

Front Page Test

AmorosiniCasaliFioravanti

October 2019

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Introduction

This document represents the Requirement Analysis and Specification Document (RASD) for SafeStreets: an application that aims to improve the safety of urban areas by giving its users the possibility to report parking violations and accidents to authorities. The goal of this document is to supply a description of the system in terms of its functional and non functional requirements, listing all of its goals, discussing the constraints and the limits of the software, and indicating the typical use cases that will occur after the release. This document is addressed to the stakeholders, who will evaluate the correctness of the assumptions and decisions contained in it, and to the developers who will have to implement the requirements.

1.1 Purpose

SafeStreets is a crowd-sourced application that intends to provide users with the possibility to notify authorities when traffic violations and accidents occur. In order to report a traffic violation, users have to compile a report containing a picture of the violation, the date, time, position, and type of violation. SafeStreets stores all the information provided by users, completing it with suitable metadata (timestamps, sender's GPS if available, etc.). In particular, in case the user had not provided any information regarding the license plate of the car breaking the traffic rules, SafeStreets runs an algorithm to read it from the submitted picture. Moreover, the application allows both end-users and authorities to mine the information that has been received: this function allows users to perform useful statistics, for example to find out which area is more dangerous or which vehicles commit the most violations. If the municipality offers a service that allows users to retrieve the information about the accidents that occur in its territory, SafeStreets can cross this information with its own data to identify potentially unsafe areas, and suggest possible interventions. In addition, the municipality could offer a service that takes the information about the violations coming from SafeStreets, and generates traffic tickets from it. In this case, SafeStreets ensures that the chain of custody of information coming from users is never broken, thus information is never altered. Information about

issued tickets can be used by SafeStreets to build statistics, for example to have a feedback on the effectiveness of the application.

1.1.1 Goals

- [G.1] The System allows the Users to access the functionalities of the application from different locations and devices.
- [G.2] The System allows the Users to authenticate themselves either as Authority or Citizen.
 - [G.2.1] The System offers different levels of visibility to different roles.
- [G.3] The System allows the Citizens to document traffic violations and accidents to Authorities by compiling a Report.
- [G.4] The System stores the reports provided by the Citizens.
 - [G.4.1] If the Citizen has not provided any information about the license plate, the System runs an algorithm to read it from the submitted picture.
- [G.6] The System analyzes its information to detect unsafe areas.
 - [G.6.1] If the System collects multiple reports for the same problem in a given area, it can suggest possible interventions to the Authority.
 - [G.6.2] If allowed by Authorities, SafeStreets can cross their information about accidents with its own in order to improve the analysis.
- [G.7] If allowed by Authorities, SafeStreets can access their information about issued tickets to build statistics and evaluate its effectiveness.
 - [G.7.1] The System ensures that the chain of custody of the information coming from the Citizens is never broken.

1.2 Scope

According to the *World* and *Machine* paradigm, as proposed by M. Jackson and P. Zave, we can distinguish the *Machine*, that is the portion of the system to be developed, from the *World*, that is the portion of the real-world affected by the machine. In this way, we can classify the phenomena in three different types: World, Machine and *Shared* phenomena, where the latter type of phenomena can be controlled by the world and observed by the machine or controlled by the machine and observed by the world.

In this context, the main relevant phenomena are organized as in the following table.

World	Shared	Machine
Traffic violation: circumstances in which someone doesn't respect the traffic rules	Registration/Login¹: an user can sign up to the application or log in if is already registered.	DBMS queries: operation performed to retrieve/store data
Incident: event that caused damage to things or people.	Send report¹: someone who send the description of the traffic violation.	API queries: request for third-part services.
	Build statistics²: compute statistics to found unsafe area, to see which veichles commit multiple infractions and also to see how the trends of issued tickets change.	use of Hash: compute the hash function to ensure that information is never altered.
	Safe interventions²: the application give suggestion for possible safe interventions (e.g add a barrier).	Credential validation: check that Citizens can not access as Authority
	Generation of traffic tickets¹: generate traffic tickets using the information about traffic violation.	
	Send notification²: notify the autorithies when a report is submitted by someone.	

Table 1.1: in the table 1 refers to shared phenomena controlled by the world and observed by the machine and 2 refers to the phenomena controlled by the machine and observed by the world

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

1.3.1 Definitions

- *Guest*: a person who has to sign up and who is not able to access any feature of the application.

- *User*: a registered user who has to log in.
 - *Citizens*: user sending report of traffic violation.
 - *Authorities*: user who is notified of the report sent.
- *Logged in User*: a registered user who logged in.
- *Report*: a picture of a traffic violation with date, time and position attached.
- *Hash*: a mathematical algorithm that maps data of arbitrary size to a bit string of a fixed size and is a one-way function, that is, a function which is practically infeasible to invert.
- *Chain of custody*: chronological documentation that records the sequence of custody, control, transfer, analysis, and disposition of physical or electronic evidence.
- *Third-party services*: services used by the System in order to provide extra functionalities (e.g. image recognition).
- *Notification*: message that advises the Authorities of a traffic violation.

1.3.2 Acronyms

- **API**: *Application Program Interface*, set of routines, protocols and tools for building software applications on top of this one.
- **OCR**: *Optical Character Recognition*, software dedicated to the detection of characters contained in a document and to their transfer to digital text that can be read by a machine.
- **GPS**: *Global Positioning System*, system widely used to get the user's position.

1.3.3 Abbreviations

- $[G_i]$: i -th goal.
- $[R_i]$: i -th functional requirement.
- $[D_i]$: i -th domain assumption.

1.3.4 Reference Documents

1.3.5 Document Structure

The rest of the document is organized as follows:

- **Overall description:**
- **Specific requirements**

Overall Description

Specific Requirements

3.1 Functional Requirements

- [G.4] The Report Manager handles the submissions:
 - [G.4.1] Before accepting any Report, the Report Manager ensures that it contains a picture of the violation, the date, time, position, and type of violation.
 - [G.4.2] The Report Manager notifies all logged in Authorities whenever a new Report is accepted.
 - [G.4.3] The Report Manager must ensure that no more than one Authority has taken in charge the same Report.
 - [G.4.4] The Report Manager notifies Citizens whenever one of their Reports has been taken in charge by an Authority.
- [G.9] The System can accedes to the stored traffic tickets with a permission from the local municipality.