets the account number and password.
	3 user get the result of login. If login succeed, the homepage of user will be displayed. If login fails, a window will be popped out, "account or password is wrong" .	
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The web page is displayed.	
Chart	<pre> graph TD     user((user))     student((student))     teacher((teacher))     administrator((administrator))     login((login))     inputAccountNumber((inputAccountNumber))     inputPassword((inputPassword))     pressLoginButton((pressLoginButton))     sendCommand((send command, account and password to server))     loginSucceed((login succeed, and display homepage of user))     loginFailed((login failed, and pop out a window "account or password is wrong"))     getResultOfLogin((getResultOfLogin))      user --&gt; login     student --&gt; login     teacher --&gt; login     administrator --&gt; login     login -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  inputAccountNumber     login -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  inputPassword     login -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  pressLoginButton     pressLoginButton --&gt; sendCommand     sendCommand --&gt; loginSucceed     loginSucceed -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  loginFailed     loginFailed -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  getResultOfLogin     getResultOfLogin --&gt; student     getResultOfLogin --&gt; teacher     getResultOfLogin --&gt; administrator </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
	1 User(student, teacher and administrator) Register account	Login part of UI will let you input account number, email and password and save it.
	2 User forget password	Login part of UI will let you input email and account number. And it will send a link to your email and let you change your password.

### 2.3.2 Verify login

Use Case	verify login
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Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	verify login		
Goals	server get login information, verify it and then go into the light system		
Summary	Server get information and verify it.		
Actors	server		
Trigger	user press login button.		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	command, account number and password to server	
	2	Server returns back result of login.	
	3		UI displays the result of login. If login succeed, the homepage of user will be displayed. If login fails, a window will be popped out, "account or password is wrong" .
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The web page is displayed.		
Chart	<pre> graph TD     UI[get command, account and password from UI (from Use Case View)]     Success[login succeed, and display homepage of user (from Use Case View)]     Failure[login failed, and pop out a window "account or password is wrong" (from Use Case View)]     Server((server (from Use Case View)))     Result[return the result of login (from Use Case View)]      Server --&gt; UI     UI -- "&lt;&lt;extend&gt;&gt;" --&gt; Success     Failure -.-&gt; Success     UI --&gt; Result     Result --&gt; Server </pre>		
Alternate Flow	Actor	System	
	1	User(student, teacher and administrator) Register account	Login part of UI will let you input account number, email and password and save it.

2	User forget password	Login part of UI will let you input email and account number. And it will send a link to your email and let you change your password.
3		

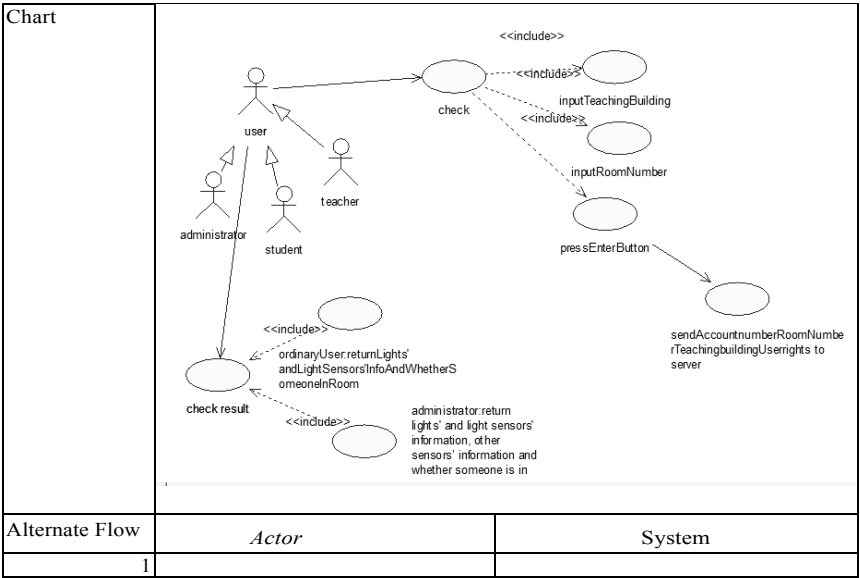
批注 [ZR1]: Are these c/p from the previous chart?

### 2.3.3 Check the state of lights or light sensors or check whether someone is in room

Use Case	check the state of lights or light sensors or check whether someone is in room		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	check the state of lights or light sensors or check whether someone is in room		
Goals	check the state of lights or light sensors or check whether someone is in room		
Summary	Check all states of lights and sensors and whether someone is in room by inputting room number and choosing teaching building.		
Actors	user		
Trigger	inputting room number and choosing teaching building		
Precondition	Login and press “lights and sensors”		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	User inputs teaching building name and room number and press enter button.	
	2		To server: UI part will send account number, room number, teaching building and user's current right.
	3	The user check results.	
	4		If the user is an ordinary user(student or teacher), the server will return lights' and light sensors' information and whether someone is in room. If the user is an administrator, the server return lights' and light sensors' information, other sensors' information and whether someone is in room.
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The state of light are displayed.		

批注 [ZR2]: `and` or `or`? Should there be a list to choose from?

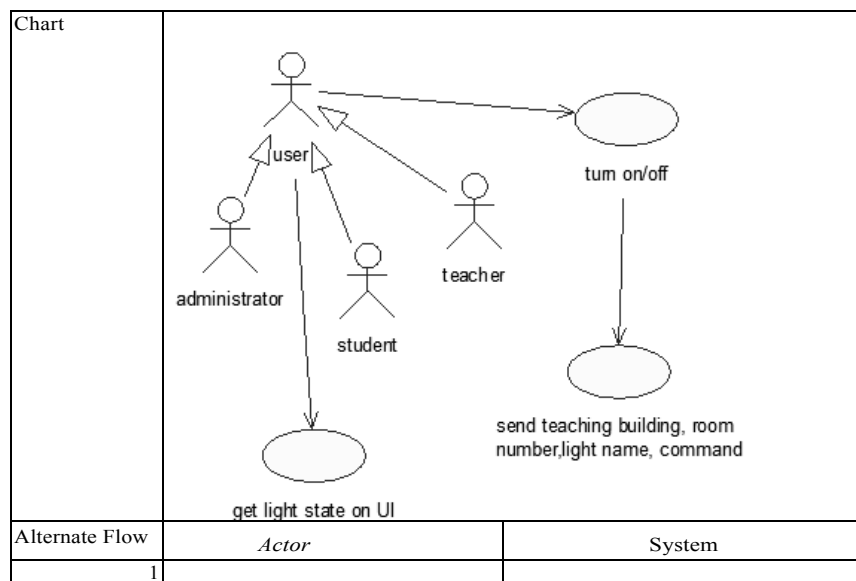
批注 [ZR3]: Where is this right from?



### 2.3.4 User turns on/off

Use Case	User Turn on/off		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	User turns on/off the lights		
Goals	User turns on/off the lights		
Summary	User turns on/off the lights		
Actors	user		
Trigger	Choose room number and choose teaching building and choose lights. Finally press the turn on/off button.		
Precondition	Login and check		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	User presses turn on/off button	
	2		UI part will send teaching building name, room number, light name and command to server.
	3		Server return operation result
	4	UI will display that the operation	
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The result is displayed.		

批注 [ZR4]: Perfect use case for the end users.



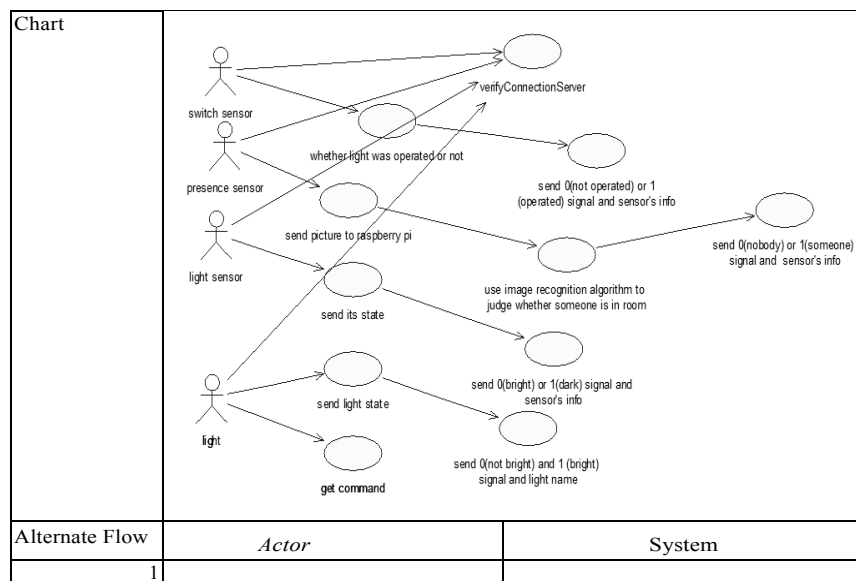
### 2.3.5 Hardware sends signals and gets command

Use Case	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Goals	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Summary	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Actors	user		
Trigger	Sensors send their data to communication module.		
Precondition			
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	Communication module verify connection to the server		
2			Server will accept the connection and tell communication module.

3	<p>3.1 Switch sensor tells communication module whether light was operated or not.</p> <p>3.2 Presence sensor send a picture to raspberry pi to communication module.</p> <p>3.3 Light sensor send its state to communication module.</p> <p>3.4 Light send its state to communication module.</p>	
4		<p>4.1 Communication module sends the switch sensor's information and 0(not operated)/1(operated)signals toserver.</p> <p>4.2 Communication module uses image recognition algorithm to judge whether someone is in room. And then it send 0(nobody) or 1(someone) signal and presence sensor's information to server.</p> <p>4.3 Communication module send 0(bright) or 1(dark) signal and light sensor's information to server.</p> <p>4.4 Communication module send 0(not bright) and 1 (bright) signal and light name to server.</p>
5	light gets command from server.	
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions		

批注 [ZR5]: Refer to a workflow diagram for detailed specification.

批注 [ZR6]: I prefer `executes`.



## 2.3.6 Server gets signals from hardware

Use Case	Server gets signals from hardware		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	Server gets signals from hardware		
Goals	Server gets signals from hardware		
Summary	Server gets signals from hardware		
Actors	user		
Trigger	Sensors send their data to communication module.		
Precondition			
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	server verifies connection from hardware.		
2	2.1 server gets the switch sensor's information and 0(not operated)/1(operated)signals. 2.2 server gets send 0(nobody) or 1(someone) signal and presence sensor's information. 2.3 server gets 0(bright) or 1(dark) signal and light sensor's information. 2.4 Server gets 0(not bright) and 1 (bright) signal and light name.		

	3	The Server decides whether the light should be on or not.	
	4		Communication module sends command to lights.
Frequency			
Type		Primary	
Postconditions			
Chart			
Alternate Flow		Actor	System
	1		

删除的内容: Communicatioin

### 2.3.7 User Wants to Quit the Application

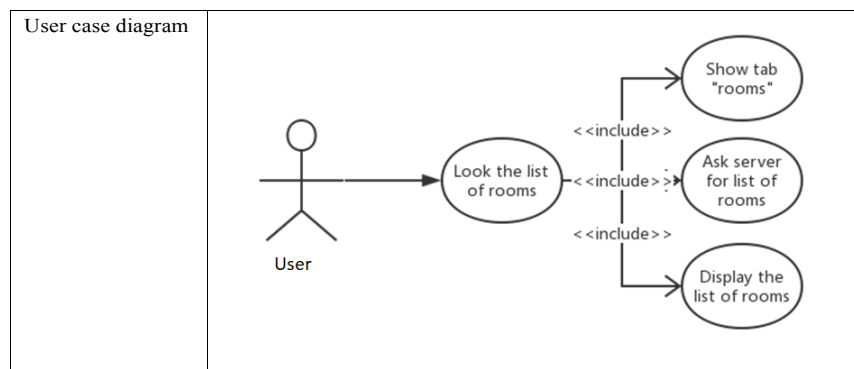
Use Case	User Wants to Quit the Application	
Version	1.0	
Author	Rui Raposo, Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Directly from Portuguese teacher	
Purpose	Quit	
Goals	Close the application and save the username and password	
Summary	Save the username and password, and terminate the application	
Actors	User	
Trigger	User presses "back" twice in two seconds.	
Precondition	The application is open and running.	
Basic Flow	User	System
1	Press "back" twice in two seconds.	
2		Save username and password.
3		Terminates itself.
Exception Flows		
2.2	Forces the termination (by	

	shutting down their machine, using Android's Force Quit, etc.).	
3.2		Do nothing.
Postconditions	If a user explored a room, app should save this room for "rooms" interface.	
User case diagram	<pre> graph LR     User((User)) --&gt; Quit((Quit))     Quit -- "&lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;" --&gt; Save((Save username and password))     Quit -- "&lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;" --&gt; Check((Check the time interval between two clicks)) </pre>	

### 2.3.8 User Wants to View the List of Rooms

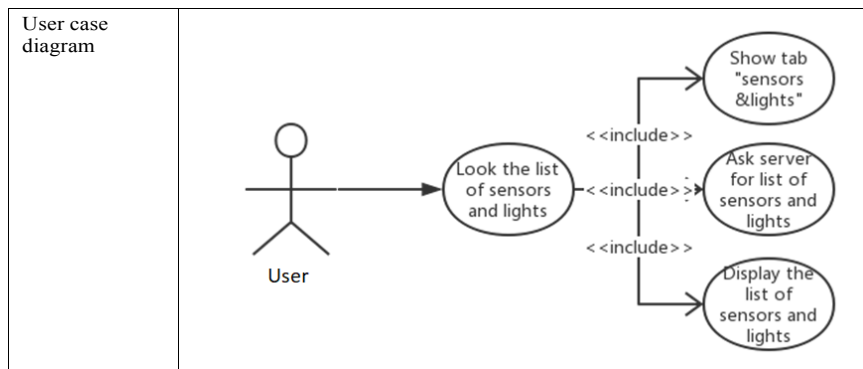
Use Case	User Wants to Look the List of Rooms	
Version	1.0	
Author	Rui Raposo, Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Directly from Portuguese teacher	
Purpose	Display the list of rooms in specific buildings.	
Goals	Show the list of rooms on application.	
Summary	Ask servers for information about rooms, and show the list of rooms on application.	
Actors	User	
Trigger	User click specific building in "buildings" tab.	
Precondition	The application is open and running. User is logged.	
Basic Flow	User	System
1	The user clicks specific rooms in "buildings" tab.	
2		The application asks the server for a list of rooms.
3		The application displays the response of server in "rooms" tab.
Exception Flows		
2.2	If application cannot get the list, a dialog prompts that "Cannot get the list of rooms in chosen building".	
3.2		Go to 1
Postconditions	None	





### 2.3.9 User Wants to Look the List of Sensors and Lights

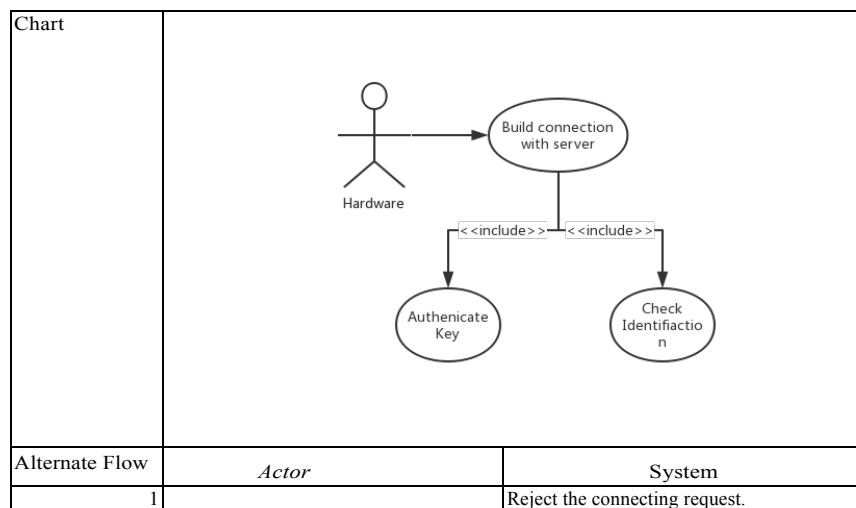
Use Case	User Wants to Look the List of Sensors and Lights	
Version	1.0	
Author	Rui Raposo, Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Directly from Portuguese teacher	
Purpose	Display the list of sensors and lights in specific rooms.	
Goals	Show the list of sensors and lights on application.	
Summary	Ask servers for information about sensors and lights, and show the list of sensors and lights on application.	
Actors	User	
Trigger	User click specific rooms in “buildings” tab.	
Precondition	The application is open and running. User is logged. User has chosen a building.	
Basic Flow	User	System
1	The user clicks specific rooms in “rooms” tab.	
2		The application asks the server for a list of sensors and lights.
3		The application displays the response of server.
Exception Flows		
2.2	If application cannot get the list, a dialog prompts that “Cannot get the list of sensors and lights in chosen room”.	
3.2		Go to 1
Postconditions	None	



## 2.4. Use cases of Server

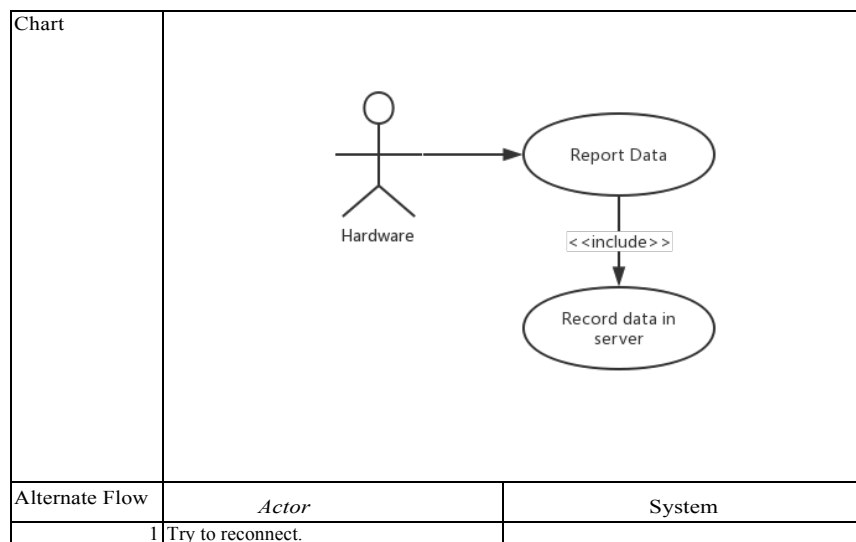
### 2.4.1 Hardware connects to server

Use Case	Hardware connects to server.	
Version	V1.0	Created 2019.3.25
Author	Zhi Zhou	
Source	Hardware	
Purpose	Build connects between server and hardware.	
Goals	Authenticate hardware's identification and build connections.	
Summary	Hardware raise a connecting request. After authenticating hardware's identification, server will build the connection.	
Actors	Hardware	
Trigger	Hardware boot.	
Precondition	Server is running	
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	1	Raise a connecting request.
	2	Authenticate hardware's key. (Move to alternate flow 1 when error)
	3	Authenticate whether hardware is registered in the database. (Move to alternate flow 1 when error)
	4	Build connection with Hardware.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	Connection is built.	



## 2.4.2 Hardware reports data

Use Case	Hardware reports data		
Version	V1.0	Created	2019.3.25
Author	Zhi Zhou		
Source	Hardware		
Purpose	Report sensors' data to server		
Goals	Send data and live package to server.		
Summary	Report sensors' data to server.		
Actors	Hardware		
Trigger	Sensors' data changed.		
Precondition	Connection is built.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System	
1	Send sensors' data to server through socket. (Move to alternate flow 1 when failed.)	Record the data.	
2			
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	Data is sent.		



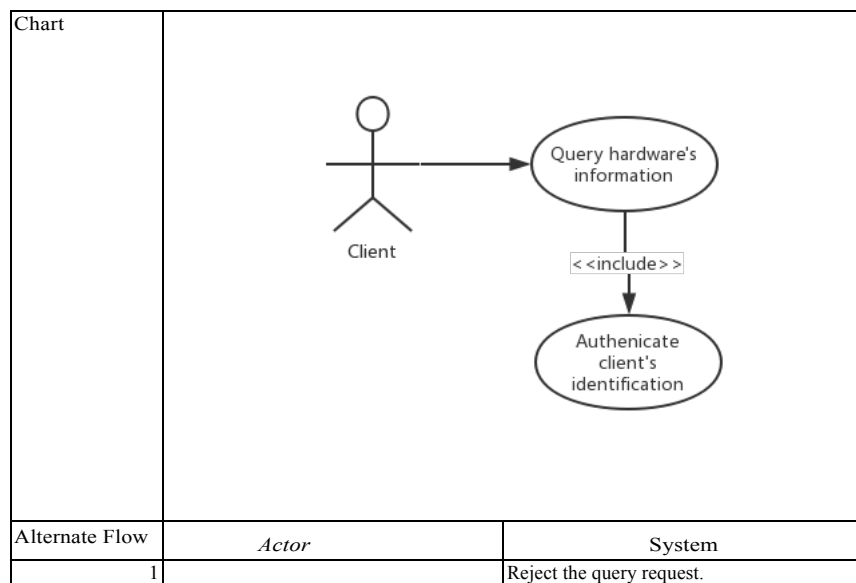
### 2.4.3 Client sends command

Use Case	Client sends command		
Version	V1.0	Created	2019.3.25
Author	Zhi Zhou		
Source	Client		
Purpose	Give hardware the command after handled by intelligence controller.		
Goals	Gather necessary data for IC, send data to IC, get command from IC and send command to hardware.		
Summary	Server give intelligence controller the command submitted by the client. And then send the result generated by the intelligence controller to hardware.		
Actors	Client		
Trigger	Client sends command		
Precondition	Server and hardware is running		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
	1	Send command to server.	
	2		Check user's authority. (Move to alternate flow 1 when failed.)
	3		Check whether the target is online. (Move to alternate flow 2 when target is offline)
	4		Pack necessary and related data, and send them to intelligence controller with command.
	5	Generate the command and return it to the server.	
	6		Send command to hardware.
Frequency			
Type	Primary		

Postconditions	Hardware executed the command.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR     Client((Client)) --&gt; SendCommand((Send command))     SendCommand --&gt; PackInfo((Pack info.))     PackInfo --&gt; IC((Intelligence Controller))     IC --&gt; GenCmd((Generate Command)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
1		Reject the command
2		Tell client that the target is offline.

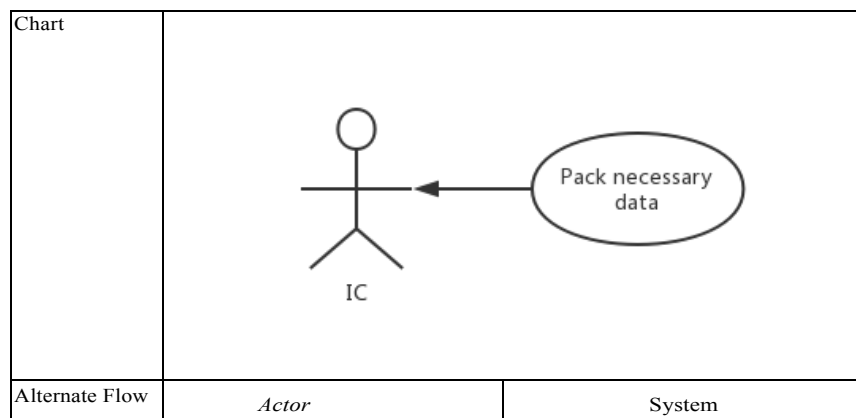
## 2.4.4 Client queries hardware's information

Use Case	Client queries hardware's information		
Version	V1.0	Created	2019.3.25
Author	Zhi Zhou		
Source	Client		
Purpose	Client got the hardware's information.		
Goals	Authenticate client's identification and then client got the hardware's information.		
Summary	Client raises a query request. After authenticating user's authority, server give client what it wants.		
Actors	Client		
Trigger	Client raises a request.		
Precondition	Server is running		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
1	Raise a query request.		
2		Authenticate user's authority. (Move to alternate flow 1 when error)	
3		Report the data.	
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	Client got the information.		



## 2.4.5 Sensors' data affect the hardware

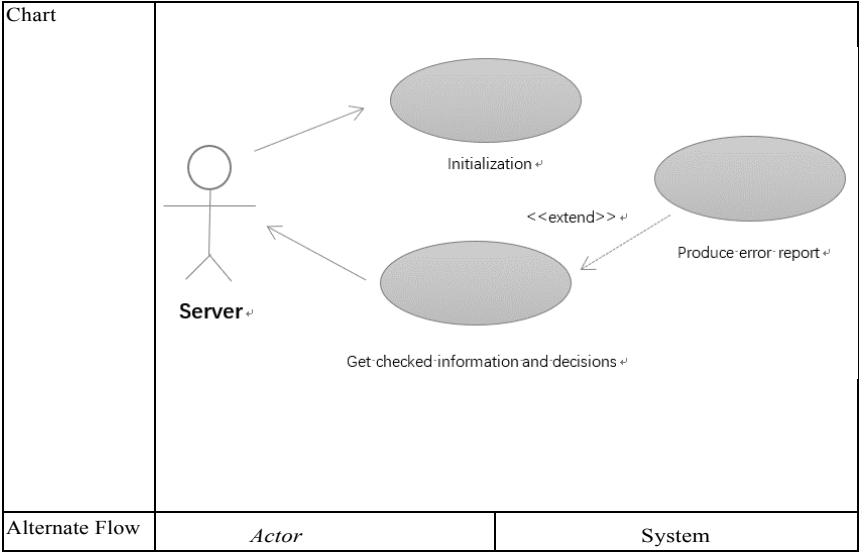
Use Case	Sensors' data affect the hardware		
Version	V1.0	Created	2019.3.25
Author	Zhi Zhou		
Source	Hardware		
Purpose	Hardware got the command.		
Goals	Hardware got the command.		
Summary	Server send intelligence controller's command to hardware.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Service received hardware's data.		
Precondition	Server is running and hardware just reported its data.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
1		Pack necessary and related data, and send them to intelligence controller with command.	
2	Generate the command and return it to the server.		
3		Send command to hardware.	
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	Hardware executed the command.		



## 2.5. Use cases of Intelligence Controller

### 2.5.1 Initialize the system

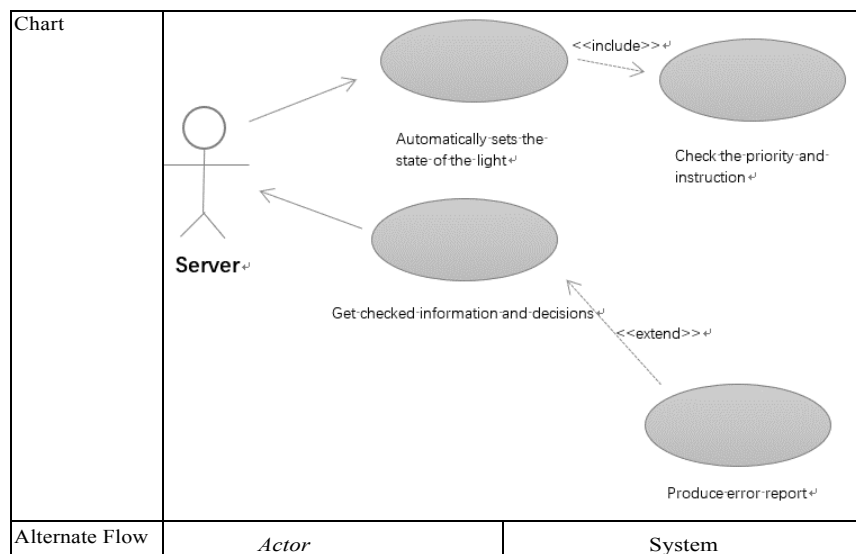
Use Case	Initialize the system		
Version	1.0	Created	2019-4-1
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	Initialize the system		
Goals	Make the system start to work		
Summary	Server give a signal to make the system initialized.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Customer start the system		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System	
	1	Server give a package of the data to initialize the system	
	2		Initialization and give a reply
Frequency	Once.		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The project assignment is created		



2.5.2 Automatic mode

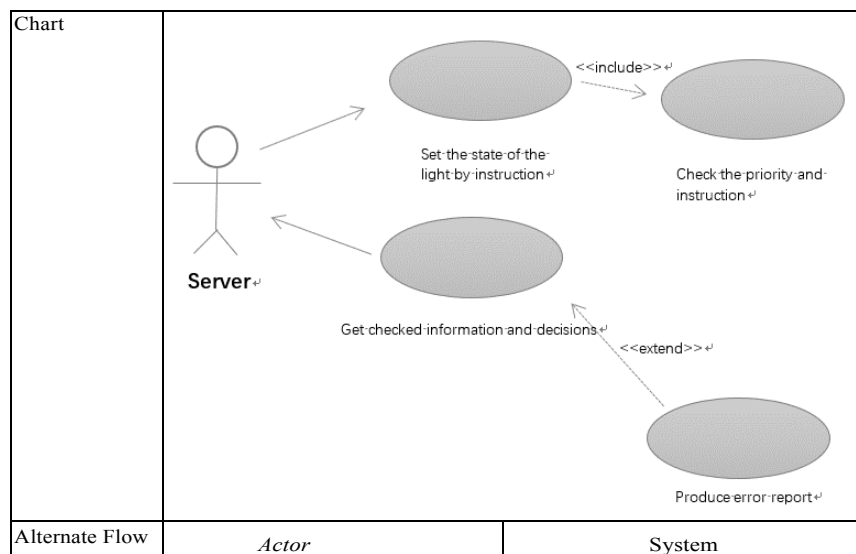
Use Case	Automatic mode		
Version	2.0	Created	2019-4-1
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	Power saving intelligently		
Goals	Control the status of the light		
Summary	Automatically sets the state of the light.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	None		
Precondition	Automatic mode		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	Server give a package of the data	
	2		Judge the situation, check the priority and instruction and give the command
Frequency	1 time in a minute		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The project assignment is created		





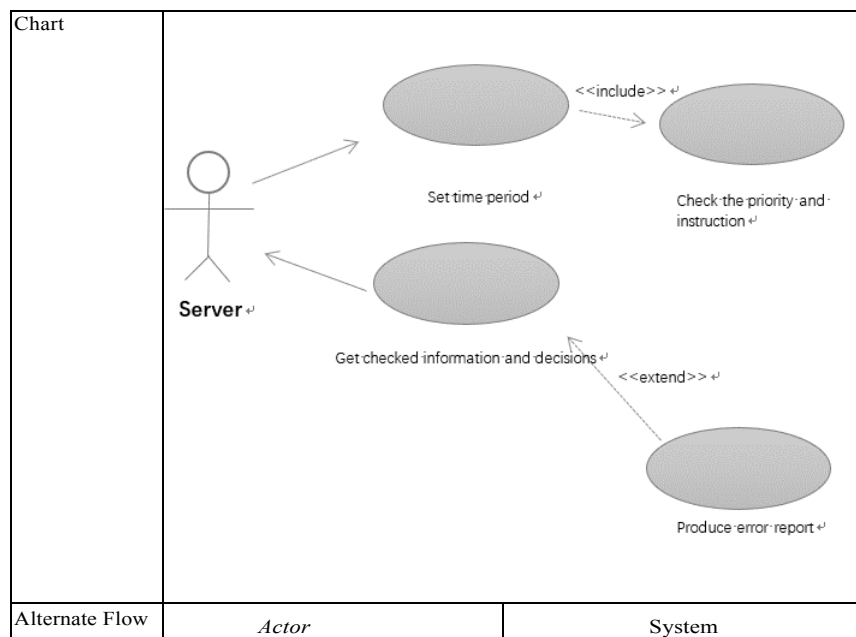
### 2.5.3 Command-light mode

Use Case	Command-light mode		
Version	2.0	Created	2019-3-31
Author	Zhang Yifan		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	Turn the light on or off correctly by instruction		
Goals	Change the status of the light or give the error report		
Summary	A user issues an instruction to change the light through the server, then the Intelligent Control System (our system) make a judgement and return the result.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Someone gives an instruction to change the status of the light.		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	Server: Send instruction to change the state of the light	
	2		Check the priority and instruction and make a decision back to the server
Frequency	2s		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The project assignment is created		



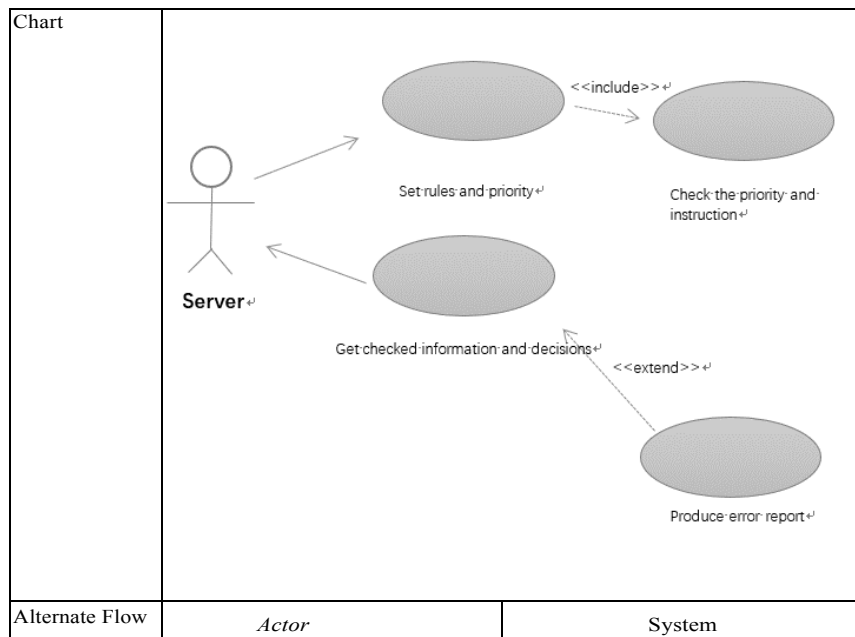
## 2.5.4 Time setting mode

Use Case	Time setting mode	
Version	2.0	Created 2019-3-31
Author	Zhang Yifan	
Source	Requirement	
Purpose	(The administrator) Set the time period that during these time slots our system will keep the light on or off all the time, until a teacher's or administrator's command change the state.	
Goals	Set the time period	
Summary	An administrator issues a command to change the time periods through the Server, then the Intelligent Control System (our system) make a judgement and return the results or the reason why he can't do it.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	A command to change the time periods	
Precondition	The command came from an administrator.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1	Server sends data to Intelligent Control
	2	By checking the priority and instruction system make a decision and send it to Server
Frequency	2s	
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The project assignment is created	



### 2.5.5 Rules setting mode

Use Case	Rules setting mode	
Version	2.0	Created 2019-3-31
Author	Zhang Yifan	
Source	Requirement	
Purpose	(The administrator) Set the rules of our system, including priority and orders	
Goals	Set the rules	
Summary	A user issues a command to change the rules through the Server, then the Intelligent Control System (our system) make a judgement and return the results or the reason why he can't do it.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	A command to set the rules.	
Precondition	The command came from an administrator.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1 Server sends data to Intelligent Control System	
	2	By checking the priority and instruction system make a decision and send it to Server
Frequency	2s	
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The project assignment is created	



## 2.6 Use Cases of Database

### 2.6.1 Server Wants to Register an Account for End Users

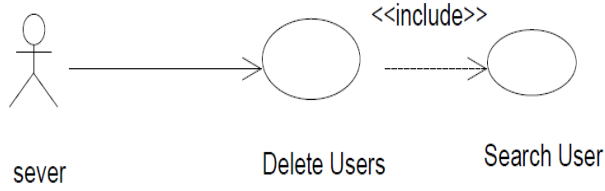
Use Case	Server Wants to Register an Account for End Users	
Version	1.0	Created 4-1-19
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server wants to register a non-existent account before.	
Summary	The server wants to register a non-existent account before. And then the server calls the add account function.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the add account function.	
Precondition	This account does not exist before registration; the application is open and running with a client book open.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	The server calls the add account function, which provides the user's ID, name,	
2		The database adds personal information to
3		Update other tables.
4		Return the flag of success.
Frequency		

批注 [ZR7]: Calls or just sends info?

Type	Primary	
Postconditions	There is a new user in the client table. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The user book is aware that it has been altered.	
Chart	<pre> sequenceDiagram     actor sever     usecase AddNewUsers as Add New Users     sever-&gt;&gt;AddNewUsers           </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' with a stick figure icon. An arrow points from the actor to a use case labeled 'Add New Users' represented by an oval.</p>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
	1 The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.	
	1	The application returns to its initial state.

## 2.6.2 Server Wants to Delete a User Account

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Delete a User Account</i>	
Version	1. 0	Created 4-1-19
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The end user wants to register a new account and fill in his/her personal information.	
Summary	The end user wants to register a new account and fill in his/her personal information. This information should be added to the database. And the server calls the delete account function.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the delete account function.	
Precondition	The server wants to delete an existing user account. The information should be deleted from the database.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1 The server calls the delete account function, which provides the user's ID.	
	2	Retrieve the database by ID number and find the corresponding table items.
	3	Delete the target table entry.
	4	Update other tables.

5	Return the flag of success.	
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The database removes the user's information and the account no longer exists.	
Chart	 <pre> graph LR     sever[sever] --&gt; DeleteUsers((Delete Users))     DeleteUsers -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  SearchUser((Search User)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user chooses to "cancel" the process.	
1		The user's personal information will not be removed from the database.
2	The user that be searched does not exist.	
2		Return the flag of not exist.

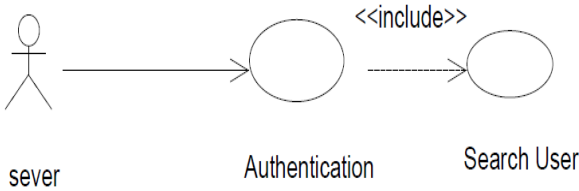
### 2.6.3 Server Wants to Change a User's Password

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Change a User's Password</i>	
Version	1. 0 Created	4-1-19
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server would like to change user's password.	
Summary	The server would like to change user's password. And the server calls the change password function.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the change password function.	
Precondition	The user has registered, that is, personal information and password already exist.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System

	1	The server calls the change password function, which provides the user's ID and a new password.	
	2		The database looks up the corresponding
	3		The database saves the encrypted password
	4		Update other tables.
	5		Return the flag of success.
Frequency			
Type		Primary	
Postconditions		If the user saves the change, the password will be changed and the next time the server searches his/her password, it will get a new password.	
Chart		<pre> graph LR     sever((sever)) --&gt; CP((Change Password))     CP -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  SU((Search User)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow		Actor	System
	1	The user chooses to "cancel" the process.	
	1		The database will keep the original password of current user.
	2	The user that be searched does not exist.	
	2		Return the flag of not exist.

## 2.6.4 Server Wants Authentication of the User ID and Password

Use Case	<i>Server Wants Authentication of the User ID and Password</i>		
Version	1.0	Created	4-1-19
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to search for username and password.		
Summary	The server would like to search for username and password. And the server calls the login authentication function.		

Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the login authentication function	
Precondition	The server transfers the user ID and password.	
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	The server calls the login authentication function, which gives the user ID and password.	
1		
2		According to the user ID, database finds out corresponding user item.
3		Determine whether the password is the same.
4		If the user ID and password are correct, return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The server receives the authentication result.	
Chart	 <pre> graph LR     sever((sever)) --&gt; Authentication((Authentication))     Authentication -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  SearchUser((Search User)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	The user that be searched does not exist.	
1		Return the flag of not exist
2		If the user ID and password are not correct, return the flag of error.

### 2.6.5 Server Wants to Add New Lights

Use Case	Server Wants to add new lights		
Version	1.0	Created	4-1-19



Author	Rui Zhu, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server wants to add new lights to the list of lights he or she can control.	
Summary	The server calls the corresponding add function and transmits the information about the bulb that needs to be added. The database service program adds the light bulb to the data.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the add light function.	
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a light book open.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1 The server calls the add light function, which provides the light's ID, roomID, settime, and Life.	
	2	The database adds light information to the light table.
	3	Update other tables.
	4	Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	There is a new light in the light list. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The light book is aware that it has been altered.	
Chart	<pre> sequenceDiagram     actor sever     participant AddNewLights as Add New Lights     participant UpdateRoomTable as Update roomtable     participant UpdateLightTable as Update lighttable      sever-&gt;&gt;AddNewLights     AddNewLights-&gt;&gt;UpdateRoomTable: &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;     AddNewLights-&gt;&gt;UpdateLightTable: &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt; </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' (sic) sending a message to a use case labeled 'Add New Lights'. From this use case, two dashed arrows labeled '&lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;' point to two other use cases: 'Update roomtable' and 'Update lighttable'.</p>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
	1 The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.	
	1	The light book he or she controls return to the initial state.

### 2.6.6 Server Wants to Remove Lights from a Room

Use Case	Server Wants to Remove Lights from a Room	
Version	1.0	Created 4-1-19
Author	Rui Zhu, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server would like to delete some lights from light table.	
Summary	The server calls the corresponding delete function and transmits the information about the bulb that needs to be deleted. The database service program deletes the light bulb to the data.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the delete light function.	
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a light book open.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	The server calls the delete light function, which gives the light ID, room ID and user ID.	
	2	According to the user ID, database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether he has the permission.
	3	According to the light ID and room ID, database finds out target light.
	4	Remove the target light.
	5	Update the other table.
	6	Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The database removes the target light and return the flag of result.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR     Actor[sever] --&gt; UC1((Remove Lights))     UC1 -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UC2((Update roomtable))     UC1 -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UC3((Update lighttable)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System

1	The current user has no authority to delete the light.	
1		Return the flag of no permission.
2	The light that be searched does not exist.	
2		Return the flag of not exist.

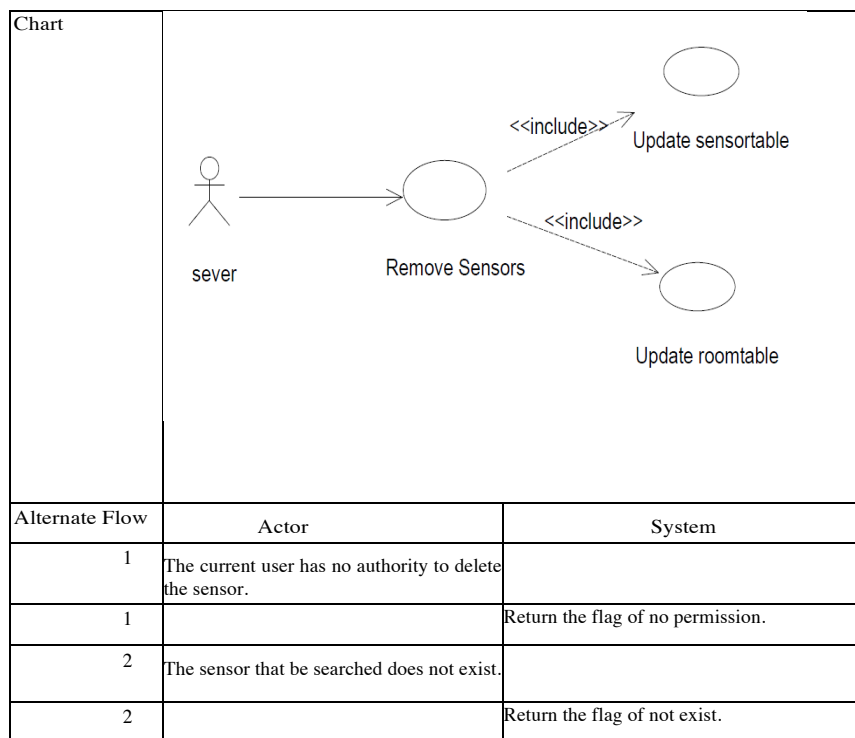
## 2.6.7 Server Wants to Add New Sensors

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to add new sensors</i>	
Version	1.0	Created 4-1-19
Author	Shijie Wen, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server wants to add new sensors to the list of sensors he or she can control.	
Summary	The server calls the add sensor function and transmits the information about the sensors that needs to be added. The database service program adds the sensor to the sensor-list in database.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the add sensor function.	
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a sensor book open.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1	Server calls add sensor functions, which provide the light's ID, roomID, and type.
	2	The database adds sensor information to the
	3	Update other forms.
	4	Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	There is a new sensor in the sensor list. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The sensor book is aware that it has been altered.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR     server((server)) --&gt; AddNewSensors((Add New Sensors))     AddNewSensors -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UpdateSensortable((Update sensortable))     AddNewSensors -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UpdateRoomtable((Update roomtable)) </pre>	

Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.	
1		The sensor books he or she controls return to the initial state.

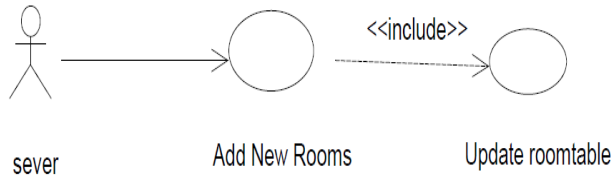
### 2.6.8 Server Wants to Remove Sensors from a Room

Use Case	Server Wants to Remove Sensors from a Room		
Version	1.0	Created	4-1-19
Author	Shijie Wen, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to delete some sensors from sensor table.		
Summary	The server calls the delete sensors function and transmits the information about the bulb that needs to be deleted. The database service program deletes the sensor bulb to the data.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the delete sensor function.		
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a sensor book open.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	The server calls the delete sensor function, which gives the sensor ID, room ID and user ID.	
	2		According to the user ID, database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether he has the permission.
	3		According to the sensor ID and room ID, database finds out target sensor.
	4		Remove the target sensor.
	5		Update the other table.
	6		Return the flag of success.
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The database removes the target sensor and return the flag of result.		



## 2.6.9 Server Wants to Add New Rooms

Use Case	Server Wants to add new rooms		
Version	1.0	Created	4-1-19
Author	Shijie Wen, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server wants to add new rooms to the list of rooms he or she can control.		
Summary	The server calls the add room function and transmits the information about the rooms that needs to be added. The database service program adds the room to the room-list in database.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the add room function.		
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a room book open.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	The server call adds the room function, which provides the roomID, Lightnum, and Sensorum.	
	2	The database adds the room information to	
	3	Update other forms.	

4	Return the flag of success.	
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	There is a new room in the room list. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The room book is aware that it has been altered.	
Chart	 <pre> graph LR     sever((sever)) --&gt; AddNewRooms((Add New Rooms))     AddNewRooms -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UpdateRoomtable((Update roomtable)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.	
1		The room books he or she controls return to the initial state.

### 2.6.10 Server Wants to Remove Existing Rooms

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Remove Existing Rooms</i>	
Version	1. 0	Created 4-1-19
Author	Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server would like to delete some rooms from room table.	
Summary	The server wants to delete some rooms from room table. And then the server calls the delete room function.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the delete account function.	
Precondition	The operator's attribute is the administrator.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	The server calls the delete room function, which gives the room ID and user ID.	
2		The database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether it can be deleted.

	3	Find out target room.
	4	Remove the target room.
	5	Update the other table.
	6	Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The database removes the target room and return the flag of result.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR     Actor[sever] --&gt; UC1((Remove Rooms))     UC1 -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UC2((Update roomtable))     UC1 -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UC3((Update othertable)) </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' connected to a use case labeled 'Remove Rooms'. From 'Remove Rooms', two dashed arrows labeled '&lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;' point to two other use cases: 'Update roomtable' and 'Update othertable'.</p>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
	1	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to remove the room.
	1	The database terminates the current operation.

### 2.6.11 Server Wants to Change the User's Permissions

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Change the User's Permissions</i>	
Version	1. 0	Created 4-1-19
Author	Shuihan Zhang, YuruWang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server changes the user permissions.	
Summary	The server wants to changes the user permissions. And then the server calls the change user identity function	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the change user identity function	
Precondition	Server makes a request to change the user's permissions.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1	The server calls the change user identity function, which provides the user ID and the modified identity.

	2	Based on the user ID, the user is found in the client table.
	3	Modify the label attribute for this user.
	4	Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The user is modified to specify permissions.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR     sever((sever)) --&gt; ChangeUserAccess((Change User Access))     ChangeUserAccess -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  SearchUser((Search User))     ChangeUserAccess -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  Updateusertable((Update usertable)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
	1	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to the operation of checking the number of people in the room.
	1	The database terminates the current operation.

## 2.6.12 Server Wants to Add New Actuators

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Change the User's Permissions</i>	
Version	1.0	Created 4-1-19
Author	Shuihan Zhang, YuruWang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server changes the user permissions.	
Summary	The server wants to changes the user permissions. And then the server calls the change user identity function	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the change user identity function	
Precondition	Server makes a request to change the user's permissions.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System



	1	The server calls the change user identity function, which provides the user ID and the modified identity.	
	2		Based on the user ID, the user is found in the client table.
	3		Modify the label attribute for this user.
	4		Return the flag of success.
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The user is modified to specify permissions.		
Chart	<pre> sequenceDiagram     actor sever     participant Add New Actuators     participant Update actuortable     sever-&gt;&gt;Add New Actuators     Add New Actuators--&gt;&gt;Update actuortable: &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt; </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' sending a message to a use case labeled 'Add New Actuators'. This use case then includes another use case labeled 'Update actuortable' via a dashed arrow with the stereotype '&lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;'.</p>		
Alternate Flow		Actor	System
	1	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to the operation of checking the number of people in the room.	
	1		The database terminates the current operation.

### 2.6.13 Server Wants to Remove Actuators from a Room

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Remove Existing Rooms</i>		
Version	1.0	Created	4-1-19
Author	Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to delete some actuators from actuator table.		
Summary	The server wants to delete some actuators from actuator table. And then the server calls the delete actuator function.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the delete actuator function.		
Precondition	The operator's attribute is the administrator.		

Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	The server calls the delete actuator function, which gives the actuator ID, room ID and user ID.	
2		The database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether it can be deleted.
3		Find out target actuator.
4		Remove the target actuator.
5		Update the other table.
6		Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The database removes the target actuator and return the flag of result.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR     Actor[server] --&gt; UC1((Remove Actuators))     UC1 -.-&gt; &lt;&lt;include&gt;&gt;  UC2((Update actuatortable)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The current user has no authority to delete the actuator.	
1		Return the flag of no permission.
2	The actuator that be searched does not exist.	
2		Return the flag of not exist.
3	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to remove the actuator.	
3		The database terminates the current operation

## 2.7 Use Cases of Hardware

### 2.7.1 Sensors & Lights Wants to Send the Status

Use Case	Sensors & Lights Wants to Send the Status	
Version	1.0	
Author	Rui Raposo, Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Directly from Portuguese teacher	
Purpose	Send the Status	
Goals	Sensors & Lights send the status to client.	
Summary	Sensors & Lights send the status to client.	
Actors	Sensors & Lights	
Trigger	Sensors & Lights send the status to client per minute.	
Precondition	Sensors & Lights is connected with client.	
Basic Flow	Sensors & Lights	Client
1	Send status to client	
2		Receive status.
Exception Flows		
Postconditions	None	
User case diagram		

## 3. Detailed Requirements

### 3.1 System Inputs and Outputs for Customers

#### 3.1.1 Inputs for Web

The input of the application comes from the user.

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

In the navigation bar, there are "home page", "lights", "Sensors", "rooms", "current user identity" and "user personal information". Click on "lights" and there will be two drop-down menus of "building name" and "room number", "enter" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. After clicking "Enter", there are all the lights in the room on the right side of the interface, as well as the switch of the lights, the check of the lights (full selection, reverse selection), the status of the light sensor and the prompt information box of the room.

Input at login interface:

\* Account: must be made up of numbers. It can only be one of the teaching number, teacher's work number and administrator's ID number.

\* Password: 6-20 characters.

\* Login: Click on this button to enter the next interface with the correct account number and password.

Under "sensors", click on the Add button and enter the following:

\* Sensor types: Only one of three types can be selected from the drop-down menu.

Under "rooms", click the Add button and enter:

\* Room number: Input cannot conflict with an existing room number. And it is less than 5 legal numbers or letters.

Input in basic information:

\* Nickname: less than 20 characters

\* ID number: less than 10 digits

- \* School: less than 30 characters
- \* Professional: less than 20 characters
- \* Class: less than 20 characters

"Modify password" input:

- \* Old passwords: 6-20 characters
- \* "New password": 6-20 characters.

### 3.1.2 Outputs for Web

Display graphical user interface. Each current interface contains all text boxes or interactive buttons created for users to enter.

Output to the user:

Login interface:

- \* If the password or account is incorrect, a pop-up window will prompt "incorrect password or account".

Turn on the lights:

- \* If the user is a student and the room is occupied, when the "turn on" button is pressed, a pop-up window will prompt "the room is occupied, the students can not turn off the lights at will". If the room is unoccupied, when the "turn off" button is pressed, a window will pop up to indicate that "the room is unoccupied", and students can not turn on the light at will. If the switch is checked, similar.

### 3.1.3 Inputs for APP

The input of the application comes from the user.

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

After logging in, the app will display building interface. In the bottom navigation bar, there are "buildings" "rooms", "user profile" and "current user identity". Click on these buttons will change to different interface. In "buildings", there is a list of buildings, including the building name. Click specific building will jump to the "rooms" interface where a list of rooms in this building is, including the building where these rooms are and the room number. After clicking a specific room, there are all the lights' names/numbers in the room on the left side of the interface, while the switches of the lights display on the right side of the interface (switch shows the status of lights). At the bottom of this list, there are all sensors and their status.

Input at login interface:

- Username: 8-20 characters and cannot contains space.
- Password: 6-20 characters.
- Login button: Click on this button to verify username and password and jump to the next interface with the correct account number and password.

### 3.1.4 Outputs for APP

Android app uses UI interface to interact with user.

Login interface:

If the username and password is not matched, a pop-up window will prompt "Username and password don't match".

## 3.2 Detailed Output Behavior for Customers

### 3.2.1 For Web

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

In the navigation bar, there are "home page", "lights", "Sensors", "rooms", "current user identity" and "user personal information". Click on "lights" and there will be two drop-down menus of "building name" and "room number", "enter" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. After clicking "Enter", there are all the lights in the room on the right side of the interface, as well as the switch of the lights, the check of the lights (full selection, reverse selection), the status of the light sensor and the prompt information box of the room. From the administrator's perspective, there is a red remove button next to each light, and a green new one light button in the right place. The lower right corner of the interface has remove ticks.

Click on "sensors" and there will be two drop-down menus of "building name" and "room number", "enter" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. Click "Confirm" and all the sensors and their status will appear on the right side of the interface.

Click on "rooms" and there will be a drop-down menu of "teaching building name", "confirmation" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. Click on the "Confirm" button and all the room numbers in this building will appear on the right side of the interface.

Click on "User Personal Information" and the buttons "Basic Information" and "Modify Password" appear on the left side of the interface. After clicking on the "basic information", there will be "nickname", "ID number", "school", "major" and "class" on the right side of the interface, as well as a "confirm modification" button. Click "Modify Password" and the text box of "New Password" and "Old Password" will appear on the right side of the interface, and the button "Confirm Modification" will appear.

### 3.2.2 For APP

The input of the application comes from the user.

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

After logging in, the app will display building interface. In the bottom navigation bar, there are "buildings" "rooms", "user profile" and "current user roles". Click on these buttons will change to different interface. In "buildings", there is a list of buildings, including the building name. Click specific building will jump to the "rooms" interface where a list of rooms in this building is, including the building where these rooms are and the room number. After clicking a specific room, there are all the lights' names/numbers in the room on the left side of the interface, while the switches of the lights display on the right side of the interface (switch shows the status of lights). At the bottom of this list, there are all sensors and their status. If click "rooms" directly, app will jump to last rooms edited/explored by user previously.

"user profile" interface will display username, nickname, name, a "change password" button and a "log out" button.

"current user roles" is a textbox and should display user's role. This textbox is disabled.

## 3.3 System Inputs and Outputs for Developer

### 3.3.1 Inputs

The inputs send to the server when client queries hardware's data should be in the form of json which content is:

- uid: The user's unique identification.
- sid: User's secure ID.
- hid: The hardware's unique identification.

The inputs send to the server when client want to operate a hardware should be in the form of json which content is:

uid: The user's unique identification.  
sid: User's secure ID.  
hid: The hardware's unique identification.  
cmd: The command client sent.

The inputs send to server when hardware want to report their data should be in the form of json which content is:

data: The data which sensor want to report.

The inputs send to server when intelligence controller generated command should be in the form of json which content is:

data: The command that intelligence controller generated.

```
ROOM{
  *Room_id: the id of the room
  *Light state{
    *State: it can be a boolean type, whose value is true or false. True means that it is on now, while
    false means the opposite.
    ...
  }
  *Sensor state{
    *kind: it is a string type, has three values, {motion, light, button}
    *online: it is a boolean type.
    *value: It is a numerical type.
  }
};
Instruction{
  *User_priority: it is a numerical type and means user's priority
  *Instruction_type: the instruction has four kinds, { auto, instruction, time, rules}.
  *Extra_information: set time period or make rules.
};
Extra_information{
  *Data_about_time: .....
  *Data_about_rule: .....
  *Data_about_priority: .....
};
```

The input to the database comes from the server. The input to the database comes from the server. There are 5 tables in the database, namely client table, light table, sensor table, room table and actuator table. The input requirements for each attribute of each table are as follows.

Name	Type	Explanation
UID	int[1]	UID is the user's account number, which is an integer less than max_int.
name	char[20]	name is a string of up to 20 lengths representing the user name
password	char[50]	The password is to save the password of each user. It should be encrypted.
label	int[1]	label saves the attribute identification of each user, indicating that he is a student, teacher, or administrator account.

LID	int[1]	LID is the light's number in a room, which is an integer less than max_int.
roomID	int[1]	roomID should be generated when adding rooms. They cannot be modified and they are different.
State	int[1]	State is an integer that holds the state of the lamp on, off, or damaged
Settime	string	SetTime represents the installation time of the bulb, which should be a string limited to yyyy-mm-dd format
Life	int[1]	Life is an integer representing the life of a light bulb in hours
SID	int[1]	SID is the number of sensor, which is an integer less than max_int.
Type	int[1]	Type is an integer describing the type of sensor
Lightnum	int[1]	Lightnum is an integer describing the number of bulbs in a room
sensornum	int[1]	sensornum is an integer describing the number of sensors in a room
AID	int[1]	AID is the number of actuator, which is an integer less than max_int.

### 3.3.2 Outputs

The outputs send to intelligence controller from server when something need to do with hardware should be in the form of json which content is:

sensors: The list of sensors with their up-to-date data.  
device: The device and its up-to-date data.  
cmd: The command (Leave blank if there is no command existed.)  
authority: The level of operator.

The outputs send to client when server report hardware's information should be in the form of json which content is:

hid: The hardware's unique identification.  
online: Whether the hardware is online.  
nickname: The nickname of hardware.  
last: The timestamp of last update.  
data: The hardware's data.

The outputs send to hardware when server send command should be in the form of json which content is:  
data: The command.

The outputs send to the Server.

**\*Result:** There outputs required, there are {value, room, hint}.

```
{
  *value: it is a string type whose value is in set:{“open”, “close”, “null”, “exception”} . “open” means
turn on the light, “close” means turn off the light, “null” means do nothing and “exception” means don't
change the light and send some error information to the Server.
  *room: it is a numerical type that means the result for which room.
  *hint: it is a string type, the content is for explaining the result when intelligent control system reject
the command.
}
```

The output of the database is provided to the server. The following table specifies the specific form of the output that will be provided to the server.

Name	Type	Explanation
UID	Int[1]	UID is the user's account number, which is an integer less than max_int.
name	Char[20]	name is a string of up to 20 lengths representing the user name
password	Char[50]	The password is to save the password of each user. It should be encrypted.
label	Int[1]	label saves the attribute identification of each user, indicating that he is a student, teacher, or administrator account.
LID	Int[1]	LID is the light's number in a room, which is an integer less than max_int.
roomID	Int[1]	roomID should be generated when adding rooms. They cannot be modified and they are different.
State	Int[1]	State is an integer that holds the state of the lamp on, off, or damaged
Settime	string	SetTime represents the installation time of the bulb, which should be a string limited to yyyy-mm-dd format
Life	Int[1]	Life is an integer representing the life of a light bulb in hours
SID	Int[1]	SID is the number of sensor, which is an integer less than max_int.
Type	Int[1]	Type is an integer describing the type of sensor
Lightnum	Int[1]	Lightnum is an integer describing the number of bulbs in a room
sensorum	Int[1]	sensorum is an integer describing the number of sensors in a room
AID	Int[1]	AID is the number of actuator, which is an integer less than max_int.
Flag	Bool[1]	Flag is a flag indicating whether the operation on the database is successful

### 3.5 Detailed Output Behavior for Developer

The database provides various access interfaces to the server. This section details the capabilities of these interfaces and their possible output formats.

➤ Function1: query the corresponding account information according to the user UID

Query the client-database with UID as the primary key.

1. If the user of UID does not exist in the database, return null.
2. If the user exists, return the output value.

➤ Function2: query the light information according to LID and roomID

Query the light-database with LID and roomID as the primary key.



1. If the light of SID does not exist in the database, return null.

2. If the light exists, return the output value.

➤ Function3: query light information in a room through roomID

Query the information of all the bulbs in the database whose room number equals the query value

1. If no light bulb has the same room number as the query value, return empty.

2. In other cases, list all light bulb information with room number equal to query value.

➤ Function4: query the sensor information according to the sensor SID

Query the sensor-database with SID as the primary key.

1. If the sensor of SID does not exist in the database, return null.

2. If the sensor exists, return the output value.

➤ Function5: query sensor information in a room through roomID

Query the information of all the bulbs in the database whose room number equals the query value

1. If no sensor with room number equal to the query value is found in the database, return empty

2. In other cases, list all sensors information with room number equal to query value.

➤ Function6: query room information by roomID

Query the room-database with roomID as the primary key.

1. If the user of rommID does not exist in the database, return null.

2. If the user exists, return the output value.

➤ Function7: list all the rooms

input: no iuput

output: roomID(int[1]), lightnum(int[1]), sensornum(int[1])

Detailed output:

Traverse the room database and output all information.

1. If the database is empty, return null.

2. Output all information of the room database.

- Function8: query the sensor information based on the actuator AID

Query the actuary with AID as the primary key.

1. If the actuator of AID does not exist in the database, return null.
2. If the driver exists, return the output value.

- Function9: add/remove/modify a light

First use the roomID as the primary key to query the room-database, and then use the roomID and the LID as the primary key to query the light-database.

- 1.If the room dose not exist, the flag is false.
- 2.If the LID in the room has exist, the flag is false.
3. Else the flag is true

- Function10: add/delete/modify a room

Query the room-database with roomID as the primary key.

- 1.If the roomID has already exist , the flag is false.
- 2 Else the flag is true

- Fuction11: add/remove/modify a sensor

First use the roomID as the primary key to query the room-database, and then use the room number and the SID as the primary key to query the light-database.

- 1.If the room does not exist, the flag is false.
2. If the SID in the room has exist, the flag is false.
3. Else the flag is true.

- Fuction12: add/delete/modify an actuator

First use the roomID as the primary key to query the room-database, and then use the room number and the AID as the primary key to query the light-database.

1. If the room does not exist, the flag is false.
2. If the AID in the room has exist, the flag is false.
3. Else the flag is true.

- Fuction13: add/delete/modify a user

input: SID(int[1]), roomID(int[1])

output: flag(bool[1])

Detailed output:

1. If the UID has already exist, the flag is false.
2. In other condition, the flag is true.

## 4. Quality Requirements (Non-functional Requirements)

The system must show good behavior in many fields like Performance, Security, Availability, Reliability, Modifiability, Maintainability, Understandability.

Interface aesthetics:

Simple, comfortable and elegant.

Performance:

The system can respond the users' operation in less than 500ms

The hardware can respond the command in less than 1000ms

Security:

The system must have different authority. The administrator's jurisdiction must not be used by any other users.

Availability:

The user's operation must be judged strictly by control part. Every situation must have a solution even if the user has a wrong operation.

Reliability:

The system must be anti-interference. When some signal comes in a wrong way, the system should recognize it and give the respond.

Modifiability:

The system can be changed. When users need some new functions, we can add up them into the system.

Maintainability:

The system has to easily to be fixed. If some parts get wrong, it can easily to find some other things to take place.

Understandability:

The system must be easy for users. The UI and specification have to be good for users.

## 5. Expected Subsets

L0:

- Basic GUI.
- Users can log in. Ability to send data to back-end storage and call data from back-end storage.

L1:

- Better GUI
- Ability to add/remove actuators (lights). Administrators have this permission.
- Ability to add/delete new rooms. Administrators have this permission.
- Ability to add/remove sensors.

L2:

- Complete GUI for Intelligent Lighting Control
- Ability to see the status of the light. All three users have this permission.
- Check if a room is occupied. All three users have this permission.
- Ability to check the status of the light sensor. All three users have this permission.
- Ability to turn on/off the light. All three users have this right.

## 6. Fundamental Assumptions

Hardware: Raspberry pi 3B+, Camera, Light sensor, Light.

Software: Linux operating system, Python 3.6

## 7. Expected Changes

- Add light history analysis function.
- Add monitor function.
- Adjust the brightness of the light
- Personal Web Pages for Skin Change
- Provide personalized web customization
- Provide hotline for maintenance personnel.
- Provide multilingual support.
- Retrievable password and change password at any time
- Support binding mobile phone number and login by phone number.

## 8. Appendices

### 8.1 Definitions and acronyms

#### 8.1.1 Definitions

Keyword	Definitions
Raspberry Pi	A portable single-board computer

#### 8.1.2 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definitions
GUI	Graphical User Interface
IC	Intelligence controller

