



Module Interface Specification for Software Engineering

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
Nov 12, 2025	1.0	Added Modules M1-M19
Jan 11, 2026	1.1	Updated local functions
Jan 21, 2026	2.0	Merged modules in application layer
Jan 28, 2026	2.1	Added reflection for peer module implementation
Feb 16, 2026	2.2	Updated module specifications to resemble rev0 implementation

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.

Contents

1 Revision History	i
2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms	ii
3 Introduction	1
4 Notation	1
5 Module Decomposition	3
6 (M1) MIS of User Interface Module	4
6.1 Uses:	4
6.2 Syntax:	4
6.2.1 Exported Constants:	4
6.2.2 Exported Access Programs:	4
6.3 Semantics	4
6.3.1 State Variables:	4
6.3.2 Environment Variables:	4
6.3.3 Assumptions:	5
6.3.4 Access Routine Semantics	5
6.3.5 Local Functions	6
7 (M2) MIS of Accessibility Layer	7
7.1 Uses:	7
7.2 Syntax:	7
7.2.1 Exported Constants:	7
7.2.2 Exported Access Programs:	7
7.3 Semantics	7
7.3.1 State Variables:	7
7.3.2 Environment Variables:	7
7.3.3 Assumptions:	7
7.3.4 Access Routine Semantics	8
7.3.5 Local Functions	8
8 (M3) MIS of Feedback Display Module	9
8.1 Uses:	9
8.2 Syntax:	9
8.2.1 Exported Constants:	9
8.2.2 Exported Access Programs:	9
8.3 Semantics	9
8.3.1 State Variables:	9
8.3.2 Assumptions:	9

8.3.3	Access Routine Semantics:	9
8.3.4	Local Functions:	10
9	(M4) MIS of Speech-to-Text Engine	11
9.1	Uses:	11
9.2	Syntax:	11
9.2.1	Exported Constants:	11
9.2.2	Exported Access Programs	11
9.3	Semantics	11
9.3.1	State Variables:	11
9.3.2	Environment Variables:	12
9.3.3	Assumptions:	12
9.3.4	Access Routine Semantics:	12
9.3.5	Local Functions:	13
10	(M5) MIS of Command Orchestrator	14
10.1	Uses:	14
10.2	Syntax:	14
10.2.1	Exported Constants:	14
10.2.2	Exported Access Programs:	14
10.3	Semantics	14
10.3.1	State Variables:	14
10.3.2	Environment Variables:	15
10.3.3	Assumptions:	15
10.3.4	Access Routine Semantics	15
10.3.5	Local Functions:	16
11	(M6) MIS of Error Feedback	16
11.1	Uses:	16
11.2	Syntax	17
11.2.1	Exported Constants	17
11.2.2	Exported Access Programs	17
11.3	Semantics	17
11.3.1	State Variables	17
11.3.2	Environment Variables	17
11.3.3	Assumptions	17
11.3.4	Access Routine Semantics	17
11.3.5	Local Functions	18
12	(M7) MIS of Browser Orchestrator	18
12.1	Uses	18
12.2	Syntax	19
12.2.1	Exported Constants	19

12.2.2 Exported Access Programs	19
12.3 Semantics	19
12.3.1 State Variables	19
12.3.2 Environment Variables	19
12.3.3 Assumptions	19
12.3.4 Access Routine Semantics	19
12.3.5 Local Functions	19
13 (M8) MIS of Session Manager	20
13.1 Uses	20
13.2 Syntax	20
13.2.1 Exported Constants	20
13.2.2 Exported Access Programs	20
13.3 Semantics	20
13.3.1 State Variables	20
13.3.2 Environment Variables	20
13.3.3 Assumptions	20
13.3.4 Access Routine Semantics	20
13.3.5 Local Functions	21
14 (M9) MIS of Data Management Module	21
14.1 Uses:	21
14.2 Syntax:	22
14.2.1 Exported Constants:	22
14.2.2 Exported Access Programs:	22
14.3 Semantics	22
14.3.1 State Variables:	22
14.3.2 Environment Variables:	22
14.3.3 Assumptions:	22
14.3.4 Access Routine Semantics:	22
14.3.5 Local Functions:	23
15 (M10) MIS of User Profile Manager	23
15.1 Uses:	23
15.2 Syntax:	23
15.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	23
15.3 Semantics	24
15.3.1 State Variables:	24
15.3.2 Assumptions:	24
15.3.3 Access Routine Semantics:	24

16 (M11) MIS of AuditLogger	24
16.1 Uses:	24
16.2 Syntax:	24
16.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	24
16.3 Semantics	25
16.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:	25
17 (M12) MIS of Credential Manager	25
17.1 Uses:	25
17.2 Syntax:	25
17.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	25
17.3 Semantics	25
17.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:	25
18 (M13) MIS of Encryption Manager	25
18.1 Uses:	26
18.2 Syntax:	26
18.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	26
18.3 Semantics	26
19 (M14) MIS of OutOfScopeHandler	26
19.1 Uses:	26
19.2 Syntax:	26
19.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	26
19.3 Semantics	26
19.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:	27
20 (M15) MIS of MicrophoneManager	27
20.1 Uses:	27
20.2 Syntax:	27
20.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	27
20.3 Semantics	27
20.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:	27
21 (M16) MIS of VADNoiseFilter	28
21.1 Uses:	28
21.2 Syntax:	28
21.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	28
21.3 Semantics	28
21.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:	28

22 (M17) MIS of PromptingModule	28
22.1 Uses:	28
22.2 Syntax:	29
22.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	29
22.3 Semantics	29
22.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:	29
23 (M18) MIS of ModelTuner	29
23.1 Uses:	29
23.2 Syntax:	29
23.2.1 Exported Access Programs:	29
23.3 Semantics	30
23.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:	30
24 Appendix	31

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

The structure of the MIS for modules follows Hoffman and Strooper (1995), with template adaptations from Ghezzi et al. (2003). The mathematical notation used throughout this document is consistent with the formal conventions presented in Chapter 3 of Hoffman and Strooper (1995). For example, the symbol $::=$ denotes multiple assignment, and conditional rules appear in the form $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1 \mid c_2 \Rightarrow r_2 \mid \dots \mid c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$.

This section summarizes the primitive and derived data types used by the VoiceBridge system.

Data Type	Notation	Description
character	char	A single UTF-8 encoded character. Used for transcript tokens, UI labels, and encoded metadata fields.
integer	\mathbb{Z}	Integer values used for counters, timestamps, retry counts, audio frame lengths, and configuration parameters.
natural number	\mathbb{N}	Positive integer values used for unique identifiers, session IDs, buffer sizes, and timeout values.
real	\mathbb{R}	Numerical values used for confidence scores, normalized audio energy, contrast ratios, and timing measurements (seconds).
boolean	bool	Logical value in {true, false}. Used frequently across validation, VAD detections, policy checks, etc.

In addition to these primitive types, VoiceBridge uses several derived types relevant to speech processing, browser automation, and interaction workflows:

- **Sequence** — an ordered list of elements of the same type. Used for sequences of audio frames, transcripts, UI messages, or system logs.
- **String** — a sequence of characters (UTF-8). Used for transcripts, command text, error messages, ARIA labels, and browser actions.
- **Tuple** — fixed-length heterogeneous group of values. Used for configuration records, model parameters, recognized intents, and command mappings.
- **Map / Dictionary** — key-value associations. Commonly used for storing UI elements, active sessions, VAD states, feedback items, command registries, and structured metadata.
- **UUID** — universally unique identifier. Used for session IDs, command IDs, feedback items, error events, and audit log entries.
- **AudioFrame** — a fixed-duration slice of PCM audio sampled at the engine’s operating rate (typically 16 kHz). Used by MicrophoneManager, VADNoiseFilter, and SpeechToTextEngine.
- **Transcript** — structured object containing recognized text and confidence metadata. Produced by the Speech-to-Text Engine and consumed by the Intent Interpreter.

- **Intent** — structured semantic representation of a user command. Contains interpreted intent name, slots, and confidence score.
- **Command** — validated, executable instruction produced by CommandMapping and consumed by the Execution Layer.
- **BackendReq / BackendResp** — typed request/response objects exchanged with the Browser Orchestrator and automation bridge.

Functions used by VoiceBridge are typed by input and output domains. Local functions are documented in each module by listing their type signatures followed by their specification. Where relevant, imported functions (e.g., VAD filters, ASR decoders, encryption routines, browser automation calls) are abstracted using their formal types rather than implementation details.

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 (M1) 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.
- Command Orchestrator (M5) for forwarding validated user events.
- Browser Orchestrator (M7) / 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			
receiveInput	config: UiConfig	self: UserInterface	InitializationError
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 Command Orchestrator (M5) 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(UiConfig cfg): UiConfig → UiState`

Description: `apply_config(cfg)` returns the UI state after setting theme, verbosity, and other options to match `cfg`.

- `normalize_event(RawUiEvent e): RawUiEvent → UiEvent`

Description: `normalize_event(e)` returns a standard `UiEvent` with type, target, and payload from raw event `e`.

7 (M2) 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			-
applySettings	parent: UserInterface	self	-
announce	settings: AccessConfig	bool	-
validateElement	msg: string	string	-
	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): rgb × rgb → bool`

Description: $\text{check_contrast}(\text{fg}, \text{bg}) \equiv \frac{L_1+0.05}{L_2+0.05} \geq \text{WCAG_THRESHOLD}$ where L_1, L_2 are relative luminances of fg/bg (used by `validateElement`)

- `aria_set(string elemId, AccessMetadata metadata): string × AccessMetadata → bool`

Description: `aria_set(elemId, metadata)` returns true if ARIA attributes from `metadata` are applied to element `elemId` (used by `applySettings`)

8 (M3) 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(string msg, MsgType type): string × MsgType → FeedbackItem**
Description: format_message(msg, type) returns a FeedbackItem with style, icon, and metadata matching type for text msg.
- **schedule_dismiss(UUID feedbackId, N ttl_s): UUID × N → bool**
Description: schedule_dismiss(feedbackId, ttl_s) returns true if timer is set to remove feedback feedbackId after ttl_s seconds.

9 (M4) 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.
- Error Feedback (M6) for reporting processing failures.
- AuditLogger (M11) for logging processing events and errors.
- Command Orchestrator for integration with downstream modules.
- Loading ASR model for speech-to-text processing.

9.2 Syntax:

9.2.1 Exported Constants:

- EXPECTED_SAMPLE_RATE: int = 16000 — Expected audio sample rate in Hz.
- EXPECTED_FORMAT: str = "PCM_16K_MONO" — Expected audio format.

9.2.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
SpeechToTextEngine	config: AsrConfig, model_endpoint: str, api_key: str, device: str, vad: VadInterface, noise_filter: NoiseFilterInterface	self	InitializationError
processAudio	audioData: AudioStream	Transcript	ProcessingError
reset	-	-	-
validateAudioFormat	audioData: AudioStream	bool	-
validateModelReady	-	bool	ModelError

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:

- `ASR_CLOUD_ENDPOINT` — URL of the cloud-hosted ASR model.
- `ASR_API_KEY` — API key for authenticating with the cloud-hosted ASR model.

9.3.3 Assumptions:

- Input audio meets expected format and sample rate.
- The ASR model is accessible via the provided endpoint and API key.

9.3.4 Access Routine Semantics:

`SpeechToTextEngine(config, model_endpoint, api_key, device, vad, noise_filter):`

- **transition:** Initialize engine internals, allocate `audio_buffer`, and set `model_endpoint` and `api_key`.
- **output:** Initialized engine instance.
- **exception:** `InitializationError` if the endpoint or API key is invalid or inaccessible.

`processAudio(audioData):`

- **transition:** Validate audio format, preprocess (VAD, noise suppression), send audio to the cloud-based ASR model via `model_endpoint` with `api_key`, and decode the response.
- **output:** Transcript containing recognized text and confidence metadata.
- **exception:** `ProcessingError` if format invalid, preprocessing fails, or the cloud model is unreachable.

`reset():`

- **transition:** Clear `audio_buffer`.
- **output:** -.
- **exception:** -.

`validateAudioFormat(audio):`

- **transition:** None.

- **output:** true iff `audio.sampleRate = EXPECTED_SAMPLE_RATE` \wedge `audio.format = EXPECTED_FORMAT`.
- **exception:** -.

`validateModelReady():`

- **transition:** None.
- **output:** true iff the cloud-based ASR model is accessible via `model_endpoint` and the `api_key` is valid.
- **exception:** `ModelError` if the endpoint is unreachable or the API key is invalid.

9.3.5 Local Functions:

- `extract_features(audio: AudioStream) -> FeatureVector`: Returns feature vector (e.g., spectrogram) computed from input audio.
- `send_to_cloud(features: FeatureVector) -> Transcript`: Sends the feature vector to the cloud-based ASR model using the `model_endpoint` and `api_key`, and returns the decoded transcript.

10 (M5) MIS of Command Orchestrator

Module: CommandOrchestrator

10.1 Uses:

- Google Gemini API for natural language understanding and command clarification.
- User Profile Manager (M8) for personalized context and preferences.
- Error Feedback Module (M6) for reporting API or schema validation failures.
- Security Layer (M9) for managing API credentials and encryption.

10.2 Syntax:

10.2.1 Exported Constants:

- None — Configuration values are passed via constructor parameters or loaded from system prompt.

10.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
CommandOrchestrator	-	self	InitializationError
process	user_input: str conversation_context: Optional[List[dict]]	OrchestratorResponse	InferenceError
reset	-	-	-
apply_guardrails	command: String	(bool, String)	-

10.3 Semantics

10.3.1 State Variables:

- apiKey: stores API key for LLM service authentication
- client: LLM API client instance for command clarification
- modelId: identifier for selected LLM model
- systemPrompt: current system prompt instructions for LLM
- conversationHistory: list of user/assistant turns for multi-turn context
- currentGoal: most recent clarified user intent (if any)

10.3.2 Environment Variables:

- `GEMINI_API_KEY` — API key for Google Gemini service (used if `api_key` parameter not provided to constructor)

10.3.3 Assumptions:

- LLM returns valid JSON in format `{"needs_clarification": bool, "question": String}` or `{"needs_clarification": bool, "clarified_command": String}`
- System prompt effectively guides the LLM to ask for clarification only when truly necessary
- Browser controller can handle natural language commands

10.3.4 Access Routine Semantics

`CommandOrchestrator(api_key, model_id, prompt_path):`

- **transition:** Load environment variables; initialize client, set `model_id` (default "gemini-2.5-flash"); load `system_prompt` from `prompt_path` if provided, otherwise use default prompt; initialize empty `conversation_history`; set `current_goal` to None.
- **output:** Initialized orchestrator instance.
- **exception:** `InitializationError` if API key is missing or config is malformed.

`process(user_input, conversation_context):`

- **transition:** Build message list: add messages from `conversation_context` if provided, then append `user_input` as new user message; call `_call_llm(messages)` to send to Gemini with `system_prompt`; parse JSON response using `_parse_response()`; construct and return `OrchestratorResponse`.
- **output:** `OrchestratorResponse` object with fields: `needs_clarification` (bool), `user_prompt` (optional question for user), `clarified_command` (optional natural language command), `reasoning` (optional debug info), `metadata` (optional dict with "original_input" and other context).
- **exception:** `InferenceError` if LLM API call fails, times out, or returns unparsable response.

`reset():`

- **transition:** Clear `conversation_history` to empty list; set `current_goal` to None.
- **output:** None.

- **exception:** None.

`apply_guardrails(command)` [static method]:

- **transition:** None (pure function).

- **output:** Tuple (`allowed: bool, message: String`) where `allowed` is `False` if command contains blocked keywords AND is phrased as an imperative action; `message` contains "Sorry, this command cannot be executed because it violates safety policy." if blocked, `None` otherwise.

- **exception:** None.

10.3.5 Local Functions:

- `_get_default_system_prompt(): void → String`

Description: Returns default system prompt containing instructions for command clarification, JSON output format specification, examples of when to ask clarification vs. when to proceed, and guidance to ignore filler words while extracting user intent.

- `_call_llm(messages: List[Dict[String, String]]): List[Dict] → String`

Description: Constructs full message list with `system_prompt` as first user message, then appends all messages from conversation history (converting "user"/"assistant" roles to "user"/"model" for Gemini API); returns response text.

- `_parse_response(response_text: String, original_input: String): String × String → OrchestratorResponse`

Description: Strips markdown code fences from `response_text`; parses JSON; if `needs_clarification` returns `OrchestratorResponse` with `user_prompt` set to question from JSON; if `needs_clarification` returns `OrchestratorResponse` with `clarified_command` from JSON; if parsing fails, returns fallback `OrchestratorResponse` requesting clarification with error details in `reasoning` and `metadata`.

11 (M6) MIS of Error Feedback

Module: ErrorFeedback

11.1 Uses:

- User Interface (M1) and Feedback Display Module (M3) to render notifications and recovery prompts.
- Accessibility Layer (M2) to ensure error messages and prompts are announced accessibly.
- AuditLogger (M16) to record error events and diagnostics.

11.2 Syntax

11.2.1 Exported Constants

None.

11.2.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
ErrorFeedback	notifier: UiClient	self	-
show_error	code: string, detail: string	-	-
show_recovery	cmd_id: UUID, options: string list	-	-
dismiss	feedback_id: UUID	bool	-
log	event: ErrorEvent	-	-

11.3 Semantics

11.3.1 State Variables

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

11.3.2 Environment Variables

- DEFAULT_LANG — fallback locale
- ERROR_COPY_PATH — message templates location

11.3.3 Assumptions

UI client is available and permitted to display notifications.

11.3.4 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: -

11.3.5 Local Functions

- `format_error_message(string code, string detail): string × string → string`
Description: `format_error_message(code, detail)` returns concise user-facing error message combining code and detail.
- `make_recovery(string list options): string list → RecoveryOptions`
Description: `make_recovery(options)` returns recovery prompt with clickable recovery options list.

12 (M7) MIS of Browser Orchestrator

Module: BrowserOrchestrator

12.1 Uses

- Session Manager (M8) to obtain the active `Browser` instance used for command execution.
- `browser_use` library (`Agent`, `Browser`, `ChatBrowserUse`) to perform LLM-powered browser automation.

12.2 Syntax

12.2.1 Exported Constants

None.

12.2.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
run_command	command: str, browser: Browser	history: Any	Exception

12.3 Semantics

12.3.1 State Variables

None.

12.3.2 Environment Variables

- BROWSER_USE_API_KEY — API key used by the `browser_use` provider (loaded from `.env`).

12.3.3 Assumptions

- A valid, started `Browser` instance is provided as input (typically from M8).
- The `browser_use` provider is configured correctly via environment variables (e.g., `BROWSER_USE_API_KEY`).

12.3.4 Access Routine Semantics

`run_command(command, browser):`

- transition:
 - instantiate `llm := ChatBrowserUse()`
 - instantiate `agent := Agent(task=command, llm=llm, browser=browser)`
 - execute `history := await agent.run()`
- output: `history` returned by `agent.run()` (may be empty/falsey)
- exception: propagates any raised `Exception` from `browser_use` or underlying runtime

12.3.5 Local Functions

None.

13 (M8) MIS of Session Manager

Module: SessionManager

13.1 Uses

- `browser_use` library (`Browser`) to create and manage a single shared browser instance.

13.2 Syntax

13.2.1 Exported Constants

None.

13.2.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
<code>start_session</code>	—	<code>str</code>	<code>Exception</code>
<code>stop_session</code>	—	<code>str</code>	<code>Exception</code>
<code>get_browser</code>	—	<code>Browser None</code>	—

13.3 Semantics

13.3.1 State Variables

- `_browser: Browser | None` — single shared browser instance for the whole app (module-level global).

13.3.2 Environment Variables

None.

13.3.3 Assumptions

- The application requires at most one shared browser session at a time.
- When started, the browser is kept alive across commands using `keep_alive=True`.

13.3.4 Access Routine Semantics

`start_session()`:

- transition:
 - if `_browser` is not `None`, no change
 - else set `_browser := Browser(keep_alive=True)` and `await _browser.start()`

- output:
 - "Browser already running" if `_browser` was already initialized
 - "Browser started" if a new browser was created and started
- exception: propagates any `Exception` from browser creation/start

`stop_session()`:

- transition:
 - if `_browser` is `None`, no change
 - else `await _browser.stop()` and set `_browser := None`
- output:
 - "Browser already stopped" if no browser exists
 - "Browser stopped" if the browser was stopped and cleared
- exception: propagates any `Exception` from browser stop

`get_browser()`:

- transition: none
- output: current value of `_browser` (a `Browser` if running, otherwise `None`)
- exception: –

13.3.5 Local Functions

None.

14 (M9) MIS of Data Management Module

Module: Data Management Module

14.1 Uses:

- Encryption Manager (M13) for encryption/decryption at rest and in transit (R16.3).
- Credential Manager (M12) for authenticated access to user-specific data (R16.1).
- AuditLogger (M11) to record storage and retrieval events (R16.4).
- UserProfileManager (M10) for storing personalized ASR profiles and preferences.

14.2 Syntax:

14.2.1 Exported Constants:

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

14.2.2 Exported Access Programs:

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

14.3 Semantics

14.3.1 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).

14.3.2 Environment Variables:

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

14.3.3 Assumptions:

- Encryption Manager (M13) is available for encrypting all stored data.
- User authentication is validated by Credential Manager (M12) before access.

14.3.4 Access Routine Semantics:

storeTranscript(transcriptData, userID):

- **transition:** Adds a new entry to `storageRegistry`, encrypts transcript data via M13, and logs the event via M11.
- **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.

14.3.5 Local Functions:

- `verifyBackupIntegrity(UUID backupID): UUID → bool`
Description: verifyBackupIntegrity(backupID) returns true if backup backupID passes integrity checks.
- `applyRetentionRule(FileMeta fileMeta): FileMeta → bool`
Description: applyRetentionRule(fileMeta) returns true if file metadata fileMeta should be retained by retention policy.

15 (M10) MIS of User Profile Manager

Module: UserProfileManager

15.1 Uses:

- Credential Manager (M12) for token validation and secure login (R16.1).
- Encryption Manager (M13) for encrypting stored profiles (R16.3).
- Storage Management Module (M9) for persistence.

15.2 Syntax:

15.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
<code>createProfile</code>	<code>userToken: string, initData: dict</code>	<code>profileID</code>	<code>ProfileCreationException</code>
<code>loadPreferences</code>	<code>userID</code>	<code>preferenceData</code>	<code>DataNotFoundException</code>
<code>saveConsent</code>	<code>userID, consentFlags</code>	<code>status</code>	<code>ConsentException</code>

15.3 Semantics

15.3.1 State Variables:

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

15.3.2 Assumptions:

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

15.3.3 Access Routine Semantics:

`createProfile(userToken, initData):`

- **transition**: Creates encrypted user profile and saves to M9 storage.
- **exception**: `ProfileCreationException` on invalid token.

`saveConsent(userID, consentFlags):`

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

16 (M11) MIS of AuditLogger

Module: AuditLogger

16.1 Uses:

- Encryption Manager (M13) for log encryption.
- Credential Manager (M12) for secure log access.

16.2 Syntax:

16.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
<code>logEvent</code>	<code>eventData, severity</code>	<code>logID</code>	<code>LogWriteException</code>
<code>queryLogs</code>	<code>filterParams, UserRole</code>	<code>logRecords</code>	<code>UnauthorizedAccessException</code>
<code>detectAnomaly</code>	<code>recentLogs</code>	<code>anomalyReport</code>	<code>DetectionException</code>

16.3 Semantics

16.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

logEvent(eventData, severity):

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

detectAnomaly(recentLogs):

- **output:** Triggers OutOfScopeHandler (M14) on suspicious events.

17 (M12) MIS of Credential Manager

Module: Credential Manager (CredentialManagerImpl)

17.1 Uses:

- Encryption Manager (M13) for secure key storage.
- AuditLogger (M11) to record authentication attempts (R16.4).

17.2 Syntax:

17.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
authenticateUser	username: string, password: string	sessionToken	AuthException
validateToken	sessionToken: string	validity: bool	TokenException
rotateKeys	scheduleID	status: string	KeyRotationExc

17.3 Semantics

17.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

authenticateUser(username, password):

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

rotateKeys(scheduleID):

- **transition:** Calls M13 to rotate key pairs per R16.3.

18 (M13) MIS of Encryption Manager

Module: Encryption Manager (EncryptionManagerImpl)

18.1 Uses:

- None — foundational security service.

18.2 Syntax:

18.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

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

18.3 Semantics

Implements R16.3 (Privacy Requirements): ensures all data is encrypted at rest/in transit.

Implements R16.2 (Integrity): validates message hashes before use.

19 (M14) MIS of OutOfScopeHandler

Module: OutOfScopeHandler

19.1 Uses:

- AuditLogger (M11) for incident reporting (R16.4).
- Command Orchestrator (M5) for validation of user commands.
- Error Handling & Recovery (M11) for rollback actions.

19.2 Syntax:

19.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
validateCommand	commandText: string, context: dict	validationResult	InvalidCommandExcep
reportIncident	incidentData: dict	reportID	ReportFailureExcep
recoverState	sessionID	status: bool	RecoveryException

19.3 Semantics

Implements R16.5 (Immunity Requirements): ensures robustness against unsafe operations.

Integrates with M11 to log anomaly-triggered safety events.

19.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`validateCommand(commandText):`

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

`recoverState(sessionID):`

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

20 (M15) MIS of MicrophoneManager

Module: MicrophoneManager

20.1 Uses:

- VAD Noise Filter (M16) for downstream speech/noise classification.
- Session Manager (M8) for tracking active input sessions.
- AuditLogger (M11) for logging permission events or device failures.

20.2 Syntax:

20.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
<code>listDevices</code>	-	<code>deviceList</code>	<code>DeviceQueryException</code>
<code>startCapture</code>	<code>deviceID</code>	<code>status: bool</code>	<code>PermissionException</code>
<code>readFrame</code>	-	<code>audioFrame</code>	<code>CaptureInactiveException</code>

20.3 Semantics

Implements audio acquisition requirements (FR1). Provides consistent, normalized microphone input to subsequent modules. Integrates with M8 to maintain session continuity.

20.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`startCapture(deviceID):`

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

`readFrame():`

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

21 (M16) MIS of VADNoiseFilter

Module: VADNoiseFilter

21.1 Uses:

- MicrophoneManager (M15) for raw audio frames.
- Speech-to-Text Engine (M4) for improved transcription accuracy.
- AuditLogger (M11) for tracking confidence drops or noise anomalies.

21.2 Syntax:

21.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
filterFrame	audioFrame: AudioFrame	cleanedFrame: AudioFrame	-
detectSpeech	audioFrame: AudioFrame	isSpeech: bool	-
resetState	-	status: bool	-

21.3 Semantics

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

21.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`filterFrame(frame):`

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

`detectSpeech(frame):`

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

22 (M17) MIS of PromptingModule

Module: PromptingModule

22.1 Uses:

- Command Orchestrator (M5) for phrasing confirmations.
- Error Feedback (M6) for generating user-facing explanations.
- Accessibility Layer (M2) for formatting prompts according to accessibility rules.

22.2 Syntax:

22.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
makePrompt	uiState: UiState	promptText: string	-
makeConfirm	intent: Intent	promptText: string	-
makeErrorPrompt	errorData: dict	promptText: string	-

22.3 Semantics

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

22.3.1 Access Routine Semantics:

`makeConfirm(intent):`

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

`makeErrorPrompt(errorData):`

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

23 (M18) MIS of ModelTuner

Module: ModelTuner

23.1 Uses:

- Data Management Layer (M9) for retrieving stored audio samples.
- ASR Engine (M4) for updating recognition parameters.
- AuditLogger (M11) for recording tuning events or failures.

23.2 Syntax:

23.2.1 Exported Access Programs:

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

23.3 Semantics

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

23.3.1 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.

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>.

24 Appendix

Not applicable for this document.

Appendix — Reflection

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.
7. What did you learn by implementing another team’s module? Were all the details you needed in the documentation, or did you need to make assumptions, or ask the other team questions? If your team also had another team implement one of your modules, what was this experience like? Are there things in your documentation you could have changed to make the process go more smoothly for when an “outsider” completes some of the implementation? Implementing the Mel Filter Module demonstrated how much a formal mathematical foundation simplifies cross-team collaboration. Because the documentation provided a specific matrix summation formula, we could translate signal processing requirements into C++ logic with very little ambiguity. We briefly struggled with the index mapping for the filterbank matrix H , but the provided semantic notation allowed us to resolve the structure ourselves. This experience showed that a rigorous mathematical contract reduces the need for an external implementer to make arbitrary assumptions or constantly ask the original designers for clarification. In contrast, having another team implement our User Profile module revealed that our specifications relied too heavily on implicit context. Since we didn’t formalize the internal logic or state changes, the module’s behavior wasn’t immediately clear to an outsider. To make our documentation more self-contained, we should have included detailed logic in the future. This highlighted that documentation requires a much higher level of formal detail when the developer is not the original designer.