RASD

Introduction

SafeStreets is a crowd-sourced application whose intention is to notify the authorities when traffic violations occur. The system should provide the possibility for users to give all needed information for authorities to take actions against the violations and improve the service provided by authorities taking care of violations notification from the user notifying it until the violation is resolved.

The sources of notifications are the citizens which takes photos of violations and sends them to the authorities through the application.

The information provided by users are integrated with other suitable information and are stored by the service.

The system also runs an algorithm to read the license plate of the vehicle in the photos. All collected data can be mined by citizens and authorities to find which streets are the safest. Users can have different levels of visibility authorities must be able to know the license plates of vehicles in the photos while normal users can only see data in the form of statistics.

Moreover, data is sent to the municipal district so that important information can be extracted through statistics in order to make decisions to improve the safety of the area.

Ultimately, the system will have to be easy to use, reliable and highly scalable to fit perfectly with the mutable context in which it will end to be used.

Current System

SafeStreets aims to become the smartest and quickest way to report violations in Italy. The current systems are phone calls which can take lot of time, take up the phone lines for more critical events and lacs evidence of the violation or other system like the site www.poliziamunicipale-online.it which is similar to phone calls , is more strict , the interface is not user friendly and it lacs possibility to give evidence of violations too. The idea of our service is not unique there are already similar services in other countries, like in India they have “Public Eye. OFFICIAL BTP APP”

GOALS

USER:

G1) Notify authorities about traffic violations

G1-1) Send picture of violation

G1-2) Send Position of the violation

G2) Allow authorities to reserve an assignment

G3) allow authorities to report a finished assignment

SafeStreets:

G4) Allow a Visitor to join the system registering him/herself to ensure reliability of the information provided by them

G5) Store information provided by users:

G5-1) Complete it with metadata

G5-2) Mine information

G6) Identify potentially unsafe areas:

G6-1) Suggest possible interventions

G7) Allow municipality to register Authorities to the service

Security Goals:

S1) Offer different levels of visibility to different type of users

S2) Personal data of users are stored respecting current security standards

SCOPE (TODO order to be fixed)

World phenomena:

1)Violation

2)Intervention of authorities

3)Municipality put into effect interventions to improve safety

Machine phenomena:

1)Shortest path calculation for authority’s intervention

2)the creation of an object of type violation

3)run algorithm to identify the license plate/s in the photos

4)database queries

5)schedule most efficient path to look up the notified violations

6)periodically run algorithm to suggest possible interventions to municipality

Shared phenomena:

1)user notify the system about violation (observed by the system controlled by the world)

2)send notification to authorities (controlled by system observed by world)

Definitions

-Violation: parking violations which can be notified by citizens to authorities

-Mapping System: external software that provides maps and directions to reach the position of a violation

-Licence plate Recognition Algorithm:

-Spam:

-App:

-Blocked:

ACRONYMS

RASD: Requirement Analysis and Specification Document.  
API: Application Programming Interface  
GPS: Global positioning system

ABBREVIATIONS

• [Gn]: n-th goal.

• [Dn]: n-th domain assumption.

• [Rn]: n-th requirement.

1.4. References

• Specification Document: “Assignments AA 2016-2017.pdf”.

• GPS Performances: “http://www.gps.gov/systems/gps/performance/accuracy/".

• Alloy Dynamic Model example: “<http://homepage.cs.uiowa.edu/~tinelli/classes/181/Spring10/Notes/09-dynamic-models.pdf> "

• IEEE Std 830-1993 - IEEE Guide to Software Requirements Specifications.

• IEEE Std 830-1998 - IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications.

•<https://milano.corriere.it/notizie/cronaca/18_dicembre_12/milano-allarme-sosta-selvaggia-ogni-giorno-divieto-centomila-auto-solo-3percento-sanzioni-abe397ce-fe44-11e8-89a1-ceb28fd9db2c.shtml?refresh_ce-cp>

OVERVIEW //TODO when everything else is done

2 Overall Description

2.1 Product perspective

The system will be developed from scratch using external elements such as Mapping systems and algorithm to recognise licence plates. We choose to take those external elements to decouple mapping problems from our project implementation and to use already tested algorithms to recognise licence plates.

2.2 Product functions

In this section we provide a list of functionalities offered by our system. We will describe those functionalities and in later section we will better analyse interactions of users with those functions.

2.2.1 Mapping System

An external mapping system will be used to guarantee better performances than a system to implement from scratch.

This won’t ensure always the correctness of information given by that system. Some issues about mapping systems like accidents occurred and blocked streets can’t be addressed in real time. Those kinds of problems may need to rely on authority’s knowledge of the area to be overcome.

2.2.2 Licence Plate Recognition Algorithm

An external Licence Plate recognition algorithm will be adopted in our system. There are a lot of services provided online and some open-source solutions. Those systems are used by several people and companies and are tested so most kind of issues that may occur has already been noticed and fixed. Considering our system is to be launched in Italy we will consider a solution better suited to recognize European licence plates.

2.2.3 Municipality Servers maintenance

Our system can’t address problem of municipality server’s unavailability issues. If a server is unavailable and needs maintenance statics for the area covered by that server may become unavailable for an indefinite amount of time. To solve this problem SafeStreets may use the email address used to register the municipality to contact it and to point out the issues.

2.3 User Characteristics

2.3.1 Actors

-Visitor: a person using SafeStreets without being registered. He/she can only see statics, register or sign-in to be recognized as a User

-Registered User/ User: term used to identify any person which uses our application and has registered to our service:

- Citizen: Is a User who provide the system information and are the main contributors to the service. They provide information about violations with photos and possibly some notes. They can access data gathered by the system in form of statistics.

-Municipality: Users managing local systems in each area. Those users should be able to take decisions to change unsafe areas thanks to their status.

-Authority: police agents. They are invited to use the service by municipality users who can ask creation of their account. They can reserve assignments of violations to be addressed. They can also refuse the assignment, mark it as spam or send it to another authority.

2.4 Constraints

2.4.1 Regulatory policies

The system will ask user for minimal information to recognize them. The visitor should give the system only his /her email address and provide the system a username and a password to create an account. Email addresses won’t be used for commercial uses and will be stored only to give the possibility to recover an account in case the user loses his/her credentials.

2.4.2. Hardware limitations

• Mobile App

- Android smartphone

- 2G/3G/4G connection

- GPS

• Web App

- Modern browser able to retrieve user's location

2.4.3 Interfaces to other applications

In the first release no public interfaces will be opened and SafeStreets will only communicate with municipality servers to retrieve useful information about accidents.

2.5. Assumptions and dependencies

2.5.1 Text assumptions

2.5.2 Domain assumptions

D1) For each notification data and metadata about the violation are correct

D2) Accounts are personal and login credentials never gets stolen

D3) Each fiscal code number is unique

D4) Authorities always intervene in case of a notified violation

D5) Information about authorities’ location are always available through GPS

D6) Only agents close to the violation area are notified //TODO check this

D7) Citizen sends only clear photos (if it is not clear he/she would retake the photo)

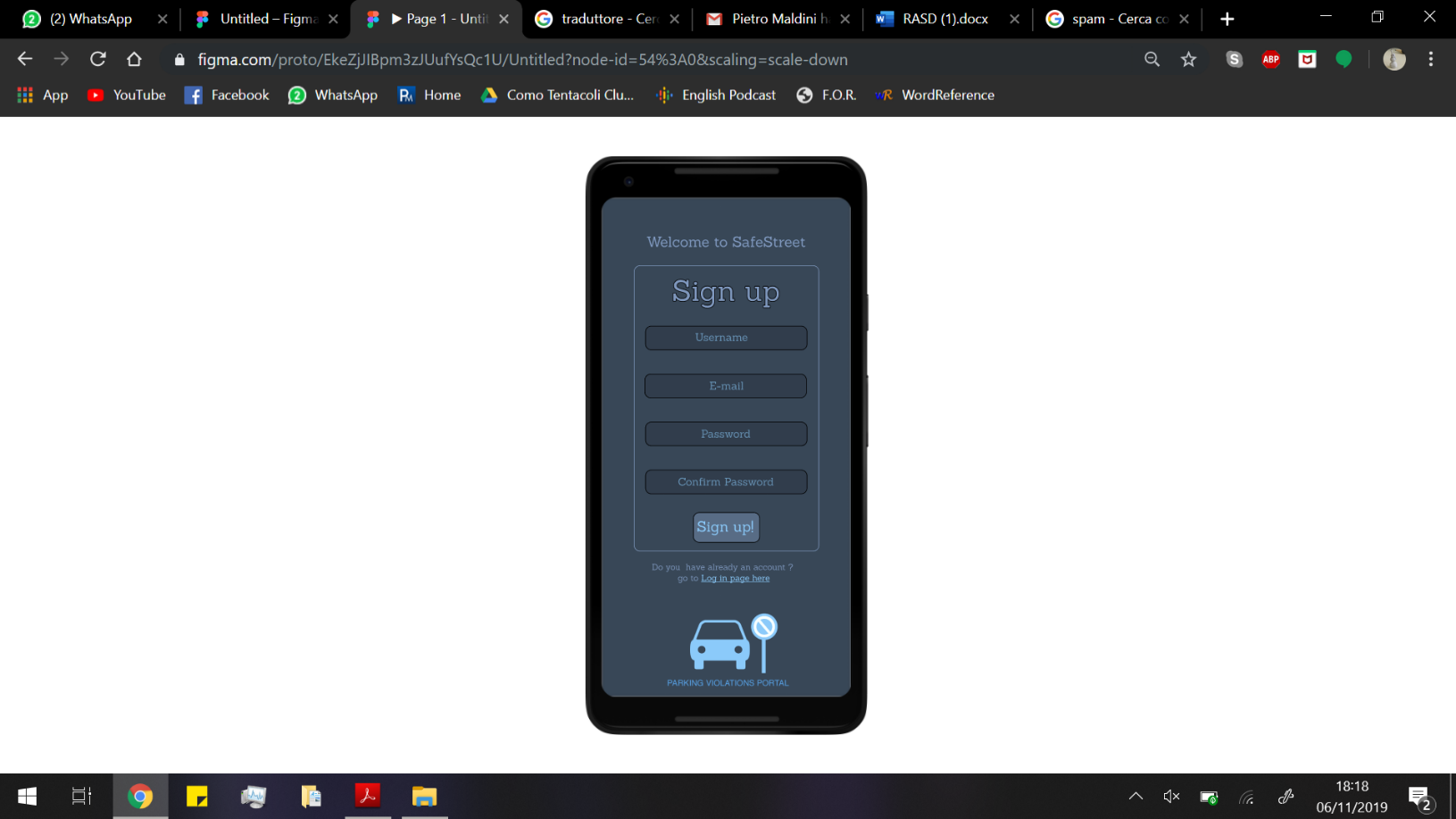
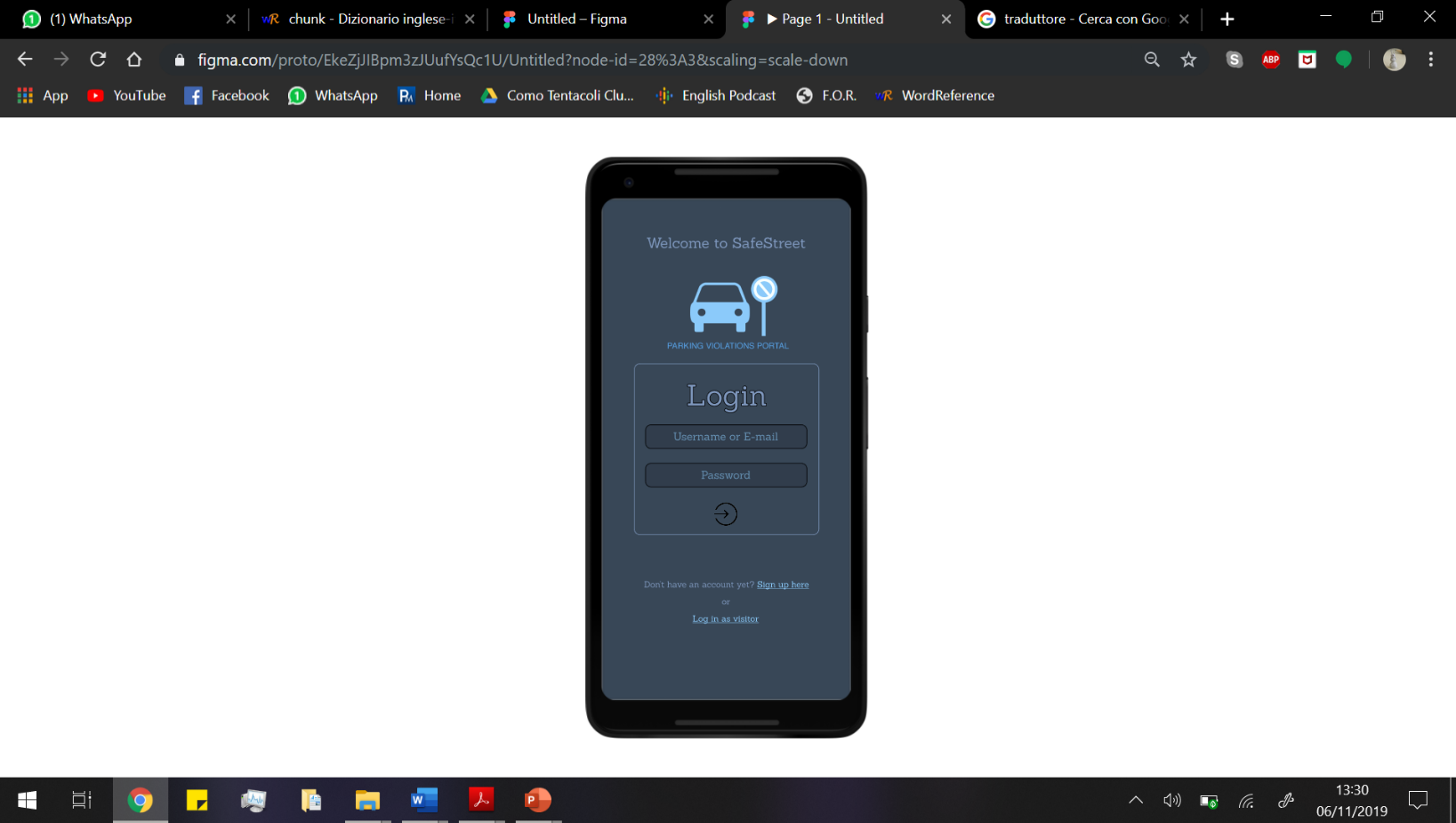
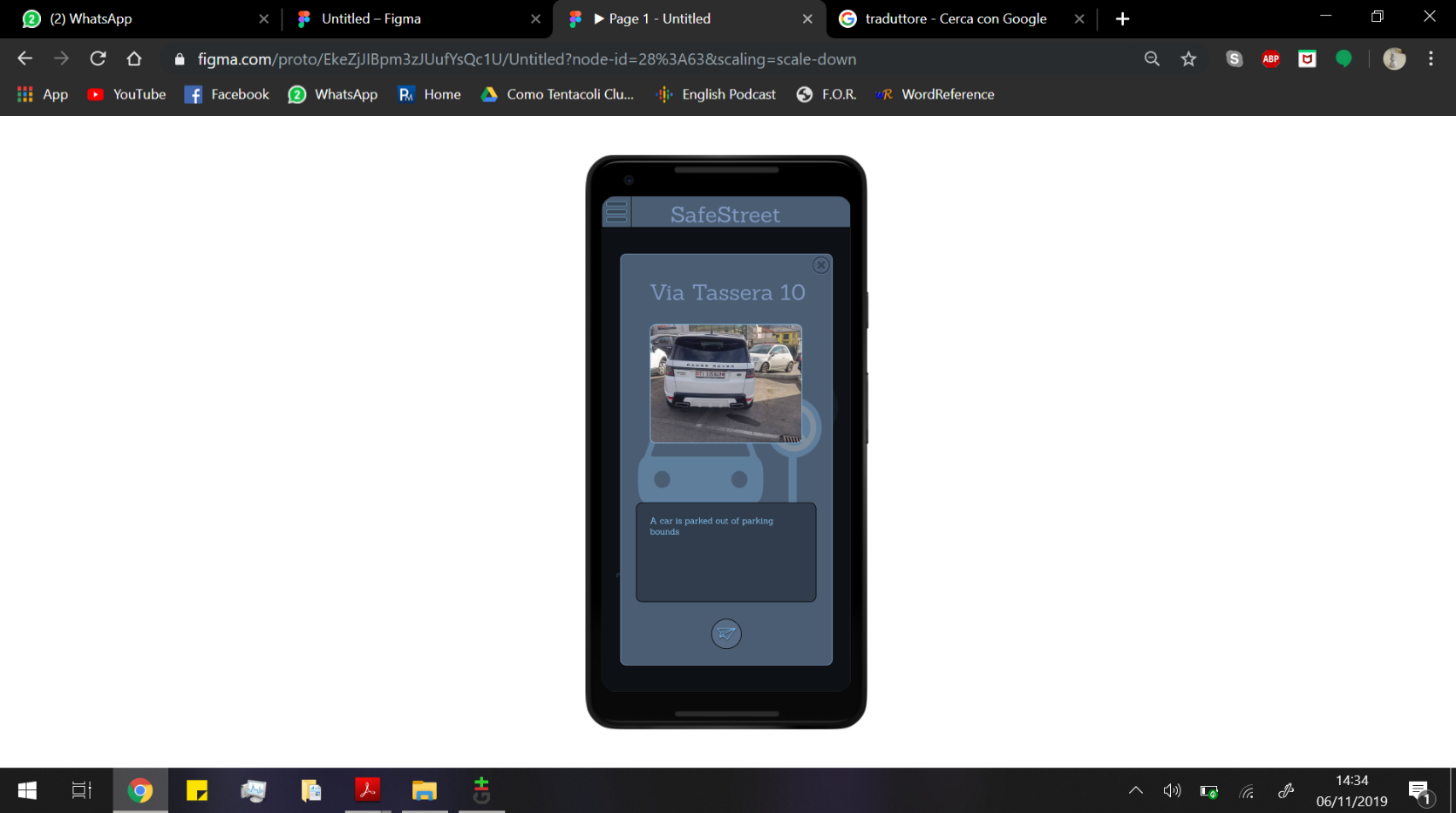
D8) Municipality and authorities respects their duty of care

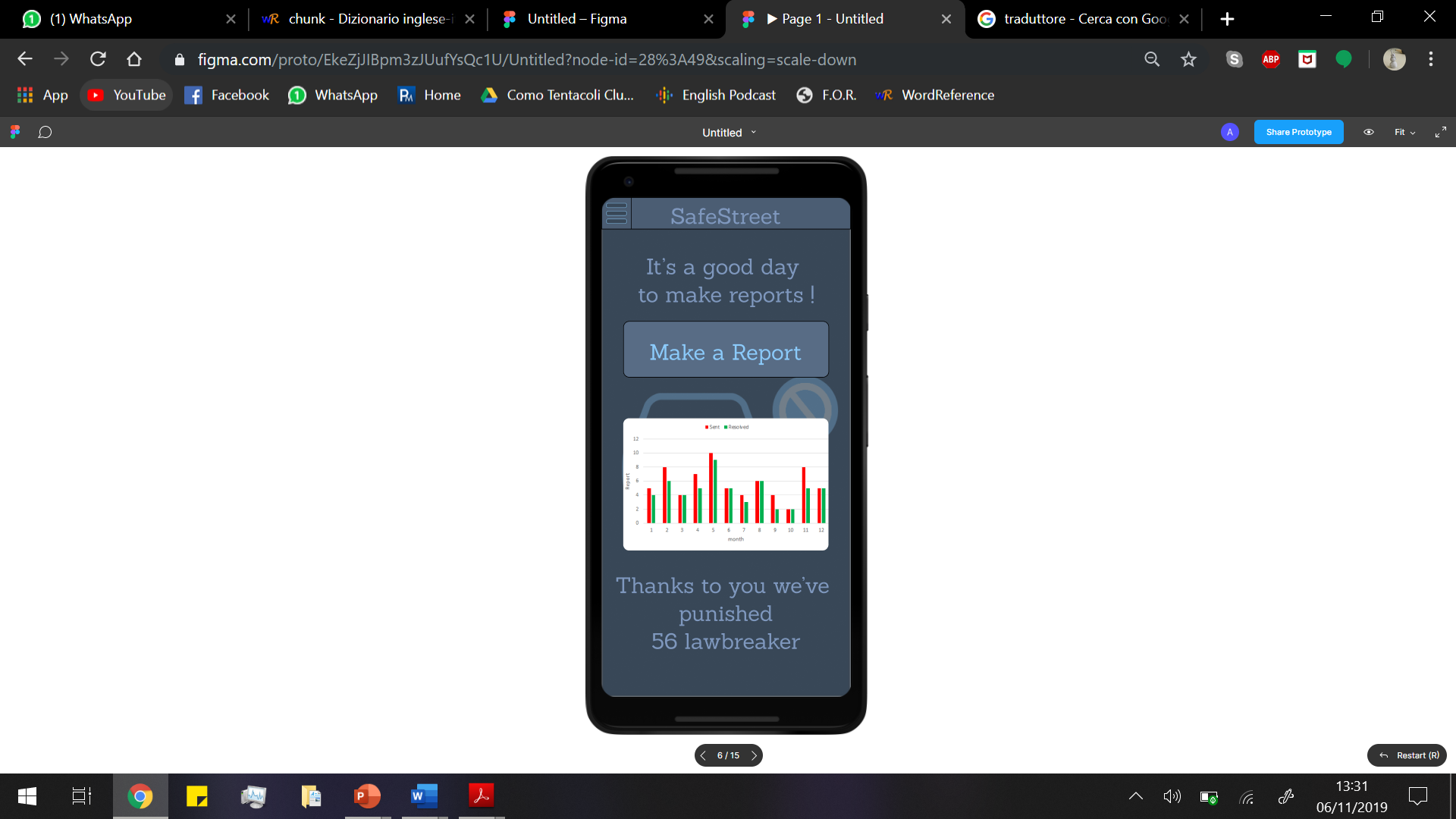
3. Specific Requirements

3.1. External interface requirements

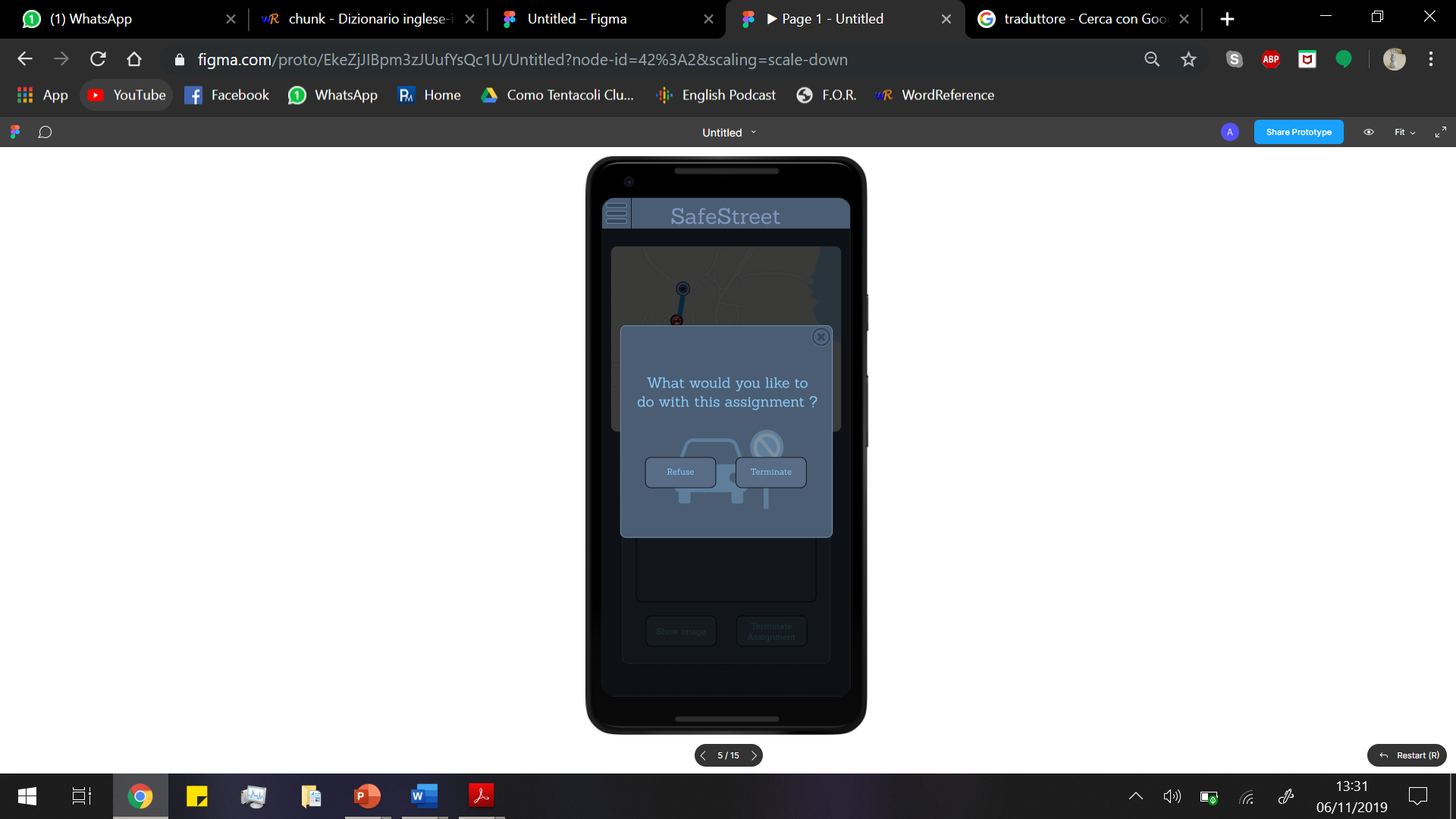
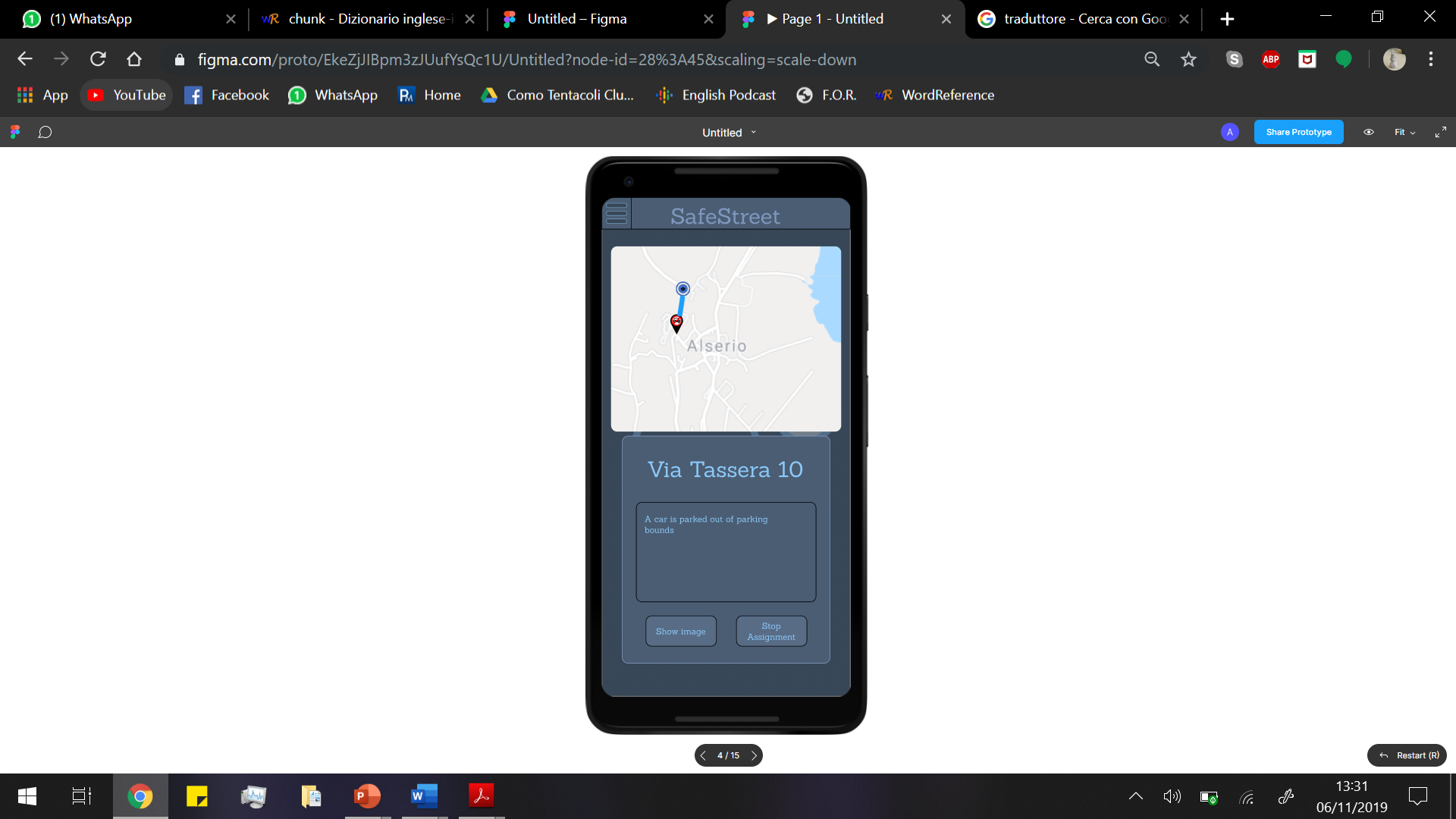
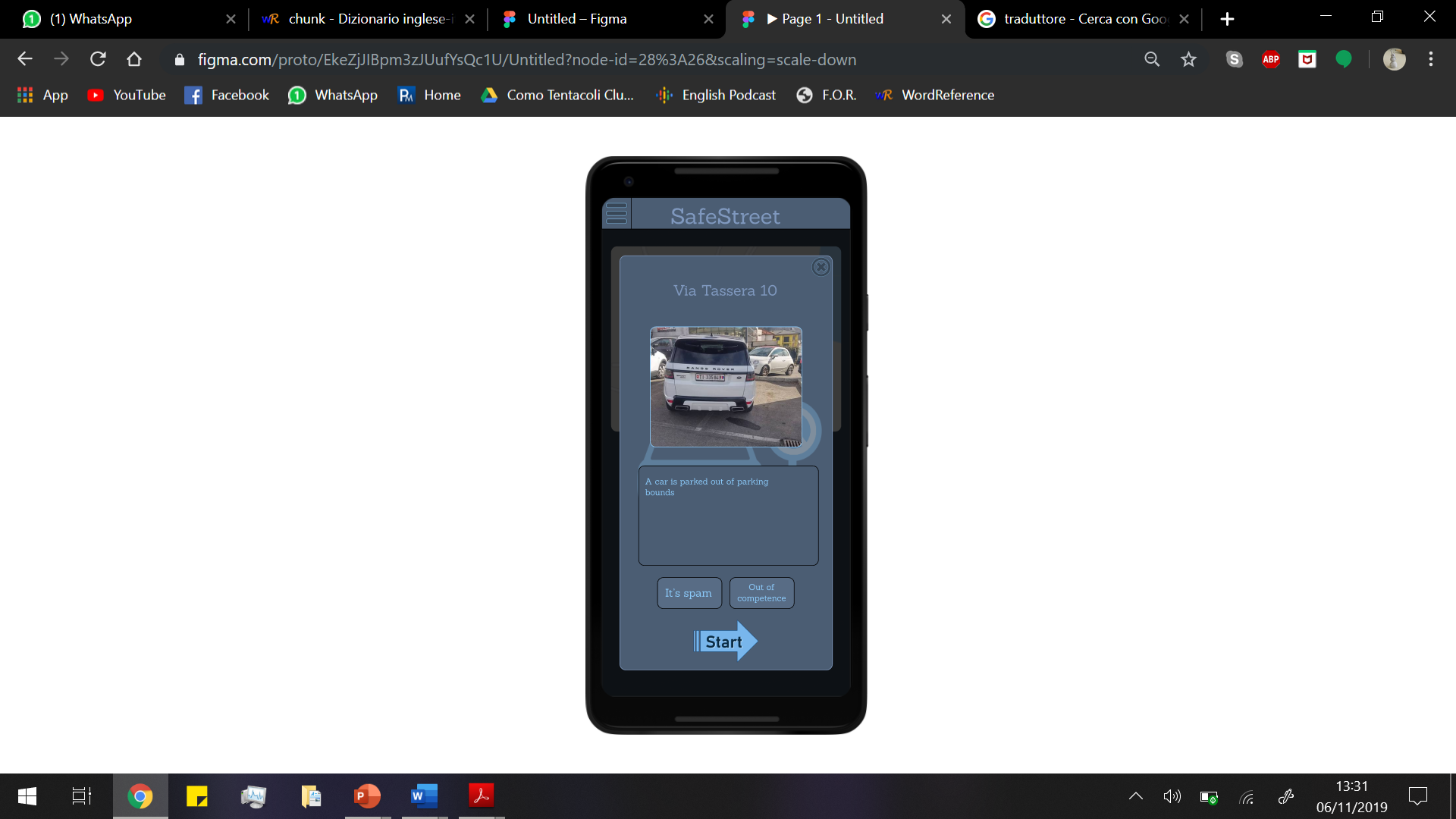
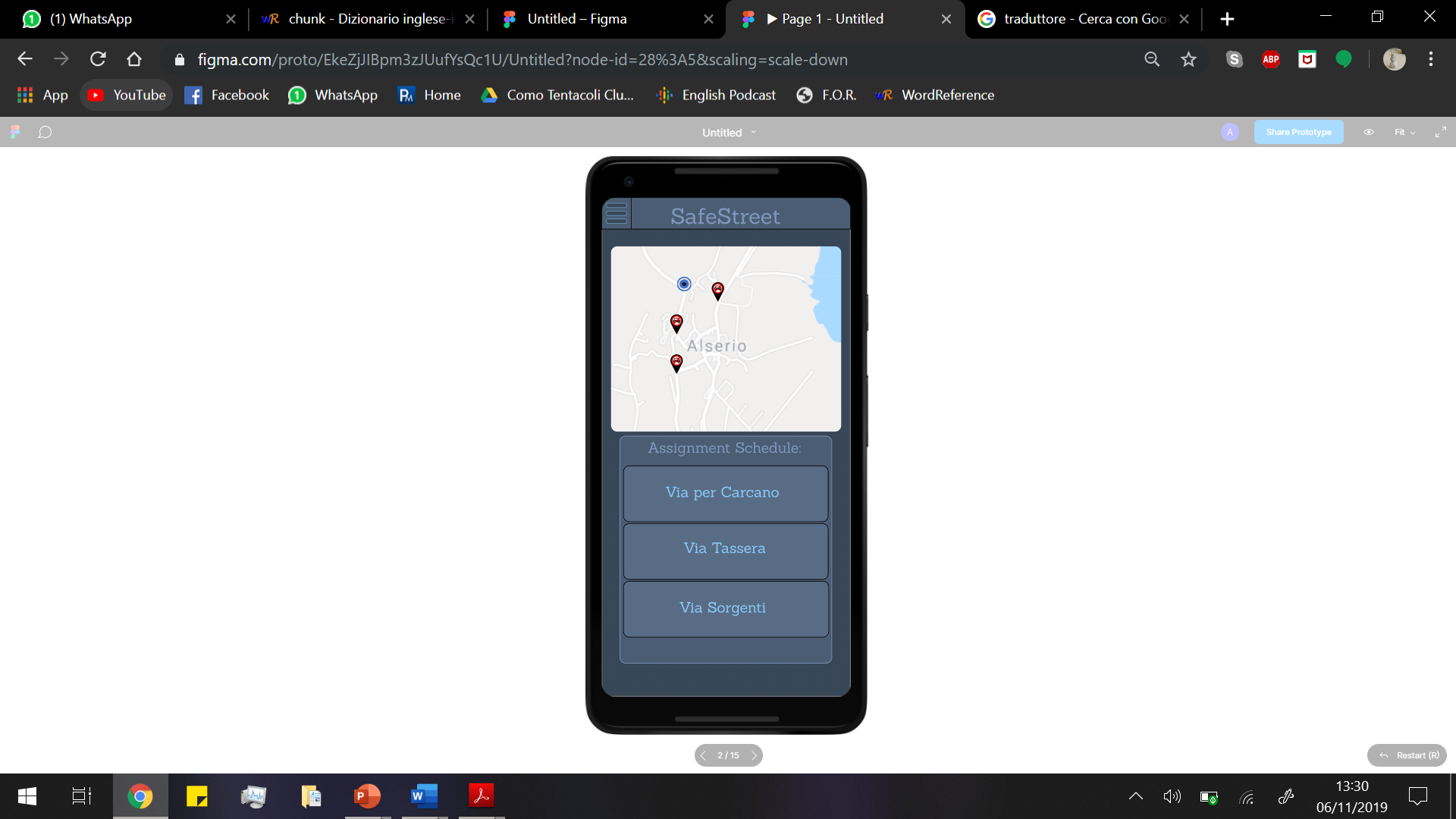
3.1.1. User Interfaces

The succeeding models are a simple idea of ​​how the various interfaces will look like.

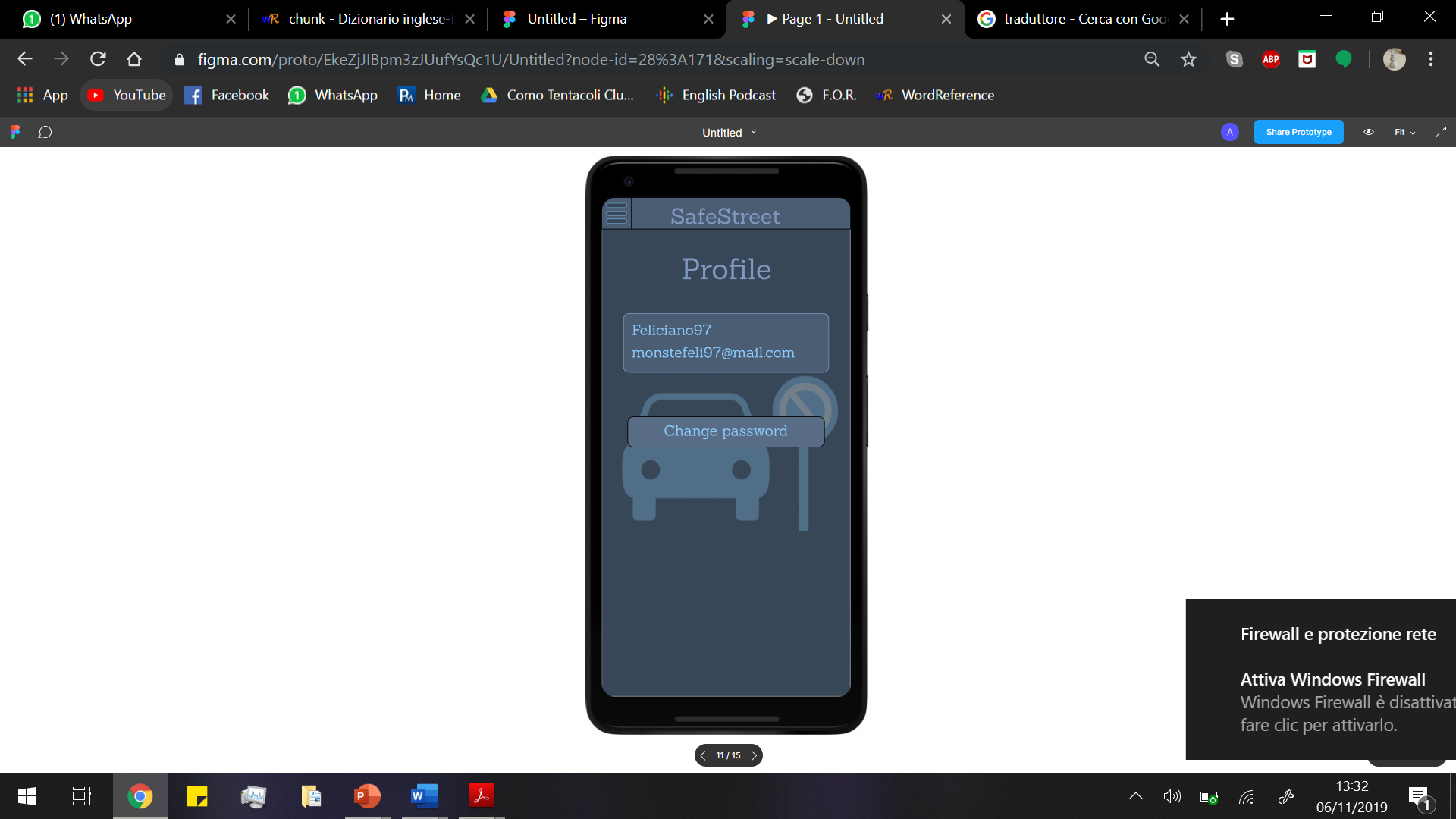
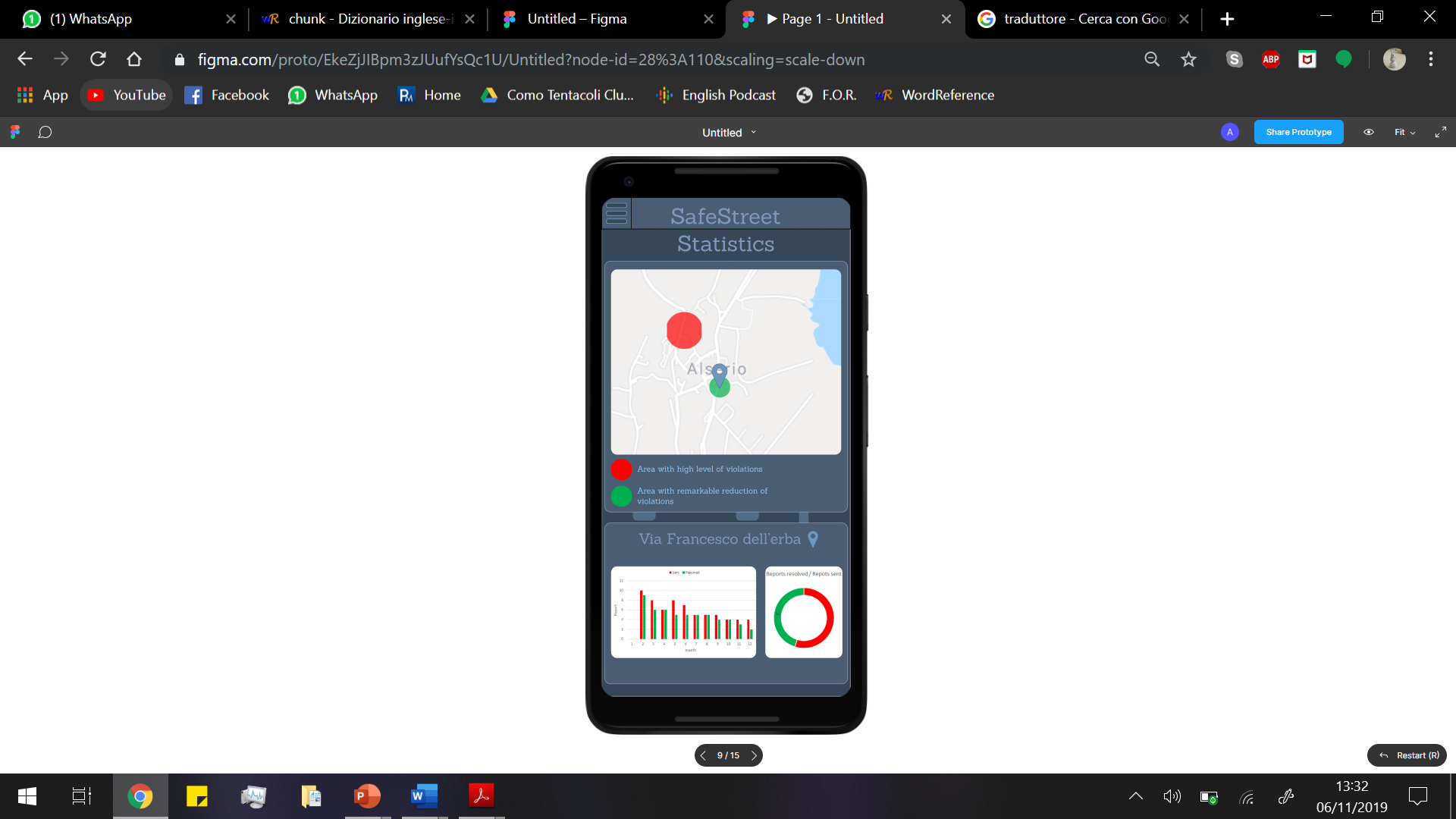
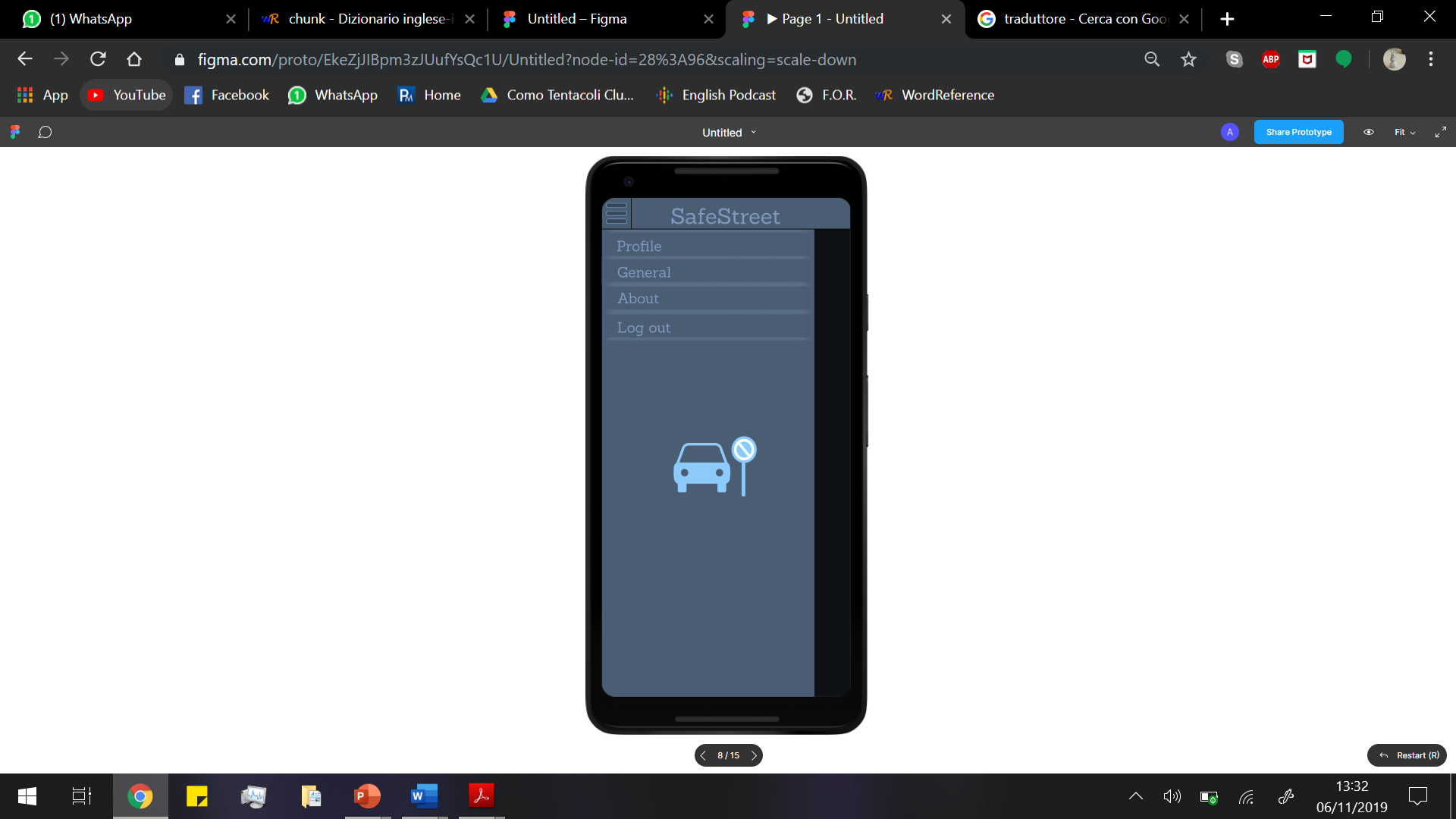
 3.1.1.2. Login

 3.1.1.2.1 Citizen Interface

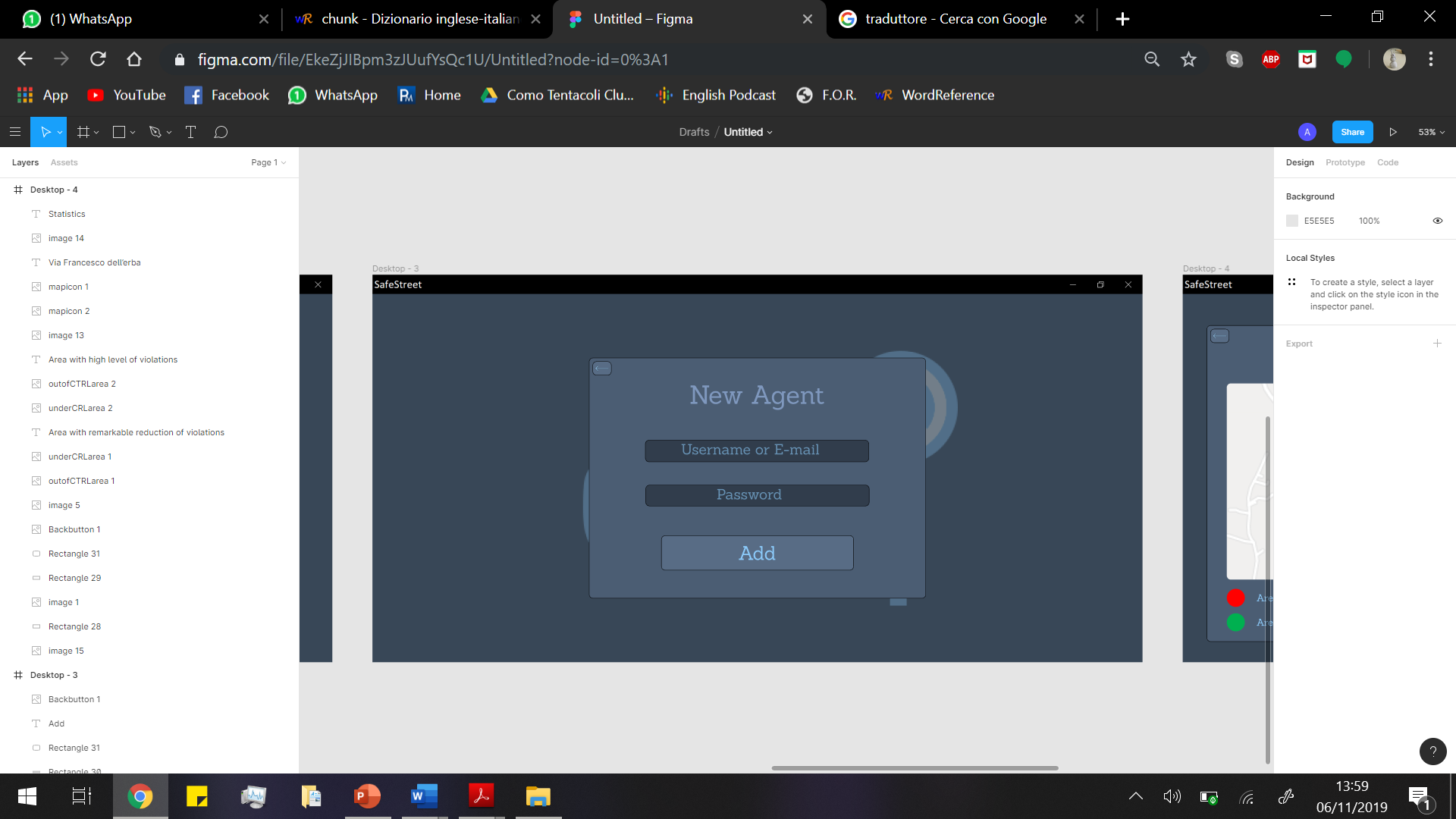
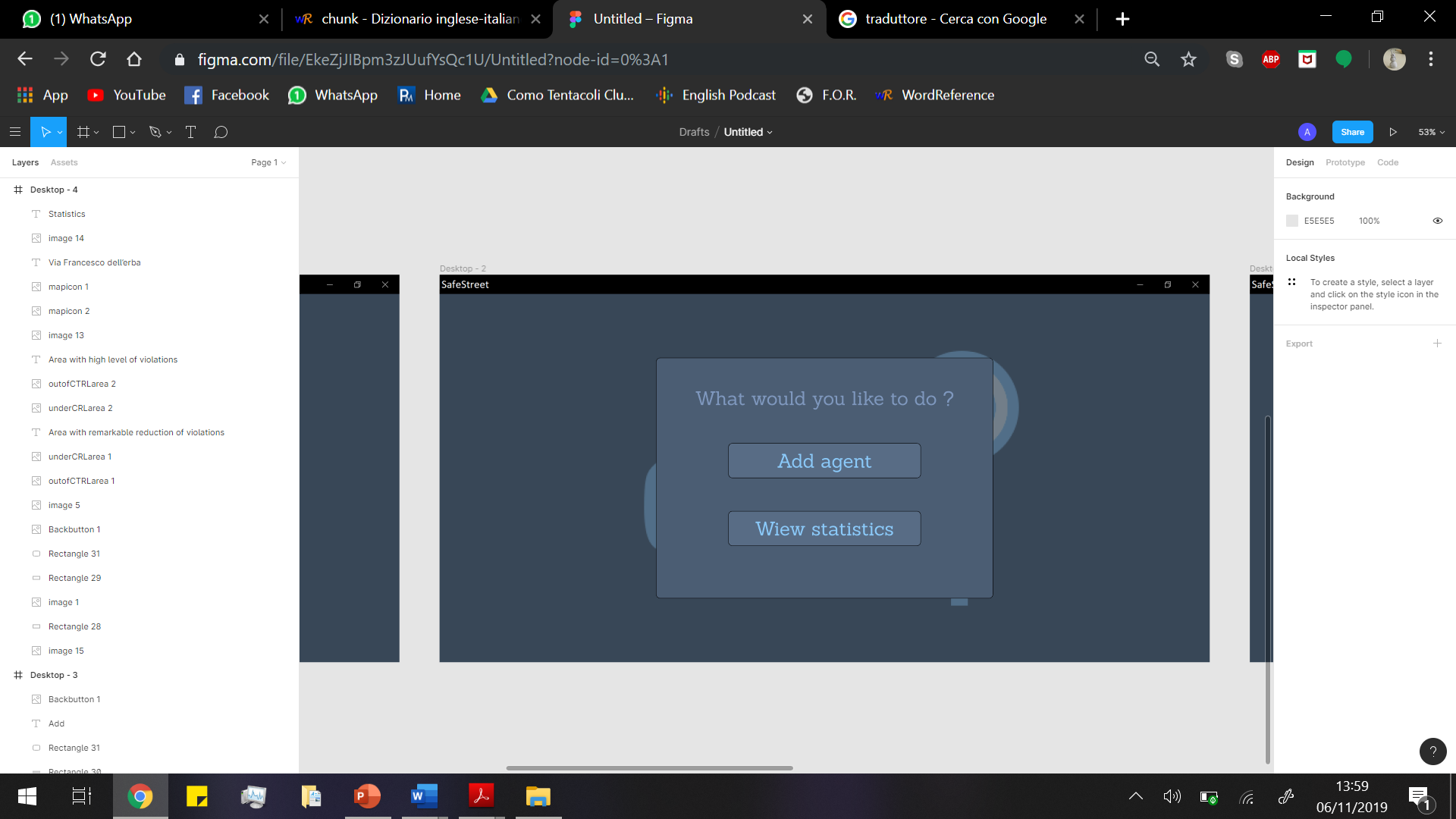
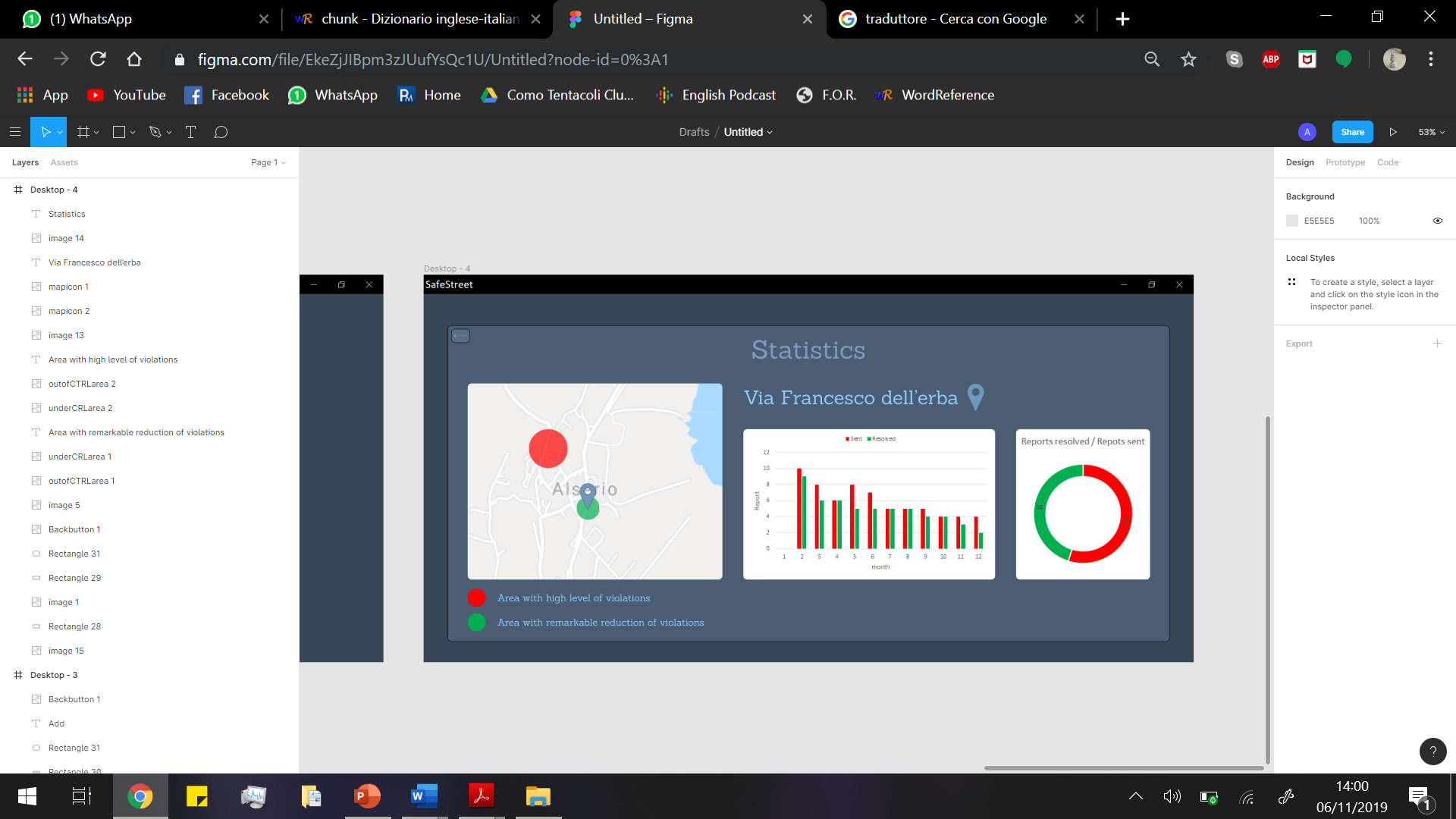
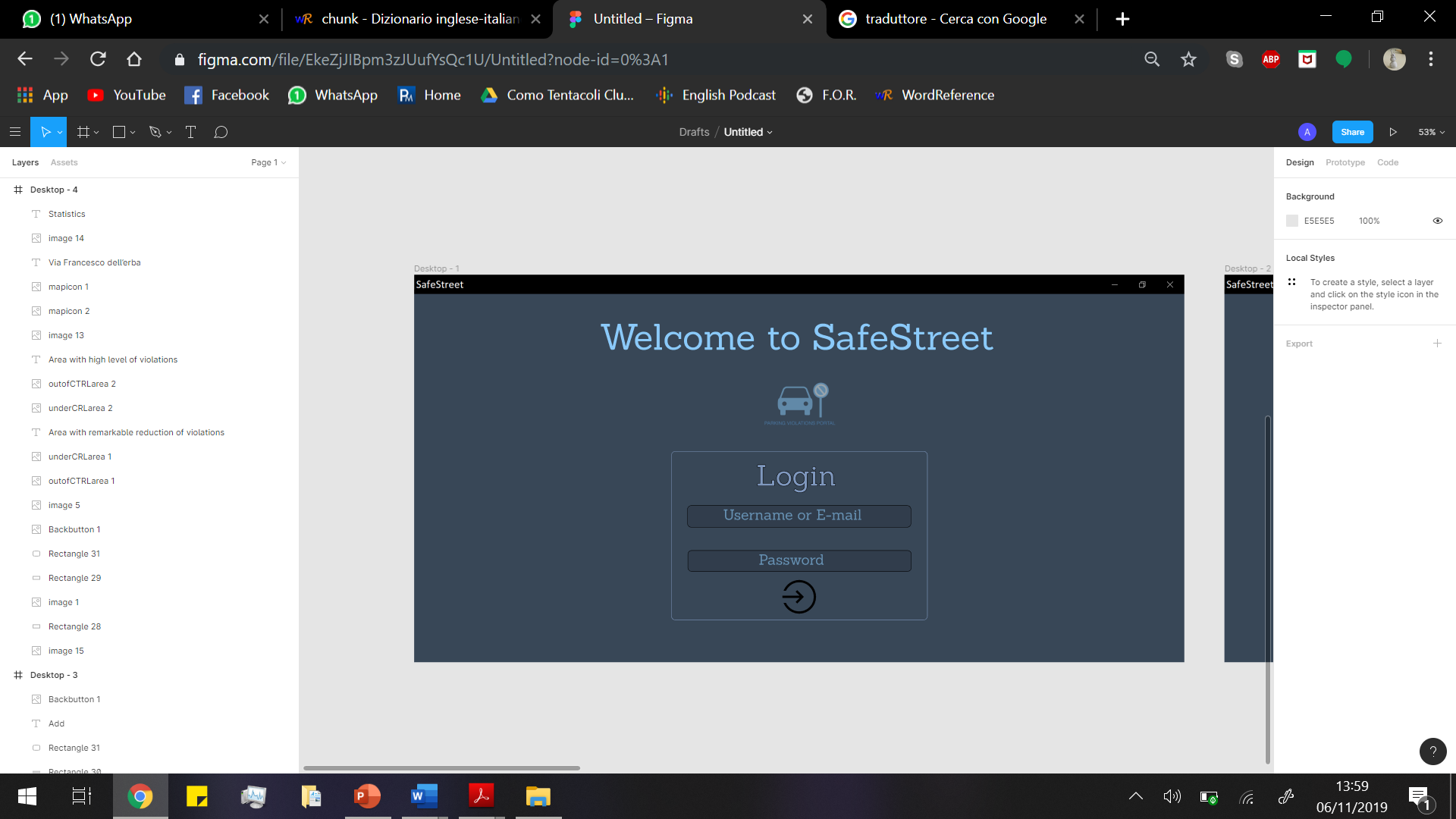
3.1.1.2.2 Authority Interface



3.1.1.2.3 Common Interface



3.1.1.2.4 Municipality Interface



3.2. Functional requirements //TODO add requirements

G1) Notify authorities about traffic violations

R1)

G2) Allow authorities to reserve an assignment

G3) allow authorities to report a finished assignment

SafeStreets:

G4) Allow a Visitor to join the system registering him/herself to ensure reliability of the information provided by them

G5) Store information provided by users:

G5-1) Complete it with metadata

G5-2) Mine information

G6) Identify potentially unsafe areas:

G6-1) Suggest possible interventions

G7) Allow municipality to register Authorities to the service

3.3. Non-functional requirements

3.3.1. Performance

The system should be able to respond to a possibly great number of simultaneous requests. Based on data about Milan there are over 100.000 parking violations a day, the system should be able to keep track of at least 100 times that number of notifications a day. The number of violations that could be taken care using the app could grow eventually to cover even special cases like when there are strikes of public transports when the load of violation considerably increases.

3.3.2. Reliability

The system should be available 99,99% of time. Considering only one state also gives a time range in which notifications will be considerably reduced (the night-time where citizen will less likely report a violation) and so reliability constraint for night-time could be reduced to 99% time also reducing resources allocated to the system.

3.3.3 Security

Users credentials will be stored. Security of the data and of the communications user-system is a primary concern.

3.3.4 Scalability

This system is designed to be optimized in Italy. It is possible later to expand it choosing a more suitable algorithm to recognize licence plates and dividing computation of different states on different servers so that reliability analysis made for Italy are still true for every single state. Information about boundaries of states should be replicated in both states making the transition from one server to the other smoother.

3.3.5. Accuracy

Accuracy of the position of authorities and violations has to be the best possible. All the sensors used must provide positions' data with an error lower than 20 meters. We can consider a larger bound of accuracy because authorities work on a given area so from a well taken photo, they should be able to recognize the place of the violation even if the position given by the GPS is not too accurate.

4. Scenarios

4.1 Scenario 1

Dimitri has an important appointment, but in front of his garage there is a car parked that doesn’t allow him to go out. He doesn’t know who the car owner is, so he can’t call him to move it. So, Dimitri decides to use Safestreet application: he takes a photo of the car and he adds the notes in order to send the violation to the authorities. After 10 minutes the public security agent, who has received the notification of Dimitri’s alert, arrives and means of removal take the car away and finally Dimitri can go to the appointment.

4.2 Scenario 2

Angelo is the town councilman of Alserio. In the last period some citizen has alerted him that there are some people who park their car in the disabled parking near the Enigma café. They also have complained about the fact that there is not a public security agent to control the area. So, Angelo asks the mayor to use SafeSteet application in order to keep the violations under control. Therefore, thanks to the app, the authorities receive warnings about infractions in various part of the town and they can intervene. Moreover, thanks to the statistics supplied by the application, the mayor manages to start a policy of prevention of the violation.

4.3 Scenario 3

Manuel asks his friend Fred if he wants to join him for dinner this evening at his place. Unfortunately, Fred's car is blocked by a vehicle parked in front of his garage. He has noticed that car has been there several days in the past months. Since Fred works near his house, he goes to work by bike, but his friend lives far from his house, so he can't get there without his car. So, Fred decides to download SafeStreets app on his smartphone. He provides all the information required to the system in order to sign up; then he logs in and sends a notification to the authorities. One hour before leaving he notices that the car has been removed. From that day on the car owner stopped parking there.

4.4 Scenario 4

Today in Milan there are lot of violations and the authorities can't check every one of them. After some time, the violations not assigned lose their priority and go down in the assignment list. Agent Carlo usually checks the areas between Milano Piola and Milano Lambrate. Lots of violations are notified by users in those areas. However, by the time he finishes checking some violations, other become less visible due to the great amount of notifications. When different users notify a violation concerning a license plate in the same area, this one becomes more visible in the assignment list. Thanks to this feature, Carlo is able to first address issues affecting more people.

4.5 Scenario 5

Pietro is an agent who has just been employed in Alserio police; his method of street controlling is “old school” and a little bit disorganized, but his colleague Sonia recommends him SafeStreet application. So, Pietro goes to the town hall to register himself into the Safestreet database. The employee checks his credential and his work district, and the system sends him the transient credential. Then, Pietro installs the app and uses the transient credentials in order to log into his personal page and change the credentials to confirm the account. Thanks to SafeStreet application, his job is now organized better because he can go to exact violations place.

4.6 Negative Use Scenario 6

Fernand got his car fined after having parked in a forbidden area. He has been doing it for years, but now he notices that people in that area started using SafeStreets app and thinks that he was fined because of it instead of his behaviour. He decides to "take revenge" subscribing to the app and sending several false notifications. Since he has sent several random photos without any visible licence plate, the system signs the assignments given by Fernand account as "possibly unsafe". After that some agents have checked that no violation is actually in any of the photos sent to the system, his account gets blocked and Fernand can no longer interfere with the normal activities of authorities using the app. After being blocked, Fernand stops complaining about the app and a week later he finds a parking area to replace his former parking spot.

5. UML modelling

5.1. Use case descriptions

5.1.1. Visitor Use Case

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACTORS | Visitor |
| GOALS | [G4] |
| INPUT CONDITIONS | There aren’t entry conditions |
| EVENTS FLOW | 1. The visitor on the login page clicks on the signup link to start the. registration process. 2. The visitor fills the registration form. 3. The visitor clicks on the signup button to send the form. 4. The system saves the data. 5. The system shows the confirm of the user’s registration. |
| OUTPUT CONDITONS | The visitor successfully ends the registration process and become a new User. From this moment using his/her credential he/she can log in and report violations in addition to seeing statistics |
| EXCEPTIONS | 1. The Visitor provides not valid information in the form.  2. The Visitor chooses a username belonging to another User.  3. The Visitor chooses an email that has been associated with another User.  When an exception occurs, the visitor is notified, and the flow is taken back to point 2. |

5.1.2 User Use Case

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACTORS | User |
| GOALS | [G1] |
| INPUT CONDITIONS | The user is logged in and clicks on “Make a Report” button |
| EVENTS FLOW | 1. The user takes a photo of the violation 2. The user checks if the recognized licence plate is correct 3. Position of the user is taken by GPS or directly inputted by user 4. The user may add a note the report form 5. The user sends the report |
| OUTPUT CONDITONS | The violation is successfully notified to the system which will send it to authorities in the area |
| EXCEPTIONS | 1. Internet connection fails 2. No licence plate recognized   The first exception can be solved by notifying the user that connection failed and ask him to try to resend the report in another place.  The second exception can be solved by asking the user to highlight the licence plate in the photo or re-taking the photo. If it is not recognized anyway the report will be sent alerting user that false reports may get their account blocked. |

5.1.3 Authority Use Case

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACTORS | Authority |
| GOALS | [G2], [G3] |
| INPUT CONDITIONS | A violation occurs close to the area controlled by the authority and a Citizen reports it |
| EVENTS FLOW | 1. The Agent receives the notification of violation nearby. 2. The Agent reads the detail of violation from the notification. 3. The Agent clicks the start button to take the assignment. 4. The agent can read the direction to violation place. 5. The agent clicks stop assignment button to conclude the job. 6. The Agent clicks the terminate assignment button to send and to specify at server how he finished his work. 7. The Agent’s interface returns to the assignment schedule. |
| OUTPUT CONDITONS | The violation is removed from the assignment list and the statistics are updated |
| EXCEPTIONS | 1.Internet connection fails.  In case of internet connection failure, the authority is asked to retry the action checking a place with working internet connection. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACTORS | Authority |
| GOALS | [G4] |
| INPUT CONDITIONS | An E-mail that contains the transient credential of the Agent |
| EVENTS FLOW | 1. The Agent receives the e-mail. 2. The Agent fills the Log in form. 3. The Agent clicks the log in button to send the form. 4. The server checks the data. 5. The server allows the agent to access his reserved data. 6. The Agent fill the change password form. 7. The Agent clicks the change button to send the new password. 8. The system saves the data. 9. The system shows the confirm of the user’s registration. |
| OUTPUT CONDITONS | The server stores the new Agent’s account |
| EXCEPTIONS | 1.Internet connection fails.  In case of internet connection failure, the authority is asked to retry the action checking a place with working internet connection.  2.Authority mistakes credentials filling in the form  In this case authority is notified of the mistake and is asked to refill the form |

5.1.4 Municipality Use Case

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACTORS | Municipality |
| GOALS |  |
| INPUT CONDITIONS |  |
| EVENTS FLOW |  |
| OUTPUT CONDITONS |  |
| EXCEPTIONS |  |

5.1.5 Common Use Cases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACTORS |  |
| GOALS |  |
| INPUT CONDITIONS |  |
| EVENTS FLOW |  |
| OUTPUT CONDITONS |  |
| EXCEPTIONS |  |

5.2. Use Case diagrams

5.3. Class diagram

5.4. State chart diagrams

5.5. Sequence diagrams

6. Alloy modeling