



# **Real-Time Bridge Monitoring Design Description**

**Version 1.5**

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
2013-10-31	0.1	Initial Draft	Jörn Tillmanns
2013-11-04	1.0	First version of Design	Andrea Bottoli, Lorenzo Pagliari, Marko Brčić, Ghazal Shojaee, Jörn Tillmanns
2013-11-17	1.1	Fixed Introduction  Fixed 2.1 Section  Fixed some formats	Andrea Bottoli, Lorenzo Pagliari
2013-11-18	1.2	Fixed Sections 2.2, 2.3  Fixed Chapter 3	Andrea Bottoli
2013-11-19	1.3	Fixed User Interfaces Section	Andrea Bottoli
2013-12-03	1.4	Added Class Diagrams	Andrea Bottoli
2013-12-04	1.5	Added References to on-line Documentation  Added mockups in user interfaces chapter  Added some comments on the mockups and views	Andrea Bottoli

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
1.1 Purpose of this document.....	4
1.2 Intended Audience.....	4
1.3 Scope.....	4
1.4 Definitions and acronyms.....	4
1.5 References.....	5
2. Software architecture.....	6
2.1 Conceptual design.....	6
2.2 System specification.....	8
2.3 External Components.....	8
3. External interfaces.....	9
3.1 Hardware Interfaces.....	9
3.2 User Interfaces.....	9
4. Detailed software design.....	16
4.1 Implementation modules / components.....	16
4.2 Class Diagrams.....	18
4.3 Data flow / Interactions / Dependencies.....	21
4.4 Data Types / Formats.....	24
4.5 Database Model.....	26
4.6 Web site organization.....	33

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## 1. Introduction

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring is a project for the Distributed Software Development course held by Politecnico di Milano, Malardalen University and University of Zagreb.

### 1.1 Purpose of this document

The purpose of this document is to assist in the development of the project 'Real-Time Bridge Monitoring", as a part of the Distributed Software Development course. This document specifies the entire architecture and design of the "RTBM"-Software. These design decisions directly relate to the requirements, use-cases, attributes and interfaces of the system, as they are mentioned in the Software Requirements Specification document.

### 1.2 Intended Audience

This document is written mainly for the development team. It will assist the team during the development-phase and will be updated, if any design-decision will be changed.

It'll be shown the software architecture

### 1.3 Scope

The scope of this document it to present the overall architecture, then go into the details of each model, interface, technology that we used and other architectural aspects needed.

This document aims to present much detail as possible with the software architecture of the entire system, including the database, the parser, the math engine and the web application; there are also specified in detail the external interfaces, on the one hand towards the 'end-user' and the other to the hardware components.

You will then be presented in detail on the model chosen for implementation, including sequence and class diagrams, data flow, types and formats of data, the database model, including its tables and, finally, the organization of the website.

### 1.4 Definitions and acronyms

#### 1.4.1 Definitions

Keyword	Definitions
Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Project Title
Web App	The web application of the project

#### 1.4.2 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or abbreviation	Definitions
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
GUI	Graphical User Interface
AJAX	Asynchronous Javascript And XML
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
MVC	Model View Controller
DB	Database
RTBM	Real-Time Bridge Monitoring

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## 1.5 References

The main reference to this project is:

[www.fer.unizg.hr/rasip/dsd/projects/real-time\\_bridge\\_monitoring](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/rasip/dsd/projects/real-time_bridge_monitoring)

Other useful references:

- Project Plan:
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Project\\_Plan\\_v1.1.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Project_Plan_v1.1.pdf)
- Design Document:
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Design\\_Description\\_v1.0.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Design_Description_v1.0.pdf)
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Design\\_Description\\_v1.1%5B1%5D.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Design_Description_v1.1%5B1%5D.pdf)
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Design\\_Description\\_v1.2.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Design_Description_v1.2.pdf)
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Design\\_Description\\_v1.3.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Design_Description_v1.3.pdf)
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Design\\_Description\\_v1.4.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Design_Description_v1.4.pdf)
- Requirements Document:
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Requirements\\_Definitionv0.01.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Requirements_Definitionv0.01.pdf)
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Requirements\\_Definition\\_v1.1%5B1%5D.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Requirements_Definition_v1.1%5B1%5D.pdf)
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Requirements\\_Definition\\_v1.2.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Requirements_Definition_v1.2.pdf)
- Technical Annex for Inputs file, Conversions and Calculations
  - [http://www.fer.unizg.hr/\\_download/repository/Inputs\\_Conversion\\_F Formulas\\_Calculation.pdf](http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Inputs_Conversion_F Formulas_Calculation.pdf)

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## 2. Software architecture

### 2.1 Conceptual design

The system will be developed following the MVC pattern and will have some modules that will interfaces with each others to gather, elaborate, validate and present them data to the end-user.

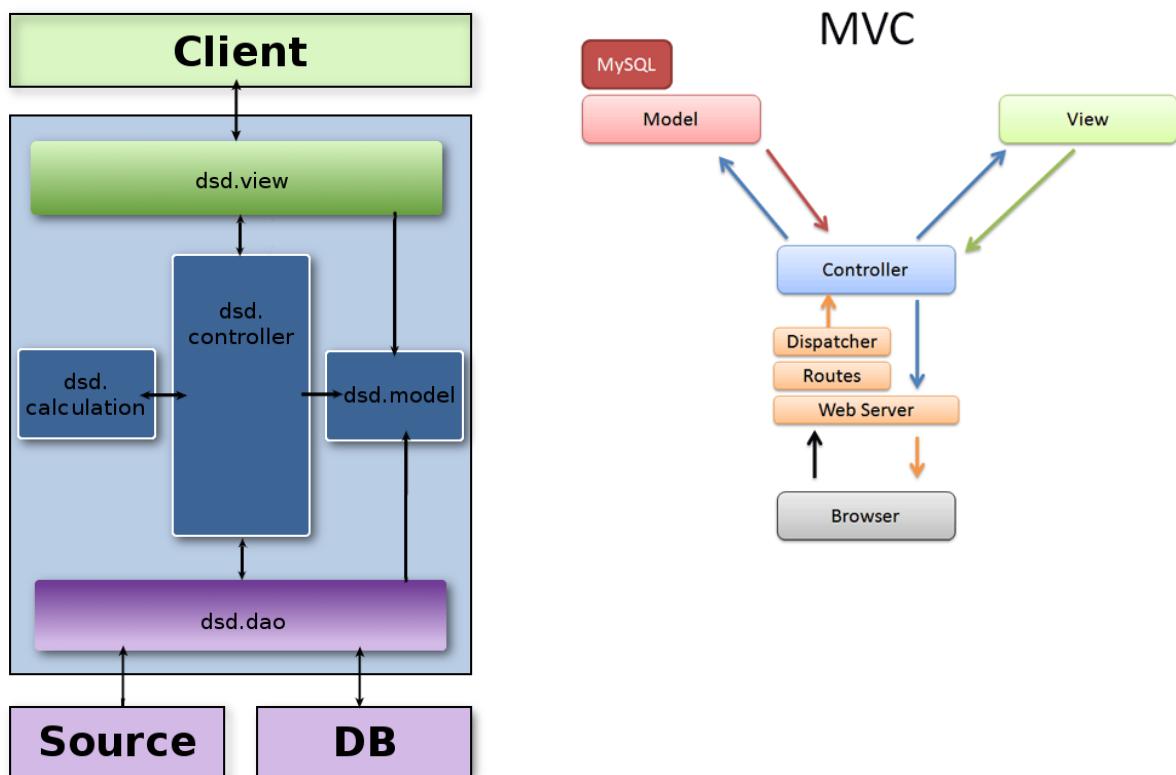
The dsd.dao component will provide a unique access to the data for the system, that could call it to retrieve the data.

The dsd.view will present to the final user the data concerned the system, the sensors and other stuffs needed to manage the real-time situation of the bridge.

The dsd.model will present to the other components the high level model of the data in the Database, like raw data, parameters, users, etc.

The dsd.calculation is the math engine of the system, and it calculate all the formulas for retrieving the safety factor of the bridge; plus, it fills some more aggregate data fields in the database according to the formulas and the structural calculations done.

The dsd.controller is the “logic” of the system, that controls the input by the user, manage the callings done by the subsystems and so on.



Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

### 2.1.1 *Source*

It represent the input files that come from the sensors; they are two .jpeg files (picture taken from the camera on the bridge) and two .txt files (in which we can retrieve the timestamps and the data of the sensors).

### 2.1.2 *Database*

As Database we will use MySQL; it will, except of the media-data like photos and videos, contain all necessary data of the software. These data are:

1. the raw-data from the sensors
2. the pre-calculated sensor and danger-level data
3. user-data
4. parameters
5. technical instruments

### 2.1.3 *dsd.dao*

It is a layer between logic which is the upper level and storage which is the down side which is directly connected to source and db layer. This inherits from source and DB interfaces.

### 2.1.4 *dsd.calculation*

The data from the sensors are delivered as raw text-files; these txt files have one data per second for each sensor on the bridge (one Hydrometer, one Ecosounder and one Sonar) and they have to be parsed and written into the database (the local server on the bridge, which is not under our control, sends one package per hour that contains two txt files and two jpeg files, so we will have 3600 single data for each sensor).

During this process the script will detect and compensate inconsistent data; this script will be automatically running in certain intervals. We have also to archive images from two cameras and create a sort of movie from the daily, weekly and monthly pictures.

The script will be divided into four submodules:

1. The parsing-submodule will parse the data-files
2. The image-submodule will recognize the new images
3. The consistency-check will validate the read data and patch inconsistency (by the way, some other checks will be done later in the system)
4. The SQL-submodule will write all data into the database
5. The film-submodule will create overview-movie for every day, week and month.

This component requires access to the data-files and the database.

The “calculation library” is the main-part of the software; it permits to the calculation engine to perform the structural calculations providing the formulas needed.

It will provide also the formulas to perform the calculations of the danger-level and other additional parameters based on the raw-data from the database.

The calculations will be performed in certain time-intervals and the calculated results will be stored in the database.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 2.1.5 *dsd.controller*

This module controls the flow of data coming from the end-user, from the calculation library, from the data sources and from the database; it is the “logic” of the system and controls the correct behavior of the product.

Moreover it checks some validation of user input for instance log in.

#### 2.1.6 *dsd.view*

The web service will present all data to the user and it is the only way how the user interact with the system.

To use the web service the user will use a common browser, the web service give him the possibility to log in and see information based on his access level.

Also for high access level there is the possibility to do some extra actions, as add or remove some users, give or remove access level, change parameters of calculation engine and so on. We will use a MVC pattern to develop the web service.

### 2.2 System specification

We use a Linux Debian 6.0 to build the server. To client side, the access to the web service can do by using each common browser as Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, Opera.

To programming we will use at server side Java for the calculation engine and the parser, and client side we will use html/css with JavaScript.

### 2.3 External Components

For the server we will use Apache with Tomcat for publish the web service, a daemon created by us as job scheduler to schedule the parser and calculation operations and MySQL to build the database.

On client-side we will use a simple and generic browser for display graphs.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

### 3. External interfaces

#### 3.1 Hardware Interfaces

The system gathers values from the following sensors and cameras:

- Anemometer: to measure wind speed and direction
- Hydrometer: to measure the water height
- Echo sonar: to measure the height of the bottom of the river and its changes
- Camera: two camera that periodically take a photo of the bridge

This hardware part is out of our control and we can't manage directly the sensors, the camera and also the way which the data is gather and send to the system; thus, we assume that we receive one package per hour composed by two txt files with raw sensor data, and two picture of the bridge taken by the camera.

#### 3.2 User Interfaces

##### 3.2.1 Administrator View

**Web Page**  
http://bridgemonitoring.it/Admin

User name	First name	Last name	email	role
User1	Jon	Lajoie	jl@gmail.com	operator
User1	Itan	Belan	ib@gmail.com	engineer

**ADD NEW USER**

**Save**

**Web Page**  
http://bridgemonitoring.it/Admin

Add new user:

Username	<input type="text"/>
First name	<input type="text"/>
Last name	<input type="text"/>
e-mail	<input type="text"/>
Permission level:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>

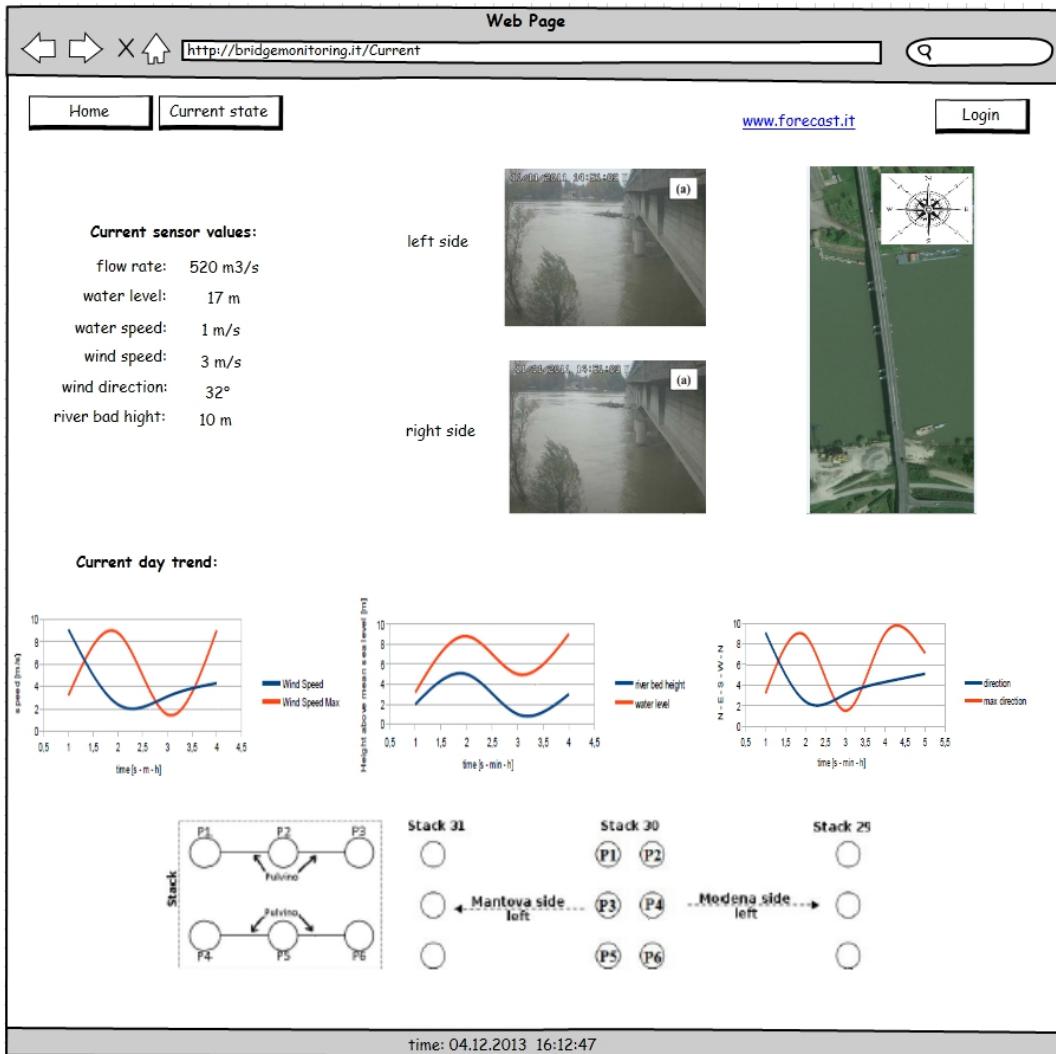
**Save**

The administrator could see the user list, edit their attributes and delete them; plus, he could also add new users to permit them to interact (with the right privilege) with the system.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

### 3.2.2 External User View

- Current State View



The External User could access the site without registration; obviously he could not see sensible data or graphs, and could not modify anything.

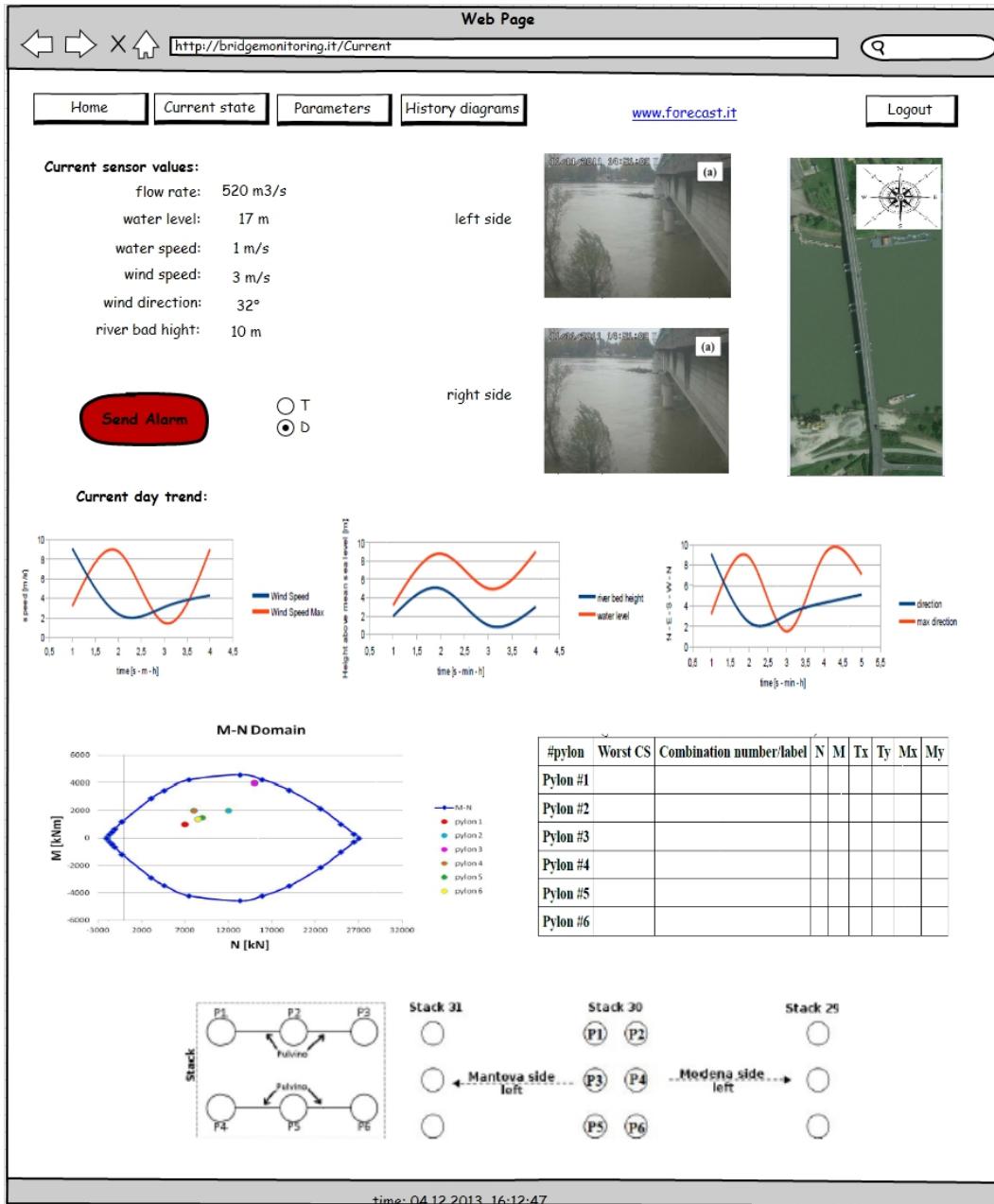
He could see the current graphs about the wind speed, the wind direction and the water and river bed level; plus, he could also see the current pictures of the bridge and some images that could be useful to understand better the position of the bridge and its structure.

He could not see the historical graphs and data.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

### 3.2.3 Operator View

- Current State View



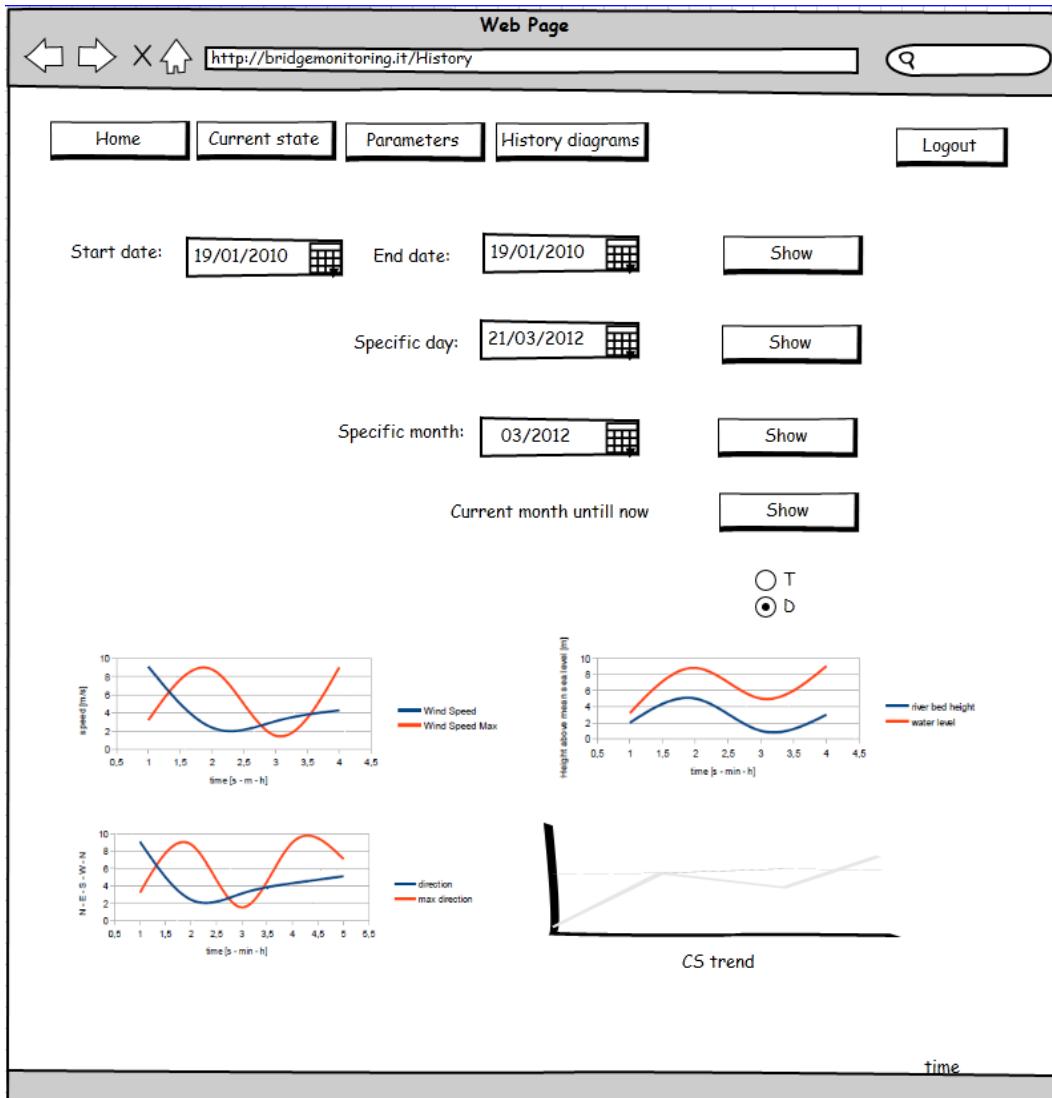
The operator could see the current status of the bridge, like the external user, plus the status of each pylon respect the critical domain M-N and some useful values about the forces that are working on the pylon.

He could also view four different scenarios, based on if there are Debris, Traffic, both of them or nor Debris or Traffic.

If he notice that one ore more pylons are in a critical situation, he could push the alarm button and notify to the person in charge to manage the emergency what is happening.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

- **Historical Graphs View**



The operator could see the historical graphs he prefer; he can see the graphs related to the water and river bed level above the sea level, the wind speed and the wind direction, and also the Safety Factor (CS – Coefficiente di Sicurezza) trend.

He can choose to see graphs related to:

- a customized time-interval
- the last month (until the last update)
- a specific month
- a specific day

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

### 3.2.4 Engineer View

- Current State View

Web Page <http://bridgemonitoring.it/Current>

Home Current state Parameters History diagrams www.forecast.it Logout

**Current sensor values:**

flow rate:	520 m/s	left side
water level:	17 m	
water speed:	1 m/s	
wind speed:	3 m/s	
wind direction:	32°	
river bed height:	10 m	

**Send Alarm**  T  D

**Current day trend:**

M-N Domain

#pylon	Worst CS	Combination number/label	N	M	Tx	Ty	Mx	My
Pylon #1								
Pylon #2								
Pylon #3								
Pylon #4								
Pylon #5								
Pylon #6								

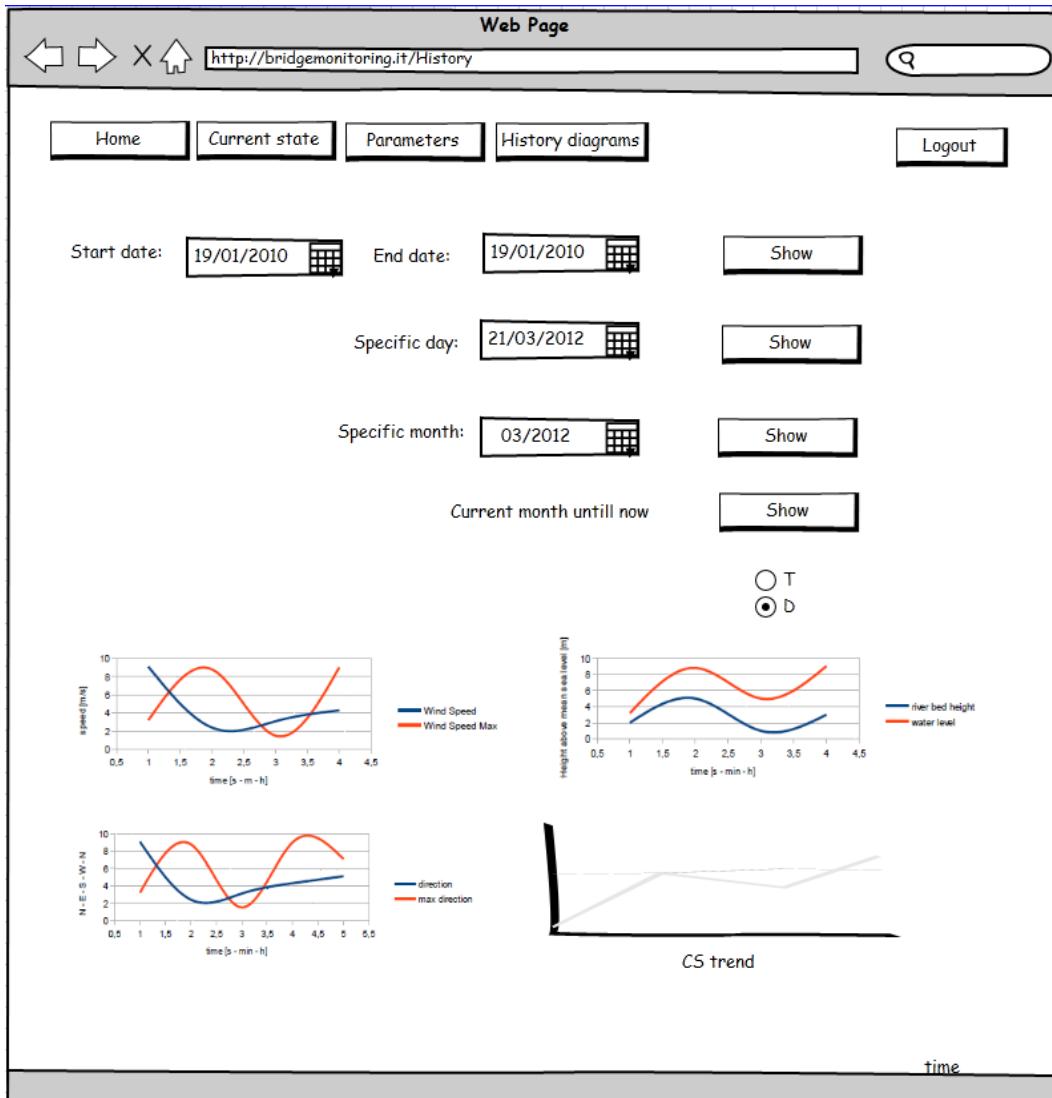
Stack 31 Stack 30 Stack 29

time: 04.12.2013 16:12:47

The engineer could see the same current status and could do also the same things of the operator; in fact, he is also an operator.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

### • Historical Graphs View



The engineer could see the same historical graphs of the operator and could choose the same options; in fact, he is also an operator.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## • Parameters View

Web Page <http://bridgemonitoring.it/Parameters>

Home Current state Parameters History diagrams www.forecast.it Logout

GEOMETRY OF THE STACK N.30			
D_pylon	1.5	m	Diameter of the pylon
Cape	9.5	m	Distance between two line of pylon
h_beam	17.5	m	Height of the lower beam
bottom_ref	10	m	Height of the reference of the bottom of the river
h1	7.3	m	Distance between the pulvino and the inferior beam
h2	7.5	m	Distance between the inferior beam and the bottom_ref
(h1)/2	3.65	m	Mean value of h1
k	0	m	Sinking of the joints over the ground
d	8.5	m	Width of the chassis
R_pylon	0	m	Internal radius
numb_id_bar	12	-	Number of identical bars
D_bar	0.024	m	Bars diameter
Ccb	0.042	m	Barycentric concrete cover
Steel_class	FeV44K	-	Steel class
Concrete_class	C25/30	-	Concrete class
WIND THRUST			
α	6	°	Planimetric anticlockwise inclination of the bridge form the north
Cw1	2	-	"Drag planking" coefficient
Pw1	1.2	kg/m³	Air density
Awak	168	m²	Planking area exposed to the wind pressure
Awet	177	m²	Surface of traffic exposed to the wind pressure
β1	1	-	Coefficient of reduction for A1 and A2 traffic scenarios
β2	0.5	-	Coefficient of reduction for A3 traffic scenario
r	2.25	m	Thrust center due to longitudinal asymmetry, only of System
ρplank	1.91	m	"arm" for bending moment of S <sub>plank</sub>
ρref	3.41	m	"arm" for bending moment of S <sub>ref</sub>
HYDRODYNAMIC THRUST			
Cd0	2.4	-	"Drag planking" coefficient (D=0)
Cd1	2	-	"Drag planking" coefficient (D=1)
Pwater	1000	kg/m³	Water density
ρA	0.5	-	Area reduction for D=1
a	-0.0014	-	Coefficient for the relation V <sub>wave</sub> =[IDR01]]
b	0.0341	-	Coefficient for the relation V <sub>wave</sub> =[IDR01]]
c	0.052	-	Coefficient for the relation V <sub>wave</sub> =[IDR01]]
hwater1	17	m	Height limit of the river for parameters a1,b1,c1
a1	46	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDR01] < h <sub>water1</sub>
b1	-902	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDR01] < h <sub>water1</sub>
c1	4658	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDR01] < h <sub>water1</sub>
hwater2	22	m	Height limit of the river for parameters a2,b2,c2
a2	60	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDR01] < h <sub>water2</sub>
b2	-1350	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDR01] < h <sub>water2</sub>
c2	8000	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDR01] < h <sub>water2</sub>
hwave	25.3	m	Max height level of river and limit for use parameter a3,b3,c3
a3	96	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when h <sub>water2</sub> < [IDR01] < h <sub>wave</sub>
b3	-2800	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when h <sub>water2</sub> < [IDR01] < h <sub>wave</sub>
c3	22500	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when h <sub>water2</sub> < [IDR01] < h <sub>wave</sub>
WEIGHT OF THE STACK			
Ip	10710	kN	Plank weight on the stack
Ipu	1680	kN	Weight of single pulvino
Itb	1601	kN	Weight of the trunk of pylon
Ip	1007	kN	Weight of the single beam
Ipy	44	kn/m	Weight per meter of pylon
Mt	9720	km	Moment generated by asymmetry
SHIFTING WEIGHTS			
M(A1)	4024	kn	Axial load for load combination A1
Mxx(A1)	4368	km	Bending moment for load combination A1
Myy(A1)	3900	km	Bending moment for load combination A1
M(A2)	3116	kn	Axial load for load combination A2
Mxx(A2)	80//	km	Bending moment for load combination A2
Myy(A2)	3015	km	Bending moment for load combination A2
M(A3)	1979	kn	Axial load for load combination A3
Mxx(A3)	2121	km	Bending moment for load combination A3
Myy(A3)	25756	km	Bending moment for load combination A3
Vehicle braking			
F <sub>r</sub>	206	kN	Value of the force due to the vehicle braking
n	3.3	m	"arm" for the vehicle braking moment

Save

The engineer has a very difficult role and a very important responsibility for this system: he could modify all the parameters used to calculate the forces and to build the mathematical model of the structure of the bridge.

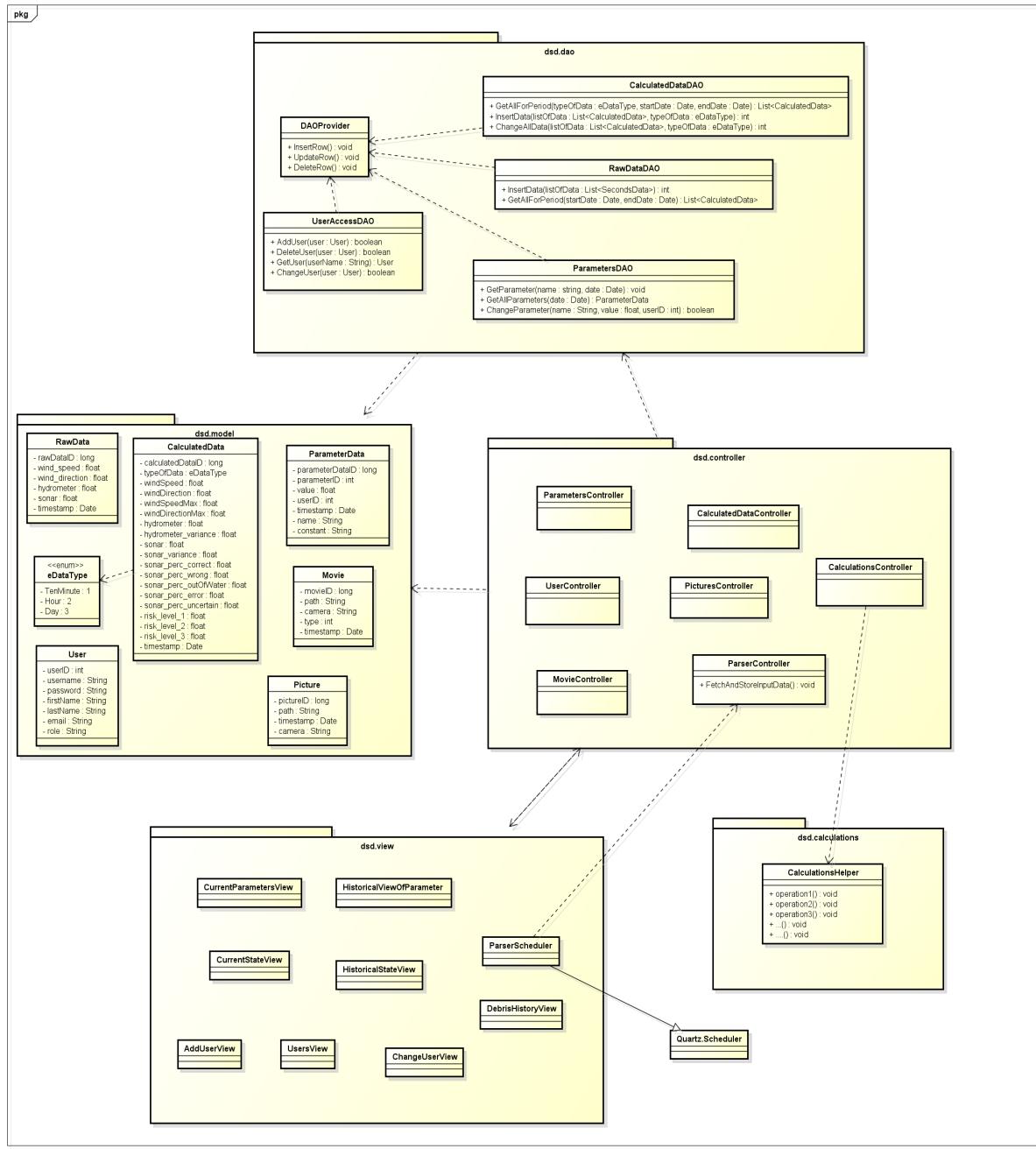
Thus, if he changes the model in a wrong way, the model, the calculations and so the safety factor will change in a wrong way; so, he has to pay a lot of attention in change this parameters.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## 4. Detailed software design

### 4.1 Implementation modules / components

#### 4.1.1 Structured view



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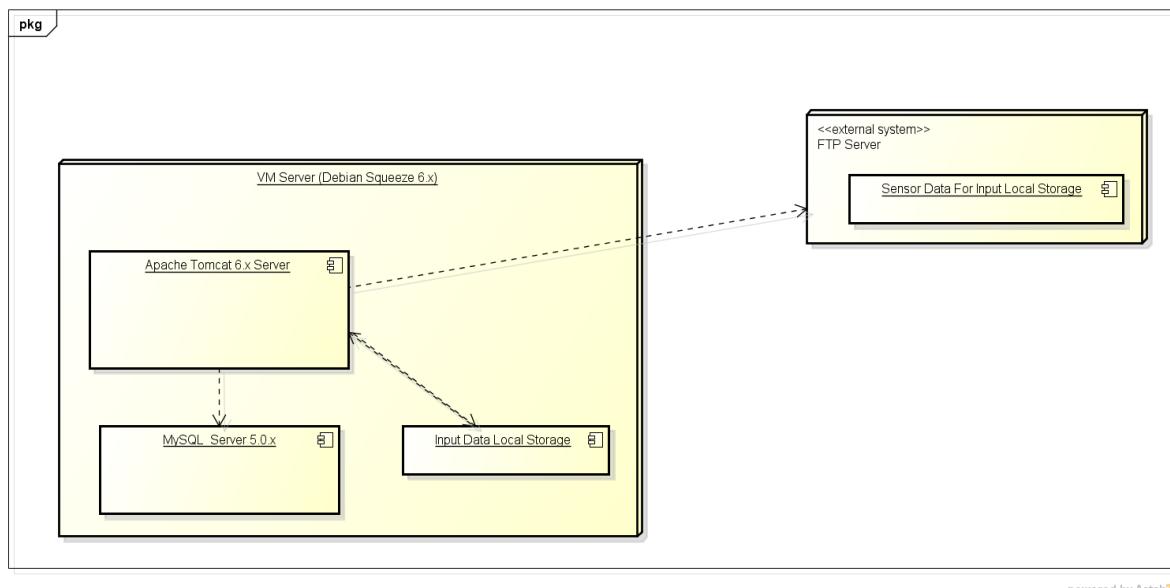
Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

We are conforming to model – view – controller pattern. With additional layer for communicating with database called DAO. Since it is hard to plan the whole system design in advance, we were able to sketch the detail only for lower layers, since we have also the database design. When the development process will be at a further stages, we will be able to get the more detailed picture of the class diagram.

Layers described:

- DAO – layer for communicating with the database, knows about the controller and the model layer
- model – contains raw classes with their fields and properties
- controller – layer which combines all the other layer because other layers usually communicate through this layer
- view – layer that consists mainly from Servlets and .jsp pages

#### 4.1.2 Deployment



The communication with the external server that holds the input files is still subject of discussion. What we received from the customer for testing are row files from the years 2011 and 2012. Because of that and because of the fact that we are not allowed to access the real system, we don't have the possibility to test the system for a real environment use.

Regardless of this difficult constraints, we will deploy the data from the history to our server without accessing the ftp server and we will parse the data directly from our server.

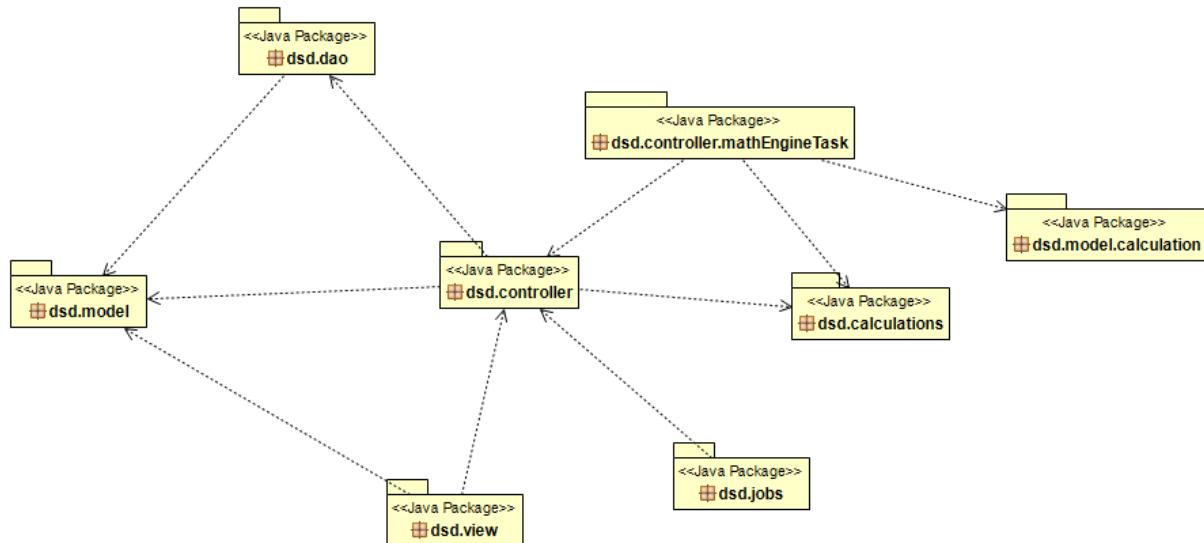
Our server is a compact hardware unit consisting of 3 major components:

- MySQL database
- Apache tomcat web application server
- Input data local storage (storing the real input text files)

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## 4.2 Class Diagrams

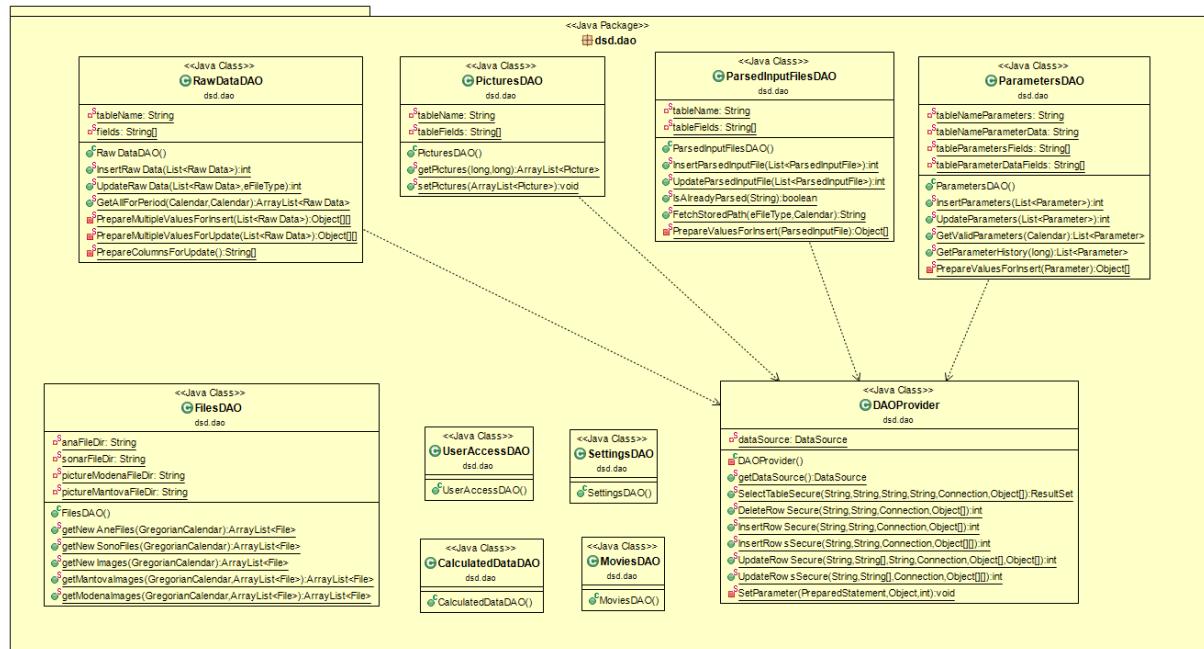
### 4.2.1 Package Dependencies



These are the dependencies between the packages in our software; we can notice that the dsd.controller is in the middle of the other packages and is used by all the other ones.

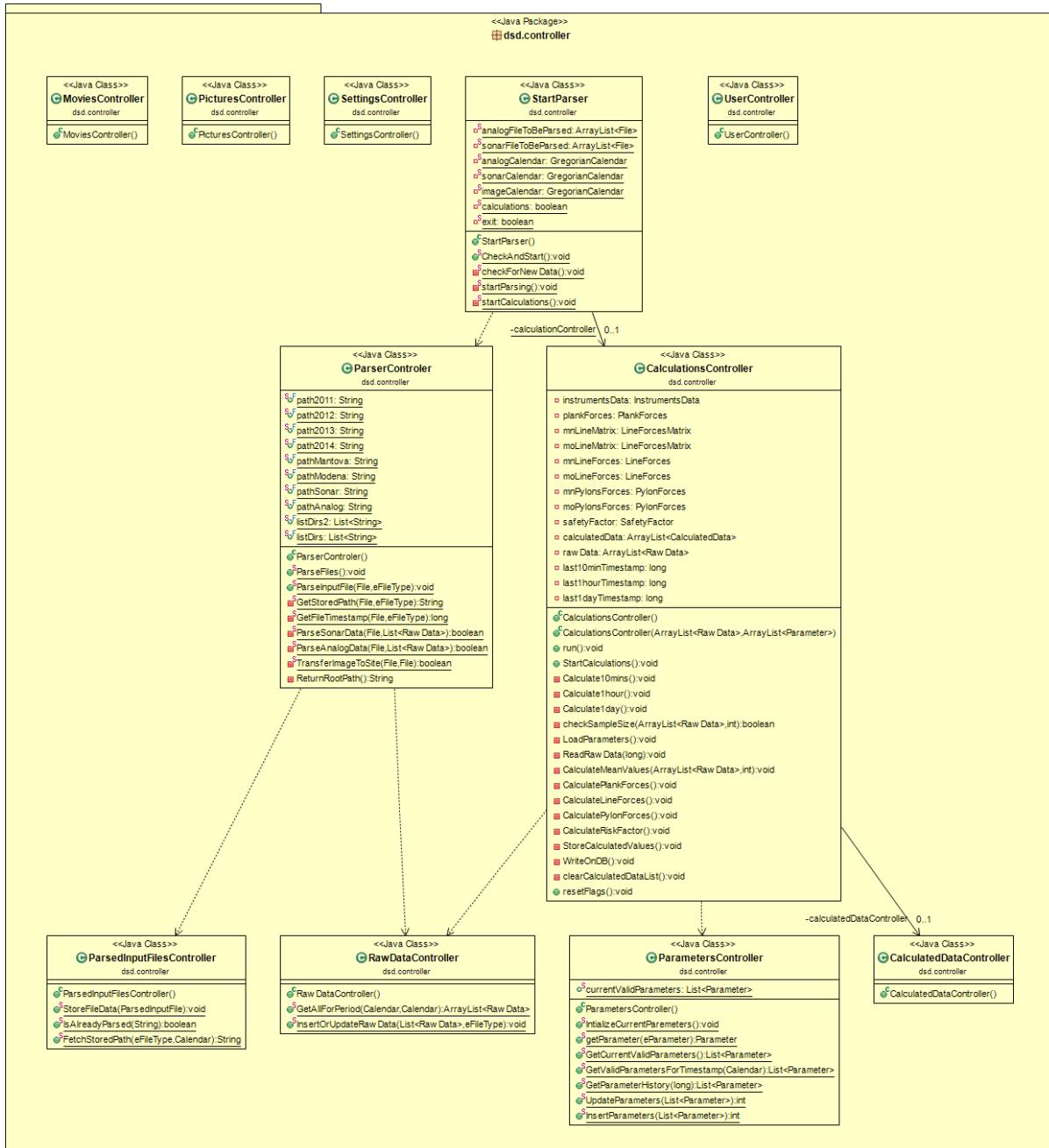
Thus, it is the main package of our product, that controls the flow of data and calculations.

### 4.2.2 DAO Package



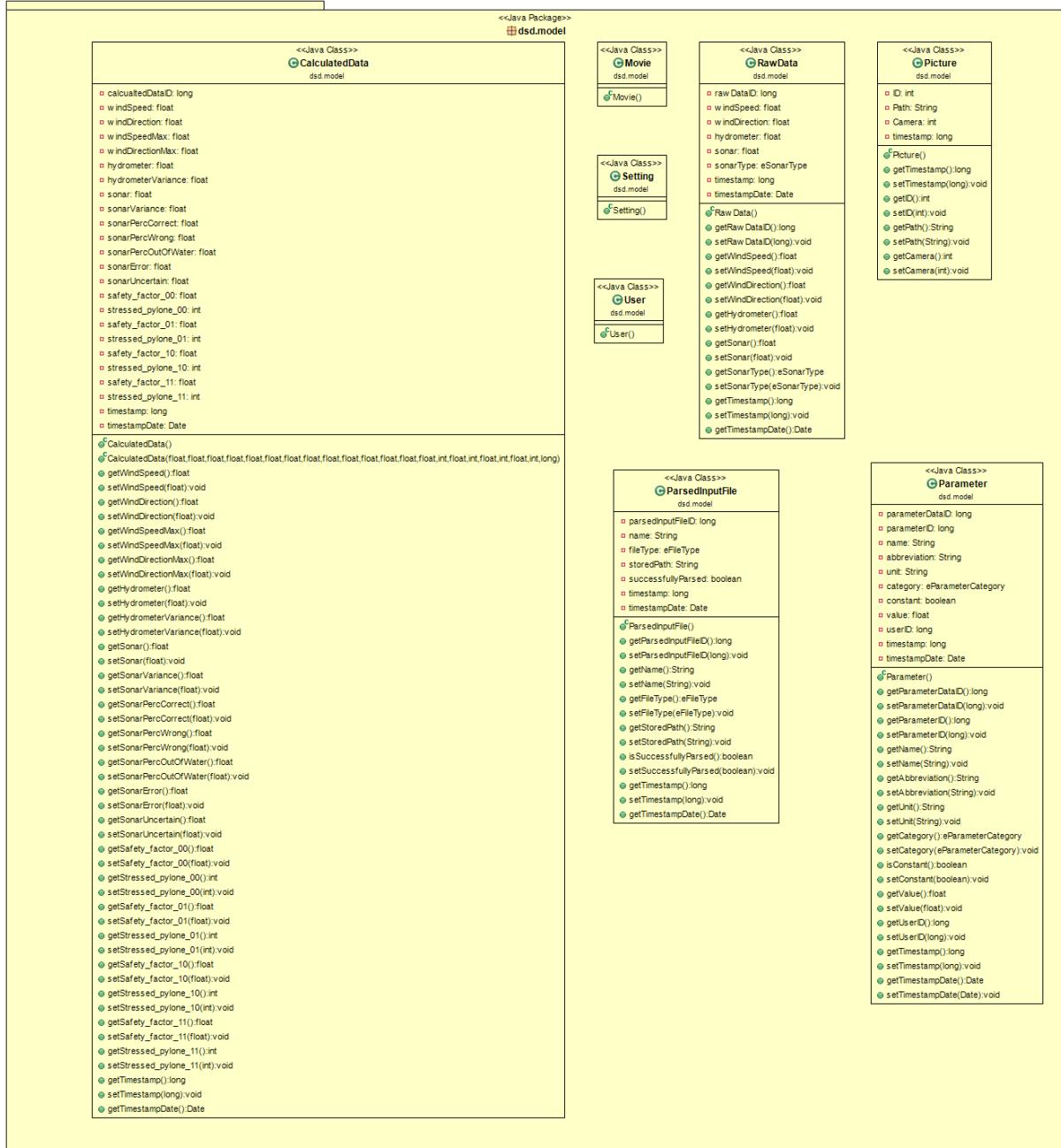
Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.2.3 Controller Package



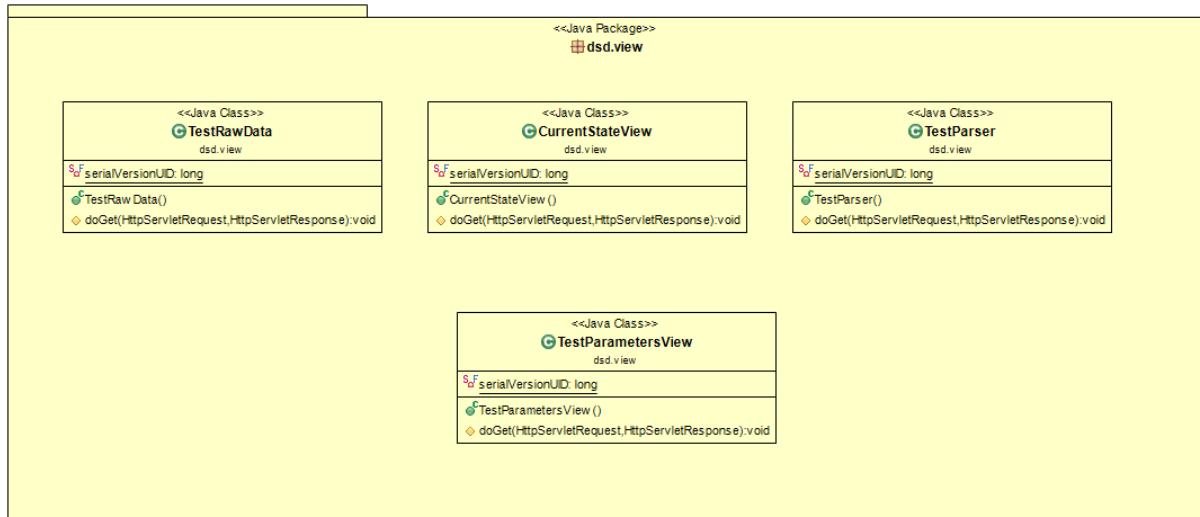
Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.2.4 Model Package



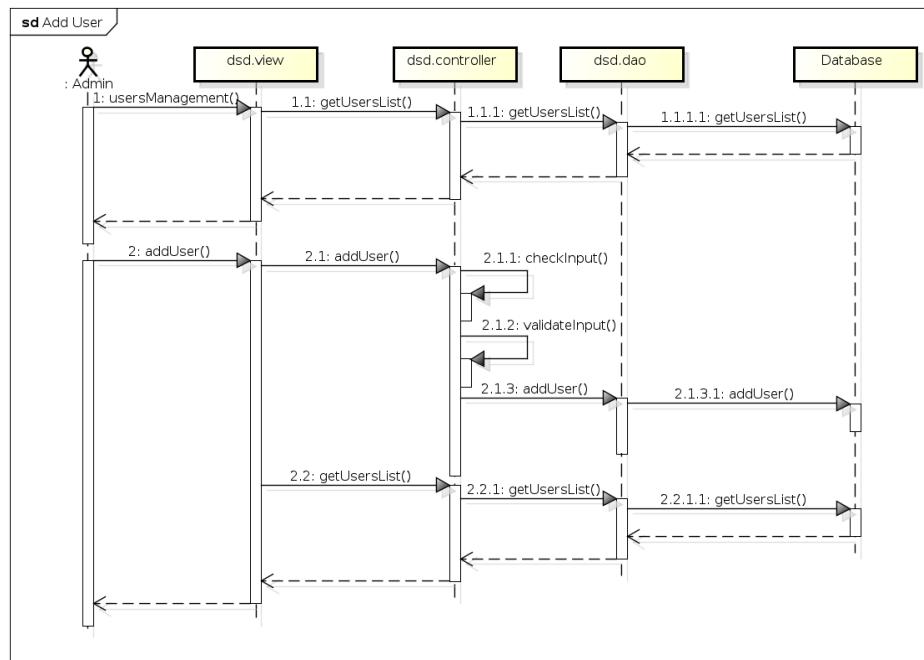
Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.2.5 View Package



### 4.3 Data flow / Interactions / Dependencies

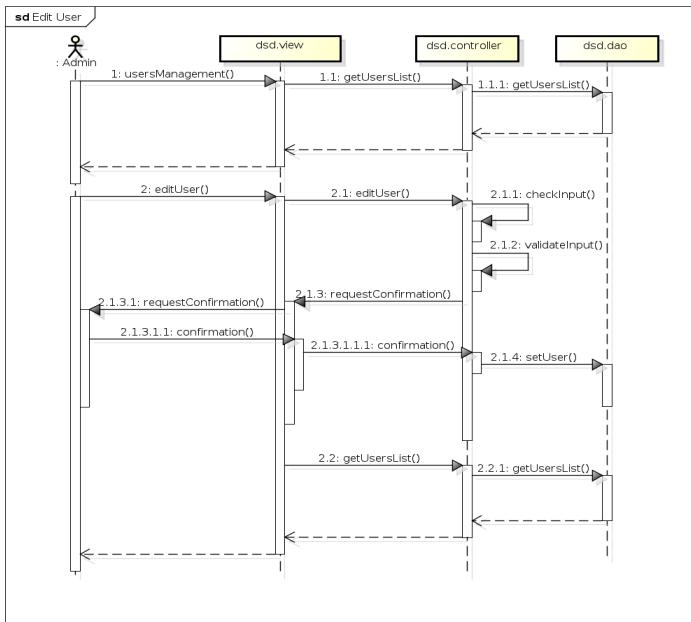
#### 4.3.1 Add User



If the user wants to add a new user he go to the UserMangement. On this side he will provide Information above all user, fetching through the controlling. In this view, he can create a new users. This question will be provided by the view to the controller, who will perfom the task.

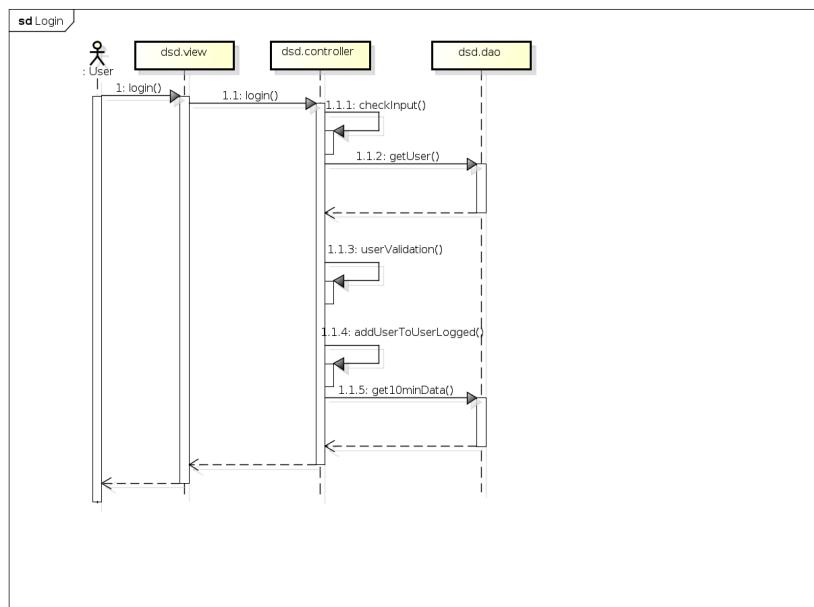
Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.3.2 Edit User



In the UserMangementView the administrator is able to edit a user. If he edit a user, the view give the call to the controller, who will perform the task.

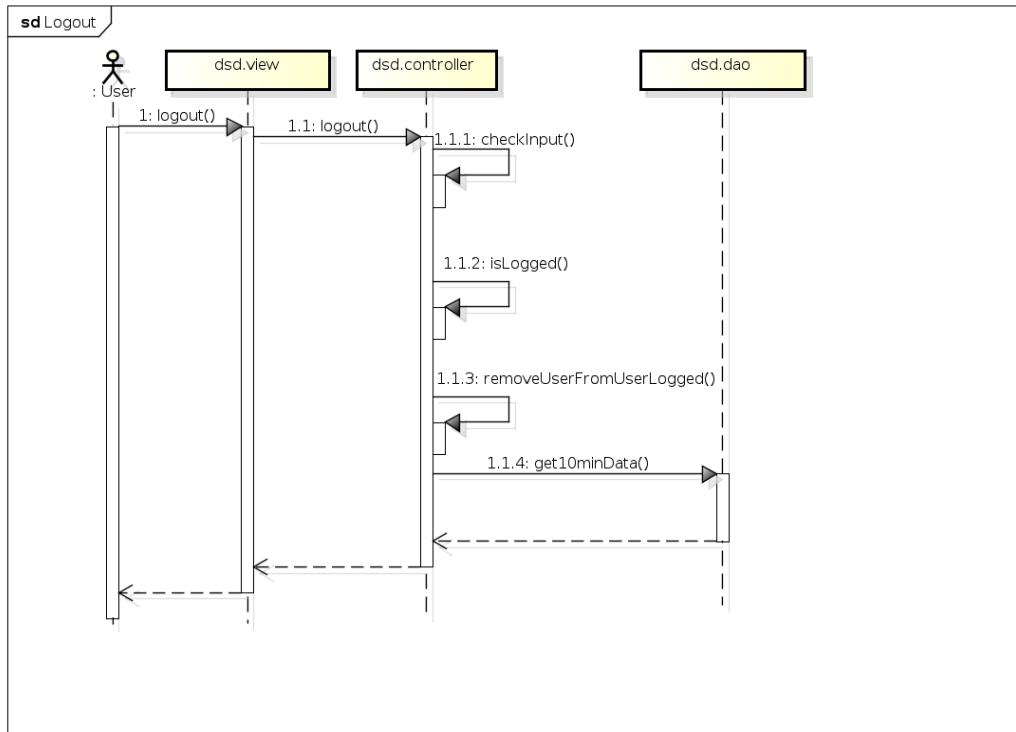
#### 4.3.3 Login



If a user logs in, the view will send the credentials to the controller, who will fetch the necessary data from the dao and check the login-request.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

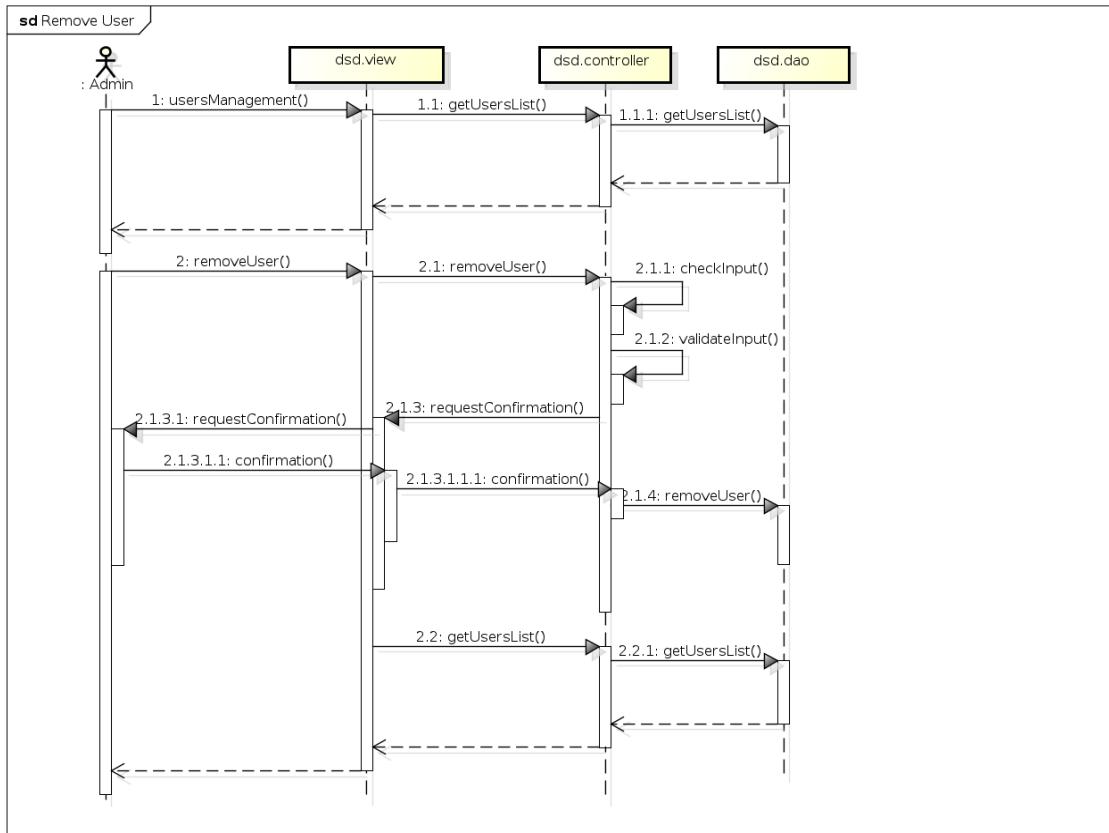
#### 4.3.4 Logout



If the view gets a logout-request, he will provide the info to the controller, who performed the task.

#### 4.3.5 Remove User

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04



The Administrator can over the userMangementView remove a User. If the view recognize such a request, it will provide the information to the controller. The controller will perform the tasks.

#### 4.4 Data Types / Formats

As data source for the Database adf.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

There are three kind of inputs in two kind of formats:

- analog\*\*\*\*.txt
- sonar\*\*\*\*.txt
- picture\*\*\*\*.jpg

The analog file contains:

1. **Wind speed** (unity measure mA)
2. **Distance between the Hydrometer and the level of water** (unity measure mA)
3. **Wind direction** (unity measure mA)
4. **Timestamp of the detection of the sample** (LabView encode → see before)  
*[decimals can be dropped]*

1	Modifica	Formato	Visualizza	?	3	4
0.004084	0.009941	0.016329	3383654135.706232			
0.004115	0.009880	0.016406	3383654136.083255			
0.004139	0.009904	0.015424	3383654137.083110			
0.004105	0.009917	0.015379	3383654138.083105			
0.004243	0.009853	0.016753	3383654139.083105			
0.004333	0.009879	0.017699	3383654140.083101			

The sonar file contains 2 columns of values, offset of a line (fig.5):

1. **Distance between the sonar and the bottom of the river** (unity measure meters)
2. **Timestamp of the detection of the sample** (Labview encode → see before)

1	Modifica	Formato	V
R2.19	3383654136		
R2.19	3383654136		
R2.19	3383654137		

The images are two, one for each direction (Mantova – Modena):



(Mantova)

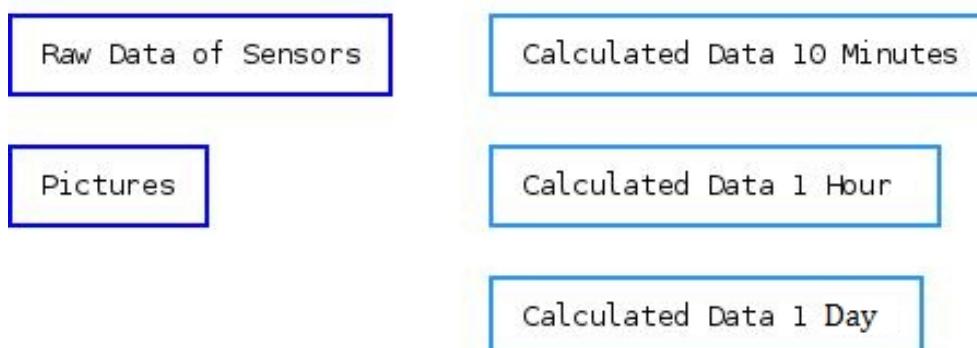
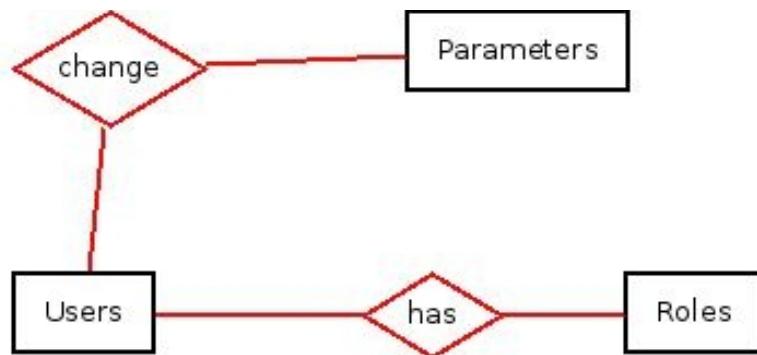


(Modena)

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.5 Database Model

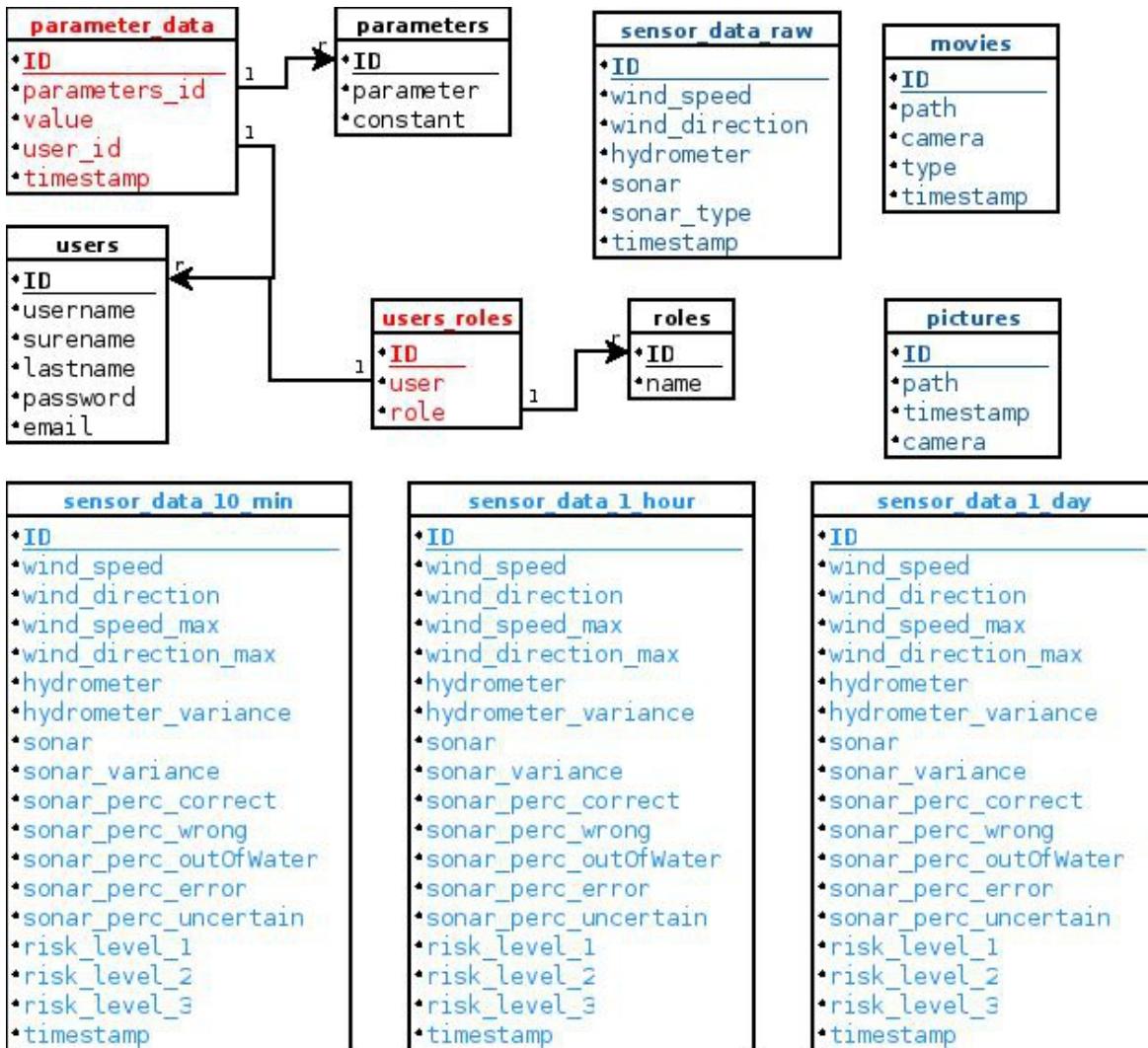
In the Database we will have two different kinds of data. At the one side we have the sensor-data and calculated data and on the other side we will have administration data, like the users and their roles.



#### Entity-Relationship-Diagram of RTBM-Database

This Entity-Relationship-Diagram shows an abstract view on the database. We will have four tables to store the raw and calculated data. Also we need one table to store meta-data like path and date of the pictures.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04



### Detailed Diagram of RTBM-Database

For administration and the website-access we need to store the users and their role. Also we need to store the parameters and their values and changes.

#### 4.5.1 Table structure for table parameters

The table “parameters” store all available parameters of the system and the information, if this parameter is changeable by the user.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
parameter	varchar	No	
constant	tinyint	No	

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.5.2 *Table structure for table parameter\_data*

The table “parameter\_data” stores every change of a parameter and the according timestamp and the users, who changed the parameter. So this table also contains the actual value of every parameter.

Column	Type	Null	Default	Links to
ID	int	No		
parameters_id	float	No		parameters (ID)
value	int	No		
user_id	int	No		users (ID)
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIME STAMP	

#### 4.5.3 *Table structure for table pictures*

The table “picture” provide meta-information to every picture from the both webcams.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
path	varchar	No	
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
camera	int	No	

#### 4.5.4 *Table structure for table movies*

The table “movies” provide meta-information to every movie created from the pictures.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
path	varchar	No	
type			
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
camera	int	No	

#### 4.5.5 *Table structure for table roles*

The table “roles” holds the roles the user can have.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
name	int	No	

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.5.6 Table structure for table sensor\_data\_1\_day

In the table “sensor\_data\_1\_day” the precalculated-mean-data for every day will be stored.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
wind_speed	float	No	
wind_direction	float	No	
wind_speed_max	float	No	
wind_direction_max	float	No	
hydrometer	float	No	
hydrometer_variance	float	No	
sonar	float	No	
sonar_variance	float	No	
sonar_perc_correct	float	No	
sonar_perc_wrong	float	No	
sonar_perc_outOfWater	float	No	
sonar_perc_error	float	No	
sonar_perc_uncertain	float	No	
risk_level_1	float	No	
risk_level_2	float	No	
risk_level_3	float	No	
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.5.7 Table structure for table sensor\_data\_1\_hour

In the table “sensor\_data\_1\_hour” the precalculated-mean-data for every hour will be stored.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
wind_speed	float	No	
wind_direction	float	No	
wind_speed_max	float	No	
wind_direction_max	float	No	
hydrometer	float	No	
hydrometer_variance	float	No	
sonar	float	No	
sonar_variance	float	No	
sonar_perc_correct	float	No	
sonar_perc_wrong	float	No	
sonar_perc_outOfWater	float	No	
sonar_perc_error	float	No	
sonar_perc_uncertain	float	No	
risk_level_1	float	No	
risk_level_2	float	No	
risk_level_3	float	No	
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.5.8 Table structure for table sensor\_data\_10\_min

In the table “sensor\_data\_10\_min” the precalculated-mean-data for every 10 minutes will be stored.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	i	No	
wind_speed	float	No	
wind_direction	float	No	
wind_speed_max	float	No	
wind_direction_max	float	No	
hydrometer	float	No	
hydrometer_variance	float	No	
sonar	float	No	
sonar_variance	float	No	
sonar_perc_correct	float	No	
sonar_perc_wrong	float	No	
sonar_perc_outOfWater	float	No	
sonar_perc_error	float	No	
sonar_perc_uncertain	float	No	
risk_level_1	float	No	
risk_level_2	float	No	
risk_level_3	float	No	
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

#### 4.5.9 Table structure for table sensor\_data\_raw

The table “sensor\_data\_raw” contains all raw data.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
wind_speed	float	No	
wind_direction	float	No	
hydrometer	float	No	
sonar	float	No	
sonar_type	int	No	
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.5.10 Table structure for table users

The table “users” contains all users and the according to information.

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int	No	
username	varchar	No	
surename	varchar	Yes	NULL
lastname	varchar	Yes	NULL
password	varchar	No	
email	varchar	Yes	NULL

#### 4.5.11 Table structure for table users\_roles

The table “users\_roles” contain the relationship between users and roles.

Column	Type	Null	Default	Links to
ID	int	No		
user	int	No		users (ID)
role	int	No		roles (ID)

#### 4.5.12 Used Libraries to Excess-Database

Since our program only communicate over Java with the MySQL server, we can use JDBC for every communication with the Database.

#### 4.5.13 Security

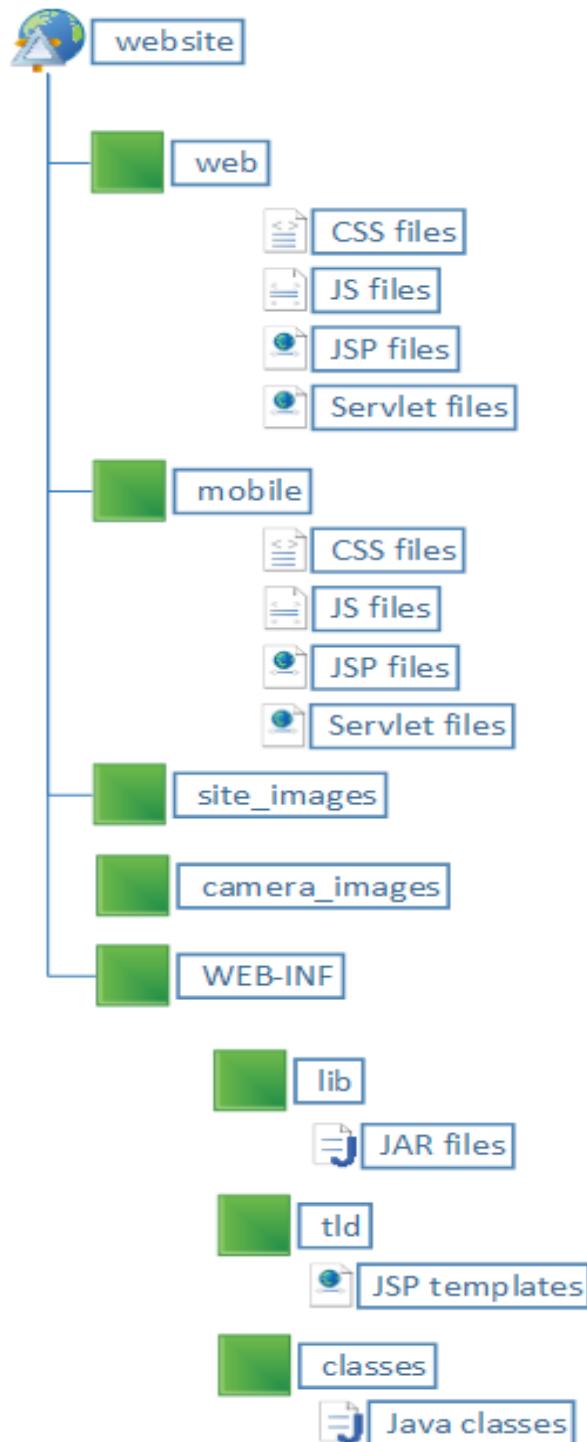
For security reason we use a own user for access to database. This user has only access to the RTMS-DB and can only create local connections to database.

Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

## 4.6 Web site organization

### 4.6.1 Web site organization

We are following the usual tomcat web application organization expanded with other components needed for our web application.



Real-Time Bridge Monitoring	Version: 1.5
Design Description	Date: 2013-12-04

#### 4.6.2 Website organization structure described

<b>Website Folder</b>	<b>Files included</b>
web	All the style sheet files, .jsp files, html files, javascript files, etc.
mobile	The web application of the project
site_images	Static images used for the page design
WEB-INF/lib	Other external java libraries needed for our project
WEB-INF/tld	Folder for storing the templates
WEB-INF/classes	Folder where our classes and our java code goes