Real-Time Bridge Monitoring
Design Description

Version 1.7

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
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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
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2013-12-03	1.4	Added Class Diagrams	Andrea Bottoli
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2014-01-07	1.6	Text format and minimal fixes	Andrea Bottoli
2014-01-08	1.7	Updated class diagrams and user interfaces	Marko Brcic
2014-01-13	1.8	Updated database chapter	Jörn Tillmanns

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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

1.5 References

The main reference to this project is:

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
- Design Document:
  - 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_v1.2.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
- Requirements Document:
  - 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_v1.2.pdf
- Technical Annex for Inputs file, Conversions and Calculations
  - http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Inputs_Conversion___Formulas_Calculation.pdf

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.

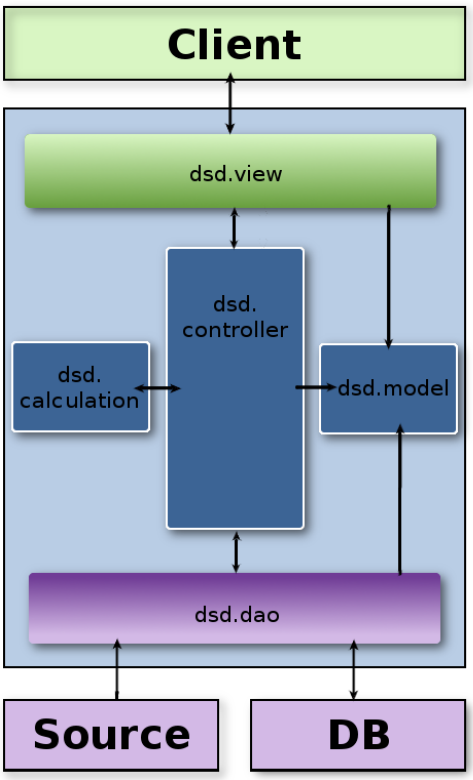
The dsd.dao component will provide a unique access to the data for the system, that could call it to retrieve the data.

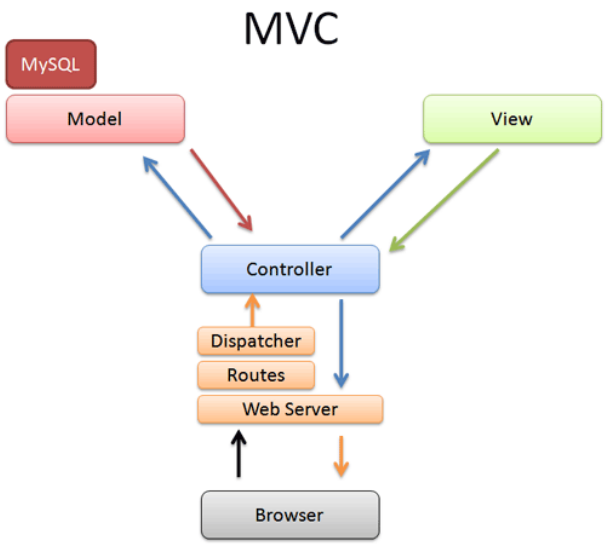
The dsd.view will present to the final user the data concerned the system, the sensors and other stuffs needed to manage the real-time situation of the bridge.

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.





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 out 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 consistence-check will validate the read data and patch inconsistency (by the way, some other checkes 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.

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.

3. External interfaces

3.1 Hardware Interfaces

The system gathers values from the following sensors and cameras:

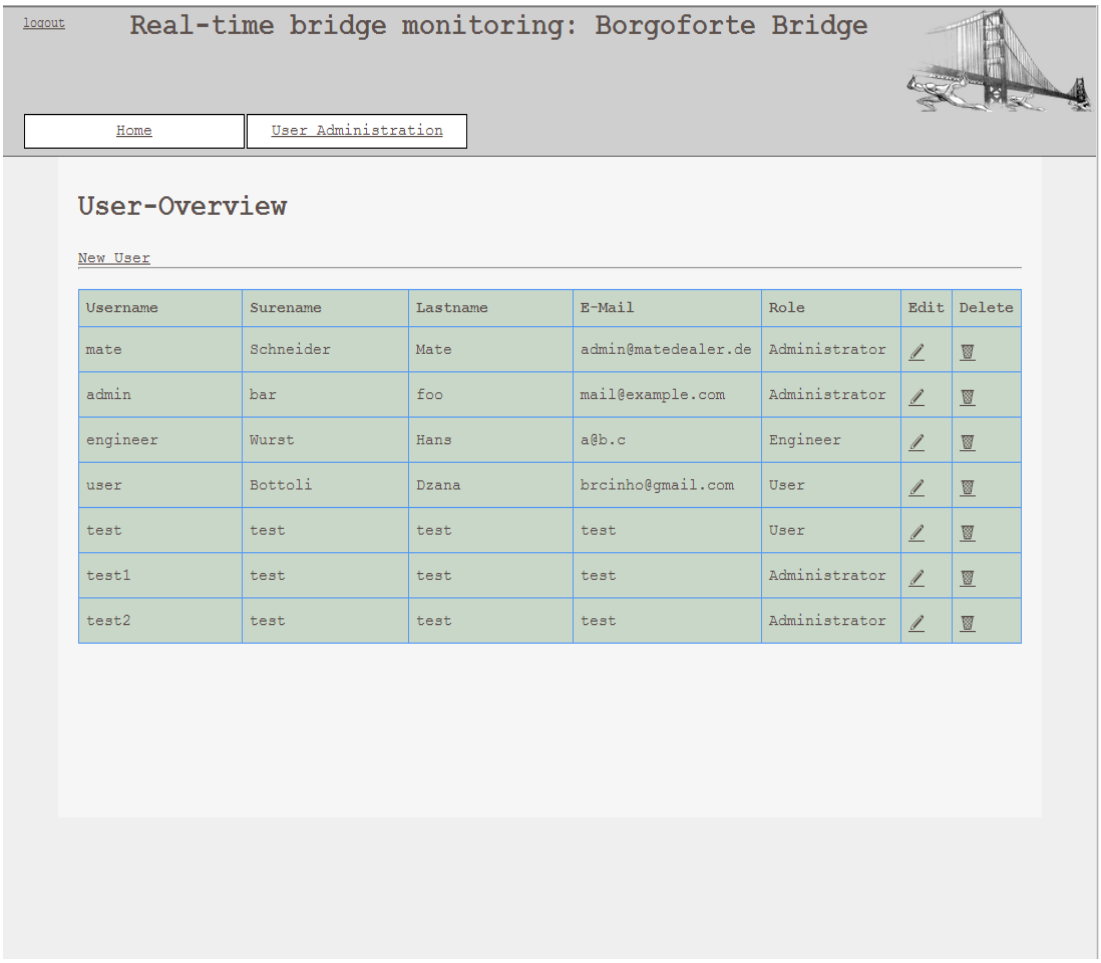
- Anemometer: to measure wind speed and direction
- Hydrometer: to measure the water height
- Echo sonar: to measure the height of the bottom of the river and its changes
- Camera: two camera that periodically take a photo of the bridge

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.

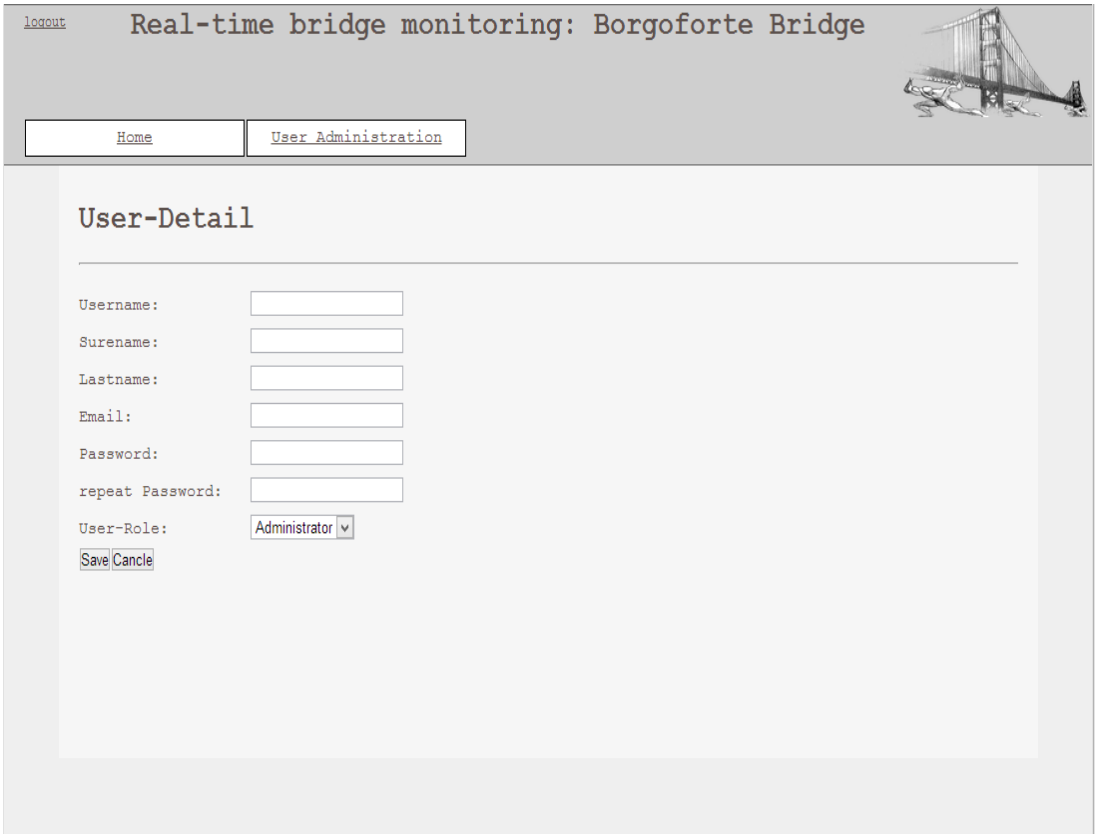
3.2 User Interfaces

3.2.1 Administrator View

The administrator could see the user list, edit their attributes and delete them; plus, he could also add

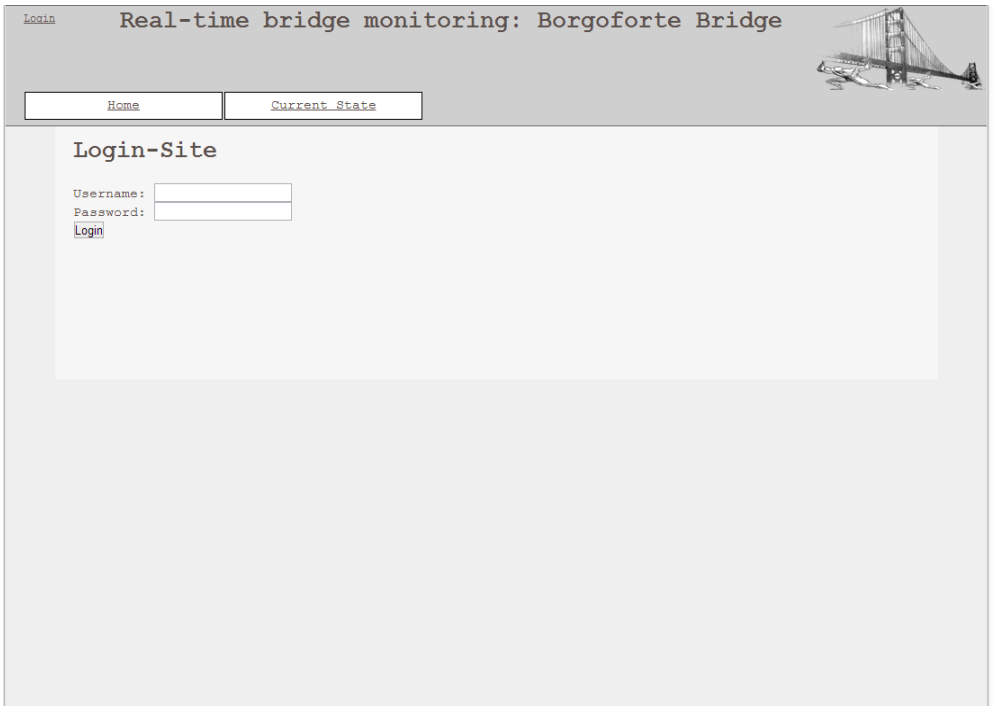


new users to permit them to interact (with the right privilege) with the system.

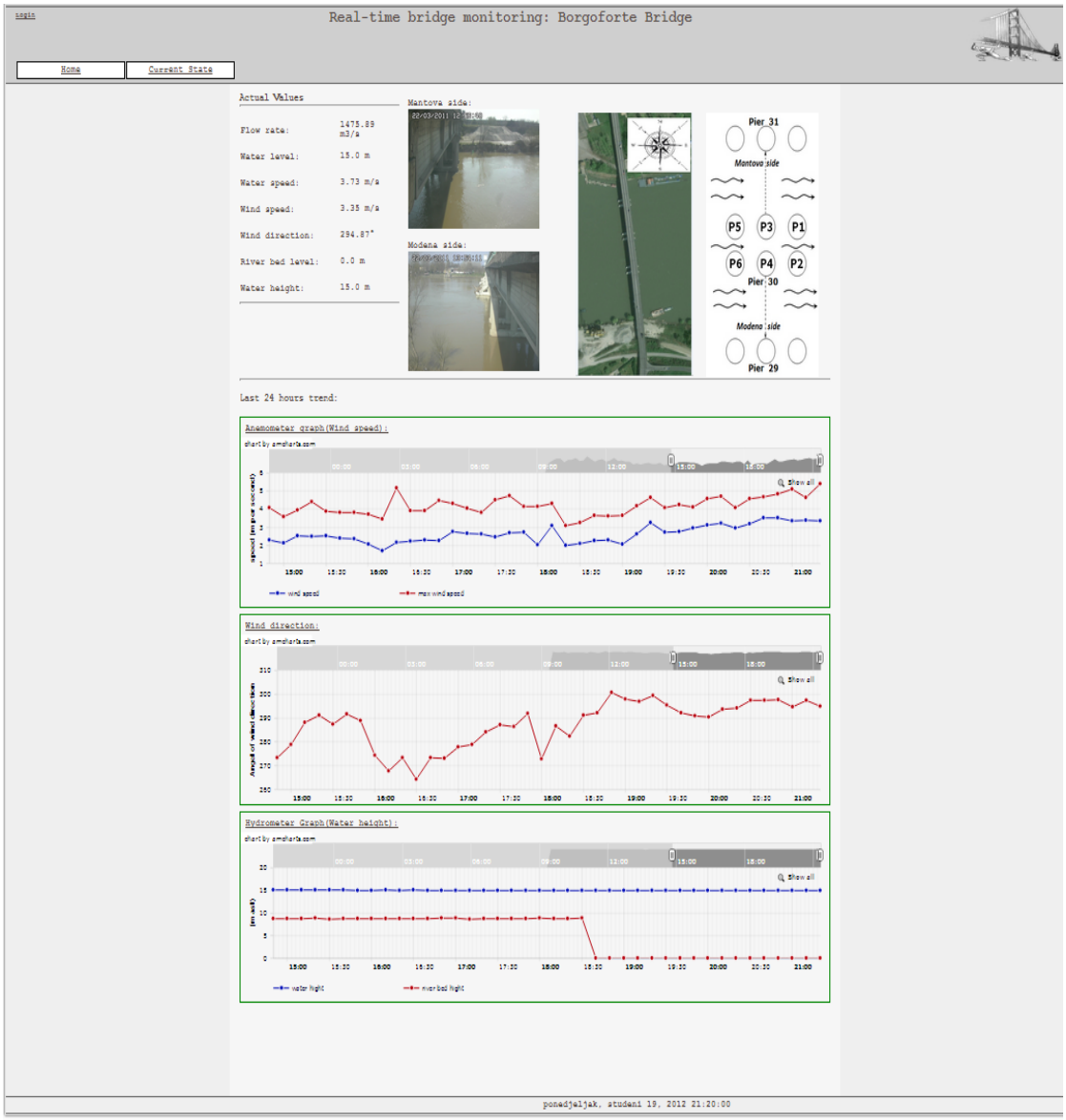


3.2.2 *External User View*

- **Login page**



- **Current State View**

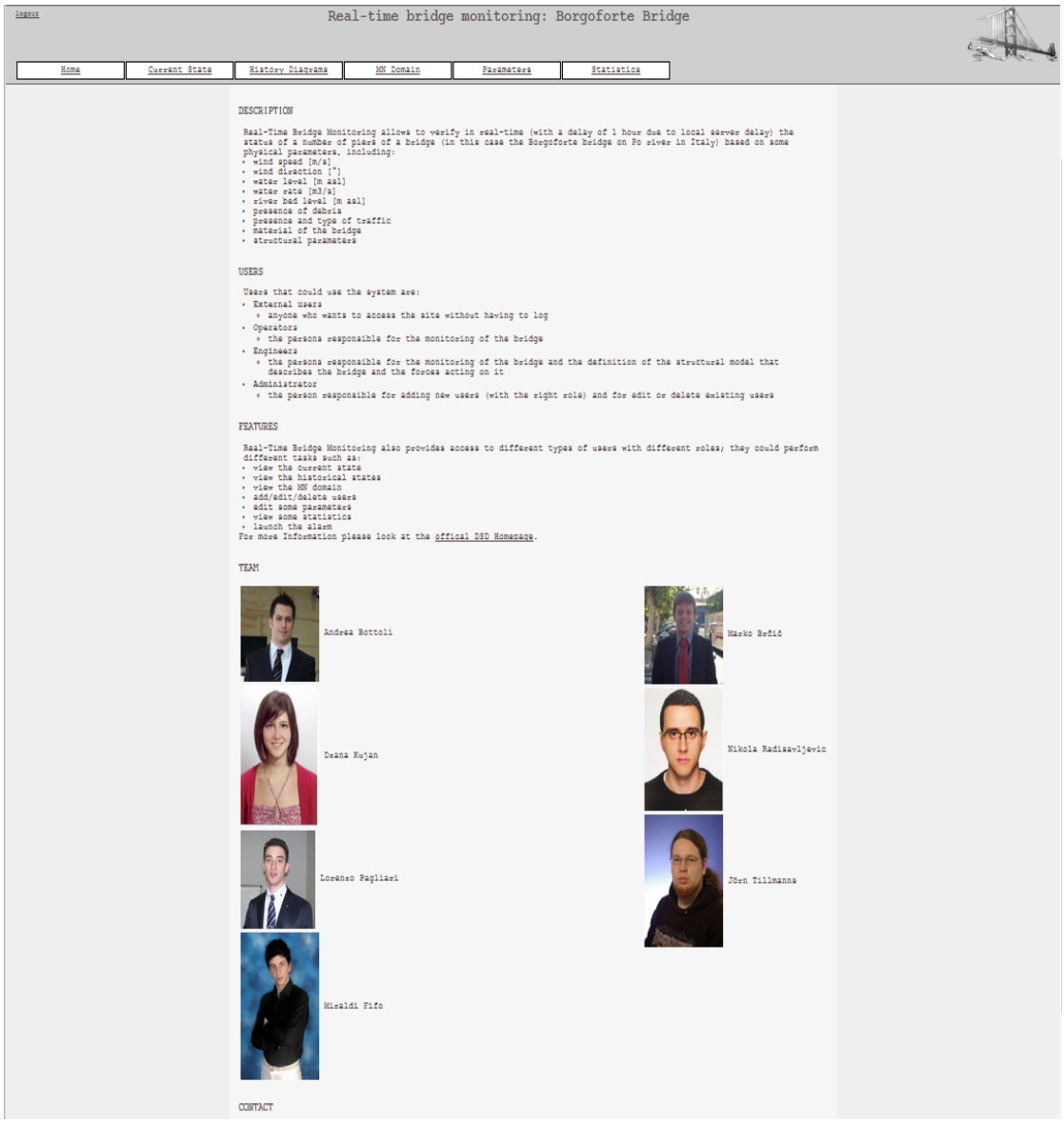


The External User could access the site without registration; obviously he could not see sensible data or graphs, and could not modify anything.

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.

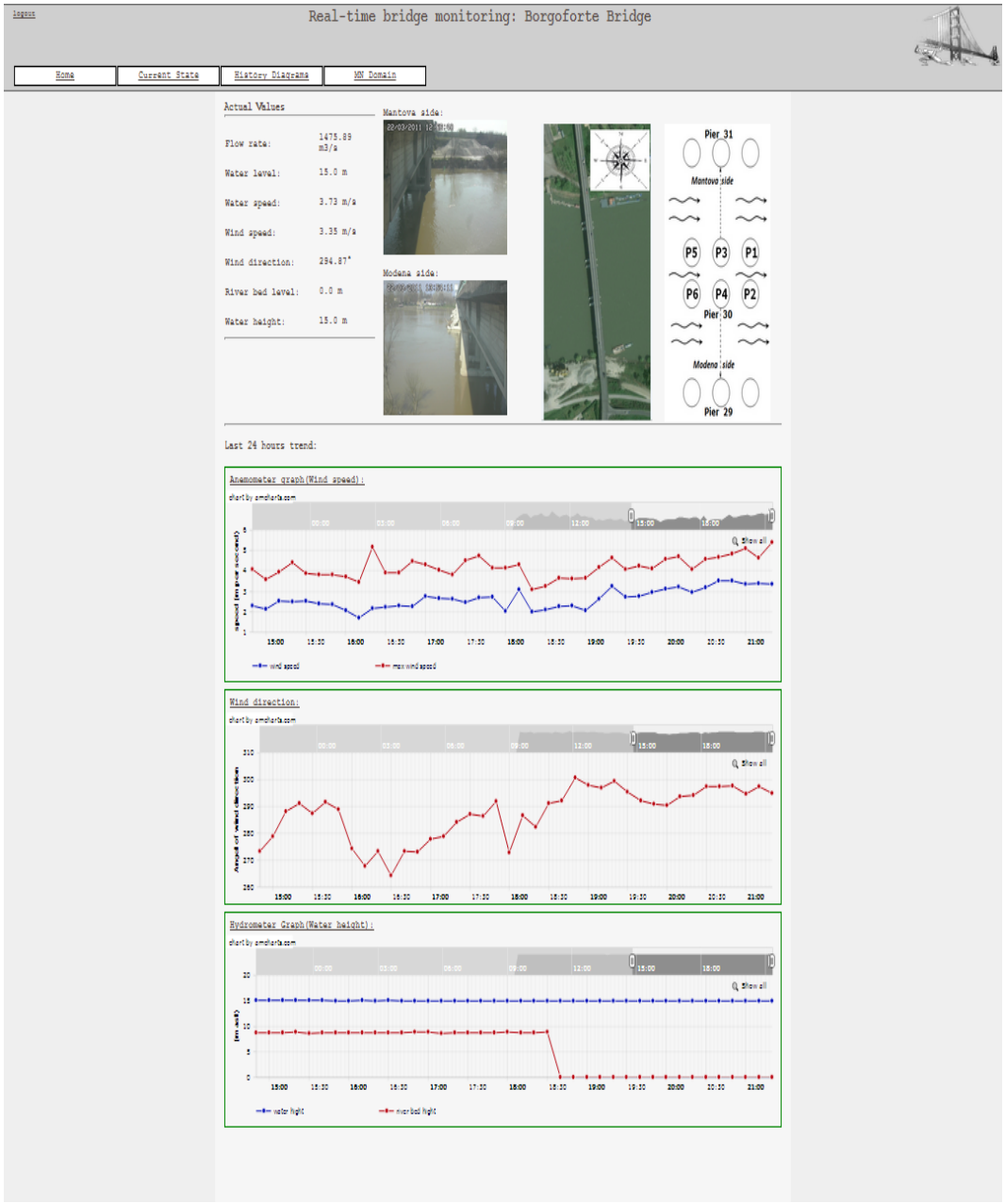
- **Home page**



Home page is visible also with a short description of the project, description of type of users and features. All the team members and their pictures are also visible, with the contact information and the licence of the product.

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.

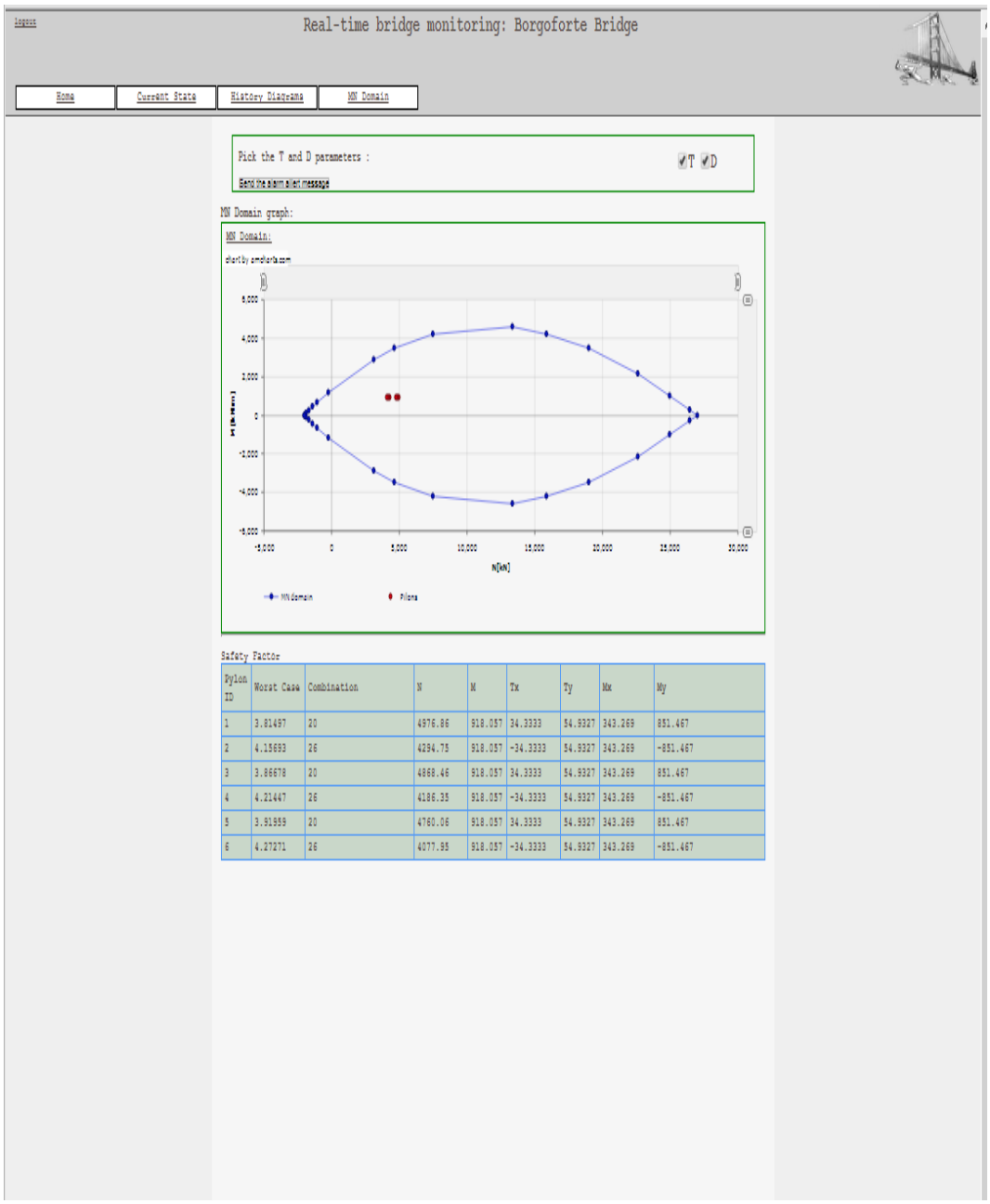
- **Historical Graphs View**

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

- **MN domain**

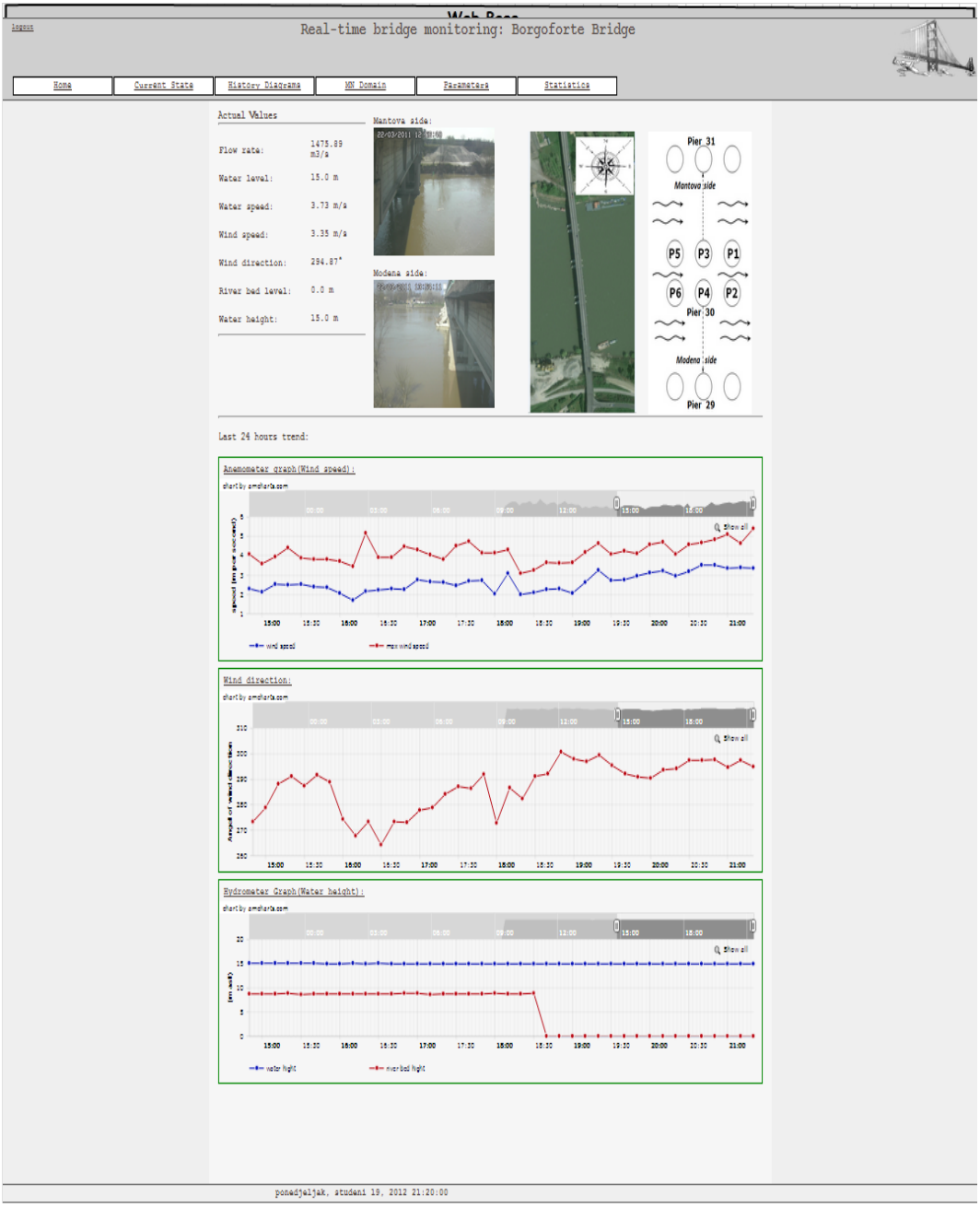


Pylon ID	Worst Case	Combination	N	M	Tx	Ty	Mx	My
1	3.81457	20	4976.86	918.057	34.3333	54.9327	343.269	851.467
2	4.15693	26	4294.75	918.057	-34.3333	54.9327	343.269	-851.467
3	3.86678	20	4868.46	918.057	34.3333	54.9327	343.269	851.467
4	4.21447	26	4186.35	918.057	-34.3333	54.9327	343.269	-851.467
5	3.91959	20	4760.06	918.057	34.3333	54.9327	343.269	851.467
6	4.27271	26	4077.95	918.057	-34.3333	54.9327	343.269	-851.467

There is also the view of mn-domain.

3.2.4 *Engineer View*

- **Current State View**

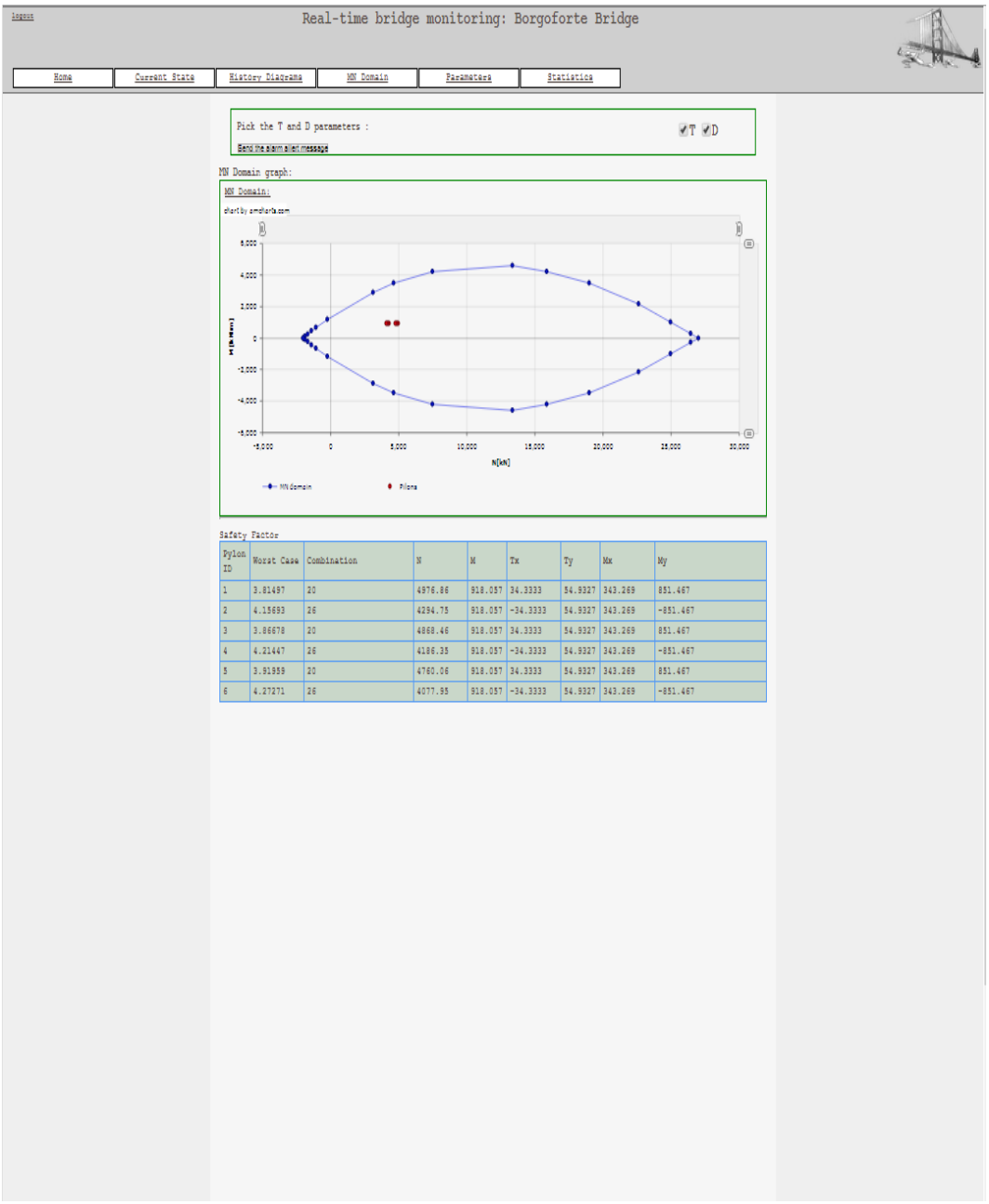


The engineer could see the same current status and could do also the same things of the operator; in fact, he is also an operator.

- **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.

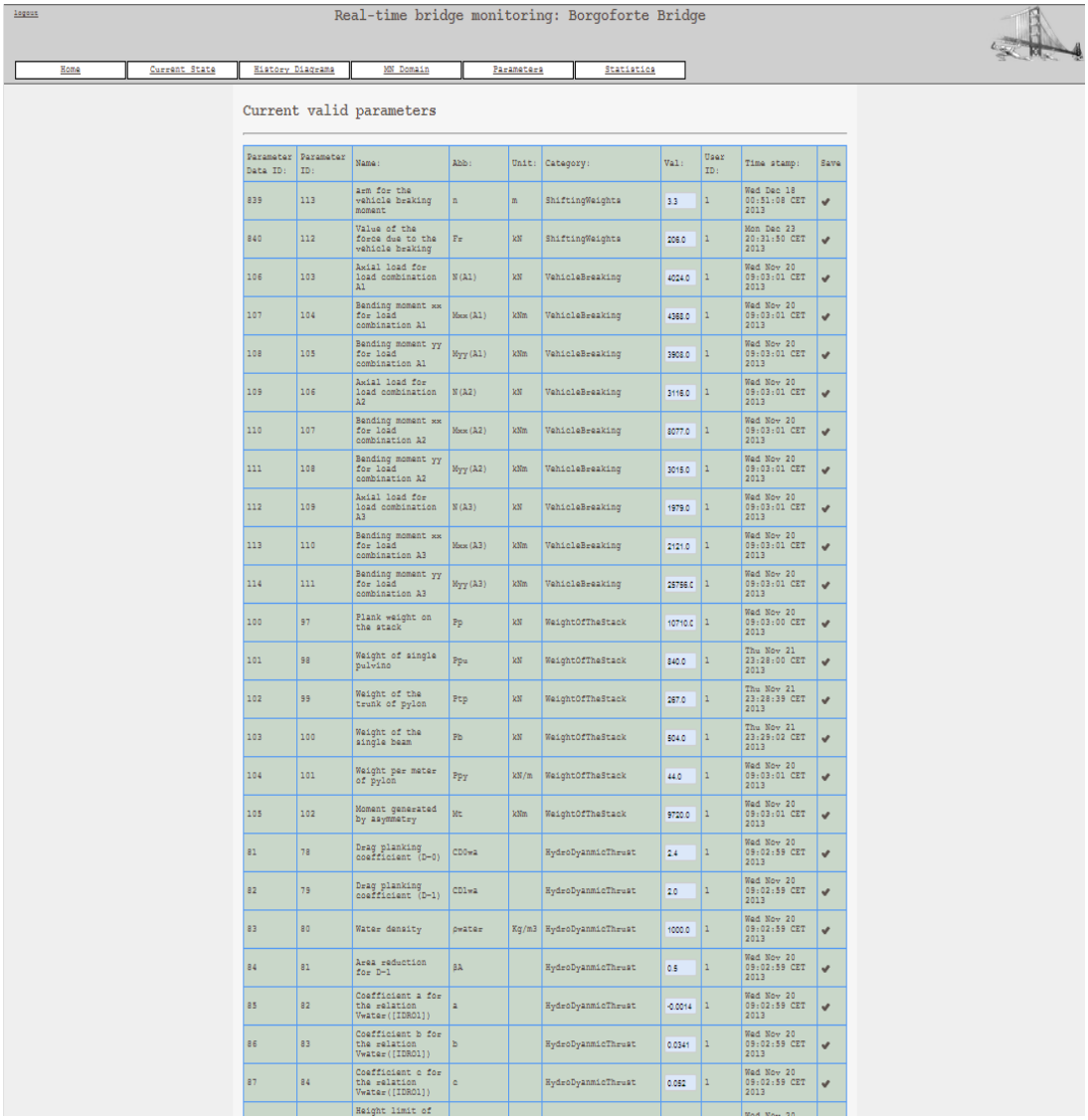
- **MN domain**



Pylon ID	Worst Case	Combination	N	M	Tx	Ty	Mx	My
1	3.81487	20	4976.86	918.057	34.3333	54.9327	343.269	851.467
2	4.15693	26	4294.75	918.057	-34.3333	54.9327	343.269	-851.467
3	3.86678	20	4868.46	918.057	34.3333	54.9327	343.269	851.467
4	4.21447	26	4186.35	918.057	-34.3333	54.9327	343.269	-851.467
5	3.91959	20	4760.06	918.057	34.3333	54.9327	343.269	851.467
6	4.27271	26	4077.95	918.057	-34.3333	54.9327	343.269	-851.467

There is also the view of mn-domain.

- **Parameters View**



Parameter Data ID:	Parameter ID:	Name:	Abb:	Unit:	Category:	Val:	User ID:	Time stamp:	Save
839	113	Arm for the vehicle braking moment	n	m	ShiftingWeights	3.3	1	Wed Dec 18 00:51:08 CET 2013	✔
840	112	Value of the forde due to the vehicle braking	Fr	kN	ShiftingWeights	206.0	1	Mon Dec 23 20:31:50 CET 2013	✔
106	103	Axial load for load combination A1	N(A1)	kN	VehicleBreaking	4024.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
107	104	Bending moment xx for load combination A1	Mxx(A1)	kNm	VehicleBreaking	4368.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
108	105	Bending moment yy for load combination A1	Myy(A1)	kNm	VehicleBreaking	3908.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
109	106	Axial load for load combination A2	N(A2)	kN	VehicleBreaking	3116.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
110	107	Bending moment xx for load combination A2	Mxx(A2)	kNm	VehicleBreaking	8077.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
111	108	Bending moment yy for load combination A2	Myy(A2)	kNm	VehicleBreaking	3015.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
112	109	Axial load for load combination A3	N(A3)	kN	VehicleBreaking	1979.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
113	110	Bending moment xx for load combination A3	Mxx(A3)	kNm	VehicleBreaking	2121.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
114	111	Bending moment yy for load combination A3	Myy(A3)	kNm	VehicleBreaking	25756.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
100	97	Plank weight on the stack	Pp	kN	WeightOfTheStack	10710.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:00 CET 2013	✔
101	98	Weight of single pulvino	Ppu	kN	WeightOfTheStack	840.0	1	Thu Nov 21 23:28:00 CET 2013	✔
102	99	Weight of the trunk of pylon	Ptp	kN	WeightOfTheStack	267.0	1	Thu Nov 21 23:28:39 CET 2013	✔
103	100	Weight of the single beam	Pb	kN	WeightOfTheStack	504.0	1	Thu Nov 21 23:29:02 CET 2013	✔
104	101	Weight per meter of pylon	Ppy	kN/m	WeightOfTheStack	44.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
105	102	Moment generated by asymmetry	Mt	kNm	WeightOfTheStack	9720.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:03:01 CET 2013	✔
81	78	Drag planking coefficient (D-0)	CD0wa		HydroDyanmicThrust	2.4	1	Wed Nov 20 09:02:59 CET 2013	✔
82	79	Drag planking coefficient (D-1)	CD1wa		HydroDyanmicThrust	2.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:02:59 CET 2013	✔
83	80	Water density	ρwater	Kg/m3	HydroDyanmicThrust	1000.0	1	Wed Nov 20 09:02:59 CET 2013	✔
84	81	Area reduction for D-1	βA		HydroDyanmicThrust	0.5	1	Wed Nov 20 09:02:59 CET 2013	✔
85	82	Coefficient a for the relation Vwater([IDRO1])	a		HydroDyanmicThrust	-0.0014	1	Wed Nov 20 09:02:59 CET 2013	✔
86	83	Coefficient b for the relation Vwater([IDRO1])	b		HydroDyanmicThrust	0.0341	1	Wed Nov 20 09:02:59 CET 2013	✔
87	84	Coefficient c for the relation Vwater([IDRO1])	c		HydroDyanmicThrust	0.082	1	Wed Nov 20 09:02:59 CET 2013	✔
		Height limit of							

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 changes in a wrong way; so, he has to pay a lot of attention in change this parameters.

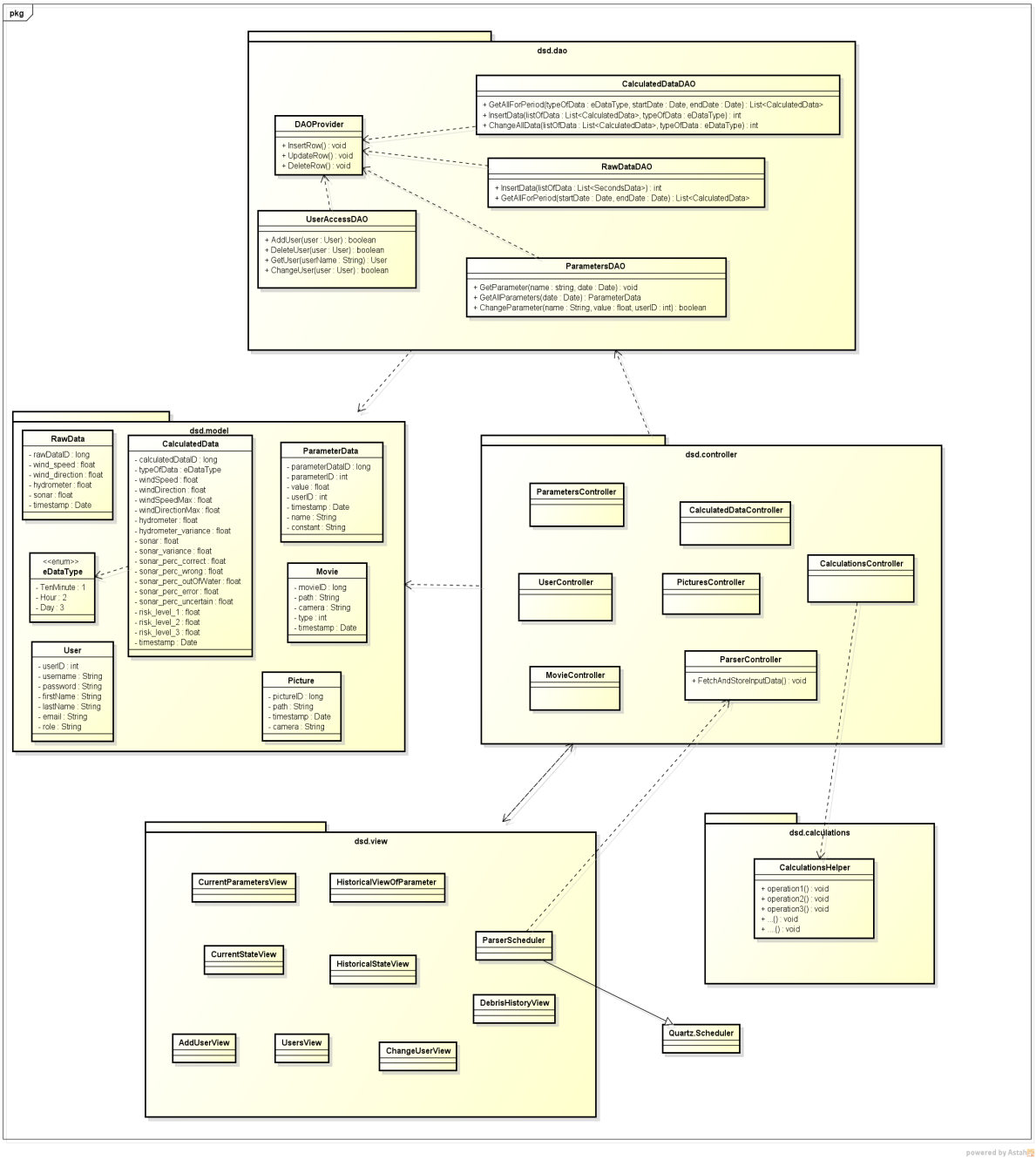
- **Statistics View**

The engineer has also the possibility to look at the number and last parsed data for different types of data in the system. He can see those data for parsed files, analog, sonar, mantova and modena pictures and also for raw data.

4. Detailed software design

4.1 Implementation modules / components

4.1.1 Structured view

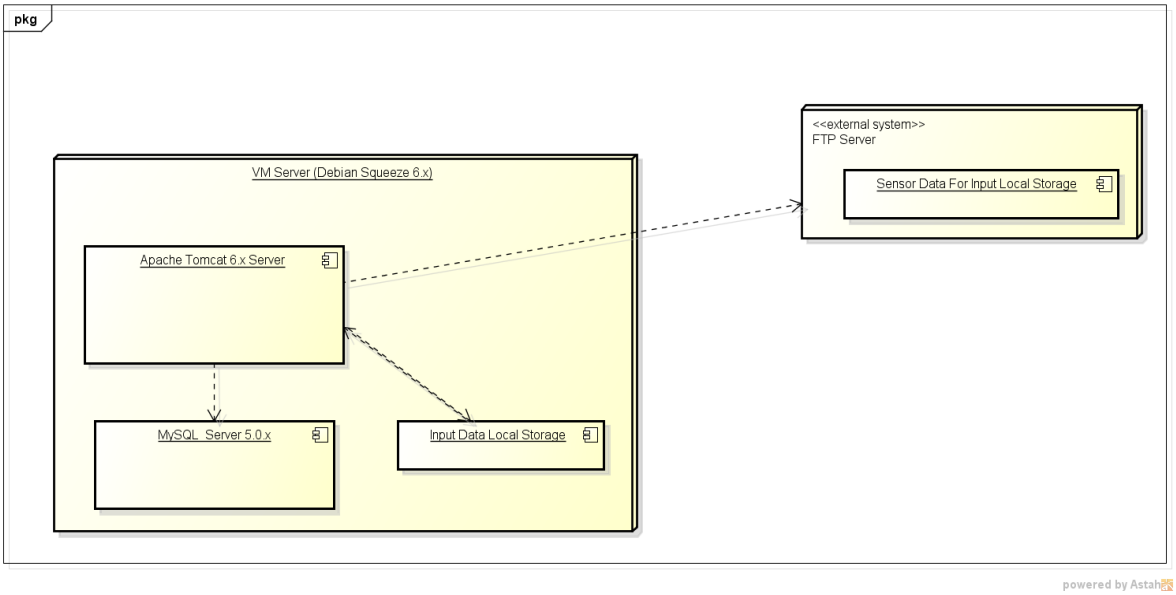


We are conforming to model – view – controller pattern. With additional layer for communicating with database called DAO. Since it is hard to plan the whole system design in advance, we were able to sketch the detail only for lower layers, since we have also the database design. When the development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

Layers description:

- 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.

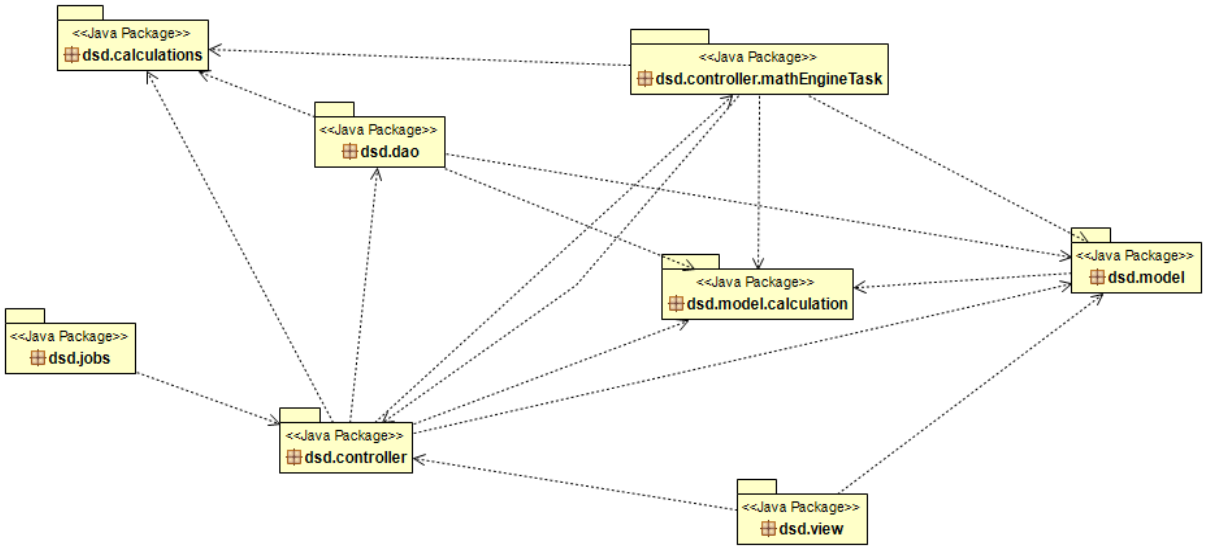
Regardless of this difficult constraints, we will deploy the data from the history to our server without accessing the ftp server and we will parse the data directly from our server.

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)

4.2 Class Diagrams

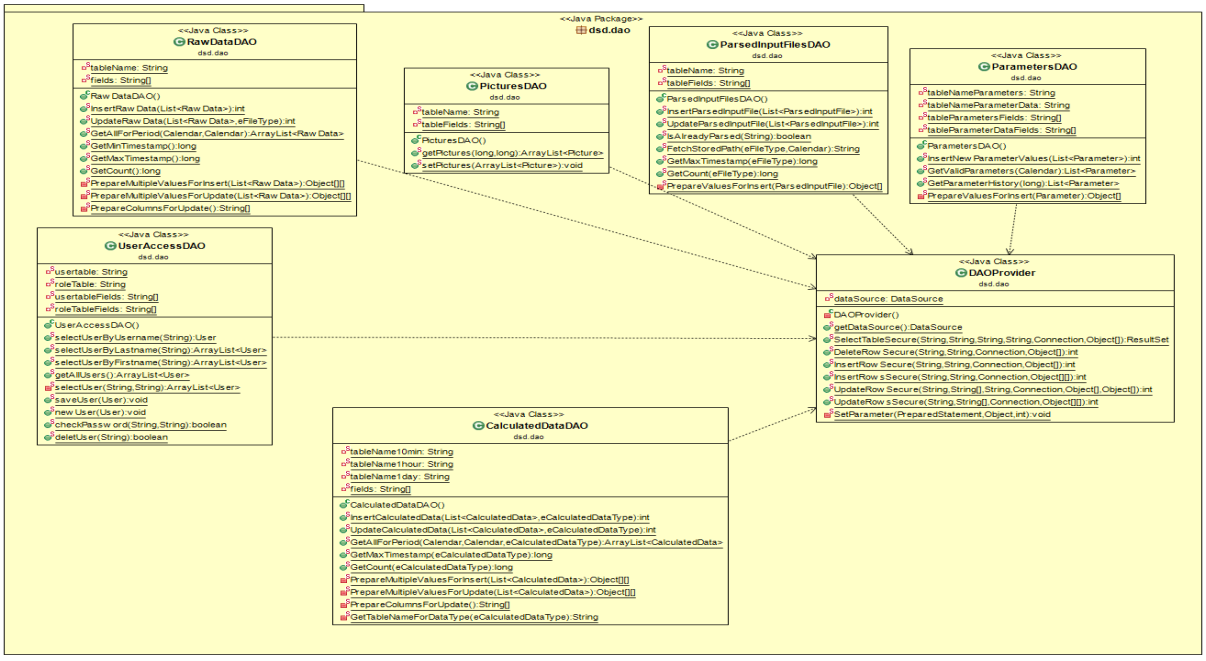
4.2.1 Package Dependencies



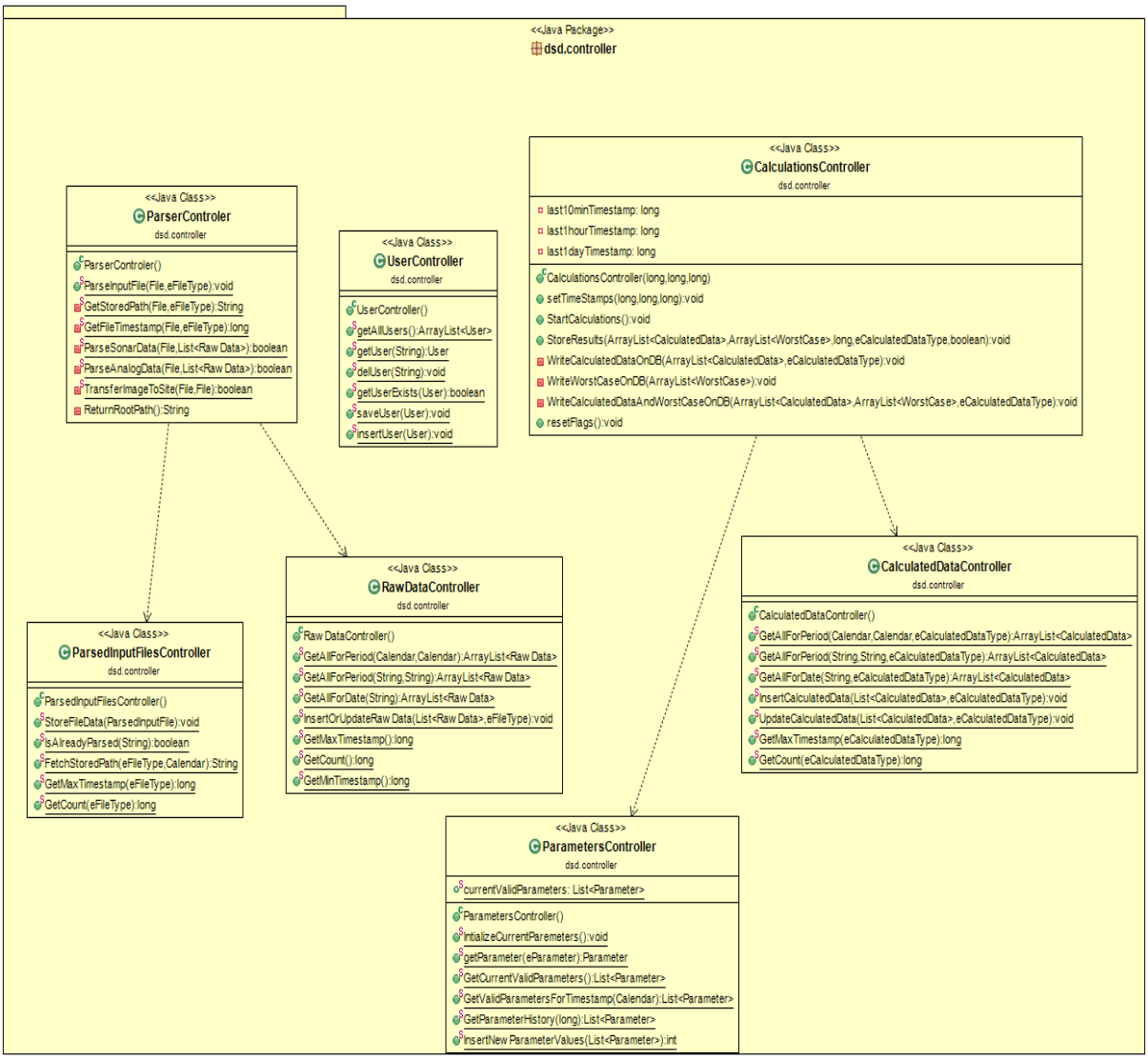
These are the dependencies between the packages in our software; we can notice that the dsd.controller is in the middle of the other packages and is used by all the other ones.

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

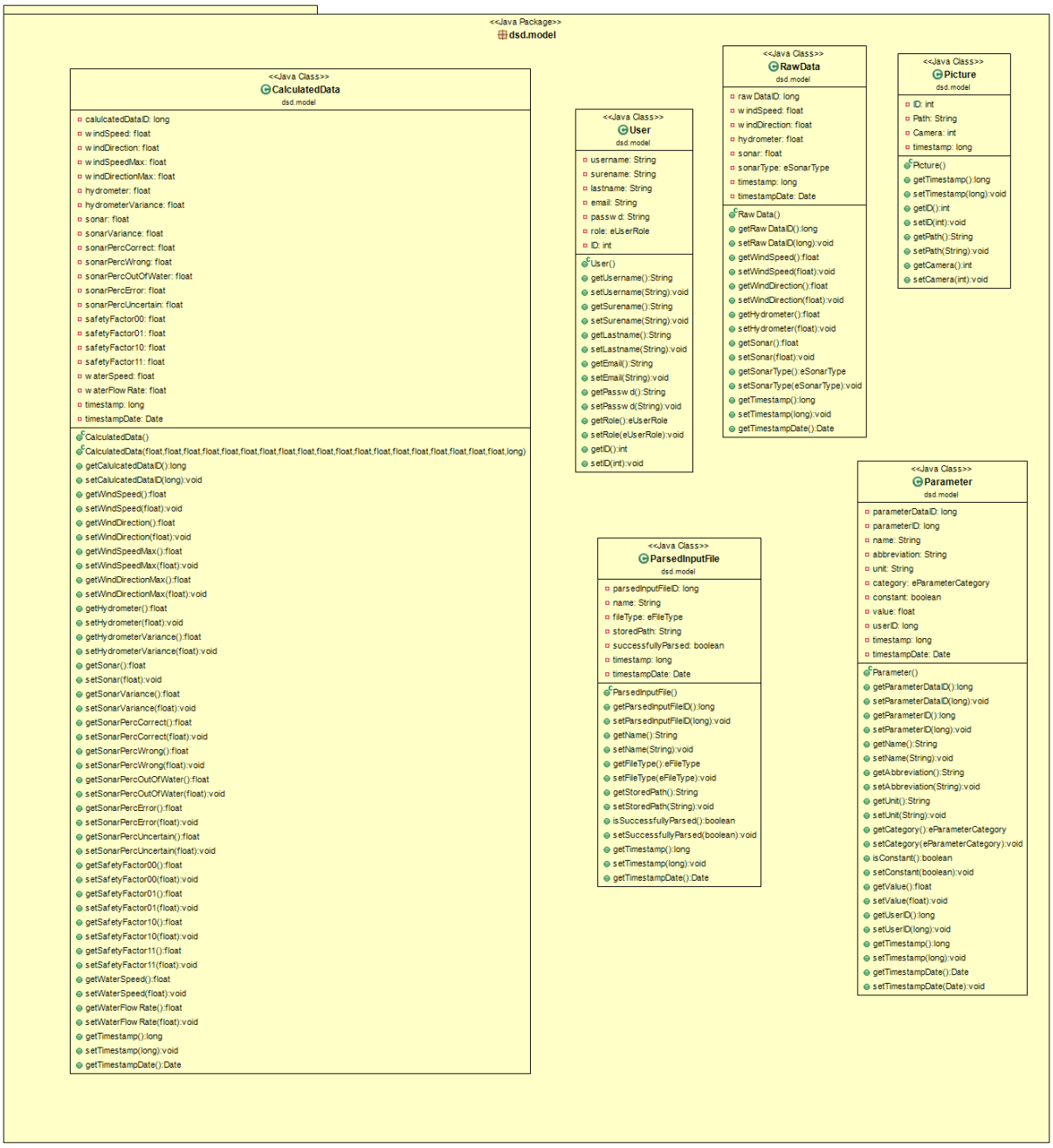
4.2.2 DAO Package

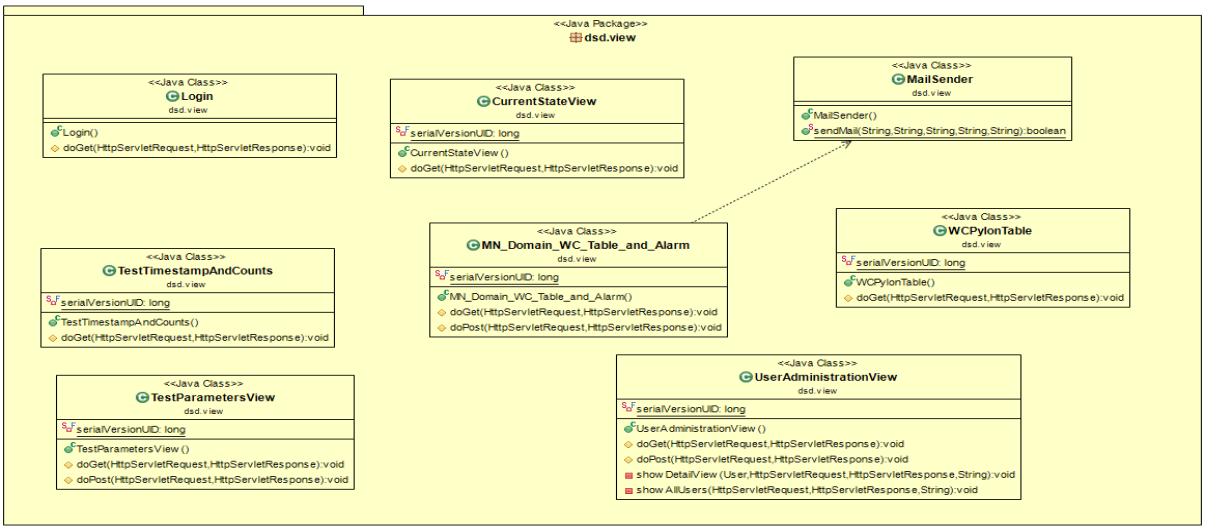


4.2.3 Controller Package



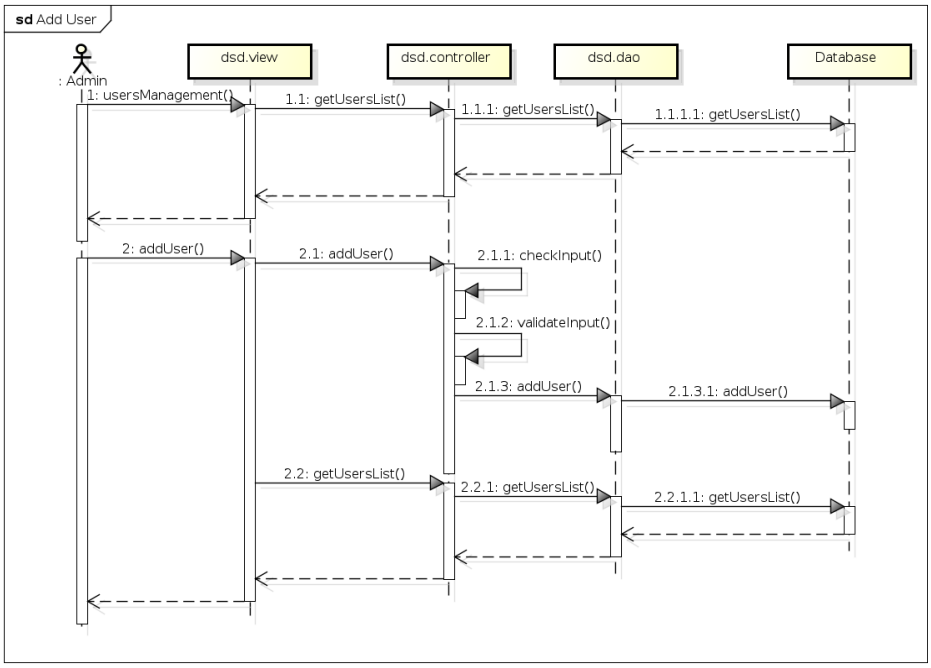
4.2.4 Model Package





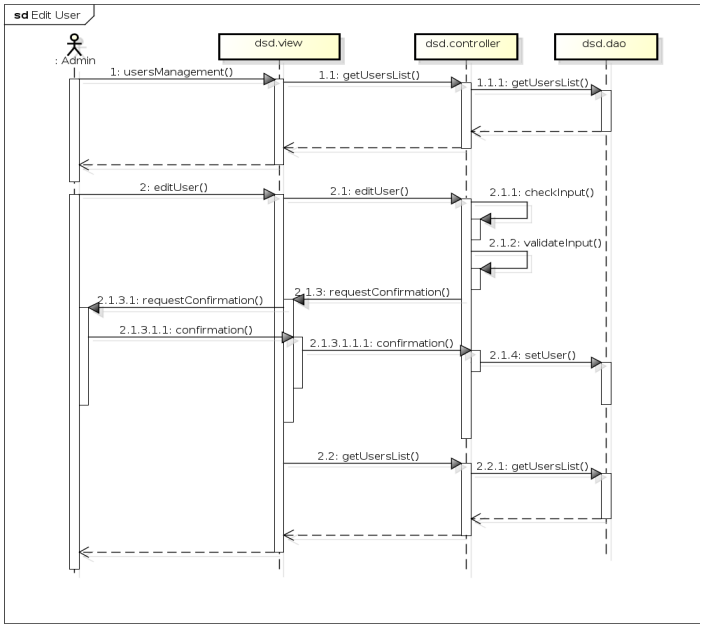
4.3 Data flow / Interactions / Dependencies

4.3.1 Add User



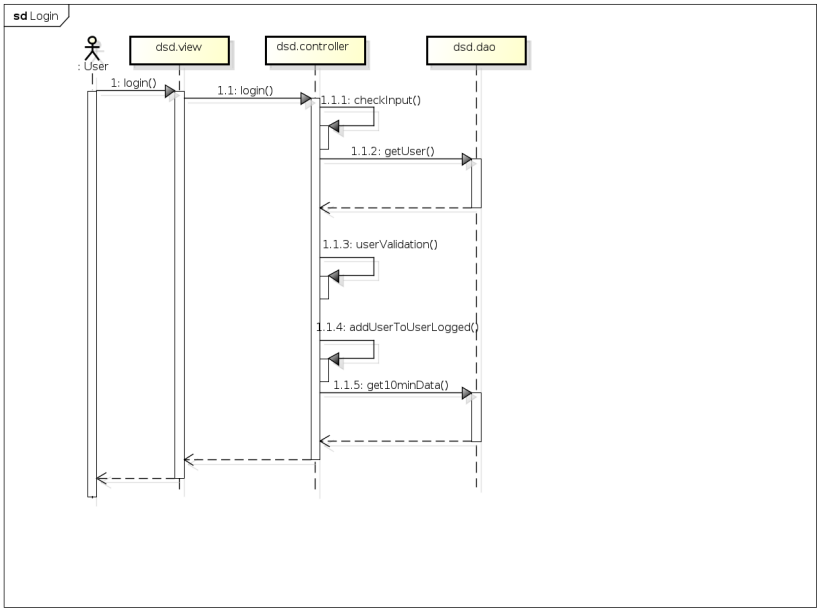
If the user wants to add a new user he go to the UserMangement. On this side he will provide Information above all user, fetching through the controlling. In this view, he can create a new users. This question will be provided by the view to the controller, who will perfom the task.

4.3.2 Edit User



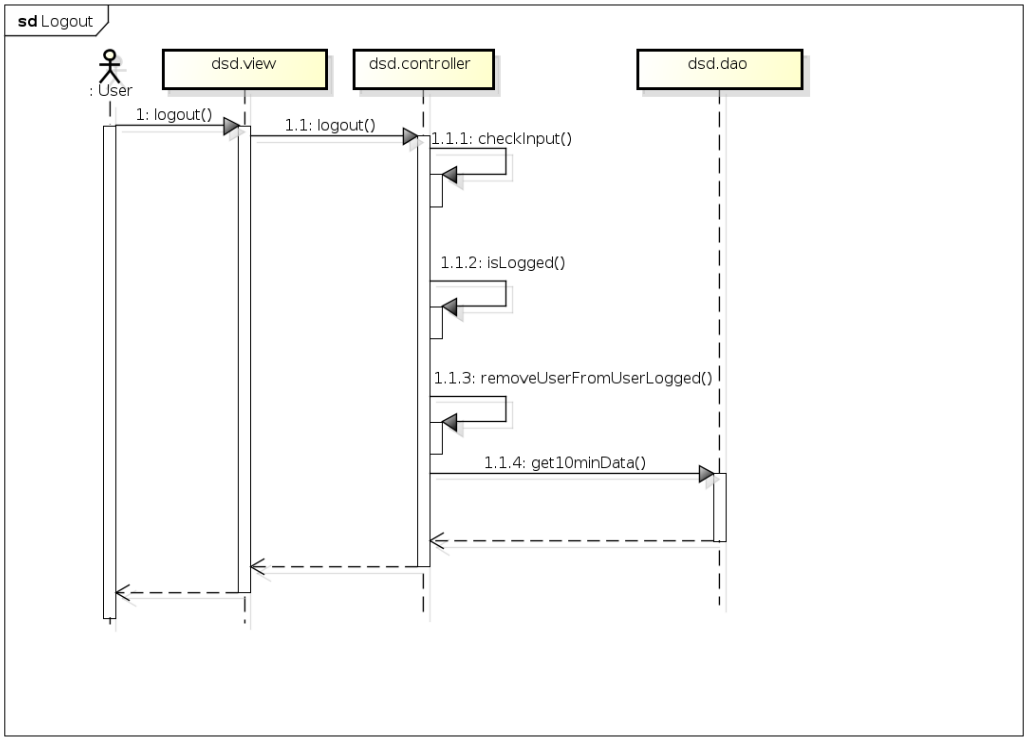
In the UserMangementView the administrator is able to edit a user. If he edit a user, the view give the call to the controller, who will perform the task.

4.3.3 Log In



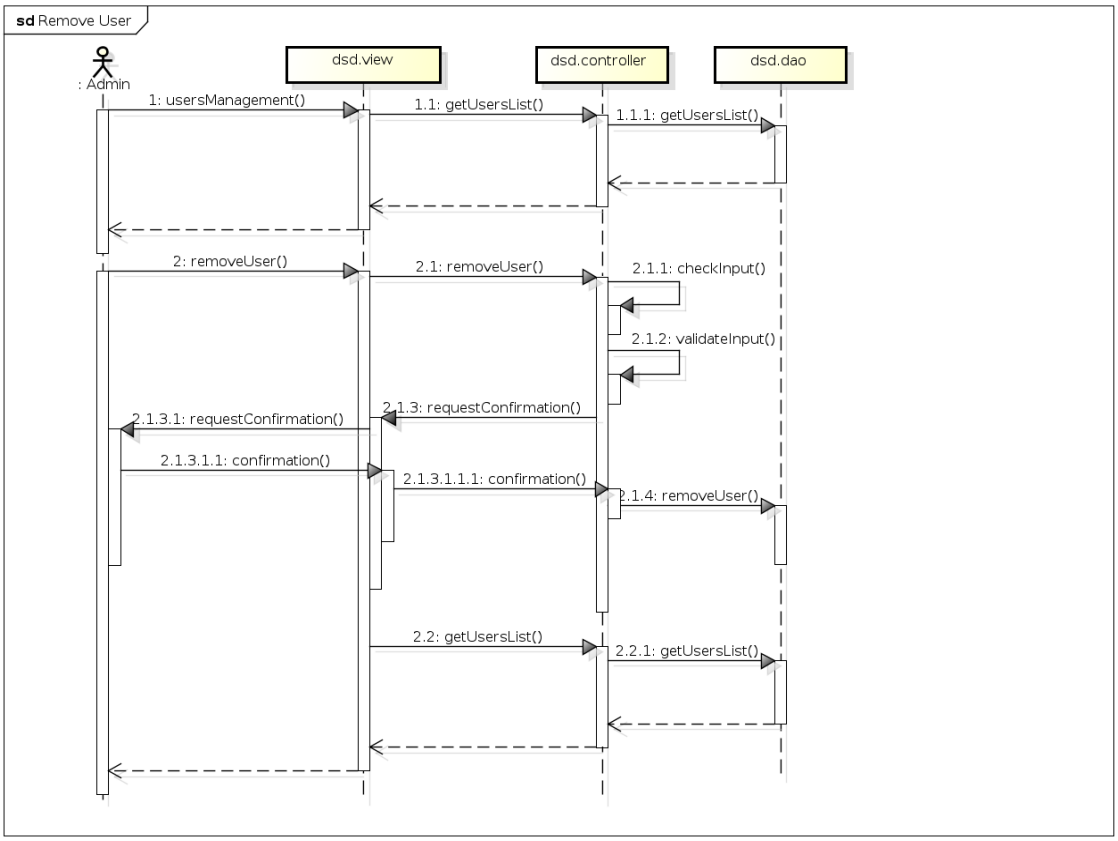
If a user logs in, the view will send the credentials to the controller, who will fetch the necessary data from the dao and check the login-request.

4.3.4 Log Out



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

4.3.5 *Remove User*



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.

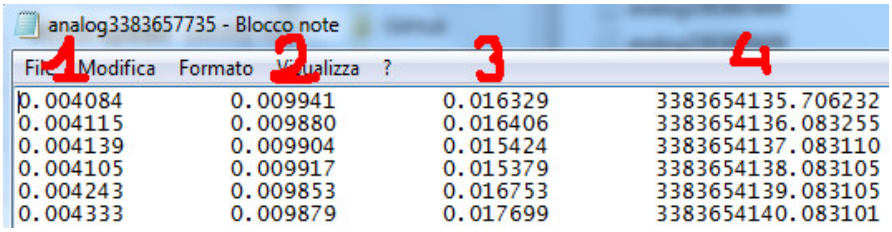
4.4 Data Types / Formats

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

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

The analog file contains:

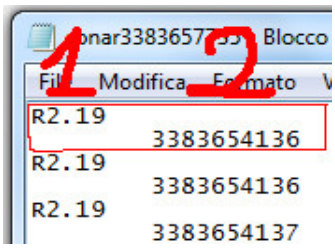
1. **Wind speed** (unity measure mA)
2. **Distance between the Hydrometer and the level of water** (unity measure mA)
3. **Wind direction** (unity measure mA)
4. **Timestamp of the detection of the sample** (LabView encode → see before)[*decimals can be dropped]*



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)



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

(Mantova)

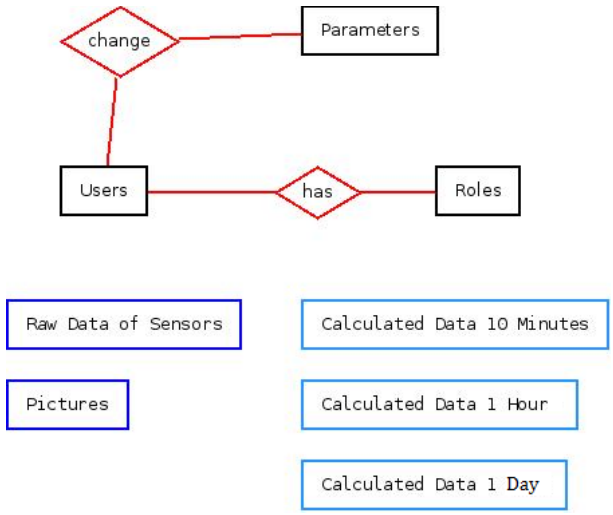
(Modena)

4.5 Database Model

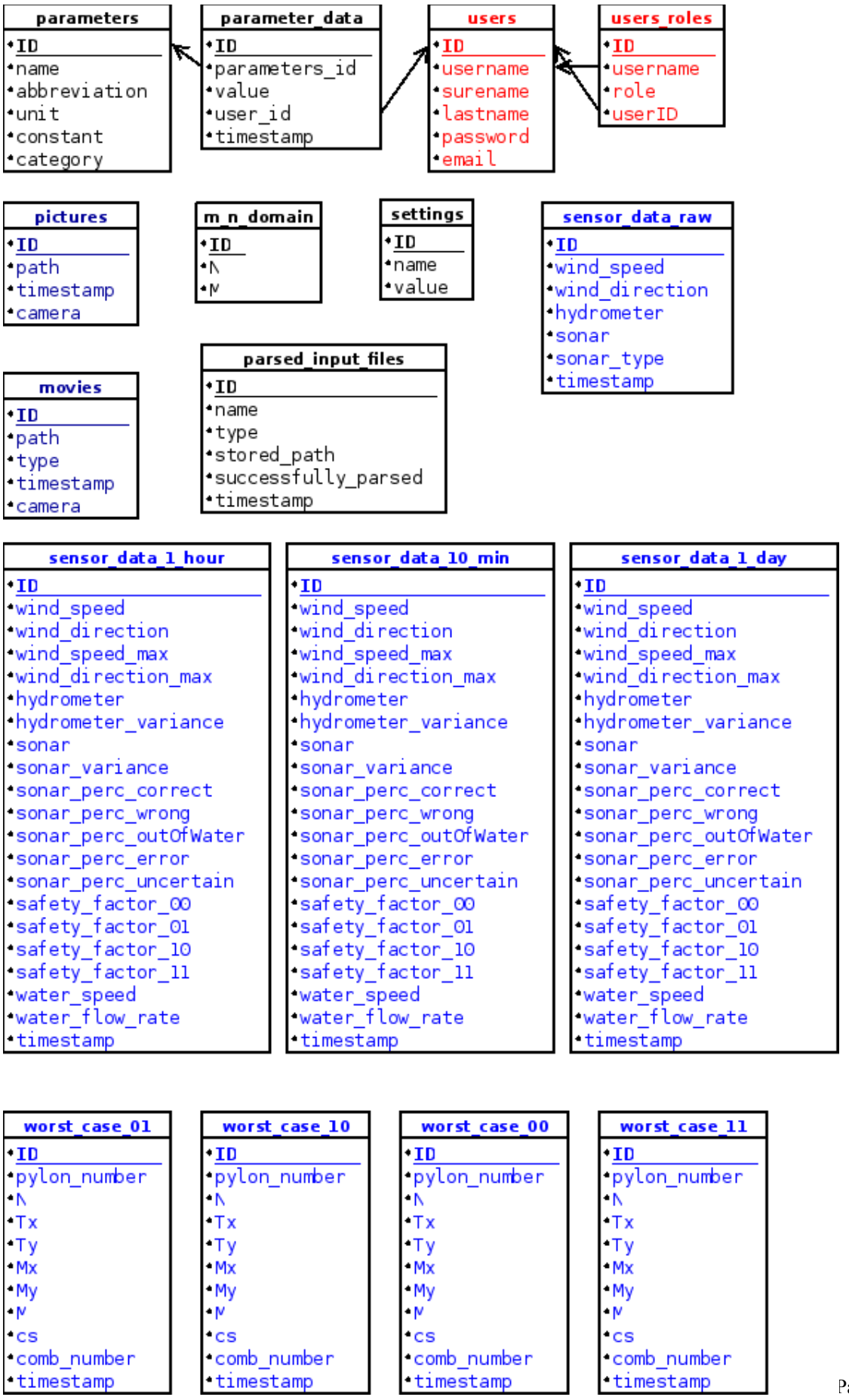
In the Database we will two different kind of data. At the one side we have the sensor-data and calculated data and on the other side we will have administration data, like the users and their roles.

This Entity-Realtionship-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.

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.



Entity-Relationship-Diagram of RTBM-Database


parameters
ID
name
abbreviation
unit
constant
category
parameter_data
ID
parameters_id
value
user_id
timestamp
users
ID
username
surename
lastname
password
email
users_roles
ID
username
role
userID
pictures
ID
path
timestamp
camera
m_n_domain
ID
N
M
settings
ID
name
value
sensor_data_raw
ID
wind_speed
wind_direction
hydrometer
sonar
sonar_type
timestamp
movies
ID
path
type
timestamp
camera
parsed_input_files
ID
name
type
stored_path
successfully_parsed
timestamp
sensor_data_1_hour
ID
wind_speed
wind_direction
wind_speed_max
wind_direction_max
hydrometer
hydrometer_variance
sonar
sonar_variance
sonar_perc_correct
sonar_perc_wrong
sonar_perc_outOfWater
sonar_perc_error
sonar_perc_uncertain
safety_factor_00
safety_factor_01
safety_factor_10
safety_factor_11
water_speed
water_flow_rate
timestamp
sensor_data_10_min
ID
wind_speed
wind_direction
wind_speed_max
wind_direction_max
hydrometer
hydrometer_variance
sonar
sonar_variance
sonar_perc_correct
sonar_perc_wrong
sonar_perc_outOfWater
sonar_perc_error
sonar_perc_uncertain
safety_factor_00
safety_factor_01
safety_factor_10
safety_factor_11
water_speed
water_flow_rate
timestamp
sensor_data_1_day
ID
wind_speed
wind_direction
wind_speed_max
wind_direction_max
hydrometer
hydrometer_variance
sonar
sonar_variance
sonar_perc_correct
sonar_perc_wrong
sonar_perc_outOfWater
sonar_perc_error
sonar_perc_uncertain
safety_factor_00
safety_factor_01
safety_factor_10
safety_factor_11
water_speed
water_flow_rate
timestamp
worst_case_01
ID
pylon_number
N
Tx
Ty
Mx
My
M
cs
comb_number
timestamp
worst_case_10
ID
pylon_number
N
Tx
Ty
Mx
My
M
cs
comb_number
timestamp
worst_case_00
ID
pylon_number
N
Tx
Ty
Mx
My
M
cs
comb_number
timestamp
worst_case_11
ID
pylon_number
N
Tx
Ty
Mx
My
M
cs
comb_number
timestamp

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(11)	No	
name	varchar(100)	No	
abbreviation	varchar(30)	No	
unit	varchar(20)	No	
constant	tinyint(1)	No	
category	int(4)	No	

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_TIMESTAMP	

4.5.3 Table structure for table pictures

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

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	smallint		
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
camera	tinyint	No	

4.5.5 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(10)	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	Yes	NULL
sonar	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_variance	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_correct	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_wrong	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_outOfWater	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_error	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_uncertain	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_00	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_01	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_10	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_11	float	Yes	NULL
water_speed	float	Yes	NULL
water_flow_rate	float	Yes	NULL
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

4.5.6 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(10)	No	
wind_speed	float	Yes	NULL
wind_direction	float	Yes	NULL
wind_speed_max	float	Yes	NULL
wind_direction_max	float	Yes	NULL
hydrometer	float	Yes	NULL
hydrometer_variance	float	Yes	NULL
sonar	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_variance	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_correct	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_wrong	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_outOfWater	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_error	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_uncertain	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_00	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_01	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_10	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_11	float	Yes	NULL
water_speed	float	Yes	NULL
water_flow_rate	float	Yes	NULL

timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

4.5.7 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	int(10)	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	Yes	NULL
sonar	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_variance	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_correct	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_wrong	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_outOfWater	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_error	float	Yes	NULL
sonar_perc_uncertain	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_00	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_01	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_10	float	Yes	NULL
safety_factor_11	float	Yes	NULL
water_speed	float	Yes	NULL
water_flow_rate	float	Yes	NULL
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

4.5.8 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

4.5.9 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

4.5.10 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		
username	varchar	No		users (username)
role	varchar	No		
userID	int	No		users (ID)

4.5.11 Table structure for table m_n_domain

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

4.5.12 Table structure for table worst_case_00

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int(10)	No	
pylon_number	int(11)	No	
N	float	No	
Tx	float	No	
Ty	float	No	
Mx	float	No	
My	float	No	
M	float	No	
cs	float	No	
comb_number	int(11)	Yes	NULL
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

4.5.13 Table structure for table worst_case_01

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int(10)	No	
pylon_number	int(11)	No	
N	float	No	
Tx	float	No	
Ty	float	No	
Mx	float	No	
My	float	No	
M	float	No	
cs	float	No	
comb_number	int(11)	Yes	NULL

timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

4.5.14 Table structure for table worst_case_10

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int(10)	No	
pylon_number	int(11)	No	
N	float	No	
Tx	float	No	
Ty	float	No	
Mx	float	No	
My	float	No	
M	float	No	
cs	float	No	
comb_number	int(11)	Yes	NULL
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

4.5.15 Table structure for table worst_case_11

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int(10)	No	
pylon_number	int(11)	No	
N	float	No	
Tx	float	No	
Ty	float	No	
Mx	float	No	
My	float	No	
M	float	No	
cs	float	No	
comb_number	int(11)	Yes	NULL
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

4.5.16 Table structure for table parsed_input_files

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int(11)	No	
name	varchar(100)	No	
type	tinyint(4)	No	
stored_path	varchar(200)	No	
successfully_parsed	tinyint(1)	No	
timestamp	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
Column	Type	Null	Default

4.5.17 Table structure for table settings

Column	Type	Null	Default
ID	int(11)	No	
name	varchar(100)	No	
value	varchar(100)	No	

4.5.18 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.

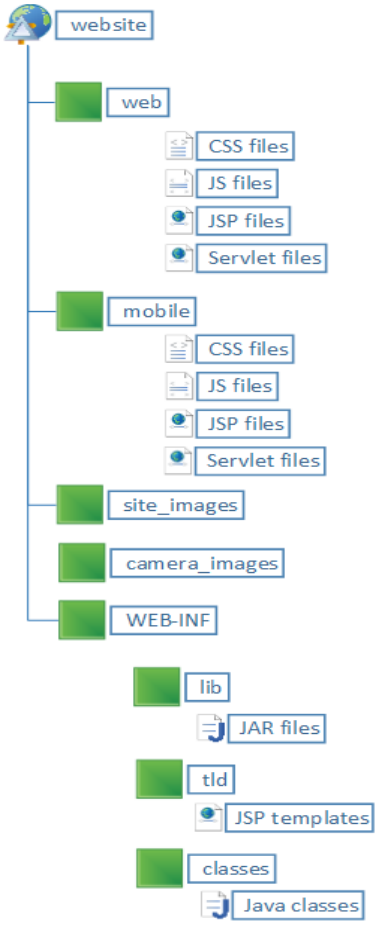
4.5.19 Security

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

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.



Website Folder	Files included
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