Module Guide for Software Engineering

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
January 13, 2023	1.0	Edited Abbreviations and Acronyms, Introduction, Anticipated and Unlikely Changes, Module Hierarchy
January 14, 2023	1.1	Edited Connection Between Requirements and Design and Module Decomposition
January 18, 2023	1.2	Edited Traceability Matrix and Use Hierarchy Between Modules

2 Reference Material

This section records information for easy reference.

2.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

symbol	description
AC	Anticipated Change
DAG	Directed Acyclic Graph
M	Module
MG	Module Guide
OS	Operating System
R	Requirement
SC	Scientific Computing
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
Software Engineering	Explanation of program name
UC	Unlikely Change
OSM	OpenStreetMap
2D	two-dimensional
GIS	geographic information system
SHP	shapefile: a geospatial vector data format for GIS software

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3 Introduction

Decomposing a system into modules is a commonly accepted approach to developing software. A module is a work assignment for a programmer or programming team (Parnas et al., 1984). We advocate a decomposition based on the principle of information hiding (Parnas, 1972). This principle supports design for change, because the "secrets" that each module hides represent likely future changes. Design for change is valuable in SC, where modifications are frequent, especially during initial development as the solution space is explored.

Our design follows the rules layed out by Parnas et al. (1984), as follows:

- System details that are likely to change independently should be the secrets of separate modules.
- Each data structure is implemented in only one module.
- Any other program that requires information stored in a module's data structures must obtain it by calling access programs belonging to that module.

After completing the first stage of the design, the Software Requirements Specification (SRS), the Module Guide (MG) is developed (Parnas et al., 1984). The MG specifies the modular structure of the system and is intended to allow both designers and maintainers to easily identify the parts of the software. The potential readers of this document are as follows:

- New project members: This document can be a guide for a new project member to easily understand the overall structure and quickly find the relevant modules they are searching for.
- Maintainers: The hierarchical structure of the module guide improves the maintainers' understanding when they need to make changes to the system. It is important for a maintainer to update the relevant sections of the document after changes have been made.
- Designers: Once the module guide has been written, it can be used to check for consistency, feasibility, and flexibility. Designers can verify the system in various ways, such as consistency among modules, feasibility of the decomposition, and flexibility of the design.

The rest of the document is organized as follows. Section 4 lists the anticipated and unlikely changes of the software requirements. Section 5 summarizes the module decomposition that was constructed according to the likely changes. Section 6 specifies the connections between the software requirements and the modules. Section 7 gives a detailed description of the modules. Section 8 includes two traceability matrices. One checks the completeness of the design against the requirements provided in the SRS. The other shows the relation between anticipated changes and the modules. Section 9 describes the use relation between modules.

4 Anticipated and Unlikely Changes

This section lists possible changes to the system. According to the likeliness of the change, the possible changes are classified into two categories. Anticipated changes are listed in Section 4.1, and unlikely changes are listed in Section 4.2.

4.1 Anticipated Changes

AC1: The specific hardware on which the software is running.

AC2: The implementation for the methods for generating route choice set.

AC3: The implementation for the methods for generating route choice analysis variable.

AC4: The specific algorithms that are used for geometric object analysis and manipulation.

AC5: The specific algorithms that are used for network analysis.

4.2 Unlikely Changes

UC1: An unlikely change for the module design is the implementation being designed around the open-source free library GeoPandas

UC2: An unlikely change for the module design is building the modules based on the GeoDataFrame object which is a panadas.DataFrame that has a column with geometry

UC3: An unlikely change for the module design is to use the geojsonio package to transfer the geopandas dataframe to geojson format which will then be converted to a json string to display the GPS points

UC4: An unlikely change for the module design is use pyrosm to create the GeoDataFrame for driving network and buildings from OpenStreetMap PBF files

5 Module Hierarchy

This section provides an overview of the module design. Modules are summarized in a hierarchy decomposed by secrets in Table 1. The modules listed below, which are leaves in the hierarchy tree, are the modules that will actually be implemented.

M1: Hardware-Hiding Module

M2: GPS Data Preprocessing Module

M3: GPS Data Mode Detection Module

M4: Trip Segments and Activity Locations Extraction Module

M5: Route Choice Set Generator Module

M6: Route Choice Analysis Variables Generator Module

M7: Activity Locations Identification Module

M8: Main Function Module

M9: Dataframe Data Structure Module

M10: GeoDataframe Data Structure Module

M11: Geometric Object Analysis and Manipulation Module

M12: Network Analysis Module

M13: OSM Network Dataset Reader Module

M14: Plotting Module

Level 1	**Level 2**
Hardware-Hiding Module	
Behaviour-Hiding Module	GPS Data Preprocessing Module GPS Data Mode Detection Module Trip Segments and Activity Locations Extraction Module Route Choice Set Generator Module Route Choice Analysis Variables Generator Module Activity Locations Identification Module Main Function Module
Software Decision Module	Dataframe Data Structure Module GeoDataframe Data Structure Module Geometric Object Analysis and Manipulation Module Network Analysis Module OSM Network Dataset Reader Module Plotting Module

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6 Connection Between Requirements and Design

The design of the system is intended to satisfy the requirements developed in the SRS (Ali et al., 2022). In this stage, the system is decomposed into modules. The connection between requirements and modules is listed in Table 2.

7 Module Decomposition

Modules are decomposed according to the principle of "information hiding" proposed by Parnas et al. (1984). The *Secrets* field in a module decomposition is a brief statement of the design decision hidden by the module. The *Services* field specifies *what* the module will do without documenting *how* to do it. For each module, a suggestion for the implementing software is given under the *Implemented By* title. If the entry is *OS*, this means that the module is provided by the operating system or by standard programming language libraries. *Software Engineering* means the module will be implemented by the Software Engineering software.

Only the leaf modules in the hierarchy have to be implemented. If a dash (–) is shown, this means that the module is not a leaf and will not have to be implemented.

7.1 Hardware Hiding Modules (M1)

Secrets: The data structure and algorithm used to implement the virtual hardware.

Services: Serves as a virtual hardware used by the rest of the system. This module provides the interface between the hardware and the software. So, the system can use it to display outputs or to accept inputs.

Implemented By: OS

7.2 Behaviour-Hiding Module

Secrets: The contents of the required behaviours.

Services: Includes programs that provide externally visible behaviour of the system as specified in the software requirements specification (SRS (Ali et al., 2022)) documents. This module serves as a communication layer between the hardware-hiding module and the software decision module. The programs in this module will need to change if there are changes in the SRS (Ali et al., 2022).

Implemented By: –

7.2.1 GPS Data Preprocessing Module (M2)

Secrets: The algorithms and functions for prerpocessing the raw GPS data.

Services: Removes invalid data from the raw GPS data from user's input.

Implemented By: PyERT

Type of Module: Library

7.2.2 GPS Data Mode Detection Module (M3)

Secrets: The algorithms and functions detecting the modes(e.g. drive, walk, stop) of GPS data.

Services: Classifies the valid GPS data into travel or stop episodes.

Implemented By: PyERT

Type of Module: Library

7.2.3 Trip Segments and Activity Locations Extraction Module (M4)

Secrets: The algorithms and functions for extracting trip segments and activity locations from GPS data

Services: Extracts trip segments(GPS points in travel episodes generated by M3) and activity locations (GPS points in the stop episodes generated by M3).

Implemented By: PyERT

Type of Module: Library

7.2.4 Route Choice Set Generator Module (M5)

Secrets: The algorithms and functions for generating route choice sets from given trip segments.

Services: Generates route choice sets with the trip segments extracted by M4 and transportation network dataset from user's input.

Implemented By: PyERT

Type of Module: Library

7.2.5 Route Choice Analysis Variables Generator Module (M6)

Secrets: The algorithms and functions for generating route choice analysis variables from given route choice.

Services: Generates route choice analysis variables including the number of each type of turns, the length of route by meters, the name of street for the longest leg and the length of the longest leg by meters, for the route choice generated by M5, with the data of the route choice and the transportation network dataset from user's input.

Implemented By: PyERT

Type of Module: Library

7.2.6 Activity Locations Identification Module (M7)

Secrets: The algorithms and functions for appending information for extracted activity locations.

Services: Appends information for activity locations extracted by M4, if such information has been provided by the transportation network dataset from user's input.

Implemented By: PyERT

Type of Module: Library

7.2.7 Main Function Module (M8)

Secrets: The function for coordinating the running of the system.

Services: Provides the main function of the system.

Implemented By: PyERT

7.3 Software Decision Module

Secrets: The design decision based on mathematical theorems, physical facts, or programming considerations. The secrets of this module are *not* described in the SRS (Ali et al., 2022).

Services: Includes data structure and algorithms used in the system that do not provide direct interaction with the user.

Implemented By: –

7.3.1 Dataframe Data Structure Module (M9)

Secrets: The data structure for a Pandas Dataframe data type.

Services: Provides 2D array(or can be seen as a table with rows and columns where values on the same column are of the same data type) manipulation, including building a 2D array, access or change the value of a specific row, column or entry, etc.

Implemented By: Pandas

7.3.2 GeoDataframe Data Structure Module (M10)

Secrets: The data structure for a GeoPandas GeoDataframe data type, which is a type of specialized Pandas Dataframe with a 'geometry' column that contains geometric objects of types POINT, LINESTRING, MULTILINGSTRING, POLYGON, or etc.

Services: Provides the 2D array manipulations that are provided by Pandas Dataframe, simple methods that can be used to manipulate geometric objects, methods to read and generate SHP files, methods to convert GeoDataframe to JSON string, etc.

Implemented By: GeoPandas

7.3.3 Geometric Object Analysis and Manipulation Module (M11)

Secrets: The algorithms to manipulate and analyze geometric objects (e.g. POINT, LINGSTRING, MULTILINESTRING, POLYGON, etc.). It is part of the Geopandas package (see M10), but also can be imported and used separately.

Services: Provides methods to manipulate and analyze geometric objects, such as accessing the coordinates of a geometric object, calculating the distance between two geometric objects, etc..

Implemented By: Shapely

7.3.4 Network Analysis Module (M12)

Secrets: The algorithms and functions to analyze transportation network dataset. See related journal article (Boeing, 2017) for details.

Services: Provides methods to analyze transportation network dataset, such as accessing the coordinates of a streets and building, finding the shortest route on transportation network between two points given their coordinates, etc..

Implemented By: OSMnx

7.3.5 OSM Network Dataset Reader Module (M13)

Secrets: The algorithm to read network dataset from OSM in Protocolbuffer Binary (.pbf) format.

Services: Provides methods to extract transportation network data, buildings' information data or etc, from network dataset from OSM in Protocolbuffer Binary (.pbf) format.

Implemented By: pyrosm

7.3.6 Plotting Module (M14)

Secrets: The algorithms for visualizing data of GeoJSON format.

Services: Provides methods to visualize GeoJSON data on geojson.io.

Implemented By: geojsonio

8 Traceability Matrix

This section shows two traceability matrices: between the modules and the requirements and between the modules and the anticipated changes. See detail description for the requirements of the system in SRS (Ali et al., 2022).

Req.	Modules
Req #1	M1, M8, M9, M10
Req #2	M2, M9
Req #3	M2, M9
Req #4	M3, M9
Req #5	M3, M9
Req #6	M4, M9, M10
Req #7	M4, M9, M10
Req #8	M1, M8, M5, M10, M11, M12, M13
Req #9	M1, M8, M7, M10, M13
Req #10	M1, M8
Req #11	M3, M9
Req #12	M1, M8, M6, M10, M11, M12, M13
LF1	M1, M8
LF2	M1, M8
UH1	M1, M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7
UH2	M1, M8
UH3	M1, M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7
PR1	M1, M8
PR2	M1, M8
PR3	M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14
OE1	M1, M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14
OE2	M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14
OE3	M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14
MS1	M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7
MS3	M1, M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7
SR1	M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14
SR2	M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14
SR3	M8, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7
LR1	M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14

Table 2: Trace Between Requirements and Modules

AC	Modules
AC1	M1
AC2	M5
AC3	M6
AC4	M11
AC5	M12

Table 3: Trace Between Anticipated Changes and Modules

9 Use Hierarchy Between Modules

In this section, the uses hierarchy between modules is provided. Parnas (1978) said of two programs A and B that A *uses* B if correct execution of B may be necessary for A to complete the task described in its specification. That is, A *uses* B if there exist situations in which the correct functioning of A depends upon the availability of a correct implementation of B. Figure **??** illustrates the use relation between the modules. It can be seen that the graph is a directed acyclic graph (DAG). Each level of the hierarchy offers a testable and usable subset of the system, and modules in the higher level of the hierarchy are essentially simpler because they use modules from the lower levels.

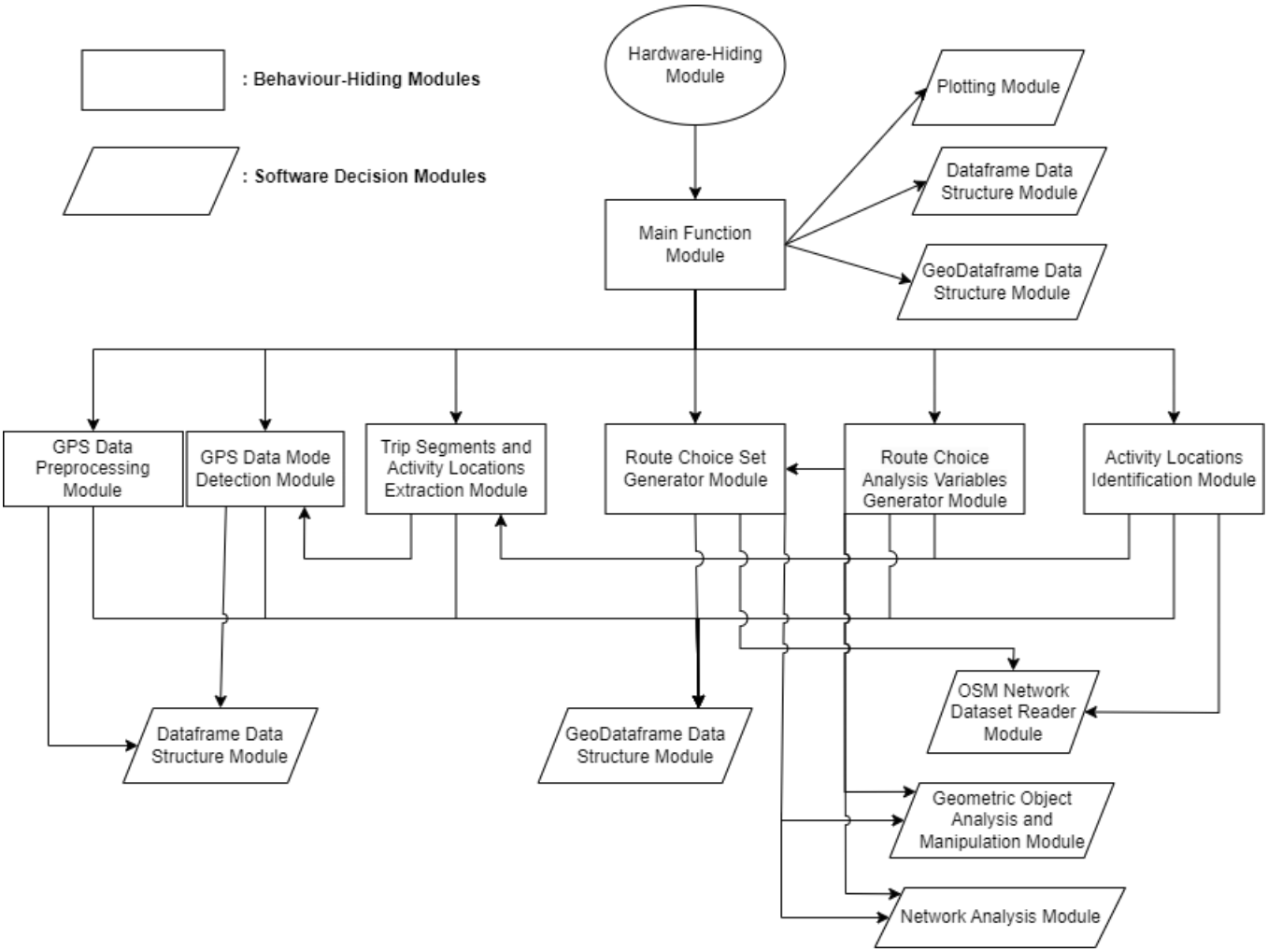

Figure 1: **Use Hierarchy Diagram**

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