



THE HONG KONG  
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY  
香港理工大學

Department of Computing

電子計算學系

FACULTY OF  
**ENGINEERING**  
工程學院

WHERE CONCEPTS BECOME REALITY

# HopTraf: Driving Behavior Analysis Component of Intelligent Transportation System.



Author: CHEN Yi Pu, HAN Jiaming, LIU Qianqi,  
SHU Kunxin, YANG Rongtao

HKPU 24 Spring, Service and Cloud Computing

# Checklist

---

Driving Behavior Analysis Component of Intelligent Transportation System.

Build on Centos Linux 7.9 Pass Maven Build Pass Coverage 93% Release Version V1.0

- Project Name: Hoptraf
- Group 12 in COMP4442

The team has completed all of Project's basic and additional requirements.

- Online Demo: <https://aws.hoptraf.hirsun.tech>
- Native Link: <https://main.d3j623nxuvghcy.amplifyapp.com/>
- Github Repository: <https://github.com/guomaimang/Hoptraf/>
- Testing Report: <https://test-report.hoptraf.hirsun.tech/>

## Requirements

---

- ☒ A Website for Driving Behavior Analysis
- ☒ Real Time
- ☒ Generate a summary to show the driving behavior of each driver.
- ☒ Monitor the driving speed of each driver in real time.
- ☒ Use Amazon Web Services (AWS) to develop the website.
- ☒ Analyze the driving behavior with **Spark** (Spark-SQL)
- ☒ The cumulative number of times for each driver
- ☒ Use a diagram to visualize the driving speed
- ☒ When the driver is speeding, a warning will be issued
- ☒ Automatically Updated every 30 seconds
- ☒ Running of the website: no run-time error
- ☒ Effective and user-friendly user interface

## Submission

---

- ☒ Source code in a folder
- ☒ Report

## Environment

---

- Pruduction Env - Operation system: Centos 7.9 (Linux)
- Development Env - Operation system: MacOS 14.4.1 (23E224)
- Programming language: Java 17.0.10
- Application Framework: StringBoot 3
- Dependencies/Required packages in Java:

lombok  
spring-boot-configuration-processor  
jedis  
spark-core\_2.13  
spark-sql\_2.13  
janino  
fastjson2  
mysql-connector-j  
mybatis-spring-boot-starter  
druid-spring-boot-starter

- Software for Building: Maven
- Other Components in used

Mysql  
Redis  
Nginx

## Division of Work

NAME	STUDENT ID	TASKS	CONTRIBUTION
HAN Jiaming	20075519d	Program Structure Works	20%
YANG Rongtao	20075563d	Service Design	20%
SHU Kunxin	20081657d	Testing	20%
CHEN Yi pu	19084858d	Workflow Works	20%
LIU Qianqi	20080796d	AWS Works	20%

# Table of Contents

1 Introduction.....	1
2 Features and Functionalities .....	1
2.1 Data .....	2
2.2 Features .....	2
2.2.1 Data Time Simulation.....	2
2.2.2 Real-time Monitoring .....	3
2.2.3 Data Visualization .....	6
2.2.4 Data Query.....	7
2.2.5 Adjustable Display .....	7
3 System Design .....	8
3.1 SpringBoot .....	8
3.2 Spark.....	9
3.3 Program Architecture .....	9
3.3.1 Multi-layer Architecture .....	10
3.3.2 Asynchronous Design.....	11
4 Implementation .....	12
4.1 Packages .....	12
4.2 Spark Configuration .....	13
4.3 Data Access Object .....	14
4.4 Services .....	14
4.5 Static Resources .....	15
5 Cloud Computing with AWS.....	16
5.1 AWS Deployment Architecture .....	16
5.1.1 AWS Amplify: Hosting Static Websites .....	17
5.1.2 Apache Spark on Amazon EMR .....	17
5.1.3 Amazon ElastiCache for Redis .....	17
5.1.4 Amazon RDS for MySQL .....	17
5.2 Deployment on AWS .....	18
5.2.1 Backend (EC2) .....	18
5.2.2 Deploying the Front-end on AWS Amplify .....	19
6 Evaluation .....	20
7 Testing.....	24
8 Conclusion .....	25

# 1 Introduction

This report provides an in-depth overview of a web service developed to analyze driving behavior data.

The service offers various features, including real-time data analysis and visualization, driver statistics calculation, and data query. It operates on data provided in CSV files, which includes driving behavior records from 10 drivers over 10 consecutive days. The web service was developed using Java with the SpringBoot framework and integrates with Apache Spark for data operations.

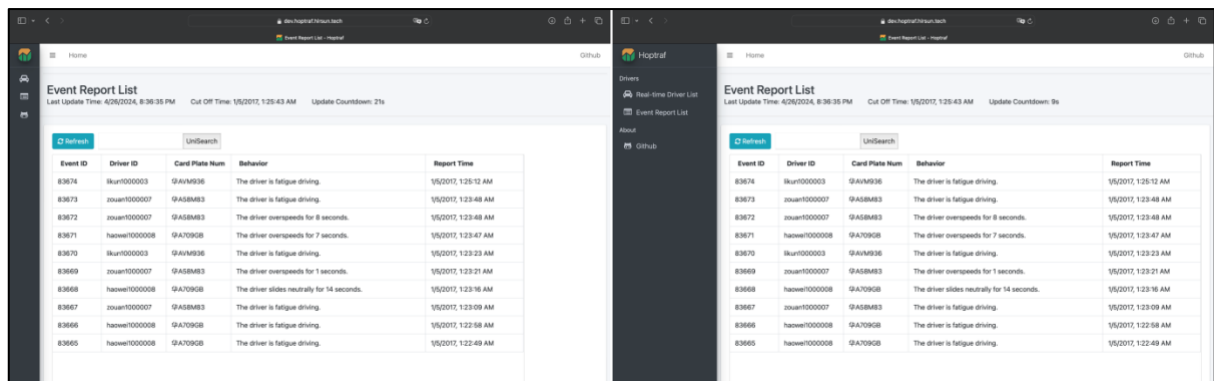
The system design incorporates multi-layer architecture and asynchronous design for enhanced performance. The project delves into implementation details, cloud computing with AWS, evaluation of the service, and testing procedures.

## 2 Features and Functionalities

In order to analyze the driving behavior data, a web service is developed with a series of functionalities including data time simulation, real-time data analysis, real-time driving behavior comprehension, driver statistics calculation, data query, and data visualization.

These functionalities not only provide interactions with the web service to search according to different criteria but also satisfy the two main requirements specified in the documentation: to display summary information during the given time and monitor driving speed in real-time with diagrams and notifications.

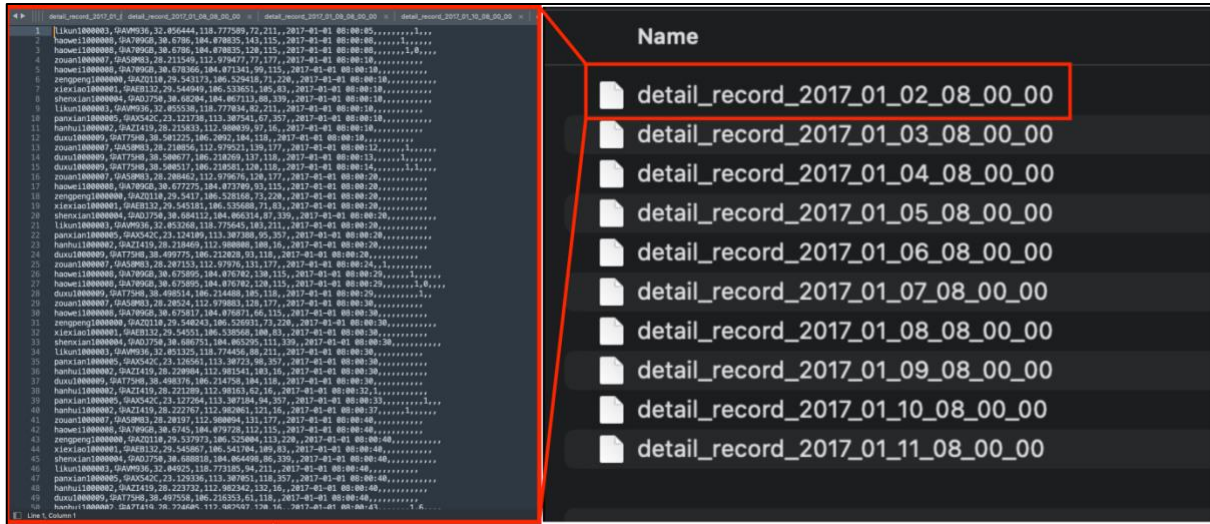
The web service can be accessed through [here](#), while users should see the following web page indicating the availability of the service.



Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
83676	liur1000003	GAJMS36	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:25:12 AM
83673	zouan1000007	GAJMS43	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:23:48 AM
83672	zouan1000007	GAJMS43	The driver oversteeds for 8 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:48 AM
83671	haowe1000008	GAJ70908	The driver oversteeds for 7 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:47 AM
83670	liur1000003	GAJMS36	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:23:23 AM
83669	zouan1000007	GAJMS43	The driver oversteeds for 1 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:21 AM
83668	haowe1000008	GAJ70908	The driver slides neutrally for 14 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:16 AM
83667	zouan1000007	GAJMS43	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:23:09 AM
83666	haowe1000008	GAJ70908	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:22:58 AM
83665	haowe1000008	GAJ70908	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:22:49 AM

## 2.1 Data

The data of this project was provided in advance containing 10 files of 10 drivers' driving behavior over 10 consecutive days. These data are stored in CSV files without headers with a total of 413,450 records. Each record consists of 19 features (columns) vary from driver information to specific driving behavior indications.



## 2.2 Features

### 2.2.1 Data Time Simulation

All the data are recorded with timestamps lying between 2017-01-01 to 2017-01-10. In order to perform real-time operations, a specific design is implemented that the web service simulates the actual time when the data is recorded. As shown in the figure provided below, whenever the service is initialized, the internal time will be set to 2017-01-01 and continues to flow normally. Such design allows the service to load data according to the timestamps and perform truly real-time analysis and statistical calculations.

The screenshot displays a real-time monitoring interface. At the top, a log window shows a stream of driving events with details like driver ID, card plate number, behavior, and report time. A red box highlights a specific event in the log. Below the log, a web application interface titled "Event Report List" is shown. It includes a "Refresh" button, a "UniSearch" input field, and a table of event reports. The table has columns for Event ID, Driver ID, Card Plate Num, Behavior, and Report Time. A red box highlights the "Cut Off Time" field in the interface, which is set to "1/5/2017, 1:25:43 AM".

Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
83674	likun1000003	HAVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:25:12 AM
83673	zouan1000007	HA58M83	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:23:48 AM
83672	zouan1000007	HA58M83	The driver overspeeds for 8 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:48 AM
83671	haowei1000008	HA709GB	The driver overspeeds for 7 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:47 AM
83670	likun1000003	HAVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:23:23 AM
83669	zouan1000007	HA58M83	The driver overspeeds for 1 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:21 AM
83668	haowei1000008	HA709GB	The driver slides neutrally for 14 seconds.	1/5/2017, 1:23:16 AM
83667	zouan1000007	HA58M83	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:23:09 AM
83666	haowei1000008	HA709GB	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:22:58 AM
83665	haowei1000008	HA709GB	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 1:22:49 AM

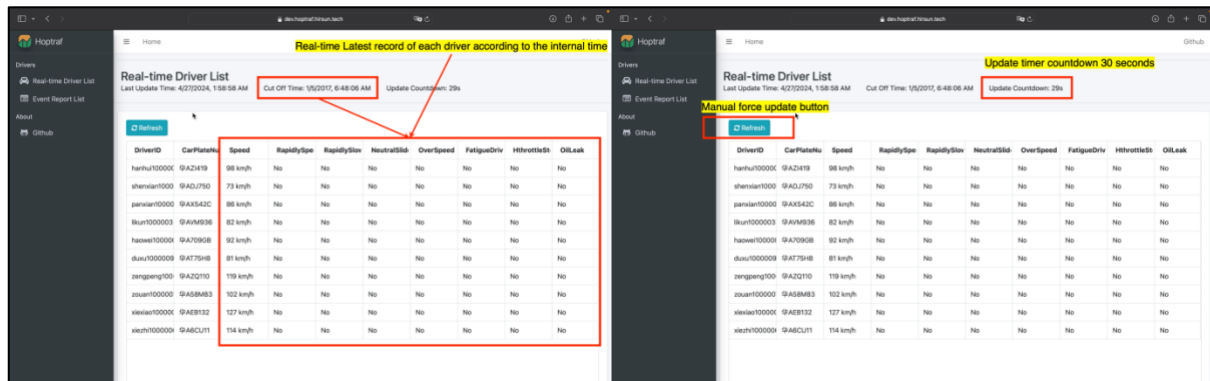
## 2.2.2 Real-time Monitoring

The data monitoring feature performs real-time driving behavior comprehension and driver statistics calculation, and can be categorized into three different aspects, drivers-based analysis, time-based analysis, and driver information analysis.

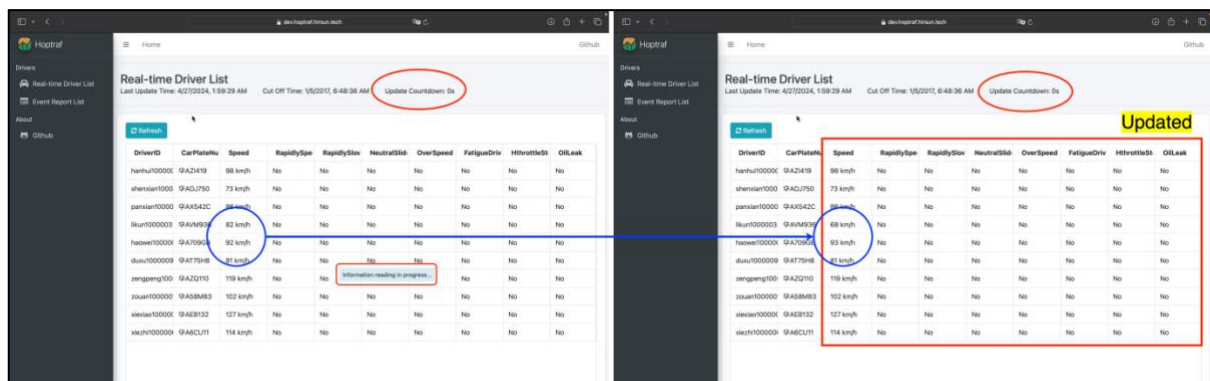
By navigating to the Real-time Driver List page, a driving behavior summary of all the 10 drivers will be displayed in a table. This drivers-based analysis satisfies the first requirement of this project. The table contains not only driver ID and car plates but also latest driving speed, and whether that particular driver is undergoing rapidly speeding up, rapidly slowing down,



neutral sliding, over speeding, fatigue driving, throttle stopping, or oil leaking. These data can be automatically updated every 30 seconds, as indicated explicitly by a countdown timer, or manually updated by toggling the Refresh button that prompts and force the web service to read in the next data.



Apart from drivers-based analysis, more sophisticated services are provided for detailed understandings of the data and finer interactions with the service from the user perspective. The Event Report List page performs time-based analysis. In other words, instead of analyzing the latest driving behavior of all 10 drivers at the same time, the web service reads in the latest data according to the timestamp and comprehends the corresponding record.



As illustrated in the figure below, the service displays the information of the driver and provides a short but detailed description of the latest behavior even with time duration. This service also allows automatic update every 30 seconds or manual update through pressing the button.



Latest driving records instead of 10 drivers driving analysis

Event Report List  
Last Update Time: 4/27/2024, 2:15:56 AM  
Cut Off Time: 1/5/2017, 7:05:03 AM  
Update Countdown: 25s

Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
84906	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver rapidly speeds up.	1/5/2017, 7:04:45 AM
84905	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:04:05 AM
84904	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:02:32 AM
84903	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 15 seconds.	1/5/2017, 7:02:08 AM
84902	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver rapidly slows down.	1/5/2017, 7:02:08 AM
84901	haowe1000008	华A709GB	The driver is at 内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市回民区建筑西街:已到达	1/5/2017, 7:01:10 AM
84900	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 2 seconds.	1/5/2017, 7:01:05 AM
84899	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:00:38 AM
84898	haowe1000008	华A709GB	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:00:19 AM
84897	haowe1000008	华A709GB	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 6:59:53 AM

Event Report List  
Last Update Time: 4/27/2024, 2:15:56 AM  
Cut Off Time: 1/5/2017, 7:05:03 AM  
Update Countdown: 25s

Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
84906	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver rapidly speeds up.	1/5/2017, 7:04:45 AM
84905	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:04:05 AM
84904	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:02:32 AM
84903	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 15 seconds.	1/5/2017, 7:02:08 AM
84902	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver rapidly slows down.	1/5/2017, 7:02:08 AM
84901	haowe1000008	华A709GB	The driver is at 内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市回民区建筑西街:已到达	1/5/2017, 7:01:10 AM
84900	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 2 seconds.	1/5/2017, 7:01:05 AM
84899	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:00:38 AM
84898	haowe1000008	华A709GB	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:00:19 AM
84897	haowe1000008	华A709GB	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 6:59:53 AM

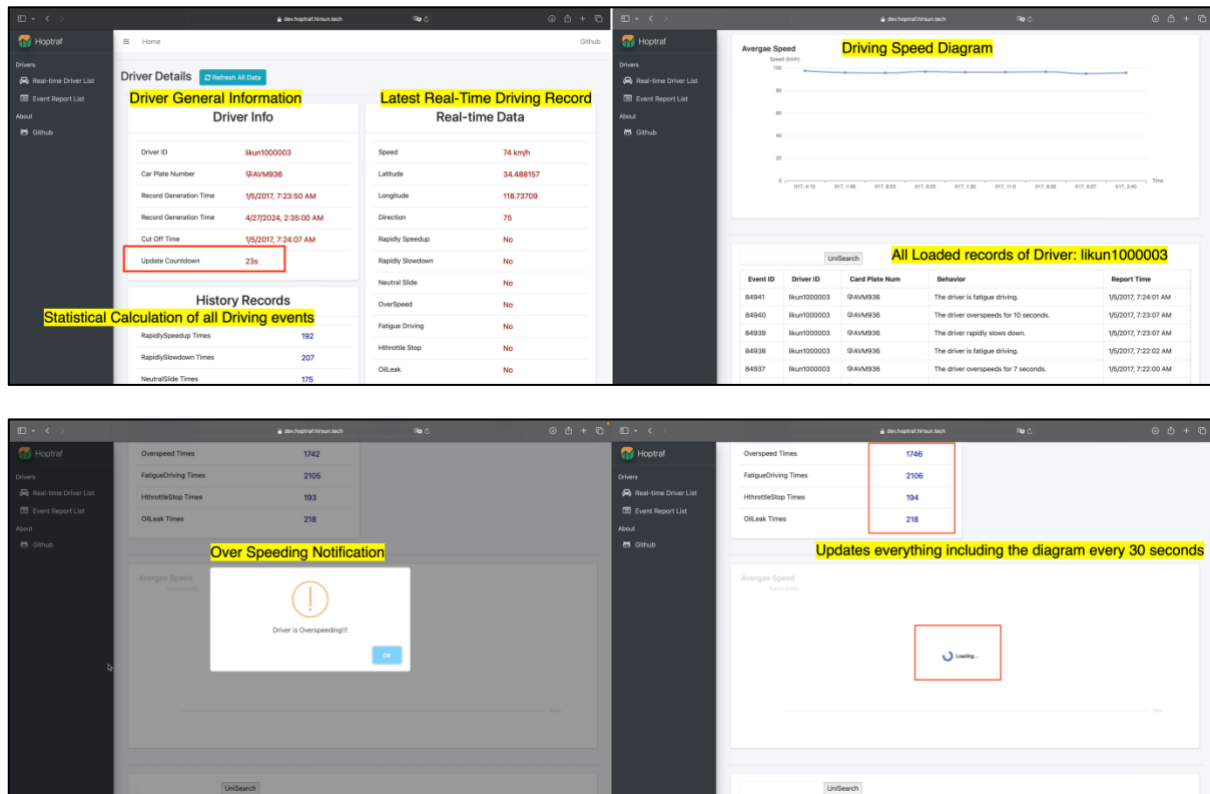
New Updated Records according to the current time

Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
84912	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 0 seconds.	1/5/2017, 7:05:09 AM
84911	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is hit/avoid stop.	1/5/2017, 7:05:04 AM
84910	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:05:02 AM
84909	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 0 seconds.	1/5/2017, 7:04:57 AM
84908	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:04:55 AM
84907	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:04:54 AM
84906	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver rapidly speeds up.	1/5/2017, 7:04:45 AM
84905	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:04:05 AM
84904	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/5/2017, 7:02:32 AM
84903	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 15 seconds.	1/5/2017, 7:02:08 AM

By clicking on any driving records, regardless in the Real-time Driver List page or the Event Report List page, users will navigate to the driver information analysis service. This service can be seen as an integration of the drivers-based analysis and time-based analysis but focuses on one particular driver only. To be more specific, it contains all forms of analysis results in the previous two services on one driver.

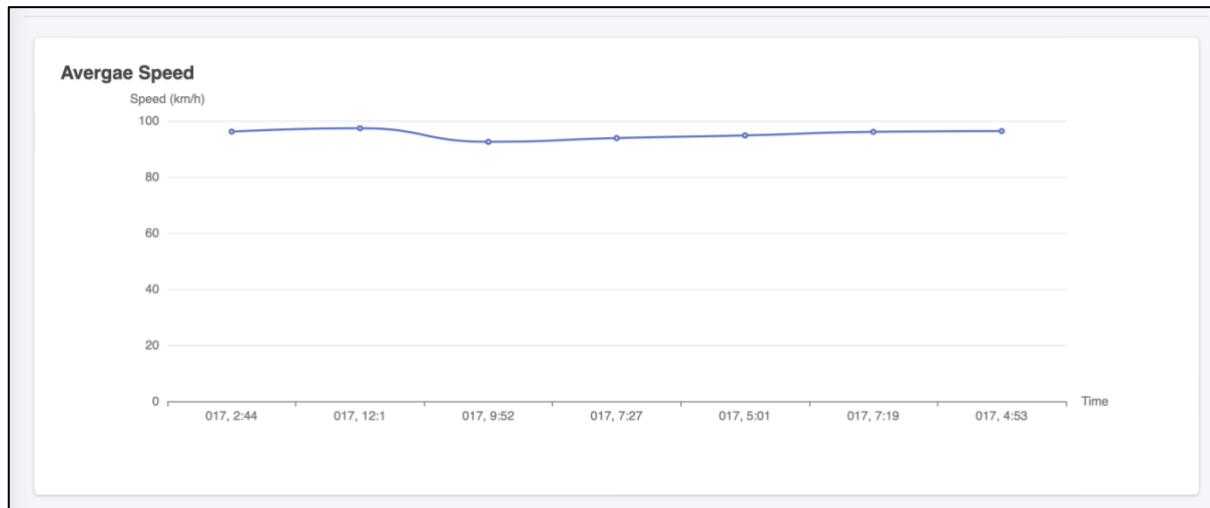
Different from the previous analysis, this service contains additional details such as the statistic calculations of all driving events, diagram of the driving speed, and a notification box that pops up when the driver is speeding in real-time. The notification box serves as a real-time

monitoring warning message if the latest data read in indicates the driver is over speeding. Along with the speed diagram, the two functionalities satisfy the second requirements of this project. Similarly, this service also updates every 30 seconds with a button that can force update the application.



### 2.2.3 Data Visualization

Data visualization is a feature that compensate to the previous real-time monitoring feature, particularly, the driver information analysis service. Each driver has their own diagram illustrating the past ten (maximum) driving speed in a line chart. While all the other records, data, and information are updated, the line chart also reloads and display the latest chart in real-time manner less than five seconds. Details can be seen in the figures provided below.



## 2.2.4 Data Query

Besides thorough analysis from different aspects, some features are added to make the web service interactive, extending the nature of the application from static contents with dynamic interactions. Accordingly, as well as navigation through pages, a querying feature allows users to search for particular record or records of particular driver simply by inputting driver ID and event ID (where event ID represents the read in record ID in chronological order). This feature can be accessed mainly through two pages, where two text boxes are shown in the Event Report List page and the driver information page.

## 2.2.5 Adjustable Display

To improve and optimize the user experience when accessing the web service, a minor feature targeting display optimization is implemented. The application allows user to adjust the number of rows of data and records to be displayed in the same page. The default number of rows is set to 10 while two other options are available, 20 and 50. It is assured that changing to different options does not affect the performance of the application and remain real-time consistency. Such feature is available in all pages where data are displayed in table or row format.

Data Query			
Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior
83121	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver is at 湖南长沙开福区湘江中路(开福区) (湖南长沙开福区湘江中路(开福区))
83118	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver is fatigue driving.
83107	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver is fatigue driving.
83105	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver is fatigue driving.
83104	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver over speeds for 17 seconds.
83101	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver rapidly speeds up.
83099	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver rapidly speeds up.
83095	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver is fatigue driving.
83090	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver is fatigue driving.
83083	hanku000002	8A2D419	The driver over speeds for 4 seconds.

Event Report List			
Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior
84885	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver over speeds for 12 seconds.
84884	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver is fatigue driving.
84883	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver slides rearward for 4 seconds.
84882	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver is fatigue driving.
84881	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver over speeds for 9 seconds.
84880	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver is fatigue driving.
84879	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver is fatigue driving.
84878	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver is fatigue driving.
84877	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver is fatigue driving.
84876	hanku000003	8A4W936	The driver is fatigue driving.

Real-time Driver List											
DriverID	CardPlateNum	Speed	SpeedType	SpeedRhythm	HeartRateBia	OverSpeed	FatigueStatus	HeartRateBia	HeartRateBia	HeartRateBia	HeartRateBia
hanku000003	8A4W936	88 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000002	8A2D419	73 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000001	8A4W936	88 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000004	8A4W936	84 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000005	8A4W936	78 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000006	8A4W936	81 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000007	8A4W936	78 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000008	8A4W936	82 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000009	8A4W936	82 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
hanku000010	8A4W936	82 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

## 3 System Design

As required, all data should be analyzed with the Spark framework. On the other hand, the motivation is to provide a public web service that can be accessed like normal web applications. Thus, the design of the system should be targeting web service as a core basis while being compatible and integrating with Spark. As a result, the program is written in Java with the SpringBoot framework for building RESTful APIs and using Java Spark for data related operations.

### 3.1 SpringBoot

SpringBoot is an opensource Java-based framework ideal for creating micro services, web services, RESTful APIs, and standalone applications, just to name a few. Owing to its robustness, easy development and maintenance with dependency injection, minimum configuration, and scalability, the SpringBoot framework has been adopted in various enterprise level solutions in the past decades.

Being a Java framework also indicates its cross-platform availability. Beans and dependency injection (DI) are the two core basis of all Spring or SpringBoot applications. Managing object dependencies could be critical and troublesome in large scaled applications or could possibly affect the whole system with slight modifications. SpringBoot address the issue by introducing Beans.

Beans function like normal Java objects but managed by the IoC container, considered the SpringBoot framework itself, with DI feature. DI is an implementation of Inversion of Control, to put it simply, instead of initializing objects in different classes during compiling, one would only need to specify the dependencies between objects. The IoC container will inject these Beans according to the specification as objects during runtime. Such design decouples the architecture, modulars the program, and lowers the difficulties switching implementations.

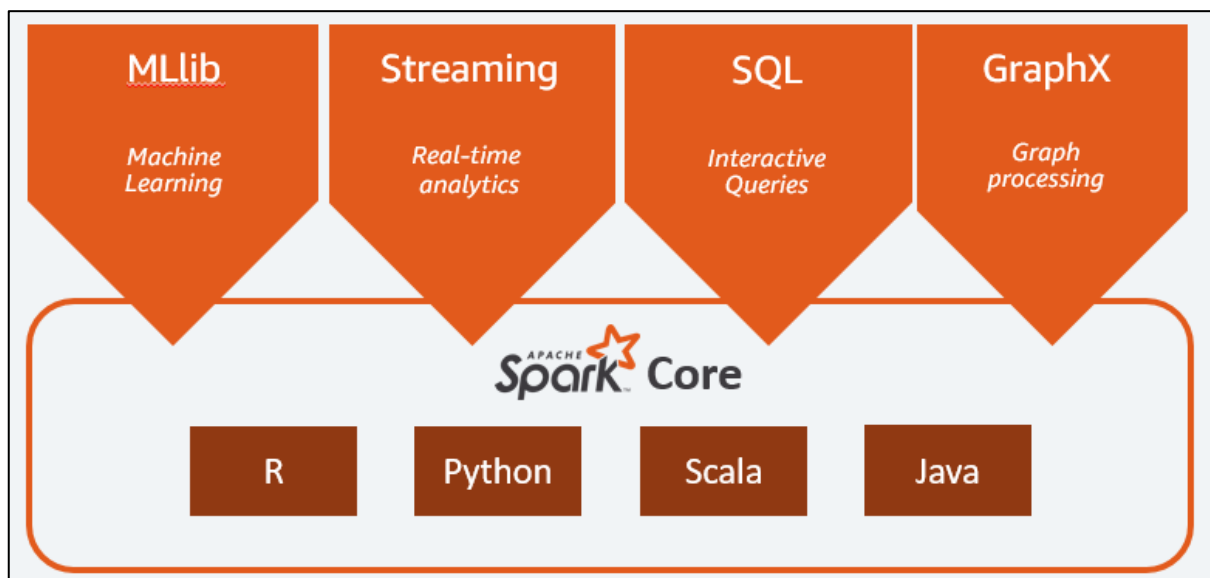
On the other hand, building RESTful web service with SpringBoot requires minimum configurations. SpringBoot bootstraps all necessary tools and packages to launch a web service automatically during runtime and provides simple annotations for development to ease the implementation process, including the servlet, the web configurations, the application container, and the Beans container. SpringBoot scans the whole project during runtime and configures the application according to the annotations specified in the code. By configuring

the POMs, a set of convenient dependency (library) descriptors, developers can focus solely on the application logic instead of handling all the version controls and dependencies.

## 3.2 Spark

The Apache Spark framework is a multi-language engine for big data related operations. The distributed processing system of Spark addresses the limitation of the Hadoop programming model and allows in-memory caching and real-time analytic queries against data of any size. By creating DataFrames or Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDDs), the Spark framework is not only fast but can be executed on different nodes and different workloads with fault tolerance feature.

Although Spark is mainly written in Scala, it supports different languages for development, including Python, Scala, Java, and R. Spark can be used in different cases, according to the official documentation, Spark has mainly four streams, MLlib, Streaming, SQL, and GraphX, all built upon Spark Core. Spark Core is the foundation of the framework providing memory management, fault recovery, scheduling, and tasks management. As the goal of this project is to analyze and provide insights with the given driving data, only the Streaming and SQL tools are utilized.

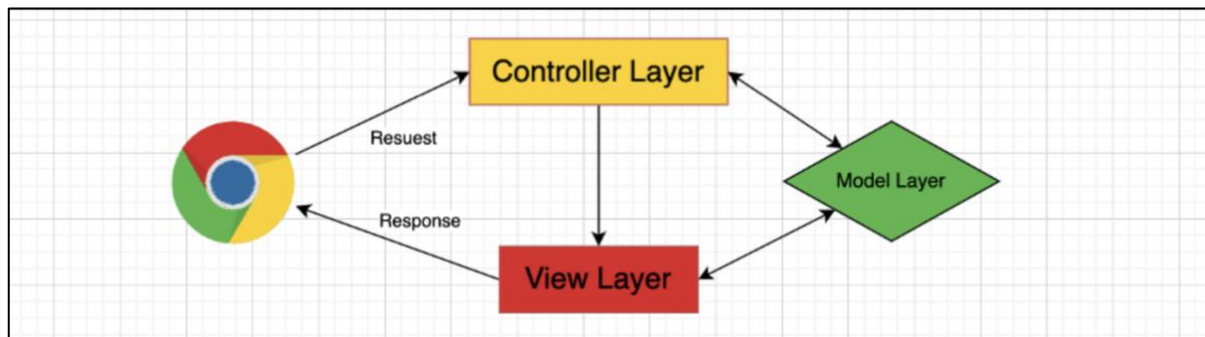


## 3.3 Program Architecture

Traditionally, web services are implemented and designed using the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture. The MVC model is made up of three components, the model, view, and controller layer.

- The view layer renders views to the client end users for either listening to request or returning the execution results.
- The controller layer serves as a manager similar to master node that manages both the web configuration and the whole application.
- The model layer is responsible for holding the application logic, data, and service to performed according to the incoming requests.

Even though the MVC model seems to be an optimal solution, various drawbacks have been introduced recently. A major issue is the inconvenient of CI/CD control that hinders the easiness of maintaining the web service in the long run. Hence, this project inherits the nature of SpringBoot and implements the application with a multi-layer architecture.



### 3.3.1 Multi-layer Architecture

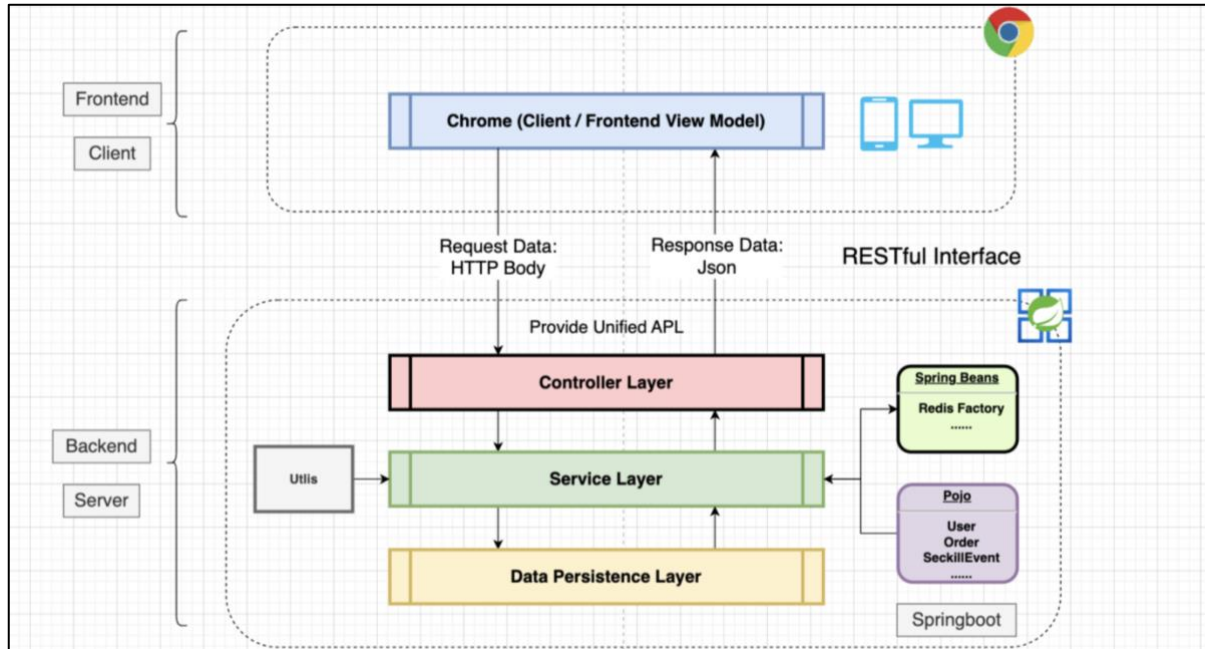
The multi-layer architecture completely separates the front end and backend, while the backend can further be divided into three different layers. As illustrated in the figure below, the front end model, also known as the view model, is responsible for listening to request data and rendering response data. The model accepts input request then pass it to the backend embedded in a HTTP body and return response data in JSON format in a web page.

Since SpringBoot web services are RESTful, the response data are automatically configured into JSON format. As for the backend, it consists of three layers, the Controller layer, Service layer, and Data persistence layer.

The Controller layer manages the input and output data but only interacts with the service layer. According to different input paths, Controller pass the data to different service interfaces in the service layer.

The service layer holds the interface and implements the core application logic and functionalities. This layer interacts with the Controller, the data, Spring Beans, and different entities (Plain-Old-Java-Objects, POJOs).

Lastly, the Data Persistence Layer fetches data via SparkSQL and data persistence via MySQL. With the multi-layer design, this project is able to achieve parallel development, improved maintainability, and seamless upgrade in CI/CD.



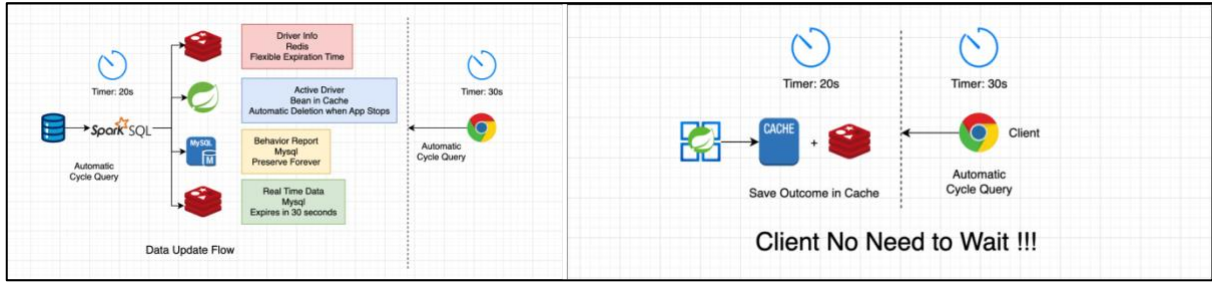
### 3.3.2 Asynchronous Design

HopTraf’s client queries and server data updates are asynchronous. This asynchronous design was adopted with the aim of achieving faster response times and reducing the pressure of service downtime.

Clients periodically request data from the server. Instead of waiting for a whole process to complete before returning the data, the server responds immediately with cached data from memory. This approach allows the clients to receive the necessary information without delay, enhancing the overall user experience and efficiency of the system.

On the server side, data is periodically queried via SpsqrSQL and the analyzed results are stored in Redis until the next cycle. During this cycle, when a client request is received, the server directly returns the data from the cache. This methodology not only speeds up the data retrieval process but also reduces the load on the server, as it doesn't need to execute a full process for every client request. Therefore, the server can handle more client requests simultaneously, improving the overall performance of the system.





## 4 Implementation

### 4.1 Packages

The implementation codes are grouped into different packages to form the multi-layer architecture. Brief descriptions of each package can be seen in the following figure.

- The [HoptrafApplication](#) class is the entry point of the application, where the SpringBoot starts the whole web service. Apart from the configurations and controllers for different services, the main and core components that made up the services lies under the dao, pojo, redis, and service packages.
- The pojo package contains the [Driver](#), [DriverBehaviors](#), and [EventReport](#) classes. These classes serve as entities to be configured and return as part of the response JSON data.
- The dao package is an implementation of the data access object that separates the business logic with the persistence layer and provide access to the data storage using MySQL.
- Together with the redis package, frequently used data are stored and cached in-memory for real-time operations.
- In terms of the core functionalities, the [AppService](#) class manages the redis service, event report service, and the data time simulation feature; the [DriverService](#) is responsible for querying data for driver information and comprehends the driving behavior while the [EventReportService](#) configures a page Bean.



## 4.2 Spark Configuration

To utilize Spark for data analysis and operations, configuration of Spark is needed. The `SparkConfig` class is a configuration file containing Beans that will create Spark Session during runtime before the web service starts. The Spark Session initializes a Spark Context which sets the application name and master node URI. Furthermore, the Session reads in the 10 data source CSV files into a Dataset object for creating a temporal homepage view when accessing the web service.

```

27 @Bean
28 public SparkConf sparkConf() {
29
30     return new SparkConf()
31         .set("spark.ui.enabled", "false")
32         .setAppName(appName)
33         .setMaster(sparkMasterUri);
34 }
35
36 @Bean
37 @ConditionalOnMissingBean(JavaSparkContext.class)
38 public JavaSparkContext javaSparkContext() {
39     return new JavaSparkContext(sparkConf());
40 }
41
42 @Bean
43 public SparkSession sparkSession() {
44     SparkSession sparkSession = SparkSession
45         .builder()
46         .sparkContext(javaSparkContext().sc())
47         .getOrCreate();
48 }

```

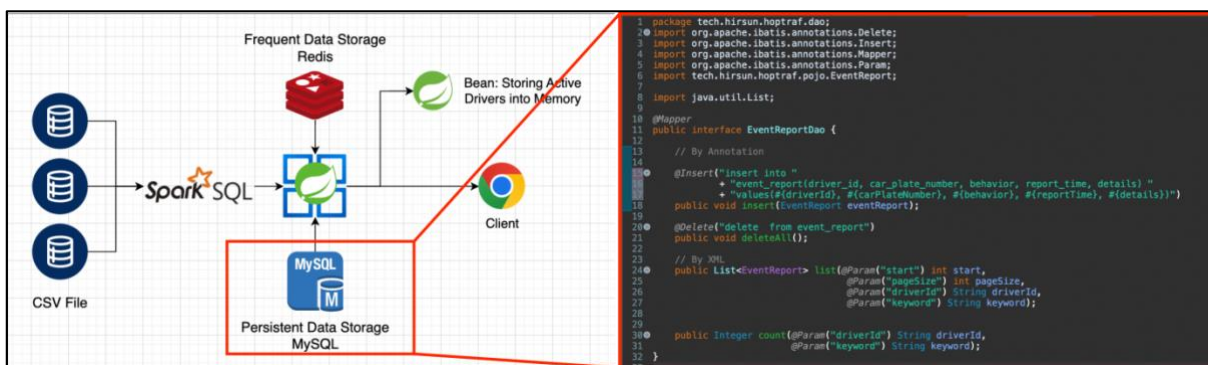
```

43 @Bean
44 public SparkSession sparkSession() {
45     SparkSession sparkSession = SparkSession
46         .builder()
47         .sparkContext(javaSparkContext().sc())
48         .getOrCreate();
49
50     // Define the schema we want.
51     StructType schema = new StructType()
52         .add("driverId", DataTypes.StringType)
53         .add("carPlateNumber", DataTypes.StringType)
54         .add("latitude", DataTypes.DoubleType)
55         .add("longitude", DataTypes.DoubleType)
56         .add("speed", DataTypes.IntegerType)
57         .add("direction", DataTypes.IntegerType)
58         .add("stateName", DataTypes.StringType)
59         .add("time", DataTypes.TimestampType)
60         .add("isRapidlySpeedup", DataTypes.IntegerType)
61         .add("isRapidlySlowdown", DataTypes.IntegerType)
62         .add("isNeutralSlide", DataTypes.IntegerType)
63         .add("isNeutralSlideFinished", DataTypes.IntegerType)
64         .add("isOverspeed", DataTypes.IntegerType)
65         .add("isOverspeedFinished", DataTypes.IntegerType)
66         .add("overspeedTime", DataTypes.IntegerType)
67         .add("isFastLaneDriving", DataTypes.IntegerType)
68         .add("isThrottleStop", DataTypes.IntegerType)
69         .add("isStillLeak", DataTypes.IntegerType);
70
71     Dataset<Row> df = sparkSession.read()
72         .format("csv")
73         .option("header", "false")
74         .schema(schema)
75         .csv(dataPath);
76
77     // Create a temporary view
78     df.createOrReplaceTempView("driving");
79
80     return sparkSession;
81 }

```

### 4.3 Data Access Object

The data access object interface uses MySQL to create the data persistence layer. Due to the fact that different data are accessed with different frequencies, frequently access and fetched data are further cached in-memory with redis. The SparkSQL is used only when fetching real-time data after 30 seconds countdown or manually refresh to update the view layer. In other words, the data access object and redis can be viewed as two persistent source of data for the application to fetch from, as shown in the left of the figure below.



### 4.4 Services

The three service classes build up the core logics behind the three pages of the web service. As mentioned, the [AppService](#) initializes and resets the status of other services. The [DriverService](#) and [EventReportService](#) class query the required data using SparkSQL, jointly process the incoming request and update the Real-time Driver List, Event Report List, and Driver Information page.

Majority of the functionalities can be seen implemented in the `DriverService` class, including the getting driver information function, getting driver driving behavior function, and even updating the real-time driving speed diagram function. These functions receive the query results and configure the `Driver` and `DriverBehaviors` entities into the `Result` object to form the response data.

```

1 package tech.hirsum.hnptraf.service.impl;
2
3 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
4
5 @Service
6 public class EventReportServiceImpl implements EventReportService {
7
8     @Autowired
9     private EventReportDao eventReportDao;
10
11     @Override
12     public PageBean<Page<Integer, PageNum, Integer, PageSize, String driverId, String keyword>>
13         (int count = eventReportDao.count(driverId, keyword);
14
15         int start = (pageNum - 1) * pageSize;
16         List<EventReport> list = eventReportDao.list(start, pageSize, driverId, keyword);
17         return new PageBean<count, list, Math.floorDiv(count, pageSize) + 1, pageNum>;
18
19     @Override
20     public void removeAllReports() {
21         eventReportDao.deleteAll();
22     }
23
24     @Override
25     public void addReport(EventReport eventReport) {
26         eventReportDao.insert(eventReport);
27     }
28
29     @Override
30     public void removeReports() {
31         eventReportDao.removeReports();
32     }
33
34     @Override
35     public void removeReports() {
36         eventReportDao.removeReports();
37     }
38
39     @Override
40     public void removeReports() {
41         eventReportDao.removeReports();
42     }
43
44     @Override
45     public void removeReports() {
46         eventReportDao.removeReports();
47     }
48
49     @Override
50     public void removeReports() {
51         eventReportDao.removeReports();
52     }
53
54     @Override
55     public void removeReports() {
56         eventReportDao.removeReports();
57     }
58
59     @Override
60     public void removeReports() {
61         eventReportDao.removeReports();
62     }
63
64     @Override
65     public void removeReports() {
66         eventReportDao.removeReports();
67     }
68
69     @Override
70     public void removeReports() {
71         eventReportDao.removeReports();
72     }
73
74     @Override
75     public void removeReports() {
76         eventReportDao.removeReports();
77     }
78
79     @Override
80     public void removeReports() {
81         eventReportDao.removeReports();
82     }
83
84     @Override
85     public void removeReports() {
86         eventReportDao.removeReports();
87     }
88
89     @Override
90     public void removeReports() {
91         eventReportDao.removeReports();
92     }
93
94     @Override
95     public void removeReports() {
96         eventReportDao.removeReports();
97     }
98
99     @Override
100    public void removeReports() {
101        eventReportDao.removeReports();
102    }
103
104     @Override
105    public void removeReports() {
106        eventReportDao.removeReports();
107    }
108
109     @Override
110    public void removeReports() {
111        eventReportDao.removeReports();
112    }
113
114     @Override
115    public void removeReports() {
116        eventReportDao.removeReports();
117    }
118
119     @Override
120    public void removeReports() {
121        eventReportDao.removeReports();
122    }
123
124     @Override
125    public void removeReports() {
126        eventReportDao.removeReports();
127    }
128
129     @Override
130    public void removeReports() {
131        eventReportDao.removeReports();
132    }
133
134     @Override
135    public void removeReports() {
136        eventReportDao.removeReports();
137    }
138
139     @Override
140    public void removeReports() {
141        eventReportDao.removeReports();
142    }
143
144     @Override
145    public void removeReports() {
146        eventReportDao.removeReports();
147    }
148
149     @Override
150    public void removeReports() {
151        eventReportDao.removeReports();
152    }
153
154     @Override
155    public void removeReports() {
156        eventReportDao.removeReports();
157    }
158
159     @Override
160    public void removeReports() {
161        eventReportDao.removeReports();
162    }
163
164     @Override
165    public void removeReports() {
166        eventReportDao.removeReports();
167    }
168
169     @Override
170    public void removeReports() {
171        eventReportDao.removeReports();
172    }
173
174     @Override
175    public void removeReports() {
176        eventReportDao.removeReports();
177    }
178
179     @Override
180    public void removeReports() {
181        eventReportDao.removeReports();
182    }
183
184     @Override
185    public void removeReports() {
186        eventReportDao.removeReports();
187    }
188
189     @Override
190    public void removeReports() {
191        eventReportDao.removeReports();
192    }
193
194     @Override
195    public void removeReports() {
196        eventReportDao.removeReports();
197    }
198
199     @Override
200    public void removeReports() {
201        eventReportDao.removeReports();
202    }
203
204     @Override
205    public void removeReports() {
206        eventReportDao.removeReports();
207    }
208
209     @Override
210    public void removeReports() {
211        eventReportDao.removeReports();
212    }
213
214     @Override
215    public void removeReports() {
216        eventReportDao.removeReports();
217    }
218
219     @Override
220    public void removeReports() {
221        eventReportDao.removeReports();
222    }
223
224     @Override
225    public void removeReports() {
226        eventReportDao.removeReports();
227    }
228
229     @Override
230    public void removeReports() {
231        eventReportDao.removeReports();
232    }
233
234     @Override
235    public void removeReports() {
236        eventReportDao.removeReports();
237    }
238
239     @Override
240    public void removeReports() {
241        eventReportDao.removeReports();
242    }
243
244     @Override
245    public void removeReports() {
246        eventReportDao.removeReports();
247    }
248
249     @Override
250    public void removeReports() {
251        eventReportDao.removeReports();
252    }
253
254     @Override
255    public void removeReports() {
256        eventReportDao.removeReports();
257    }
258
259     @Override
260    public void removeReports() {
261        eventReportDao.removeReports();
262    }
263
264     @Override
265    public void removeReports() {
266        eventReportDao.removeReports();
267    }
268
269     @Override
270    public void removeReports() {
271        eventReportDao.removeReports();
272    }
273
274     @Override
275    public void removeReports() {
276        eventReportDao.removeReports();
277    }
278
279     @Override
280    public void removeReports() {
281        eventReportDao.removeReports();
282    }
283
284     @Override
285    public void removeReports() {
286        eventReportDao.removeReports();
287    }
288
289     @Override
290    public void removeReports() {
291        eventReportDao.removeReports();
292    }
293
294     @Override
295    public void removeReports() {
296        eventReportDao.removeReports();
297    }
298
299     @Override
300    public void removeReports() {
301        eventReportDao.removeReports();
302    }
303
304     @Override
305    public void removeReports() {
306        eventReportDao.removeReports();
307    }
308
309     @Override
310    public void removeReports() {
311        eventReportDao.removeReports();
312    }
313
314     @Override
315    public void removeReports() {
316        eventReportDao.removeReports();
317    }
318
319     @Override
320    public void removeReports() {
321        eventReportDao.removeReports();
322    }
323
324     @Override
325    public void removeReports() {
326        eventReportDao.removeReports();
327    }
328
329     @Override
330    public void removeReports() {
331        eventReportDao.removeReports();
332    }
333
334     @Override
335    public void removeReports() {
336        eventReportDao.removeReports();
337    }
338
339     @Override
340    public void removeReports() {
341        eventReportDao.removeReports();
342    }
343
344     @Override
345    public void removeReports() {
346        eventReportDao.removeReports();
347    }
348
349     @Override
350    public void removeReports() {
351        eventReportDao.removeReports();
352    }
353
354     @Override
355    public void removeReports() {
356        eventReportDao.removeReports();
357    }
358
359     @Override
360    public void removeReports() {
361        eventReportDao.removeReports();
362    }
363
364     @Override
365    public void removeReports() {
366        eventReportDao.removeReports();
367    }
368
369     @Override
370    public void removeReports() {
371        eventReportDao.removeReports();
372    }
373
374     @Override
375    public void removeReports() {
376        eventReportDao.removeReports();
377    }
378
379     @Override
380    public void removeReports() {
381        eventReportDao.removeReports();
382    }
383
384     @Override
385    public void removeReports() {
386        eventReportDao.removeReports();
387    }
388
389     @Override
390    public void removeReports() {
391        eventReportDao.removeReports();
392    }
393
394     @Override
395    public void removeReports() {
396        eventReportDao.removeReports();
397    }
398
399     @Override
400    public void removeReports() {
401        eventReportDao.removeReports();
402    }
403
404     @Override
405    public void removeReports() {
406        eventReportDao.removeReports();
407    }
408
409     @Override
410    public void removeReports() {
411        eventReportDao.removeReports();
412    }
413
414     @Override
415    public void removeReports() {
416        eventReportDao.removeReports();
417    }
418
419     @Override
420    public void removeReports() {
421        eventReportDao.removeReports();
422    }
423
424     @Override
425    public void removeReports() {
426        eventReportDao.removeReports();
427    }
428
429     @Override
430    public void removeReports() {
431        eventReportDao.removeReports();
432    }
433
434     @Override
435    public void removeReports() {
436        eventReportDao.removeReports();
437    }
438
439     @Override
440    public void removeReports() {
441        eventReportDao.removeReports();
442    }
443
444     @Override
445    public void removeReports() {
446        eventReportDao.removeReports();
447    }
448
449     @Override
450    public void removeReports() {
451        eventReportDao.removeReports();
452    }
453
454     @Override
455    public void removeReports() {
456        eventReportDao.removeReports();
457    }
458
459     @Override
460    public void removeReports() {
461        eventReportDao.removeReports();
462    }
463
464     @Override
465    public void removeReports() {
466        eventReportDao.removeReports();
467    }
468
469     @Override
470    public void removeReports() {
471        eventReportDao.removeReports();
472    }
473
474     @Override
475    public void removeReports() {
476        eventReportDao.removeReports();
477    }
478
479     @Override
480    public void removeReports() {
481        eventReportDao.removeReports();
482    }
483
484     @Override
485    public void removeReports() {
486        eventReportDao.removeReports();
487    }
488
489     @Override
490    public void removeReports() {
491        eventReportDao.removeReports();
492    }
493
494     @Override
495    public void removeReports() {
496        eventReportDao.removeReports();
497    }
498
499     @Override
500    public void removeReports() {
501        eventReportDao.removeReports();
502    }
503
504     @Override
505    public void removeReports() {
506        eventReportDao.removeReports();
507    }
508
509     @Override
510    public void removeReports() {
511        eventReportDao.removeReports();
512    }
513
514     @Override
515    public void removeReports() {
516        eventReportDao.removeReports();
517    }
518
519     @Override
520    public void removeReports() {
521        eventReportDao.removeReports();
522    }
523
524     @Override
525    public void removeReports() {
526        eventReportDao.removeReports();
527   
```

```

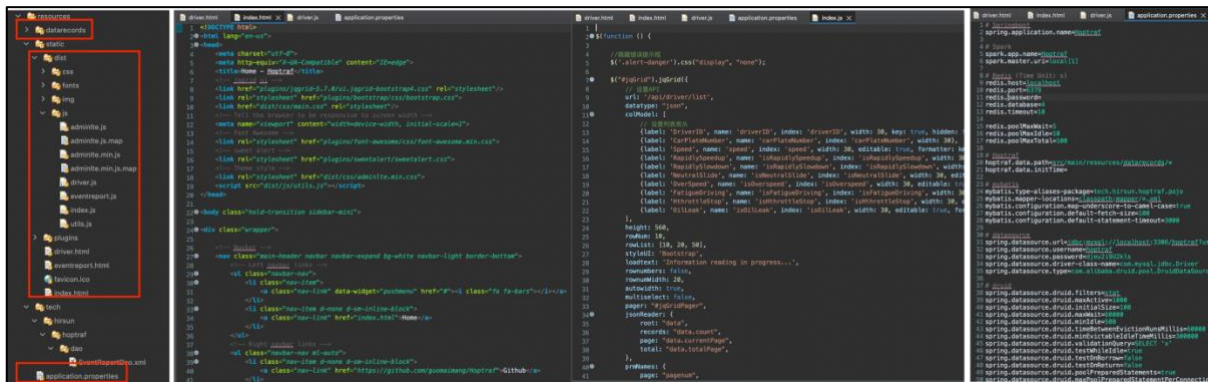
1 package tech.hirsun.hoptraf.serviceImpl;
2
3 import jakarta.annotation.Resource;
4
5 @Slf4j
6 @Service
7 public class DriverServiceImpl implements DriverService {
8
9     @Autowired
10     private RedisService redisService;
11
12     @Autowired
13     private RegisteredDrivers registeredDrivers;
14
15     @Autowired
16     private EventReportService eventReportService;
17
18     @Resource
19     private SparkSession sparkSession;
20
21     @Autowired
22     private TimeConfig timeConfig;
23
24     public void processRecord(String lastReadTimePrint, String cutOffDatePrint) {}
25
26     public Driver getDriverInfo(String driverId) {}
27
28     public DriverBehaviors getDriverBehaviors(String driverId) {}
29
30     public Map getDriverDiagram(String driverId) {}
31
32     public List getDriverList() {}
33 }

```

## 4.5 Static Resources

All the aforementioned implementations are focusing on the backend logic. The front end web pages, properties files, as well as the given 10 CSV files are stored as static resources outside the packages under the resource folder. The front end view layer is implemented in HTML with JavaScript and jQuery for dynamic content update and display. The application properties file, on the other hand, stores the static values of certain properties and references to the underlying classes that consume them. For instance, the SpringBoot application name, Spark configuration values, redis host, port, database connection settings and credentials, just to name a few.

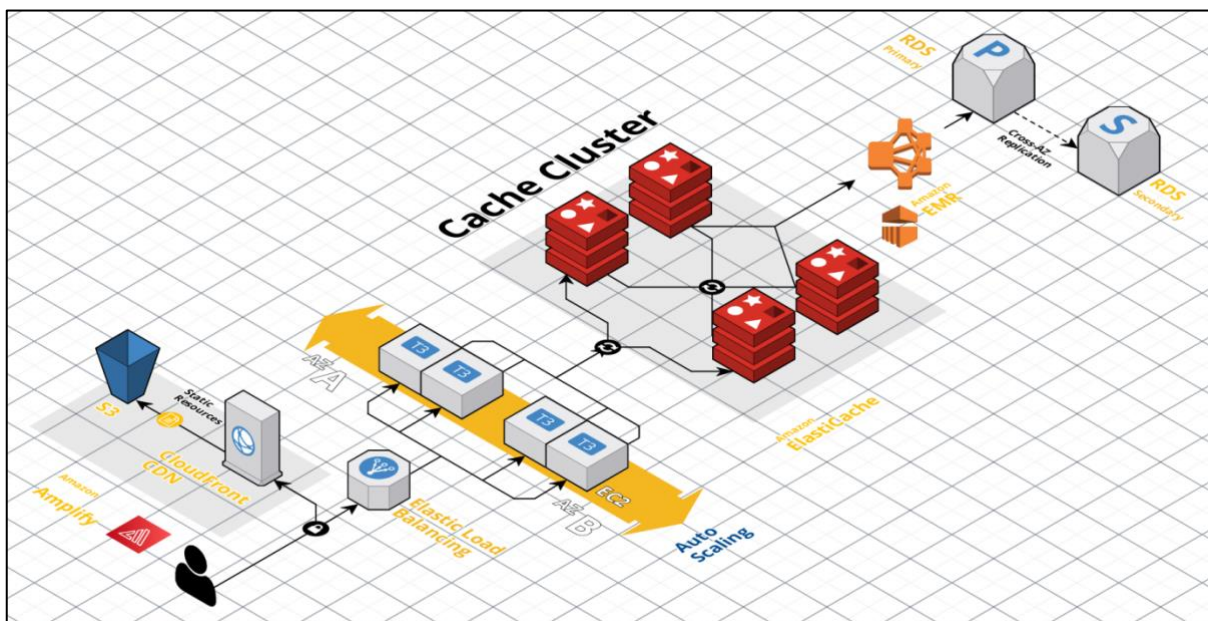




## 5 Cloud Computing with AWS

### 5.1 AWS Deployment Architecture

Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers flexible, scalable services that are instrumental for processing the requirements of the HopTraf application, from hosting a simple website to processing large-scale data analysis. The deployment is designed in a way to handle static and dynamic content, process large amount of data effectively, and maintain strongly scalable database system. Several AWS services are string-ed together in the following way:



### **5.1.1 AWS Amplify: Hosting Static Websites**

The AWS Amplify is utilized for hosting static components of our application. It automatically deploys the front end contents from the code repository into a global Content Delivery Network (CDN). This will save on deployment processes and optimize content delivery. Users in different geographical locations experience little latency and hence faster loading time for the page hosting HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files in S3 buckets and serving it from a CDN. Furthermore, AWS Amplify enables easy scalability during unexpected spikes in traffic, ensuring that applications are still responsive and available without any manual interference.

### **5.1.2 Apache Spark on Amazon EMR**

For processing the large datasets involving driving behaviors, the Apache Spark framework is hosted on Amazon EMR. EMR grants the capability to work on a managed Hadoop framework, making it convenient to carry out activities in big data processing. This environment provides the ability to use Apache Spark in effecting very complex data transformations and analyses at speed. Such design is considered important because the scaling of Amazon EMR makes it possible for resources to be resized dynamically in the face of the processing requirements, thus improving cost optimizations, and increasing processing speed. Running EMR also reduced the operational overhead to maintain a big data ecosystem.

### **5.1.3 Amazon ElastiCache for Redis**

Deploying Redis service with Amazon ElastiCache helps increase application performance by caching application-level frequent queries on data. This lightens the database load and shortens response times for user requests, especially those that include dynamic content dependent on speedy retrieval of data. ElastiCache acts as a middle layer by caching data from the backend, meaning that user experience does not have to bear the brunt of latencies that would otherwise occur from direct database querying. This setup is ideal for real-time functionalities that need on-the-go access to data, such as real-time analytics and live data visualization.

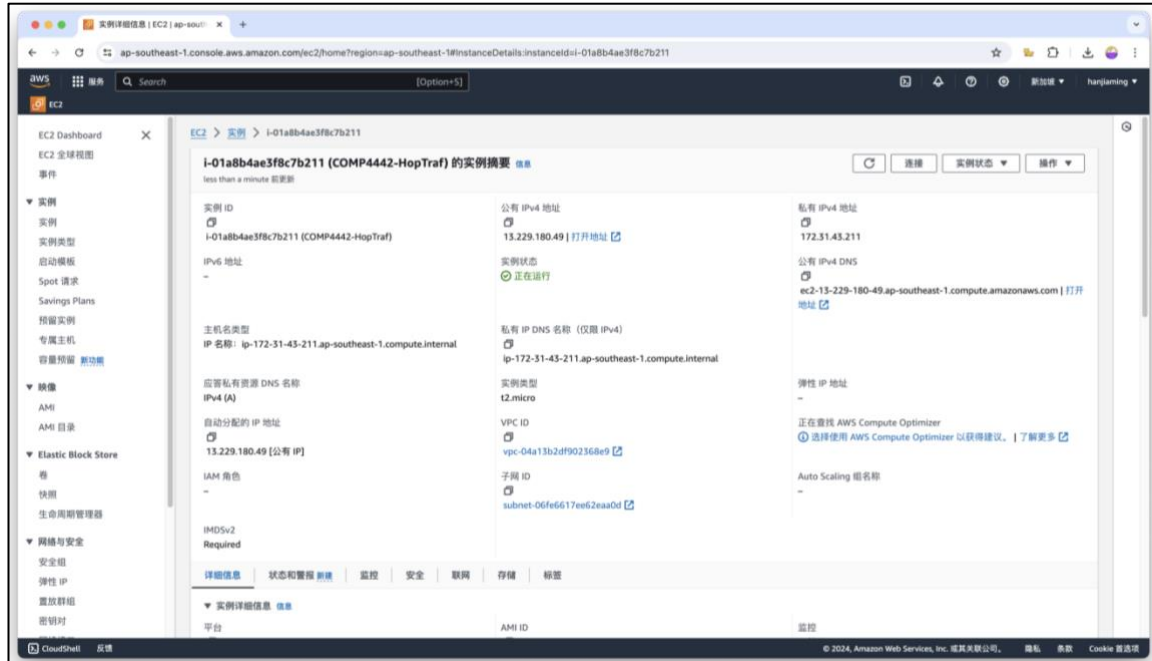
### **5.1.4 Amazon RDS for MySQL**

In terms of the Data Persistence layer, the Amazon RDS is chosen to satisfy the requirements of MySQL. Amazon RDS makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale relational schemas in the cloud. The service provides a resizable and cost-efficient capacity, which in turn, helps to offload administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching, and backups that are time-consuming by automation. This is significant for the application since it

guarantees data integrity and robustness. Being able to scale the resources elastically with minimal downtime is of absolute importance, not to mentioned that the read in data continues to grow in time and the demands from the application keep on evolving.

## 5.2 Deployment on AWS

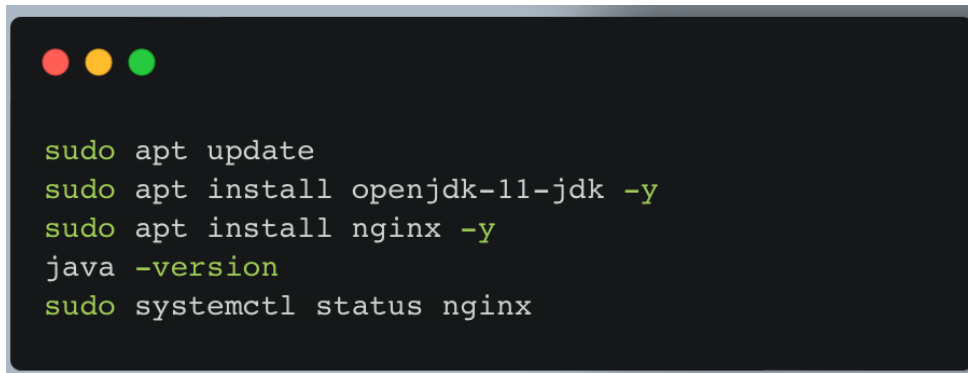
### 5.2.1 Backend (EC2)



The deployment of the backend starts with the initialization of an EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instance. EC2 provides scalable computing capacity in the AWS cloud which makes it an ideal candidate for hosting our backend operations, including the SpringBoot application.

**Environment Setup.** The first step in setting up the backend on an EC2 instance is to configure the required environments. This includes setting up the Java environment necessary for running our SpringBoot application and configuring the Nginx server, which acts as a reverse proxy to enhance security and load balancing. Detailed instructions for configuring the Nginx environment can be found in the appendix.



A terminal window with a dark background and three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. It contains the following commands:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk -y
sudo apt install nginx -y
java -version
sudo systemctl status nginx
```

**Starting the Backend Framework.** Once the environments are configured, the backend framework is started by executing specific commands which launch the SpringBoot application. This process involves:

- Running a series of shell commands to initiate the Java application. These commands typically involve navigating to the directory containing the executable jar file and using a Java command to run the application, such as:

A terminal window with a dark background and three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. It contains the following command:

```
java -jar -Xmx2048M Hoptraf-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar --server.port=9465
```

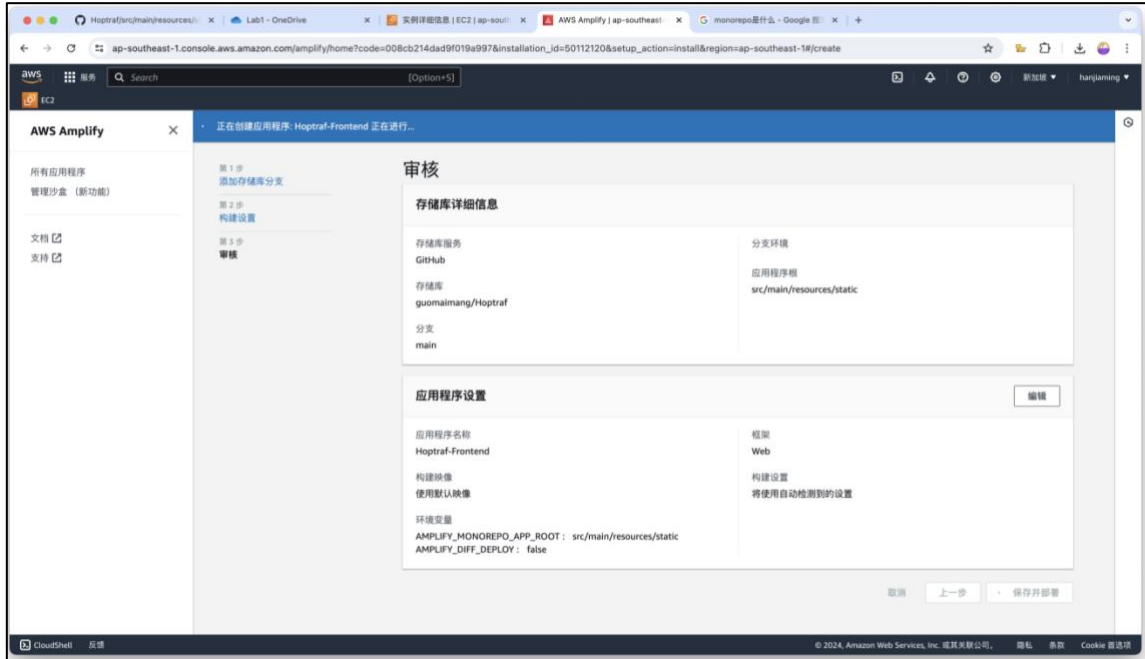
- Ensuring that all environment variables and necessary configurations are correctly set up to link the application with other AWS services and external dependencies it might have.

**Verification.** After the application starts, it's crucial to verify that it is running correctly and accessible. This might involve checking log files for any immediate errors thrown during startup and confirming that the EC2 instance is accepting connections on the appropriate ports.

### 5.2.2 Deploying the Front-end on AWS Amplify

For the front-end, AWS Amplify simplifies the deployment process significantly. Amplify integrates seamlessly with continuous integration and deployment pipelines and supports direct linking to code repositories for automated builds and deployments.

**Creating an Amplify Application.** To deploy the front-end, first, create a new application in AWS Amplify and link it to the GitHub repository (e.g., guomaimang/Hoptraf). This linkage allows Amplify to automatically detect changes to the repository, build the updated version, and deploy it without manual intervention.



**Automatic Deployment.** Upon creation, AWS Amplify automatically sets up the environment and starts the deployment process. This includes installing dependencies, building the project according to the specifications provided in the amplify.yml file, and deploying the static files to a globally distributed CDN.

**Verification.** After deployment, this project utilizes a dial-up testing tool provided by Alibaba to verify that the site is accessible worldwide. This tool simulates requests from various global locations to ensure that the website is reachable and performs as expected across different regions. The verification results can be seen in the following link [here](#).

## 6 Evaluation

The application is evaluated in different use cases with provided screenshots in this section. Real-Time driving behavior of 10 drivers that updates every 30 seconds:

Drivers

Real-time Driver List

Event Report List

About

Github

Home

Real-time Driver List

Last Update Time: 4/28/2024, 3:32:55 AM

Cut Off Time: 1/1/2017, 10:19:25 AM

Update Countdown: 25s

Refresh

DriverID	CarPlateNu	Speed	RapidlySpe	RapidlySlov	NeutralSlid	OverSpeed	FatigueDriv	HthrottleSt	OilLeak
hanhui100000	华AZI419	130 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
shenxian1000	华ADJ750	78 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
panxian10000	华AX542C	62 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
likun1000003	华AVM936	94 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
haowei100000	华A709GB	92 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
duxu1000009	华AT75H8	128 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
zengpeng100	华AZQ110	110 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
zouan100000	华A58M83	83 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
xiexiao100000	华AEB132	60 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
xiezhi1000000	华A6CU11	120 km/h	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Latest driving records in time descending order that updates every 30 seconds:

Drivers

Real-time Driver List

Event Report List

About

Github

Home

Event Report List

Last Update Time: 4/28/2024, 3:33:38 AM

Cut Off Time: 1/1/2017, 10:20:08 AM


Update Countdown: 25s

Refresh

UniSearch

Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
95247	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver overspeeds for 6 seconds.	1/1/2017, 10:19:54 AM
95246	zengpeng1000000	华AZQ110	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 10:19:54 AM
95245	zengpeng1000000	华AZQ110	The driver overspeeds for 21 seconds.	1/1/2017, 10:19:54 AM
95244	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 10:19:50 AM
95243	panxian1000005	华AX542C	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 10:19:43 AM
95242	zouan1000007	华A58M83	The driver overspeeds for 20 seconds.	1/1/2017, 10:19:41 AM
95241	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 10:19:39 AM
95240	panxian1000005	华AX542C	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 10:19:38 AM
95239	haowei1000008	华A709GB	The driver overspeeds for 1 seconds.	1/1/2017, 10:19:36 AM
95238	zengpeng1000000	华AZQ110	The driver rapidly slows down.	1/1/2017, 10:19:33 AM

Querying particular driver records with driver ID:

Hoptraf

Drivers

Real-time Driver List

Event Report List

About

Github

Home

Github

Event Report List

Last Update Time: 4/28/2024, 1:57:19 PM   Cut Off Time: 1/1/2017, 8:43:50 PM   Update Countdown: 19s


Refresh

hanhui1000002

UniSearch

Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
101448	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver overspeeds for 4 seconds.	1/1/2017, 8:43:27 PM
101444	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver overspeeds for 3 seconds.	1/1/2017, 8:42:58 PM
101442	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver overspeeds for 1 seconds.	1/1/2017, 8:42:49 PM
101441	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver rapidly slows down.	1/1/2017, 8:42:49 PM
101440	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver slides neutrally for 0 seconds.	1/1/2017, 8:42:48 PM
101439	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 8:42:40 PM
101436	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 8:42:12 PM
101435	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver is at 河北省沧州市任丘市:距离终点133.406km.	1/1/2017, 8:41:59 PM
101434	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver overspeeds for 23 seconds.	1/1/2017, 8:41:59 PM
101433	hanhui1000002	华AZI419	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 8:41:35 PM

Querying specific record with event ID:

Hoptraf

Drivers

Real-time Driver List

Event Report List

About

Github

Home

Github

Event Report List

Last Update Time: 4/28/2024, 1:58:27 PM   Cut Off Time: 1/1/2017, 8:44:58 PM   Update Countdown: 19s

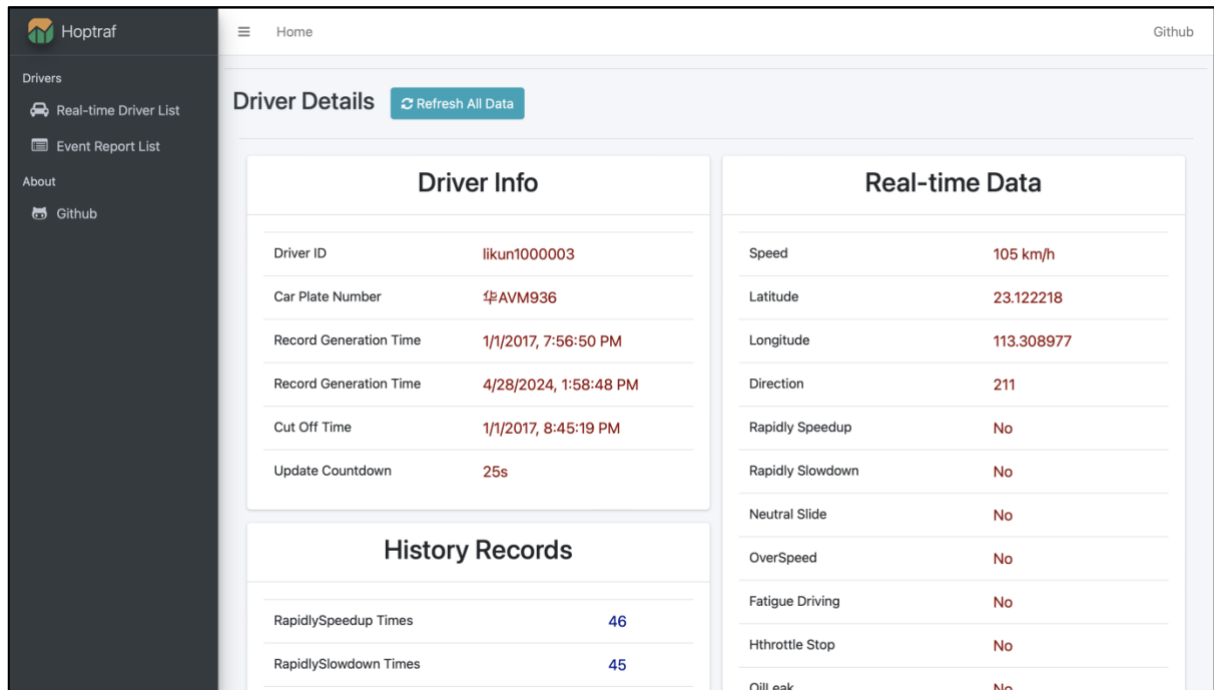
Refresh

100382

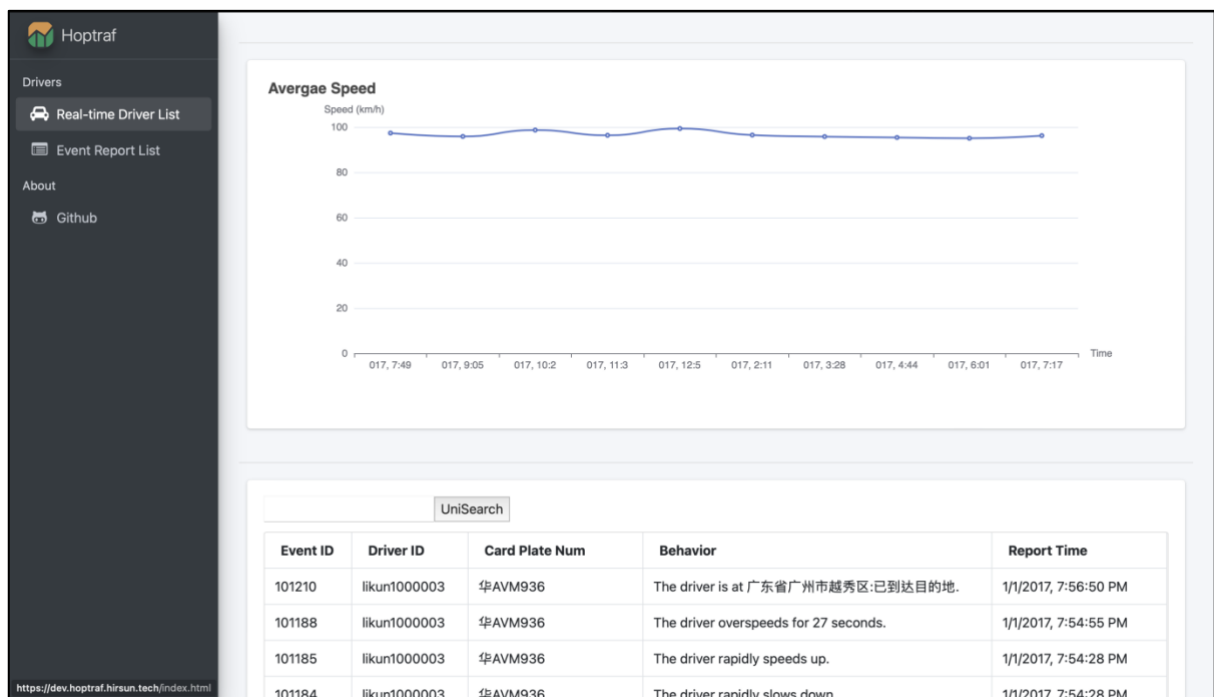
UniSearch

Event ID	Driver ID	Card Plate Num	Behavior	Report Time
100382	likun1000003	华AVM936	The driver is fatigue driving.	1/1/2017, 5:59:53 PM

Real-Time detailed driver information:



Real-Time driving speed visualization diagram:



## 7 Testing

HopTraf takes the whole project forward with a software engineering process. The team members pay special attention to the high quality and availability of the software, which cannot be separated from software testing. As a result, the tool *JaCoCo* is leveraged to test the quality of the code to ensure that all code is covered and tested at runtime. Unlike unit testing, *JaCoCo* supports not only code unit testing, but also calculating global test code coverage as a proxy while the program is running, which helps to analyze the work of the whole project instead of one small unit.



As shown in the figure below, the project achieved 93% code coverage for the logical implementation, with 97% test coverage for the implementation classes. Developers can even clearly analyze which part of the code is covered by tests and which is not.

The screenshot shows the JaCoCo Coverage Report interface. At the top, it says "JaCoCo Coverage Report" and "Sessions". Below this is a table with columns: Element, Missed Instructions, Cov., Missed Branches, Cov., Missed, Cxty, Missed, Lines, Missed, Methods, Missed, Classes. The table lists several classes from the tech.hirsun.hoptraf package, including service, controller, utils, service.databean, task, and hoptraf. Each row shows progress bars for instructions and branches, and numerical values for coverage percentages and missed counts. The total coverage is 93% for instructions and 85% for branches.

Element	Missed Instructions	Cov.	Missed Branches	Cov.	Missed	Cxty	Missed	Lines	Missed	Methods	Missed	Classes
tech.hirsun.hoptraf.service.impl	97%	97%	95%	95%	4	48	8	150	1	14	0	3
tech.hirsun.hoptraf.controller	69%	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	12	4	14	2	12	0	4
tech.hirsun.hoptraf.utils	81%	60%	60%	60%	13	20	6	24	2	6	0	2
tech.hirsun.hoptraf.service.databean	80%	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	4	2	7	1	4	0	1
tech.hirsun.hoptraf.task	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	4	0	10	0	3	0	1
tech.hirsun.hoptraf	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	1
Total	65 of 1,016	93%	14 of 98	85%	20	90	20	208	6	41	0	12

Created with JaCoCo 0.8.10.202304240956

```
187. @Override
188. public DriverBehaviors getDriverBehaviors(String driverId) {
189.     DriverBehaviors driverBehaviors = new DriverBehaviors();
190.
191.     driverBehaviors.setSiteName(redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "siteName", String.class));
192.     if (redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "isRapidlySpeedup", String.class) != null) {
193.         driverBehaviors.setIsRapidlySpeedup(1);
194.     }
195.     if (redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "isRapidlySlowdown", String.class) != null) {
196.         driverBehaviors.setIsRapidlySlowdown(1);
197.     }
198.     if (redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "isNeutralSlide", String.class) != null) {
199.         driverBehaviors.setIsNeutralSlide(1);
200.     }
201.     if (redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "isOverspeed", String.class) != null) {
202.         driverBehaviors.setIsOverspeed(1);
203.     }
204.     if (redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "isFatigueDriving", String.class) != null) {
205.         driverBehaviors.setIsFatigueDriving(1);
206.     }
207.     if (redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "isHthrottleStop", String.class) != null) {
208.         driverBehaviors.setIsHthrottleStop(1);
209.     }
210.     if (redisService.get(DriverBehaviorsKey.attributeById, driverId + "_" + "isOilLeak", String.class) != null) {
211.         driverBehaviors.setIsOilLeak(1);
212.     }
213.     return driverBehaviors;
}
```

The test results have been made available for global access for public, at [here](#).

## 8 Conclusion

The HopTraf web service provides a robust platform for real-time analysis of driving behavior data. It leverages various features such as data time simulation, real-time data analysis, driver statistics calculation, data query, and data visualization to enable insightful interactions and meet specified requirements.

The project utilizes a multi-layer architecture and asynchronous design to ensure efficient performance and scalability. It is built with the SpringBoot framework and Apache Spark, and is deployed on Amazon Web Services, taking advantage of services like AWS Amplify, Amazon EMR, ElastiCache for Redis, and RDS for MySQL.

The system has demonstrated high code coverage and successful operation in various use cases, making it a reliable tool for driving behavior analysis.



# Reference

1. SpringBoot:  
[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/spring\\_boot/spring\\_boot\\_introduction.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/spring_boot/spring_boot_introduction.htm)
2. Beans and DI:  
[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/spring\\_boot/spring\\_boot\\_beans\\_and\\_dependency\\_injection.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/spring_boot/spring_boot_beans_and_dependency_injection.htm)
3. IoC and DI: <https://www.baeldung.com/inversion-control-and-dependency-injection-in-spring>
4. Spark: <https://spark.apache.org/>
5. Spark: <https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/apache-spark/#:~:text=Apache%20Spark%20is%20an%20open,against%20data%20of%20any%20size.>
6. DAO: <https://www.baeldung.com/java-dao-pattern>
7. DAO: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19154202/what-is-data-access-object-dao-in-java>
8. Redis: <https://www.baeldung.com/jedis-java-redis-client-library>