

Hazard Analysis

Sayyara

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Table 1: Revision History

Date	Developer(s)	Change
October 13, 2022	Arkin Modi	Create Failure Mode and Effect Analysis table
October 14, 2022	Joy Xiao	Introduction
October 15, 2022	Leon So	Update Failure Mode and Effect Analysis table

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1 Introduction

This document outlines the hazard analysis of Sayyara. The definition of hazard is any property or condition in the system along with conditions in the environment that may cause harm or damage. This definition is from Nancy Leveson's work. The hazards for Sayyara include security and usage hazards such as protecting personal information, database failures, and having no internet connection.

2 Scope and Purpose of Hazard Analysis

The scope of the hazard analysis is to identify any hazards that may arise when using the application, their causes, coming up with steps to eliminate or mitigate the effect of the hazard. The purpose of the hazard analysis is to pinpoint areas where hazards may arise and their effects and come up with mitigation steps. Through completing the hazard analysis, safety and security requirements will be developed early in the design process to minimize the risk of having hazards occur without plans in place to reduce or mitigate the effects.

3 System Boundaries and Components

The system consists of:

1. The application's front-end and back-end components in the major categories:
 - Authentication
 - Appointments
 - Quotes
 - Work Orders
 - Shop Profile
 - Services
 - Shop Employees
2. The database being used which will store all of application's data

4 Critical Assumptions

- Assume the users of the application are not intentionally trying to misuse it
- Assume that the user will follow cybersecurity best practices

5 Failure Mode and Effect Analysis

Table 2: Failure Mode and Effect Analysis Table

Component	Failure Modes	Effects of Failure	Causes of Failure	Recommended Action	SR	Ref.
General	Loss or theft of Personal Identifiable Information (PII)	Legal consequences	a. Malicious internal or external actors gains access to the system b. SQL inject attack	a. Encryption of PII data at rest and in transit	a.	H1-1
Authentication	User cannot login	User is unable to access their account and application features requiring login	a. User inputted login credentials do not match the credentials in the database	a. Allow user to reset password	a.	H2-1
	User account is hacked	Unauthorized actions may be performed from the hacked account	a. Malicious internal or external actors gains access to the user account	a. Allow user to reset password b. System administrators to undo/revert unauthorized changes	a.	H2-2
Appointments	Multiple appointments are scheduled for the same time	Conflict in scheduling and availability	a. Two or more users attempt to schedule an appointment for the same time slot at the same time	a. The shop owner or employee will accept one of the appointments	a.	H3-1
Quotes	Chat is disconnected	Loss of chat history, new messages sent may not be received	a. Loss of internet b. Inactive or stale connection c. Web socket failure	a. Notify user of chat disconnection b. Cache latest messages, disable send button	a.	H4-1

6 Safety and Security Requirements

[Newly discovered requirements. These should also be added to the SRS. (A rationale design process how and why to fake it.) —SS]

7 Roadmap

[Which safety requirements will be implemented as part of the capstone timeline? Which requirements will be implemented in the future? —SS]