



Katholieke
Universiteit
Leuven

Department of
Computer Science

Shared Internet Of Things Infrastructure Platform:

Domain Analysis

Software Architecture (H09B5a and H07Z9a) – Part 1

ANONYMIZED

Contents

1	Domain analysis	2
1.1	Domain models	2
1.2	Domain constraints	2
1.3	Glossary	3
2	Functional requirements	5
2.1	Use case overview	5
2.2	Detailed use cases	6
2.2.1	<i>UC8</i> : Subscribe to application	6
2.2.2	<i>UC1</i> : Log in	7
2.3	Detailed use cases	8
2.3.1	<i>UC1</i> : Log in	8
3	Non-functional requirements	9
3.1	Availability	9
3.1.1	<i>Av1</i> : Name of the quality attribute scenario	9
3.2	Performance	9
3.2.1	<i>P1</i> : Name of the quality attribute scenario	9
3.3	Modifiability	10
3.3.1	<i>M1</i> : Name of the quality attribute scenario	10
3.4	Usability	10
3.4.1	<i>U1</i> : Name of the quality attribute scenario	10

1. Domain analysis

1.1 Domain models

This section shows the domain model(s).

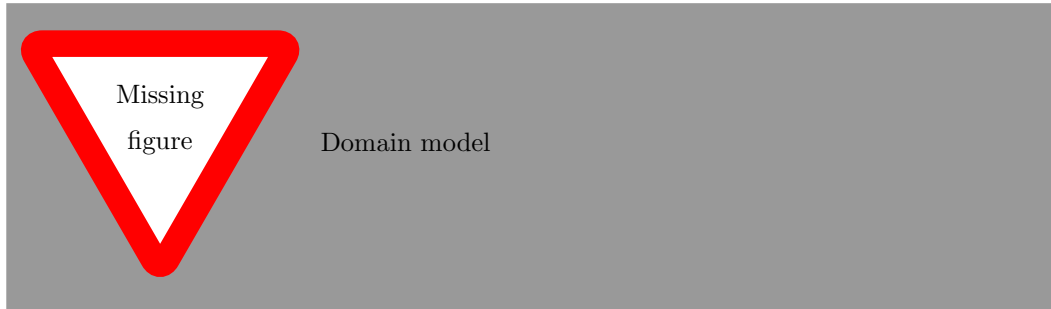


Figure 1.1: The domain model for the system.

1.2 Domain constraints

In this section we provide additional domain constraints.

- A customer organization can only subscribe to an application that is already registered with the system.
- A end-user only receives notifications from applications that the customer organization he works for is subscribed to. He only receives these notifications if he/she is an individual who should receive notifications as configured in the application by the previously mentioned customer organization.
- The Online Service can only communicate with peripherals via their gateway.
- The connectivity between the network manager and the attached devices is done via 6LoWPAN.
- Application developers only receive rejection notification about the applications they want to deploy.
- An application should be idle until all the necessary hardware is available and if the hardware is available it should be activated automatically. For example, a fire application requires at least 2 specific sensors per room.
- If a component of the hardware fails, the system should automatically switch to a nearby, similar device if possible, based on the topology provided by the infrastructure owner.
- Only persons who are allowed to do so, can issue commands to an application.
- Gateways contain limited storage space. Whenever they're running low on space, the oldest information should be removed.
- When communicating with the system, customer organisations, infrastructure owners, system administrators and application providers each have their own, personal, dashboard to do so.

1.3 Glossary

In this section, we provide a glossary of the most important terminology used in this analysis.

- API
- Accelerometer
- Actuator
- Air Pressure
- Air Temperature/humidity
- Application Notification
- Application Usage Information
- Application provider
- Application
- Building
- Buzzer
- Connection Message
- Customer SLA
- Customer organization
- Data Message
- Development environnement
- Distance
- End user
- Gateway identifier
- Gateway
- Hardware
- Heartbeat Message
- Infrastructure owner
- Library
- Light
- Limited peripheral history
- Message
- Microphone
- Mobile app
- Mote manufacturer
- Mote

- Notification
- O2 gas
- Online Service
- Online Service
- Passive IR
- Peripheral Data
- Peripheral History
- Peripheral type
- Peripheral
- Power socket
- Rejection Notification
- SIoTIP Corporation
- Sandbox environnement
- Sensor
- Server provider
- Server
- Service SLA
- Service providers
- Synchronisation protocol
- System Administrator
- System Notification
- Telecom SLA
- Telecom operators
- Topology
- UI
- Web interface

2. Functional requirements

Use case model

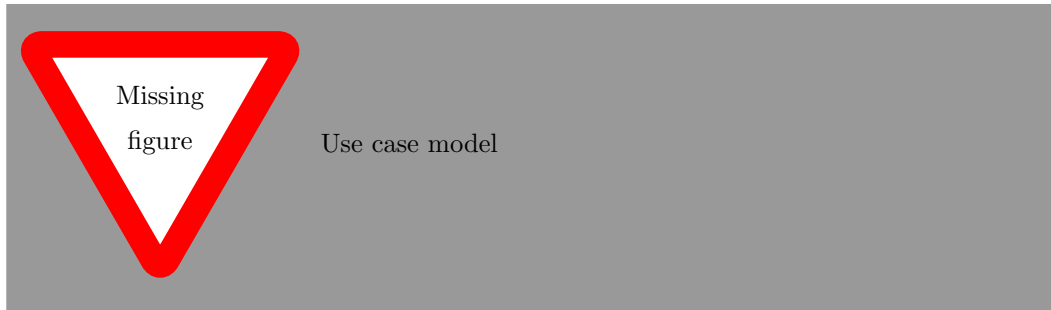


Figure 2.1: Use case diagram for the system.

2.1 Use case overview

UC1: Log in The user wishing to use the system provides his credentials. The system verifies the credentials and authenticates the user. If the provided credentials were not correct, the system does not authenticate the user.

UC2: Log off The user indicates he wants to log off from the system. The system logs him off.

UC3: Enroll as application provider The organization wishing to become an application provider contacts SIoTIP and they negotiate the contract. The organization receives API documentation and rules of conduct from SIoTIP. When the negotiations are conducted, the organization is provided dashboard accounts for the individual developers employed by the organization.

UC4: Add application The user logs into the application provider dashboard and uploads the new application. SIoTIP initiates a number of automated tests and shows the progress on the user's application provider dashboard. If the application passes all tests, the user receives a notification and the application is made available to customer organizations for subscription. If the application does not pass all tests, a SIoTIP system administrator performs a secondary review and decides whether to accept or reject the application. In the latter case, the user is notified of the reason of rejection.

UC5: Update existing application The user logs into the application provider dashboard and uploads the updated application. The user also indicates whether to automatically update existing instances of the application or to require customer organizations to subscribe to the application. SIoTIP initiates a number of automated tests and shows the progress on the user's application provider dashboard. If the application passes all tests, the user receives a notification and the application is made available to customer organizations for subscription. If the application does not pass all tests, a SIoTIP system administrator performs a secondary review and decides whether to accept or reject the application. In the latter case, the user is notified of the reason of rejection.

UC6: Register as new infrastructure owner The infrastructure owner contacts SIoTIP and negotiations are started. An infrastructure owner dashboard account is set up for the new user. The infrastructure owner provides the names of the currently renting companies, and SIoTIP contacts them for registration (See UC: Register new customer organization).

UC7: Register as new customer organization The new customer organization contacts or is contacted by SIoTIP and provides its billing and contact information.

UC8: Subscribe to application The user logs into his dashboard, subscribes to the application and provides the needed information. The user is informed that the application will be activated once the required peripherals are installed. SIoTIP checks whether or not the customer organization has access to all the peripherals needed for the application. If not, the infrastructure owner is automatically notified of the subscription and the needed peripherals (see UC9: process peripheral request). Once all required hardware is installed, the application is activated and the user is notified.

UC9: Process peripheral request The infrastructure owner is notified of a new request for peripherals. SIoTIP automatically adds sufficient gateways needed to support these peripherals to the request, if any. The infrastructure owner approves or rejects the purchase of the hardware and a notification of the decision is sent to the user which requested the peripherals. If the infrastructure owner approved the request, the hardware is ordered from SIoTIP.

UC10: Install new hardware The infrastructure owner receives the hardware from SIoTIP and installs it. The infrastructure owner configures any new gateways to connect to the (WiFi?) local network. Once online, the gateways immediately connect to the Online Service to register themselves. The infrastructure owner then logs in to the infrastructure owner dashboard and provides the necessary topology information. Lastly, he assigns access rights to the customer organizations in his building to use the new peripherals.

UC11: Resolve hardware failure The system detects that a hardware component is no longer sending data and sends a notification to the infrastructure owner. The system also notifies all applications currently using the failing hardware component so that the applications can search for equivalent sensors in the topology.

UC12: Configure end-users The user logs in to the customer organization dashboard and assigns other users to an application. Nodig?

UC13: Transmit data The sensor sends data to the corresponding gateway.

2.2 Detailed use cases

2.2.1 UC8: Subscribe to application

- **Name:** Subscribe to application
- **Primary actor:** Customer Organization
- **Secondary actor(s):**
 - Infrastructure Owner: Needs to approve/reject the subscription if extra hardware is needed
- **Interested parties:**
 - *System*: wants to authenticate its users.
- **Preconditions:**
 - The User is registered into the system and has credentials to prove his identity.
 - Second precondition.
- **Postconditions:**
 - First postcondition.

- Second postcondition.

- **Main scenario:**

1. Step 1
2. Step 2
3. Step 3
4. ...

- **Alternative scenarios:**

- 3b. Alternative at step 3

- **Remarks:**

- First remark

UC1: Name Short summary of this use case scenario

2.2.2 *UC1*: Log in

- **Name:** log in

- **Primary actor:** the User

- **Secondary actor(s):** secondary actor(s)

- **Interested parties:**

- *System*: wants to authenticate its users.

- **Preconditions:**

- First precondition.
- Second precondition.

- **Postconditions:**

- First postcondition.
- Second postcondition.

- **Main scenario:**

1. Step 1
2. Step 2
3. Step 3
4. ...

- **Alternative scenarios:**

- 3b. Alternative at step 3

- **Remarks:**

- First remark

UC1: Name Short summary of this use case scenario

2.3 Detailed use cases

2.3.1 *UC1*: Log in

- **Name:** log in
- **Primary actor:** the User
- **Secondary actor(s):** secondary actor(s)
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 - *System*: wants to authenticate its users.
- **Preconditions:**
 - First precondition.
 - Second precondition.
- **Postconditions:**
 - First postcondition.
 - Second postcondition.
- **Main scenario:**
 1. Step 1
 2. Step 2
 3. Step 3
 4. ...
- **Alternative scenarios:**
 - 3b. Alternative at step 3
- **Remarks:**
 - First remark

3. Non-functional requirements

In this section, we model the non-functional requirements for the system in the form of *quality attribute scenarios*. We provide for each type (availability, performance and modifiability) one requirement.

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 *Av1*: Name of the quality attribute scenario

Shortly describe the context of the scenario.

- **Source:** source
- **Stimulus:**
 - Description of a first stimulus.
 - Description of a second stimulus.
- **Artifact:** the stimulated artifact
- **Environment:** the condition under which the stimulus occurs
- **Response:**
 - Describe how the system should respond to the stimulus.
- **Response measure:**
 - Describe how the satisfaction of a response is measured.

UC2: Name Short summary of this use case scenario

3.2 Performance

3.2.1 *P1*: Name of the quality attribute scenario

Shortly describe the context of the scenario.

- **Source:** source
- **Stimulus:**
 - Description of a first stimulus.
 - Description of a second stimulus.
- **Artifact:** the stimulated artifact
- **Environment:** the condition under which the stimulus occurs
- **Response:**
 - Describe how the system should respond to the stimulus.
- **Response measure:**
 - Describe how the satisfaction of a response is measured.

3.3 Modifiability

3.3.1 *M1*: Name of the quality attribute scenario

Shortly describe the context of the scenario.

- **Source:** source
- **Stimulus:**
 - Description of a first stimulus.
 - Description of a second stimulus.
- **Artifact:** the stimulated artifact
- **Environment:** the condition under which the stimulus occurs
- **Response:**
 - Describe how the system should respond to the stimulus.
- **Response measure:**
 - Describe how the satisfaction of a response is measured.

3.4 Usability

3.4.1 *U1*: Name of the quality attribute scenario

Shortly describe the context of the scenario.

- **Source:** source
- **Stimulus:**
 - Description of a first stimulus.
 - Description of a second stimulus.
- **Artifact:** the stimulated artifact
- **Environment:** the condition under which the stimulus occurs
- **Response:**
 - Describe how the system should respond to the stimulus.
- **Response measure:**
 - Describe how the satisfaction of a response is measured.