

Verification and Validation Plan for SmartLock 4TB6 - Mechatronics Capstone

Team #5, Locked & Loaded

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March 3, 2023

Table 1: Revision History

Date	Developer(s)	Change
20-10-22	Steffi	Section 2, 3, 4 & Reflection
01-11-22	Stephen, Elsa, Abi, & Anthony	Section 5 & Reflection
02-11-22	Abdul	Section 4 & Reflection
19-11-22	Steffi	Updates for Consistency
03-03-23	Abi	Revisions to ensure consistency with SRS, TA and peer feedback

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1 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Refer to Section 1 of the [SRS](#) documentation for a full reference section on units, symbols and abbreviations/acronyms.

This document will outline the verification and validation plans we have created to prove that the SmartLock device is a successful product. The tests mentioned in this document will validate our product against the various requirements which we have outlined in the SRS document. At the completion of the plan in this document, we will have the knowledge required to form an iterative design process which improves into a successful device at its completion.

2 General Information

2.1 Summary

The SmartLock can be broken down into two main components, the software (ie. the smartphone application) and the hardware (ie. the physical lock).

The smartphone application, SmartLock, will be a basic UI that our users can interact with to send a signal to unlock/lock the locking mechanism, check in on the battery of the device, and remember where they left their bike when they locked it.

The physical locking device will be used to secure the wheels to the bike frame, which can also be connected to an external mount.

These components will be tested through various methods, to determine if they meet all the requirements outlined in the [SRS](#).

2.2 Objectives

The objective that our project hopes to accomplish is to create a simple-to-use smartphone app that allows users to lock the most important features of their bike(s) with confidence and to allow them to find their bike(s) with ease.

2.3 Relevant Documentation

For more information on the project breakdown, planning or delivery refer to the following documentation: [SRS](#), [HA](#), MG, and MIS.

3 Plan

In this section, various aspects of the verification plan will be illustrated explaining the process from concept to implementation. Beginning with an outline of the Validation team and their roles in guiding the process, this section will cover the verification of our SRS documentation as well as how we plan to design, implement and test our problem and eventually prototype our solution. It also covers any automation tools used as well as a software validation plan.

3.1 Verification and Validation Team

Table 2: Verification and Validation Team Table

VnV Team Members	Role
Group 5 Members	Responsible for quality control on their topic of expertise, keeping the other group members aware of any changes or progress and reflecting that knowledge in the documentation. System tests outlined below will be completed by the full group, together.
Gr 5: Abi Nevo and Steffi Ralph	Unit Testing on Microcontroller
Gr 5: Stephen De Jong and Elsa Bassi	Unit Testing on Mechanical Lock and Lock Frame
Gr 5: Anthony Shenouda	Unit Testing on Mobile App
Dr. Sirouspour	From our supervisor, Dr. Sirouspour, we are looking for technical feedback on components that we might not have considered or fully grasped as well as feedback on any design, materials or documentation considerations
Classmates	Peer review from the perspective of someone who knows what is required of the documentation
Nicholas Annable	Provide specific feedback and grades on the work we have completed so that we can take the appropriate action moving further into the project
Dr. Smith	Provide information and guidance on the project goals/deliverables and documentation requirements

3.2 SRS Verification Plan

Our plan for verification of the SRS includes the following steps:

1. Keep the Document Alive

By keeping the document alive we will be able to continually update any requirements/constraints/objectives that adapt as our project comes to life. This will ensure that all the documentation is accurate.

2. Peer Review

We will use the peer reviews to verify our work and to look for inconsistencies or aspects that we didn't consider.

3. TA Review

The TA review will be used to validate what we have done and what needs to be reworked as the project progresses.

4. SRS Checklist

With every update of the SRS document and progression of the SmartLock we will continue to reference the [SRS Checklist](#) to ensure that we continue to meet all the requirements and produce complete documentation.

3.3 Design Verification Plan

Our plan for verification of the Design Plan includes the following steps:

1. Review with Supervisor (Dr. Sirouspour)

As a novice design team, we will use the meetings with Dr. Sirouspour to review, primarily the hardware components of, our design and understand if we are using the right technical pieces and if our approach can lead to success.

2. Proof of Concept Demo

The proof of concept demo will be a crucial part of our validation plan. With the intent to be able to demonstrate both a portion of our physical component and a preliminary software UI, the presentation and feedback will provide us with an opportunity to validate our objectives and verify the next steps and problem areas.

3. Testing

Testing, which will be discussed in detail below, will be used to understand if our requirements can be met given the scope of this

project and help us to determine what needs to change for our final product.

4. MIS & MG Checklists

The [MIS Checklist](#) and the [MG Checklist](#) will be used to review the tests that are created and check that they follow the guidelines so that we can properly test the work product. Tests will be reviewed and updated as the project progresses.

3.4 Implementation Verification Plan

Our plan to verify the implementation is outlined below:

1. Functional Requirements Verification

The verification of our functional requirements will be done by performing the system tests discussed in [Tests for Functional Requirements](#). The success rate of these system tests will help the team to confirm and validate these requirements and therefore will provide the team with good metrics on the core functionality of the product. Note that each requirement references, and is directly mapped to, at least one requirement, showing that these test cases robustly cover the defined requirements in the SRS. Please see the Traceability Table in this document for detailed traceability.

2. Non-Functional Requirements Verification

The verification of our non-functional requirements will be done by performing the system tests discussed in [Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements](#). The success rate of these system tests will help the team to confirm and validate these requirements and therefore will provide the team with good metrics on the overall quality and class of the product. This will help us in verifying other aspects of the product including the App features, durability and ease of use. Note that each requirement references, and is directly mapped to, at least one requirement, showing that these test cases robustly cover the defined requirements in the SRS. Please see the Traceability Table in this document for detailed traceability.

3. Code Implementation Verification

In order to verify the implementation of our code base, we will make use of both code walk-throughs and inspections by fellow peers as well as by performing unit tests on our system. Having a peer review done would not only illuminate any shortcomings in our implementation but also help us in identifying more efficient techniques within our code base. By performing unit tests, which are discussed in [Unit Test Description](#), we can verify different modules within our system to see if each is performing as expected and is robust. This will help us maintain best practices while implementing our code base.

3.5 Automated Testing and Verification Tools

The tools used for automated testing and verifying coding standards are outlined below:

1. SwiftLint

SwiftLint will be used in order to enforce common Swift style and naming conventions.

2. CodeFactor

CodeFactor will be used for automated code analysis on our repo on Github.

3. Github

Github will be used to host our codebase including all staging branches and the production branch. All changes will need to be approved and reviewed before merging to production.

4. Git

Git will be used for version control, resolving merge conflicts and interfacing with different branches.

3.6 Software Validation Plan

The above-mentioned automated tools will be utilized for validating our software and code implementation. Sample user profiles will be created within our smartphone application in order to perform the system tests outlined in detail further in this document. This will allow the team to validate different modules within our software and test their functionality and success rate.

4 System Test Description

4.1 Tests for Functional Requirements

The tests in this section will be used to confirm and validate our functional requirements from the SRS document. Completing these tests will prove the functionality of our product. Note that each requirement references, and is directly mapped to, at least one requirement, showing that these test cases robustly cover the defined requirements in the SRS.

4.1.1 Area of Testing: User Input Related

1. DisengageLock:

FR1: LockDisengage input must disengage the lock on the bike.

Control: Automatic

Initial State: Bike lock is engaged

Input/ Condition: Signal from App to disengage the lock

Output/ Results: Pass/fail if the lock is successfully disengaged

How the test will be performed: The bike lock will be engaged. The user will use the App to disengage the lock. If successful, the lock becomes disengaged.

2. EngageLockStatus:

FR2: When the lock is engaged, change lock status to engaged.

Control: Automatic

Initial State: Bike lock is engaged

Input/ Condition: Signal from the microcontroller to App stating lock is engaged

Output/ Results: Pass/fail if App correctly displays lock is engaged

How the test will be performed: The bike lock will be engaged.

3. DisengageLockStatus:

FR3: When the lock is disengaged, change lock status to disengaged.

Control: Automatic

Initial State: Bike lock is disengaged

Input/ Condition: Signal from the microcontroller to App stating the lock is disengaged

Output/ Results: Pass/fail if App correctly displays lock is disengaged

How the test will be performed: The bike lock will be disengaged.

4. LockLocation:

FR4: Location (coordinates) of user's phone must be able to be saved in the smartphone application as UserPosition.

Control: Automatic

Initial State: No location

Input/ Condition: The user engages the Bike lock using the App

Output/ Results: Pass/fail if the App places a geotag within 10 metres of the Users current location

How the test will be performed: The Bike lock will be engaged on the App. The App will be monitored to ensure the geotag is stored and correctly placed on the App.

5. EffectiveLock

FR5: Effective Bike Lock: The lock is sturdy and cannot be manually opened by the average human once engaged.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Lock is engaged, and bike is locked.

Input/Condition: A prying, pulling, kicking, etc. force between 200-400N (which is the [average human's arm strength](#))

Output/Results: A pass/fail as well as a score from 1-4 for the following cases; a fail if the lock disengages and breaks, a fail if the lock disengages, a pass if the lock stays engaged but breaks, and a pass if the lock system can stay engaged without breaking.

How the test will be performed: A test group of 2-3+ adults, completing 50+ trials, each giving the required input forces.

6. Security

FR6: Lock must only be engaged/disengaged by the intended user(s).

Control: Manual

Initial State: Lock is engaged, and bike is locked.

Input/Condition: iPhone Bluetooth signal.

Output/Results: A fail if they are able to connect to the smart bike lock and disengage it and a pass if they can't connect and disengage the lock.

How the test will be performed: A test group will attempt to connect via Bluetooth from their smartphones.

4.1.2 Area of Testing: Bike Input Related

1. LockMount

FR7: The lock can be mounted to the bike's frame.

Control: Manual

Initial State: The lock is in the disengaged state and not mounted to a bike.

Input/Condition: Users apply force to mount the SmartLock.

Output/Results: A pass/fail for each bike if the lock is/isn't able to mount onto the bike as intended. A score from 0-the number of bikes tested will also be given.

How the test will be performed: Users will attempt to mount the Smart-Lock onto 1-3 bikes each from 3-5 categories of bikes including (adult standard/hybrid, road, mountain, and kids standard/hybrid).

4.1.3 Area of Testing: Output Related

1. BatteryPercentage

FR8: Battery percentage must be shown on the phone app.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Phone on with App downloaded and open

Input/Condition: Observation of the app

Output/Results: The user must be able to view the battery percentage of the lock

How the test will be performed: Apply input condition, observe the expected output

2. LocationOnApp

FR9: Location (coordinates) of the bike must be shown on the app as BikePosition.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Phone on with App downloaded and open

Input/Condition: Observation of the app

Output/Results: The user must be able to view the saved coordinates

How the test will be performed: apply input condition, observe the expected output

3. PowerOutput

FR10: Battery must output enough power to engage the lock.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Locking mechanism disengaged, electromagnet has the ability to get power from the battery (functional circuit)

Input/Condition: Supply power to the electromagnet

Output/Results: Locking mechanism is engaged

How the test will be performed: Apply input condition, observe the expected output

4.2 Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements

This subset of tests will be used to validate the nonfunctional requirements of our product. Completing these tests will prove various aspects of our product's needs. These aspects include smartphone app features, physical design attributes, accuracy, and the usability of our product. Note that each requirement references, and is directly mapped to, at least one requirement, showing that these test cases robustly cover the defined requirements in the SRS.

4.2.1 Area of Testing: Smart Phone

1. LimitedInstructions

NFR1: Can reasonably be used without requiring an instruction manual.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Lock is engaged and the phone is on with App downloaded and open.

Input/Condition: A group of test users with no prior knowledge of how to use the system.

Output/Results: The lock is successfully engaged, and the bike is securely locked by all test users.

How the test will be performed: Users are told to disengage the mechanism through the App, attach the bike to an external frame and re-engage the mechanism without any instruction. The time required for full usage per test is measured using a stopwatch and must be below ten minutes. The learning period is subsequently calculated and plotted.

2. AppStorage

NFR2: App storage under 50 megabytes. A small mobile app should not take up significant space on the user's phone.

Control: Static

Initial State: App development IDE is open and up to date.

Output/Results: App storage is less than 50 megabytes.

How the test will be performed: App storage displayed on the IDE is kept below the upper threshold of 50 megabytes.

4.2.2 Area of Testing: Physical Lock

1. VisualAppeal

NFR3: The design must be visually appealing.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Locking mechanism assembled

Input/Condition: Survey users on their opinions of the visual appeal of the device; see [Usability Survey Questions](#).

Output/Results: Visual appeal is rated 7 or higher (on a scale of 1-10)

How the test will be performed: Apply input condition, survey 50 users and observe the expected output.

2. NormalBikeFunction

NFR4: The lock must not impede normal bike functions.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Locking mechanism assembled and mounted on the bike frame

Input/Condition: Normal bike operation (ride forward, turn right, turn left, ride downhill, ride uphill)

Output/Results: The device does not impede bicycle functioning

How the test will be performed: apply input condition, observe the expected output

3. Safety

NFR5: The design must not inflict harm to the user in any way, such as clamping down on a finger, or moving at a force or speed that could cause injury.

Initial State: Locking mechanism assembled and mounted on the bike frame

Input/Condition: Attempt to put a finger in crevices where the user may be harmed. Engage/Disengage the lock.

Output/Results: User is not harmed or pinched.

How the test will be performed: apply input condition, observe the expected output

4.2.3 Area of Testing: Usability

1. QuickLock

NFR8: The SmartLock must be quicker to use than a typical keyed or combination bike lock.

Control: Manual

Initial State: The SmartLock is in the transport state with the test user standing beside the bike at a bike rack.

Input/Condition: User engaging and disengaging the SmartLock.

Output/Results: Scores from 1-10 will be given for weighted time from fastest to slowest.

How the test will be performed: Users will be timed on locking and unlocking. A group of 3 people will, remove the lock from the transport state, and engage the lock as intended. To lock they will disengage the lock as intended and convert to the transport state. The "transport state" is how the lock is situated/positioned as the user is actively riding their bike. This will be done with 3-5 types of locks including, SmartLock, keyed, and combination.

2. UseForce

NFR9: Opening and closing lock must require similar force to a typical keyed/combo.

Control: Manual.

Initial State: The SmartLock will be in the transport state with the test user standing beside the bike at a bike rack.

Input/Condition: Users Engaging and Disengaging the SmartLock.

Output/Results: Scores from 1-5 will be given from most to least amount of relative force required.

How the test will be performed: Users will measure force while locking and unlocking. A group of 3 people will, remove the lock from the transport state, and engage the lock as intended. To lock they will disengage the lock as intended and convert to the transport state. This will be done with 3-5 types of locks including, SmartLock, keyed, and combination.

3. BatteryLife

NFR10: Battery must last for greater than 1 month and/or 60 rides before needing to be replaced or charged.

Control: Manual

Initial State: The SmartLock is fully charged.

Input/Condition: Users Engaging, Locating, and Disengaging the SmartLock.

Output/Results: The amount of time and quantity of lock/unlocks of the SmartLock. A pass if it meets the required number.

How the test will be performed: A group of users will take turns to bike to a new bike lock, lock the bike, mark the bike's location in the app, unlock, and then repeat. This will be done until the battery dies.

4. ComponentAccessibility

NFR11: Batteries and other internal components must be accessible to replace and/or chargeable.

Control: Manual.

Initial State: The SmartLock is in the Transport state.

Input/Condition: Users will charge/replace batteries as intended. Users are open the SmartLock to access internal components.

Output/Results: Pass if the batteries can be charged/replaced, and internal components can be accessed, as intended.

How the test will be performed: Users will charge/replace batteries as intended.

5. NoSpecialTools

NFR12: The lock must be easily mounted on the bike frame. It does not require special tools, (i.e., those not found in a typical toolbox, such as power tools), to be installed and does not take more than twenty minutes to install.

Control: Manual.

Initial State: The System is ready to be installed.

Input/Condition: A group of test users with an average understanding of how to use typical tools. They have access to those typical tools.

Output/Results: The System is successfully mounted on the bike frame without special tools for each test user.

How the test will be performed: Each user attempts to install the System, following the procedure outlined in the instructions. This procedure will be developed following the completion of the first stage of prototyping.

6. BikeVersatility

NFR13: The lock can be used for many different models of mountain, city, and road bikes.

Control: Manual

Initial State: The System is ready to be installed.

Input/Condition: A group of test users with an average understanding of how to use typical tools. They have access to those typical tools. Three different models of bikes are tested; one for each type (mountain, city and road).

Output/Results: The System can be mounted on all three bike models successfully by each test user.

How the test will be performed: Three users attempt to install the System, following the procedure outlined in the instructions.

7. AppOS

NFR18: The App should run on iOS and Android.

Control: Manual

Initial State: The System is ready to be installed.

Input/Condition: Load and open the app on an iOS and Android machine.

Output/Results: App operates as expected.

How the test will be performed: Perform the input condition and observe outcome to ensure actual results match expected results.

4.2.4 Area of Testing: Accuracy

1. LockStatusAccuracy

NFR6: Accuracy of bike lock status must be above 95%.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Locking mechanism, electronics, and housing assembled operationally and within range.

Input/Condition: Engage/disengage the lock 100 times.

Output/Results: Ensure engage/disengage status matches the current physical state.

How the test will be performed: apply input condition, observe the expected output

2. BatteryAccuracy

NFR7: Battery percentage must be calculated accurately within 10%.

Control: Manual

Initial State: Full device assembled, battery percentage calculated is 1%.

Input/Condition: Engage/disengage the lock until the battery dies.

Output/Results: The number of lock engages possible with 1% battery matches our specification for the number of lock engages possible with 100% battery (multiply the measured # of lock engages possible with 1% battery by 100), within 10% accuracy.

How the test will be performed: Apply input condition and observe the expected output

4.3 Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements

Table 3: Traceability Table

Test Case	Functional Requirement(s)	Non-Functional Requirement(s)
DisengageLock	FR1	
EngageLockStatus	FR2	
DisengageLockStatus	FR3	
LockLocation	FR4	
EffectiveLock	FR5	
Security	FR6	
LockMount	FR7	
BatteryPercentage	FR8	
LocationOnApp	FR9	
PowerOutput	FR10	
LimitedInstructions		NFR1
AppStorage		NFR2
VisualAppeal		NFR3
NormalBikeFunction		NFR4
Safety		NFR5
LockStatusAccuracy		NFR6
BatteryAccuracy		NFR7
QuickLock		NFR8
UseForce		NFR9
BatteryLike		NFR10
ComponentAccessibility		NFR11
NoSpecialTools		NFR12
BikeVersatility		NFR13
AppOS		NFR18

Note: NFR 14-17 and 19 were deemed out of scope on the SRS, and thus are not present in this Verification and Validation Plan.

5 Unit Test Description

5.1 Unit Testing Scope

Not applicable.

5.2 Tests for Functional Requirements

Not applicable.

5.3 Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements

Not applicable.

5.4 Traceability Between Test Cases and Modules

Not applicable.

6 Appendix A

6.1 Usability Survey Questions

1. Visual Appeal: Survey Question

Rate this device's visual appeal on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being the most visually appealing, and 1 being the least visually appealing.

6.2 User Testing Questions

1. How long does it take you to open the lock? Is a 15-second window too short? Too long?
2. Is the app intuitive to use? Would you change any features?

7 Appendix B

7.1 Reflection

The information in this section will be used to evaluate the team members on the graduate attribute of Lifelong Learning. Please answer the following questions:

1. What knowledge and skills will the team collectively need to acquire to successfully complete the verification and validation of your project? Examples of possible knowledge and skills include dynamic testing knowledge, static testing knowledge, specific tool usage etc. You should look to identify at least one item for each team member.

Abi: In order to perform verification, specifically on accuracy, we need to be able to have an expected output to which we can compare our real output. This is especially applicable for the battery life. We need to first be able to calculate an expected battery life to then validate it, which is a skill we will need to acquire.

Stephen: We will need critical thinking skills to approach our device in such a way that we can complete a set of tests which have been created critically and will prove our product's design and implementation. We will need technical knowledge of how our device works such that these validation tests will be a complete set.

Elsa: The Team must build our collective knowledge in the area of structural analysis of engineering designs. In order to be able to effectively evaluate our designs for efficacy, robustness, longevity and usefulness, the Team will need to acquire or reacquire engineering skills related to how to assess the structural integrity of mechanical devices.

Steffi: A skill we will need to acquire to successfully complete the verification and validation of the project is to be able to be accepting of critique and critical of our choices during the design process. In order to truly be successful we will need to adapt to the information provided to us and not believe that there is only one way to perform our task otherwise we might overlook the best solution.

Abdul: In terms of verifying and validating the lock mechanism, the team will need to consult with someone who is an expert in locks and their security. In addition to that, acquiring some structural knowledge from industry experts would be an asset specifically when verifying the structural integrity of our prototype.

2. For each of the knowledge areas and skills identified in the previous question, what are at least two approaches to acquiring the knowledge or mastering the skill? Of the identified approaches, which will each team member pursue, and why did they make this choice?

Abi: One approach to learning this skill would be doing research on the internet, and another might be to ask for the help of an expert. We are not familiar with someone knowledgeable on this topic, and therefore we will be learning how to calculate battery life through internet research.

Stephen: To acquire critical thinking skills we will need to think outside the box and ask others their thoughts so that we can gain multiple opinions and a different way of thinking. To acquire the technical knowledge about our device, many hours of research as well as talking with industry professionals will be needed.

Elsa: To acquire or reacquire skills related to the structural analysis of mechanical designs, the Team can review previous coursework in Materials related to stress and strain. We can also take advantage of McMaster resources for physical testing, including online databases and professors who have experience in the subject.

Steffi: One approach to this is to look at how other designs have

adapted dramatically to feedback and look out for ideas that might influence our design similarly. The method that I believe we will use is to fully discuss the implications of any design changes and how they will play out so we can make educated decisions on how to move forward.

Abdul: Coding in a new language is definitely not easy, however with the right research and open-source documentation, we will be able to implement coding best practices as well as get a better understanding of any libraries that we can use. In terms of testing, taking advantage of any automated tools as well as talking to potential users and identifying their needs and getting feedback would be really insightful during our testing phases. Another approach during our testing phase would be to talk to industry experts and compare quality control standards to our product.