

[nsw traffic penalty dataset]

[Project Plan]

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# Introduction

## Background

The purpose of traffic laws is to provide all drivers and road pedestrians with a safe road environment. It is a law that every driver must master and implement. But in recent years, many people have not paid serious attention to its existence and have been fined. NSW provides document information and complete data on traffic penalty cases from 2011 to 2017. This database records all information of penalty cases over the seven years, including the date and code, and provides the reason and amount for each penalty as an addition. If the reason for the traffic penalty is speeding, the database also provides the type of camera and the location code for easy lookup.

## Scope

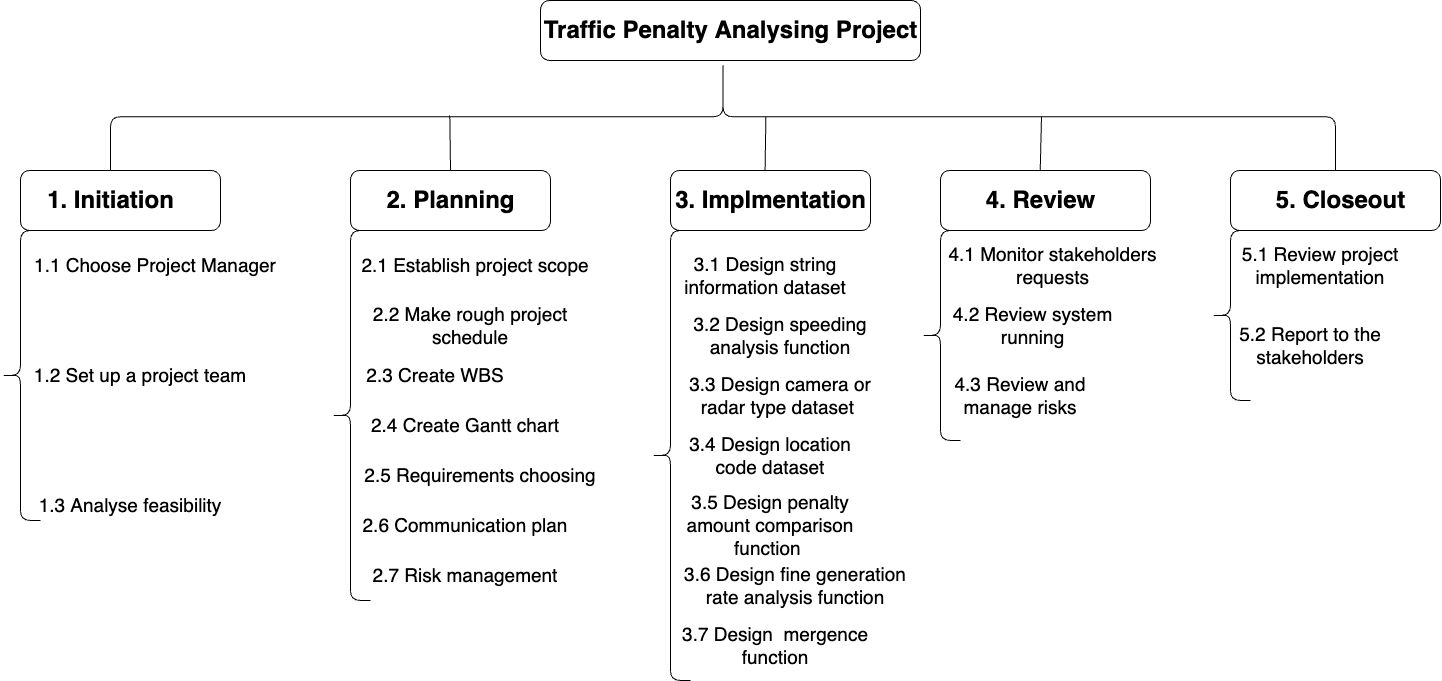
This project’s scope is to design software that automatically records traffic penalties and generates traffic analysis programs for New South Wales residents. The software allows all users to report the information of all penalty cases and form a backup for future searches. In addition, it also enables users to select a specific period to search all cases captured by radar or camera based on offence description and automatically analyse the location code with the highest incidence of traffic penalty and the reasons. This software can also use the actual traffic penalty of mobile phone use while driving to analyse the trend of the time change. The software is also expected to use location codes, and vehicle speeds to find and compare reasonable amounts (exceeding the specified speed of 10km/h or under 10km/h) and analyse the generation rate of speeding tickets between road segments.

## Document contents

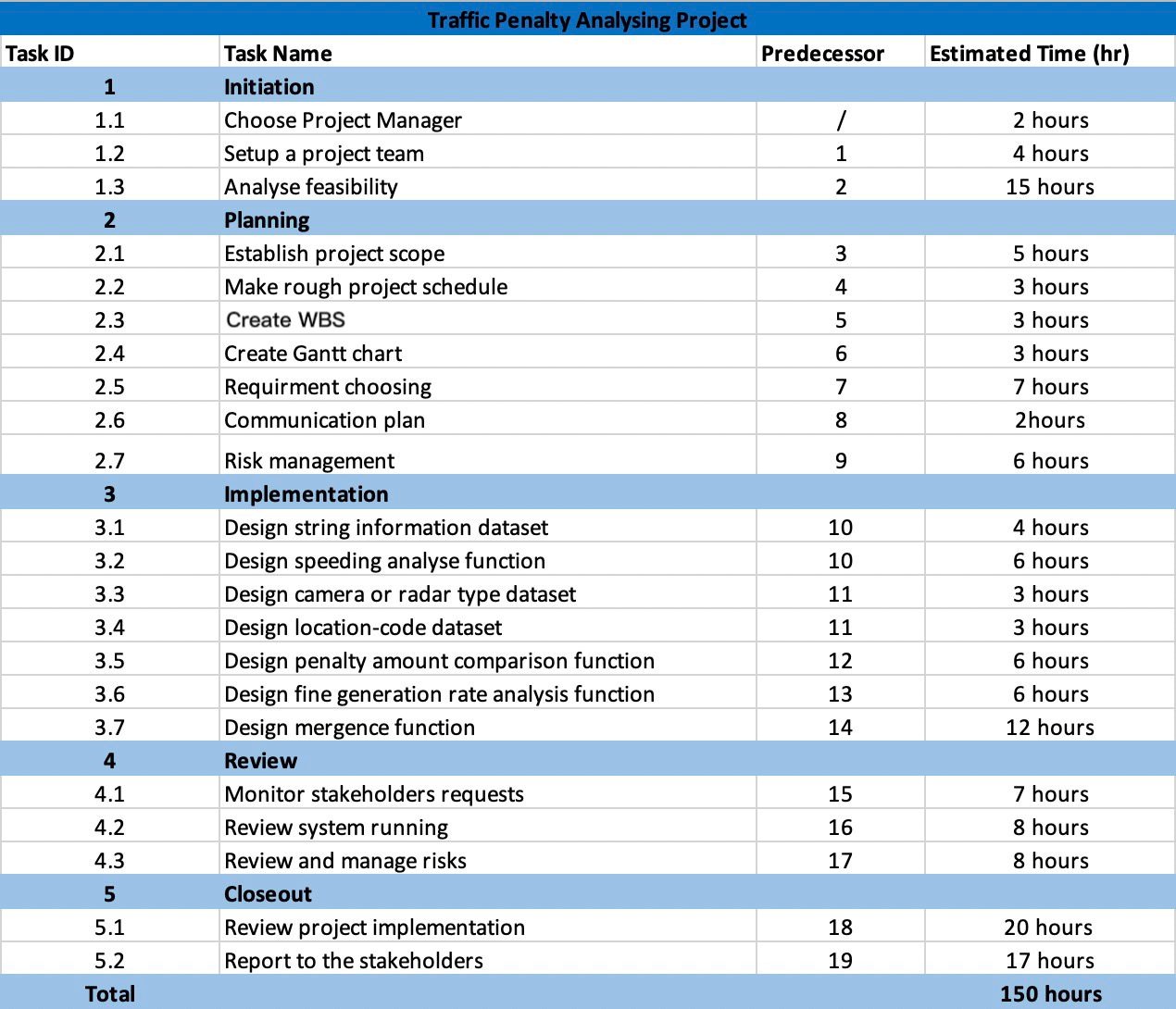
The document includes a detailed work breakdown structure, which will appear as a hierarchy chart. This project will be used as a big unit in the chart; then, it will be divided into small teams, which show all the activities involved in the project and give a detailed step plan. In addition, this document also includes definitions of all activities and estimated completion times, which are presented in the table. Each activity will be explained in detail, with an estimated completion time in the end. The purpose of these two diagrams is to allow all project members to complete the design and development of the project smoothly and efficiently in strict accordance with the activity sequence and time limit. Finally, the last section of this document presents a Gantt chart, a bar chart illustrating the project’s progress so that members can clearly understand the dependency relationship between activities and the current schedule status.

# Work Breakdown Structure

The following diagram shows the work breakdown structure of the NSW traffic penalty project in the hierarchical form. This project was divided into five units: initiation, planning, implementation, review, and closeout, and the five are further divided into many small units in detail.



# Activity Definition & Estimation



**Definitions**

**1. Initiation**

**1.1** It is essential to choose a manager to track the overall progress to ensure the entire project runs smoothly.

**1.2** Select members with relevant professional backgrounds to develop this project.

**1.3** Analyse the project feasibility.

**2. Planning**

**2.1** Develop clear project scope, as scope plays a critical role in a project; it affects time and cost.

**2.2** The project manager needs to formulate a rough work schedule so that the project members can clearly understand the project development.

**2.3** The purpose of the work breakdown structure is to decompose the work tasks into many small units so that members can proceed step by step according to the order of the tasks

2.4 The purpose of the Gantt chart is to display the progress of the project in the form of a chart

**2.5** Manager and members need to choose the program related to the project for development, which is more conducive to the smooth development of the project

**2.6** Ensure that there is a successful communication plan among members so that the project can be better developed

**2.7** Anticipate risks in advance for improvement in later operations

**3. Implementation**

**3.1** Project Programmersmust collect the reasons for all traffic penalties and then make a database.

**3.2** Project programmers need to develop an analysis system of traffic penalties for speeding vehicles.

**3.3** Project programmers need to collect all types of cameras or radars and make a database.

**3.4** Project programmers must collect all the dataset's location codes and make a database.

**3.5** Project programmer needs to collect the amount for each traffic penalty cause and make a function that can analyse the penalty amount range for each driving error

3.6 The project programmer needs to develop an analysis function based on the above database to analyse the generation rate and reason for traffic penalty.

3.7 In the final step of implementation, members need to merge all the database and analytical functions of Unit 3 and run.

**4. Review**

**4.1** After completing the project development, team members must always pay attention to the needs of stakeholders. If the conditions change, members need to modify the original plan immediately.

**4.2** Members must always follow the system’s running status to prevent system crashes.

**4.3** Review the risks and bugs in the program and fixed rapidly.

**5. Closeout**

**5.1** Manager and members need to follow the progress and implementation results of the project all the time.

**5.2** The final step is to base on the progress and implementation results of the project to arrange a final report to the stakeholders and management.

# Gantt Chart

