

yoGERT GIS Toolbox
Capstone 4G06
Module Interface Specification for yoGERT

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
January 18, 2023	1.0	Smita :Generating Activity Locations Module, Main Module, Data Transformation Module. Abeer :Network Graph, Shortest Route, Alternative Route, Route Generation, Mapping. Moksha : Preprocessing, Data Transformation. Longwei Module Decomposition, Niyatha Generating episodes
February 5th, 2023	1.1	Smita : Updating Modules Moksha : Updating Preprocessing Modules, addressing issues 50 and 53 from Team 14's Review
March 15, 2023	1.2	Abeer : Updating Network Graph, Shortest Route Trace, Alternative Route, and Mapping modules. Adding Shortest Route Episode and Point modules.
April 04, 2023	1.2	Abeer : Updating Network Graph, Shortest Route Trace, Alternative Route, and Mapping modules.

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

See [SRS](#)

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3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for the yoGERT toolbox

Complementary documents include the [System Requirement Specification](#) and [Module Guide](#). The full documentation and implementation can be found at <https://github.com/NicLobo/Capstone-yoGERT>.

4 Notation

The structure of the MIS for modules comes from [Hoffman and Strooper \(1995\)](#), with the addition that template modules have been adapted from [Ghezzi et al. \(2003\)](#). The mathematical notation comes from Chapter 3 of [Hoffman and Strooper \(1995\)](#). For instance, the symbol $:=$ is used for a multiple assignment statement and conditional rules follow the form $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1 | c_2 \Rightarrow r_2 | \dots | c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$.

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by .

Data Type	Notation	Description
character	char	a single symbol or digit
integer	\mathbb{Z}	a number without a fractional component in $(-\infty, \infty)$
natural number	\mathbb{N}	a number without a fractional component in $[1, \infty)$
real	\mathbb{R}	any number in $(-\infty, \infty)$

The specification of uses some derived data types: sequences, strings, and tuples. Sequences are lists filled with elements of the same data type. Strings are sequences of characters. Tuples contain a list of values, potentially of different types. In addition, uses functions, which are defined by the data types of their inputs and outputs. Local functions are described by giving their type signature followed by their specification.

5 Module Decomposition

The following table is taken directly from the Module Guide document for this project.

Level 1	Level 2
Hardware-Hiding	Generate Episode Fetch Activity Locations Mapping
Behaviour-Hiding	Preprocessing Inputs
Software Decision	Network Graph Shortest Route Alternative Route Data Transformation

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6 MIS of Module Preprocessing

6.1 Module

Preprocessing Inputs

6.2 Uses

6.3 Syntax

6.3.1 Exported Constants

6.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
validateCSV	CSV	\mathbb{B} , newCSV	InvalidInput IOError

6.4 Semantics

6.4.1 State Variables

None.

6.4.2 Environment Variables

IOmanager : it is the access point between the local memory and the application. It is used when saving files locally.

6.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume CSV file paths are valid when working within the same directory.

6.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

validateCSV(csvfile):

- transition: None
- output: $(\forall \text{columns} \in \text{CSV}, \text{if } \text{validateCols}(\text{CSV}) == \text{True}, \text{return } \text{True}, \text{newCSV} == (\text{validateRows}(\text{CSV}), \text{dmsToDD}(\text{CSV}), \text{formatTime}(\text{CSV})))$
- exception: $\text{if } \neg(\text{ValidateCols}(\text{CSV}) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidInput})$
- exception: $(\neg(\forall \text{rows} : \text{tuple}(\text{R}, \text{R}, \text{str}) | \text{file} \in \text{normalizeCSV}(\text{csvfile}) : \text{validateRows}(\text{rows}))) \Rightarrow \text{IOError}$

6.4.5 Local Functions

validateRows : removes any invalid gps and time points from the original CSV data

validateCols : Ensures that data has latitude, longitude, and time columns

dmsToDD: If lat/long data type is DMS, converts to DD

formatTime : Updates time format to work with rest of toolbox

7 MIS of Module Network Graph

7.1 Template Module

Network Graph

7.2 Uses

[Transformation](#), [Point](#).

7.3 Syntax

7.3.1 Exported Constants

DISTANCETOLERANCE = 200 - tolerance distance (m) added to the radius of the circle for the mapped area that encapsulates all the input GPS coordinates.

EARTH_RADIUS = 6371000 - earth's radius (m).

7.3.2 Exported Type

NetworkGraph = ?

7.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new Network-Graph	tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R}, longitude: \mathbb{R}), tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R}), seq of tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R}) String , seq of String \in {drive, walk, bike}, \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{B}	NetworkGraph	InvalidMode, Empty-FilePath
getNearestNode	tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R})	\mathbb{N}	OutOfBoundsCoord
getMode		String \in {drive, walk, bike}	

7.4 Semantics

7.4.1 State Variables

dist : \mathbb{R} - distance in m for the [search](#) radius of the network graph ~~using GPS coordinates~~.

stCoord : tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R}) - starting GPS coordinate [of the](#) inputted [data](#) by the user.

endCoord : tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R}) - ending GPS coordinate of the inputted data by the user.

graph : directed graph.

nodes : seq of \mathbb{N} - network graph node.

edges : seq of tuple of $(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R})$ - network graph edge defined by 2 nodes and weight extracted from.

7.4.2 Environment Variables

onlinenetworkdatabase : connection to online database to retrieve information layers of intersections, roads, and paths initialised within module to build the network graph.

7.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the inputted GPS coordinates are valid as they are the output of another module.
- Assume the online network database is always accessible within 10 minutes.

7.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new NetworkGraph(~~*startCoord*, *endCoord*, *stopCoords*~~, *filepath*, *networkmode*, *episodeAnalysis*, *alternativeAnalysis*):

- transition: The *stCoord* ~~*startCoord*~~ and *endCoord* are set by *extractStartEnd(filepath)*. The *dist* is set by *finddistance(stCoord, endCoord, extractData(filepath))*. The *graph* is set to the extracted data from *onlinenetworkdatabase* upon querying the search radius.
- output: Creates a *NetworkGraph* object with the parameters ~~*startCoord*, *endCoord*, *stopCoords*~~, *filepath*, *networkmode*, *episodeAnalysis*, *alternativeAnalysis*
- exception: $(\neg(\text{networkmode} \in \{\text{drive}, \text{walk}, \text{bike}\}) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidMode}) \vee (\text{filepath} == "") \Rightarrow \text{EmptyFilePath}$

getNearestNode(coord):

- transition: None
- output: *graph.nodes[i]* where $i \in [0..|\text{datainput}| - 1]$
- exception: $(\neg(\text{findhdistance}(\text{coord}, \text{stCoord}) \leq \text{dist}) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfBoundsCoord})$

7.4.5 Local Functions

$\text{finddistance} : \text{tuple of (latitude: } \mathbb{R}, \text{ longitude: } \mathbb{R}) \times \text{tuple of (latitude: } \mathbb{R}, \text{ longitude: } \mathbb{R}) \times \text{seq of tuple of (latitude: } \mathbb{R}, \text{ longitude: } \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- Description: Computes largest distance using *findhdistance* between starting coordinate and another coordinate, either a destination coordinate or ~~another step~~ coordinate.

$\text{findhdistance} : \text{tuple of (latitude: } \mathbb{R}, \text{ longitude: } \mathbb{R}) \times \text{tuple of (latitude: } \mathbb{R}, \text{ longitude: } \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- Description: finds the distance between two GPS coordinates using Haversine formula.

$\text{extractData} : \text{String} \rightarrow \text{collection of } \textit{Point} \text{ Type}$

- Description: Uses the inputted file path to read the file and extract the data as a collection.

$\text{extractStartEnd} : \text{String} \rightarrow \text{collection of tuples of (latitude: } \mathbb{R}, \text{ longitude: } \mathbb{R})$

- Description: Uses the inputted file path to read the file and extract the start and end GPS coordinate.

8 MIS of Generate Episodes

8.1 Template Module

Generate Episodes

8.2 Uses

None.

8.3 Syntax

8.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

8.3.2 Exported Type

Activityepisode = ?

8.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new Activityepisode	A full path to a .csv file containing GPS points (Start: Lat, Long, Time, Stop: Lat, Long, Time)	A full path to a .csv file containing preprocessed GPS data	invalidCSV

8.4 Semantics

8.4.1 State Variables

points : columns of csv containing (\mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} , *datetime*) - latitude, longitude and timestamp for a point.

finalpoints : columns of csv containing (\mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} , *datetime*) - latitude, longitude and timestamp for a point after data has been run with generateEpisodes(csvPath).

mode : enum of (\mathbb{N} , \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{N}) - modes for episodes, STOP = 0, WALK = 1, DRIVE = 10

timetol time tolerance used to filter stops by time in cleanStops(csvPath).

disttol distance tolerance used to filter stops by distance in cleanStops(csvPath).

8.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

8.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the values for latitude, longitude and time in the given file are valid.

8.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`new Activityepisode(csvPath):`

- transition: A full path to a .csv file containing GPS points (Start: Lat, Long, Time, Stop: Lat, Long, Time) to a full path to a .csv file containing preprocessed GPS data.
- output: `finalpoints[i]` where $i \in [0..|len(points)| - 1]$
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

`createTrace(csvPath, title):`

- transition: Assigns a unique ID to each GPS ping point of the inputted trace file and creates a new CSV file, called `trace.csv`, for the trace's geo-data in the inputted directory path.
- output: CSV file with points filtered based on stepsize

`createSegments(csvPath, title):`

- transition: The given csv file is parsed and trimmed based using the average stepsize of the given data points.
- output: `points[i]` where $i \in [0..|len(points)|-1] \wedge i = i + (points[-1] - points[0]) / len(points)$
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

`createVelocities(csvPath):`

- transition: The given csv file is used to create another csv file with the added column velocity
- output: `points.append(velocity[i])` where $(sqrt((i.lat - (i + 1).lat)^2 + (i.long - (i + 1).long)^2) / (i.time - (i + 1).time))$
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

`findStops(csvPath):`

- transition: The given csv file is used to create another csv file called `stops.csv`

- output: CSV file called "stops.csv" in a newly created directory called "stop" within the input directory path.
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

cleanStops(*csvPath*):

- transition: The given csv file is used to update the existing rows in the csv
- output: The function updates the "stops.csv" file in the "stop" directory by removing any rows that do not fit the time and distance tolerance
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

createEpisode(*csvPath*):

- transition: The given csv path is used to generate a folder of episode CSV's
- output: The function updates the episode folder filling it with CSV's create from the original CSV.
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

summarymode(*csvPath*):

- transition: The given csv path that has the episode folder
- output: Creates a CSV that records the most used method of travel from all episode CSVs'
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

episodeGenerator(*csvPath*):

- transition: The given csv path the has the gps trace CSV
- output: generates the folder structure and all files from given gps trace
- exception: $(\neg(csvPath) \Rightarrow InvalidFile)$

9 MIS of Data Transformation Module

9.1 Module

Data Transformation Module

9.2 Uses

Point, Activity Location

9.3 Syntax

9.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

9.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
GenInputtrace	A full path to a .csv containing trace lat, travel episode long, mode detected and trace id	list of Point objects, longitude: \mathbb{R})	invalidCSV
GenInputepisode	A full path to a .csv containing travel episodes lat, travel episode long, mode detected and travel episode id	list of Point objects, longitude: \mathbb{R})	invalidCSV
GenInputstop	A full path to a .csv containing stop episodes lat, travel episode long, , mode detected and stop episode id	list of Point objects, longitude: \mathbb{R})	invalidCSV
convertActivityLocation	a list of stop point and activity location objects tuples of form [(Point stop, [activitylocation object1,activitylocation object2]), (Point stop2, [activitylocation object1,activitylocation object2])]	a list of stop point lat, stop point long and activity location objects attributes in tuple form of form [(stop.lat, stop.lon, [[activitylocation.name,activitylocation.lat,activitylocation.lon,activitylocation.mode,activitylocation.traceid,activitylocation.episodeid,activitylocation.modeid,activitylocation.traceid]])]	invalidCSV
convertActivityCSV	output file of <i>fetchactivityLocation</i>	list of activity location objects	invalidCSV

9.4 Semantics

9.4.1 State Variables

None

9.4.2 Environment Variables

None

9.4.3 Assumptions

We assume that the input files are generated from the GenerateEpisodes module.

9.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

GenInput1(tracefile):

- transition: N/A
- output: list of *Point* objects provided by genHelper
- exception: invalidCSV

GenInput2(episodefile):

- transition: N/A
- output: list of *Point* objects provided by genHelper
- exception: invalidCSV

GenInput3(stopfile):

- transition: N/A
- output: list of *Point* objects provided by genHelper
- exception: invalidCSV

convertActivityLocation(activitylocationlist):

- transition: N/A
- output: a list of stop point lat, stop point long and activity location objects attributes in tuple form of form [(stop.lat, stop.lon, [[activitylocation.name,activitylocation.lat,activitylocation.l
- exception: invalidCSV

convertActivityCSV(fetchActivitylocationfile):

- transition: N/A
- output: list of *activityLocation* objects given by convertListToActivityLocationObject
- exception: invalidCSV

9.4.5 Local Functions

`convertListToActivityLocationObject` : CSV line(String)

- Description : Converts a list of activity location attributes into an activity location object. Converts `activityLocationList`, an activity location attribute list of form [activity-location.name, activitylocation.lat,activitylocation.lon,activitylocation.amenity] to an activity location object

`genHelper` : CSV line(String)

- Description : string of lat, travel episode long, mode detected and id and converts content returning *Point* object

10 MIS of Module Shortest Route [Trace](#)

10.1 Template Module

Shortest Route [Trace](#)

10.2 Uses

Network Graph, [Transformation](#), [Point](#)

10.3 Syntax

10.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

10.3.2 Exported Type

ShortestRoute[Trace](#) = ?

10.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new ShortestRoute Trace	NetworkGraph, tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R}), tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R}), String , String $\in \{time, distance\}$	ShortestRoute Trace	InvalidWeight, OutOfBoundsCoord EmptyFilePath NoPathFound

10.4 Semantics

10.4.1 State Variables

graph : *NetworkGraph* - directed graph used to create the route from.

data : collection of *Point* Type - GPS pings used to create route from.

nodes : collection of \mathbb{N} - relevant graph nodes to construct the route from.

routes : collection of \mathbb{N} - node connections to form a route.

startnode : \mathbb{N} - graph node nearest the starting GPS coordinate.

endnode : \mathbb{N} - graph node nearest the destination GPS coordinate.

10.4.2 Environment Variables

None.

10.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the inputted GPS coordinates are valid as they are the output of another module.

10.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new ShortestRouteTrace(*graph*, *filePath* ~~*startcoord*, *endcoord*~~, *weighttype*):

- transition: Set state variables ~~*startnode*, *endnode* := findnode(*graph*, *startcoord*), findnode(*graph*, *endcoord*)~~ *graph*, *data*, *nodes*, *routes* := *graph*, *extractData(filePath)*, *findNodes(graph, extractData(graph, filePath))*, *createRoutes(graph, weighttype, nodes)*.
- output: Creates ShortestRouteTrace using *DijkstraAlg(graph, weighttype, startnode, endnode)*
- exception: $(\neg(\text{weighttype} \in \{\text{time}, \text{distance}\}) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidWeight}) \vee (\neg(\text{extractData}(\text{filePath})[i] \in \text{graph.nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfBoundsCoord}) \vee (\neg(\text{an edge graph exists between two nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{NoPathFound}) \vee (\text{filePath} == "") \Rightarrow \text{EmptyFilePath}$

10.4.5 Local Functions

findnodes : *NetworkGraph* \times collection of *Point* type \rightarrow collection of \mathbb{N} ~~tuple of $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$~~

- Description : iterates over the inputted GPS data and finds a node for each GPS ping using the *NetworkGraph* access routine called *NetworkGraph.getNearestNode*. (GPS coordinate) using the *NetworkGraph* access routine the function returns node number.

DijkstraAlg : *NetworkGraph* \times String \times $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ collection of \mathbb{N}

- Description : using Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm given graph with weighted edges, source node, and destination node find shortest path as a seq of nodes.

CreateRoutes : *NetworkGraph*, String, collection of $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ collection of *Point* Type

- Description: iterates over the matched graph nodes to find the shortest path between every two nodes using *DijkstraAlg*.

extractData : String \rightarrow collection of *Point* Type

- Description: Uses the inputted file path to read the file and extract the data as a collection.

11 MIS of Module Shortest Route Stop

11.1 Template Module

Shortest Route Stop

11.2 Uses

Network Graph, Transformation, Point

11.3 Syntax

11.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

11.3.2 Exported Type

ShortestRouteStop = ?

11.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new ShortestRouteStop	NetworkGraph, String, String $\in \{time, distance\}$	ShortestRouteStop	InvalidWeight, OutOfBoundsCoord, EmptyFilePath, NoPathFound

11.4 Semantics

11.4.1 State Variables

graph : *NetworkGraph* - directed graph used to create the route from.

data : collection of *Point* Type - Stop GPS pings used to create route from.

nodes : collection of \mathbb{N} - relevant graph nodes to construct the route from.

routes : collection of \mathbb{N} - node connections to form a route.

11.4.2 Environment Variables

None.

11.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the inputted GPS coordinates are valid as they are the output of another module.

11.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new ShortestRouteStop(*graph*, *filePath*, *weighttype*):

- transition: Set state variables *graph*, *data*, *nodes*, *routes* := *graph*, *extractStopData(filePath)*, *findNodes(graph, extractStopData(graph, filePath))*, *createRoutes(graph, weighttype, nodes)*.
- output: *ShortestRouteStop*
- exception: $(\neg(\text{weighttype} \in \{\text{time}, \text{distance}\}) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidWeight}) \vee (\neg(\text{extractData(filePath)[i]} \in \text{graph.nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfBoundsCoord}) \vee (\neg(\text{an edge graph exists between two nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{NoPathFound}) \vee (\text{filePath} == "") \Rightarrow \text{EmptyFilePath}$

11.4.5 Local Functions

findnodes : *NetworkGraph* \times collection of *Point* type \rightarrow collection of \mathbb{N}

- Description : iterates over the inputted GPS data and finds a node for each GPS ping using the *NetworkGraph* access routine called *NetworkGraph.getNearestNode*.

DijkstraAlg : *NetworkGraph* \times String \times $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ collection of \mathbb{N}

- Description : using Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm given graph with weighted edges, source node, and destination node find shortest path as a collection of nodes.

CreateRoutes : *NetworkGraph*, String, collection of $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ collection of *Point* Type

- Description: iterates over the matched graph nodes to find the shortest path between every two nodes using *DijkstraAlg*.

extractStopData : String \rightarrow collection of *Point* Type

- Description: Uses the inputted file path to read the file and extract the stop GPS pings as a collection.

12 MIS of Module Shortest Route Episode

12.1 Template Module

Shortest Route Episode

12.2 Uses

Network Graph, Transformation, Point

12.3 Syntax

12.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

12.3.2 Exported Type

ShortestRouteEpisode = ?

12.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new ShortestRouteEpisode	NetworkGraph, String, String, {time, distance}, B, N	ShortestRouteEpisode ∈	InvalidWeight, OutOfBoundsCoord, EmptyFilePath, NoPathFound

12.4 Semantics

12.4.1 State Variables

graph : *NetworkGraph* - directed graph used to create the route from.

data : collection of *Point* Type - inputted GPS pings used to create route from.

sampleddata : collection of *Point* Type - sampled GPS pings used to create route from.

nodes : collection of \mathbb{N} - relevant graph nodes to construct the route from.

routes : collection of \mathbb{N} - node connections to form a route.

12.4.2 Environment Variables

None.

12.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the inputted GPS coordinates are valid as they are the output of another module.

12.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new ShortestRouteEpisode(*graph*, *filePath*, *weighttype*, *sampling*, *samplingdist*):

- transition: Set state variables *graph*, *data*, *sampleddata*, *nodes*, *routes* := *graph*, *extractData(filePath)*, *sampleData(extractData(filePath), samplingdist)*, *findNodes(graph, sampleddata)*, *createRoutes(graph, weighttype, nodes)*.
- output: *ShortestRouteEpisode*
- exception: $(\neg(\text{weighttype} \in \{\text{time}, \text{distance}\}) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidWeight}) \vee (\neg(\text{extractData(filePath)}[i] \in \text{graph.nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfBoundsCoord}) \vee (\neg(\text{an edge graph exists between two nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{NoPathFound}) \vee (\text{filePath} == "") \Rightarrow \text{EmptyFilePath}$

12.4.5 Local Functions

findnodes : *NetworkGraph* \times collection of *Point* type \rightarrow collection of \mathbb{N}

- Description : iterates over the samples GPS data and finds a node for each GPS ping using the *NetworkGraph* access routine called *NetworkGraph.getNearestNode*.

DijkstraAlg : *NetworkGraph* \times String \times $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ collection of \mathbb{N}

- Description : using Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm given graph with weighted edges, source node, and destination node find shortest path as a collection of nodes.

CreateRoutes : *NetworkGraph* \times String \times collection of $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ collection of *Point* Type

- Description: iterates over the matched graph nodes to find the shortest path between every two nodes using *DijkstraAlg*.

extractData : String \rightarrow collection of *Point* Type

- Description: Uses the inputted file path to read the file and extract the GPS pings as a collection.

sampleData : collection of *Point* $\times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ collection of *Point* Type

- Description: Samples the GPS pings to be used for routes.

13 MIS of Module Alternative Route

13.1 Template Module

Alternative Route

13.2 Uses

Network Graph, [ShortestRouteTrace](#), [ShortestRouteStop](#), [Transformation](#), [Point](#)

13.3 Syntax

13.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

13.3.2 Exported Type

AlternativeRoute = ?

13.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new AlternativeRoute	String , String , String NetworkGraph, tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R}), tuple of (latitude: \mathbb{R} , longitude: \mathbb{R})	AlternativeRoute	OutOfBoundsCoord, InvalidWeight , EmptyFilePath , NoPathFound

13.4 Semantics

13.4.1 State Variables

[network](#) : [NetworkGraph](#) - graph of the bike transportation network.

[path](#) : [ShortestRoute](#) - shortest route representation for a bike's shortest travel path.

[startnode](#) : \mathbb{N} - graph node nearest the starting GPS coordinate.

[endnode](#) : \mathbb{N} - graph node nearest the destination GPS coordinate.

13.4.2 Environment Variables

onlinetransitdatabase : connection to online database to retrieve information layers of bus stops initialised within module to deactivate inaccessible edges on the network graph.

13.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the inputted GPS coordinates are valid as they are the output of another module.

13.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new AlternativeRoute(~~graph, filepath, optimizer, stopsfilepath~~ startcoord, endcoord):

- transition: Set ~~network, path := NetworkGraph(filepath, "bike", False, True), findPath(network, filepath, optimizer, stopsfilepath.~~ startnode, endnode, graph := findnode(graph, startcoord), findnode(graph, endcoord), deactivateedges(graph) at the beginning.
- output: Creates *AlternativeRoute* using ~~pathfinder~~(graph, startcoord, endcoord).
- exception: $(\neg(\text{weighttype} \in \{\text{time}, \text{distance}\}) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidWeight}) \vee (\neg(\text{extractData}(\text{filepath})[i] \in \text{graph.nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfBoundsCoord}) \vee (\neg(\text{an edge graph exists between two nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{NoPathFound}) \vee (\text{filepath} == "") \Rightarrow \text{EmptyFilePath} (\neg(\text{startnode} \in \text{seq of graph.nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfBoundsCoord}) \vee (\neg(\text{endnode} \in \text{seq of graph.nodes}) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfBoundsCoord})$

13.4.5 Local Functions

~~findPath : NetworkGraph × String × String × String → ShortestRoute Type~~

- Description: if input exists for stopfilepath then route will be found based on that data and return *ShortestRouteStop* else route will be found based on the filepath data and return *ShortestRouteTrace*..

~~findnode : NetworkGraph × tuple of (ℝ, ℝ) → ℕ~~

- Description: ~~NetworkGraph.getNearestNode~~(GPS coordinate) using the *NetworkGraph* access routine the function returns node number.

~~pathfinder : NetworkGraph × String × ℕ × ℕ → seq of ℕ~~

~~deactivateedges : NetworkGraph × onlinetransitdatabase → NetworkGraph~~

- Description: deactivate edges inaccessible by bus according to the exported information.

14 MIS of Activity Location

14.1 Template Module

Activity Location

14.2 Uses

None.

14.3 Syntax

14.3.1 Exported Constants

None

14.3.2 Exported Type

ActivityLocation = ?

14.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new ActivityLocation	name: String, lat: Latitude (\mathbb{R}), lon: Longitude (\mathbb{R}), amenity: String	Activity Location	

14.4 Semantics

14.4.1 State Variables

name : String of Activity Location name

lat : latitude of Activity Location (\mathbb{R})

lon : longitude of Activity Location (\mathbb{R})

amenity : String of Activity Location description

14.4.2 Environment Variables

None.

14.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the values for name, latitude, longitude and amenity provided are valid

14.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

None

15 MIS of Stop Point

15.1 Template Module

Point

15.2 Uses

None.

15.3 Syntax

15.3.1 Exported Constants

None

15.3.2 Exported Type

Point = ?

15.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
new Point	lat: Latitude (\mathbb{R}), lon: Lon- gitude (\mathbb{R}), time(\mathbb{R}), mode (Enum), ID(\mathbb{N}),	Point	

15.4 Semantics

15.4.1 State Variables

lat : latitude of Stop Point (\mathbb{R})

lon : longitude of Stop Point (\mathbb{R})

time time the point was pinged

mode : enum of (\mathbb{N} , \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{N}) - modes for episodes, STOP = 0, WALK = 1, DRIVE = 10

ID : ID number represent id of trace (\mathbb{N})

15.4.2 Environment Variables

None.

15.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume the values for latitude, longitude, time, mode, and ID provided are valid

15.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

None

16 MIS of Generating Activity Locations

16.1 Module

Fetch Activity Locations

16.2 Uses

~~Uses no other modules~~ Activity Location, Point, Transformation

16.3 Syntax

16.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

16.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
FetchActivityLocations	input CSV file path(String), output file path(String), radius(\mathbb{R})	output CSV file gener- ated	N/A

16.4 Semantics

16.4.1 State Variables

Not applicable

16.4.2 Environment Variables

onlinenetworkdatabase: connection to online database to retrieve information layers of intersections, roads, and paths, and activity locations.

16.4.3 Assumptions

- Collection of stop locations longitudes and latitudes that are correct and valid
- ~~Tolerance given is a number~~
- Onlineworkdatabase is accurate and accessible within 10 minutes

16.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

fetchStopAL(listOfStops)():

- transition: Not applicable
- output: [output CSV file generated collection of tuples \(Point, Activity Location\)](#)
- exception: [N/A](#)

16.4.5 Local Functions

fetchActivityLocations : list of Point Objects, tol

- Description: Computes activity location given the latitude and longitude of a specific stop location by fetching activity locations in the tol radius from onlineworkdatabase and ~~returns list of activity location names and latitudes and longitudes~~ returns list of [ActivityLocation](#) objects

17 MIS of Module Mapping

17.1 Template Module

Mapping

17.2 Uses

Network Graph, Shortest Route, Alternative Route, [Fetch Activity Locations](#), [Transformation](#), [Point](#), [Activity Location](#)

17.3 Syntax

17.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

17.3.2 Exported Type

Display = ?

17.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
CreateRouteMap	<i>NetworkGraph</i> , object of type <i>ShortestRoute</i> or <i>AlternativeRoute</i> , <i>String</i>	HTML FILE	InvalidRoute , EmptyFilePath, InvalidMappingFile
CreateActivity-LocationMap	<i>String</i> , <i>String</i> , <i>String</i>	HTML FILE	EmptyFilePath, InvalidMappingFile
CreateEpisode-Map	<i>String</i> , <i>String</i>	HTML FILE	EmptyFilePath, InvalidMappingFile
new Mapping	<i>NetworkGraph</i> , seq of <i>ShortestRoute</i> , seq of <i>AlternativeRoute</i> , seq of \mathbb{N} , seq of \mathbb{N}	HTML FILE	-
updateMapping	seq of <i>ShortestRoute</i> , seq of <i>AlternativeRoute</i> , seq of \mathbb{N} , seq of \mathbb{N}	HTML FILE	-

17.4 Semantics

17.4.1 State Variables

map : HTML FILE - displays mapped routes and points.

17.4.2 Environment Variables

IOmanager : it is the access point between the local memory and the application. It is used when saving and updating HTML files locally.

17.4.3 Assumptions

- Assume all the inputs are valid as they are outputs of previous modules.

17.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

CreateRouteMap(network, route, savepath):

- transition: None.
- output: Create a *Mapping* object using *mapBuilder(network, route)* and saves it locally with *IOmanager*
- exception: $\neg(\text{route of type } ShortestRoute \vee AlternativeRoute) \rightarrow InvalidRoute \vee (\text{savepath} == "") \rightarrow EmptyFilePath \vee (\text{savepath is not an html type}) \rightarrow InvalidMappingFile.$

CreateActivityLocationMap(activitylocationsfilepath, stopfilepath, savepath):

- transition: None.
- output: Create a *Mapping* object using *mapBuilderPoints(activitylocationsfilepath, stopfilepath)* and saves it locally with *IOmanager*
- exception: $(\text{savepath} == "") \rightarrow EmptyFilePath \vee (\text{savepath is not an html type}) \rightarrow InvalidMappingFile.$

CreateEpisodeMap(episodefilepath, savepath):

- transition: None.
- output: Create a *Mapping* object using *mapBuilderPoints(episodefilepath)* and saves it locally with *IOmanager*
- exception: $(\text{savepath} == "") \rightarrow EmptyFilePath \vee (\text{savepath is not an html type}) \rightarrow InvalidMappingFile.$

~~new Mapping(graph, shortest, alternative, activitylocations, episodes):~~

- transition: ~~None.~~
- output: ~~Create a *Mapping* object and saves it locally with *IOManager*~~
- exception: ~~None~~

~~updateMapping(shortest, alternative, activitylocations, episodes):~~

- transition: ~~Add new elements to *Mapping* object and saves it locally with *IOManager*~~
- output: ~~None.~~
- exception: ~~None~~

17.4.5 Local Functions

mapBuilder : $NetworkGraph \times object \Rightarrow map\ object$

- Description: visualizes the network as the map basis and maps the routes on top of it. All stored within a mapping object of choice.

mapBuilderPoint : $String \times String \Rightarrow map\ object$

- Description: visualizes two layers of inputted gps points on a mapping object of choice.

References

- Carlo Ghezzi, Mehdi Jazayeri, and Dino Mandrioli. *Fundamentals of Software Engineering*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 2nd edition, 2003.
- Daniel M. Hoffman and Paul A. Strooper. *Software Design, Automated Testing, and Maintenance: A Practical Approach*. International Thomson Computer Press, New York, NY, USA, 1995. URL <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/428727.html>.

18 Appendix

Extra information if required