

Requirement Analysis and Specification Document

Best Bike Paths

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

In the world of cycling, it is often useful to record information about routes and track personal performance, as well as to share these experiences with others. Having access to updated data about bike paths such as their conditions, safety, and suitability can greatly enhance both the enjoyment and safety of cyclists.

Best Bike Paths (BBP) was conceived in this context, with the goal of creating a digital platform where cyclists can explore, record, and share information about cycling routes. The system promotes collaboration among users, encouraging the community to contribute and maintain reliable data on the status of bike paths.

1.1.1 Goals

G1 - User Registration and Authentication: The system shall allow users to register and authenticate themselves to access the full range of functionalities provided by the application.

G2 - Trip Recording and Manual Path Registration: The system shall enable registered users to record their cycling trips, store them for activity tracking purposes, and manually insert bike path information by specifying street names and their current status.

G3 - Meteorological Data Integration: The system shall enrich recorded trip data with meteorological information (including weather conditions, temperature, and wind speed) retrieved from external services, when available.

G4 - Automated Mobile Data Acquisition: The system shall acquire data automatically from users' mobile devices during cycling activities, including GPS coordinates for path reconstruction and accelerometer/gyroscope data for obstacle detection (e.g., potholes).

G5 - User Validation of Automated Data: The system shall require users to confirm or correct automatically acquired information before making it available to the community, ensuring data accuracy and minimizing false positives.

G6 - Community-Driven Path Information Publishing: The system shall allow registered users to insert bike path information and make it publishable to the community, contributing to the shared knowledge base.

G7 - Universal Path Search and Map Visualization: The system shall allow any user (registered or non-registered) to specify an origin and destination, and visualize the available bike path(s) between these two points on an interactive map.

G8 - Path Scoring: The system shall compute a score for each bike path based on its current status and effectiveness in connecting origin to destination, and visualize paths to users ordered by their computed score.

G9 - Multi-Source Data Consolidation: The system shall merge bike path information collected from multiple users by considering data freshness and the number of confirming reports to determine the most accurate status assessment.

1.2 Scope

Best Bike Paths (BBP) is an application designed to support cyclists in discovering, recording, and sharing information about bike paths. Through BBP, registered users can record their rides, visualize the paths on a map, and obtain performance statistics such as distance, speed, and duration. When available, the system automatically integrates meteorological information including temperature, wind speed, and weather conditions.

Users can insert path information either manually, by specifying the streets and their conditions, or automatically, by allowing the application to collect GPS, accelerometer, and gyroscope data during a trip. This data helps identify irregularities such as potholes or rough road segments. Before being published, automatically detected issues must be validated by the user to ensure reliability.

The platform provides map-based search and visualization tools allowing any user, registered or not, to explore available routes between a chosen origin and destination.

1.2.1 World Phenomena

WP1 - A cyclist rides along a bike path

WP2 - A cyclist seeks to discover a new route

WP3 - A person recommends a starting point, destination, or place to another cyclist

WP4 - Changes in weather conditions

WP5 - Physical deterioration of a bike path

WP6 - Appearance of an obstacle along a bike path

WP7 - Irregularities or bumps on the road surface cause vibrations on the cyclists device

WP8 - A user enables localization services

1.2.2 World-controlled Shared Phenomena

SP1 - A user registers or logs into the system by entering their credentials

SP2 - A cyclist records a bike route by manually entering route information (e.g. street names, status, obstacles ecc.)

SP3 - A cyclist publish (or make private) a previously saved route

SP4 - A cyclist starts or stops the automatic tracking mode of a ride

SP5 - A cyclist confirms or corrects the information acquired by the automatic tracking system

SP6 - A cyclist decides to publish a personal recorded route

SP7 - A user searches for available routes between two locations

SP8 - A user views the information of a specific bike route

1.2.3 Machine-controlled Shared Phenomena

SP9 - The system adds supplementary data after a route is submitted (such as total distance covered, average speed, and other performance metrics)

SP10 - The system contacts an external weather service

SP11 - The system enriches a route by adding weather data retrieved from the external weather service

SP12 - The system collects data from the cyclists device sensors and creates a new trip

SP13 - The system detects irregularities along the route and presents them to the user at the end of the trip

SP14 - The system assigns a score to each route based on its condition and its effectiveness in connecting the selected origin and destination

SP15 - The system displays the available routes on a map between two points based on their score

SP16 - The system merges data acquired from multiple users for the same route, based on data freshness and the number of consistent confirmations

1.3 Definitions

1.4 Acronyms

- BBP: Best Bike Paths
- UML: Unified Modeling Language

1.5 Abbreviations

- Gn: Goal number n
- Rn: Requirement number n
- Dn: Domain assumption number n
- WPn: World phenomena number n
- SPn: Shared phenomena number n
- UC: Use case

1.6 Revision History

1.7 Reference Documents

1.8 Document Structure

- **Introduction:** Presents the purpose and goals of the document, the context in which the system operates, and a brief overview of the software to be developed.

- **Overall Description:** Provides a high-level view of the system, describing its main functions, the type of users involved, and the constraints under which it operates.
- **Specified Requirements:** Details the functional and non-functional requirements of the system. This section includes use cases, scenarios, and detailed interactions between users and the system, as well as performance, reliability, and usability requirements.
- **Formal Analysis:** Describes the formal modeling of the systems behavior through conceptual tools such as UML diagrams, Alloy models, or other formal methods. This section ensures the consistency and correctness of the requirements.
- **Effort Spent:** Summarizes the amount of work dedicated to each phase of the project, specifying the contribution of each team member and the approximate time spent on the various activities.
- **Software Used:** Software used to develop the document.

2 Overall Description

2.1 Scenarios

Cyclist registers on BPP: The cyclist Bob accesses BPP platform for the first time and decides to create an account. He opens the registration form and enters the required information, including his email address, password, and general personal details (such as name, surname, and date of birth). Once the registration is completed successfully, Bob gains access to the main dashboard of the platform, where he can start exploring available routes or contribute by creating his own.

Cyclist manually uploads a route: After completing a cycling trip from street A to street B, Bob logs into BPP and clicks on the Create New Route button on the homepage. Manually enters the details of the route - including street names, and possible obstacles - and add a short descriptions to help other cyclists. The system compute statistics like average speed, total distance and other metrics and enrich them with meteorological information. Before saving, Bob set path status to "Optimal" and decide to make the route public (visible to all users), enabling the "Publish" option. Once submitted, the route is stored in the system and appears in Bobs personal list of recorded paths. A score is given to the path based on the uploaded information.

Cyclist uploads a route using automatic mode: After enabling the location services on her device, Alice goes to her BPP profile settings and activate the automatic tracking mode. Some time later she goes for a bike ride while carrying her mobile device. During the ride, BPP automatically records the route, collecting data such as path segments, total distance, average speed, and detected obstacles. The system enriches with meteorological information. Once the trip is completed, Alice accesses the platform to review the automatically generated route. She confirms the details of the route, confirms the accuracy of the detected obstacles, and decides to keep the route private. Finally, she clicks the Save Route button to store the finalized version in her personal collection. A score is given to the path based on the uploaded information.

Unregistered user searches for routes: Eva, a user who is not registered on the platform, navigates to the Search section of BPP, which consists of an interactive map and a search panel. She enters Street A as the starting point and Street B as the destination. After clicking the Search button, several available routes instantly appear on the map connecting the two locations. Among them, the highest-rated route is the one previously uploaded by Bob. Eva clicks on this route to view its detailed information, including distance, path conditions, and reported obstacles.

Merging of route information: Alice and her friend, both registered users of BPP, manually record the same route from Street A to Street B. Each of them enters the route details and sets the path status to Sufficient. Since these submissions contain more recent data than the previously stored version of the route, the system automatically merges their information with the existing record. The route is updated with a path status of Sufficient, determined by majority consensus, and the newly provided details are incorporated to keep the route information up to date and more reliable.

Publication of a previously saved route: Alice, who had previously recorded a private route, decides to make it public. She navigates to the My Routes section, selects the specific route, and changes its visibility status to Public. Once confirmed, the route becomes available to all users and is automatically merged with existing records of the same path submitted by other cyclists. The system performs the merge based on the **upload date** of the route rather than its **publication date**, ensuring data consistency and chronological accuracy in the shared route database.

2.2 High-level class diagram

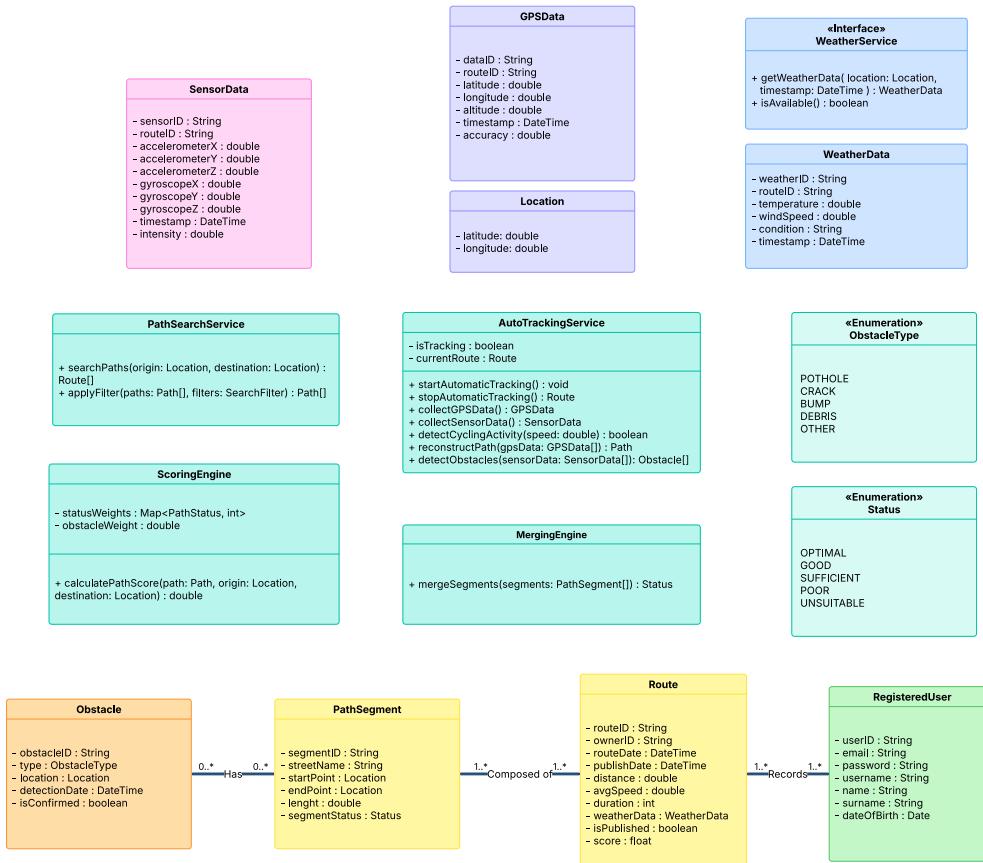


Figure 1: Class diagram of the BBP system

3 Specific Requirements

4 Formal Analysis using Alloy

5 Effort Spent