Chapter 2

General Description

In the context of the Messir method, the information provided in this section is intended to present the system for which the Messir analysis is provided. The content of this section is made accordingly to the requirements elicitation document that might have been done during the project but also adapted coherently in order to be an abstract introduction to the Messir analysis.

2.1 Domain Stakeholders

All stakeholders of the system are detailed in this section. After a brief description of a stakeholder, its objectives are first stated. Thereafter, the responsibilities of the stakeholder are detailed which help to achieve the stakeholder objectives to a certain degree. While the objectives characterize the general problems addressed by the *iCrash* system, the responsibilities describe concrete actions that are expected from a stakeholder. Some of these responsibilities can be traced looking at the use case described in Section **??**,and hence must be supported by the *iCrash* system. All stakeholders listed in this section have an interest in the system or are affected by the system in some way, but only a subset of the stakeholders are directly involved in the use cases described. Let us remind that use case diagrams or descriptions are not Messir analysis phase mandatory outputs. They are proposed as informal means to help understanding the semantics of the system specification made of the mandatory analysis models, which provide a complete executable specification.

2.1.1 Communication Company

A Communication Company is a company that has the capacity to ensure communication of information between its customers and the *iCrash* system. The objectives of a Communication Company are:

- to be able to deliver any SMS sent by any human to the *iCrash* 's phone number.
- to be able to transmit SMS messages from the ABC company that owns the *iCrash* system to any human having an SMS compatible device accessible using a phone number.

In order to achieve these objectives, the responsibilities of a Communication Company are:

- ensure confidentiality and integrity of the information sent by a human to the *iCrash* system or from the system to a human.
- to be always available and reliable.

2.1.2 Humans

A human is any person who considers himself related to a car crash either as a witness, a victim or an anonymous person. The objectives of a human are:

- inform the *iCrash* system about the crisis situation he detected.
- be sure that the ABC company has been informed about the situation.
- to be informed about the situation of the crisis he his related to as a victim or witness.

In order to achieve these objectives, the responsibilities of a human are:

- to provide has much details as possible concerning the crisis to the ABC company.
- to declare a crisis only if the crisis is real.
- to have access to the SMS compatible communication device he used to communication with the *iCrash* system.

2.1.3 Coordinators

A coordinator is a employee of the ABC company being responsible of handling one or several crisis. The objectives of a coordinator are:

- to securely monitor the existing alerts and crisis.
- to securely manage alerts and crisis until their termination.

In order to achieve these objectives, the responsibilities of a coordinator are:

- to be capable to determine how an alert received should be considered.
- to be available to react to requests to handle alerts and crisis.
- to be autonomous in handling crisis and to report on its handling.
- to be able to decide when a crisis or an alert can be closed.
- to know its system identification information for secure usage of the system.

2.1.4 Administrator

An administrator is a employee of the ABC company being responsible of administrating the *iCrash* system. The objectives of an administrator are:

- to add or delete coordinator actors from the system and its environment.

In order to achieve these objectives, the responsibilities of a coordinator are:

- know the company employees that can be coordinators and that have access to the system.
- to know its system identification information for secure usage of the system.
- to know the security policy of the ABC company.
- to communicate the coordinators their identification information for secure system usage.

2.1.5 Creator

Any system has a `Creator` stakeholder which is a technician who is installing the *iCrash* system on the targeted deployment infrastructure.

The objectives of a `Creator` are:

- to install the *iCrash* system
- to define the values for the initial system's state
- to define the values for the initial system's environment
- to ensure the integration of the *iCrash* system with its initial environment

In order to achieve these objectives, the responsibilities of a `Creator` are:

- provide the necessary data to the *iCrash* system for its initialization.

2.1.6 Activator

An `activator` is a logical representation of the active part the *iCrash* system. It represents an implicit stakeholder belonging to the system's environment that interacts with the *iCrash* system autonomously without the need of a external entity. It is usually used for representing time triggered functionalities.

The objectives of a `activator` are:

- to communicate the current time to the system
- to notify the administrator that some crisis are still pending for a too long time.

In order to achieve these objectives, the responsibilities of a `activator` are:

- to know the current universal time
- to send the messages to the system according to the time constraints specifically defined for it.

2.2 System's Actors

The objective of this section is not to provide the full requirement elicitation document in this section but to reuse a part of this document to provide a informal introduction to the Messir specification of the system under development. The use case model is made of a use case diagrams modelling abstractly and informally the actors and their use cases together with a set of use cases descriptions. In addition, those diagrams and description tables are adapted to the Messir specification since actor and messages names together with parameters are partly adapted to be consistent with the specification identifiers (see [1] for more details).

Among all the stakeholders presented in the previous section, we can determine five types of direct actors[1]:

- `actComCompany`: for the Communication Company stakeholder.
- `actAdministrator`: for the Administrator stakeholder.
- `actCoordinator`: for the Coordinators stakeholders.
- `actActivator`: for the Activator stakeholder.
- `actMsrCreator`: for the Creator stakeholder.

In addition to those system actors, we can add five other types of actors related to the system's ones. Those five actors are grouped into two categories:

- *Indirect actors*
  - *Witness*: for any human that is a witness of a car crash
  - *Victim*: for any human that is a victim of a car crash
  - *Anonymous*: for any human that want to inform about a car crash while staying anonymous.
- *Abstract actors*
  - `actHuman`: represent abstractly any kind of human being actor wanting to communicate with the ABC system in the context of a car crash.
  - `actAuthenticated`: for the logical Activator stakeholder.

2.3 Use Cases Model

This section contains the use cases elicited during the requirements elicitation phase. The use cases are textually described as suggested by the Messir method and inspired by the standard Cokburn template [2].

2.3.1 Use Cases

2.3.1.1 summary-suDeployAndRun

The goal is to install the iCrash system on its infrastructure and to exploit its capacities related to the secure administration and efficient handling of car crash situations depending on alerts received.

[1] The naming conventions in Messir propose to start each type name by lowercase letters indicating the meta model type used (i.e. act for actors, ct for class type, ... In addition to ease the reading it makes the translational semantics into Prolog code more straightforward.