

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING II
A.Y. 2021/22

# **DREAM**

Data-dRiven prEdictive fArMing

Design Document

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## 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to comprehensively describe the design of the DREAM platform. It will be described the architecture of the system and its characteristics, moreover will be analyzed its components explaining their functionalities.

This document was written following the RASD of the same project, in fact the assumptions and design choices are based on the assumptions already explained, however maintaining independence between the documents. This document focuses on the explanation about the Software-To-Be, its modules, its interfaces and its implementation.

## 1.2 Scope

The main objective of the platform is to create a support tool and communication channel for farmers in Telangana, leveraging the IT infrastructure of government resources. The platform also aims to be a supervisory and control system for the authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture in Telangana, providing accurate and bulk data of farmers' performance, reducing the overhead due to manual retrieval of this information.

The system will have two separate and exclusive interfaces, one dedicated to PMs in Telangana and one dedicated to farmers in the region. Farmers will be provided with a browser executable web application, it will provide a dashboard to monitor the sensors embedded in their fields, weather forecasts for the local area and summarize the resources obtained and consumed by the plantations. In addition to the monitoring functionality, from the farmer's dashboard it will be possible to compile reports to be sent to the PM responsible for the area, combining data entered manually by the farmer, data created by IoT devices and data retrieved from the internet.

The web application also provides access to the forum dedicated to the Telangana farming community, connecting all participants in the DREAM program through its threads. Farmers will also be able to submit their help requests into the system, which will be automatically forwarded to the PM responsible for the area, who in turn will have a dedicated dashboard exclusively for the administrative side. From his application, the PM will be able to forward responses to help requests, monitor the performance of farmers in his area, all while viewing data from sensors and weather forecasts. From his dashboard, the PM will have the tools to perform end-of-quarter performance evaluations, including direct communication channels to affected farmers.

There is no platform that currently provides these functions, in fact this document refers to the design of a system created from scratch, without any integration of existing systems, but exploiting the IT infrastructure already physically installed in the Telangana region.

- 1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations
- 1.4 Revision History
- 1.5 Reference Documents
- 1.6 Document Structure

## 2 Architectural Design

#### 2.1 Overview

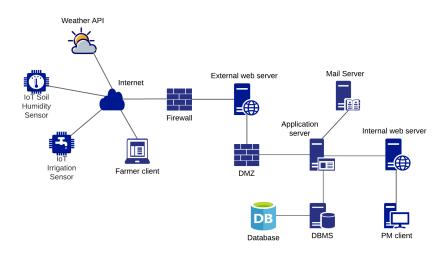


Figure 1: System architecture

The DREAM application is designed with a multiter architecture, the overall system is split into multiple pieces where the database and data management is separate from the application server. We have a three-tier application with web servers, application server, and a database functioning as the three tiers of the application. This application has both external (Farmers) and internal (PMs) users which use a web-based application provided by web servers. This web-based component then communicates back to a common application server. IoT sensors are connected to the internet in order to communicate with the farmers' application, indeed, MQTT communication protocol is used to retrieve sensor data by the farmers' machine. All the weather informations are taken from the weather forecast of Telangana through the system'a APIs. Finally, the application server communicate with a database through a Database Management System.

A full description of each component will be given in the following sections.

## 2.2 Component view

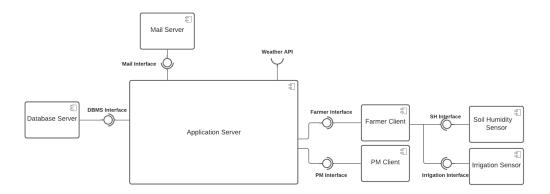


Figure 2: High Level Component Diagram

#### • Database server

This component is responsible for data management, it provides the interaface of the Database Management System to the Application Server, in order to deal with the data management, storing and modification process.

#### • Mail server

This component allows the Application Server to create and manage email accounts, send and receive email using standard email protocols. The SMTP protocol is used to send messages and handle outgoing mail requests, The IMAP protocol is used to receive messages and to process incoming mail.

#### • Application server

It's the main component of the system, all the business logic resides in it. This component offers both functionality dedicated to farmers and PMs, interfacing directly with clients. It receives the data entered by the users and sent by the weather forecast system, cross-referencing them and providing for processing, back forwarding and transferring them to the data management system. Its components are described in detail in the following sections.

#### • Farmer client

It is the component thanks to which the farmers can interface with the Application Server. It represents the web application dedicated to farmers that allows them to access the services of DREAM. This component also receives data from the IoT sensors that monitor the farmer's possessions, making them available for sending to the Application Server.

#### • PM client

This is the component thanks to which the Policy Makers can interface with the Application Server. It represents the web application dedicated to them that allows them to take advantage of the services offered by DREAM to monitor and manage agriculture in Telangana. All the functions are accessible thanks to the PM Interface exposed by the Application Server.

#### • Soil Humidity and Irrigation sensors

Sensors for measuring soil moisture and irrigation are internet-connected components responsible for creating and sending data to the Farmer Client. They both expose their own interface, through which clients can retrieve the data of interest.

## 2.2.1 Application Server

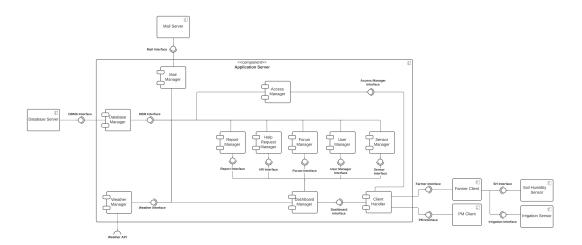


Figure 3: Application Server Component Diagram

## 2.3 Deployment view

## 2.4 Runtime view

## 2.5 Component Interfaces

## 2.6 Selected Architectural styles and patterns

- 3 tier client-server
- middleware based

• rest api

#### • Event based communication for sensors

The communication protocol chosen to retrieve data created by IoT sensors is Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT), a standard messaging protocol for the Internet of Things that is extremely lightweight and ideal for connecting remote devices with a small code footprint and minimal network bandwidth. MQTT is a publish/subscribe protocol: the MQTT broker will reside directly in the Farmer Client and each farmer's set of sensors will have an exclusive topic. The sensors will publish messages containing data about the measurement only on the topic of their interest, i.e. the one to which the farmer owning the sensors will be subscribed. The data received on the Farmer Client will be available for use on the DREAM platform.

### 2.7 Other design decisions

• thin client

## 3 User Interface Desgin

## 4 User Interface Desgin

The following section describes the user interface of the DREAM webapp. Its goal is to motivate design choices, describe each mockup, its content and the flow between the various pages of the application. The section is divided in three subsections: the first one focuses on the farmer's webapp, the second one on the Policy Maker's webapp and the third on the flow of the webapp.

The first page for both farmers and policy makers will always be the login page, requiring e-mail and password to login into the platform. For farmers, this page will be accessible from any web browser and will also show an option to request an invitation: a simple popup will open up requesting the user to insert his e-mail address, which will be then submitted to the policy makers who will handle the registration request and procedure.

#### 4.1 Farmers User Interface

The first page visualized by the farmer once logged in the platform is the homepage. The farmer's homepage contains a brief overview of weather forecasts and sensor data, and allows users to keep track of their crop in a table containing information about crop's type, eta and comments. The user can add crops to the table by clicking "Add crop", which will open a popup to insert the new crop and its info. The page then allows to navigate to the pages for creating reports and help request, to the forum or to a specific product page by searching the product by its name.

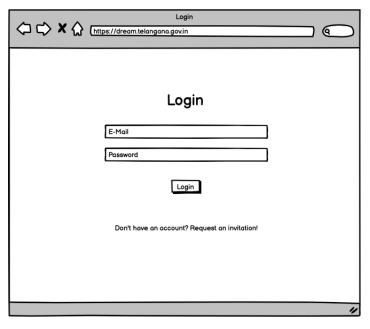


Figure 4: Login page

The report creation page consists of a simple form to insert the harvested products and their quantity. Each product added to the report is visualized on a table, that also allows to edit or delete previously added products. To add a product, the user selects the type of product by an interactive dropdown menu that also allows searching the product, then adds seeds and produced quantity. Clicking on "Auxiliary Products" will open a popup showing the auxiliary products used in the harvesting process, allowing the user to add, edit or remove them. Once the user has inserted all the necessary information, by clicking on "Add product" the product will be added to the report's products. The page also contains a text area where the user can insert the problems encountered during the harvesting process. Once the report is fully compiled, clicking on "Submit" will create the report and send it to the DREAM server. The webapp will then rediredt the user to the homepage.

The forum page shows all the open threads, allowing the user to open them and visualize the discussion. A farmer can also create a new thread by clicking "Create thread", which will redirect the user to the thread creation page.

#### 4.2 Policy maker User Interface

The first page visualized by the policy maker once logged into the platform lists the farmers and the latest reports submitted, allowing the user to search farmers/reports. The user can then navigate to the farmer/report details. On the top



Figure 5: Farmer homepage

of the page there is a navigation bar that allows the user to switch dashboard page.

The forecast page contains basic information about the future weather forecasts. Production forecasts are calculated and then shown to the user through graphs.

- 4.3 Flow of the User Interface
- 5 Requirements Traceability
- 6 Implementation, integration and test plan
- 7 Effort spent

References

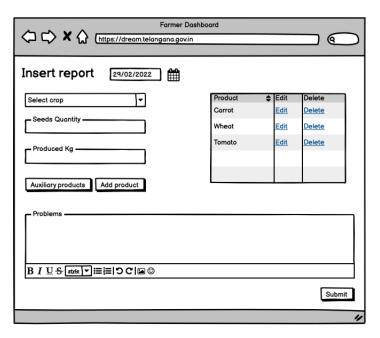


Figure 6: Farmer's report creation page

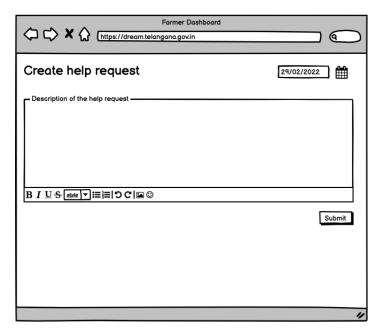


Figure 7: Farmer's help request creation page

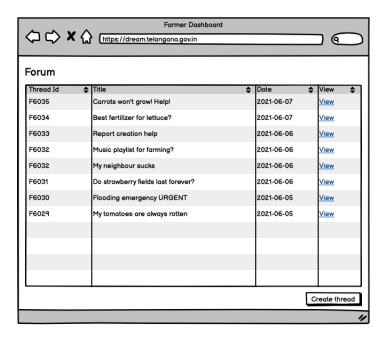


Figure 8: Farmer's forum page

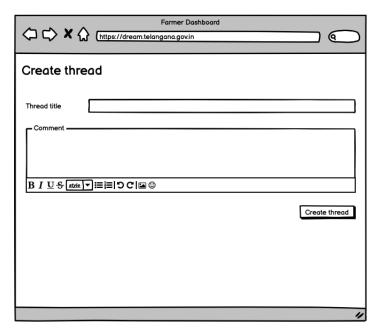


Figure 9: Farmer's thread creation page

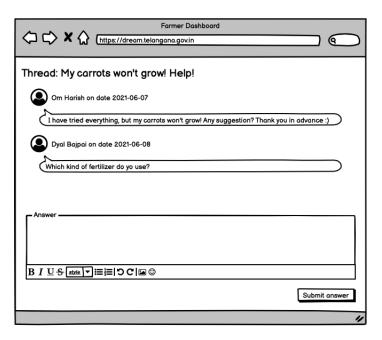


Figure 10: Farmer's thread page

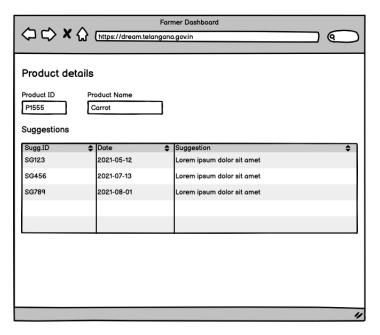


Figure 11: Farmer's product page

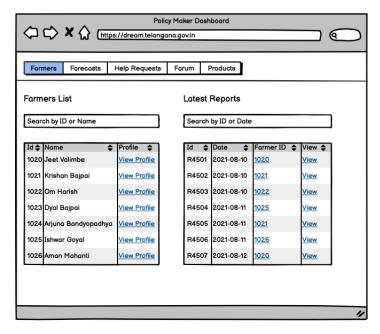


Figure 12: Policy maker's farmers page

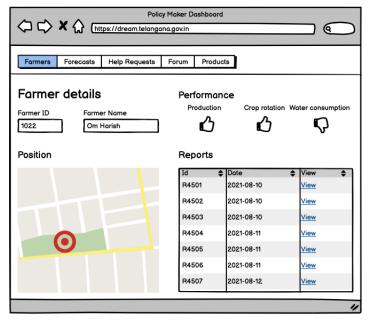


Figure 13: Policy maker's farmer detail page

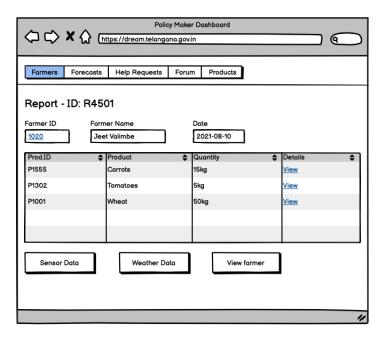


Figure 14: Policy maker's report page

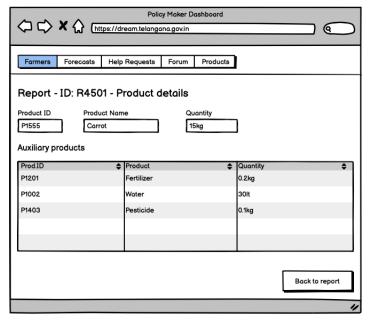


Figure 15: Policy maker's report production detail page

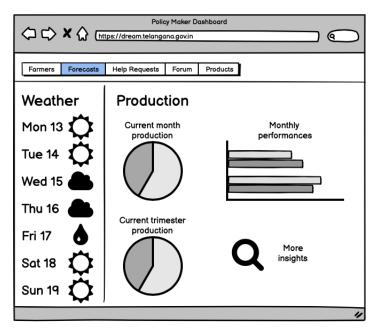


Figure 16: Policy maker's forecasts page

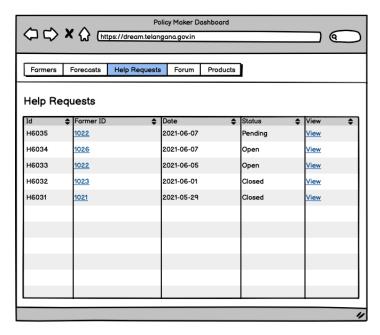


Figure 17: Policy maker's help requests page

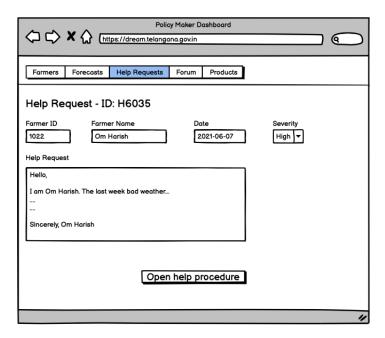


Figure 18: Policy maker's help request detail page

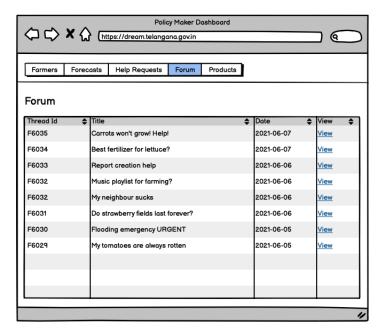


Figure 19: Policy maker's forum page



Figure 20: Policy maker's products page

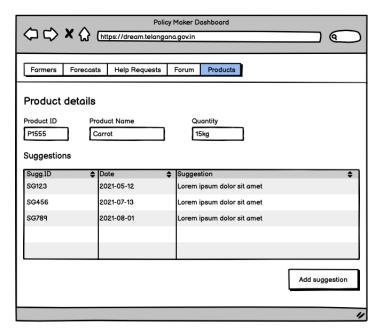


Figure 21: Policy maker's product detail page

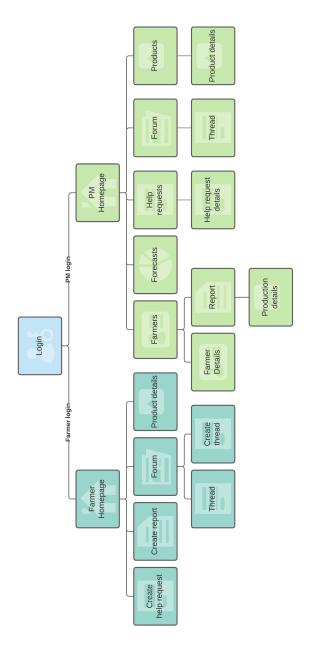


Figure 22: User interface flow