

Valens - An Android application system to detect fall risk among the elderly

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Damage from falling is the main cause for hospitalization among the elderly. In addition to the enormous costs incurred to society, falling is also the cause of great personal tragedy. As the use of computational devices becomes more common, it seems natural to examine how such devices can contribute to preventing such accidents.

This project is a cooperation between SINTEF and a group of students at NTNU, as a part of the European research project FARSEEING. The students participate as a part of the course IT2901 - Informatics Project 2.

A generic goal of the project is to explore potential uses for smart phones in fall risk assessment and prevention. Specifically, the goal was to develop a model for fall risk level based on movement detected by common sensors found in Android smart phones, and build an API to make the model accessible for third-party developers.

1.1 IT2901

IT2901 - Informatics, Project II - is a course given at NTNU, where a group of students are given a project to work on independently over the course of a semester. The projects are provided by private and public enterprises in cooperation with NTNU. The university provides a supervisor to give the students feedback throughout the semester, but the students are responsible

for direct communication with the customer. The course is worth 15 ECTS, which amounts to approximately 20 hours of work per week for each student.

1.2 Group introduction

The group consists of 5 members, four of which were from Norwegian University of Science and Technology, and the remaining student was an exchange student from Germany, Technical University of Dortmund. The members had experience with programming and project development with the programming languages Java and C, but little experience with Android applications.

1.3 Stakeholder introduction

In addition to the developers, the following parties were stakeholders in the project.

1.3.1 SINTEF-Customer

The customer was “Selskapet for INdustriell og TEknisk Forskning ved norges tekniske hoegskole”, or SINTEF for short. The person representing SINTEF was Babak A. Farshchian, Adjunct Associate Professor at NTNU.

1.3.2 Supervisor- Tinna Tómasdóttir

The developers were assigned a supervisor from the institute. The supervisor, Tinna Tómasdóttir, gave guidelines and feedback on how to build the reports and make documentation. She took part in evaluating the project.

1.3.3 Medical Experts

Profs Jorun L. Helbostad and Beatrix Vereijken provided invaluable help with understanding questions from the medical domain. They were also associated with the FARSEEING project.

1.3.4 FARSEEING

“FARSEEING is a collaborative European Commission funded research project with 11 partners distributed in 7 EU countries. It aims to provide a thematic network focusing on the issue of promoting healthy, independent living for older adults. FARSEEING aims to promote better prediction and prevention of falls and to support older adults with a focus on ICT devices and the unique proactive opportunities they can provide to older adults to support them in their own environment”¹

¹Quote from the "About Us" section of the FARSEEING website <http://farseeingresearch.eu>

Chapter 2

Requirements

The requirements for the project were mostly given by the customer, but some of the requirements were also formed by the group, course teacher and the supervisor. Some of the requirements given by the customer were for instance to develop a model and content provider, and the requirements given by the course teacher were the documentation of the process.

2.1 Initial requirements

The requirements presented by the customer at the beginning of the project can be summarized as follows:

- A model for fall risk assessment based on sensors in Android phones should be developed.
- The model should be accessible through a Content Provider.
- The model should be accompanied by a proof-of-concept demo application.
- The product should be available as open source through the Apache 2.0 license, explained below.
- Development should follow an incremental approach.

2.2 Elaborating on the requirements

The initial requirements were too vague to base an implementation on, so the group worked on specifying the requirements further, in cooperation with the customer and later the health experts. The list of more precise requirement is presented below:

2.2.1 Functional requirements

- A standard Android content provider should provide an interface to the generated risk data. The data model should contain enough details to be able give at least a basic predication of fall risk. The data model should include:
 - Gait speed - One of two major predictors of fall risk
 - Gait variability - The other major predictors of fall risk
 - Step count - A general measurement of health and activity level.
- An example application should the developed. The demo application should:
 - Appear as a health assistant, not as an application for fall risk assessment, as the elderly are reluctant to admit they have a risk for falling, and would not use such an application.
 - Provide useful information for people without a computational background. This way the health people can assess the usefulness of the model without having to learn the computational details.

2.2.2 Non-functional requirements

- Development should be done in short iterations, and results should be presentable at each weekly customer meeting.
- The demo application should be easy to use, even for elderly people unfamiliar with electronic equipment.

- The application system should be modular and well-documented, so that it is easy to implement new applications based on the content provider, as well as connect new data sources to the content provider.

2.3 Understanding the requirements

The requirements were specified after several meetings with the customer. The understanding the group had of the requirements before meeting the customer was not sufficient to create a rigorous set of requirements. Also, the requirements presented at the beginning of the project were vague, and needed more elaboration as the project progressed.

The meetings with the customer served their purpose, and filled in a lot of holes that were missing from the preliminary description for the following reasons:

- In the beginning the development process used an incremental approach. This essentially meant that the requirements expanded as the time went by, and to define the requirements from the beginning was therefore impossible.
- Some of the requirements needed domain knowledge to be completely specified, and thus could not be set before the meeting with the health experts.
- The customer expected weekly meetings with the whole group present, and that goals had been achieved before each meeting. At each meeting a new goal was set. Later, however, the development process changed, and longer term goals and requirements could be formulated.

2.4 Changes in Requirements

The customer did usually only specify requirements that should be done for the current sprint, but the group were given a task to make some ¹. The group then formed some requirements from the user stories, which turned out to be too extensive given the time limit.

- Contacts & contact list - In the beginning the the group tried to make a contact list to notify relatives about the progress of the user. The reason this were excluded later on were simply that it was not needed to make the application work and would require too much work and time, that was better spent to develop the main function of the application.
- Notifications by E-mail & Short Message Service - At the same period as the group tried to develop the contacts list they also tried to make it so others could receive the notification created by the user either by mail or SMS. The group discarded this idea, together with the contacts idea, as it was too complicated to do with their current experience at that time.

The requirements for the interface was altered by an informal usability test done with the medical experts. Their feedback is summarized here: **Feedback on Interface and Presentation of the program**

- Immediate and summarized feedback was desired, as it would be more helpful than feedback later.
- A focus on falling is not a selling point, try health or lifestyle instead.
- Menu is not obvious to people without android experience.
- Interface seems too complex for target groups.
- Text might be too small.
- Graph needs more contrast.

¹user stories

2.5 License

The results of the project were to be released under the Apache 2.0 license, as requested from the customer. It is an open source license, which can be found at their web site.² Highlights of what can, cannot and must be done under the license is described here:

Must be done

- Include copyright
- Include the license
- State what changes have been made

What can be done

- Use copies of the licensed work without paying
- Use the content with commercial products later
- Modify the licensed work as desired
- The work can be distributed as desired

Cannot do

- Trademark the licensed work

The specific terms can be found at the mentioned address, and have also been included in the appendix, see C.1, along with License and Notice files.

²<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html>

Chapter 3

Prestudies and Alternate Solutions

During the planning stage, the group was able to identify two areas which required research:

Domain knowledge: No member of the group had any familiarity with the application domain, neither with the specific domain (fall studies) nor any of the related domains (like healthcare, medicine or sport science). A basic understanding of the domain is critical for communication with the expert group, as well as for the ability to develop and assess solutions independently of the expert group.

Related software: Related applications function as sources of inspiration, proofs of what is feasible to implement or even as aids during programming. Open source software can be partially or entirely incorporated into the code. Knowledge of related software can thus increase development efficiency.

For each of the two areas of research, one member of the group was assigned to research and compile a concise report, so that the rest of the group could efficiently attain the required knowledge.

The two reports are reproduced in the following sections.

3.1 Falling: Causes, Consequences and how to avoid it

This report collected information from several sources on the subject of falls among the elderly. Particular focus is given to risks and avoidance strategies.

3.1.1 Risk factors

There are several factors that predicate risk of falling. Typical risk factors are:

- **Biological risk factors (sorted by order of significance): [1]**
 - Muscle weakness
 - Balance deficit
 - Gait deficit
 - Visual deficit
 - Mobility limitation
 - Cognitive impairment
 - Impaired functional status
 - Postural hypertension
- **Behavioral risk factors(Not in sorted order):**
 - Inactivity [5]
 - Medications [5]
 - Alcohol use [5]
 - Living alone [6]
- **Home/environmental risk factors(not in sorted order): [7]**
 - Bad footwear or clothing.
 - Dangers in the house or in public places.

- Unfamiliarity with walking aids such as canes, crutches, walking chairs.

A fall is normally caused by the interaction of two or more of these risk factors, but home or environmental risk factors cause only 30-50% of all falls[1, 5]. What this means is that more than half of all falls happen without any influence of environmental factors. Also, in most of these cases where external factors play a role, the fall is in reality caused by an interaction between these and physiological aspects. The second and third most common single causes of falling are gait/balance disorders and dizziness/vertigo, followed by *drop attacks*, which are sudden falls without loss of consciousness or dizziness[1]. As the project task is to develop a model for physical movement, it might be necessary to down-prioritize identifying risk for dizziness/vertigo and drop attacks, as well as ignore external factors, in order to focus purely on physiological aspects, such as gait or balance.

Many older adults are unaware of their risk factors, and therefore unable to take preventive actions. Even older adults with a history of falling have normally been given little education about the potential risk factors. Any sort of risk assessment, is therefore be very beneficial, especially when the results are discussed with a healthcare provider[5]. This fact illustrates the usefulness of the planned application.

It has been shown that many of the biological risk factors can be reduced effectively by performing regular physical activities. Specifically strength, gait and balance has been shown to be improvable by simple exercise regimes - even for frail patients - in a number of studies[2, 5, 7]. A potential focus area for the app can therefore be encouraging exercise and healthy lifestyles.

3.1.2 Advice for prevention

The individual can easily reduce the risk of falling greatly by taking certain measures. A list of measures normally, by the authorities, recommended for older people in the target group is given below[4]:

- Begin a regular exercise program.

- Exercises that improve balance and coordination are the most helpful.
- Is the only measure that by itself reduces the risk of falling independently of individual circumstances.
- Have your health care provider review your medicines, even over-the-counter ones.
 - Avoid medicines that can make you dizzy or sleepy.
- Have your vision checked.
- Make your home safer.
 - Remove or fasten small rugs and carpets.
 - Remove wires and cords away from commonly taken paths. Tape wires to the walls, and if necessary install an additional power outlet.
 - Keep items where you can reach them without having to climb. If you have to use a step stool, get a stable one with handrails.
 - Remove loose items that can make you trip (books, papers, clothes, etc.) from the floor and stairs.
 - Add grab bars and non-slip mats to the bathroom.
 - Make your home brighter.
 - Repair broken or uneven steps and handrails in the staircase.
 - Avoid using the staircase more than necessary, for instance by installing a light switch at the top as well as the bottom of the stairs.
 - Wear shoes, even inside. Avoid walking barefoot or wearing slippers.

3.1.3 Physiological aspects

The list below explains the physiological factors that contribute to stability. “A marked deficit in any one of these factors may be sufficient to increase the risk of falling; however, a combination of mild or moderate impairments in multiple physiological domains also may increase the risk of falling. By directly assessing an individual’s physiological abilities, intervention strategies can be implemented to target areas of deficit.”¹ [2]

- Reaction time
 - Hand
 - Foot
- Vision
 - Contrast sensitivity
 - Visual acuity
- Vestibular function
 - Visual field dependence
- Peripheral sensation
 - Tactile sensitivity
 - Vibration sense
 - Proprioception
- Muscle force
 - Knee flexion
 - Knee extension
 - Ankle dorsiflection

¹”A physiological Profile Approach to Falls Risk Assessment and Prevention”, Stephen R. Lord, Hylton B. Menz and Anne Tiedemann, Journal of the American Physical Therapy Association.

There exists an array of tests that can measure the performance on these aspects. Lord et al. provides one possible set of tests. Some of these are possible to implement in an app, but none of them are based on hip movement.

The test developed by Lord et al. Was used to classify older adults into fallers or non-fallers, and has an accuracy of 75 – 80% in different experiments.[2] If a test which disregards hip movement patterns performs well, there may be reasons to believe that hip movement is only a minor factor in detecting fall risk. However,

Walking behaviour seems to be generally associated with falling. Lord et al. Shows that there is a negative correlation between falling and steps per minute, stride length and stride velocity. A positive correlation was shown between falling and stance duration and stance percentage. However, these physiological traits are all associated with old age, and old age is associated with falling, so the relation might be quite indirect. On the other hand, stride and stance as physiological aspects that can be measured with relative ease using a mobile phone.[3]

3.2 Related Applications

There exist several other open source programs and commercial programs that solve related problems. These could function as inspiration for design, interfaces and functions, and open source programs can be imported and incorporated into the project. The most relevant related applications are presented below.

3.2.1 Endomondo Sports Tracker

This is a popular app for exercising. It can be used to track routes, times and progress in training and activities. It uses GPS (and accelerometer) to find position on maps and track the location. Very easy to use, and automatically syncs up to endomondo.com. Has an inspiring design and sync-functionality.

The main part of Endomondo is the inspirational part to get people to move; you can compare yourself to others, e.g. friends, and you have a really

easy way to see what an exercise is worth in amount of calories and amount of burgers burned by an exercise.

A lot of aspects from this app can be used during design, especially labelling and representation of data.

3.2.2 GPS Status

This application is used to view detailed status about the GPS system on the phone. It has a very advanced interface with lots of numbers to show information, but for a rookie user the data rarely translates into information.

The app succeeds to use the sensors very heavily.

3.2.3 Pedometer²

An open source app that has a GPLv3 license that is compatible with our Apache 2.0 license. The app uses the same sensors that may be useful for the current project. Taking advantage of this could reduce development cost drastically.

The creator's description of how the step detection algorithm works³:
*"Basically, it aggregates the sensor values, finds the maximum and minimum, and if the difference is bigger than a value (which depends on the sensitivity setting) then it counts it as a step. There's is some additional optimization, which I arrived to through experimentation."*⁴

3.2.4 GPS Tracker⁵

This program adds the capability to store and review where you and your Android device have been. Basically you press record at the start of your trip and your phone stores the route you take. This route is drawn real-time on the Maps functionality of Android or in the background with an idle device. The route is stored on your phone for review and further use.

²Application can be found at <https://code.google.com/p/pedometer/>

³Taken from the FAQ at <https://github.com/bagilevi/android-pedometer>

⁴Taken from the FAQ at <https://github.com/bagilevi/android-pedometer>

⁵Application can be found at: <https://code.google.com/p/open-gpstracker>

The applications tracks location by GPS, hence the name. An accurate description of the program type would be a GPS logger.

It contains the ability to log location, something that might prove useful for current project. Since it is open source and has a compatible license (GNU v3), it can be incorporated easily.

3.2.5 Informal usability test

During the meeting with the medical experts, the group gave an small and informal usability test to the two experts.

Prototype test

Subjects: Beatrice & Jorunn

Procedure

This test was mainly focused on how intuitive it was to navigate the application system and how easy it was to understand the data received by the system. The procedure for this was to give the test subject a phone with program installed. They would then be asked to accomplish a few short tasks, and the observers would rate how easy the subject accomplished the tasks.

Results

The data received from the system was easy to spot and easy to understand. The subjects had some difficulty finding the menu button for the first time, but had no problems with using it later on. It was overall relatively easy to navigate the system. However, the complexity was likely to be a bit too much for the target group.

Chapter 4

Project Management

4.1 Terms

Here follows a description of terms that are useful to understand the project management.

Scrum is an popular agile software development methodology. This means that the work is done in increments called sprints, and daily meetings are held to update the rest of the team on progress and problems. The scrum process also has roles for team members, in particular a team member called scrum master who handles contact between the development team and people outside the team.

Sprint is a period in which work is planned and done. It has a duration of one week. At the end of each sprint the group is updated on progress achieved, and sets goals for the next sprint.

Kanban-board is a visual aid that was used to display work packages, with content, people assigned to each package, and status of work package (to do, currently worked on, finished). The intent was to simplify and organize the work being done and work in need of finishing.

4.2 Management Tools

Trello is a collaboration tool with the ability to create interactive kanban-boards online. This was used to allow the group to coordinate tasks that were to be done, and the progress on the tasks, and which members were to work on which task.

It's learning was used to distribute information that was not time -critical, with a message board being used. It's learning would not send messages when a new topic or message appeared, so it's use for time critical messages or making sure that everyone would read it was limited.

Email was used for time critical communication, and for information that needed feedback swiftly, often within the same day.

Github was used to share and synchronize code, and to describe and mark issues found in the code when problems were discovered. The relevant issues could then be discussed on the website. Github is mostly used to update the followers of a repository and give them the newest version of the code, so it is very ideal for coding in groups, where its users can simply push their finished work and the repository will automatically merge it with the already existing code, if done correctly. See chapter 5.2 for more.

4.3 Work Breakdown Structure

With a development methodology that stresses short term goals, it is only possible to plan WBS for the current period. After the customer has specified the goal for the following week, we immediately sat down and defined the WBS for the given period. This was, a WBS was developed incrementally by adjoining the new WBS to the previous. The WBS was made in graphical form, as can be seen in Figure 4.1.

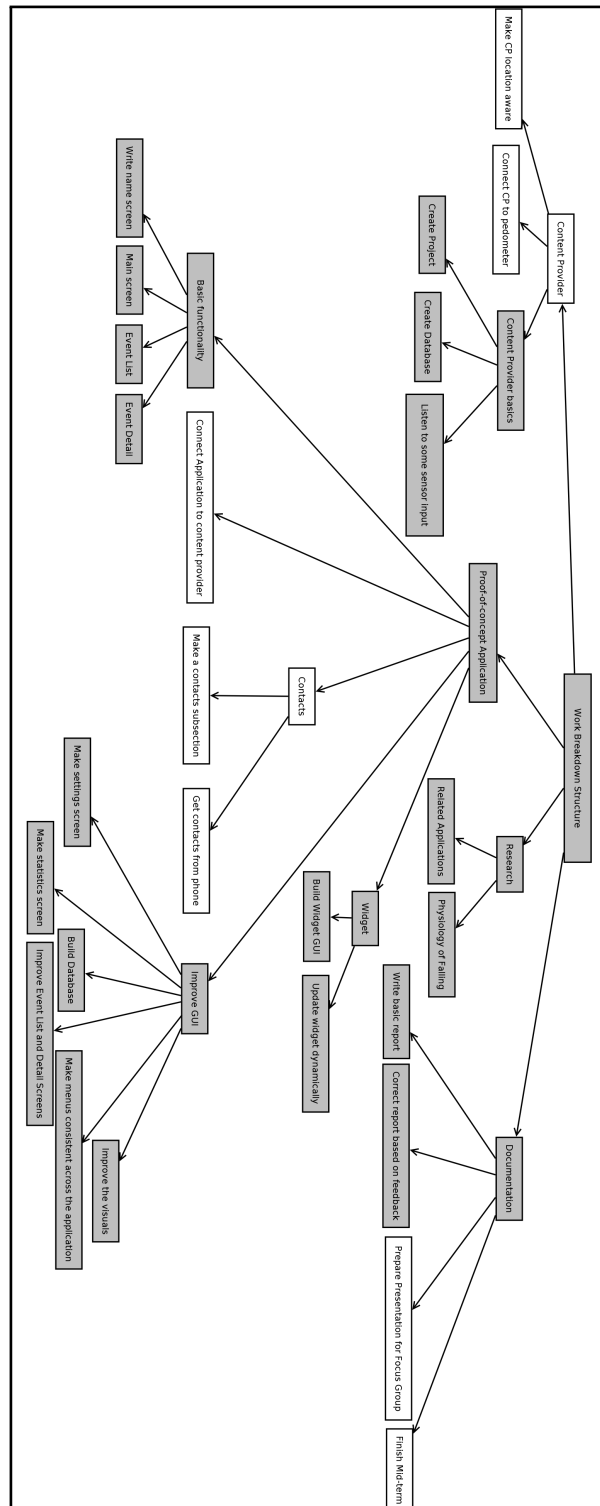


Figure 4.1: The final WBS

4.4 Development process

The customer favored the use of an iterative approach to the development process, where every sprint added a new layer of functionality, either to the application or the underlying model. Each sprint lasted for a period of 1-2 weeks, and the exact content was worked out in collaboration with the customer. Short term plans were favoured over longer plans, due to the flexibility provided. While this made formulating definite goals for the final product difficult, the customer and the group were in agreement that due to the research intensive nature of the project, a high degree of flexibility was required.

It was decided that the developers would have on-line meetings twice a week and an off-line meeting once a week. The working hours were set to not less than 20 hours a week, but the developers were free to choose when to work themselves. This number was the expected workload for the course, and made a reasonable target for work per week. This requirement were not met, because of several issues where for instance some of the group members had to travel somewhere or were busy with personal appointments. The meetings with the team was set to two times per week instead of once per day, so it could fit with the schedules of the team members. This was different from other agile methods like Scrum, but it was a necessary adaptation to fit meetings into the entire teams schedule. Updates were shared among the team members with email, Trello¹, and it's learning as a replacement for daily meetings.

4.4.1 How Tasks are assigned

The group were using the working platform Trello from their website², where the tasks are updated every week. Here tasks can be declared in a table of labeled with tasks "to do in future", "doing" and "done". This was done by the project manager and the document-organizer, see 4.9.1, although all group members could ask to work on one part in particular. When the work

¹See page 22 for more information

²<https://trello.com/>

was done, it was reported back to the board on trello, and a new task was assigned.

4.5 Software development

4.5.1 Agile software development

Agile software development is a collection of software development methods. These methods were developed based on iterative and incremental software development. Agile development cuts the working process into short periods of working time, which gives us the possibility to see the progress and act accordingly. Agile development focuses on evolutionary development, where the team can make a plan according to what has been done.

4.5.2 Iterative approach

Iterative development simplified is a cycle of agreement, execution and assessment. Most engineering projects using this approach also include stages like requirements and design. The project using iterative development will enter several stages, Requirements, Analysis & Design, Implementation, Testing, Evaluation, where these stages are repeated in a cycle formation. The cycle will usually contain a planning phase, which makes it relatively easy to react to a current problem, this can for instance be time spent and time left. The software is developed through several rounds with these cycles.

4.5.3 Extreme programming

Extreme programming is an agile software development methodology which favours improving of a software and quick responses, like Iterative development except it is faster. Extreme programming uses a cycle based programming system like the Iterative approach. Unlike the Iterative approach it has a checkpoint after each stage, where the code is being released and new customer requirements is added. The customer are often intimately involved

in prioritizing and specifying the requirements. Extreme programming enables the possibility to make it so that several developers can produce code, integrate and test it on the same day.

4.6 Group development method

At the beginning of the semester the group were given a task to develop an application system. At that time they did not have any idea on how the system as a whole would look like, but they were given small goals every sprint like developing specific parts of the application system. At this time they used a development method almost equal to Extreme programming, but took some concept from Scrum since they were more familiar with terms from Scrum like sprint. The method used gave possibilities for quick responses like editing the code to what the customer wanted or changing algorithms to more effective ones.

After Easter the group got a clearer vision of their final goal, and the development method was switched to Scrum development method with a portion of Extreme Programming. Clearer sprints were formed. Smaller task with estimated time usage were formed on Trello, as Trello was used more frequently than before. Tasks with similar working area were put together in a bigger assignment, but with the possibility to only do the one small task if they wanted to. After establishing the tasks, the Group leader 28 and the document-organizer28 could freely assigned tasks to the rest of the group members, and tasks that had not been assigned were for those who would finish early with their work. This was done for the following reasons:

- The group and the customer had different ideas about what the development model was supposed to entail.
- It was possible and desired to dispose and organize the groups time better.
- An clear goal was set for what the project should result in, making it useful to define goals on path to accomplishing this.

- It was desired to have a way to predict how much work would need to be done in advance, so team members could gauge their performance and practice estimating the amount of work a task would take.

4.7 Meetings with Customer and Supervisor

The main essence of the project was that it was based on an incremental working model. Because of this, the project need of regular updates by the stakeholder instances(customer,supervisor) for requirements, functionality and documentation. For this reason meetings between the group and the customer took place every Friday with the customer, and every second week with the supervisor. From these principles the project benefited in many aspects:

- The project stakeholders were kept up-to-date
- The progress of the project was predictable
- The developers got feedback before and after the tasks are done
- The project is split in small pieces of actionable and specific smaller tasks
- These smaller elements can be discussed and considered before they are started
- Due to the smaller pieces of progress, mistakes can be backtracked with a minimum of wasted work
- Customer gets to participate in the development
- The group can take action when the supervisor or customer gives feedback on the results

4.8 Plans

Nearing the end of every sprint, the customer and group agreed upon the content of the following sprint. This list has been placed in Figure ??, and provided a short summary of what was accomplished in a particular time-frame.

4.9 Team Roles and Organization

4.9.1 The group

There was not much place for specific roles among the group, as it was a small group, and the project required that all the members were capable and willing to work at all the tasks. This makes a difference from development models with specific roles and tasks assigned. Roles that were set for the group were therefore mainly organizers, so that one person was to keep awareness of what work needed to be completed in a particular domain, and share it with the rest of the group:

Group Leader Elias was made organizer, and got the responsibilities of reminding the group of what to do.

Document-organizer Johannes was tasked with organizing documentation and distributing the work of writing the report to the group.

Otherwise the group had no codified responsibilities, and as all the team members were roughly equally experienced at the start, team members were not constantly assigned particular tasks.

4.10 Comparison

The development model used by the group was a form of agile development. Other well-known examples of agile methodologies are Scrum and Extreme Programming.

Chapter 5

Development Environment

5.1 LaTeX

LaTeX is used to write this report. LaTeX is a typesetting language, with support for varied formatting, including images and including other documents. It also has the option allowed for inclusion of multiple LaTeX documents (.tex documents). This leads to improved readability of LaTeX code and productivity, as several chapters could be altered at the same time. This functionality allows a group of multiple users to avoid the problems associated with multiple users writing in the same document. The editor used was Texmaker, an free latex-editor available on multiple platforms.

5.2 Github

It is requested by the customer that the group use the tool Github to share code and perform version control. Github has browser-based interfaces, download-able clients, and a robust command-line interface, meaning all the members of the group can make use of it. There were some problems associated with learning how to use and fix problems with it, as not all group members had experience with this tools.

5.3 Eclipse with Android Development Tools Plugin

The demands from the Integrated Development Environment(IDE) are as following:

- Has support for programming applications for Android
- Is understood by at least some members of the team

To fulfill these requirements, and because there are a plenty of tutorials that can be found, the group decides to use the Eclipse IDE, with add-on's for easier code and deploy towards Android.

Chapter 6

Design and Architecture

6.1 Overall Architecture

The product has been implemented as a system of independent component applications where each component performs a well-defined task. The motivation behind the modular architecture is two-fold: Primarily, it was desirable that the underlying model for movement and fall risk be independent of the proof-of-concept application, in order to facilitate development of possible future applications employing the model. Likewise, it is desirable to enforce independence between the content provider and the sensor model. Secondly, the standards of Android application development state that a Content Provider¹ should in itself solely provide an interface to the data. This implies that the sensor model, as well as any derivation of secondary data, should be performed in components independent of the Content Provider.

The system that has been designed according to these principles therefore consists of five components: The content provider *Valens Content Provider*, the proof-of-concept application *Valens Health Helper*, the sensor model *Valens Step Detector* and a service of deriving secondary data *Valens Content Feeder*. Each of these components fulfils a well-defined role in the total application system: The content provider provides an interface to the data model. The sensor model listens to the sensor data, and feeds the content provider with

¹the database that store the data gathered from the sensors

the timestamps of any detected steps. The Content Feeder listens continually to changes to the data in the content provider. When the data changes, it uses the new data to calculate secondary data, such as gait speed and variability. Finally, the proof-of-concept application demonstrates one simple way in which the data provided by the content provider can be used as a part of a health-promoting app.

6.2 Architecture of Valens Health Helper

The application follows standard android application architecture, which is based on a Model-view-controller (MVC) architecture. In a MVC architecture, which is a fairly common architecture for GUI-based applications, there are three components:

The model contains the data and logic of the system.

The view is a visual representation of the data.

The controller receives input and converts it into commands for the model or view.

In Android, the view is described using XML layout files, the controller is defined using activity classes and the model is defined using the remaining java classes. In practice however the android architecture does not separate the MVC components clearly. For instance, certain graphical features have to be implemented using the activity classes. Also, not a lot of effort was put into maintaining a pure MVC architecture.

Furthermore, in Android, an additional view layer separates the actual string values and other resources from the layout definitions. Resources are placed in a separate folder and files. The separation of layout and strings enables different localizations, so that the application can provide a user interface in different languages easily.

As is common in android applications, classes that inherit from the class Activity define a separate screen in the GUI. Because of this, a significant

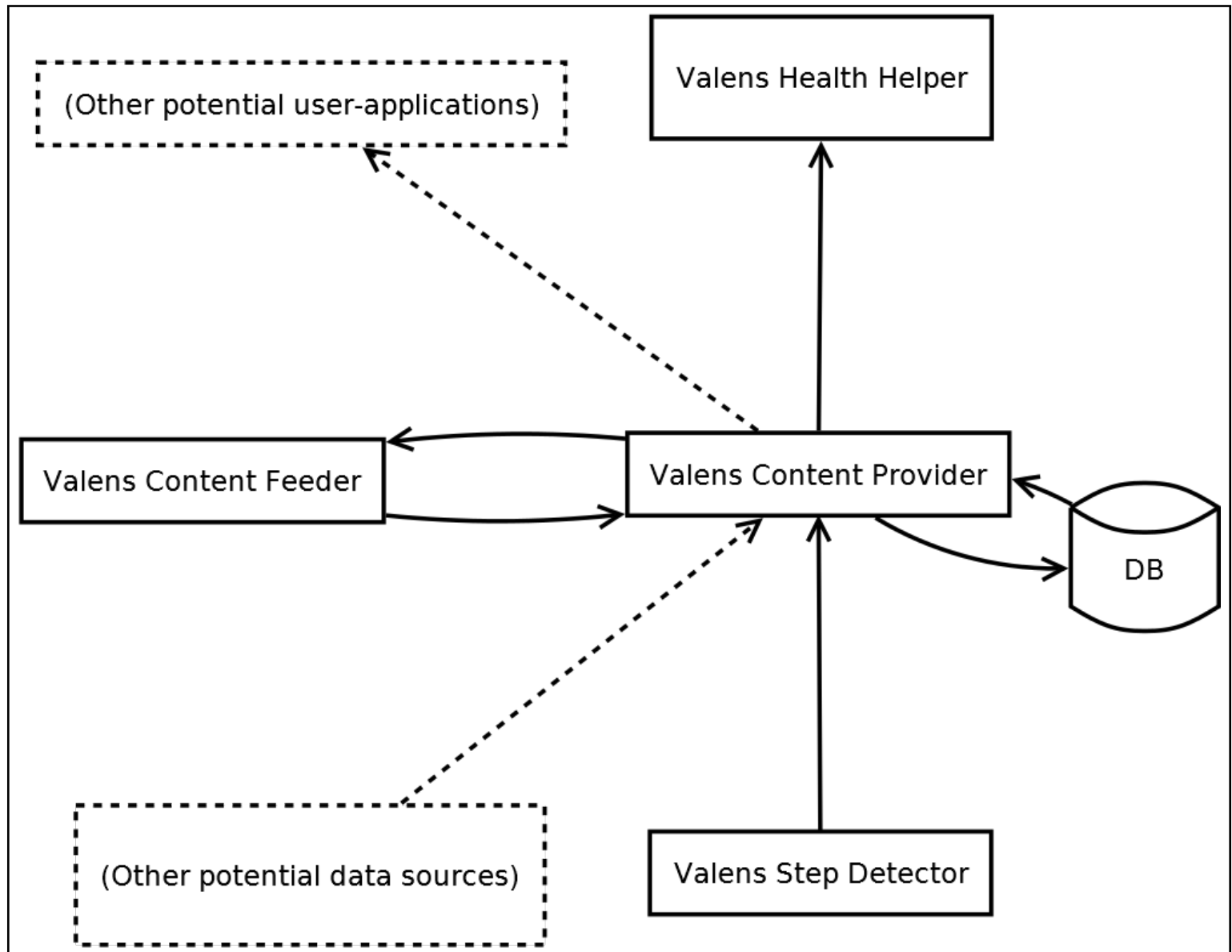


Figure 6.1: The over-all system architecture

part of all the classes in the application are activity classes. These classes simply define the behaviour of their GUI screen. The flow for the GUI can be seen in Figure 6.2.

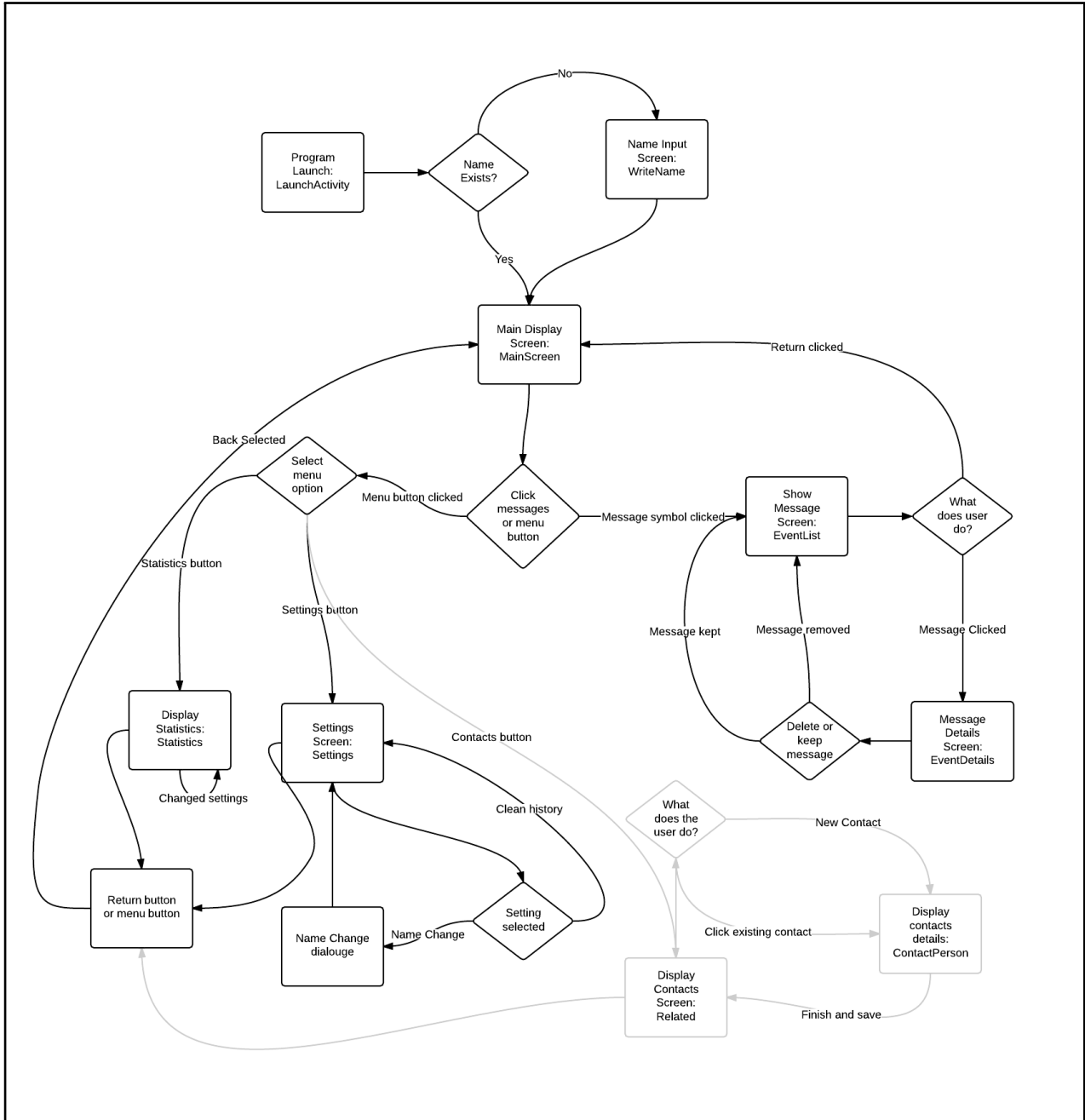


Figure 6.2: Flow chart describing the Graphical User Interface, grey lines mark old

The definition of Activity classes are as following:

Activity classes define the activities employed in running the app. In Android, an *Activity* is “a single, focused thing that the user can do. Almost all activities interact with the user, so the Activity class takes care of creating a window for you in which you can place your UI”². Every GUI screen corresponds to an activity, but not all activities need to have a GUI. In the current implementation, every activity except for *LaunchActivity* has a GUI screen, so see the GUI flowchart for an overview of the activities used in the current implementation.

Classes that are not activities can be roughly divided into four types:

Connectivity classes provide an interface for communication with the database and content providers. There are three connectivity classes:

ContentProviderHelper handles communication with the content provider. In particular, it contains several methods that sends queries to the Content Provider, interprets the data, and returns useful values to the GUI activities.

DatabaseHelper handles communication with the database. The database contains information necessary for the demo application to function, in particular events, messages and contact information.

DatabaseContract defines the strings used for table and column names in the database. While a DatabaseContract might seem redundant, it is common android application practice to use one. A database contract functions as a ”contract” the define the legal interaction between the database and the application, by stating the legal table and column names.

Data structure classes each define a useful data structure in the program. The data structure classes in the app are Contact, Event and RiskStatus.

²<http://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Activity.html>

List adapter classes define how elements in a list should be displayed, and what kind of data should be associated with each element.

Widget classes define the functionality of the widget. There are two widget classes:

WidgetProvider creates the widget and provides it with a GUI. Is called by the Android OS when the user creates the widget.

WidgetUpdateService takes care of updating the widget a regular intervals, by looking for new information in the content provider. Handles regular check with the help of an internal TimerTask class, Updater.

6.3 Architecture of the Content Provider

In android, Content Providers provide an interface to structured data of some sort. Access to for instance the list of contacts in the phone, or the phone's calendar is managed through standard content providers. Content Providers provide methods for inserting, updating and deleting relevant data. A major part of the assignment was to implement a Content Provider that gives developers access to structured movement data.

The Content Provider component is conceptually very simple, and consists of four classes:

CPValensDB a subclass of SQLiteOpenHelper, the standard android class for handling database communication. Specifies the procedure for creating the database, as well as upgrading and downgrading the database version. In the current implementation, upgrading and downgrading the database version clears all the data and tables, and creates the database according the details specified in the new database version. In the current version, creating the database consists of creating the tables given in the data model, without feeding any data into the database.

DBSchema defines the database model and provides string values for the

names of the tables and fields. Employing a database schema to demonstrate the structure of the database is standard in android applications.

ValensDataProvider a subclass of `ContentProvider`, which is the standard android class for implementing content providers. This is the core of the content provider, and describes how queries to the content provider are handled.

Main provides the content provider with a basic GUI.

6.3.1 Data model

The data model describing the database handled by the Content Provider was mainly made to hold two types of information:

1. The time and number of steps, accomplished by storing receiving timestamps, and
2. The results and types of other tests, as results from other tests would also be a meaningful factor in some cases.

This is visualized in Figure 6.3.

6.4 Class description and diagram

The class structure of the Applications changed regularly, and the most recent description is in Figure 6.4. Older diagrams and descriptions are placed in appendix A.1 and A.2.

6.5 Architecture of the Valens Step Detector

Despite being a relatively simple application in terms of lines of code and GUI screens, the architecture of Valens Step Detector has a certain complexity.

LaunchActivity handles the basic GUI for the main screen.

Figure 6.3: A Diagram of the Content-Providers data model

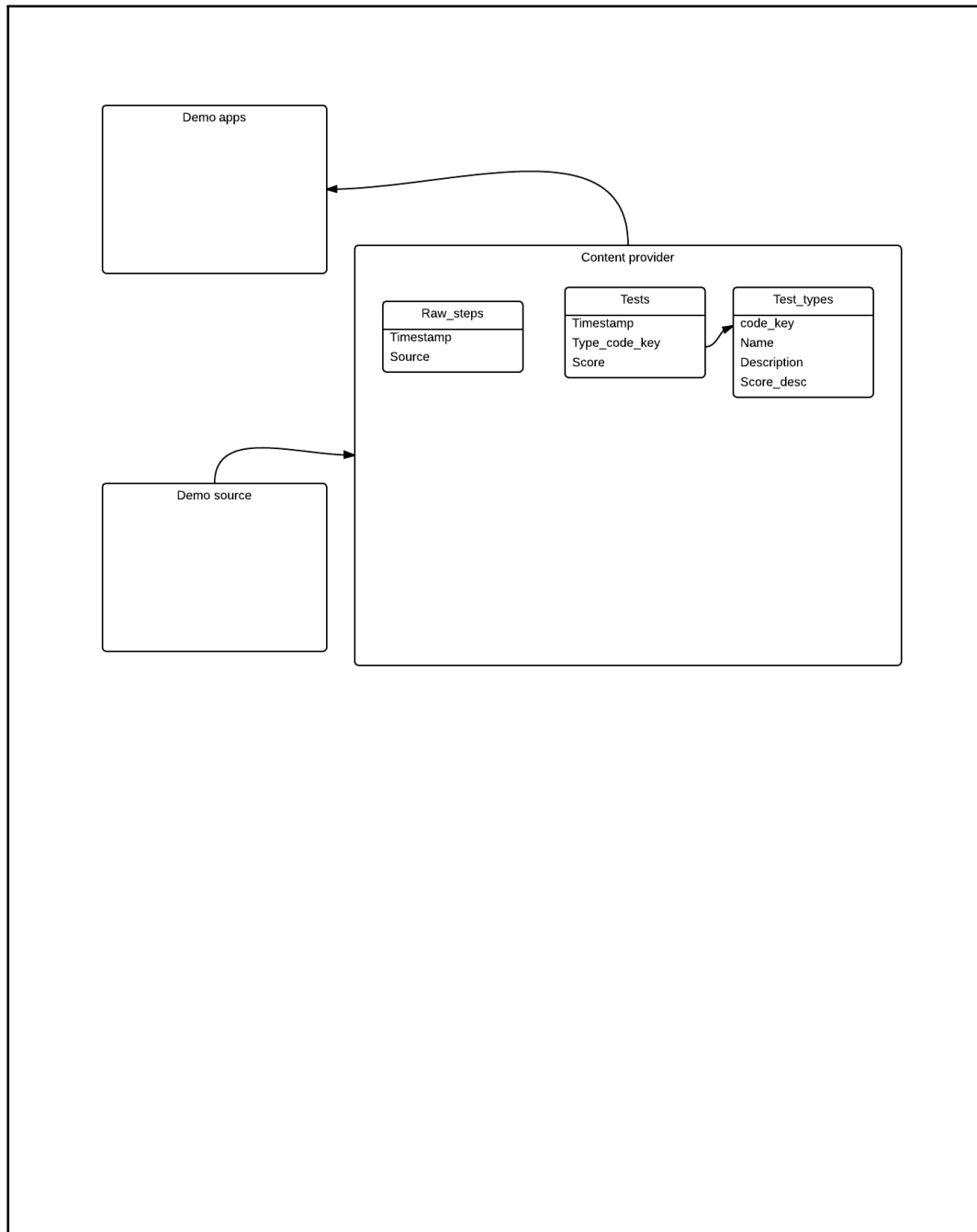
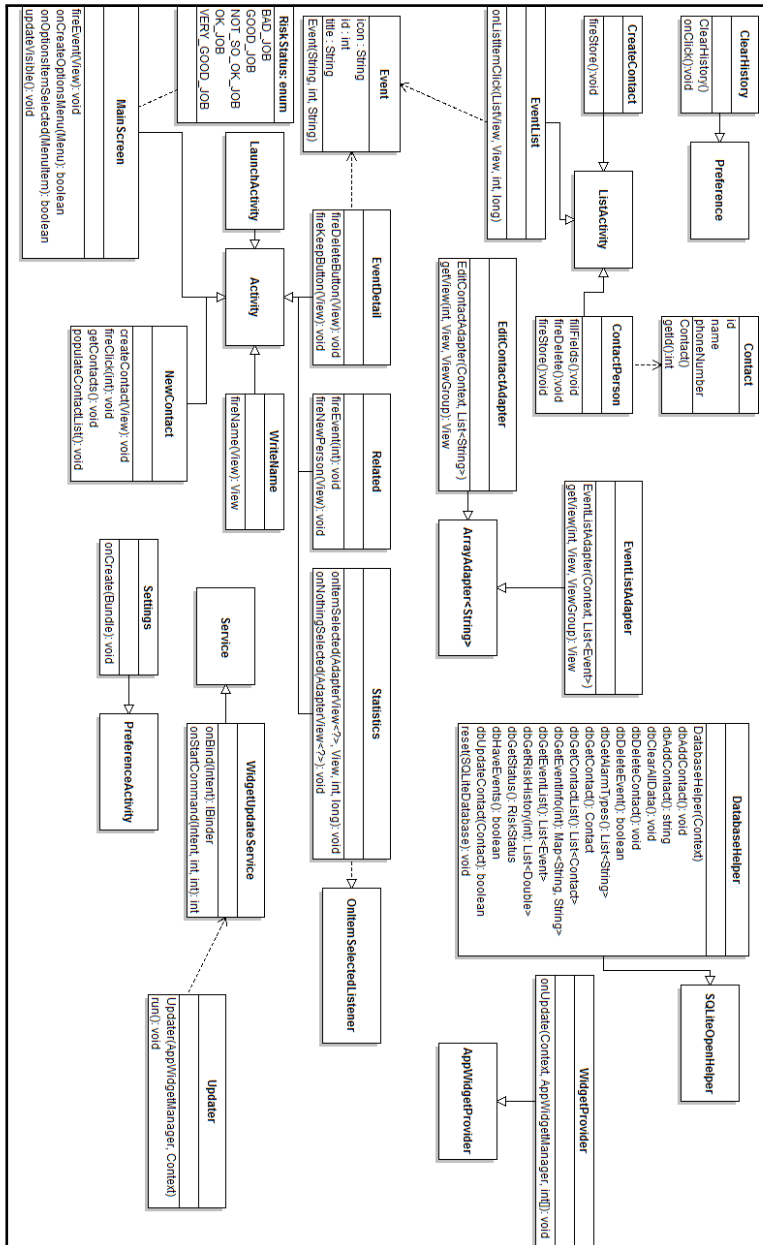


Figure 6.4: A class diagram of the application



Values holds the values of the constants used for step detection.

Methods contains most of the functions used for calculation of peaks.

StepMainService is main class for the sensor model. Is implemented as an Android Service, and as such, it runs in the continually in the background until the user explicitly stops it. Functions as a SensorListener that listens to input from the accelerometer, and keeps track of the sensor vector lengths along with their timestamp. When enough data has been generated³ the StepMainService will launch a DetectStepsThread to detect steps in the given data, before clearing its data⁴ to ensure that the maximum memory required by the service remains constant.

DetectStepsThread searches asynchronously for steps in the data provided to it. Step detection is performed in a separate thread so that sensor input is not interrupted by the calculation.

Calibration Classes are a group of classes that are used for calibration, that is adjusting the mean and standard deviation to the step patterns of the user. There is one GUI class, one class used for timing and and one sensor class:

CalibrationActivity handles the GUI functions for the calibration screen. When the “calibrate”-button is pressed, it starts a timer that starts the CalibrationStartTask after a certain amount of time has passed, so that the user has time to lock the screen and put the phone in his/her pocket.

CalibrationStartTask is a TimerTask that simply plays a sound to indicate that calibration commences, and immediately starts an CalibrationThread. This class only exists because Java requires

³Enough data is defined as $m + 2k + 2n$, where k is the size of the smoothing window, n is the size of the peak strength window, and m is a constant which defines how many time steps one wants to use for step detection. As the first and last $k + n$ steps are not used for step detection (see explanation of the algorithm in chapter 6.6.2), only m values will actually be used for step detection.

⁴For reasons that will be explained in the description of the algorithm, $2k + 2n$ data points are retained.

a `TimerTask` for the `Timer` to work properly, and `Calibration-Activity` can't inherit from `TimerTask` as it already inherits from `Activity` and Java does not support multiple inheritance.

CalibrationThread handles sensor input during calibration. When the calibration time has ended, it stops receiving input, calculates μ and σ , and terminates.

6.6 Step Detection Algorithm

The algorithm used to detect steps is described in this section. The terms not obvious are also described here:

Gait Speed is the interval between two steps, and measuring it is useful, as it can be used to measure Risk for falling and as a shorthand for physical ability.

Gait variability is the standard deviation for gait speed over time. This is significant, because a large variability is correlated with increased risk for falling.

6.6.1 Development and purpose of Algorithm

As the group had little experience in sensor use and signal processing, a series of experiments were conducted to better understand which sensors provide useful information for step detection, and which patterns predicate steps. To this end, a simple app was developed to observe sensor input and store the raw data as a file, which then could be transferred to a computer. A set of Python scripts were written to plot the data time series. Using Python, the group experimented with different step detection algorithms, and a computer-based prototype was developed. Finally, the algorithm was implemented in the Valens Step Detector app, modified to work with live data.

6.6.2 Core Algorithm

The current section will explain the algorithm used for step detection, formulated as an off-line algorithm. The following section will explain what changes were made to make the algorithm work for live data streams.

Experiments showed that the accelerometer consistently gave the most predicative feedback patterns for step detection⁵. Furthermore, it was found that the total acceleration was a better predictor of steps than acceleration along any of the single axes individually. To exploit this, a pre-processing step calculates the vector length in euclidean space of the raw acceleration vector.

Detecting steps based on a time series of acceleration vector lengths reduces to peak detection in the time series graph. The step detection algorithm is therefore essentially a generic algorithm for peak detection in noisy data. The noise in the data originates from noise in the sensor readings. To cope with the noise, the data is first smoothed using a moving average⁶. A larger value of k gives a smoother curve, but a too large value of k may flatten the graph too much.

Subsequently the program runs the main peak detection algorithm, which consists of the following steps:

Calculate peak strength

Every data point in the time series has its *peak strength* calculated. Informally, the peak strength of a data point is a measurement of how much that point is worthy of being considered a peak. A wide range of functions can map the raw vector lengths into a peak strength graph, but an additional desideratum of the peak strength function is that the output values should be normalized around 0. With the peak strength function used in the current implementation the peak strength of the

⁵None of the android phones available to the group at the time had a working gyroscope. It is suspected that a gyroscope can replace or supplement the accelerometer for more precise step detection, but this should be tested empirically.

⁶That is, every data point has its value set to the average of itself and the k neighbors before and after it, where k is a constant referred to as the *window size* of the smoothing.

point x_i is calculated as

$$\frac{\frac{(x_i - x_{i-1} + x_i - x_{i-1} + \dots + x_i - x_{i-k})}{k} + \frac{(x_i - x_{i+1} + x_i - x_{i+1} + \dots + x_i - x_{i+k})}{k}}{2},$$

where k is a constant referred to as the *peak strength window*.

mean and standard deviation

The mean, μ , and standard deviation, σ , of all positive peak strength values are calculated. Sub-zero values are discarded.

Search for potential peaks

Every data point in the peak strength series is classified as either a potential peak or discarded. A data point i is classified as a potential peak if its peak strength value x_i is positive and fulfils the following inequality: $x_i - \mu > k * \sigma$, where k is a constant, referred to as the *std threshold*. The larger the value of k , the fewer data points are classified as peaks. This step thus functions as a high-pass filter, where the cut-off threshold is defined dynamically by μ and k .

Remove close peaks

If two data points that have been classified as potential peaks are very close to each other, it is likely that they both belong to the same peak in the actual data. To avoid peaks in the data from being classified multiple times, this step runs through the list of potential peaks, and for every pair of potential peaks it removes the least strong peak if they are closer than some constant k . In the current implementation, k is set to the same value as the peak strength window, following the approach taken in [?].

The data points that remain after the application of the algorithm are counted as steps.

6.6.3 Application of the algorithm to live data

The algorithm as stated above works on an off-line time series of data, and adapting it to work with live data requires some non-trivial decisions to be

made, most of which will be explained and elaborated upon in this section.

While it is possible to change the algorithm to run completely on-line, classifying every new vector length data point as either a step or not, thus reporting steps exactly as they happen, this approach is problematic. Firstly, as no data exists past the newest data point, only the previous data points can be used for smoothing and peak strength calculation. This can potentially reduce the precision of smoothing and peak strength calculation significantly. Therefore, a semi-live approach has been taken, in which a fixed number of data points are collected before step detection is performed. The collected data is then discarded, and the process starts over again. However, some care needs to be taken to ensure that all the data is used, and no data points are used multiple times. The first and last k (the smoothing window) data points cannot be used for step detection, because there is not sufficient data to smooth them properly. Likewise, the first and last n (peak strength window) data points cannot have their peak strength calculated properly, and are not used for step detection. Because of this, the last $2n + 2k$ data points are retained when the collected data is discarded, as the last $n + k$ data points have only been used for smoothing and peak strength calculation, not for step detection, and the $n + k$ data points before that - which have already been used for step detection - are required for smoothing and peak strength calculation in the next batch of data.

Another issue when working with live data is how to calculate μ and σ . First of all, calculation of σ requires the entire data series, but retaining the entire series of raw data in main memory is infeasible. Also, in a real life application long periods of inactivity will reduce μ to unnaturally low levels, potentially creating false positives during step detection. A better solution is to base calculation μ and σ on actual movement data, so the values are adjusted to the relevant movement characteristics of the person. Based on these motivations, the app first requires the user to calibrate it by walking for 30 seconds. Values μ and σ are thus calculated once based on the time series generated during calibration.

6.6.4 Constant values

The constants used by the algorithm play a significant role, and finding good values for these constants is crucial for the performance of the algorithm. However, there it is impossible to know a priori which values give the desired result, but it should be noted that some of the constants (particularly the window size constants) are related to the frequency at which sensor data is generated⁷. Because of this, most constant values have been found by empirical studies during the prototyping step, so there might exist room for improvement, but thorough empirical studies or machine learning techniques may be required to uncover better values for the constants.

6.6.5 Room for improvement

The current step detector is rather primitive, and has room for improvements in several areas. Testing has however shown the step detector to perform within acceptable limits, at least for a prototype-stage application. The effort required to produce significant improvements to the step detector was therefore not justifiable given the time limits of the project. However, step detector improvement appears to be a major concern if the application is to be developed further.

The following areas of improvement have been identified:

1. Because the phone is kept in a pocket, it is closer to one of the legs. This results in accelerometer output for movement in one foot being significantly higher than the other. Figure 6.5 illustrates this phenomenon. A step detection algorithm that exploits this fact will necessarily be more precise than the current algorithm, which does not. However, it is hard to see exactly such how an algorithm can be devised.
2. Several different functions can be used for peak detection, and experimentation with different functions could possibly improve detector performance.

⁷That is, the faster the sensor data is generated, the wider the windows can be without increasing the risk for mixing information between separate peaks.

3. Constant values could be tweaked further (see section 6.6.4 on Constant Values)

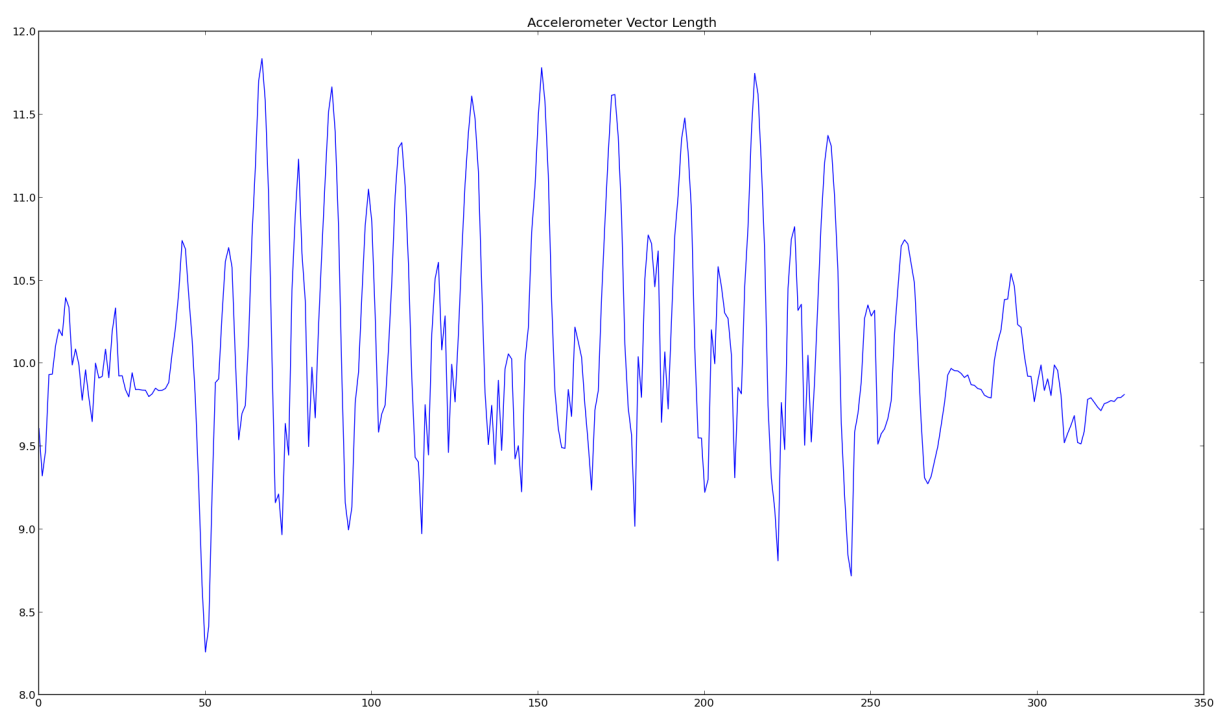


Figure 6.5: A normal pattern of walking: Notice the alternating peak height in the middle.

Chapter 7

Testing

This chapter only touches the surface of general software testing, while focusing on methods, types and levels used in this project.

7.1 Levels, methods and types

Software testing is broken down into several levels, methods and types.

7.1.1 Levels

Software testing has four levels that correspond to how far into the software development process the team has come. The first three test levels refer to the development process and the last level refers to completion, or after development.

1. Unit testing is the first level where all individual components, such as functions, are tested. Often these tests are done by inputting sample data and validating output.
2. Integration testing is the next step which takes groups of individual components to verify that they work together or to reveal faults in the integration.
3. System testing is the last step of test in the development process where

the complete system or software is tested to evaluate it's match to it's requirements.

4. Acceptance testing is the last and highest level of testing where the system or software is tested to verify that it is acceptable for delivery. The test itself is usually Black Box Tests (see page 49) to see if the customer will receive the desired and expected results.

7.1.2 Methods

The approach to software testing is called methods or techniques. Primarily there are two methods when testing software; black box testing, and white box testing.

- Black Box Testing is named so because the internals of the software or system is not visible to the tester, like inside a dark black box. The tests are usually functional tests to reveal interface problems, functionality flaws, performance troubles, behaviour errors and incorrect or missing functions. This test method is usually done by independent testers with no programming or implementation knowledge. Mainly these test method is applicable at a higher level of testing; System testing and Acceptance testing.
- White Box Testing is a test method where the internals of a software or system is known to the tester, who usually is a programmer. Programming and implementation knowledge is required in this method since this method studies the code and goes way beyond the interface visible to the end user. The method is mainly applicable in lower levels of testing like Unit testing and Integration testing, but it is mostly used in Unit testing. The overall advantage of this test method is that testing can be started on in an earlier stage to make sure every bit of program produces correct output given an input and gives the opportunity to quickly correct problems.

7.1.3 Types

Only some of the test types are mentioned in this chapter, though there are many different testing types not used in this process and therefore not covered.

- Smoke Testing, only tests major functions of a software or system to decide if it further testing should proceed. If the Smoke Tests fail, no further testing is necessary due to deeper testing will fail. A kind of Smoke Test could be to check if the software compiles and starts up. Smoke Tests should under no circumstance replace Functional or Regression Testing.
- Functional Testing, verifies if the software or system to have met its requirements or specifications. In functional testing, Black Box Testing is performed where the tester has no aspect of what is going on internally. See above explanation about Black Box Testing for more. When performing Functional Testing a set of inputs and expected outputs are matched up to one another, where they do not match the test fails. When performing this type of testing it is easy to miss logical errors due to the fact that the tester do not know what is going on underneath the code.
- Regression Testing, essentially re-tests previously verified tests to ensure that bug fixes, enhancements or optimization has not affected the system or software after a given change in code. The test type can be performed on any level, but is mostly relevant on the System Testing level when the bug fixing, optimization and enhancements are done. Many companies choose to automate these tests to save time and money when software or systems has changed.

7.2 Plans and process

During the first period of development with the incremental process, test plans were not laid out due to the details of the process with no known end-

results which would have added a lot of extra work redesigning testing plans after every customer meeting. After switching to agile development process testing got a lot more focus as described below.

7.2.1 Unit testing

Due to the, at first, incremental development process, unit testing was done on-the-fly to make sure that every method worked as it should. When a code change in a specific method was done, the unit was again tested to verify new outputs. To make a test plan when developing incremental seemed unnecessary since the requirements changed and methods were created and removed all the time.

When the process was changed to the agile development process, unit testing became more important to verify the output of each method during development, though the documentation and test were added after finishing a method. A unit test was never sufficiently documented before the initialization of method development. Please refer to Section 7.3.

7.2.2 Integration testing

The integration of this project is divided into two levels; method- and system integration. Due to the fact that this project essentially consist of three standalone application every application was tested for themselves and then finally together.

The first integration testing was done for every application separately. This was done by just trying to run the application and checking the outcome after every run and was mostly done by the developer themselves. The reason to choose this kind of approach to this form of testing was the fact that an integration test plan takes time to write and every application was very compact with few functions. There are of course negative sides of this kind of approach that include lack of useful documentation, overlooking non-obvious failures and not knowing exactly how the final application should work. The alternative was to have a test plan worked out beforehand to follow and

to explain all of this, but due to the lack of knowledge about testing and incremental processes this was neglected due to the reasons stated above.

The second part of integration testing was the system as a whole while developing. This was also done by just trying to run the applications and checking that the data flow between the applications worked. In this stage a form of smoke testing were used by checking if the data storage increased (data being saved to the phone) and by checking the output in the GUI app (statistics screen showing data).

7.2.3 System testing (preliminary)

The second to last testing level was done almost parallel to the second part of the integration testing to verify that everything was working together and that it met requirements. Differing from the previous level of testing this part had tests laid out beforehand.

The system testing is although done a little bit after the main developing, where it was just testing all parts of visible software (black box testing). All the faults, bugs and defects noted here were noted according to the tests laid out and fixed by a developer before further testing.

7.2.4 Acceptance testing

The last level before handing over the final application to the customer, but tested in a production environment. The same tests were performed as in the system testing level and bugs, faults and defects were again noted to be fixed before rolling out a new version for testing. After no tests failed the application were considered stable and delivered to the customer.

7.2.5 Summary of interview with medical professionals

Feedback on program functionality

- Feedback should be tailored to particular groups.
- Self-testing can be useful for reducing risk and keeping awareness.

- Small tests to measure reaction time, for example reaction to light or sound.
- Researchers could also be interested in data gathering.
- Measuring transitions between sitting/lying and standing up.
- Compare behavior on a weekly basis will give an overview of whether things are good or not.

Feedback on medicinal stuff

- Preventing inactivity over time is useful to reduce risk.
- People with stability problems increase risk when moving much.
- Variable gait pattern is useful for predicting risk.
- Step time is more robust (and hopefully easy to measure).
- A common exercise is to take a step forwards, sideways, backwards, sideways (measuring a box).
- People in risk group are those who cut out walking, taking the bus, want help from others around the house.
- Irregularity in speed and length is important to look for.
- Appropriate movement amount for gender and age group is usually known.
- Time needed to turn in place.

7.3 Tests used under development

Here goes the tests for the GUI and demo application:

7.3.1 GUI Tests

Here are the tests for the demo application and the GUI.

Info					
Title	Activity start				
TestID	01				
Writer	Everyone				
Developer	Not available				
Date created	15.02.13				
Date tested	15.02.13				
Tester	Everyone				
Preceding test	NA				
Test data	Application and android phone or emulator				
	Description	Input data	Expected result	Real result	Status
Step 1	Start up application in phone or emulator	Nothing, just program start	Write name screen	Write name screen shows up	Correct!
Step 2	Write name in name box and click OK	A valid name	Greeting with name	Greeting with name	Correct!

Info					
Title	Event list and details				
TestID	02				
Writer	Johannes				
Developer	Everyone				
Date created	22.03.13				
Date tested	01.03.13				
Tester	Everyone				
Preceding test	Test 01				
Test data	Notifications stored in database				
	Description	Input data	Expected result	Real result	Status
Step 1	User tries to access notifications	User clicks smiley face	List of notifications is displayed	List of notifications is displayed.	Correct!
Step 2	User clicks on notification title	User click and database input	Detailed view of notification	Detailed view of notification	Correct!

Chapter 8

Conclusion

In this chapter there is information concluding the project, such as what the group learned and experienced.

8.1 New Experiences

All members of the group learned much about teamwork, project management, planning, programming in a group, programming towards the Android platform, programming documents in LaTeX, and writing documentation for project activities.

8.2 Learning experiences from development and tool use

Following are things that relate to project management and software development that the group learned during the project:

- It is important to ensure that documentation is done in a systematic fashion. In the beginning, a large amount of the reports and documentation that the group made for internal use, turned out to create more work and confusion later on. This was in part because it was not thought to be necessary at the time. Looking back, it seems like it

would have been much more efficient to write reports well, and write them in LaTeX while they were still new.

- Communication and what tools to use, was in flux for some time. Even when a few tools were settled on, the group still had problems with making sure all the members were on the same page regarding what needed to be done.
- Usage of tools which not all members were equally experienced with turned out to be problematic. This was because of misunderstanding and difficulties which could often be resolved by only one or two members, and slowed down the entire group. This might have been mitigated if all the members had a better understanding of the tools that were used. This could be accomplished by teaching sessions and group members being encouraged to seek a better understanding on their own.

8.3 Lessons learned about Research and Prestudies

The research provided significant benefits for the group by providing a solid knowledge base for the application domain, so time spent on research was well spent. However, in retrospect the group was able to identify some faults in their research planning, and learned some lessons about how to avoid the same mistakes in the future:

- Even though the research was accurate, the group was reluctant to employ the research results in the application before they were confirmed by the health experts. As the meeting with the health experts did not take place before 22.03, the group lost valuable time waiting, time that could have been spent for implementation. The lesson learned is to rely on research results, at least until a more reliable source of information is available (in this project, the expert group).

- Even though research was useful in the domains that were covered, some areas that could have benefited from research were not identified during planning, and were therefore not given thorough research. Because of this, some of the customer's demands were misinterpreted at first, forcing the group to change the application architecture at a later stage. In particular, the group was unfamiliar with the standards of Android development, especially the general architecture of Content Provider. A solid foundation in this area could have aided understanding. The lesson learned is to spend more time trying to identify potential research areas.

8.4 Conflict handling

There were no one-on-one conflicts, but some conflicts arose right after mid-term regarding work load and willingness to prioritize the project. To try to solve this the group leader communicated the issues and its potential solutions via e-mail, with no further response. Some group members took the e-mail seriously and stepped up their work load, but on the other hand some ignored this wake up call completely and did not take any action. A meeting with the supervisor was scheduled to try to get an idea to solve the situation, but was used for other purposes instead, because the group did not have an opportunity to discuss matters beforehand. Technical disagreements were solved by discussing the possible solutions with the entire group, until all the group members agreed on a course of action.

8.5 Further work

1. User feedback
2. Our observations - step detection

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Appendix A

WBS

A.1 Previous WBS

This is where the Work Breakdown Structures from early development is placed here with the most recent placed earliest, as can be seen in Figures A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6, and A.7.

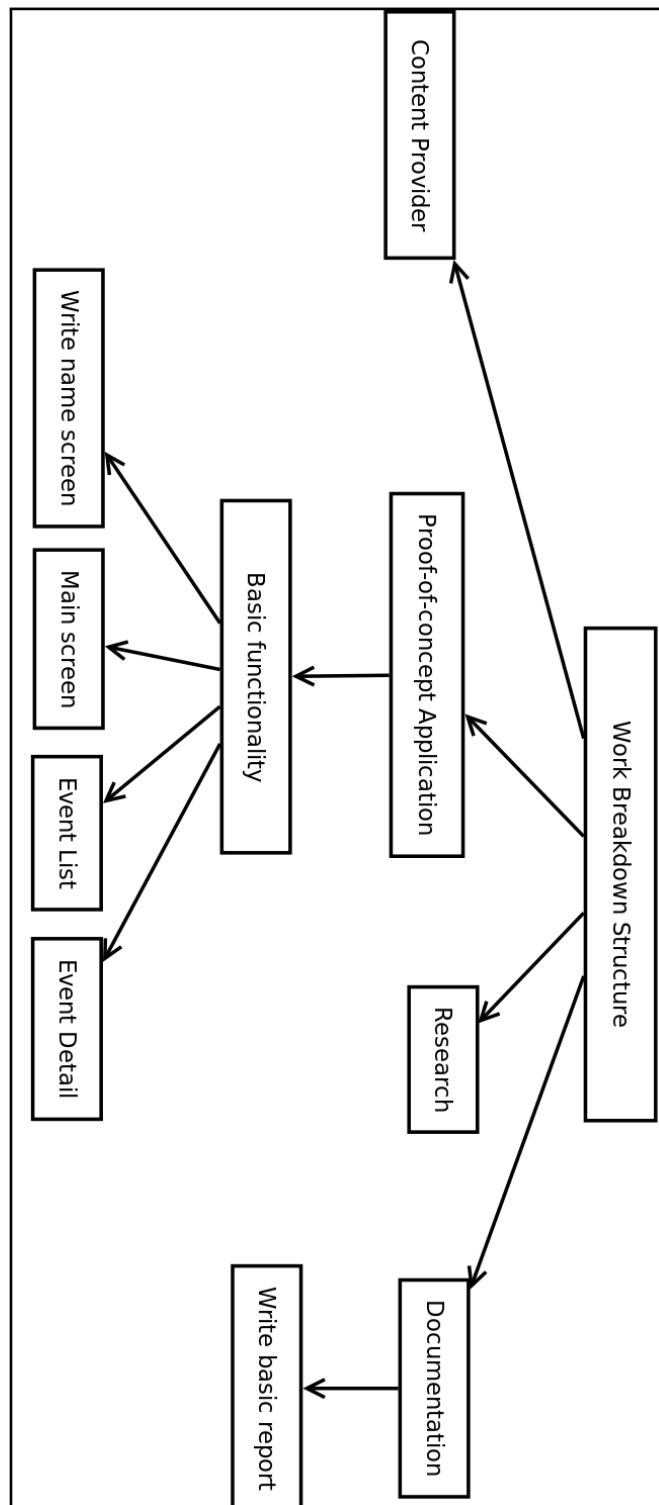


Figure A.1: The WBS as per 22.2.13

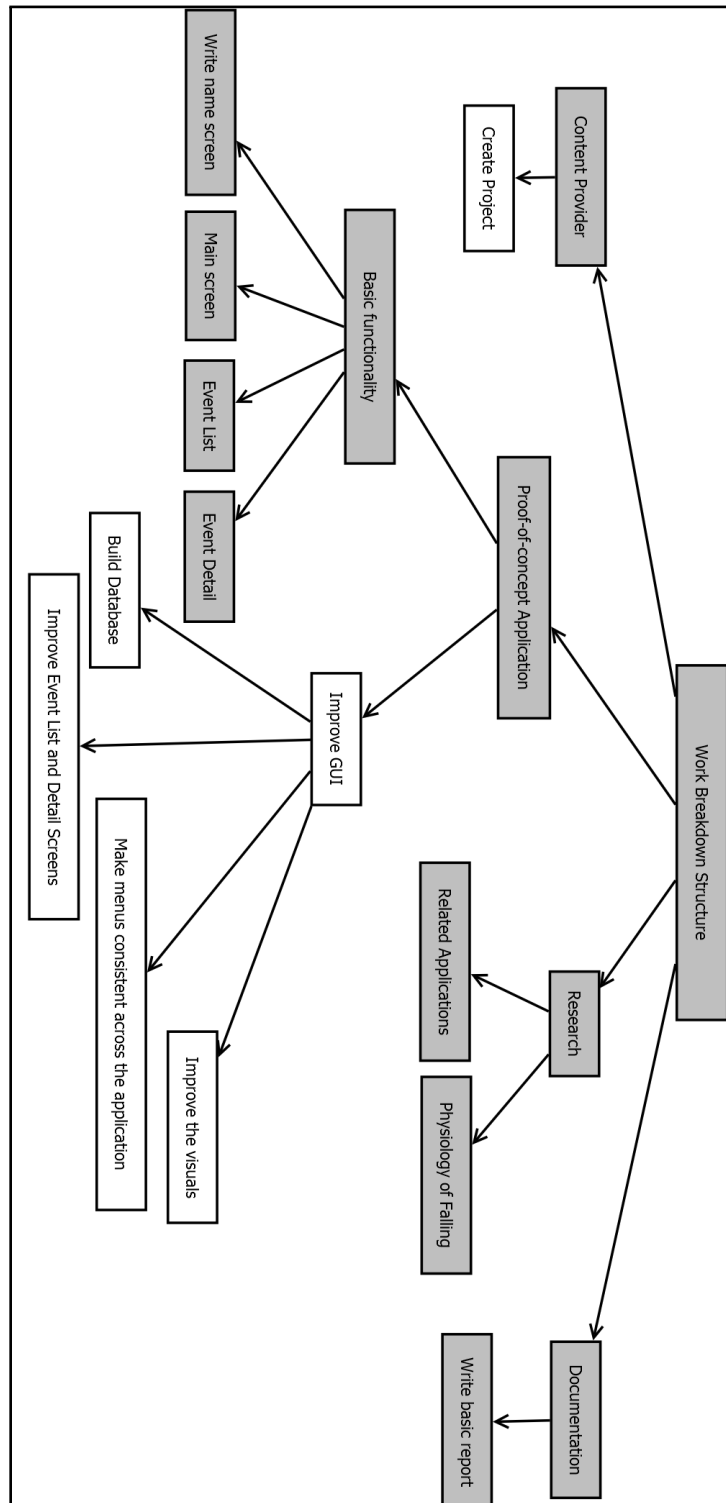


Figure A.2: The WBS as per 1.3.13

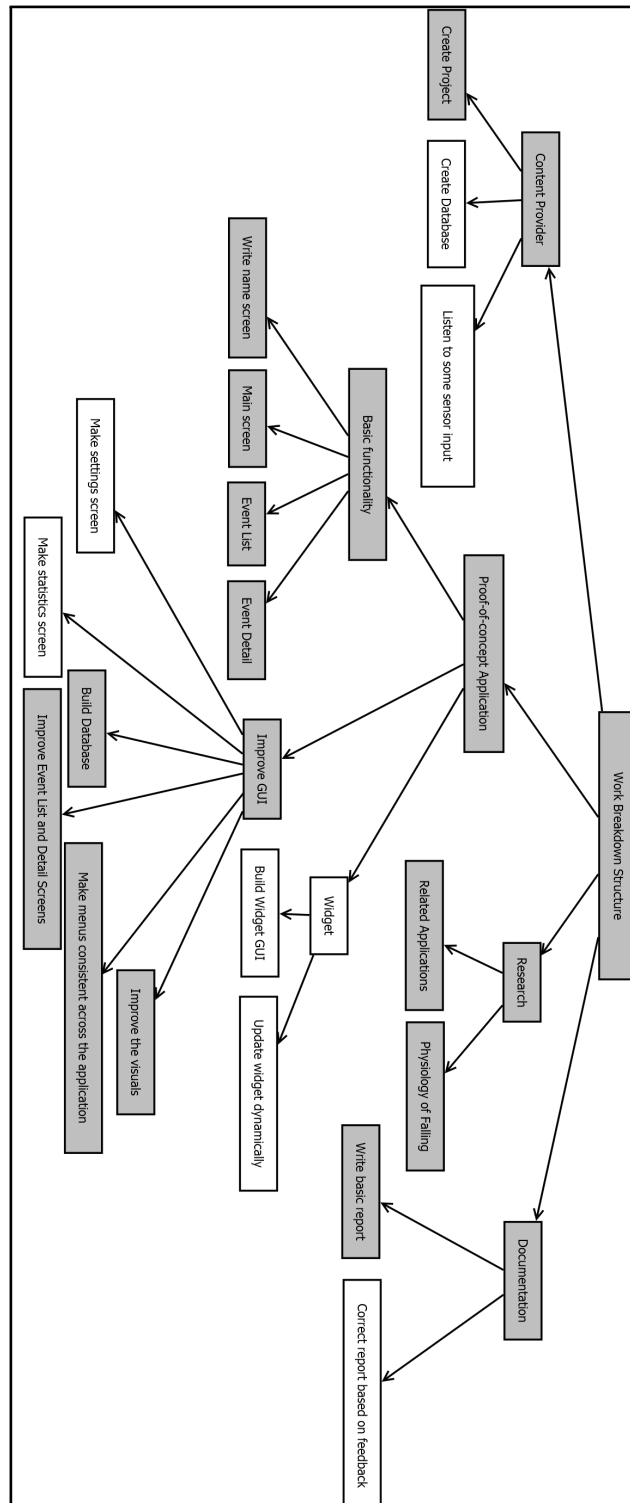


Figure A.3: The WBS as per 8.3.13

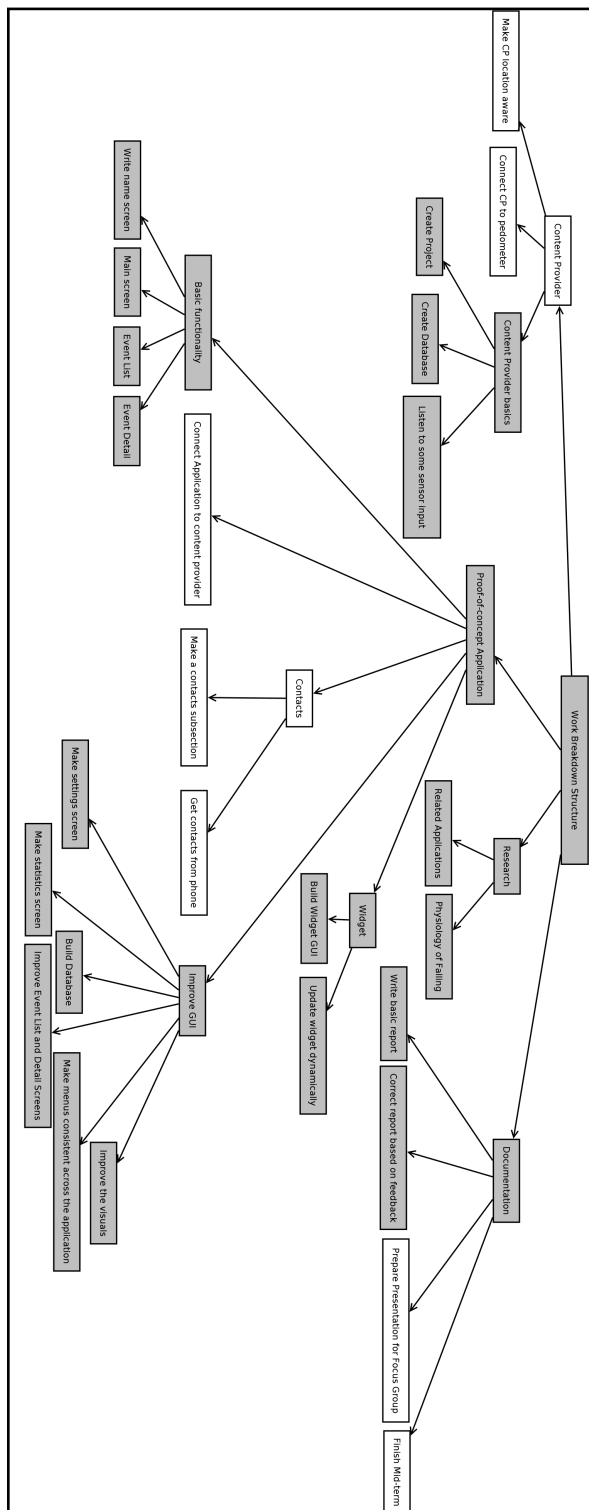


Figure A.4: The WBS as per 15.3.13

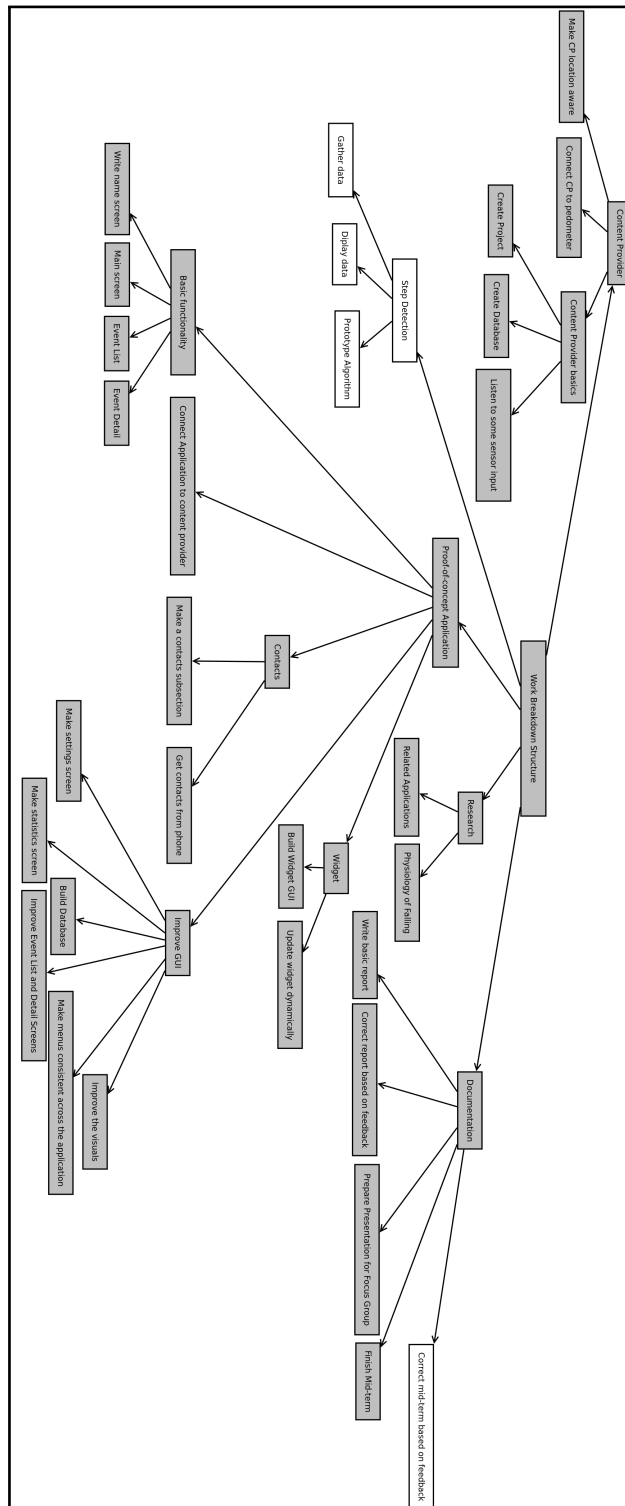


Figure A.5: The WBS as per 22.3.13

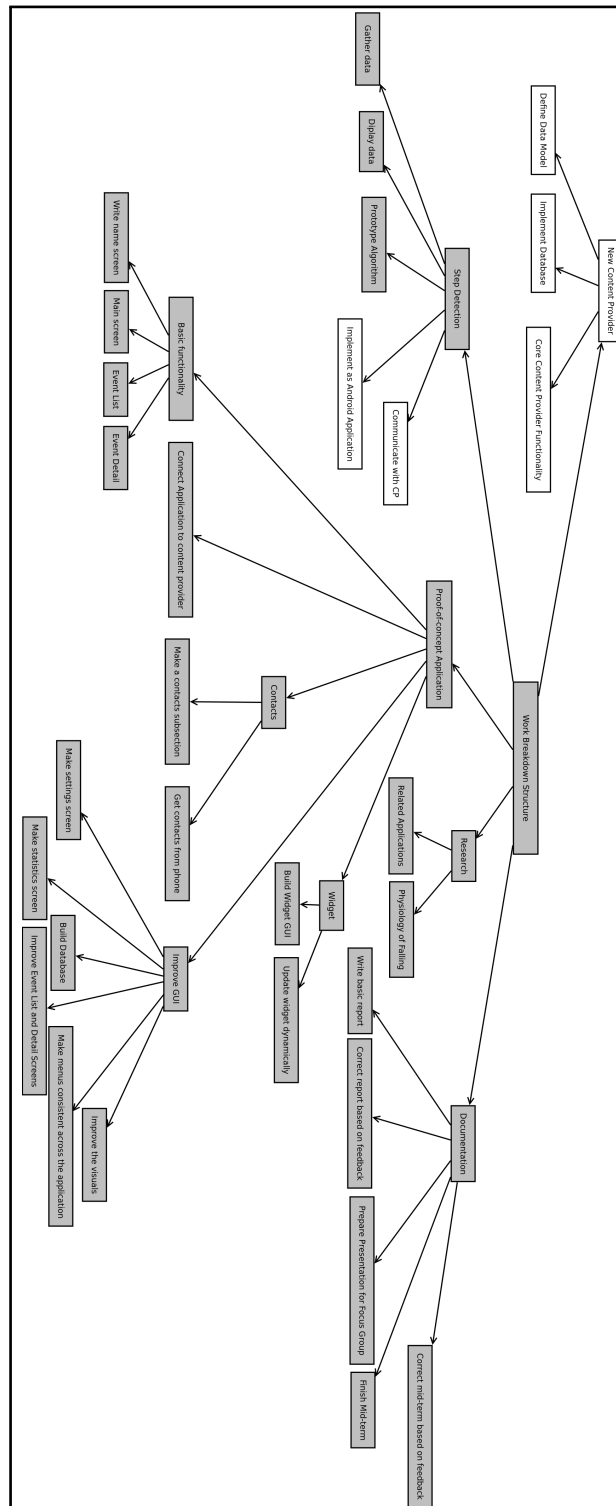


Figure A.6: The WBS as per 5.4.13

Figure A.7: The final WBS

Appendix B

Work summary

The following is a list of the sprints:

Sprint 1: 01.02.13 - 08.02.13

User stories and paper prototypes of the GUI were developed.

Sprint 2: 08.02.13 - 15.02.13

The group focused on learning Android development. New GUI paper prototypes were developed based on customer feedback. A mock-up application demonstrating core parts of the GUI was developed.

Sprint 3: 15.02.13 - 22.02.13

Continued efforts on learning Android development. The mock-up was developed further. Research was conducted on the application domain, and on related applications.

Sprint 4: 22.02.13 - 01.03.13

The prototype application was expanded with a database, GUI visuals were improved, menu usage was made consistent throughout the prototype. The group tried to familiarize themselves with Content Providers in Android.

Sprint 5: 01.03.13 - 08.03.13

A Content Provider was developed, incorporated the step detection from the Pedometer open-source application. Some secondary screens (settings and statistics) were implemented. Basic widget created.

Sprint 6: 08.03.13 - 15.03.13

Widget was connected successfully to the main application. Application connected to the Content Provider. Work on report for the mid-term hand-in. Presentation for the focus group prepared. Unsuccessful attempts at making the Pedometer/Content Provider location aware. Implementation of contact management.

Sprint 7: 15.03.13 - 22.03.13

Research and development of step detection algorithm: Sensor data collection application developed, python scripts for displaying data and prototyping of algorithm. Work on Javadoc and code re-factoring. Correction of report based on mid-term feedback.

Ester holidays: 23.03.13 - 02.04.13

Little work was done due to the holidays.

Sprint 9: 03.04.13 - 05.04.13

New system architecture was designed. Step detection algorithm implemented as Android application. The old Content Provider/Pedometer discarded, and new Content Provider implemented.

Sprint 10: 05.04.13 - 12.04.13

Efforts were focused on bug-fixing and integration of the three components.

Sprint 11: 13.04.13 - 19.04.13

Work on final report and small adjustments the integration of the components. The code underwent re-factoring and commenting.

Appendix C

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C.1 Apache license and notice

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Version 2.0, January 2004

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C.2 Meeting summaries

Regular status reports was a part of necessary documentation. Of particular importance was reports to the supervisor, and reports done to the other group members. This status report was written during sprint 4. The reports were included in chronological order.

Project FallPrevention Group 08

Status report for week 09

1: Progress summary

Prototype:

- The mock-up application has been developed further, in particular with a better-looking GUI and several more screens to display data.
- A database has been build with the application to store all the required data.
- Enabled localization for the application, and included Norwegian and English text. File for the german version are available, but not yet translated.

Research:

- The group has learnt about ContentProviders, which Android uses to encapsulate data from outside of the application.
- A short summary on consequences of, and what factors results in, falling among the elderly, has been written and read by the entire group.

2: Open/Closed problems

- **Group members out of town:** Some group members had trips out-of-town, resulting in less work being done. This was solved by not planning more work to be done in those time frames, than what the remainder of the group could accomplish. With group members remembering to inform the rest of the group in advance, it does seem like this problem is closed.
- **Customer taking vacation:** The group had to skip one meeting with the customer, as the customer took some time off for vacation. As the product is still in a very primitive state, and any further work need to be discussed with the customer, this caused a delay of almost a week, as there was limited work to do in the meantime.

3: Planned activity for next period

The plans for this week are as follows:

- With the graphical and persistence-related parts of the prototype mostly implemented, the details and implementation of the ContentProvider handling interaction between the application and the motion detector seems like it will need more work.
- Complete the implementation of the GUI, and polish it by making it more readable, and adding the rest of the icons necessary to display all the intended permutations.
- Prepare a demonstration for the experts the customer will put the group in touch with, as the expert is not experienced with application development and might need a more user-friendly demonstration.
- Research applications that use sensor technology.

The plans for the period beginning this friday will need to be discussed with the customer and any medical expert the group has yet to meet.

4: Updated risks analysis

While we will not discuss updating the risk analysis until the meeting this wednesday, it is evident that some risks need to be updated:

- “Customer not able to meet with the group” will need to be added to the risk list, although it does not seem very likely to happen more than once. As the group has some understanding of what parts of the project needs working on, it will not become a large delay unless it happens several times in a row.
- “Computer problems” has had a larger influence than we have expected.
- A new risk, “participant not able to work as much as required” will need to be added.

Project FallPrevention group 08

Status report for week 11

1:Progress summary

Prototype:

- Content Provider implemented, but not yet integrated with prototype application.
- Content Provider now has database functionality.
- Integrated pedometer functions
- Application can now add contacts for the purpose of automatically contacting the contact in particular circumstances.
- Application now has settings screen with a few functions.

Research:

- Research into Android applications Edomondo Sports Tracker, Pedometer, and GPS Status has been done, as these apps use and display sensor data in ways that the group might find very useful.
- Pedometer is also open source and has an compatible licence, so it has been integrated in our project and application
- Made presentation and prepared questions for meeting with medical experts.

Documentation:

- Feedback from the preliminary report has been fixed
- Requirements partially updated to current needs
- Testing plan researched and prepared

2: Open/Closed problems

There has mainly been three problems since last report. They are: Unpredictable illness for group members, e-mail still being inefficient at communicating and getting responses swiftly, and group member not being equally experienced with the tools being used, slowing down productivity.

3:Planned activity for next period

- Finish filling testing plan with tests
- Update requirements in the report
- Update architecture in the report to reflect the current state of the application
- Have meeting with medical experts, and gather information about what the application should focus on.
- Integrate Pedometer into the Content-Provider, and get the application ready to detect
- Take a few passes with refactoring and documenting over all the code, with an aim to improve readability and quality of code.

4: Updated risks analysis

The risks as described above is already included in the risk list. With the topmost item on the list being implementation difficulties(mainly people not having the programming competencies the tasks demand). Documenting and refactoring the code, something which everyone will take part in, will likely improve the competency of the group, and their understanding of the code, to such a level that the likelihood of this problem will be reduced.