

Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

Revision History:

Date	Author	Description
2019.3.17	Rui Xing	Editing system capabilities
2019.3.18	Shuihan Zhang	Editing system context
2019.3.19	Yuru Wang	Editing quality requirements (non-functional requirements)
2019.3.19	Zheng Chen	Introduction/Concept of Operation
2019.3.20	Rui Zhu	Editing fundamental assumptions
2019.3.20	Rui Xing	Editing expected subsets
2019.3.21	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui Zhu, Shijie Wen	Editing use cases
2019.3.21	Zheng Chen	Quality Requirements/Expected subsets
2019.3.21	Zhi Zhou	Overall block diagram
2019.3.21	Zimu Hu	Edit functional documentation
2019.3.22	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui Zhu, Shijie Wen	Editing use cases
2019.3.22	Zheng Chen	Behavioral Requirements
2019.3.23	Zhi Zhou	Modify functional documentation
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2019.3.23	Zheng Chen	Fundamental Assumption/Appendices
2019.3.23	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui Zhu, Shijie Wen	Adding use case
2019.3.23	Shijie Wen	Editing detailed requirements

2019.3.23	Zhang Hongfan	Introduction Concept of Operation
2019.3.23	Zhang Hongfan	Behavioral Requirements Expected subsets Quality Requirements Fundamental Assumptions Expected Changes
2019.3.23	Rui Zhu	Editing expected changes
2019.3.23	Yuru Wang	Editing appendices
2019.3.24	Shijie Wen	Modifying detailed requirements
2019.3.24	Rui Xing	Editing introduction
2019.3.25	Zhi Zhou	Add Server System Context
2019.3.25	Zhi Zhou	Add System Input & Output
2019.3.25	Renxiang Zhu	Add Quality Requirements
2019.3.25	Renxiang Zhu	Integrate documents
2019.3.25	Yuanjin Li	Editing Software Requirements Specification
2019.3.25	Zhang Hongfan Rui Raposo	User Case
2019.3.26	Zhang Hongfan Rui Raposo	User Case
2019.3.26	Yifan Zhang	Editing the Detailed Requirments
2019.3.26	Zhongyu Wang	Editing the Quality Requirments
2019.3.26	Zheng Chen	Revise Use Cases and System Inputs and Outputs
2019.3.26	Qingzhong Chen	Revise Use Cases
2019.3.27	Zheng Chen	Revise Use Cases and Fundamental Assumption
2019.3.28	Zhi Zhou	Combine Learning Ducks' Document
2019.3.30	Zhang Hongfan, Rui Raposo	User Case
2019.3.31	Zhi Zhou	Combine Revision History
2019.4.1	Zheng Chen	Remove some parts of administrator's adding and moving functions and use

		cases.
2019.4.1	Yuanjin Li	Modify the Output
2019.4.1	Yifan Zhang	Modify the Input
2019.4.1	Yifan Zhang	Add the Definitions
2019.4.1	Yuanjin Li	Modify the use cases
2019.4.1	Rui Xing, Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang, Rui Zhu, Shijie Wen	Editing use cases
2019.4.1	Hongfan Zhang	Update User Case Diagrams
2019.4.2	Zimu Hu	Combine Double Bloom's Document
2019.4.2	Zhi Zhou	Combine Apostle's Document
2019.4.3	Zheng Chen, Pedro	Revise Use Case for Customers and hardware.
2019.4.3	Zhi Zhou	Add catalogue and update user case of server.
2019.4.8	Zheng Chen	Revise System Context, Use Case for Customers and hardware and Revise System Input for Web App.
2019.4.10	Zheng Chen, Rui Raposo	Revise Use Case 2.3.1 according to Rui's advice.
2019.5.8	Zhang Hongfan	Add user cases mentioned by Rui Zhang
2019.5.8	Zhang Hongfan	Update the Definitions
2019.5.9	Zheng Chen	Add Use Case 2.3.5-2.3.15 According To New Requirements From Users And Revise Behavioral Requirements part.
2019.5.9	Zimu Hu	Add use case 2.4.6 Add 8.2 key technology
2019.5.10	Li Yuanjin	Second iteration

2019.5.25	Zheng Chen	1.Add The Use Case: User checks the list of sensors and actuators(lights and sirens). 2.Revise The Use Case: Administrator changes priorities between roles. 3.Add A Use Case: Administrator wants to check the alarm logs
2019.5.28	Zimu Hu, Zhi Zhou	Rewrite Use Case 2.4.1-2.4.6 according to V2.0
2019.5.29	Li Yuanjin	Modify the general use cases graph and use cases(delete priority checking)
2019.5.30	Li Yuanjin	Add alternate flow of some use case
2019.5.30	Li Yuanjin	Update the created time of use case
2019.6.4	Zheng Chen and Hongfan Zhang	Revise the part 2.3: Use Case for Customers

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1. Introduction

2. System Capabilities

2.1. System Context

Requires a system with a GUI display and browser because all of the operations are performed through a GUI and a browser.

The Web APP can run on browsers which are chrome or Firefox.

The Android APP can run on Android 4.0+.

Windows:

- Windows 10 (8u51 and above)
- Windows 8.x (Desktop)
- Windows 7 SP1
- Windows Vista SP2
- Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 (64-bit)
- Windows Server 2012 and 2012 R2 (64-bit)

Mac OS X:

- Intel-based Mac running Mac OS X 10.8.3+, 10.9+

Linux:

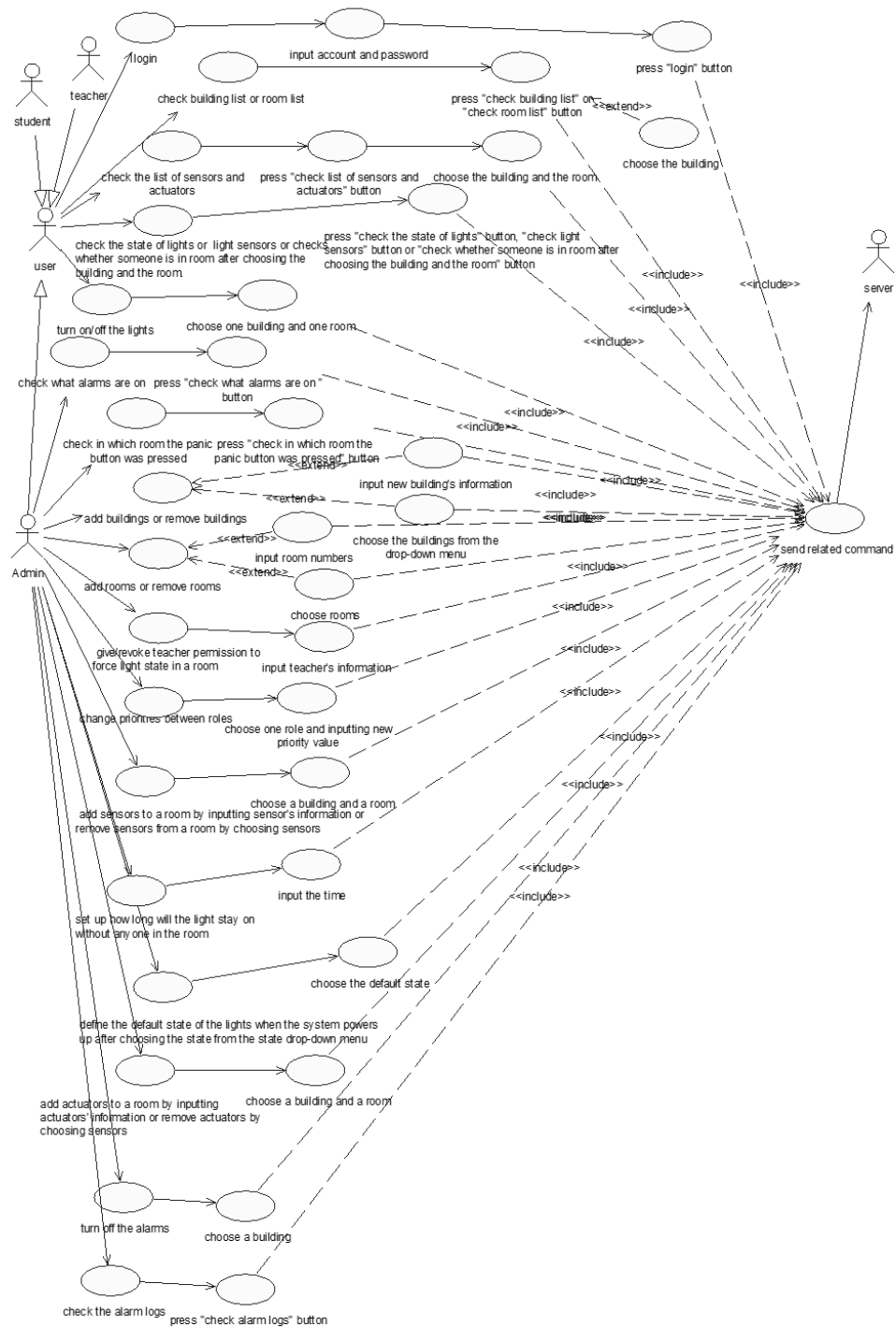
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.5+1, 6.x (32-bit), 6.x (64-bit)2
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.x (64-bit)2 (8u20 and above)
- Ubuntu Linux 12.04 LTS, 13.x
- Ubuntu Linux 14.x (8u25 and above)
- Ubuntu Linux 15.04 (8u45 and above)
- Ubuntu Linux 15.10 (8u65 and above)

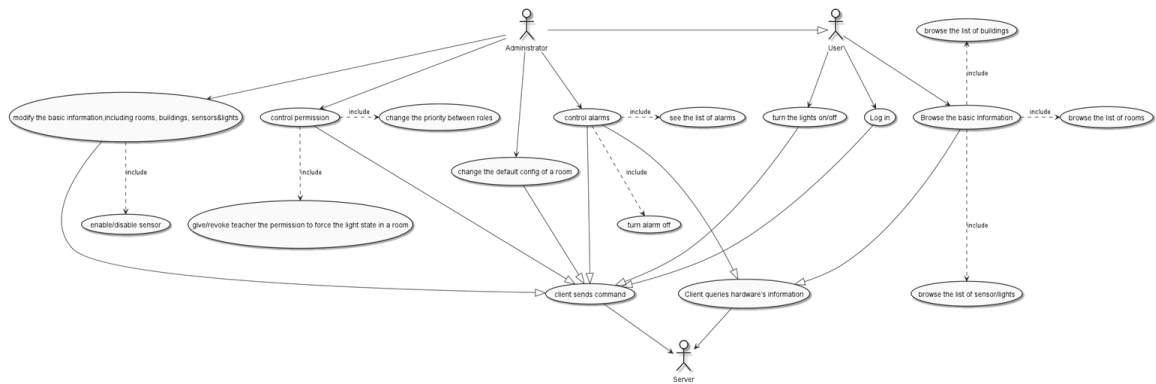
2.2. System capabilities

Intelligent light control system Web APP is a web program that supports user interaction. On the web page, the user logs in the account according to his personal ID and password, and then carries on the concrete operation to the intelligent light control system. Different kinds of users have different rights to intelligent light control system. There are three different permissions: students, teachers and administrators. The system functions are as follows:

1. User login. Users must be students, teachers or administrators of some schools.
2. Check the state of the light. All users have this permission.
3. Check whether a room is occupied. All three users have this permission.
4. Check the state of the light sensor. In this function, users can see the situation of ambient light.
5. Turn on/off the lights. Student users can only turn on the light when it is off and the classroom is occupied, and turn off the light when it is on and the classroom is empty. When the relevant operation cannot be carried out, a window will pop up to show the reasons: For example, *There are people in the classroom, so you cannot turn off the lights*. Teachers and administrators directly force the lights to be on/off. Students, teachers and administrators can operate the switch of a light or the main switch of all lights.
6. Add/delete new rooms. Administrators have this permission.
7. Add/delete sensors. Administrators have this permission. There are three kinds of sensors: switch sensor, light sensor and Presence sensor.
8. Add/delete actuators (lights). Administrators have this permission.

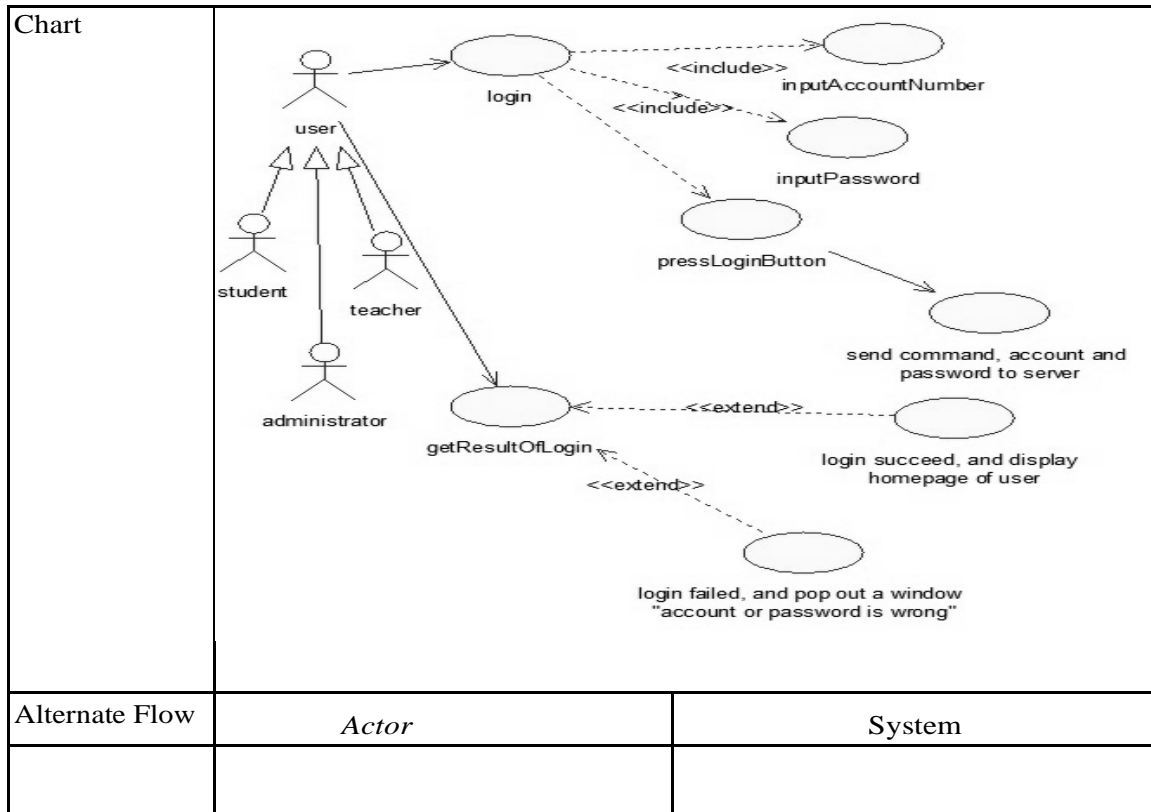
2.3. Use cases for Customers





2.3.1 User Wants to Login

Use Case	user wants to login		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	User login and go into the web application's user interface.		
Goals	User login and go into the web application's user interface.		
Summary	Login by inputting account number, password and press login button.		
Actors	user		
Trigger	Inputting account number, password and press login button.		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	User(student, teacher and administrator)input account number and password.	
	2	User press login button	
	3		system will process the answer from the server. If the login was successful the user will be sent to his homepage for web app or home screen for android app, otherwise the system will alert the user that his password or account is not correct.
	4	User will get into the homepage or home screen, or will get the alert for wrong	
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The web page is displayed.		



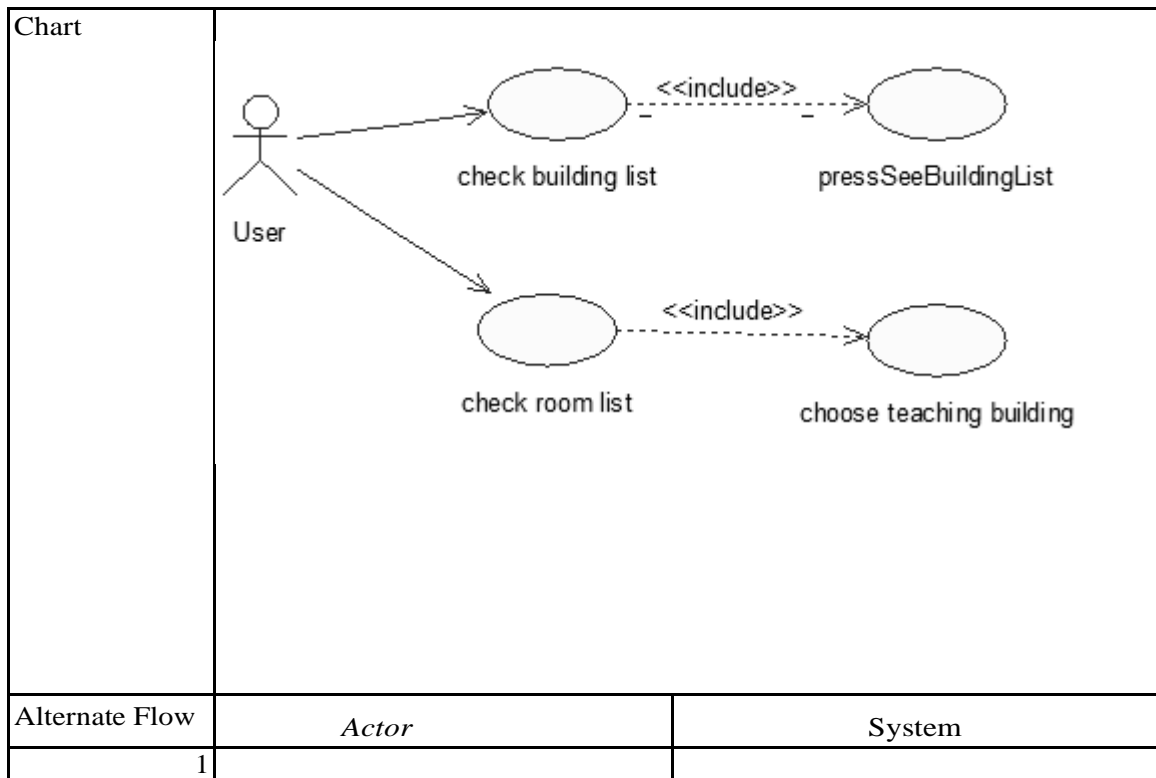
2.3.2 User Wants to Quit the Application

Use Case	User Wants to Quit the Application	
Version	1.4	
Author	Rui Raposo, Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Directly from Portuguese teacher	
Purpose	Quit	
Goals	Close the application and save the username and password	
Summary	Save the username and password, and terminate the application	
Actors	User	
Trigger	User presses “back” twice in two seconds.	
Precondition	The application is open and running.	
Basic Flow	User	System
	1 Press “back” twice in two seconds.	
	2	Save username and password.
	3	Terminates itself.
Exception Flows		
	2.2 User Forces shutdown (by shutting down their machine, using Android's Force Quit, etc.).	

3.2	Do nothing.
Postconditions	If a user explored a room, app should save this room for “rooms” interface.
Use case diagram	<pre> graph LR User((User)) --> Quit((Quit)) Quit -- "<<include>>" --> Save((Save username and password)) Quit -- "<<include>>" --> Check((Check the time interval between two clicks)) </pre>

2.3.3 User wants to checks building list or room list.

Use Case	User checks building list or room list		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	check building list or room list.		
Goals	check building list or room list.		
Summary	Check building list or room list.		
Actors	User		
Trigger	User Choose a teaching building/ a room		
Precondition	Login		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	User pressed <i>see all buildings</i> button or choose a teaching building from a menu.	
	2		UI will return a list of teaching buildings or rooms.
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The check result of light are displayed.		



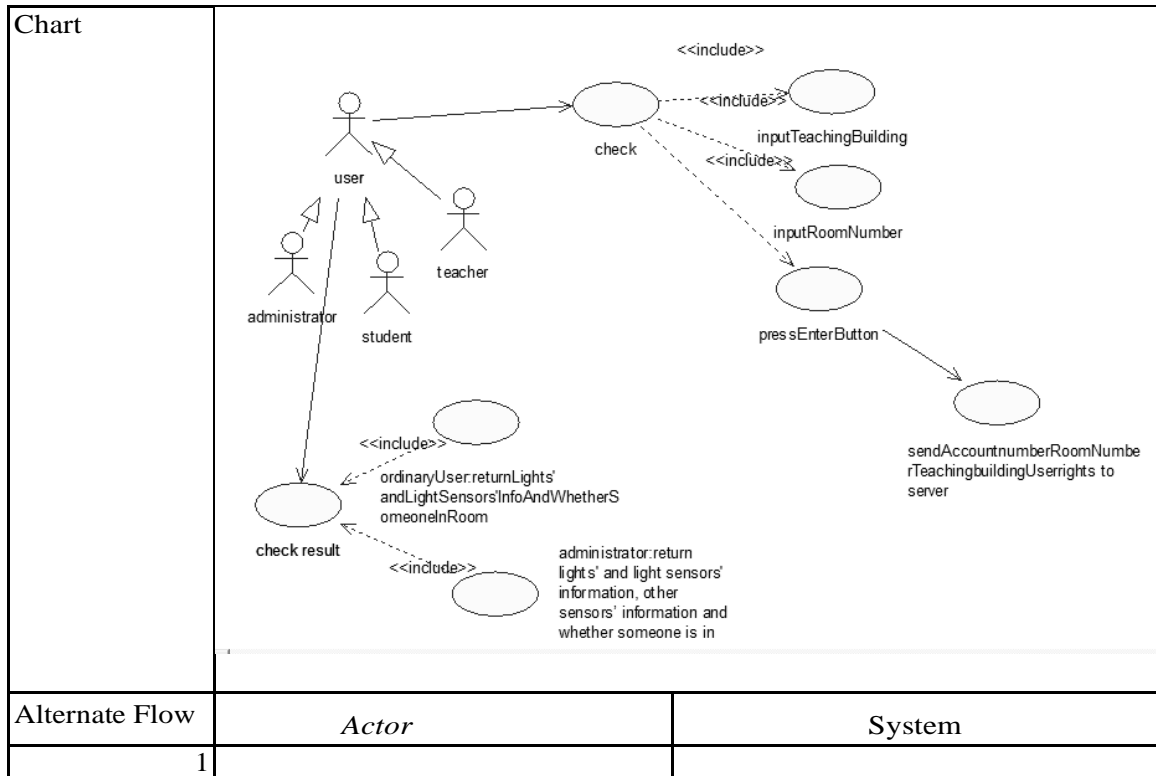
2.3.4 User checks the list of sensors and actuators(lights and sirens).

Use Case	User checks building list or room list		
Version	1.0	Created	5-25-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	User checks the list of sensors and actuators(lights and sirens).		
Goals	User checks the list of sensors and actuators(lights and sirens).		
Summary	User checks the list of sensors and actuators(lights and sirens).		
Actors	User		
Trigger	User chooses a building from buildings' drop-down menu and then chooses a room from rooms' drop-down menu.		
Precondition	Login		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	User chooses a building from buildings' drop-down menu and then chooses a room from rooms' drop-down menu.	
	2		UI part will send building name, room number and command to server.
	3	UI will get a list of sensors and actuators (lights and sirens).	
Frequency			
Type	Primary		

Postconditions	The check result of light are displayed.	
Chart	<pre> graph TD user((user)) admin((admin)) student((student)) teacher((teacher)) user --> inherit admin user --> inherit student user --> inherit teacher user --> 1((1)) 1 --> 2((2)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
1		

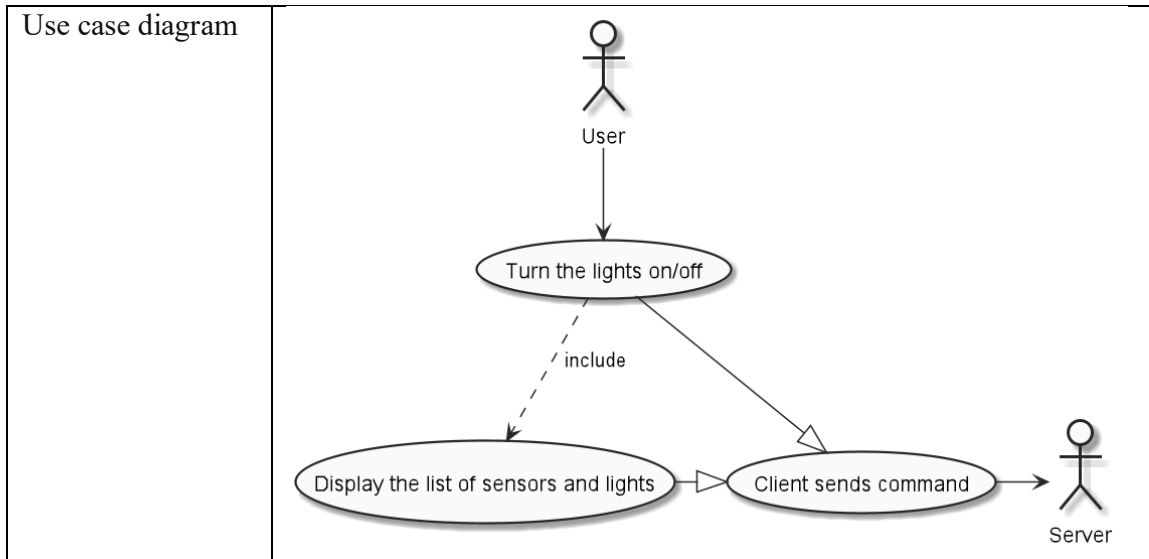
2.3.5 User checks the state of lights or light sensors or checks whether someone is in room.

Use Case	User checks the state of lights or light sensors or checks whether someone is in room		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	check the state of lights or light sensors or check whether someone is in room		
Goals	check the state of lights or light sensors or check whether someone is in room		
Summary	Check all states of lights and sensors and whether someone is in room by choosing room number and choosing teaching building.		
Actors	user		
Trigger	choosing room number and choosing teaching building		
Precondition	Login and press "lights and		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	User chooses teaching building name and room number from drop-down list and press enter button.		
2			To server: UI part will send account number, token(for identity validation of connection with server), room number, teaching building and checking command.
3	The user checks result.		
4			The server return lights' and light sensors' information, switch sensors and presence sensors' information and whether someone is in room.
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The check result of light are displayed.		



2.3.6 User Wants to Turn the lights on/off

Use Case	User Wants to Turn the lights on/off	
Version	1.0	
Author	Rui Raposo, Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Directly from Portuguese teacher	
Purpose	Turn the lights on/off.	
Goals	Turn the lights on/off.	
Summary	Upload commands to server and receive the result of commands.	
Actors	User	
Trigger	User click specific switch in “sensors&lights” tab.	
Precondition	The application is open and running. User is logged. User has chosen a building. User has chosen a room.	
Basic Flow	User	System
1	Click specific switch in rooms interface.	
2		Upload commands to the server.
3		Receive the result of commands.
4		Display the result of commands.
Exception Flows		
Postconditions	None	



2.3.7 Administrator wants to add/remove buildings

Use Case	Administrator wants to add/remove buildings		
Version	1.0	Created	2019-5-8
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	New requirements from users		
Purpose	Administrator adds/removes buildings		
Goals	Administrator adds/removes buildings		
Summary	Administrator adds building by inputting buildings' information. Administrator removes buildings by choosing buildings.		
Actors	Administrator		
Trigger	Administrator presses <i>add buildings</i> button or presses <i>remove buildings</i> button.		
Precondition	Administrator logs in		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	Administrator presses <i>add buildings</i> button or presses <i>remove buildings</i> button.	
	2	If <i>remove buildings</i> button is pressed, UI will update the page with several buildings' information and let the administrator choose which buildings he/she wants to remove. If <i>add buildings</i> button was pressed, UI will let you input the new buildings' information.	

	3	If <i>remove buildings</i> button is pressed, the administrator chooses buildings and presses <i>confirm</i> button. If <i>add buildings</i> button is pressed, the administrator inputs the new buildings' information and presses <i>confirm</i> button.	
	4		UI will send building information and command to server
	5	Administrator gets the adding/removing result, such as "remove successfully!".	
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	None		
Chart	<pre> graph TD actor administrator usecase1((1)) usecase2((2)) usecase3((3)) usecase4((4)) usecase5((5)) usecase6((6)) usecase7((7)) usecase8((8)) usecase9((9)) usecase10((10)) administrator --> usecase1 usecase1 -- "press 'add buildings' button or press 'remove buildings' button." --> usecase2 usecase1 -- "press 'remove buildings' button" --> usecase3 usecase2 --> usecase4 usecase4 -- "<<include>>" --> usecase5 usecase3 -- "<<include>>" --> usecase6 usecase6 -- "<<include>>" --> usecase7 usecase7 --> usecase8 usecase8 -- "<<include>>" --> usecase9 usecase9 -- "<<extend>>" --> usecase1 usecase9 -- "<<include>>" --> usecase10 usecase10 -- "<<extend>>" --> usecase1 </pre>		
Alternate Flow		<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	1		

2.3.8 Administrator wants to add a room to a building or remove rooms from a building

Use Case	Administrator wants to add/remove rooms		
Version	1.0	Created	2019-5-8
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	New requirements from users		
Purpose	Administrator adds/removes rooms		
Goals	Administrator adds/removes rooms		
Summary	Administrator adds a room to a building by inputting rooms' information and choosing a teaching building. Administrator removes rooms by choosing rooms and choosing a building.		
Actors	Administrator		
Trigger	Administrator presses <i>add a room to a building</i> button or presses <i>remove rooms from a building</i> button.		
Precondition	Administrator logs in		

Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	Administrator presses <i>add a room to a building</i> button or presses <i>remove rooms from a building</i> button.	
2		UI will update the page with a drop-down menu and let the administrator choose one building.
3	If <i>add a room</i> button is pressed, the administrator will input room number and press <i>confirm</i> button. If <i>remove rooms</i> button is pressed, the administrator will choose rooms and press <i>confirm</i> button.	
4		UI will send adding/removing command, room number(s) and building name to the server.
5	Administrator gets the adding/removing result, such as “remove successfully!”.	
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	None	
Chart		
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1		

2.3.9 Administrator wants to add sensors to a room or remove sensors from a room.

Use Case	Administrator wants to add sensors to a room or remove sensors from a room		
Version	1.0	Created	2019-5-8
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	New requirements from users		
Purpose	Administrator adds/removes sensors		
Goals	Administrator adds/removes sensors		

Summary	Administrator adds sensors to a room by pressing <i>add sensors</i> button and inputting sensors' information and choosing a building and a room. Administrator removes sensors by pressing <i>remove sensors</i> button and choosing a building a room and sensors.	
Actors	Administrator	
Trigger	Administrator presses <i>add sensors</i> button or presses <i>remove sensors</i> button.	
Precondition	Administrator logs in	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	Administrator presses <i>add sensors</i> button or presses <i>remove sensors</i> button.	
2		UI will update the page with two drop-down menus and let the administrator choose one building and a room.
3	Administrator chooses a building and a room from two drop-down menus. If <i>add sensors</i> button is pressed, the administrator inputs sensors' information and presses <i>confirm</i> button. If <i>remove sensors</i> button is pressed, administrator chooses sensors and finally presses <i>confirm</i> button.	
4		UI will send adding/removing command, room number(s) and building name and sensor's information to the server.
5	Administrator gets the adding/removing result, such as "remove successfully!".	
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	None	
Chart	<pre> graph LR Admin[Administrator] --> UC1((1: press "add sensors" button or press "remove sensors" button)) UC1 --> UC2((2: choose a building and a room from two drop-down menus)) UC1 --> UC3((3: input sensors' information and presses confirm button.)) UC2 --> UC4((4: chooses a building and a room from two drop-down menus)) UC3 --> UC5((5: press "remove sensors" button)) UC5 --> UC6((6: gets the adding/removing results, such as "remove successfully!")) UC1 -.-> UC2 UC1 -.-> UC3 UC2 -.-> UC4 UC5 -.-> UC6 </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1		

2.3.10 Administrator wants to add actuators (lights and siren) to a room or remove actuators (lights and siren) from a room

Use Case	Administrator wants to add actuators (lights and siren) to a room or remove Actuators (lights and siren) from a room.
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Version	1.0	Created	2019-5-8
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	New requirements from users		
Purpose	Administrator adds/removes actuators		
Goals	Administrator adds/removes actuators		
Summary	Administrator adds actuators (lights and siren) to a room by pressing <i>add actuators</i> button and inputting actuators' information and choosing a building and a room. Administrator removes actuators by pressing <i>remove actuators</i> button and choosing a building a room and actuators.		
Actors	Administrator		
Trigger	Administrator presses <i>add actuators</i> button or presses <i>remove actuators</i> button.		
Precondition	Administrator logins		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	Administrator presses <i>add actuators</i> button or presses <i>remove actuators</i> button.	
	2	UI will update the page with two drop-down menus and let the administrator choose one building and a room.	
	3	Administrator chooses a building and a room from two drop-down menus. If <i>add actuators</i> button is pressed, the administrator inputs actuators' information and presses <i>confirm</i> button. If <i>remove actuators</i> button is pressed, administrator chooses actuators and finally presses <i>confirm</i> button.	
	4	UI will send adding/removing command, room number(s) and building name and actuators' information to the server.	
	5	Administrator gets the adding/removing result, such as "remove successfully!".	
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	None		
Chart			
Alternate Flow	Actor	System	
	1		

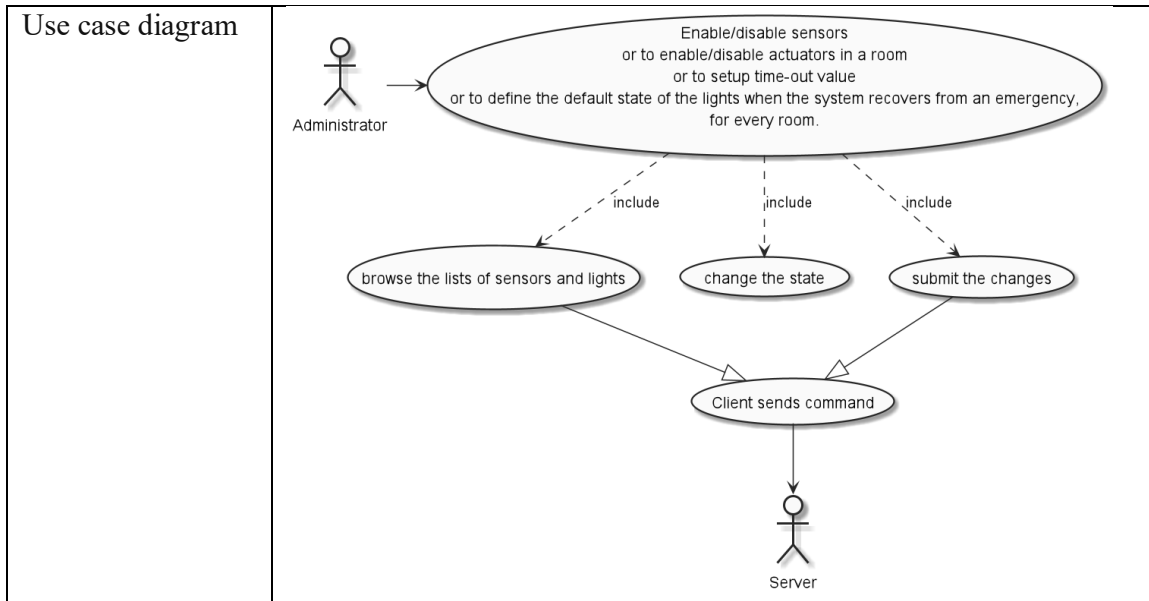
2.3.11 Administrator changes priorities between roles

Use Case	Administrator changes priorities between roles		
Version	1.0	Created	2019-5-8
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	New requirements from users		
Purpose	Administrator changes priorities between roles		
Goals	Administrator changes priorities between roles		
Summary	Administrator changes priorities between roles by pressing <i>change priorities between roles</i> button, pressing one role's <i>modify</i> button, inputting a new priority value.		
Actors	Administrator		
Trigger	Administrator presses <i>change user's authority</i> button.		
Precondition	Administrator logins		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1 Administrator presses <i>change priorities between roles</i> button		
	2 Administrator presses one role's <i>modify</i> button		
	3	UI will let you input a priority value between 0 and 99.	
	4 Administrator inputs a priority value to change the role's priority.		
	5 Administrator gets this operation's result, such as "operation successfully!".		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	None		
Chart	<pre>graph LR Admin[Administrator] UC1((press "change priorities between roles" button)) UC2((press one role's modify button)) UC3((input a priority value to change the role's priority)) UC4((get this operation's result, such as "operation successfully!")) Admin --> UC1 UC1 --> UC2 UC2 --> UC3 UC3 --> UC4 Admin --> UC4</pre>		
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
	1		

2.3.12 Administrator Wants to enable/disable sensors or to enable/disable actuators in a room or to setup time-out value or to define the default state of the lights when the system recovers from an emergency, for every room.

Use Case	Administrator Wants to enable/disable sensors or to enable/disable actuators in a room or to setup time-out value or to define the default state of the lights when the system recovers from an emergency
Version	1.0.1

Author	Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Rui Zhang	
Purpose	Enable/disable sensors or to enable/disable actuators in a room or to setup time-out value	
Goals	Enable/disable sensors or to enable/disable actuators in a room or to setup time-out value	
Summary	Administrator change some attributes of a room.	
Actors	Administrator	
Trigger	Administrator Wants to enable/disable sensors or to enable/disable actuators in a room or to setup time-out value or to define the default state of the lights when the system recovers from an emergency	
Precondition	The application is open and running. User log in as Administrator.	
Basic Flow	Administrator	System
1	Administrator Wants to enable/disable sensors or to enable/disable actuators in a room or to setup time-out value or to define the default state of the lights when the system recovers from an emergency	
2		Get and display the information of rooms form servers
3	Setup	
4		Ask administrator to confirm
5	Confirm	
6		Send the new information of rooms to server
7		Get and display up-to-date information of the room
Exception Flows		
5	Decide not to confirm	
6		Return 2
Postconditions	None	



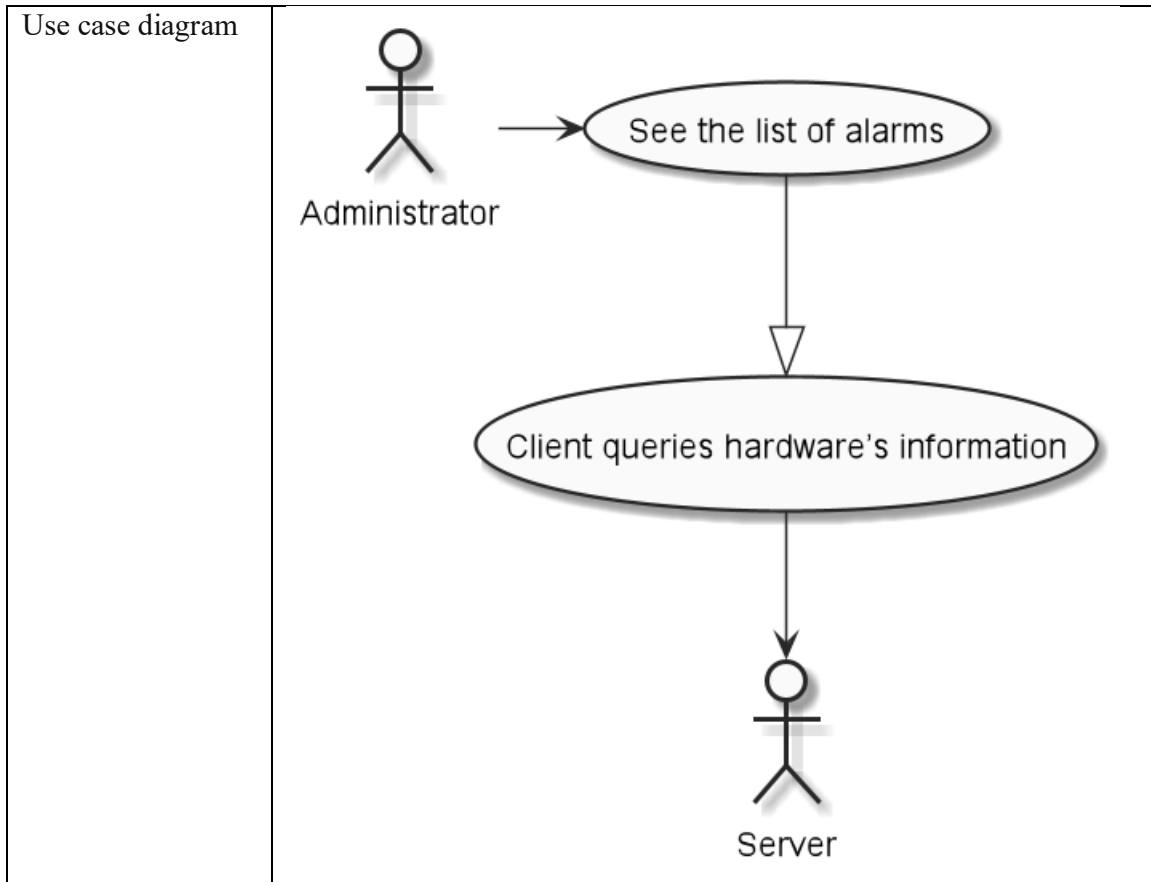
2.3.13 Administrator Wants to Turn Alarm off

Use Case	Administrator wants to see what alarms are on and in which room the panic button was pressed	
Version	1.0.1	
Author	Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Rui Zhang	
Purpose	Turn alarm off.	
Goals	Turn alarm off.	
Summary	Administrator turn alarm off as he wants.	
Actors	Administrator	
Trigger	Administrator wants to turn alarm off.	
Precondition	The application is open and running. User log in as Administrator. There are alarms more than zero.	
Basic Flow	Administrator	System
1		Display the list of alarms and rooms where the panic button was pressed
2	Turn alarm off.	
3		Ask administrator to confirm
4	Confirm	
5		Send information about alarm-turn-off to server
6		Get and display new list of alarms and rooms where the panic button was pressed
Exception Flows		
4	Decide not to confirm	

5	Return 1
Postconditions	None
Use case diagram	<pre> graph TD Admin[Administrator] --> UC1((Administrator Wants to Turn Alarm off)) UC1 -.-> include UC2((browse the list of rooms where the panic button was pressed)) UC1 -.-> include UC3((choose rooms)) UC1 -.-> include UC4((turn the alarm off)) UC2 --> UC5((Client queries hardware's information)) UC3 --> UC5 UC4 --> UC5 UC5 --> Server[Server] </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor 'Administrator' initiating use case 'Administrator Wants to Turn Alarm off'. This use case includes three sub-use cases: 'browse the list of rooms where the panic button was pressed', 'choose rooms', and 'turn the alarm off'. All three sub-use cases lead to 'Client queries hardware's information', which then interacts with the 'Server' actor.</p>

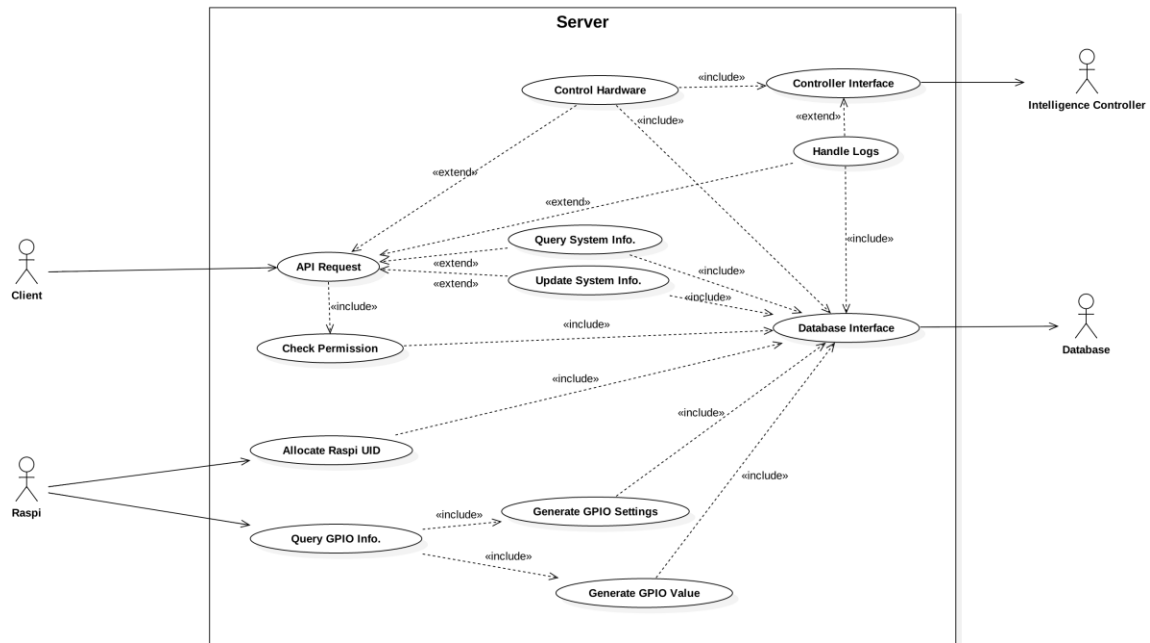
2.3.14 Administrator Wants to See the List of Alarms

Use Case	Administrator Wants to See the List of Alarms	
Version	1.0.1	
Author	Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Rui Zhang	
Purpose	See the list of alarms.	
Goals	See the list of alarms.	
Summary	Administrator could see the list of alarms.	
Actors	Administrator	
Trigger	Administrator wants to see the list of alarms.	
Precondition	The application is open and running. User log in as Administrator.	
Basic Flow	Administrator	System
1	See the list of alarms	
2		Get the list of alarms from server
3		Display the list of alarms
Exception Flows	None	
Postconditions	None	



2.4. Use cases of Server

This section is written for developer who wants to know the functions of server. The following graph describes the whole Use Cases of Server. And the following sections describe each parts of this graph.



2.4.1 Allocate Raspberry PI Unique ID

Use Case	Allocate Raspberry PI Unique ID		
Version	V2.1	Created	2019.5.28
Author	Zhi Zhou, Zimu Hu		
Source	Raspberry PI		
Purpose	Request a unique ID from server		
Goals	Connect to server and request server to give Raspi a unique ID		
Summary	Raspi connect to server and request the allocate API to get a unique ID.		
Actors	Raspberry PI		
Trigger	When Raspi boot for the first time.		
Precondition	Server is running		
Basic Flow			
	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
1	Request allocate API		
2			Generate a unique ID under the help of database.
3			Return unique ID to Raspi.
Frequency	Seldom		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	Raspi got its unique ID.		
Chart			

Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System

2.4.2 Update Raspberry PI GPIO Settings and Value

Use Case	Update Raspberry PI GPIO settings and value		
Version	V2.1	Created	2019.5.28
Author	Zhi Zhou, Zimu Hu		
Source	Raspberry PI		
Purpose	Update the setting and value of each GPIO on this Raspi.		
Goals	Sync GPIO setting and value.		
Summary	Report Raspi GPIO Value (For Sensor Port) Update Raspi GPIO Setting Update Raspi GPIO Value (For Device Port)		
Actors	Raspberry PI		
Trigger	Timer		
Precondition	Server is online. Raspi got its unique ID. Raspi is online.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System	
	1	Report GPIO value (Sensor Port)	
	2		Return GPIO settings and GPIO value (Device Port)
	3	Update GPIO settings and value	
Frequency	Frequently		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	GPIO settings and value is synced.		
Chart	<pre> graph LR Raspi((Raspi)) --> Q[Query GPIO Info.] Q -.-> «include» GS[Generate GPIO Settings] Q -.-> «include» GV[Generate GPIO Value] GS -.-> «include» DI[Database Interface] GV -.-> «include» DI DI --> Database((Database)) </pre>		
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System	

2.4.3 Client Updates Data in Database

Use Case	Client updates data in database		
Version	V2.1	Created	2019.5.28
Author	Zhi Zhou, Zimu Hu		

Source	Client	
Purpose	Update data in database	
Goals	Update data in database, such as room, user, building, hardware and so on.	
Summary	Client raise a request to update data. After checking by server, the modification is applied.	
Actors	Client	
Trigger	Client request to update data.	
Precondition	Server is running and client is login.	
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	1 Send request to server	
	2	Check client's permission. (Move to alternate flow 1 when failed.)
	3	Check request is valid or not. (Move to alternate flow 2 when failed.)
	4	Apply the modifications.
Frequency	Seldom	
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	Modifications are applied.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR Client((Client)) --> APIRequest([API Request]) APIRequest -.-> «include» UpdateSystemInfo([Update System Info.]) APIRequest -.-> «include» CheckPermission([Check Permission]) CheckPermission -.-> «include» DatabaseInterface([Database Interface]) UpdateSystemInfo -.-> «include» DatabaseInterface DatabaseInterface --> Database((Database)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	1	Tell client that the request need other permission. End.
	2	Tell client that the request is illegal. End.

2.4.4 Client Queries Data in Database

Use Case	Client queries data in database		
Version	V2.1	Created	2019.5.28
Author	Zhi Zhou, Zimu Hu		
Source	Client		
Purpose	Client queries some data in database.		
Goals	Client queries some data in database, such as information of room, building, hardware and so on.		
Summary	Client raise a request to update data. After checking by server, the queries are answered.		
Actors	Client		
Trigger	Client raises a request.		
Precondition	Server is running and client is login.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
	1 Raise a query request.		

	2	Check client's permission. (Move to alternate flow 1 when failed.)
	3	Answer queries
Frequency	Seldom	
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	Client's queries are answered.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR Client((Client)) --> APIRequest(API Request) APIRequest -.-> «include» CheckPermission(Check Permission) CheckPermission -.-> «include» DatabaseInterface(Database Interface) DatabaseInterface -.-> «include» QuerySystemInfo(Query System Info.) QuerySystemInfo -.-> «include» DatabaseInterface DatabaseInterface --- Database((Database)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	1	Tell client that the request need other permission. End.

2.4.5 Client Controls the Hardware

Use Case	Client control the hardware		
Version	V2.1	Created	2019.5.28
Author	Zhi Zhou, Zimu Hu		
Source	Client		
Purpose	Client control the hardware.		
Goals	Client turn on / off the light.		
Summary	Server queries the result of command from Intelligence Controller and applied the command when needed.		
Actors	Client		
Trigger	Client raises a command request.		
Precondition	Server is running and client is login.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
	1	Raise a command request.	
	2		Check client's permission. (Move to alternate flow 1 when failed.)
	3		Query IC the result of this command
			Apply the command when needed and reply the clients.
Frequency	Seldom		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	Command is applied.		

Chart	<pre> graph LR Client((Client)) --> APIRequest(API Request) APIRequest -.-> «include» CheckPermission(Check Permission) CheckPermission -.-> «include» DatabaseInterface(Database Interface) DatabaseInterface -.-> «include» HandleLogs(Handle Logs) HandleLogs -.-> «include» ControllerInterface(Controller Interface) ControllerInterface -.-> «include» ControlHardware(Control Hardware) ControlHardware -.-> «include» IntelligenceController(Intelligence Controller) APIRequest -.-> «extend» ControlHardware HandleLogs -.-> «extend» ControllerInterface </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System
1		Tell client that the request need other permission. End.

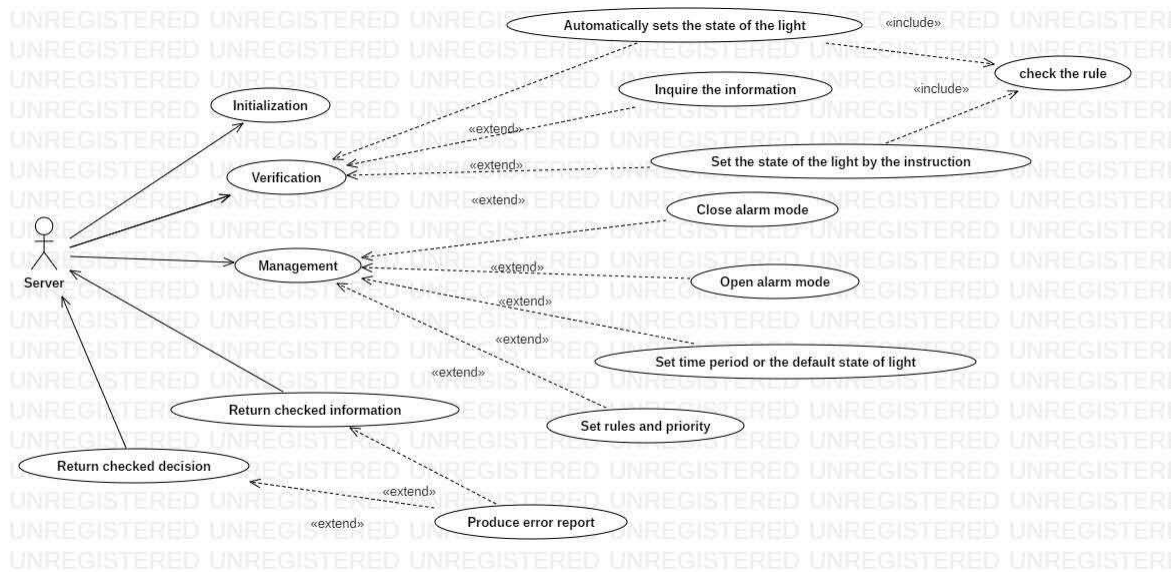
2.4.6 Client Read / Solve Emergency Logs

Use Case	Client Read / Solve Emergency Logs		
Version	V2.1	Created	2019.05.28
Author	Zhi Zhou, Zimu Hu		
Source	Client		
Purpose	Client get emergency logs or mark one log as solved.		
Goals	Client get emergency logs or mark one log as solved.		
Summary	Server check client's permission and the give the logs to client or mark the log as solved.		
Actors	Client		
Trigger	Client raise a request.		
Precondition	Server is running and client is login.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System	
1	Client raise a log related request.		
2			Check client's permission. (Move to alternate flow 1 when failed.)
3			Handler log tasks from clients and reply to client.
Frequency	Seldom		
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The log is read by client or the log is marked as solved.		
Chart	<pre> graph LR Client((Client)) --> APIRequest(API Request) APIRequest -.-> «include» HandleLogs(Handle Logs) HandleLogs -.-> «include» DatabaseInterface(Database Interface) DatabaseInterface -.-> «include» CheckPermission(Check Permission) CheckPermission -.-> «include» Database((Database)) APIRequest -.-> «include» CheckPermission </pre>		
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System	

1		Tell client that the request need other permission. End.
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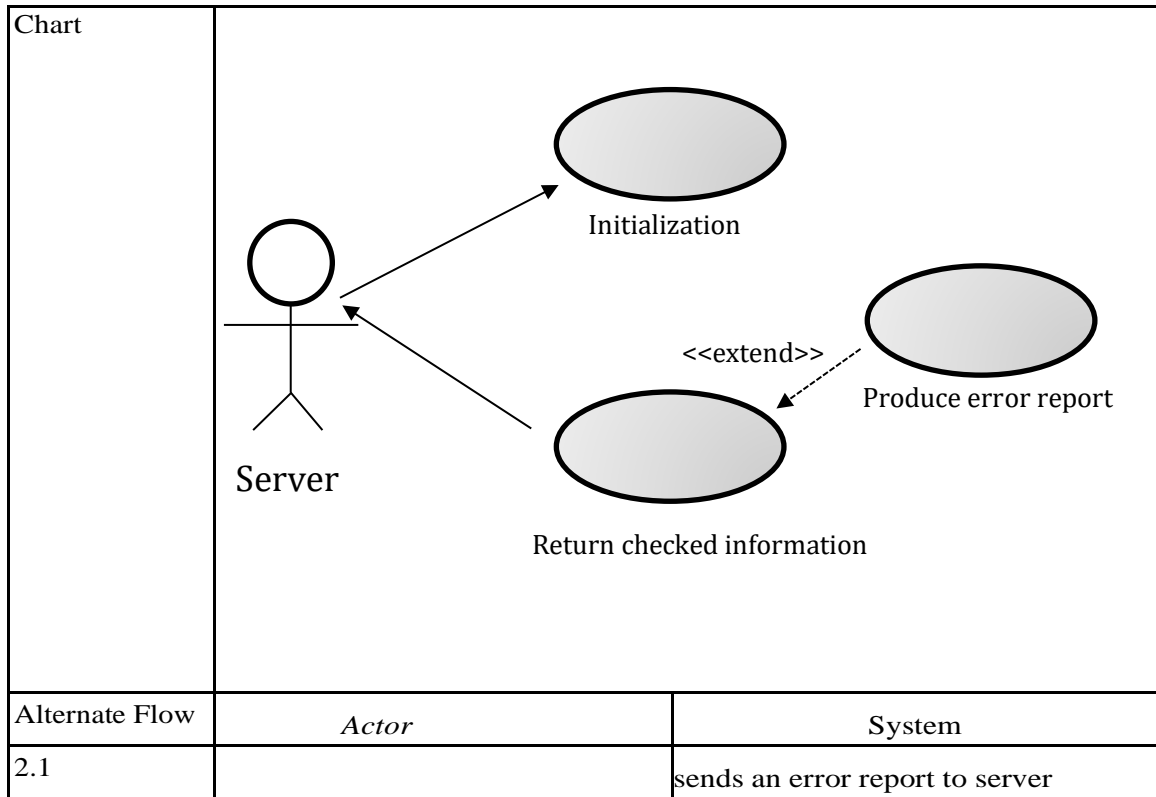
2.5. Use cases of Intelligent Controller

This section is written for developer who wants to know the functions of intelligent controller.



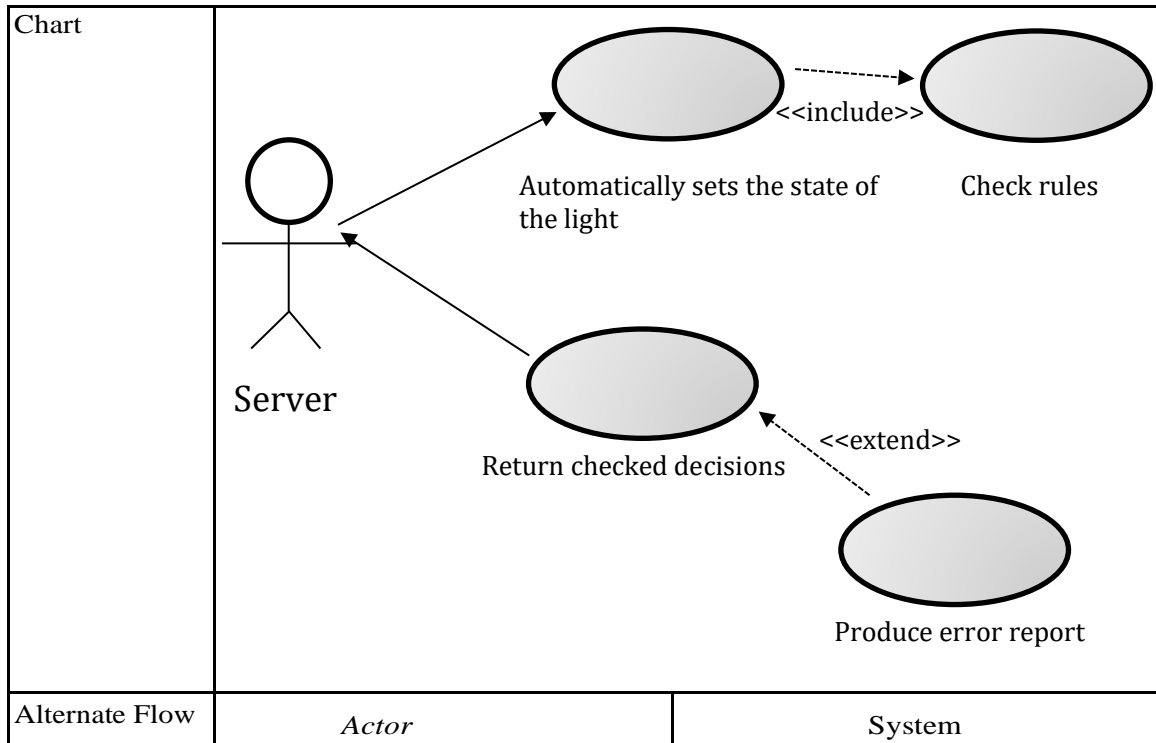
2.5.1 Initialize the system

Use Case	Initialize the system		
Version	2.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	Initialize the system		
Goals	Make the system start to work		
Summary	Server give a signal and data package to make the system initialized.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Customer start the system		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>		<i>System</i>
	1	Server sends a data package to initialize the system	
	2		Initialization and sends a reply to server(If failed, move to alternate flow 2.1)
Frequency	Do it when customer want		
Type	Primary		



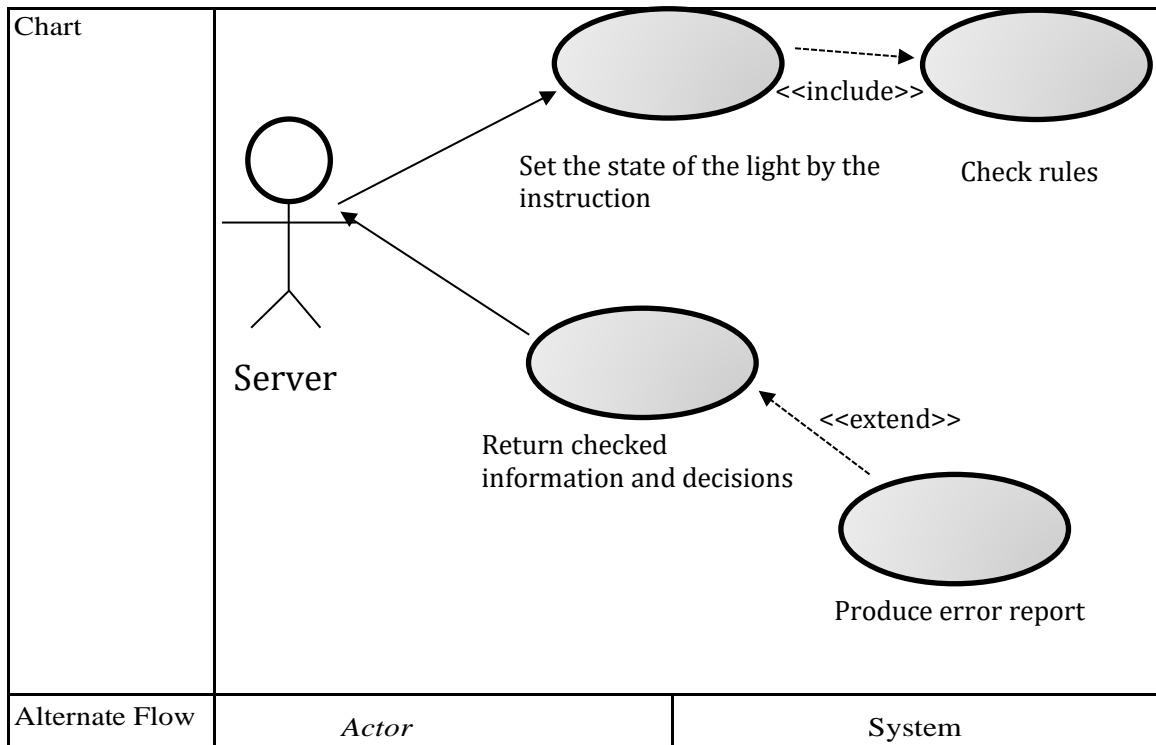
2.5.2 Automatic control mode

Use Case	Automatic control mode		
Version	3.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	Power saving intelligently		
Goals	Control the status of the light Automatically		
Summary	Automatically sets the state of the light.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	None		
Precondition	Automatic control mode		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	System	
	1	Server sends a heartbeat data package.	
	2		IC verifies the situation (if be lack of sensor), checks rules then sends the command back to the server or sends an error report
Frequency	When the heartbeat data package comes once 30 minutes		
Type	Primary		



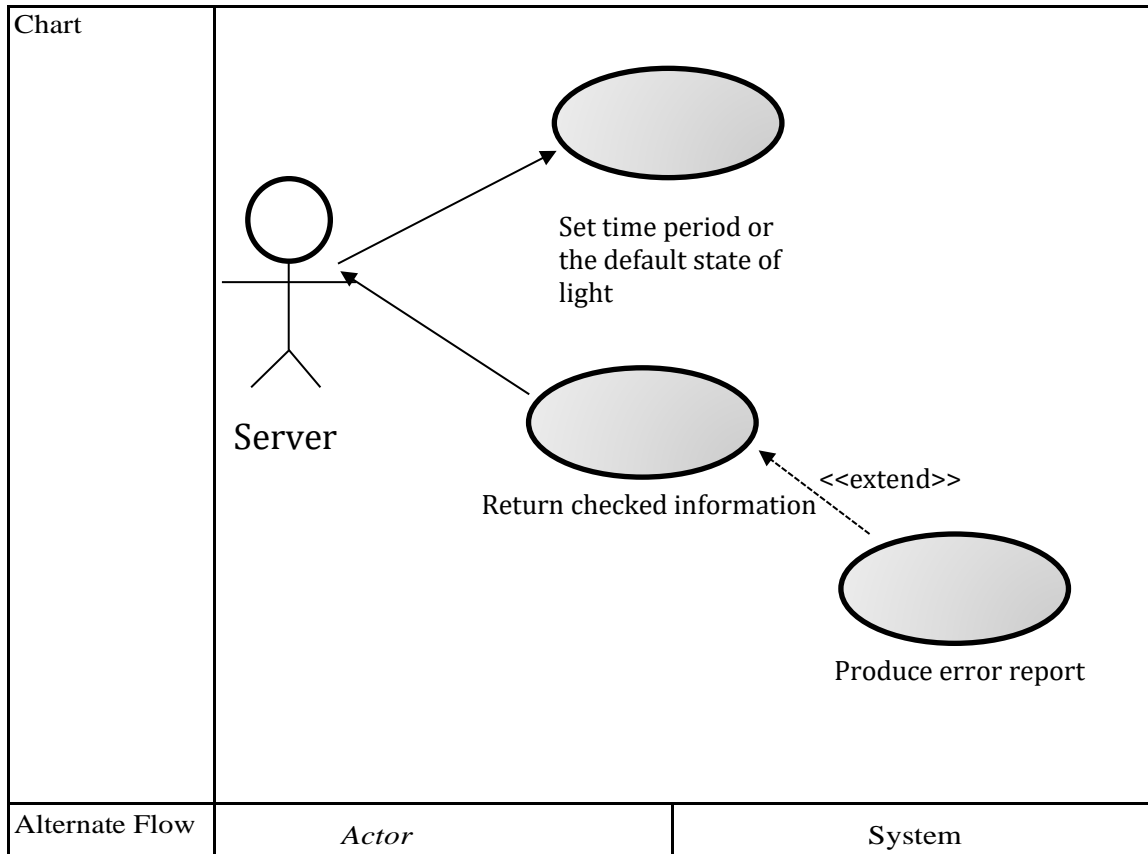
2.5.3 Command-light mode

Use Case	Command-light mode		
Version	3.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	Turn the light on or off correctly by instruction		
Goals	Change the status of the light or give the error report		
Summary	A user issues an instruction to change the light through the server, then the Intelligent Control System (our system) make a judgement and return the result.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Someone gives an instruction to change the status of the light.		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
	1	Server sends a data package which including instruction to change the state	
	2		IC verifies the situation (if be lack of sensor), checks rules then sends the command or information back to the server
Frequency	Do it when server sends a data package		
Type	Primary		



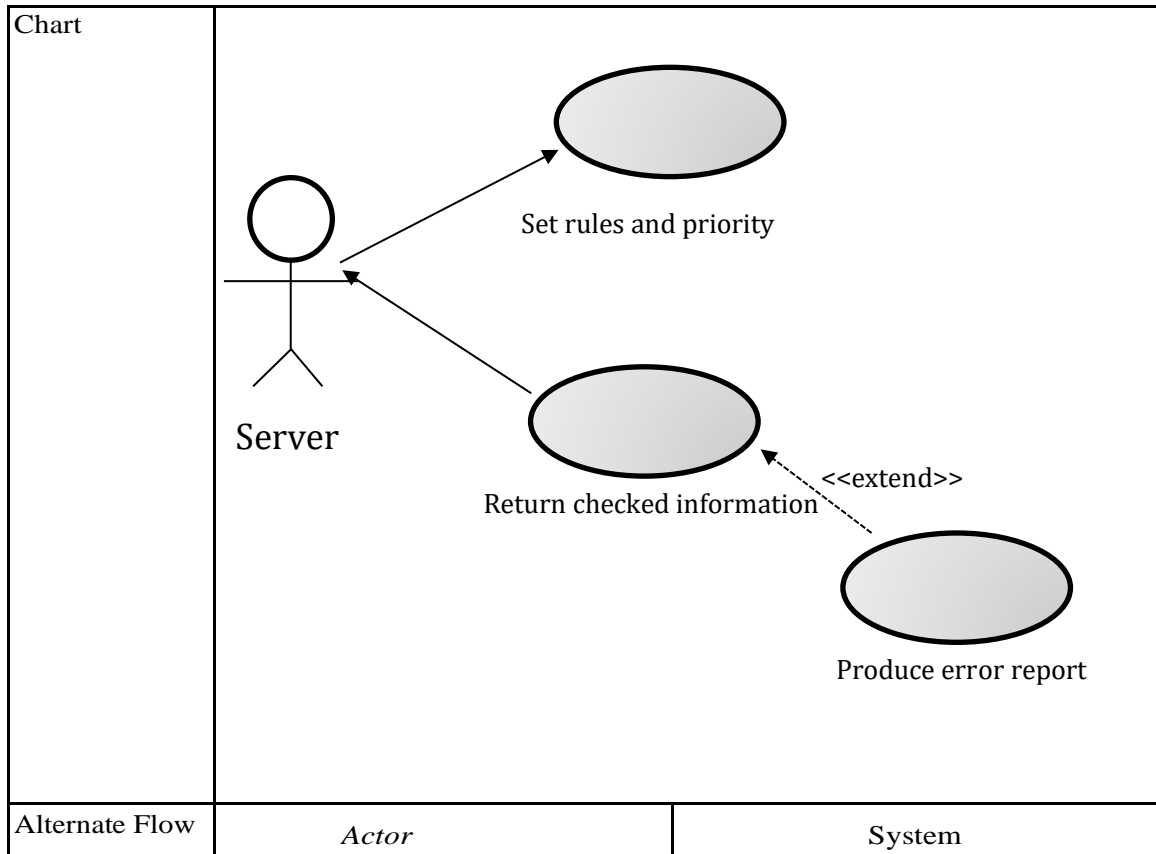
2.5.4 Setting mode

Use Case	Setting mode		
Version	3.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	(The administrator) Set the time period that during these time slots our system will keep the light on or off all the time, until a teacher's or administrator's command change the state. Or set the default state of the light.		
Goals	Set the time period or set the default state of the light.		
Summary	An administrator issues a command to change the time periods or set the default state of the light through the Server, then the Intelligent Control System (our system) make a judgement and return the results or the reason why he can't do it. (IC should record the new rules)		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	A command to change the time periods		
Precondition	The command must come from an administrator.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
	1	Server sends a data package	
	2		Record the rule and send decision to Server
Frequency	Do it when server sends a data package		
Type	Primary		



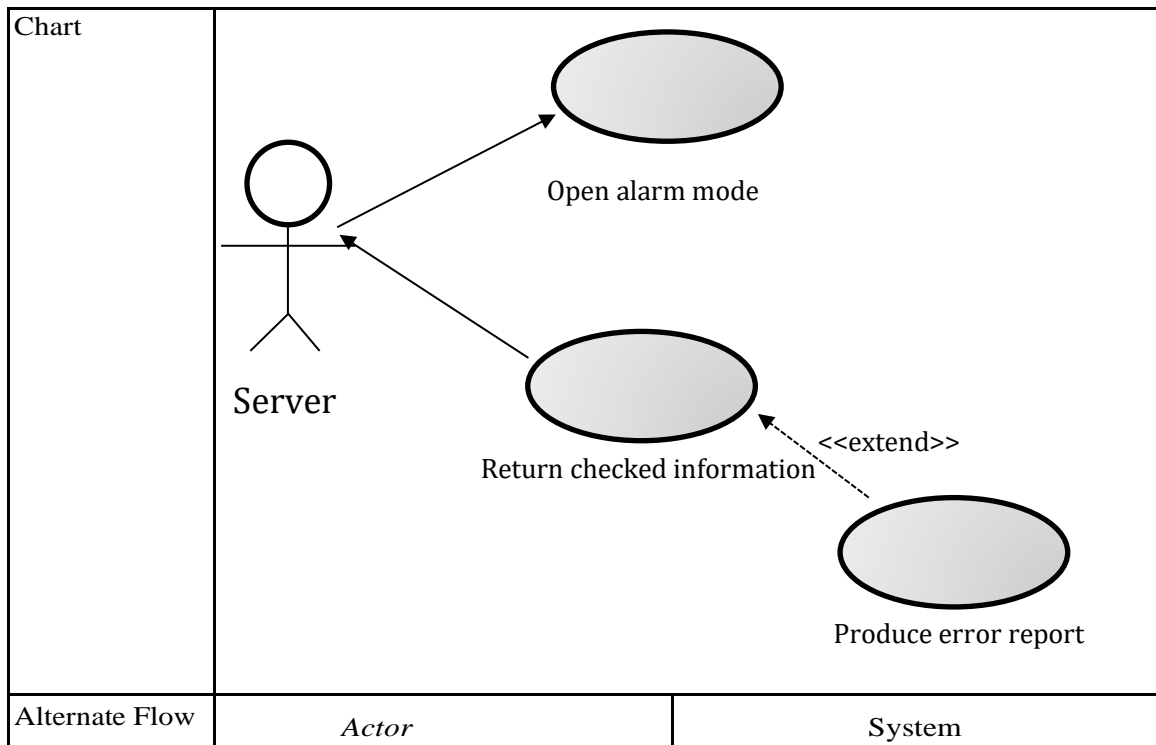
2.5.5 Rules setting mode

Use Case	Rules setting mode		
Version	3.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement		
Purpose	(The administrator) Set the rules of our system, including permissions, priorities and the time of instruction coverage and shutdown time of light		
Goals	Set the rules		
Summary	A user issues a command to change the rules through the Server, then the Intelligent Control System (our system) make a judgement and return the results or the reason why he can't do it. (IC should record the new rules)		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	A command to set the rules.		
Precondition	The command came from an administrator.		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
	1	Server sends a data package	
	2		Record the rules and send report to Server
Frequency	Do it when server sends a data package		
Type	Primary		



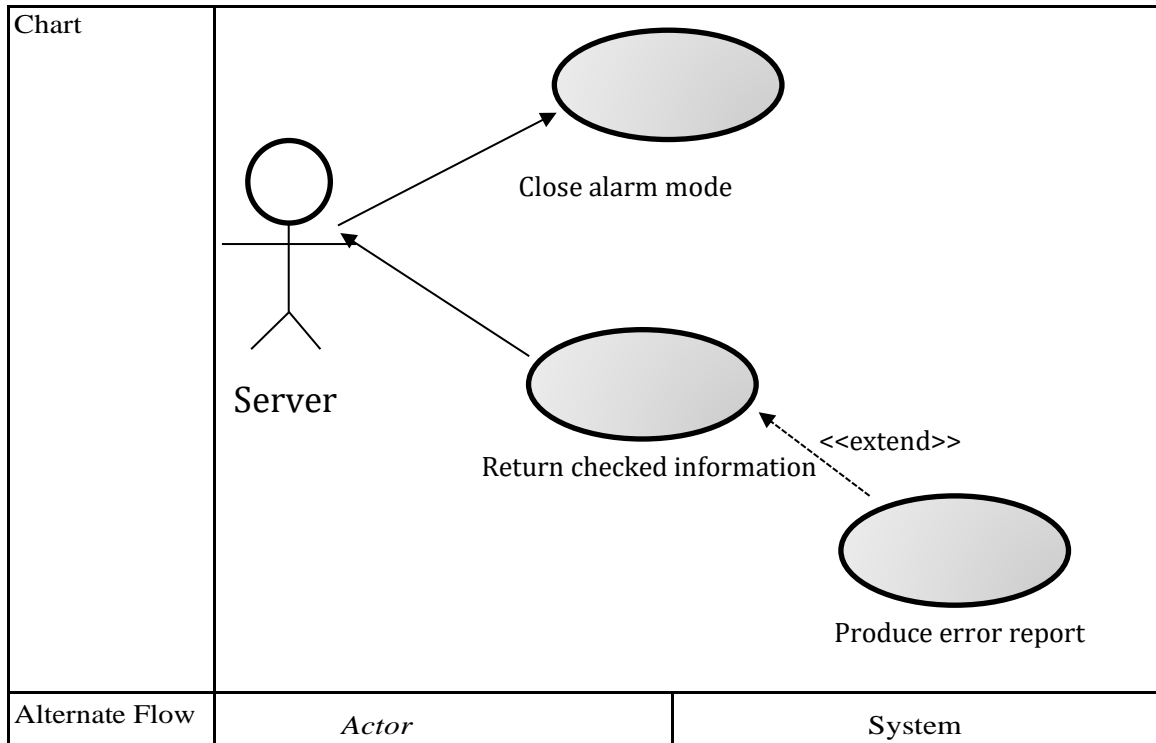
2.3.6 Open the alarm mode

Use Case	Open the alarm mode		
Version	1.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement of the second iteration		
Purpose	Turn on all the lights and sirens in the same building and keep the status until Administrator close the alarm mode		
Goals	IC get the alarm status and refuse the other request and command in this building unless the administrator close the alarm mode.		
Summary	Server sends a data packages (which should be including all ids of lights and sirens), IC record the status.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Someone presses the panic button		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
1	Server sends a data package		
2		System records the status and sends a reply.	
Frequency	Do it when server sends a data package		
Type	Primary		



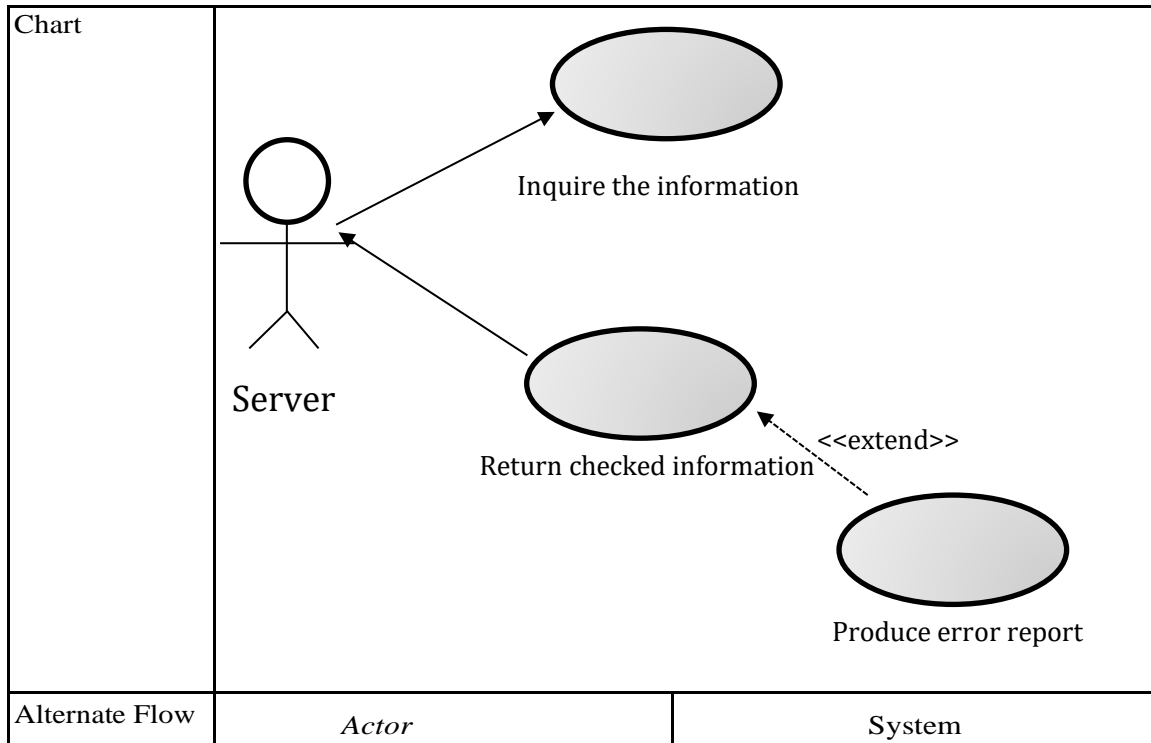
2.3.7 Close the alarm mode

Use Case	Close the alarm mode		
Version	1.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement of the second iteration		
Purpose	Close the alarm mode and turn in to the normal situation.		
Goals	Turn off all the siren in this building, record the time, turn off all the sirens and can receive the request from all user from now.		
Summary	Server sends a data package (which should be including all ids of lights and sirens) to IC, IC record the time, turn off all the sirens and can receive the request from all user from now.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Administrator turn off the alarm		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
1	Server sends a data package		
2		System record the time, turns off all the sirens and can receive the request from all user from now and send a reply to server.	
Frequency	Do it when server sends a data package		
Type	Primary		



2.3.8 Inquire the information

Use Case	Inquire the information		
Version	1.1	Created	2019-5-30
Author	Li Yuanjin		
Source	Requirement of the second iteration		
Purpose	Administrator inquire the information of the system		
Goals	Return the information or error report to server		
Summary	Server sends a inquire package. By checking the permission, IC send the needed information or error report to server.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	Administrator inquire the information of the alarm or panic button and so on		
Precondition	None		
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>	
1	Server sends a data package		
2			System send the needed information or error report to server.
Frequency	Do it when server sends a data package		
Type	Primary		



2.6 Use Cases of Database

This section is written for developer who wants to know the functions of database.

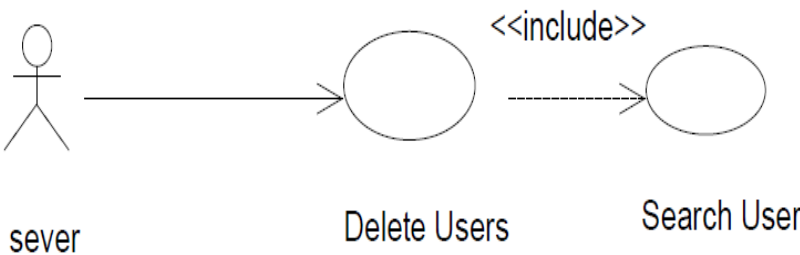
2.6.1 Server Wants to Register an Account for End Users

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Register an Account for End Users</i>		
Version	1.0	Created	<i>2019. 4. 1</i>
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server wants to register a non-existent account before.		
Summary	The server wants to register a non-existent account before. And then the server calls the add account function.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the add account function.		
Precondition	This account does not exist before registration; the application is open and running with a client book open.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	The server calls the add account function, which provides the user's ID, name, identity, and new password.	
	2		The database adds personal information to
	3		Update other tables.
	4		Return the flag of success.
Frequency			

Type	Primary	
Postconditions	There is a new user in the client table. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The user book is aware that it has been altered.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR Actor[sever] --> UseCase((Add New Users)) </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' (represented by a stick figure) interacting with a use case labeled 'Add New Users' (represented by an oval). An arrow points from the actor to the use case.</p>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.	
1		The application returns to its initial state.

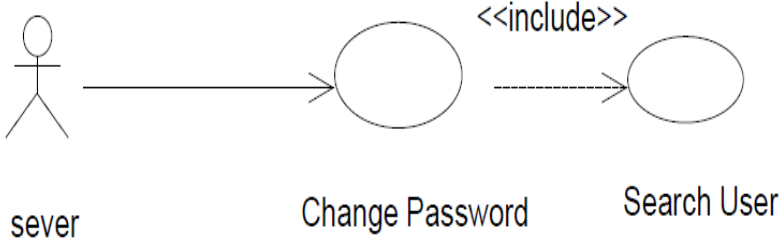
2.6.2 Server Wants to Delete a User Account

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Delete a User Account</i>		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The end user wants to register a new account and fill in his/her personal information.		
Summary	The end user wants to register a new account and fill in his/her personal information. This information should be added to the database. And the server calls the delete account function.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the delete account function.		
Precondition	The server wants to delete an existing user account. The information should be deleted from the database.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	The server calls the delete account function, which provides the user's ID.		
2		Retrieve the database by ID number and find the corresponding table items.	
3		Delete the target table entry.	
4		Update other tables.	

5	Return the flag of success.	
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The database removes the user's information and the account no longer exists.	
Chart	 <pre> graph LR Actor[sever] --> UC1((Delete Users)) UC1 -.-> <<include>> UC2((Search User)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user chooses to "cancel" the process.	
1		The user's personal information will not be removed from the database.
2	The user that be searched does not exist.	
2		Return the flag of not exist.

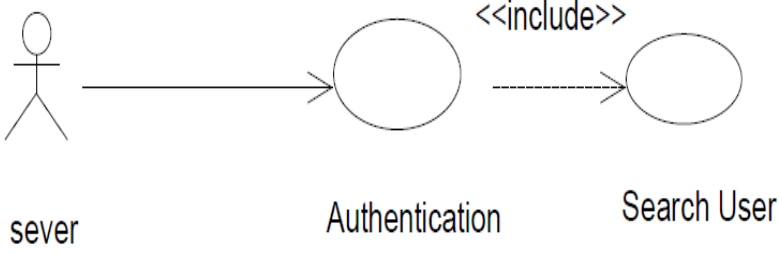
2.6.3 Server Wants to Change a User's Password

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Change a User's Password</i>		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to change user's password.		
Summary	The server would like to change user's password. And the server calls the change password function.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the change password function.		
Precondition	The user has registered, that is, personal information and password already exist.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	

	1	The server calls the change password function, which provides the user's ID and a new password.	
	2		The database looks up the corresponding
	3		The database saves the encrypted password
	4		Update other tables.
	5		Return the flag of success.
Frequency			
Type		Primary	
Postconditions		If the user saves the change, the password will be changed and the next time the server searches his/her password, it will get a new password.	
Chart		 <pre> graph LR sever[sever] --> CP((Change Password)) CP -.-> <<include>> SU((Search User)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow		Actor	System
	1	The user chooses to "cancel" the process.	
	1		The database will keep the original password of current user.
	2	The user that be searched does not exist.	
	2		Return the flag of not exist.

2.6.4 Server Wants Authentication of the User ID and Password

Use Case	<i>Server Wants Authentication of the User ID and Password</i>		
Version	1. 0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Rui Xing, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to search for username and password.		
Summary	The server would like to search for username and password. And the server calls the login authentication function.		

Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the login authentication function	
Precondition	The server transfers the user ID and password.	
Basic Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	1 The server calls the login authentication function, which gives the user ID and password.	
	2	According to the user ID, database finds out corresponding user item.
	3	Determine whether the password is the same.
	4	If the user ID and password are correct, return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The server receives the authentication result.	
Chart	 <pre> graph LR sever((sever)) --> Authentication((Authentication)) Authentication -.-> <<include>> SearchUser((Search User)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
	1 The user that be searched does not exist.	
	1	Return the flag of not exist
	2	If the user ID and password are not correct, return the flag of error.

2.6.5 Server Wants to Add New Lights

Use Case	Server Wants to add new lights		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1

Author	Rui Zhu, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server wants to add new lights to the list of lights he or she can control.	
Summary	The server calls the corresponding add function and transmits the information about the bulb that needs to be added. The database service program adds the light bulb to the data.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the add light function.	
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a light book open.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
	1 The server calls the add light function, which provides the light's ID, roomID, settime, and Life.	
	2	The database adds light information to the light table.
	3	Update other tables.
	4	Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	There is a new light in the light list. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The light book is aware that it has been altered.	
Chart	<pre> sequenceDiagram actor sever participant AddNewLights as Add New Lights AddNewLights -->> UpdateRoomTable as <<include>> Update roomtable AddNewLights -->> UpdateLightTable as <<include>> Update lighttable </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' (sic) interacting with a use case labeled 'Add New Lights'. From this use case, two dashed arrows labeled '<<include>>' point to two other use cases: 'Update roomtable' and 'Update lighttable'.</p>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
	1	The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.
	1	The light book he or she controls return to the initial state.

2.6.6 Server Wants to Remove Lights from a Room

Use Case	Server Wants to Remove Lights from a Room		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Rui Zhu, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to delete some lights from light table.		
Summary	The server calls the corresponding delete function and transmits the information about the bulb that needs to be deleted. The database service program deletes the light bulb to the data.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the delete light function.		
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a light book open.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1	The server calls the delete light function, which gives the light ID, room ID and user ID.	
	2	According to the user ID, database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether he has the permission.	
	3	According to the light ID and room ID, database finds out target light.	
	4	Remove the target light.	
	5	Update the other table.	
	6	Return the flag of success.	
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	The database removes the target light and return the flag of result.		
Chart	<pre>graph LR Actor[sever] --> UC1((Remove Lights)) UC1 -.-> <<include>> UC2((Update roomtable)) UC1 -.-> <<include>> UC3((Update lighttable))</pre>		
Alternate Flow	Actor	System	

1	The current user has no authority to delete the light.	
1		Return the flag of no permission.
2	The light that be searched does not exist.	
2		Return the flag of not exist.

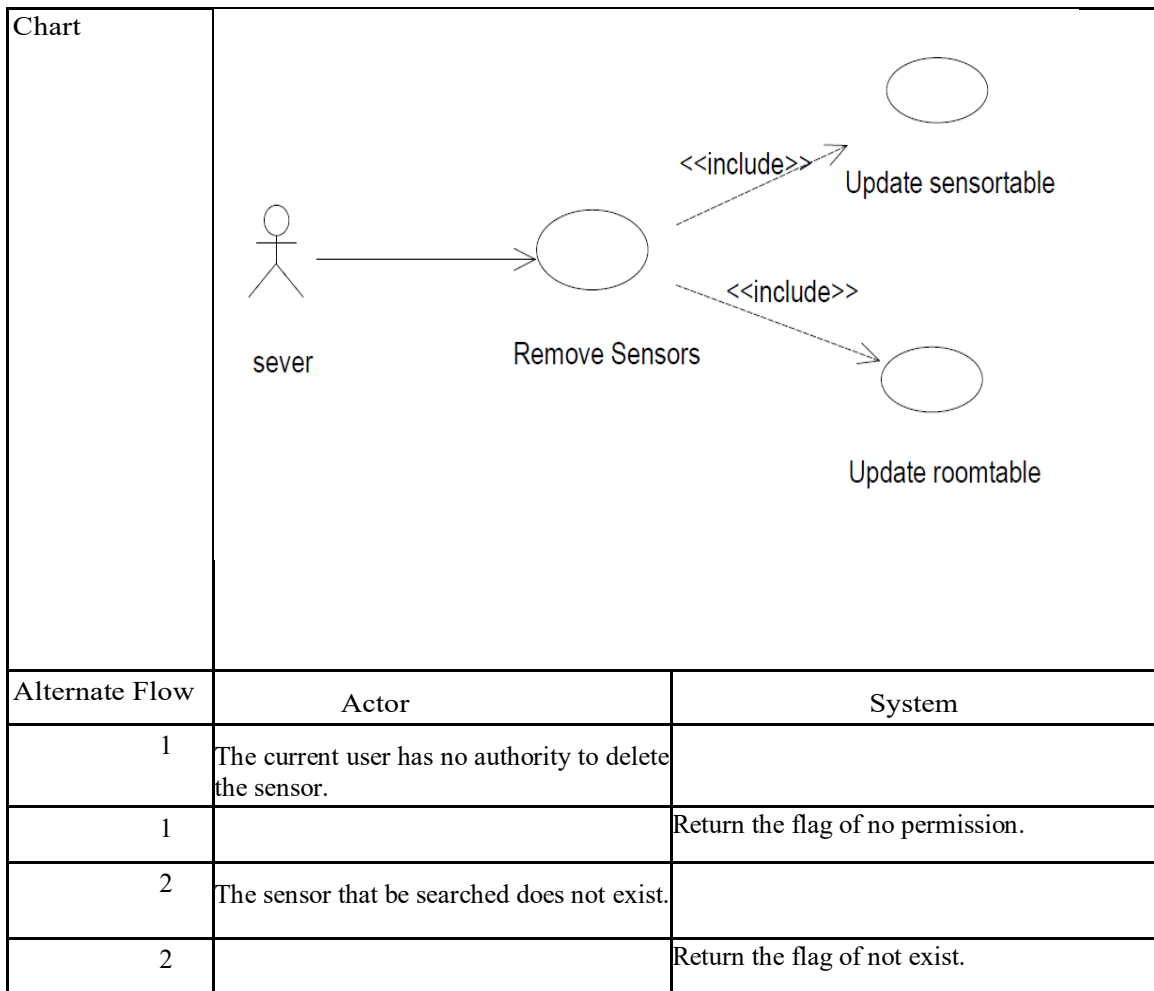
2.6.7 Server Wants to Add New Sensors

Use Case	Server Wants to add new sensors		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Shijie Wen, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server wants to add new sensors to the list of sensors he or she can control.		
Summary	The server calls the add sensor function and transmits the information about the sensors that needs to be added. The database service program adds the sensor to the sensor-list in database.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the add sensor function.		
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a sensor book open.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	Server calls add sensor functions, which provide the light's ID, roomID, and type.		
2		The database adds sensor information to the	
3		Update other forms.	
4		Return the flag of success.	
Frequency			
Type	Primary		
Postconditions	There is a new sensor in the sensor list. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The sensor book is aware that it has been altered.		
Chart	<pre>graph LR Actor[sever] --> UC1((Add New Sensors)) UC1 -.-> <<include>> UC2((Update sensortable)) UC1 -.-> <<include>> UC3((Update roomtable))</pre>		

Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.	
1		The sensor books he or she controls return to the initial state.

2.6.8 Server Wants to Remove Sensors from a Room

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Remove Sensors from a Room</i>	
Version	1.0	Created 2019. 4. 1
Author	Shijie Wen, Yuru Wang	
Source	Customer	
Goals	The server would like to delete some sensors from sensor table.	
Summary	The server calls the delete sensors function and transmits the information about the bulb that needs to be deleted. The database service program deletes the sensor bulb to the data.	
Actors	Server	
Trigger	The server calls the delete sensor function.	
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a sensor book open.	
Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	The server calls the delete sensor function, which gives the sensor ID, room ID and user ID.	
2		According to the user ID, database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether he has the permission.
3		According to the sensor ID and room ID, database finds out target sensor.
4		Remove the target sensor.
5		Update the other table.
6		Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The database removes the target sensor and return the flag of result.	



2.6.9 Server Wants to Add New Rooms

Use Case	Server Wants to add new rooms		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Shijie Wen, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server wants to add new rooms to the list of rooms he or she can control.		
Summary	The server calls the add room function and transmits the information about the rooms that needs to be added. The database service program adds the room to the room-list in database.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the add room function.		
Precondition	User is an administrator; the application is open and running with a room book open.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
	1 2 3	The server call adds the room function, which provides the roomID, Lightnum, and Sensorum.	
		The database adds the room information to	
		Update other forms.	

4	Return the flag of success.	
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	There is a new room in the room list. It is marked to be saved at the next save point. The room book is aware that it has been altered.	
Chart	<pre> sequenceDiagram actor sever participant Add New Rooms participant Update roomtable sever->>Add New Rooms Add New Rooms-->>Update roomtable : <<include>> </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' sending a message to a use case labeled 'Add New Rooms'. This use case then includes another use case labeled 'Update roomtable' via a dashed arrow with the stereotype '<<include>>'.</p>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the workflow.	
1		The room books he or she controls return to the initial state.

2.6.10 Server Wants to Remove Existing Rooms

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Remove Existing Rooms</i>		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to delete some rooms from room table.		
Summary	The server wants to delete some rooms from room table. And then the server calls the delete room function.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the delete account function.		
Precondition	The operator's attribute is the administrator.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	The server calls the delete room function, which gives the room ID and user ID.		
2		The database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether it can be deleted.	

3		Find out target room.
4		Remove the target room.
5		Update the other table.
6		Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type		
Primary		
Postconditions		
The database removes the target room and return the flag of result.		
Chart		
<pre> graph LR Actor[sever] --> UC1((Remove Rooms)) UC1 -.-> <<include>> UC2((Update roomtable)) UC1 -.-> <<include>> UC3((Update othertable)) </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' connected to a use case labeled 'Remove Rooms'. From 'Remove Rooms', two dashed arrows labeled '<<include>>' point to two other use cases: 'Update roomtable' and 'Update othertable'.</p>		
Alternate Flow		
	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to remove the room.	
1		The database terminates the current operation.

2.6.11 Server Wants to Change the User's Permissions

Use Case	Server Wants to Change the User's Permissions		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Shuihan Zhang, YuruWang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server changes the user permissions.		
Summary	The server wants to changes the user permissions. And then the server calls the change user identity function		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the change user identity function		
Precondition	Server makes a request to change the user's permissions.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	The server calls the change user identity function, which provides the user ID and the modified identity.		

2		Based on the user ID, the user is found in the client table.
3		Modify the label attribute for this user.
4		Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The user is modified to specify permissions.	
Chart	<pre> graph LR Actor[sever] --> UC((Change User Access)) UC -.-> <<include>> UC1((Search User)) UC -.-> <<include>> UC2((Update usertable)) </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' interacting with a use case 'Change User Access'. This use case includes two other use cases: 'Search User' and 'Update usertable'.</p>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to the operation of checking the number of people in the room.	
1		The database terminates the current operation.

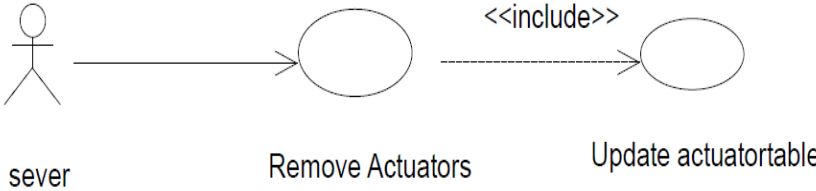
2.6.12 Server Wants to Add New Actuators

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Change the User's Permissions</i>		
Version	1. 0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Shuihan Zhang, YuruWang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server changes the user permissions.		
Summary	The server wants to changes the user permissions. And then the server calls the change user identity function		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the change user identity function		
Precondition	Server makes a request to change the user's permissions.		
Basic Flow	Actor	System	

1	The server calls the change user identity function, which provides the user ID and the modified identity.	
2		Based on the user ID, the user is found in the client table.
3		Modify the label attribute for this user.
4		Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type		
Primary		
Postconditions		
The user is modified to specify permissions.		
Chart		
<pre> sequenceDiagram actor sever participant Add New Actuators participant Update actuator table sever->>Add New Actuators Add New Actuators-->>Update actuator table : <<include>> </pre> <p>The diagram shows an actor labeled 'sever' connected by a solid arrow to a use case labeled 'Add New Actuators'. A dashed arrow labeled '<<include>>' points from 'Add New Actuators' to another use case labeled 'Update actuator table'.</p>		
Alternate Flow		
	Actor	System
1	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to the operation of checking the number of people in the room.	
1		The database terminates the current operation.

2.6.13 Server Wants to Remove Actuators from a Room

Use Case	<i>Server Wants to Remove Existing Rooms</i>		
Version	1.0	Created	2019. 4. 1
Author	Shuihan Zhang, Yuru Wang		
Source	Customer		
Goals	The server would like to delete some actuators from actuator table.		
Summary	The server wants to delete some actuators from actuator table. And then the server calls the delete actuator function.		
Actors	Server		
Trigger	The server calls the delete actuator function.		
Precondition	The operator's attribute is the administrator.		

Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	The server calls the delete actuator function, which gives the actuator ID, room ID and user ID.	
2		The database determines the current user's attribute and judge whether it can be deleted.
3		Find out target actuator.
4		Remove the target actuator.
5		Update the other table.
6		Return the flag of success.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions	The database removes the target actuator and return the flag of result.	
Chart	 <pre> graph LR sever[sever] --> RemoveActuators((Remove Actuators)) RemoveActuators -.-> <<include>> UpdateActuatorTable((Update actuortable)) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1	The current user has no authority to delete the actuator.	
1		Return the flag of no permission.
2	The actuator that be searched does not exist.	
2		Return the flag of not exist.
3	The user decides to "cancel" the process after deciding to remove the actuator.	
3		The database terminates the current operation

2.7 Use Cases of Hardware

This section is written for developer who wants to know the functions of hardware.

2.7.1 Sensors & Lights Wants to Send the Status

Use Case	Sensors & Lights Wants to Send the Status	
Version	1.0	
Author	Rui Raposo, Hongfan Zhang	
Source	Directly from Portuguese teacher	
Purpose	Send the Status	
Goals	Sensors & Lights send the status to client.	
Summary	Sensors & Lights send the status to client.	
Actors	Sensors & Lights	
Trigger	Sensors & Lights send the status to client per minute.	
Precondition	Sensors & Lights is connected with client.	
Basic Flow	Sensors & Lights	Client
1	Send status to client	
2		Receive status.
Exception Flows		
Postconditions	None	
User case diagram		

2.7.2 hardware sends signals and gets command

Use Case	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Goals	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Summary	hardware sends signals and gets command		
Actors	user		
Trigger	Sensors send their data to communication module.		
Precondition			
Basic Flow	Actor	System	
1	Communication module verify connection to the server		
2		Server will accept the connection and tell communication module.	
3	Switch sensor tells communication module whether light was operated or not. Presence sensor send a picture to raspberry pi to communication module. Light sensor send its state to communication module.		

4		<p>Communication module sends the switch sensor's information and 0(not operated)/1(operated)signals to server.</p> <p>Communication module uses image recognition algorithm to judge whether someone is in room. And then it sends 0(nobody) or 1(someone) signal and presence sensor's information to server.</p> <p>Communication module send 0(bright) or 1(dark) signal and light sensor's information to server.</p>
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions		
Chart		
Alternate Flow	Actor	System
1		

2.7.3 Server gets signals from communication module

Use Case	Server gets signals from communication module		
Version	1.0	Created	3-23-19
Author	Zheng Chen		
Source	User stories		
Purpose	Server gets signals from communication module		
Goals	Server gets signals from communication module		
Summary	Server gets signals from communication module		
Actors	user		
Trigger	Sensors send their data to communication module.		
Precondition			

Basic Flow	Actor	System
1	server verifies connection from hardware.	
2	<p>Server gets the switch sensor's information and 0(not operated)/1(operated)signals.</p> <p>Server gets send 0(nobody) or 1(someone) signal and presence sensor's information.</p> <p>Server gets 0(bright) or 1(dark) signal and light sensor's information.</p>	
3	The Server decides whether the light should be on or not.	
4		Communication module sends command to lights.
Frequency		
Type	Primary	
Postconditions		
Chart	<pre> graph LR server((server)) --> verifyConnectionServer([verifyConnectionServer]) server --> getSwitch([get 0(not operated) or 1(operated) signal and sensor's info from switch sensor]) server --> getPresence([get 0(nobody) or 1(someone) signal and sensor's info from presence sensor]) server --> getLight([get 0(bright) or 1(dark) signal and sensor's info from light sensor]) server --> decide([decide whether the light should be on or not]) decide --> sendCommand([send command]) </pre>	
Alternate Flow	<i>Actor</i>	<i>System</i>
1		

1.1 Intended Audience and Purpose

This document is intended to provided information guiding development process, ensuring that all system requirements are met. The following entities may find the document useful:

- Customer - This page will detail all of the Web App and Android App requirements as understood by the production team. The customer should be able to determine that their requirements will be correctly reflected in the final product through the information found on this page.

- Development Team - Details of specific requirements that the final software build must include will be located here. Developers can use this document to ensure the software addresses each of these requirements.
- QA Team - By developing testing procedures founded in the system requirements, the QA Team can create a comprehensive testing regimen that will guarantee requirements are met.

1.2 How to use the document

Table of Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Concept of Operations - broad description of the purpose of the application
 - 2.1 System Context - details any specific system requirements the application will require to run
 - 2.2 System Capabilities - description in prose of all capabilities available to the user in the address book
 - 2.3 Use cases - A detailed look at each functional requirement, describing the application context both before and after an action is taken
3. Behavioral Requirements - How the application will interact with a user
 - 3.1 Input and output requirements - A description of allowed inputs and generated outputs
 - 3.1.1 Input - Describes any restrictions that will be placed on allowed input
 - 3.1.2 Output - Describes the range of outputs that can be generated
 - 3.2 Detailed Output Behavior - Output descriptions in prose
4. Quality Requirements - Requirements not pertaining to the function of the application will be listed here
5. Expected Subsets - Expected levels of functionality at checkpoints during development
6. Fundamental Assumptions - Some specifics about input, output, or behavior upon which other requirements are founded will be listed here
7. Expected Changes - Future features and directions the project is expected to take
8. Appendices - Details aiding the understanding of this document
 - 8.1 Definitions and acronyms - Any technical terms or abbreviations will be spelled out here for ease of use of the document
 - 8.1.1 Definitions - Definitions of technical or unusual terminology
 - 8.1.2 Acronyms and Abbreviations - Any abbreviated terms will be expanded here
 - 8.2 References - any external references necessary or helpful to understanding this document will be listed here

3. Detailed Requirements

3.1 System Inputs and Outputs for Customers

3.1.1 Inputs for Web

The input of the application comes from the user.

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

In the navigation bar, there are "home page", "lights", "Sensors", "rooms", "current user identity" and "user personal information". Click on "lights" and there will be two drop-down menus of "building name" and "room number", "enter" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. After clicking "Enter", there are all the lights in the room on the right side of the interface, as well as the switch of the lights, the check of the lights (full selection, reverse selection), the status of the light sensor and the prompt information box of the room.

For administrators, there is also a managements button in the navigation bar. If this button is pressed, there will be several buttons appearing, such as *see what alarms are on* button, *see in which room the panic*

button was pressed button, add buildings button, remove buildings button, add a room to a building button, remove rooms from a building button, give teacher permission button, revoke teacher permission button, change user's authority button, set up how long will the light stay on without anyone in the room button, define the default state of the lights button, add sensors button, remove sensors button, add actuators button, remove actuators button and turn off alarms button.

Input at login interface:

- * Account: must be made up of numbers. It can only be one of the teaching number, teacher's work number and administrator's ID number.
- * Password: 6-20 characters.
- * Login: Click on this button to enter the next interface with the correct account number and password.

Under "sensors", click on the Add button and enter the following:

- * Sensor types: Only one of three types can be selected from the drop-down menu.

Under "rooms", click the Add button and enter:

- * Room number: Input cannot conflict with an existing room number. And it is less than 5 legal numbers or letters.

Input basic information:

- * Nickname: less than 20 characters
- * ID number: less than 10 digits
- * School: less than 200 characters
- * Professional: less than 20 characters
- * Class: less than 20 characters

"Modify password" input:

- * Old passwords: 6-20 characters
- * "New password": 6-20 characters.

3.1.2 Outputs for Web

Display graphical user interface. Each current interface contains all text boxes or interactive buttons created for users to enter.

Output to the user:

Login interface:

- * If the password or account is incorrect, a pop-up window will prompt "incorrect password or account".

Turn on the lights:

- * If the user is a student and the room is occupied, when the "turn on" button is pressed, a pop-up window will prompt "the room is occupied, the students can not turn off the lights at will". If the room is unoccupied, when the "turn off" button is pressed, a window will pop up to indicate that "the room is unoccupied", and students can not turn on the light at will. If the switch is checked, similar.

3.1.3 Inputs for APP

The input of the application comes from the user.

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

After logging in, the app will display building interface. In the bottom navigation bar, there are "buildings" "rooms", "user profile" and "current user identity". Click on these buttons will change to different interface.

In "buildings", there is a list of buildings, including the building name. Click specific building will jump to the "rooms" interface where a list of rooms in this building is, including the building where these rooms are and the room number. After clicking a specific room, there are all the lights' names/numbers in the room on the left side of the interface, while the switches of the lights display on the right side of the interface (switch shows the status of lights). At the bottom of this list, there are all sensors and their status.

Input at login interface:

- Username: 8-20 characters and cannot contains space.
- Password: 6-20 characters.
- Login button: Click on this button to verify username and password and jump to the next interface with the correct account number and password.

3.1.4 Outputs for APP

Android app uses UI interface to interact with user.

Login interface:

If the username and password is not matched, a pop-up window will prompt "Username and password don't match".

3.2 Detailed Output Behavior for Customers

3.2.1 For Web

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

In the navigation bar, there are "home page", "lights", "Sensors", "rooms", "current user identity" and "user personal information". Click on "lights" and there will be two drop-down menus of "building name" and "room number", "enter" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. After clicking "Enter", there are all the lights in the room on the right side of the interface, as well as the switch of the lights, the check of the lights (full selection, reverse selection), the status of the light sensor and the prompt information box of the room. From the administrator's perspective, there is a red remove button next to each light, and a green new one light button in the right place. The lower right corner of the interface has remove ticks.

Click on "sensors" and there will be two drop-down menus of "building name" and "room number", "enter" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. Click "Confirm" and all the sensors and their status will appear on the right side of the interface.

Click on "rooms" and there will be a drop-down menu of "teaching building name", "confirmation" and "return to the previous page" buttons on the left side of the interface. Click on the "Confirm" button and all the room numbers in this building will appear on the right side of the interface.

Click on "User Personal Information" and the buttons "Basic Information" and "Modify Password" appear on the left side of the interface. After clicking on the "basic information", there will be "nickname", "ID number", "school", "major" and "class" on the right side of the interface, as well as a "confirm modification" button. Click "Modify Password" and the text box of "New Password" and "Old Password" will appear on the right side of the interface, and the button "Confirm Modification" will appear.

For administrators, there is also a managements button in the navigation bar. If this button is pressed, there will be several buttons appearing, such as *see what alarms are on* button, *see in which room the panic button was pressed* button, *add buildings* button, *remove buildings* button, *add a room to a building* button, *remove rooms from a building* button, *give teacher permission* button, *revoke teacher permission* button, *change user's authority* button, *set up how long will the light stay on without anyone in the room* button,

define the default state of the lights button, *add sensors* button, *remove sensors* button, *add actuators* button, *remove actuators* button and *turn off alarms* button.

Click on *see what alarms are on* button, and UI will display the list of alarms which are on in the main page. Click on *see in which room the panic button was pressed* button, and UI will display the room's information in which the panic button was pressed. Click on *add buildings* button or *remove buildings* button. If *remove buildings* button is pressed, UI will show up a building drop-down menu and a *confirm* button. If *add buildings* button is pressed, UI will show up a *confirm* button and a text box which lets administrator input the new buildings' information. Click on *add a room to a building* button or *remove rooms from a building* button. UI will update the page with a building drop-down menu and let the administrator choose one building. If *add a room* button is pressed, UI will show up a *confirm* button and a text box which lets administrator input room number. If *remove rooms* button is pressed, the UI will show up a *confirm* button and a list of check boxes which lets administrator choose rooms to remove. Click on *give teacher permission* button or *revoke teacher permission* button. UI will show up a *confirm* button and a text box which lets administrator input the teacher's information. Click on *change user's authority* button. UI will show up a text box which let administrator input user's information, a drop-down menu which lets the administrator choose new authority and finally a *confirm* button. Click on *set up how long will the light stay on without anyone in the room* button. UI will show up a *confirm* button and a text box which lets the administrator input the time. Click on *define the default state of the lights* button. UI will show up a *confirm* button and a state drop-down menu which lets administrator choose the state. Click on *add sensors* button or *remove sensors* button. Administrator chooses a building and a room from two drop-down menus. If *add sensors* button is pressed, UI will show up a *confirm* button and a text box which lets administrator input sensors' information. If *remove sensors* button is pressed, UI will show up a *confirm* button and a list of check boxes which lets the administrator choose sensors. Click on *add actuators* button or *remove actuators* button. Administrator chooses a building and a room from two drop-down menus. If *add actuators* button is pressed, UI will show up a *confirm* button and a text box which lets the administrator input actuators' information. If *remove actuators* button is pressed, UI will show up a *confirm* button and a list of check boxes which lets administrators choose actuators. Click on *turn off alarms* button. UI will show up a *confirm* button and a drop-down menu which lets administrator choose a building.

3.2.2 For APP

The input of the application comes from the user.

Login interface comes at the beginning. There are two text boxes to be entered, account number and password.

After logging in, the app will display building interface. In the bottom navigation bar, there are "buildings" "rooms", "user profile" and "current user roles". Click on these buttons will change to different interface. In "buildings", there is a list of buildings, including the building name. Click specific building will jump to the "rooms" interface where a list of rooms in this building is, including the building where these rooms are and the room number. After clicking a specific room, there are all the lights' names/numbers in the room on the left side of the interface, while the switches of the lights display on the right side of the interface (switch shows the status of lights). At the bottom of this list, there are all sensors and their status.

If click "rooms" directly, app will jump to last rooms edited/explored by user previously.

"user profile" interface will display username, nickname, name, a "change password" button and a "log out" button.

"current user roles" is a textbox and should display user's role. This textbox is disabled.

3.3 System Inputs and Outputs for Developer

3.3.1 Inputs

The inputs send to the server when client queries hardware's data should be in the form of json which content is:

- uid: The user's unique identification.
- sid: User's secure ID.
- hid: The hardware's unique identification.

The inputs send to the server when client want to operate a hardware should be in the form of json which content is:

- uid: The user's unique identification.
- sid: User's secure ID.
- hid: The hardware's unique identification.
- cmd: The command client sent.

The inputs send to server when hardware want to report their data should be in the form of json which content is:

- data: The data which sensor want to report.

The inputs send to server when intelligence controller generated command should be in the form of json which content is:

- data: The command that intelligence controller generated.

```
ROOM{
    *Room_id: the id of the room
    *Light state{
        *State: it can be a boolean type, whose value is true or false. True means that it is on now, while
        false means the opposite.
        ...
    }
    *Sensor state{
        *kind: it is a string type, has three values, {motion, light, button}
        *online: it is a boolean type.
        *value: It is a numerical type.
    }
};

Instruction{
    *User_priority: it is a numerical type and means user's priority
    *Instruction_type: the instruction has four kinds, { auto, instruction, time, rules}.
    *Extra_information: set time period or make rules.
};

Extra_information{
    *Data_about_time: .....
    *Data_about_rule: .....
    *Data_about_priority: .....
};
```

The input to the database comes from the server. The input to the database comes from the server. There are 5 tables in the database, namely client table, light table, sensor table, room table and actuator table. The input requirements for each attribute of each table are as follows.

Name	Type	Explanation
UID	int[1]	UID is the user's account number, which is an integer less than max_int.

name	char[20]	name is a string of up to 20 lengths representing the user name
password	char[50]	The password is to save the password of each user. It should be encrypted.
label	int[1]	label saves the attribute identification of each user, indicating that he is a student, teacher, or administrator account.
LID	int[1]	LID is the light's number in a room, which is an integer less than max_int.
roomID	int[1]	roomID should be generated when adding rooms. They cannot be modified and they are different.
State	int[1]	State is an integer that holds the state of the lamp on, off, or damaged
Settime	string	SetTime represents the installation time of the bulb, which should be a string limited to yyyy-mm-dd format
Life	int[1]	Life is an integer representing the life of a light bulb in hours
SID	int[1]	SID is the number of sensor, which is an integer less than max_int.
Type	int[1]	Type is an integer describing the type of sensor
Lightnum	int[1]	Lightnum is an integer describing the number of bulbs in a room
sensornum	int[1]	sensornum is an integer describing the number of sensors in a room
AID	int[1]	AID is the number of actuator, which is an integer less than max_int.

3.3.2 Outputs

The outputs send to intelligence controller from server when something need to do with hardware should be in the form of json which content is:

sensors: The list of sensors with their up-to-date data.
device: The device and its up-to-date data.
cmd: The command (Leave blank if there is no command existed.)
authority: The level of operator.

The outputs send to client when server report hardware's information should be in the form of json which content is:

hid: The hardware's unique identification.
online: Whether the hardware is online.
nickname: The nickname of hardware.
last: The timestamp of last update.
data: The hardware's data.

The outputs send to hardware when server send command should be in the form of json which content is:
data: The command.

The outputs send to the Server.

***Result:** There outputs required, there are {value, room, hint}.

{

 ***value:** it is a string type whose value is in set: {"open", "close", "null", "exception"} . "open" means turn on the light, "close" means turn off the light, "null" means do nothing and "exception" means don't change the light and send some error information to the Server.

*room: it is a numerical type that means the result for which room.

*hint: it is a string type, the content is for explaining the result when intelligent control system reject the command.

}

The output of the database is provided to the server. The following table specifies the specific form of the output that will be provided to the server.

Name	Type	Explanation
UID	Int[1]	UID is the user's account number, which is an integer less than max_int.
name	Char[20]	name is a string of up to 20 lengths representing the user name
password	Char[50]	The password is to save the password of each user. It should be encrypted.
label	Int[1]	label saves the attribute identification of each user, indicating that he is a student, teacher, or administrator account.
LID	Int[1]	LID is the light's number in a room, which is an integer less than max_int.
roomID	Int[1]	roomID should be generated when adding rooms. They cannot be modified and they are different.
State	Int[1]	State is an integer that holds the state of the lamp on, off, or damaged
Settime	string	SetTime represents the installation time of the bulb, which should be a string limited to yyyy-mm-dd format
Life	Int[1]	Life is an integer representing the life of a light bulb in hours
SID	Int[1]	SID is the number of sensor, which is an integer less than max_int.
Type	Int[1]	Type is an integer describing the type of sensor
Lightnum	Int[1]	Lightnum is an integer describing the number of bulbs in a room
sensorum	Int[1]	sensorum is an integer describing the number of sensors in a room
AID	Int[1]	AID is the number of actuator, which is an integer less than max_int.
Flag	Bool[1]	Flag is a flag indicating whether the operation on the database is successful

3.5 Detailed Output Behavior for Developer

The database provides various access interfaces to the server. This section details the capabilities of these interfaces and their possible output formats.

➤ Function1: query the corresponding account information according to the user UID

Query the client-database with UID as the primary key.

1. If the user of UID does not exist in the database, return null.
2. If the user exists, return the output value.

- Function2: query the light information according to LID and roomID

Query the light-database with LID and roomID as the primary key.

1. If the light of SID does not exist in the database, return null.
2. If the light exists, return the output value.

- Function3: query light information in a room through roomID

Query the information of all the bulbs in the database whose room number equals the query value

1. If no light bulb has the same room number as the query value, return empty.
2. In other cases, list all light bulb information with room number equal to query value.

- Function4: query the sensor information according to the sensor SID

Query the sensor-database with SID as the primary key.

1. If the sensor of SID does not exist in the database, return null.
2. If the sensor exists, return the output value.

- Function5: query sensor information in a room through roomID

Query the information of all the bulbs in the database whose room number equals the query value

1. If no sensor with room number equal to the query value is found in the database, return empty
2. In other cases, list all sensors information with room number equal to query value.

- Function6: query room information by roomID

Query the room-database with roomID as the primary key.

1. If the user of rommID does not exist in the database, return null.
2. If the user exists, return the output value.

- Function7: list all the rooms

input: no iuput

output: roomID(int[1]), lightnum(int[1]), sensornum(int[1])

Detailed output:

Traverse the room database and output all information.

1. If the database is empty, return null.
2. Output all information of the room database.

➤ Function8: query the sensor information based on the actuator AID

Query the actuator with AID as the primary key.

1. If the actuator of AID does not exist in the database, return null.
2. If the driver exists, return the output value.

➤ Function9: add/remove/modify a light

First use the roomID as the primary key to query the room-database, and then use the roomID and the LID as the primary key to query the light-database.

- 1.If the room dose not exist, the flag is false.
- 2.If the LID in the room has exist, the flag is false.
3. Else the flag is true

➤ Function10: add/delete/modify a room

Query the room-database with roomID as the primary key.

- 1.If the roomID has already exist , the flag is false.
- 2 Else the flag is true

➤ Fuction11: add/remove/modify a sensor

First use the roomID as the primary key to query the room-database, and then use the room number and the SID as the primary key to query the light-database.

- 1.If the room does not exist, the flag is false.
2. If the SID in the room has exist, the flag is false.
3. Else the flag is true.

➤ Fuction12: add/delete/modify an actuator

First use the roomID as the primary key to query the room-database, and then use the room number and the AID as the primary key to query the light-database.

1. If the room does not exist, the flag is false.
2. If the AID in the room has exist, the flag is false.

3. Else the flag is true.

➤ Fuction13: add/delete/modify a user

input: SID(int[1]), roomID(int[1])

output: flag(bool[1])

Detailed output:

1. If the UID has already exist, the flag is false.

2. In other condition, the flag is true.

4. Quality Requirements (Non-functional Requirements)

The system must show good behavior in many fields like Performance, Security, Availability, Reliability, Modifiability, Maintainability, Understandability.

Interface aesthetics:

Simple, comfortable and elegant.

Performance:

The system can respond the users' operation in less than 500ms

The hardware can respond the command in less than 1000ms

Security:

The system must have different authority. The administrator's jurisdiction must not be used by any other users.

Availability:

The user's operation must be judged strictly by control part. Every situation must have a solution even if the user has a wrong operation.

Reliability:

The system must be anti-interference. When some signal comes in a wrong way, the system should recognize it and give the respond.

Modifiability:

The system can be changed. When users need some new functions, we can add up them into the system.

Maintainability:

The system has to easily to be fixed. If some parts get wrong, it can easily to find some other things to take place.

Understandability:

The system must be easy for users. The UI and specification have to be good for users.

5. Expected Subsets

L0:

- Basic GUI.
- Users can log in. Ability to send data to back-end storage and call data from back-end storage.

L1:

- Better GUI
- Ability to add/remove actuators (lights). Administrators have this permission.
- Ability to add/delete new rooms. Administrators have this permission.
- Ability to add/remove sensors.

L2:

- Complete GUI for Intelligent Lighting Control
- Ability to see the status of the light. All three users have this permission.
- Check if a room is occupied. All three users have this permission.
- Ability to check the status of the light sensor. All three users have this permission.
- Ability to turn on/off the light. All three users have this right.

6. Fundamental Assumptions

Hardware: Raspberry pi 3B+, Camera, Light sensor, Light.

Software: Linux operating system, Python 3.6

7. Expected Changes

- Add light history analysis function.
- Add monitor function.
- Adjust the brightness of the light
- Personal Web Pages for Skin Change
- Provide personalized web customization
- Provide hotline for maintenance personnel.
- Provide multilingual support.
- Retrievable password and change password at any time
- Support binding mobile phone number and login by phone number.

8. Appendices

8.1 Definitions and acronyms

8.1.1 Definitions

Keyword	Definitions
Raspberry Pi	A portable single-board computer
Untouchable	If this component is touched, nothing will happen.
Time-out value	how long will the light stay ON when lights are left ON and there is none in this room

8.1.2 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or	Definitions

Abbreviation	
GUI	Graphical User Interface
IC	Intelligent controller

8.2 key technology

8.2.1 socket instead of web

By using socket instead of web, the communication between sever and other parts could be easier. Server don't need to roll polling anymore, and that could be save a lot of time and bandwidth.