AY 2021/2022

Politecnico di Milano

RASD: Requirement Analysis and Specification Document

Ottavia Belotti Alessio Braccini Riccardo Izzo

Professor
Elisabetta Di Nitto

Version 1.0
October 22, 2021

Contents

1 Introduction

Data-dRiven PrEdictive FArMing, also known as *DREAM*, is a project presented by UNDP India and Healthsites initiative, promoted by Telangana's government. The aim of the project is to enhance the farm system and the entire food supply chain with an IT supporting application. This arises from modern challenges like climate change and the foreseen population growth that have underlined the critical issues of the modern system making necessary a complete overhaul.

1.1 Purpose

DREAM aims to support work categories involved into the farming industry by providing them relevant and up-to-date data about the farm activity's performance. The main stakeholders are: Telangana's policy makers, farmers and agronomists. The goal is to develop a data-driven application with the help of IT partners. Telangana's state already collect important data concerning wheather forecast, these data are publicly available with a live rainfall map on the official government website. Other data can be collected through humidity sensors deployed all over the territory and through the water irrigation system.

Agriculture has a main role in India's economy, more than half of the population depends on it and about a fifth is below the poverty line. Furthermore, as a significant increment in population is expected for 2050 (*UN*'s esteem), food demand is going to significantly increase. Telangana needs an efficient application to increase the general productivity of the farm system.

The user base is expected to be the entire population of Telangana, starting with those who works in the agricolture sector up to normal citizens.

1.2 Scope

Phenomena controlled by the Machine

ID	Phenomenom	Shared
M1	Check username and password	No
M2	Analysis of best practices	No
M3	Analysis of weather data	No
M4	Visualize data concerning weather, land, performance	Yes

Phenomena controlled by the World

ID	Phenomenom	Shared
W1	User login	Yes
W2	User share best practice	Yes
W3	User ask for help on forum	Yes
W4	Collect land data from sensor	Yes
W5	User create topic in forum	Yes
W6	User insert post	Yes
W7	User reply to a post	Yes
W8	User update daily plan	Yes
W9	User check weather forcast	Yes

1.2.1 Goals

Telangana's policy makers

1. **Identification of well-performing farmers**
   Main goal of the policy makers is to identify farmers that are resilient to meteorological adverse events. This can be done comparing the productivity ratio defined as the produced amount per product in adverse condition over the amount in standard conditions. This farmers will receive special incentives and will be asked to help other farmers with useful practices.

2. **Identification of bad-performing farmers**
   Identify farmers that are performing bad using the productivity ratio, they are the ones that need to be helped by the well-performing farmers.

3. **Visualize the results of steering initiatives**
   Visualize and evaluate the results produced by the steering initiatives from agronomists and good farmers.

Farmers

1. **Visualize data**
   Visualize important data like weather forecast and personalized suggestion about specific crops or fertilizers. All data are based on location and type of production.

2. **Insert data**
   Insert data about their production, report every type of problems.

3. **Request for help/suggestion**
   Farmers can request help with a text message that will be sent directly to the agronomists responsible of the area.

4. **Create discussion forums**
   Create forums to discuss with the other farmers. In this section the creator can choose the name of the forum and invite all the desirable partecipants.

Agronomists

1. **Insert area**
   Insert the area of responsibility for the agronomist.

2. **Receive request for help/suggestion**
   Here the agronomist can manage all the incoming request for help or suggestion. This can be done with a specific section where the agronomist can visualize the message and answer it.

3. **Visualize area stats**
   Visualize data about whether forecast or a list of best-performing farmers. The list of best-performing farmers is based on the productivity over a selected period of time.

4. **Visualize and update daily plan**
   The daily plan consists in a list of farms to be visited during the day. Every farm must be visited at least twice a year with particular attention to the under-performing ones that should be visited more often.

5. **Confirm the daily plan**
   Confirm the daily plan at the end of the day or update it in case of deviations.

1.3 Definitions, acronyms, abbreviations

Definitions

Acronyms

- **RASD**: Requirement Analysis and Specification Document

- **DREAM**: *Data-driven predictive farming* project
- **Telangana**: Indian state promoting the *DREAM* project

1.4 Revision history

1.5 Reference documents

- Specification document: "Assignment RDD AY 2021-2022"
- Alloy documentation: https://alloytools.org/documentation.html
- UML documentation: https://www.uml-diagrams.org/
- BPMN documentation: https://www.bpmn.org/
- Paper: "The World and the Machine" by M. Jackson and P. Zave

1.6 Document structure

- **Section 1** gives an introduction about the problem to tackle and about which functionalities will be implemented in the final product in order to solve it.
- **Section 2** contains the overall description of the whole project, presenting it in a more formal way through class diagrams which will contain the backbone blocks that will build the final application. Furthermore, there will be presented the so-called *actors* who are the ones that will use the application, the expected functionalities and the domain assumptions taken in consideration throughout the whole project, from the specification phase to the actual developing phase.
- **Section 3** delves deeply into the technical aspects of the topics presented in *Section 2*, in order to be more useful for the development, by providing a standard interfaces' system *a priori* to stick to during the project implementation. It will show functional and non-functional requirements. The former will be presented through some use-cases and scenarios as meaningful examples; while the latter will be disclosed by analysing performance, design and software system features that the project will have.
- **Section 4**

2 Overall Description

2.1 Product perspective

2.2 Product functions

2.2.1 Sign-up and shared functions

- **Sign-up**: let the user sign-up thorugh an email and a password, creating a profile tailored for the user's job. Specify the area in which they live and what type of cultivation they manage.

2.2.2 Policy makers functions

2.2.3 Farmers functions

-

2.2.4 Agronomists functions

2.3 User characteristics

2.4 Assumptions, dependencies and constraints

3 Specific Requirements

3.1 External Interface Requirements

3.1.1 User Interfaces

3.1.2 Hardware Interfaces

3.1.3 Software Interfaces

3.1.4 Communication Interfaces

3.2 Functional Requirements

3.3 Performance Requirements

Test.

3.4 Design Constraints

Test.

3.4.1 Standards compliance

3.4.2 Hardware limitations

3.4.3 Any other constraint

3.5 Software System Attributes

3.5.1 Reliability

Test.

3.5.2 Availability

Test.

3.5.3 Security

3.5.4 Maintainability

3.5.5 Portability

4 Formal Analysis using Alloy

5 Effort Spent

Student	Time for S.1	S.2	S.3	S.4
Ottavia Belotti	30min	?	?	?
Alessio Braccini	2h	?	?	?
Riccardo Izzo	2h	?	?	?

6 References