

Module Interface Specification for Software Engineering

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
Nov 12, 2025	1.0	Added Modules M1-M22

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
DOM	Document Object Model
ARIA	Accessible Rich Internet Applications

For previously defined acronyms, please refer to the SRS documentation at [SRS](#). The acronyms listed above are newly introduced in this document.

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3 Introduction

This document presents the Module Interface Specifications (MIS) for VoiceBridge, a modular platform designed to facilitate real-time voice interaction and transcription across diverse applications. VoiceBridge integrates advanced speech-to-text processing, natural language understanding, and command execution to enable intuitive voice-driven workflows.

The system supports accessibility standards, personalized user settings, and feedback mechanisms, allowing both developers and end-users to interact with software efficiently and securely. Core capabilities include continuous audio streaming, intent interpretation, contextual command mapping, and encrypted storage of transcripts and user profiles.

The MIS provides detailed specifications for each module, outlining their interfaces, expected inputs and outputs, state management, and interactions with other components. This document complements the System Requirements Specification (SRS) and Module Guide (MG), offering a reference for implementation, testing, and integration.

Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications and Module Guide. The full documentation and implementation can be found at <https://github.com/speech-buddies/VoiceBridge/blob/main/docs>

4 Notation

[You should describe your notation. You can use what is below as a starting point. —SS]

The structure of the MIS for modules comes from Hoffman and Strooper (1995), with the addition that template modules have been adapted from Ghezzi et al. (2003). The mathematical notation comes from Chapter 3 of Hoffman and Strooper (1995). For instance, the symbol \Rightarrow is used for a multiple assignment statement and conditional rules follow the form $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1 | c_2 \Rightarrow r_2 | \dots | c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$.

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by Software Engineering.

Data Type	Notation	
character	char	
integer	\mathbb{Z}	a number without a fractional part
natural number	\mathbb{N}	a number without a fractional part
real	\mathbb{R}	

The specification of Software Engineering uses some derived data types: sequences, strings, and tuples. Sequences are lists filled with elements of the same data type. Strings are sequences of characters. Tuples contain a list of values, potentially of different types. In addition, Software Engineering uses functions, which are defined by the data types of their inputs and outputs. Local functions are described by giving their type signature followed by their specification.

5 Module Decomposition

The high-level module decomposition of the system is summarized in Table 1 of the MG document. For a comprehensive and detailed breakdown, please refer to the Module Guide (MG) document available at [MG document](#).

6 MIS of User Interface Module

Module: UserInterface

6.1 Uses:

- Accessibility Layer (M2) to ensure UI semantics, ARIA roles, and announcements.
- Feedback Display Module (M3) to present messages, prompts, and recovery options.
- Intent Interpreter (M5) and Command Mapping (M6) for forwarding validated user events.
- BrowserController / rendering engine to perform DOM updates and capture input events.

6.2 Syntax:

6.2.1 Exported Constants:

- None.

6.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
UserInterface	config: UiConfig	self	InitializationError
receiveInput	event: UiEvent	-	InputError
render	state: UiState	-	RenderError
showFeedback	msg: FeedbackItem	-	-
setFocus	elem_id: string	-	-

6.3 Semantics

6.3.1 State Variables:

- `currentState: UiState` — current layout, visible components, and active feedback.
- `config: UiConfig` — persisted UI preferences (theme, verbosity).
- `focus_target: string | null` — element currently targeted for keyboard/screen-reader focus.

6.3.2 Environment Variables:

- `UI_THEME` — runtime theme selection (light/dark).
- `LANG` — active locale.

6.3.3 Assumptions:

- Browser rendering engine and event APIs are available and conform to expected semantics.
- Downstream modules (M4–M6) accept events in the documented formats.

6.3.4 Access Routine Semantics

UserInterface(config):

- **transition:** Initialize `currentState` and `config`; bind to Accessibility Layer (M2) and Feedback Display (M3).
- **output:** Initialized UI instance.
- **exception:** `InitializationError` if required resources are unavailable.

receiveInput(event):

- **transition:** Validate `event`; update `currentState` or forward to Intent Interpreter (M5) / Command Mapping (M6) where appropriate.
- **output:** -
- **exception:** `InputError` if `event` is malformed or unsupported.

render(state):

- **transition:** Reconcile `currentState` with `state`; update DOM/renderer; notify Accessibility Layer (M2) of attribute changes.
- **output:** -
- **exception:** `RenderError` on failure.

showFeedback(msg):

- **transition:** Delegate presentation to Feedback Display Module (M3); ensure accessible announcement via Accessibility Layer (M2).
- **output:** -
- **exception:** -

setFocus(elem_id):

- **transition:** Set keyboard and screen-reader focus to element identified by `elem_id`; update `focus_target` state.
- **output:** -
- **exception:** `InputError` if `elem_id` does not exist.

6.3.5 Local Functions

- `apply_config()` — Persist `config` and apply runtime settings.
- `normalize_event(event)` — Normalize raw input events into `UiEvent` format.

7 MIS of Accessibility Layer

Module: AccessibilityLayer

7.1 Uses:

- User Interface (M1) to read and modify UI elements and attributes.
- WCAG guidance / accessibility utilities to verify contrast, labeling, and keyboard support.
- Feedback Display (M3) to coordinate announcements for user messages.

7.2 Syntax:

7.2.1 Exported Constants:

- None.

7.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
AccessibilityLayer	parent: UserInterface	self	-
applySettings	settings: AccessConfig	-	-
announce	msg: string	-	-
validateElement	elem_id: string	ValidationReport	-

7.3 Semantics

7.3.1 State Variables:

- `settings: AccessConfig` — active accessibility options (font scale, contrast overrides, ARIA mappings).
- `live_region_id: string` — identifier for announcement region.

7.3.2 Environment Variables:

- `WCAG_LEVEL` — target conformance level (e.g., AA).

7.3.3 Assumptions:

- Parent UI (M1) exposes element identifiers and supports attribute updates.
- Localization resources exist for accessible labels when required.

7.3.4 Access Routine Semantics

`applySettings(settings):`

- **transition:** Merge provided `settings` with defaults; apply text scaling, contrast adjustments, and ARIA attribute mappings via `parent`.
- **output:** Boolean success status indicating whether settings were applied successfully.
- **exception:** -.

`announce(msg):`

- **transition:** Post `msg` to the live region and/or invoke screen-reader API for immediate announcement.
- **output:** Confirmation token or status indicating the announcement was successfully scheduled or posted.
- **exception:** -.

`validateElement(elem_id):`

- **transition:** Inspect UI element attributes (role, label, states); compute a `ValidationReport` capturing compliance with accessibility standards.
- **output:** `ValidationReport` object detailing any missing roles, labels, or contrast issues.
- **exception:** -.

7.3.5 Local Functions

- `check_contrast(rgb_fg, rgb_bg)` — Compute contrast ratio based on WCAG formula $\frac{L_1+0.05}{L_2+0.05}$, where L_1 and L_2 are relative luminances of foreground and background; returns Boolean pass/fail against `WCAG_LEVEL`.
- `aria_set(elem_id, metadata)` — Apply ARIA role, label, and state attributes to UI elements; returns Boolean indicating success.

8 MIS of Feedback Display Module

Module: FeedbackDisplay

8.1 Uses:

- User Interface (M1) to render feedback content.
- Accessibility Layer (M2) to ensure feedback is announced to assistive technologies.
- Localization/configuration store for templated messages and user preferences.

8.2 Syntax:

8.2.1 Exported Constants:

- None.

8.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
FeedbackDisplay	parent: UserInterface	self	-
showMessage	msg: string, type: MsgType	feedbackId: UUID	-
clear	-	-	-
makeRecovery	feedbackId: UUID	RecoveryOptions	-

8.3 Semantics

8.3.1 State Variables:

- `messages: map[UUID] to FeedbackItem` — active feedback items keyed by id.
- `parent: UserInterface` — reference to UI for rendering.

8.3.2 Assumptions:

- Parent UI is capable of rendering message templates and interactive recovery prompts.

8.3.3 Access Routine Semantics:

`FeedbackDisplay(parent):`

- **transition:** attach to parent; initialize `messages`.
- **output:** initialized feedback display instance.
- **exception:** -.

```
showMessage(msg, type):
    • transition: create FeedbackItem, store in messages, render via parent, and trigger Accessibility (M2) announcement if type requires.
    • output: feedbackId for later reference.
    • exception: -.

clear():
    • transition: remove all entries from messages and update UI.
    • output: -.
    • exception: -.

makeRecovery(feedbackId):
    • transition: build interactive recovery options (buttons, suggested actions) for the feedback item.
    • output: RecoveryOptions.
    • exception: -.
```

8.3.4 Local Functions:

- `format_message(msg, type)` — apply template, icons, and localization.
- `schedule_dismiss(feedbackId, ttl_s)` — auto-dismiss transient messages.

9 MIS of Speech-to-Text Engine

Module: SpeechToTextEngine

9.1 Uses:

- Audio capture interface to receive microphone streams.
- Noise filtering and Voice Activity Detection (VAD) for preprocessing.
- Personalization/Profile store for per-user adaptation.
- Error Feedback (M8) and AuditLogger (M14) for reporting processing failures.

9.2 Syntax:

9.2.1 Exported Constants:

- None.

9.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
SpeechToTextEngine	config: AsrConfig	self	InitializationError
processAudio	audioData: AudioStream	Transcript	ProcessingError
reset	-	-	-

9.3 Semantics

9.3.1 State Variables:

- config: AsrConfig — engine parameters (sample rate, frame size, thresholds).
- model: AsrModel — loaded acoustic/language models and decoder state.
- audio_buffer: AudioBuffer — buffered input audio awaiting processing.

9.3.2 Environment Variables:

- None.

9.3.3 Assumptions:

- Input audio meets expected format and sample rate.
- Model artifacts are present and validated at initialization.

9.3.4 Access Routine Semantics:

`SpeechToTextEngine(config):`

- **transition:** initialize engine internals, allocate `audio_buffer`, and load `model`.
- **output:** initialized engine instance.
- **exception:** `InitializationError` if models or resources are missing.

`processAudio(audioData):`

- **transition:** preprocess (VAD, noise suppression), extract features, decode with models, and apply personalization.
- **output:** `Transcript` containing recognized text and confidence metadata.
- **exception:** `ProcessingError` on unrecoverable failure.

`reset():`

- **transition:** clear `audio_buffer` and reset decoder/model state.
- **output:** -.
- **exception:** -.

9.3.5 Local Functions:

- `extract_features(audio)` — compute model inputs (spectrogram, MFCCs).
- `decode(features)` — run acoustic and language decoding to produce candidate transcripts.
- `apply_personalization(profile)` — adapt decoder priors using user profile.

10 MIS of Intent Interpreter

Module: IntentInterpreter

10.1 Uses:

- Speech-to-Text Engine (M4) for input transcripts.
- Intent Schema Registry for parsing and intent extraction.
- Error Feedback (M8) for reporting ambiguous or failed interpretations.

10.2 Syntax:

10.2.1 Exported Constants:

- None.

10.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
IntentInterpreter	-	self	InitializationError
interpret	transcript: Transcript	Intent	InterpretationError
reset	-	-	-

10.3 Semantics

10.3.1 State Variables:

- `intent_schemas: IntentSchemaRegistry` — canonical intent definitions and slot schemas.
- `context: DialogContext` — context for multi-turn dialog and disambiguation.

10.3.2 Environment Variables:

- None.

10.3.3 Assumptions:

- Transcripts are syntactically valid and provide sufficient information for intent resolution in typical cases.

10.3.4 Access Routine Semantics

`IntentInterpreter():`

- **Transition:** Load `intent_schemas` and initialize `context` for dialog state.
- **Output:** Initialized interpreter instance ready to process transcripts.
- **Exception:** `InitializationError` if required schema resources are missing or invalid.

`interpret(transcript):`

- **transition:** Parse input `transcript`; match it against intent schemas; extract and normalize slots; consult `context` for multi-turn resolution.
- **output:** `Intent` object containing intent name, parameter slots, and confidence score.
- **exception:** `InterpretationError` if no confident intent mapping can be produced.

`reset():`

- **transition:** Clear `context` and reset transient parsing caches.
- **output:** Boolean flag indicating success of reset operation.
- **exception:** -

10.3.5 Local Functions:

- `match_intent(text)` — score candidate intents and return best match.
- `extract_slots(intent, text)` — extract and normalize parameter values for the matched intent.

11 MIS of Command Mapping Module

Module: CommandMapping

11.1 Uses:

- Intent Interpreter (M5) for structured intents.
- Command Registry for available executable actions and metadata.
- User Preferences / Policy store to apply customization and guardrails.
- Error Feedback (M8) for reporting mapping or policy failures.

11.2 Syntax:

11.2.1 Exported Constants:

- None.

11.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
CommandMapping	-	self	InitializationError
mapIntent	intent: Intent	Command	MappingError
validate	command: Command	bool	-
reset	-	-	-

11.3 Semantics

11.3.1 State Variables:

- `command_registry`: `CommandRegistry` — available commands, parameter schemas, and metadata.
- `preferences`: `UserPreferences` — mapping rules and user-specific overrides.
- `policy`: `Policy` — mapping guardrails and authorization rules.

11.3.2 Environment Variables:

- None.

11.3.3 Assumptions:

- Intent objects conform to the registered schema; command registry is current and authoritative.

11.3.4 Access Routine Semantics

`CommandMapping():`

- **transition:** Load `command_registry`, `preferences`, and `policy` configurations.
- **output:** Initialized mapping instance ready to process intents.
- **exception:** `InitializationError` if registry or policy resources are missing or invalid.

`mapIntent(intent):`

- **transition:** Select candidate commands matching the `intent`; apply `preferences` and enforce `policy` constraints; produce a validated `Command`.
- **output:** Executable `Command` object representing the mapped device or browser action.
- **exception:** `MappingError` if no suitable mapping exists or policy prevents execution.

`validate(command):`

- **transition:** Execute guardrail checks (authorization, confirmation) against `command`.
- **output:** `true` if `command` passes all validation criteria; otherwise `false`.
- **exception:** -.

`reset():`

- **transition:** Clear internal caches and reload default configuration.
- **output:** Boolean indicating success of the reset operation.
- **exception:** -.

11.3.5 Local Functions:

- `find_command(intent)` — return candidate commands and ranking.
- `apply_preferences(command)` — adapt parameters per user preferences.
- `enforce_policy(command)` — apply policy and authorization constraints.

12 MIS of Command Execution Layer

12.1 Module

Executes verified, mapped commands on the host device via the browser control bridge. Responsible for dispatch, cancellation, basic guardrails, timeout handling, and result reporting.

12.2 Uses

Browser control/automation client (e.g., `BrowserUse` bridge); OS process APIs; timer utilities; audit logger; configuration store for timeouts and retries.

12.3 Syntax

12.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

12.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	I
CommandExecLayer	backend: Client, timeout_s: int
execute	cmd: ExecCmd
cancel	cmd_id: UUID
status	cmd_id: UUID
validate	cmd: ExecCmd
map_to_backend	cmd: ExecCmd
rollback	cmd_id: UUID

12.4 Semantics

12.4.1 State Variables

- `pending_q: map[UUID] → ExecCtx` — commands in flight
- `default_timeout_s: int` — global timeout for executions
- `retries: int` — max retry attempts for transient failures
- `backend: Client` — handle to browser automation bridge
- `audit: Logger` — sink for execution logs

12.4.2 Environment Variables

- `BROWSER_BRIDGE_URL` — connection string for automation client
- `EXEC_HARD_LIMIT_S` — absolute upper bound on execution time
- `LOG_LEVEL` — audit verbosity

12.4.3 Assumptions

12.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`CommandExecLayer(backend, timeout_s):`

- transition: initialize `pending_q`, set `default_timeout_s`, bind `backend`, configure `audit`
- output: initialized instance
- exception: -

`execute(cmd):`

- transition: add to `pending_q`; invoke `map_to_backend`; dispatch to `backend`; update status; remove on completion
- output: `Result` with success flag, message, and optional payload
- exception: `PermissionError` if disallowed; `TimeoutError` if exceeds limits; `ExecError` on backend failure

`cancel(cmd_id):`

- transition: signal cancellation to backend; mark context as cancelled; remove from `pending_q`
- output: `true` if cancelled; otherwise `false`
- exception: `NotFoundError` if `cmd_id` not tracked

`status(cmd_id):`

- transition: none
- output: `ExecStatus` in {queued, running, succeeded, failed, cancelled}
- exception: `NotFoundError` if unknown

`validate(cmd):`

- transition: none

- output: `true` iff command matches allowed action set and guardrails (e.g., requires-confirmation flags met)
- exception: -

`map_to_backend(cmd):`

- transition: none
- output: `BackendReq` (normalized request for the bridge)
- exception: `MappingError` if no mapping exists

`rollback(cmd_id):`

- transition: attempt compensating operation (e.g., reopen tab, revert text entry)
- output: `true` on success; otherwise `false`
- exception: `ExecError` if rollback fails

12.4.5 Local Functions

- `start_timer(ctx)` — begin timeout tracking on a context
- `complete(ctx, result)` — finalize status, log, and cleanup
- `is_allowed(cmd)` — check guardrails and policy
- `retryable(err)` — decide if backend error can be retried
- `to_backend(payload)` — format request for bridge

13 MIS of Error Feedback

13.1 Module

Displays user-friendly error messages and recovery prompts. Surfaces execution issues, suggests next steps, and routes critical errors to support logs.

13.2 Uses

UI notification layer; audit logger; configuration store for messages; localization service (optional).

13.3 Syntax

13.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

13.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	I
ErrorFeedback	notifier: UiClient
show_error	code: string, detail: string
show_recovery	cmd_id: UUID, options: string list
dismiss	feedback_id: UUID
log	event: ErrorEvent

13.4 Semantics

13.4.1 State Variables

- active: map[UUID] to FeedbackItem — currently visible items
- notifier: UiClient — handle to UI notifications

13.4.2 Environment Variables

- DEFAULT_LANG — fallback locale
- ERROR_COPY_PATH — message templates location

13.4.3 Assumptions

UI client is available and permitted to display notifications.

13.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ErrorFeedback(notifier):

- transition: initialize active; bind notifier
- output: initialized instance
- exception: -

show_error(code, detail):

- transition: create and register a feedback item in active; display via notifier
- output: -

- exception: -
- `show_recovery(cmd_id, options):`
- transition: render recovery prompt with provided options
 - output: -
 - exception: -
- `dismiss(feedback_id):`
- transition: remove from `active`; instruct UI to hide
 - output: `true` if removed; otherwise `false`
 - exception: -
- `log(event):`
- transition: write event to audit log
 - output: -
 - exception: -

13.4.5 Local Functions

- `format_message(code, detail)` — produce a concise message
- `make_recovery(options)` — build prompt content

14 MIS of BrowserController

14.1 Module

Handles interaction with the browser controller: sends backend requests, receives statuses, and streams results back to higher layers.

14.2 Uses

Browser automation bridge client; transport layer; timer utilities; audit logger.

14.3 Syntax

14.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

14.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	I
BrowserController	bridge: Client, timeout_s: int
send	req: BackendReq
get_status	cmd_id: UUI
cancel	cmd_id: UUI
open_session	user_id: UUI
close_session	session_id: SessionId

14.4 Semantics

14.4.1 State Variables

- `bridge: Client` — transport to the browser controller
- `default_timeout_s: int` — call timeout
- `sessions: set[SessionId]` — open sessions

14.4.2 Environment Variables

- `BROWSER_BRIDGE_URL` — endpoint for the controller

14.4.3 Assumptions

Controller endpoint is reachable and authenticated.

14.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`BrowserController(bridge, timeout_s):`

- transition: set `bridge`, `default_timeout_s`, clear `sessions`
- output: initialized instance
- exception: -

`send(req):`

- transition: none
- output: `BackendResp` from controller
- exception: `TimeoutError`, `TransportError` on failures

`get_status(cmd_id):`

- transition: none
- output: current `ExecStatus`
- exception: `NotFoundError` if unknown

`cancel(cmd_id):`

- transition: signal cancellation upstream
- output: `true` if accepted
- exception: `NotFoundError` if unknown

`open_session(user_id):`

- transition: create session; add to `sessions`
- output: `SessionId`
- exception: `TransportError` if controller rejects

`close_session(session_id):`

- transition: close remotely; remove from `sessions`
- output: `true` on success; otherwise `false`
- exception: `TransportError` on failure

14.4.5 Local Functions

- `with_timeout(call)` — wrap a bridge call with timeout
- `normalize(resp)` — normalize controller response

15 MIS of Session Manager

15.1 Module

Manages ongoing user sessions and their states: start, stop, track activity, and associate commands with sessions.

15.2 Uses

Persistent store or cache; clock utilities; audit logger.

15.3 Syntax

15.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

15.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	
SessionManager	store: Store, ...
start	use: ...
stop	session_id: ...
get	session_id: ...
attach_command	session_id: SessionId, cmd: ...
set_state	session_id: SessionId, state: ...

15.4 Semantics

15.4.1 State Variables

- `store: Store` — persistence for sessions
- `ttl_s: int` — idle expiry threshold
- `index: map[SessionId] to SessionState` — in-memory cache

15.4.2 Environment Variables

- `SESSION_TTL_S` — default idle timeout

15.4.3 Assumptions

Store operations are atomic per session key.

15.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`SessionManager(store, ttl_s):`

- transition: set fields; warm cache from store if available
- output: initialized instance
- exception: -

`start(user_id):`

- transition: create session; write to store; cache in `index`

- output: `SessionId`
- exception: `StoreError` on failure

`stop(session_id):`

- transition: mark closed; evict from `index`; update store
- output: `true` on success; otherwise `false`
- exception: `StoreError` on failure

`get(session_id):`

- transition: none
- output: current `SessionState`
- exception: `NotFoundError` if unknown

`attach_command(session_id, cmd_id):`

- transition: append command reference to session state
- output: `true` if attached
- exception: `NotFoundError` if session unknown

`set_state(session_id, state):`

- transition: update state in cache and store
- output: `true` if updated
- exception: `StoreError` on write failure

15.4.5 Local Functions

- `now()` — current timestamp
- `expired(state)` — checks idle expiry

16 MIS of Error Handling & Recovery Module

16.1 Module

Classifies errors, applies retry and backoff policies, and coordinates recovery or compensation actions to return the system to a consistent state.

16.2 Uses

Policy store; timer/backoff utilities; audit logger; command execution layer; browser controller.

16.3 Syntax

16.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

16.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In
ErrorHandler	policy: Policy
handle	err: ExecError, ctx: ExecCtx
retry	cmd_id: UUID
compensate	cmd_id: UUID
classify	err: ExecError
record	err: ExecError, ctx: ExecCtx

16.4 Semantics

16.4.1 State Variables

- policy: Policy — retry and compensation rules
- history: map[UUID] to ErrorEvent — recent errors
- backoff: map[UUID] to int — current backoff in seconds

16.4.2 Environment Variables

- MAX_ATTEMPTS — hard cap for attempts
- BASE_BACKOFF_S — initial delay

16.4.3 Assumptions

Compensation actions are idempotent or guarded.

16.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`ErrorHandler(policy):`

- transition: set `policy`; clear `history`, `backoff`
- output: initialized instance
- exception: -

`handle(err, ctx):`

- transition: classify; decide action (retry, compensate, fail); update `history`, `backoff`
- output: `ActionResult` describing action taken
- exception: -

`retry(cmd_id):`

- transition: schedule retry with policy backoff
- output: `true` if scheduled
- exception: `PolicyError` if retries exhausted

`compensate(cmd_id):`

- transition: execute compensation; update state
- output: `true` on success; otherwise `false`
- exception: `ExecError` if compensation fails

`classify(err):`

- transition: none
- output: `ErrorClass` such as transient, permanent, or user
- exception: -

`record(err, ctx):`

- transition: persist error event; update `history`
- output: event identifier UUID
- exception: -

16.4.5 Local Functions

- `calc_backoff(cmd_id)` — compute next delay
- `is_idempotent(cmd_id)` — check compensation safety

17 MIS of Storage Management Module — M12

Module: Storage Management Module

17.1 Uses:

- Encryption Manager (M16) for encryption/decryption at rest and in transit (R16.3).
- Credential Manager (M15) for authenticated access to user-specific data (R16.1).
- AuditLogger (M14) to record storage and retrieval events (R16.4).
- UserProfileManager (M13) for storing personalized ASR profiles and preferences.

17.2 Syntax:

17.2.1 Exported Constants:

- `MAX_STORAGE_LIMIT` = 5GB per user session (configurable).
- `BACKUP_INTERVAL` = 24 hours.
- `RETENTION_PERIOD` = 90 days (per R16.3 Privacy Requirements).

17.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
<code>storeTranscript</code>	<code>transcriptData, userID</code>	<code>confirmationID</code>	<code>StorageWriteException</code>
<code>retrieveTranscript</code>	<code>transcriptID, userID</code>	<code>transcriptData</code>	<code>DataNotFoundException</code>
<code>backupData</code>	<code>userID</code>	<code>backupStatus</code>	<code>BackupFailureException</code>
<code>enforceRetentionRules</code>	<code>policyConfig</code>	<code>summaryReport</code>	<code>RetentionException</code>

17.3 Semantics

17.3.1 State Variables:

- `storageRegistry`: maps user data identifiers to file metadata and encryption state.
- `backupSchedule`: list of active backups per user.
- `retentionPolicies`: retention rules derived from privacy configuration (R16.3).

17.3.2 Environment Variables:

- `DATABASE_URL`: location of secure storage database.
- `CLOUD_STORAGE_API`: API endpoint for encrypted cloud backups.

17.3.3 Assumptions:

- Encryption Manager (M16) is available for encrypting all stored data.
- User authentication is validated by Credential Manager (M15) before access.

17.3.4 Access Routine Semantics:

`storeTranscript(transcriptData, userID):`

- **transition:** Adds a new entry to `storageRegistry`, encrypts transcript data via M16, and logs the event via M14.
- **output:** Returns confirmation ID.
- **exception:** `StorageWriteException` if quota exceeded or encryption fails.

`retrieveTranscript(transcriptID, userID):`

- **output:** Returns decrypted transcript data.
- **exception:** `DataNotFoundException` if transcriptID not found or access denied.

`backupData(userID):`

- **transition:** Performs encrypted backup of stored data to cloud (per R16.3).
- **output:** Backup status (success/failure).

`enforceRetentionRules(policyConfig):`

- **transition:** Deletes expired or policy-violating entries from storage.
- **output:** Summary of removed or archived files.

17.3.5 Local Functions:

- `verifyBackupIntegrity(backupID)`
- `applyRetentionRule(fileMeta)`

18 MIS of User Profile Manager — M13

Module: UserProfileManager

18.1 Uses:

- Credential Manager (M15) for token validation and secure login (R16.1).
- Encryption Manager (M16) for encrypting stored profiles (R16.3).
- Storage Management Module (M12) for persistence.

18.2 Syntax:

18.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
createProfile	userToken, initData	profileID	ProfileCreationException
loadPreferences	userID	preferenceData	DataNotFoundException
saveConsent	userID, consentFlags	status	ConsentException

18.3 Semantics

18.3.1 State Variables:

- **profiles**: map of userID → profile metadata.
- **preferences**: user personalization data (R12.2).
- **consentLog**: record of consent actions (R16.3).

18.3.2 Assumptions:

- Consent is required prior to storing personalization data (R16.3 Privacy).

18.3.3 Access Routine Semantics:

`createProfile(userToken, initData):`

- **transition**: Creates encrypted user profile and saves to M12 storage.
- **exception**: `ProfileCreationException` on invalid token.

`saveConsent(userID, consentFlags):`

- **transition**: Updates consentLog.
- **output**: Confirmation of saved consent (R16.3).

19 MIS of AuditLogger — M14

Module: AuditLogger

19.1 Uses:

- Encryption Manager (M16) for log encryption.
- Credential Manager (M15) for secure log access.

19.2 Syntax:

19.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
logEvent	eventData, severity	logID	LogWriteException
queryLogs	filterParams, userRole	logRecords	UnauthorizedAccessException
detectAnomaly	recentLogs	anomalyReport	DetectionException

19.3 Semantics

19.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

logEvent(eventData, severity):

- **transition:** Writes signed and encrypted log entry per R16.4.

detectAnomaly(recentLogs):

- **output:** Triggers OutOfScopeHandler (M17) on suspicious events.

20 MIS of Credential Manager — M15

Module: Credential Manager (CredentialManagerImpl)

20.1 Uses:

- Encryption Manager (M16) for secure key storage.
- AuditLogger (M14) to record authentication attempts (R16.4).

20.2 Syntax:

20.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
authenticateUser	username, password	sessionToken	AuthException
validateToken	sessionToken	validity	TokenException
rotateKeys	scheduleID	status	KeyRotationException

20.3 Semantics

20.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

authenticateUser(username, password):

- **transition:** Validates credentials via password vault; issues signed token (R16.1).

rotateKeys(scheduleID):

- **transition:** Calls M16 to rotate key pairs per R16.3.

21 MIS of Encryption Manager — M16

Module: Encryption Manager (EncryptionManagerImpl)

21.1 Uses:

- None — foundational security service.

21.2 Syntax:

21.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
encryptData	plainData, keyID	cipherData	EncryptionException
decryptData	cipherData, keyID	plainData	DecryptionException
rotateKeys	rotationPolicy	result	RotationFailureException
verifyIntegrity	dataBlob, signature	validFlag	IntegrityException

21.3 Semantics

Implements R16.3 (Privacy Requirements): ensures all data is encrypted at rest/in transit.
Implements R16.2 (Integrity): validates message hashes before use.

22 MIS of OutOfScopeHandler — M17

Module: OutOfScopeHandler

22.1 Uses:

- AuditLogger (M14) for incident reporting (R16.4).
- Command Mapping Module (M6) for validation of user commands.
- Error Handling & Recovery (M11) for rollback actions.

22.2 Syntax:

22.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
validateCommand	commandText, context	validationResult	InvalidCommandException
reportIncident	incidentData	reportID	ReportFailureException
recoverState	sessionID	status	RecoveryException

22.3 Semantics

Implements R16.5 (Immunity Requirements): ensures robustness against unsafe operations.
Integrates with M14 to log anomaly-triggered safety events.

22.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

validateCommand(commandText):

- **transition:** Compares command against whitelist (policy from config).

recoverState(sessionID):

- **transition:** Restores safe prior system state through M11.

23 MIS of MicrophoneManager — M18

Module: MicrophoneManager

23.1 Uses:

- VAD Noise Filter (M19) for downstream speech/noise classification.
- Session Manager (M10) for tracking active input sessions.
- AuditLogger (M14) for logging permission events or device failures.

23.2 Syntax:

23.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
listDevices	-	deviceList	DeviceQueryException
startCapture	deviceID	status	PermissionException
readFrame	-	audioFrame	CaptureInactiveException

23.3 Semantics

Implements audio acquisition requirements (FR1). Provides consistent, normalized microphone input to subsequent modules. Integrates with M10 to maintain session continuity.

23.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`startCapture(deviceID):`

- **transition:** Initializes device stream and marks microphone as active.

`readFrame():`

- **transition:** Retrieves the latest audio frame for processing.

24 MIS of VADNoiseFilter — M19

Module: VADNoiseFilter

24.1 Uses:

- MicrophoneManager (M18) for raw audio frames.
- Speech-to-Text Engine (M4) for improved transcription accuracy.
- AuditLogger (M14) for tracking confidence drops or noise anomalies.

24.2 Syntax:

24.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
<code>filterFrame</code>	<code>audioFrame</code>	<code>cleanedFrame</code>	-
<code>detectSpeech</code>	<code>audioFrame</code>	<code>isSpeech (bool)</code>	-
<code>resetState</code>	-	<code>status</code>	-

24.3 Semantics

Supports Integrity Requirements (IR2) by reducing background noise prior to transcription. Provides binary VAD detections for downstream timing and segmentation.

24.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`filterFrame(frame):`

- **transition:** Updates internal noise profile and returns processed audio.

`detectSpeech(frame):`

- **transition:** Computes speech probability using configured thresholds.

25 MIS of PromptingModule — M20

Module: PromptingModule

25.1 Uses:

- Intent Interpreter (M5) for phrasing confirmations.
- Error Feedback (M8) for generating user-facing explanations.
- Accessibility Layer (M2) for formatting prompts according to accessibility rules.

25.2 Syntax:

25.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
<code>makePrompt</code>	<code>uiState</code>	<code>promptText</code>	-
<code>makeConfirm</code>	<code>intent</code>	<code>promptText</code>	-
<code>makeErrorPrompt</code>	<code>errorData</code>	<code>promptText</code>	-

25.3 Semantics

Supports usability requirements (UH-1, UH-4) and cultural neutrality (CUL-1). Ensures consistent phrasing across confirmations, errors, and system messages.

25.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`makeConfirm(intent):`

- **transition:** Constructs a confirmation string based on target action.

`makeErrorPrompt(errorData):`

- **transition:** Builds a polite, accessible error message.

26 MIS of ModelTuner — M21

Module: ModelTuner

26.1 Uses:

- Data Management Layer (M12) for retrieving stored audio samples.
- ASR Engine (M4) for updating recognition parameters.
- AuditLogger (M14) for recording tuning events or failures.

26.2 Syntax:

26.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
scheduleTune	userID, dataset	jobID	TunePolicyException
checkStatus	jobID	status	NotFoundException
applyModel	userID, jobID	success (bool)	ModelLoadException

26.3 Semantics

Supports Accuracy Requirements (PF-3) by enabling adaptive personalization for impaired speech. Updates the user's model profile upon successful tuning.

26.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

scheduleTune(userID, dataset):

- **transition:** Registers a tuning job with the training backend.

applyModel(userID, jobID):

- **transition:** Loads and activates the newly tuned ASR parameters.

27 MIS of InstructionRegistry — M22

Module: InstructionRegistry

27.1 Uses:

- Command Mapping Module (M6) for resolving intent-to-command mappings.
- Data Management Layer (M12) for persistent storage of registered instructions.
- AuditLogger (M14) for tracking updates to command schemas.

27.2 Syntax:

27.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
lookup	intent	instruction	NotFoundException
registerInstr	instruction	status	StoreException
updateInstr	id, instruction	status	StoreException

27.3 Semantics

Supports command mapping requirements (FR4) and safety guardrails (SEC-2). Maintains the authoritative index of allowed command definitions.

27.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`lookup(intent):`

- **transition:** Retrieves matching instruction from registry.

`updateInstr(id, instruction):`

- **transition:** Overwrites stored schema with the updated definition.

References

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Daniel M. Hoffman and Paul A. Strooper. *Software Design, Automated Testing, and Maintenance: A Practical Approach*. International Thomson Computer Press, New York, NY, USA, 1995. URL <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/428727.html>.

28 Appendix

Not applicable for this document.

Appendix — Reflection

[Not required for CAS 741 projects —SS]

The information in this section will be used to evaluate the team members on the graduate attribute of Problem Analysis and Design.

- 1. What went well while writing this deliverable?** Writing this deliverable progressed smoothly due to effective collaboration and clear communication among team members. The team successfully maintained consistency in formatting and terminology throughout the document, resulting in a cohesive and professional presentation. Peer reviews helped identify and resolve ambiguities early, which enhanced the overall quality and clarity of the deliverable.
- 2. What pain points did you experience during this deliverable, and how did you resolve them?** Some challenges arose in maintaining consistent LaTeX formatting, especially with complex tables and detailed semantic descriptions. To resolve these issues, the team adopted established LaTeX best practices and created templates to ensure uniformity. Additionally, scheduled review meetings allowed the team to discuss and fix formatting inconsistencies collaboratively.
- 3. Which of your design decisions stemmed from speaking to your client(s) or a proxy (e.g., your peers, stakeholders, potential users)? For those that were not, why, and where did they come from?** Many design decisions, particularly those related to user interface and accessibility, were influenced by discussions with potential users and stakeholders. Their feedback emphasized the importance of compliance with accessibility standards and intuitive user workflows. Decisions not directly influenced by client input were grounded in recognized industry standards, prior project experience, and academic literature.
- 4. While creating the design doc, what parts of your other documents (e.g., requirements, hazard analysis, etc), if any, needed to be changed, and why?** During the design process, updates were made to the requirements and hazard analysis documents to reflect clarified module responsibilities and interface definitions. For example, some interface details were refined to improve modularity and error handling based on design insights. These changes ensured alignment and consistency across all project documentation.
- 5. What are the limitations of your solution? Put another way, given unlimited resources, what could you do to make the project better? (LO_ProbSolutions)** The current solution has limitations regarding scalability and adaptability in diverse deployment scenarios. With unlimited resources, we would invest in extensive automated testing frameworks and incorporate advanced machine learning techniques for improved personalization and robustness. Additionally, comprehensive accessibility audits and user testing would be expanded to further enhance usability.

6. Give a brief overview of other design solutions you considered. What are the benefits and tradeoffs of those other designs compared with the chosen design? From all the potential options, why did you select the documented design? (LO Explores) Alternative designs considered included monolithic architectures and different modular breakdowns. Monolithic design offered simplicity but reduced maintainability and scalability. Various modular structures were explored; the chosen modular design balances separation of concerns, ease of integration, and parallel development capability. This approach was selected to optimize maintainability and accommodate future enhancements efficiently.