Software Design	gn Specifications
for	
Bandwidth Mo	onitoring System (Version 1.0)
	Prepared by:

### **Document Information**

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Monitoring System

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# **Version History**

Ver. No.	Ver. Date	Revised By	Description	Filename
1.0	01-04-2025	Kushwanth	Initial Draft Created	BMS_DesignDoc_v1.0.pdf
1.1	05-04-2025	Panvi Tej	Added Use Case	BMS_DesignDoc_v1.1.pdf
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## 1 Introduction

This document outlines the software design specifications for the Bandwidth Monitoring System. It serves as a blueprint for developers, testers, and stakeholders to understand the system's architecture, components, and interactions.

## 1.1 Purpose

The Bandwidth Monitoring System is designed to track and analyze network bandwidth usage in real-time, providing alerts and reports for administrators. This document covers the system's design, including modules, interfaces, and data models.

# 1.2 Scope

[A brief description of what the **Software Design Specifications** applies to; what is affected or influenced by this document.]

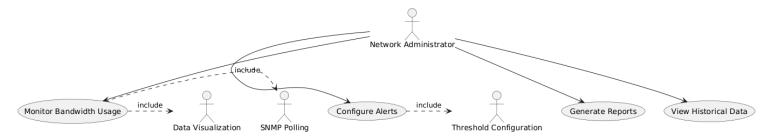
### 1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

- **BMS**: Bandwidth Monitoring System
- **API**: Application Programming Interface
- **SNMP**: Simple Network Management Protocol
- **UI:** User Interface
- **Mbps:** Megabits per second
- LAN: Local Area Network.

### 1.4 References

- SNMP Protocol Specifications
- IEEE SRS Template
- Flask documentation (https://flask.palletsprojects.com/)
- SQLite official docs (https://sqlite.org/docs.html)
- psutil Python Library

### 2 Use Case View



#### 2.1 Use Case

# **UC1: Monitor Bandwidth Usage**

- Trigger: System startup
- Flow: Reads current network I/O stats, stores in DB every X seconds

#### **UC2: Set Thresholds**

- Trigger: Admin sets limit via dashboard
- Flow: Threshold is stored; alerts triggered when usage exceeds it

# **UC3: View Reports**

- Trigger: User logs in to dashboard
- Flow: Queries usage data from DB and displays interactive graphs

# 3 Design Overview

# 3.1 Design Goals and Constraints

- Goals: Real-time monitoring, scalability, and minimal performance impact.
- Constraints: Must support SNMP v2/v3 and integrate with existing network infrastructure.
- Real-time monitoring at intervals  $\leq 5$  seconds
- Lightweight footprint for background daemon
- Web dashboard accessible over LAN

# 3.2 Design Assumptions

- System has Python 3 and Flask installed
- Admin has access to configure IP restrictions
- The system includes both web-based UI and API access for integration
- Network time is synchronized across components for accurate metrics

# 3.3 Significant Design Packages

• Core Monitor: Gathers bandwidth data

• Data Storage: Manages data persistence (SQLite)

• Web Dashboard: Flask-based UI for statistics

• Alert System: Sends notifications if thresholds are breached

## 3.4 Dependent External Interfaces

## **External Application Module Using Interface Functionality/Description**

SNMP Service Data Collection Fetches bandwidth metrics from devices

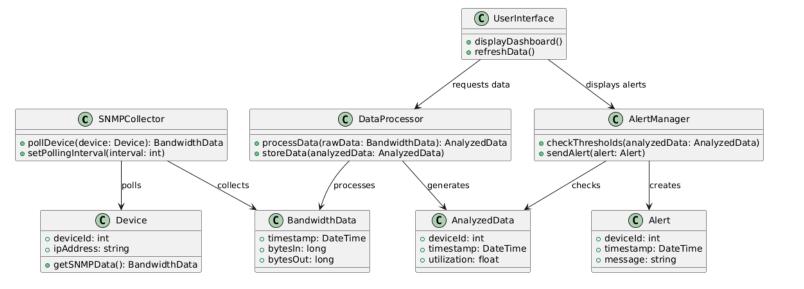
# 3.5 Implemented Application External Interfaces (and SOA web services)

### Interface Name Module Implementing Functionality/Description

REST API User Interface Provides bandwidth data to clients

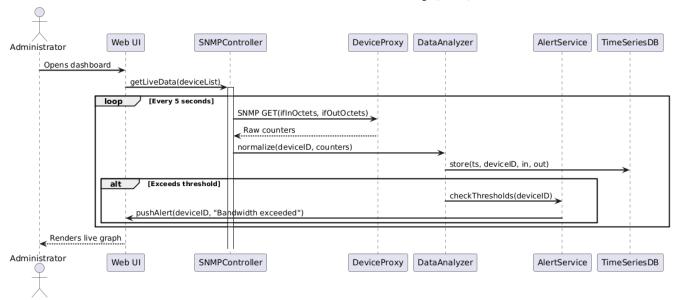
# 4 Logical View

# 4.1 Design Model Classes:

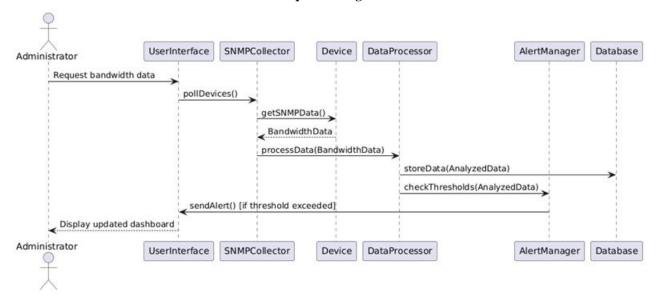


### 4.2 Use Case Realization

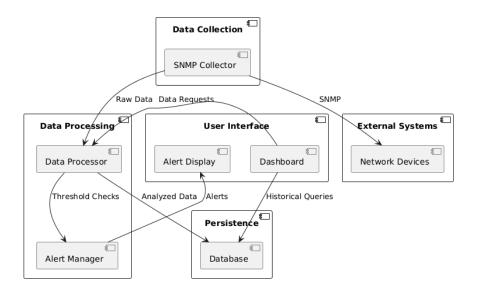
### Use Case Realization: Monitor Bandwidth Usage (UC-01)



## **Sequence Diagram**



## **Component Diagram**



# 5 Data View

## 5.1 Domain Model

### **Entities**:

- o Device: Network device being monitored.
- o BandwidthMetric: Stores usage data.

# 5.2 Data Model (persistent data view)

- Devices: Device details.
- Metrics: Timestamped bandwidth data.

# **5.2.1 Data Dictionary**

Field	Type	Description
timestamp	DATETIME	Time of record
sent_MB	REAL	Data sent
recv_MB	REAL	Data received
threshold	REAL	Alert threshold
Device_id	INT	Unique Device indentifier

# 6 Exception Handling

# • Exceptions:

- o SNMPPollingError: Failed device communication.
- o DataStorageError: Database write failure.

# 7 Configurable Parameters

Parameter Name	Definition and Usage	Dynamic?
polling_interval	Time between SNMP polls (seconds)	Yes

# 8 Quality of Service

# 8.1 Availability

- System uptime target: 99.9%.
- Maintenance windows scheduled during off-peak hours.
- Designed to run as a background daemon with system auto-restart on failure
- SQLite ensures data recovery during outages

# 8.2 Security and Authorization

- Role-based access control for dashboard and alerts.
- Access limited to local IPs (configured in Flask)

# **8.3** Load and Performance Implications

• Supports up to 1,000 devices with 5-second polling.

# 8.4 Monitoring and Control

• Logs and alerts for system health and performance.