

Title of the project

Matteo Secco, Mohammad Rahbari

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

here we include the goals of the project

The required system, called SafeStreets, is a distributed system to allow the citizens to signal parking violations to the competent authorities.

The system must allow the citizen to submit pictures of the violation, attaching data such as date, time and position. The user will have to specify the type of the violation when sending these data.

When receiving such data, the system must store them, together with the plate of the car that performed the violation (elicited from the picture the citizen sent), the informations about the violation itself (in particular the type of violation), and the name of the street where the violation occurred (which can be retrieved by the positioning information the user sent).

In addition, the application must allow both authorities and citizens to analyze the stored data, for example highlighting streets or plates with most violations registered. Different levels of security can be offered.

Finally, the application must be able to automatically generate traffic tickets for people committing violations, if and only if it can be verified that the data concerning it has not been altered. In this case, SafeStreets could use this informations to build additional statistics.

Goal list

- G.1 Allow citizens to notify parking violations in real time
- G.2 Allow citizens to provide all the needed data about violation, in particular infraction type, picture, date, time and position
- G.3 Prevent the authorities to have to manually address parking tickets
- G.4 Ensure no ticket is given if the notification's data has been modified somehow
- G.5 Ensure no ticket is given if the plate of the car that committed the infringement owns a permission for that infringement
- G.6 Every notification not covered by G.4 or G.5 will always generate a ticket
- G.7 Allow both citizens and authorities retrieve informations about previous violations and released tickets, possibly in an aggregated form

1.2 Scope

here we include an analysis of the world and of the shared phenomena

The world where the system must fit is an everyday city, with focus on the traffic of motorized vehicles.

The events the system aims to influence are the parking of motorized vehicles, in particular the ones considered infractions.

In the context of the system, when any user notices an illegal parking, he/she may notify the system and provide any needed informations to the competent authorities. In particular, the notification is composed by a picture of the infraction, a timestamp (date and time), the geographical location of the infraction and the type of infraction which is to be notified. Some of these informations can be gathered automatically from the user's device.

In addition, the user may interrogate the system to gather aggregated informations about the locations with more violation incidence, and the cars which committed more violations. World phenomena

- item

Shared phenomena

- hello

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations

Person: A person in the real world. Every Citizen is a person, generally an Authority is not

User: A person, an organization or a system which somehow uses SafeStreets

Citizen (cit): This term will be used to denote every user not owning particular privileges or permissions. A citizen is only allowed to notify violations and see some aggregated data

Authority (auth): This term will denote every user (physical or digital) having privileged access to the stored data. An example of Authority is the Local Police.

Notification: Represents a set of data submitted by any user composed by:

- A picture of a parking infraction
- A timestamp of when the notification occurred, containing date and time (may be gathered automatically by the citizen's device)
- A geographical position of where the infraction occurred (may be gathered automatically by the citizen's device)
- The type of infraction notified

Car: The word car will be used to issue every mothORIZED vehicle

Plate: Identifies a car

Permisison: A document released by a verified authority, granting to a car the permission to park in a set of reserved parkings (ex: permission to park on parking reserved for disabled people).

2 Overall descriprion

2.1 Product perspective

here we include further details on the shared phenomena and a domain model (class diagrams and statecharts)

2.2 Product functions

here we include anything that is relevant to clarify their needs

2.3 Assumptions, dependencies and constraints

Assumptions:

- A.1 Different cars always have different plates
- A.2 Each car exactly has 1 plate
- A.3 No car is owned by more than 1 person
- A.4 If an authority is enabled to give tickets, that authorty will have access to every permission

In particular, if the auth is evaluating a ticket for plate p, it will be able to check every permission granted to p

Constraints:

- C.1 A constraint
- C.2 Another constraint

3 Specific Requirements

Here we include more details on all the aspects in Section 2 if they can be used for the development team

3.1 External Interface Requirements

3.1.1 User Interfaces

3.1.2 Hardware Interfaces

3.1.3 Software Interfaces

3.1.4 Communication Interfaces

3.2 Functional Requirements

Definition of use case diagrams, use cases and associated sequence/activity diagrams, and mapping on requirements

3.2.1 Scenarios

The man, the street and the monstertruck Mario is walking down the street when he comes to a cross. He would like to **cross the cross** staying on the pedestrian lines, but a monstertruck decided to park over there. So Mario needs to walk around the truck and through the street (cars are driving fast), but at least he can take a little revenge by notifying the police via SafeStreets and knowing the crazy-minded driver will pay what he deserves! (like some fines)

Prevent is better than healing Luigi is late for work. He cannot find any parking, and is thinking about parking on the bicycle line. He's about to do that, when he suddenly remembers that nowadays anyone could signal his infractions with SafeStreets. So he decides to keep searching for a proper parking, and granny Maria can take her daily ride on her bicycle!

3.3 Performance requirements

3.4 Design Constraints

3.4.1 Standard compliance

3.4.2 Hardware limitations

3.4.3 Any other constraint

3.5 Software system attributes

3.5.1 Reliability

3.5.2 Availability

3.5.3 Security

3.5.4 Maintainability

3.5.5 Portability

4 Formal analysis using alloy

This section should include a brief presentation of the main objectives driving the formal modeling activity, as well as a description of the model itself, what can be proved with it, and why what is proved is important given the problem at hand. To show the soundness and correctness of the model, this section can show some worlds obtained by running it, and/or the results of the checks performed on meaningful assertions

The signatures are omitted in the document as they reflect the entities described in section 1.3, plus some "enumerations". The goals we were able to define in Alloy are **G.4**, **G.5** and **G.6**. There was no need to check **G.7** and **G.2** as they can be satisfied by an equal requirement

The assumptions we were able to define are **A.1**, **A.2**, **A.3**, **A.4**. Please note not all of them has been expressed by facts as some was already expressed by multiplicity in the signatures.

5 Effort spent

In this section you will include information about the number of hours each group member has worked for this document

Matteo Secco

- October 15: created the skeleton. 1h
- October 16: Introduction and Scope. 30m

- October 16: Definitions. 15m.
- October 23: Scenarios and goals. together. 1h
- October 24: Update goals, assumptions, alloy skeleton. 2h

Rahbari

- October 23: Scenarios and goals. together. 1h

6 References