

RASD - Requirement Analysis and Specification Document

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Computer Science and Engineering – Software Engineering 2

Politecnico di Milano

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1. **Introduction**
   1. **Purpose**
      1. **General Purpose**

This document represents the Requirement Analysis and Specification Document (RASD). In this document we will explain SafeStreets. This will be done by a detailed presentation of the proposed solution and its purpose, listing its goals, and the requirements and assumptions through which they will be achieved.

SafeStreets is a public interface aimed to public-spirit citizens who want to help keeping the streets clear. This S2B intends to provide users with the possibility to notify authorities when traffic violations occur. This materializes using a platform through which users can upload pictures of streets violations, in particular parking violations.

There could also be other types of issues that a customer can report, for example speed violations, accidents, non-respected traffic lights. They’re reported in different ways.

The S2B also has a map, based on Google Maps, on which some areas are highlighted with different colors according to the number and types of violations reported (for example first the user can choose the type of violation, then the map shows different areas with different colors: a red area means that a lot of the chosen violation have occurred, yellow is medium quantity, green one means very few).

Once the violation is sent, its data are stored in SafeStreets center and analyzed by the software, in order to retrieve information to update the map.

The customers of the application are both singular users and authorities, for example the Police Department, that can find the S2B useful in order to maintain the public order.

An important point is that a user can eventually report fake violations. First, the application allows the user to report a violation even if the user’s geographical position and the violation’s positions are different (for example the user sees an illegal parked car while he is jogging but doesn’t want to stop his run to make the signalization, so he updates the violation once he gets home. This means that he could give a non-accurate position of the illegal parking). Secondly, there could actually be some users that find funny to report wrong violations, for now there is nothing we can do to fix this.

Finally, SafeStreets wants to offer a service exploiting the information of the municipality, if it allows users to retrieve the required information. The application crosses the information given by the municipality (only accident info), which are reliable, and the ones given by the users, which are not. Then it updates the map and make suggestions regarding possible solutions to prevent violations (only in red areas).

* + 1. **Goals**

-[G1] The application must allow users to send reports of streets violations. In particular, users can send reports even if they aren’t in the position where the infraction occurred.

-[G2] The application will have to store the information about violations and complete them with suitable metadata.

-[G3] The application must allow both end users and authorities to mine the information stored. This is done by coloring the map based on the number of violations.

-[G4] The system must update the map after every reporting.

-[G5] The system must be able to cross information received from municipality with its own data.

-[G6] The system must suggest to municipality possible interventions to prevent accidents.

-[G7] The system must send suggestions to authorities. When an area is red for a specific type of violation a suggestion is made.

* 1. **Scope**

As already mentioned, the SafeStreets system is made to provide users a service to report streets violations and a map where is possible to watch the areas in a safeness key.

Once the users sign in with a proper username and password, are in the system and can use all the services offered by the application.

As first, the system will allow to choose between looking at the map or report a street infringement. In the first case, it will be asked if the user wants to share the GPS signal with the application, to be more precise about the areas close to him. As mentioned before, on the map are highlighted different areas with different colors, based on the frequency of violations. Then the user can interact with the map. If a highlighted area is typed on, the number of infringements will be shown.

It is also possible to select the type of violation and the interval of time (today, last week, last month) in which the user is interested in watching the map. By default, if the user doesn’t select any type of violation or interval of time, the map of all types of violations together occurred in the last month will be shown.

Regarding to the reporting of violations, the systems allows to select the type of reporting (parking, speed, traffic light violation or accident), only in case of parking is possible to send a picture. The system will ask for a picture with visible license plate, if the user doesn’t send one, he can type the license plate by himself (not mandatory).

When parking violation is selected, it is also possible to choose the specific type of parking. The possible choices are:

* Crosswalk
* Sidewalk
* Double-parking
* Street crossing
* Red zone
* Taxi zone
* Bus zone
* Handicap spot
* Other

SafeStreets has a software that recognizes the areas in which a specific type of parking violation is above a certain number, this means that a lot of the same type of infringement occurred in the same area. A suggestion is made by the software, based on the type of parking violation. For example, if there are many sidewalk violations, the suggestion made will be “add a barrier between the street and the sidewalk to prevent unsafe parking”. These suggestions are sent to authorities.

After any reporting, the user is asked if he wants to keep anonymous his reporting or not. If he chooses to be anonymous, on the map won’t be shown his username along with his reporting, otherwise his username will be shown.

To prevent any misuse of the reporting violation system, if the user sends a picture with visible license plate and the application analyzing pictures algorithm fulfills in recognizing it, then that reporting will be shared with authorities. Otherwise, either if the user only types the license plate without sending a picture of it or the application analyzing pictures algorithm can’t recognize the plate, it is considered not reliable, so the reporting won’t be shared with authorities. It will only be added on the map.

For speed infraction, traffic light violation or accident reporting, is not possible to send a picture, in order to prevent the use of phones while driving. The user can only choose the type of violation.

The customer has also to choose the time and geographical position of the infraction, which is independent from the type of violation. It’s either possible to select the user’s position (using the GPS) or selecting a position on the map or typing the address.

The user can’t open the gallery on his smartphone to update a picture. This is for preventing the update of fake parking pictures that were shot in a time we can’t know. The user can open the camera through SafeStreets application and, either take the picture and send it, or take a picture and, if he doesn’t have time to send it, the S2B puts a timer of 2 hours on the photo, during which the user can re-open the application and upload the picture. If the timer expires the picture gets deleted.

If the municipality offers a service through which is possible to retrieve information about the accidents, SafeStreets analyzes them and crosses them with the SafeStreets’s ones. This is done in order to updated the map, which means identify unsafe areas (SafeStreets sees the municipality information as they were reliable reportings) and to give suggestions to the municipality itself to prevent more violations (for example add barrier between the bike lane and the part of the road for motorized vehicles to prevent unsafe parking).

* 1. **Definitions, acronyms, abbreviations**
     1. **Definitions**
* User: the costumer of the application that send reports. It could be a private citizen or an authority like municipality. In this case the use of the application will be different.
* Application analyzing pictures algorithm: the algorithm that SafeStreets uses for recognizing the license plate of the car object of the violation.
  + 1. **Acronyms**
* RASD: Requirement Analysis and Specification Document.
* API: Application Programming Interface.
* GPS: Global Positioning System.
* S2B: Software To Be.
  + 1. **Abbreviations**
* Gn: nth goal.
* Rn: nth requirement.
* Dn: nth domain assumption.
  1. **Revision history**
* Version 1.0:
  + First release.
  1. **Reference documents**
* Specification document: “SafeStreets Mandatory Project Assignment”.
* IEEE Std 830-­‐1998 IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications.
* Examples documents:
  + RASD Sample from A.Y. 2015-2016.pdf
  + RASD Sample from A.Y. 2016-2017.pdf
  1. **Document structure**

The RASD is divided in 5 sections.

* Section 1:

it is the introduction of the RASD in which the problem is presented informally with natural language. It provides base information such as the product to develop and the application domain. The scope part is an analysis of the world and the shared phenomena.

* Section 2:

it presents an overall description of the project. It describes external interfaces, summary of major functions, constraints, assumption and dependencies of the S2B. Furthermore, a class diagram and some state diagrams are provided to make stakeholders better understand the project, but even for giving more details on shared phenomena and the domain model.

* Section 3:

this is the body of the document. It first describes the interfaces requirements. Then it lists some scenario to show how system works in real life situations and functional requirements. Lastly, we have nonfunctional requirements such as performance requirements and design constraints. This section will be useful for the development team.

* Section 4:

here we have the Alloy formal description of the problem that includes all the relevant details.

* Section 5:

it presents the effort spent for every member of the group.

1. **Overall Description**
   1. **Product perspective**

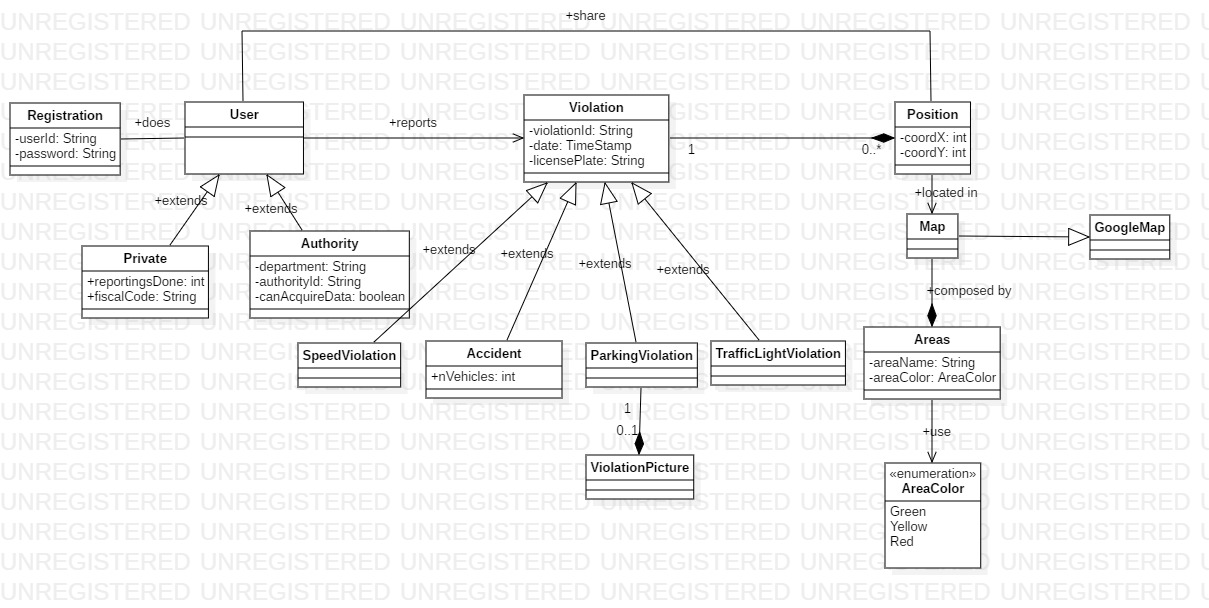
The SafeStreets system is a completely new software application, designed from scratch. It is intended to be used as a mobile application.

The S2B receives reporting of accidents and parking, speed and traffic lights violation. It stores the information on the application data center. Then updates the map every time a reporting occurs. The map as already said is based on Google Maps’ APIs because it offers a very large library of APIs.

The application also works along with authorities. Authorities can only acquire reliable data from SafeStreets. A reporting is reliable only if it is a parking violation reporting, with a picture, and the algorithm to read the license plate fulfils.

Anonymity is an important aspect that must be respected. When authorities acquire data, the username of the costumer that made the reporting won’t be sent. Only the reporting along with the picture, geographical position and time will be sent.

The municipality can also send information about accidents to SafeStreets. The information will be used as they were reliable reportings.



*Figure 1 - Class Diagram*

The class diagram (figure 1) shows the front-end side of the application. Users can be either private costumers or authorities, both of them must make a registration. Each private costumer has an attribute that stores the number of reportings that he has done.

A user can make a reporting violation. The violation will have a violationID, a date and a license plate, which is not mandatory. A violation occurs in one position, and in one position can occur many violations.

Only with a parking violation a picture can be sent, in the other cases the probability of the user is driving while noticing a violation is very high (almost every accident is sees while driving, for example on the highways. Also speed violation: while driving it’s easy to notice a car that speeds, for example if it overtakes you. Taking a picture while driving is very risky, besides being illegal).

A user can share the position of an infringement (using GPS, if he allows to). All the violations’s geographical position are shown on the map, grouped in areas, that are differently colored (green, yellow, red) based on the frequency of the violations.

Immagine che contiene testo, mappa

Descrizione generata automaticamente

*Figure 2 - State diagram 1: parking violation*

This first state diagram (Figure 2) shows how the application works on a parking violation reporting. The user chooses the type of violation, then inserts the information about it.

Once it is sent to SafeStreets, the data is stored, then if a picture is present, the license plate recognizing algorithm is ran. If the reporting is reliable (algorithm fulfills) the data are sent to authorities, otherwise it is only used to update the map.

Immagine che contiene testo

Descrizione generata automaticamente

*Figure 3 - State diagram 2: map usage*

Figure 3 describes how the map works along with selection of the users. Firstly, the map shows all types of violations together which occurred since a month ago from now. Then, the user can choose a specific type of violation, parking violations, which occurred in a chosen time interval, last week.

Now the areas on the map regards parking violations that occurred last week, and the user can select by typing on it a colored area, in this example a red one. The area shows the exact positions of the violations (the position selected by the costumer that sent it) and the number of them. The user can type on a specific violation, information about it will be shown, including the date and time of the reporting, along with the picture if present.

As already said, after every reporting, the user is asked if wants the reporting to be an anonymous or not. If he chooses it to be anonymous, his username won’t be shown to other users that select his violation on the map.

Immagine che contiene screenshot

Descrizione generata automaticamente

*Figure 4 - State diagram 3: behavior on municipality info*

State diagram 3 shows how SafeStreets works on the information the municipality shares. Information are stored on SafeStreets data center and considered reliable information. Then the map is updated with the violations arrived from the municipality. The reportings will be anonymous and they won’t have a picture. The geographical position is given by the municipality, along with the time and the license plate can either be sent or not.

* 1. **Product functions**

In this section will be analyzed all the funcions that SafeStreets offers. Some have already been described in the previous parts. Here are listed and more precisely specified, with respect of the already mentioned goals of the system.

* + 1. **Reporting system management**

This is the main functionality of the SafeStreets. It’s based on the idea of safeness; therefore, the goal is to make streets more secure, with less violations, working along with authorities.

All users help each other to know better the street-violation view of the territory.

The system allows both private customer and authority to use the application. They are allowed to sign up entering a username, password and data.

The user is now signed in and can start using the application functions. For the reporting system function, on the main menu it’s possible to click either on “Make a reporting” or “Camera”. The first option allows to make any type of street reporting (accident, speed violation, ecc), while the second is specifically for parking reportings (remember that a picture can be sent only for parkings). The user can now insert all the information about the violation he wants to report. Mandatory information are type of violation, geographical position, which can be either typed in as a address or chosen on the map, and time (license plate not mandatory).

Before the upload of the reporting, the system asks if the reporting wants to remain anonymous, this means that, when the reporting is selected on the map, the username of the user that made it will not be shown.

Now the user can finish the reporting, unloading it on the application. SafeStreets will store the reporting and update the map.

* + 1. **Map management**

On the map are shown colored areas, based on the frequency in which the violations occur. By default, the map of all types of violations that occurred during last month is shown. The user can select a specific type of violation and interval of time in which he is interested in watching the map, for example, parking violations that occurred today.

The user can click on a specific colored area, the map will zoom in and the spots of single violations is now on the map. The user can select a single violation, the information about it will pop up (time, position, license plate and picture if present, username if not anonymous).

* + 1. **Authorities management**

An authority can sign in inserting its authority ID and email address. Authorities, in addition of all the base functions that a private user has, can also send and receive information to/from SafeStreets.

Authorities can only send information about accidents, when this happens, SafeStreets stores the information and updates the map.

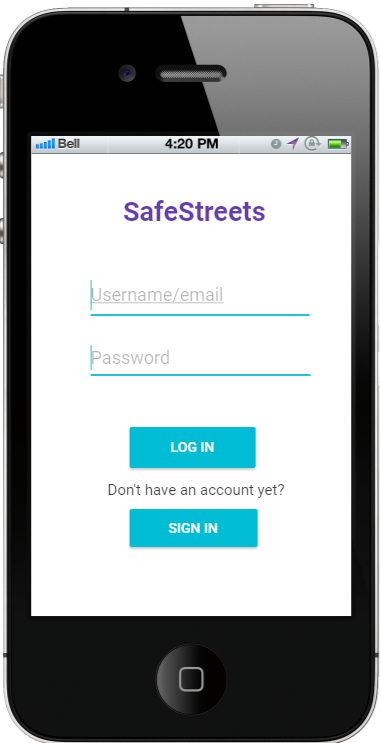
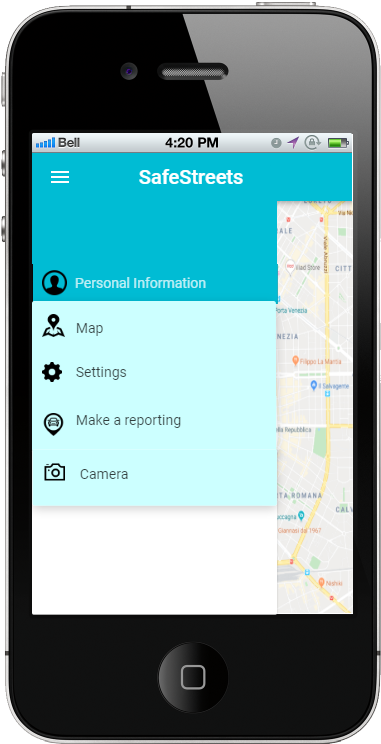
SafeStreets sends not only reliable parking violations to authorities, but also suggestions.

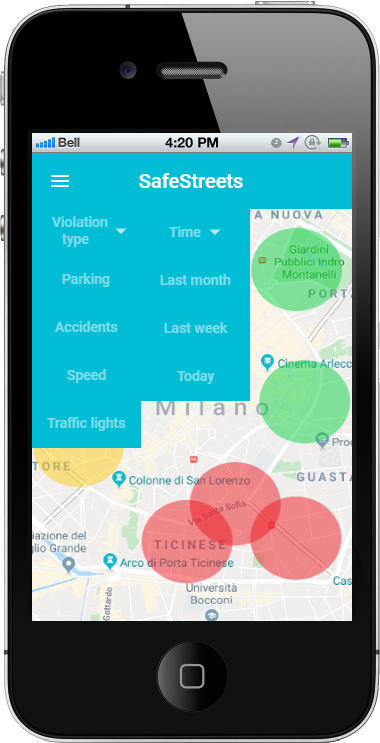
As previously mentioned, when an area exceeds a certain number of a specific type of parking infringement, a suggestion is made and sent to authority.

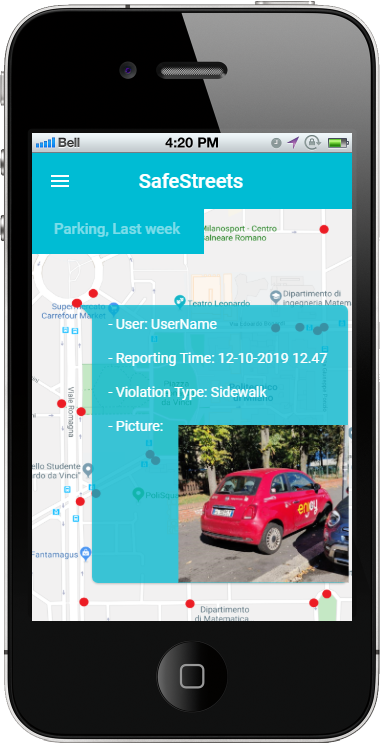
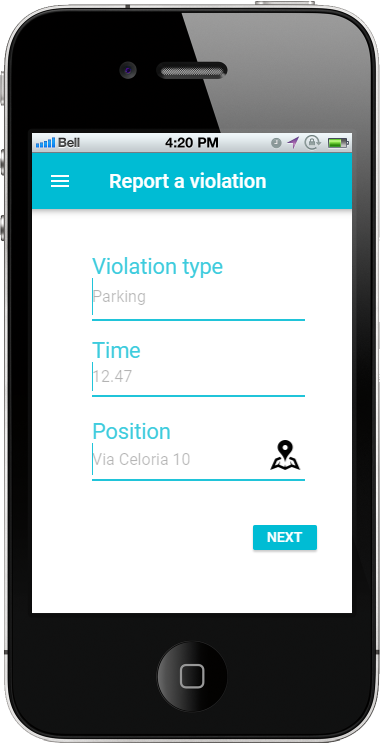
* 1. **User characteristics**
* **User**: a person who is registered in SafeStreets and is allowed to use its services.
* **License plate algorithm**: the algorithm that runs on the SafeStreet data center, used to analyze the pictures uploaded along with parking reportings, in order to recognize the vehicle license plate.
* **Authorities**: police departments and municipality. They can use basic SafeStreets services in addition of specific services for authorities (information cross).
* **Violation**: a street infringement that can be reported on SafeStreets. The possible violations are parking violation, speed violation, traffic light violation, accident.
* **Reporting**: a description of the street violation, which is sent to SafeStreets.
  1. **Assumptions, dependencies and constraints**
* [D1] The usernames used in the system are unique to every user.
* [D2] The device used by the users on which SafeStreets runs, has a camera.
* [D3] The device used by the users on which SafeStreets runs, can provide an accuret GPS signal.
* [D4] The license plate algorithm works.
* [D5] The user inserts the right type of violation.
* [D6] The user does not use the application for fun use (making fake reportings).
* [D7] The reportings are reliable.
* [D8] The authority ID is unique.
* [D9] The authority sends reliable information.
* [D10] The internet connection works properly without failure.
* [D11] The device used by the users on which SafeStreets runs, have internet connection (2G/3G/4G/5G or WiFi).
* [D12] SafeStreets application does not crash.
* [D13] The geographical position of the violation, specified by the user, is accurate.
* [D14] The time of the violation, specified by the user, is accurate.

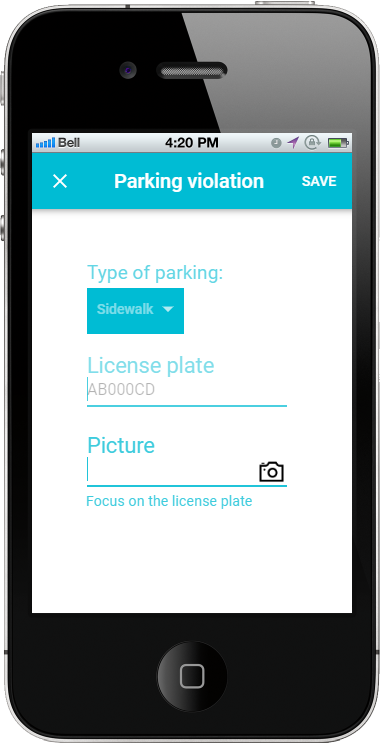
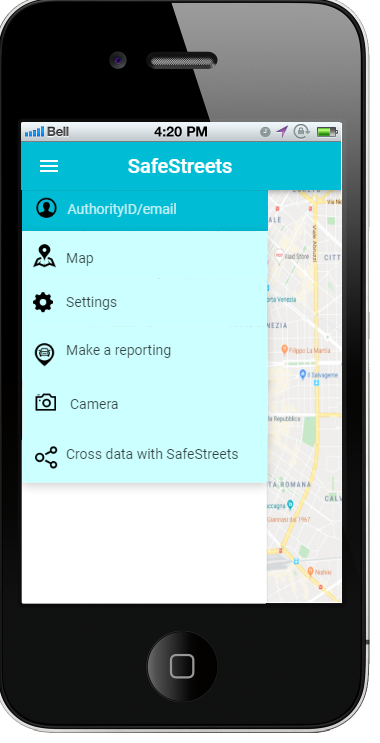
1. **Specific Requirements**
   1. **External interface requirements**
      1. **User interfaces**

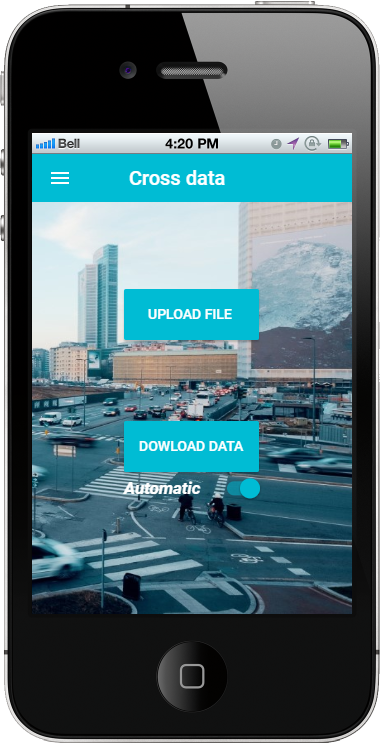
The following mockups represent a basic idea of what the mobile app will look like in the first release.



* + 1. **Hardware interfaces**

The system has the SafeStreets data center, a server on which the information is stored and the license plate algorithm runs.

The users need a smartphone with internet connection in order to use the SafeStreets application.

* + 1. **Software interfaces**

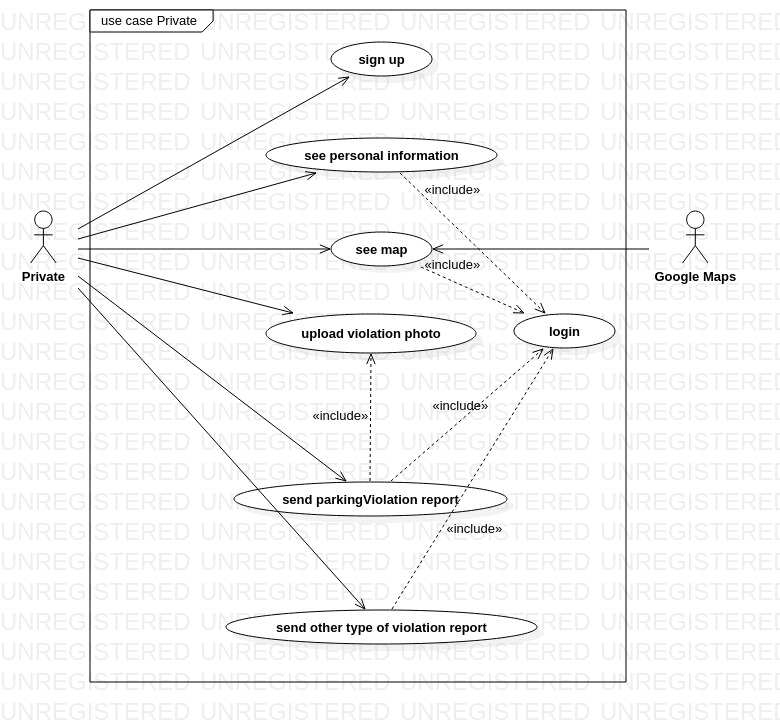
The system does not provide any API to external application.

* 1. **Functional Requirements**
     1. **Private**
* **Scenario 1**

Mhysa, a foreign student studying Computer Science at Politecnico di Milano, needs to go to the student office to bring some documents. She has a great sense of civic duty, so on her way from Lambrate to the office she notices a car parked on the crosswalk impeding an elderly woman with the groceries to cross the street safely. Mhysa decides to report the car with a parking violation. She takes a picture of the vehicle and types the license plate on the reporting she’s about to send. Then shares her GPS position (which agreed to share at her signup) and time, deciding to remain anonymous for this reporting. Finally, she chooses crosswalk as type of parking violation.

* **Scenario 2**

Alfonso lives in the Navigli area in Milan. On Saturday he has an exam at Politecnico di Milano Leonardo, in Città Studi. He knows there is a public transportation strike organized during the weekend, so he chooses to go by car at the exam. He first looks at Google Maps which gives him two possible alternative routes of the same duration. So, to decide which one to take, he opens SafeStreet application on his smartphone and takes a look at the map. He knows that SafeStreet colors the map based of the violations reported from users therefore he selects accidents as type of violation, and today as time interval. He notices there are reportings accidents on one route he could have possibly chosen. So he decides to take the other route, the one without any accidents reported.

**Use Case Diagram**

**Use Cases**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Sign Up |
| Actor | Private |
| Entry condition | The user has opened the application on his smartphone. |
| Events flow | 1. The user chooses the “sign up” option. 2. The user fills all the mandatory fields and provide the necessary information. 3. The user clicks on confirm option. 4. The system checks all the user fields. 5. The system saves the user data. 6. The system asks to the user if he wants to share his GPS position. 7. The system keeps track of user position if he accepts the request. |
| Exit conditions | The user is registered, he is able to use the application. |
| Exceptions | 1. The user is already registered. The system suggests the user to do the login. 2. The user inserts not valid information in one or more fields. 3. The username is already taken. 4. The mail is already taken.   Except point 1, the system handles other exceptions returning at the start of point 2 of the events flow, so the user re-enters all the fields (mandatory or not). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Login |
| Actor | User |
| Entry condition | 1. The user has already downloaded the application. 2. The user has already done the “Sign up” activity. |
| Events flow | 1. The user chooses the “Login” option. 2. The user enters his email. 3. The user enters his password. 4. The user clicks on confirmation option. |
| Exit conditions | The user is logged in and he can use the application services. |
| Exceptions | 1. The user enters the wrong email. 2. The user enters the wrong password.   In each case the system tells the user what field is wrong and let him re-enter the wrong field. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | See personal information |
| Actor | User |
| Entry condition | The user has already done the “Login” activity. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on the “Personal information” button. 2. The user selects the type of data he wants to consult. 3. The system shows all the information stored at the registration of the user. |
| Exit condition | The user sees what he has requested from the system. |
| Exceptions | None |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | See map |
| Actor | User |
| Entry condition | The user has already done the “Login” activity. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on “See map” button. 2. The system shows the map to the user, with the default options. 3. The user selects the type of violation he is interested in. 4. The user selects the interval of time he is interested in. |
| Exit condition | The system shows to the user the updated map with the options chosen by the user, who can click on the area and he can sees other information. |
| Exceptions | None |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Send parking violation report |
| Actor | User |
| Entry condition | The user has already done the “Login” activity. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on the “send violation reporting” button. 2. The user clicks on the “parking violation” option. 3. The user selects the type of parking violation he wants to report (crosswalk, bus zone, etc). 4. The user inserts the position of the violation. 5. The user inserts the date of the violation. 6. The user inserts the license plate of the vehicle. 7. The system asks to the user if he wants to upload a picture of the violation. 8. The system asks to the user if he wants to remain anonymous. |
| Exit condition | The user sends the reporting to SafeStreets. |
| Exceptions | 1. If SafeStreets can’t retrieve user position. it asks to the user to insert his position manually. 2. If SafeStreets read an invalid field, it asks to the user to re-insert the data. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Send other type of violation report |
| Actor | User |
| Entry condition | The user has already done the “Login” activity. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on the “send violation reporting” button. 2. The user clicks on the “other type of violation” option. 3. The user selects the type of violation he wants to report. 4. The user inserts the position of the violation. 5. The user inserts the date of the violation. 6. The user inserts the license plate of the vehicle. 7. The system asks the user if he wants to remain anonymous. |
| Exit condition | The user sends the reporting to SafeStreets. |
| Exceptions | 1. If SafeStreets can’t retrieve user position. it asks to the user to insert his position manually. 2. If SafeStreets read an invalid field, it asks to the user to re-insert the data. |

**Sequence diagram**

* + 1. **Authority**

**Scenario 1**

Donald, an employee at the Milan municipal police, is in charge of choosing the destination for the traffic auxiliaries daily work. In order to do this, Donald consults the reports sent by SafeStreets. Then he opens the SafeStreets application.

He notices that there are three red areas on the map. He chooses parking violation, last week. The three red areas remain on the map. He decides to go there. There will be many tickets to do. Thanks to our application Donald will be helped in his decisions regarding the work of the auxiliaries.

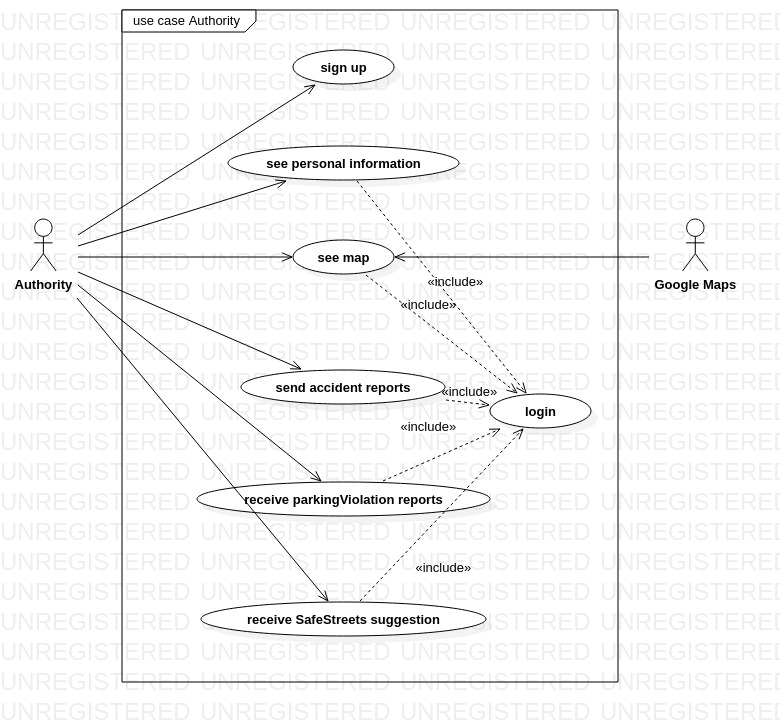
**Scenario 2**

SafeStreets does not work with the municipality yet, its launch was only a week ago.

Frank, an employee at the Milano municipality, receives an email from SafeStreets, in which was asked to work together and cross information in order make things work better and more efficiently. Frank understands the importance of crossing information. He decides, with the approval of the head of the municipality, to share the data with the application.

After just a week Frank is happy about the decision. SafeStreets help the municipality very much. Frank has a salary increase.

**Use Case Diagram**



**Use Cases**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Entry condition | The authority has opened the application on his working device. |
| Events flow | 1. The authority inserts the “Sign up” option. 2. The authority clicks on “Authority” button. 3. The authority enters his department code. 4. The authority enters his department email. 5. The authority chooses the “Confirm” option. |
| Exit condition | The authority is registered and can use the application. |
| Exceptions | 1. The authority is already registered. The system suggests the authority to do the login. 2. The authority inserts not valid information in one or more fields. 3. The mail is already taken.   The excpetions are handled returning to the starting point of the “Sign Up” option. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Login |
| Actor | Authority |
| Entry condition | The user is already registered in the system. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on the “login” option. 2. The user inserts his username/email. 3. The user clicks on the confirmation option. |
| Exit condition | The user is logged in and can use the application services. |
| Exceptions | 1. The user inserts the wrong department code. 2. The user inserts an email that does not correspond to the one stored under the department.   These exceptions are handled by allowing the user the possibility to reenter the wrong field. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | See personal information |
| Actor | Authority |
| Entry condition | The authority has already done the “Login” activity. |
| Events flow | 1. The authority clicks on the personal information button. 2. The system shows all the authority information. |
| Exit condition | The user sees what he has requested from the system. |
| Exceptions | None |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | See map |
| Actor | Authority |
| Entry condition | The user has already done the “Login” activity. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on the “Map” option. 2. The system shows the map with the default option. 3. The user selects the type of violation he is interested in. 4. The user selects the interval of time he is interested in. |
| Exit condition | The system shows to the user the updated map with the options chosen by the user, who can click on the area and he can see other type of information. |
| Exceptions | None |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Send accident reports |
| Actor | Authority |
| Entry condition | 1. The user has already done the “Login”. 2. The user has the permits to send the accident reports. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on the “cross data with SafeStreets”. 2. The user selects the reports he wants to send by clicking on “UPLOAD FILE”. 3. The user selects the confirmation option. |
| Exit condition | The reports are sent to SafeStreets. |
| Exceptions | The user doesn’t select any report. So, the system warns the user to redo the operation. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Receive parking violation Reports |
| Actor | Authority |
| Entry condition | 1. The reports are sent periodically from SafeStreets to the municipal police. 2. The authority has already done the “Login”. |
| Events flow | 1. The user clicks on the “cross data with SafeStreets”. 2. The user selects the reports he wants to download by clicking on “DOWNLOAD DATA”. 3. The user selects the confirmation option. |
| Exit condition | The reports are downloaded correctly |
| Exceptions | The reports information are damaged, in these case there are two operations that the authorities can do. One is to reboot the system and try to download the reports again. The other is to contact SafeStreets which will give them suggestions on how to download the reports manually. |

**Sequence Diagrams**

* + 1. **Requirements**

**Traceability Matrix**

* 1. **Performance Requirements**

The application must be able to save data and violations on SafeStreet data center (a database). It also must be able to analyze the data by querying the database. Our software must ensure communications with other messaging applications in order to receive data from authorities and send it to them. In particular, it must adapt to legacy systems managed by the public administration and smartphone devices.

* 1. **Design constraints**
     1. **Standards compliance**
  + l’applicazione prevede un back up incrementale giornaliero e un back up full settimanale.
  + I dati sono conservati secondo le norme di legge e sono monitorati gli accessi degli amministratori di sistema.
  + the report sended weekly to authorities has a standard format granted by both parties.
    1. **Hardware limitations**

This is a software application which works with a smartphone that can use GPS services for the private citizens. This software doesn’t depend from any platform.

The authorities have SafeStreets application installed in their terminal which requires a minimum of:

- 8 GB RAM.

- Internet connection.

- 10 GB Hard Disk

Regarding the storage platform it is recommended to install a SSD in order to increment the performances.

* + 1. **Other costraints**

The system must respect privacy policy according to actual GDPR law. In particolar when a user agrees to share his name after a reporting it will appear on SafeStreets map. So, we will only report the username to avoid retaliation.

The application will have to ask for users’ position in order to see their position. E-mail addresses won’t be used for commercial uses.

* 1. **Software system attributes**
     1. **Reliability**

L’applicazione prevede l’utilizzo delle procedure di fault tolerance e di bilanciamento in modo da evitare interruzioni del servizio. I dati sono duplicati in ambienti cluster, per evitare perdite accidentali di dati e per garantire la continuità del servizio previsto 24/7

* + 1. **Availability**

L’applicazione come descritto è disponibile all’utente 24/7 ed è previsto un sistema di reperibilità per chi dovesse incontrare problemi lato utente.

* + 1. **Security**

I protocolli di sicurezza prevedono la cifratura dei dati archiviati. Deve essere usato un protocollo di comunicazione cifrato tra client e server per evitare attacchi tipo Man in the Middle.

* + 1. **Maintainability**

L’applicazione per gli sviluppi futuri che prevede è stata studiata per avere una facile manutenzione in modo da istruire anche i team futuri che ne seguiranno l’evoluzione.

* + 1. **Compatibility**

L’applicazione si adatta ai vari sistemi presenti sul mercato degli smartphone (Android, IOS,etc..) . L’applicazione installata in locale sui terminali della polizia per le sue componenti software si adatta ai vari sistemi operativi (Linux, Windows, macOS).

1. **Formal analysis using Alloy**
2. **Effort spent**