



# POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING 2 PROJECT  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 2022

DREAM

---

Requirements Analysis  
and Specifications Document

---

Valeria DETOMAS   Sofia MARTELLOZZO

Professor

Elisabetta DI NITTO

**Version 1**  
December 15, 2021

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Purpose . . . . .	3
1.1.1	Goals . . . . .	3
1.2	Scope . . . . .	3
1.2.1	World Phenomena . . . . .	4
1.2.2	shared phenomena . . . . .	4
1.3	Glossary . . . . .	5
1.3.1	Definitions . . . . .	5
1.3.2	Acronyms . . . . .	5
1.3.3	Abbreviations . . . . .	5
1.4	Document Structure . . . . .	5
<b>2</b>	<b>Overall Description</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	Product Perspective . . . . .	6
2.1.1	Class Diagram . . . . .	6
2.1.2	State Diagrams . . . . .	9
2.2	Product Functions . . . . .	11
2.2.1	Farmers insert data . . . . .	11
2.2.2	Farmers visualize data . . . . .	11
2.2.3	Identify how farmers are performing . . . . .	12
2.2.4	Interaction between farmers . . . . .	12
2.3	User Characteristics . . . . .	12
2.3.1	Farmer . . . . .	12
2.3.2	Policy Maker . . . . .	13
2.4	Domain Assumptions, Dependencies and Constraints . . . . .	13
2.4.1	Domain Assumptions . . . . .	13
2.4.2	Constraints . . . . .	14
<b>3</b>	<b>Specific Requirements</b>	<b>15</b>
3.0.1	External Interface Requirements . . . . .	15
3.0.2	User Interfaces . . . . .	15
3.0.3	Hardware Interfaces . . . . .	27
3.0.4	Software Interfaces . . . . .	27
3.0.5	Communication Interfaces . . . . .	27
3.1	Functional Requirements . . . . .	28
3.1.1	Use Case Diagram . . . . .	28
3.1.2	Use Cases Description ad Sequence Diagram . . . . .	29
3.1.3	Scenarios . . . . .	52
3.1.4	Requirements . . . . .	53
3.1.5	Goals . . . . .	55
3.1.6	Traceability Matrix . . . . .	61
3.2	Performance Requirements . . . . .	62
3.3	Design Constraints . . . . .	62
3.3.1	Standards Compliance . . . . .	62

3.3.2	Any Other Constraints . . . . .	63
3.4	Software System Attributes . . . . .	63
3.4.1	Reliability . . . . .	63
3.4.2	Availability . . . . .	63
3.4.3	Security . . . . .	63
3.4.4	Maintanability . . . . .	63
3.4.5	Portability . . . . .	63
<b>4</b>	<b>Formal Analysis using Alloy</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Effort Spent</b>	<b>64</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to thoroughly describe Data-dRiven PrEdic-tive FArMing in Telengana(DREAM). It presents functional and non functional requirements of the system and its components. Moreover it provides use cases and scenarios for the users involved.

This document is meant as a contractual basis for the customer and the developer.

### 1.1.1 Goals

G1	allow policy makers to retrieve information from farmers and to evaluate their performance
G2	allow farmers to communicate with each other
G3	allow farmers to insert data and advices on his production
G4	allow farmers to send request of help to Policy Makers
G5	allow farmers to retrieve information relevant for their activity
G6	Policy Makers and farmers should be able to consult the map of the zone ( and the informations stored in it ) with different levels of visibility
G6A	Policy Makers and farmers should be able to see the position of the farms on the map
G6B	Policy Makers should be able to see both the information about the production and the evaluation of each farm
G6C	farmers should be able to see only the type of production of a farmer by the map

Table 1: Definition of goals

## 1.2 Scope

The aim of the system is to acquire and combine data and information of farmers in Telengana. The system will provide support both to Telengana's policy makers and to farmers thanks to new innovative technologies.

Through the system, policy makers are able to get a complete picture of the agriculture status in the whole state. In order to obtain this, Dream provides information that make policy makers able to give incentives to those farmers who are performing well. Moreover it allows them to keep track of those farmers who need help.

The farmers have access to a forum where they are able to communicate with other farmers. The aim of the forum is to share useful suggestions and to let

farmers who struggle with something ask for help.

Therefore on the one side policy makers can have an entire perspective of the farms' situation in the entire state and on the other side farmers can take advantage of the application and discuss with their colleagues.

Hence the application is used by the policy makers as a way to monitor farmers. Through the system they are able to search a farm and have access to its general information. Once a month they also send each farmer an evaluation message where they specify if the farmer activity was performed good or bad. On the contrary farmers can ask for help or write advices. They are free to write messages and communicate with other farmers through a forum that is created especially for them.

### **1.2.1 World Phenomena**

- Farmers decide the type of production
- Weather conditions influence production
- Farmers will receive some type of advantage if their performance is evaluated good enough
- 
- farmers can be identified as those who are performing well or not.
- 

### **1.2.2 shared phenomena**

- Humidity of soil is measured by sensors
- The amount of water used by each farmer is retrieved by the water irrigation system
- Telengana's government collects data concerning weather forecast
- Farmers insert data about their production in the system
- Farmers can insert problems they face into the system
- Farmers can answer to requests for help from other farmers
- Farmers can discuss with each other through the system
- The system identifies the farmers who are performing well

## **1.3 Glossary**

### **1.3.1 Definitions**

### **1.3.2 Acronyms**

### **1.3.3 Abbreviations**

## **1.4 Document Structure**

### **1. Introduction**

This section offers an introduction and a brief overview of the system that is presented in the document. It highlights the purpose of the system and the goals that are meant to be achieved with it. At the end there is also a glossary that contains a list of definitions, acronyms and abbreviations.

### **2. Overall Description**

This section starts with a product perspective that contains a description of the system's domain through a class diagram. It includes also state diagrams which are used to give more details about the behavior of some objects in the model. The section contains also a clear description of the features offered by the system, it identifies the actors involved and it describes their characteristics. At the end there are domain assumptions and general constraints.

### **3. Specif Requirements**

This section enters into the details on how the system interacts with the external world. It describes the interfaces that are required and offered through several visual mockups. Moreover the section provides functional and nonfunctional requirements. Functional requirements are additionally described by use cases, sequence diagrams and scenarios. At the end the section focuses on nonfunctional requirements and various limitations that the system might face.

### **4. Formal Analysis using Alloy**

This section provides the model described through Alloy language.

### **5. Effor Spent**

This section has a record of the hours spent to complete this document.

## 2 Overall Description

### 2.1 Product Perspective

#### 2.1.1 Class Diagram

The class diagram represented in Figure 1 represents the domain of the system. The main elements in the class diagram are:

- **User:** identifies two types of users who can access the application. *Farmer* and *Policy Maker* are the two categories of users that are present in the system.  
The distinction has to be applied in order to have different permissions. Both have a password used for the authentication and an email, in the case of a farmer, or an alphanumeric code owned by a policy maker.
- **Farm:** stores all the information related to a Farm.  
It can be owned only by a farmer, and is located in a specific position visible by the map.  
It contains also the data about the production inserted by the farmer himself, that could be not present yet. (if a farmer has not started yet or has not inserted these information).  
Each farm is provided of sensors of two kind: one that collect data about the amount of water used by the farmer in his farm and humidity every day.
- **Notification:** this class represents content sent between users (in order to communicate something) or something submitted in the sistem that is stored in the database.
  1. *Help:* it stores the single farmer that writes it, the type of production he selects and a body where hthe farmer explains in details the problem.  
When this notification is sent (to the policy makers) the system registers in it the actual date and time.
  2. *Advice:* the structure of it is the same as the Help class but it is not sent to anyone, it is immediatly stored in the database.
  3. *Evaluation:* this class represents the evaluation on exactly one farm by a single policy maker.  
Each policy maker can evaluate one or more farms more than once since this event happens once a month.  
Despite it, an evaluation is related only to one farm and the result can be positive (1) or negative (0).  
The evaluation is sent by the policy maker to the farm owner.

4. **Solution:** this class is like the Help one, in fact is the reply of a policy maker to a help request (by Help notification) from a farmer with in the body the solution found by the sender.

- **Evaluation:**

- **Map:** this object contains a list of all the farms located in Telegana and registered in the application.

It stores all the information about the farms due to provides them to the users (in different ways).

- **Weather Info:** this class is a representation of the meteorological information of the country, provided by an external application.

These information are specific for each position in which is located a farm.

- **Production:**

- **Forum:**

- **SensorsData**

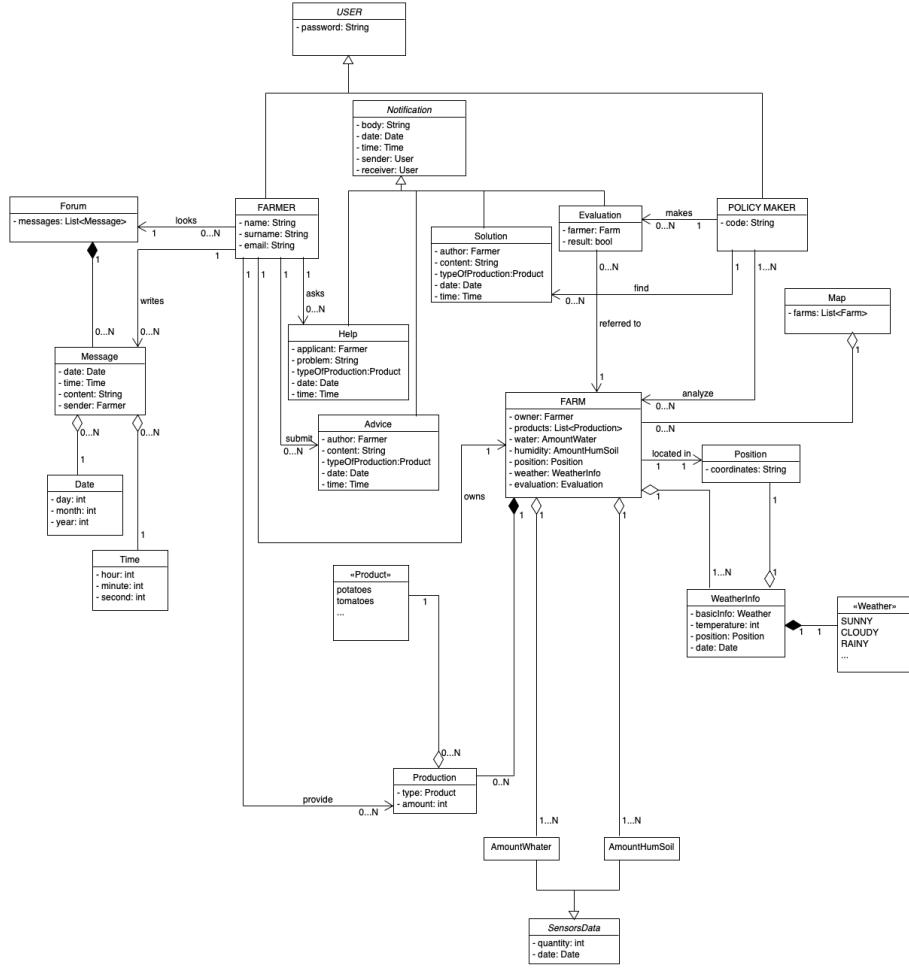


Figure 1: UML diagram.

### 2.1.2 State Diagrams

The following state diagrams describe the behavior of the main objects of the system's domain previously described(Figure 1). They consider all the potential states that the element examined can have while a certain event takes place.

1. **Update of the Farmer Page** The state diagram represented in figure 2 represents the events that might occur whenever the farmer page is updated. The three main circumstances when the page is updated are:

- Farmer inserts new production data
- Every day the weather forecast is updated with the new data available on it
- Data collected from sensors are always up to date

The page is so update after one of this events occurs.

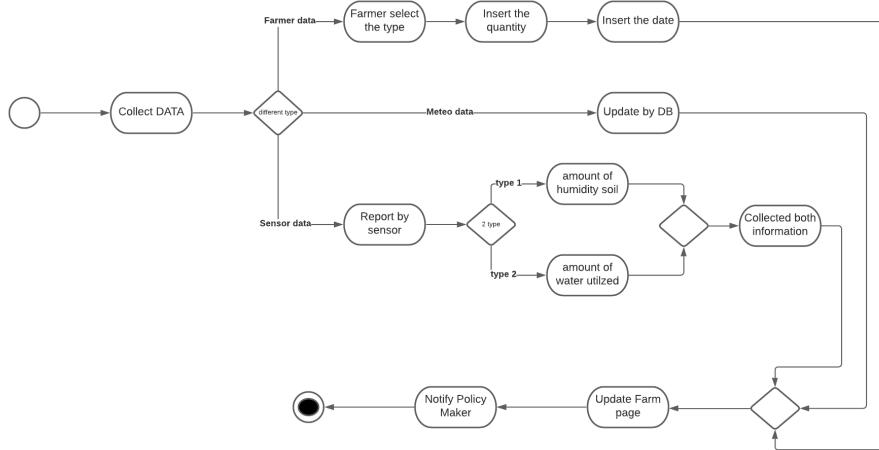


Figure 2: Update Farmer page.

2. **Analysis of different farmers** The state diagram in figure 3 represents the analysis that is performed by the policy makers once a month. As a matter of fact the policy maker starts the analysis after selecting the farm, he visualizes then the farmer's farm page and analyzes the information that is present in it. After the analysis the map is updated and the system sends a notification, that is then different if the farmer's performance is either good or bad.

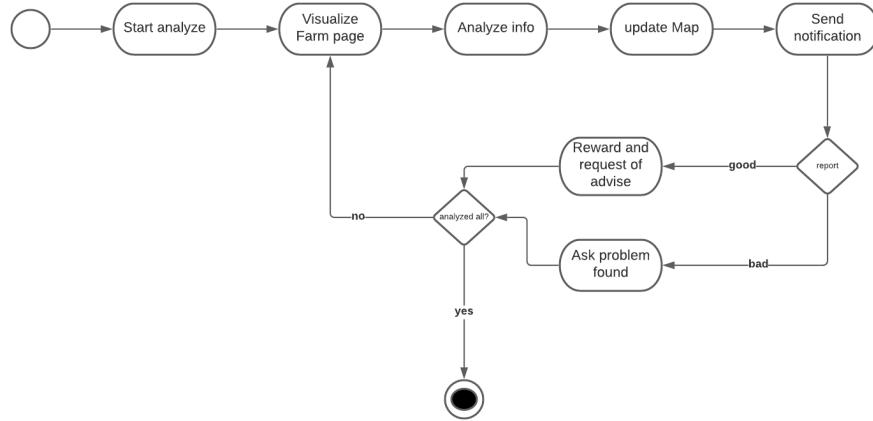


Figure 3: Analysis of farmers.

### 3. Request of help from a farmer

4. The diagram represented in Figure 4 shows the events that takes place when a farmer sends a request of help. It can happen by writing a message in the forum or by sending a request through a form in the homepage.

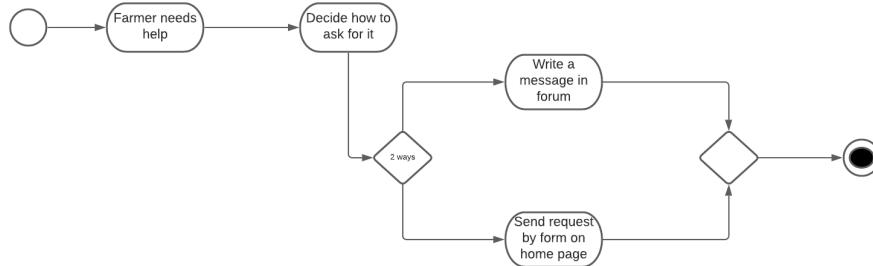


Figure 4: Request of help.

## 2.2 Product Functions

This section provides a summary of the main features and functions offered by the software regarding the goals already described in section 1.1.1

In the following description it is important to highlight that both the policy makers and the farmers must be logged in.

### 2.2.1 Farmers insert data

This functionality is accessible to all farmers. The application provides a form in which the farmer can easily insert data of his/her production. The form is easy to fill in, in order to complete it the farmer need to indicate:

- the **type of product**
- the **amount** produced of the selected type
- the **date** relative to the date of the production

If the farmer needs to add more than one type of product, he/she can fill in the form multiple times. After completing the form the user is redirected to the homepage and the policy makers can see the updated data. This functionality can be done more than once a day since the farmer can select the date, so it is possible for him to insert data of past days too. This operation can be repeated more than once a day since the farmer can select the date, so it is possible for him/her to insert data of past days too.

### 2.2.2 Farmers visualize data

This functionality lets the farmer visualize all the data acquired from the system. The farmer can visualize all data on his homepage.

The application shows:

- meteorological short-term and long-term forecast
- amount of water used by the farmer
- humidity of soil
- personalized suggestions concerning specific crops to plant or specific fertilizers to use – based on their location and type of production

#### Should I say why he needs to visualize this data or how he uses it

This functionality is always up to date, and does not need any input from the farmer. It is used by the farmer only to have a general view of his farm and on how he could improve the productivity of his farm.

### **2.2.3 Identify how farmers are performing**

The main features of the policy makers is to evaluate the work of each Farmer. In order to do that, they periodically analyze each farm page: the system allows them to visualize all the data in those pages (but not to modify it). The analysis takes place twice a month. With this analysis they classify the workers in two different way:

- GOOD farmer : those who have been able to produce a significant amount of product with low resources, despite bad weather in that period.
- BAD farmer : those who did not produce much.

Policy makers inform each farmer the result they have achieved with a notification:

- GOOD farmers receive a special incentive, and also a request to submit from their personal web page some advice that could be useful to the others.
- To BAD farmers is asked to submit an explicit request of help specifying the problems they had.

The system has a specific web page that allows all the users to look at a map of the area in which are specified all the farms. It is also shown if the farm's owner has performed a good job in that period. At the end of each analysis the policy makers update the map (they are the only ones that are able to modify it).

### **2.2.4 Interaction between farmers**

This functionality permits the farmers to communicate with each other. The application has a specific web page where the farmers can send messages whenever they want. If a farmer has an issue, before submitting a formal request of help to the policy makers by their home page, he can ask informally an advice by sending a message in the Forum. It is not necessary to be a good farmer in order to answer someone else's message. All the messages are visible to everyone and 24h. Since it is an online application an internet connection is required to read or write on this page.

## **2.3 User Characteristics**

Dream has two different customers that need to be distinguished in order to provide the various features specified in subsection 2.2.

### **2.3.1 Farmer**

- Can register on Dream in order to be recognized as farmer
- Must log in on the website to use the services offered

- Can discuss with other farmers
- Is able to insert data about their daily production
- Can ask for help to other farmers or to policy makers
- Can retrieve data regarding weather forecast, water irrigation system or humidity of soil
- Can look for advice of several products
- Can check whether their performance is identified as good or bad

### **2.3.2 Policy Maker**

- Already has the credential to access to the system
- Must login to Dream to benefit of its services
- Can look all farms' pages
- Can update the map
- Can send suggestions to whom explicitly notices a problem
- Can send notifications to the farmers
- Decides the value of the incentive for the good farmers
- Evaluates the performance of the farmers

## **2.4 Domain Assumptions, Dependencies and Constraints**

This subsection focuses on what it is assumed in order for our system to offer the services as expected. Moreover it focuses on the limitations that the system could face.

### **2.4.1 Domain Assumptions**

**DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection.

**DA2** Farmers always insert correct data on their production activity.

**DA3** Data from sensors is always correct.

**DA4** Date and Time on the system are always correct.

**DA5** The position of the Farm is always correct.

**DA6** Internet connection works always without errors.

**DA7** Meteorological data is accurate.

**DA8** Every farm has a different position.

**DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer.

**DA10** Discussion on the forum are related only to the farm activity.

**DA11** Formal request of help must be related to a farmer's own production.

**DA12** Advice on a product must be given by a farmer that produces the same

type.

**DA13** Performances of farmers are always identified correctly.

**DA14** Farmers can insert data more than once a day.

**DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique.

**DA16** Policy Makers have a given code and password to access the system.

**DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana.

**DA18** The special incentive that the farmers receive for their good work, is used on stuff related to their farm activity.

#### **2.4.2 Constraints**

## 3 Specific Requirements

### 3.0.1 External Interface Requirements

This section of the document gives a clear description of all the requirements that the system needs in order to perform all the functionalities described in section 2.2.

### 3.0.2 User Interfaces

The following mockups of the web application provide a first idea on how the features of the system are offered to the users. Moreover it gives a real perspective of how the users interact with the system. The Design Document (reference) provides a thorough and detailed description of the features represented in each mockup.

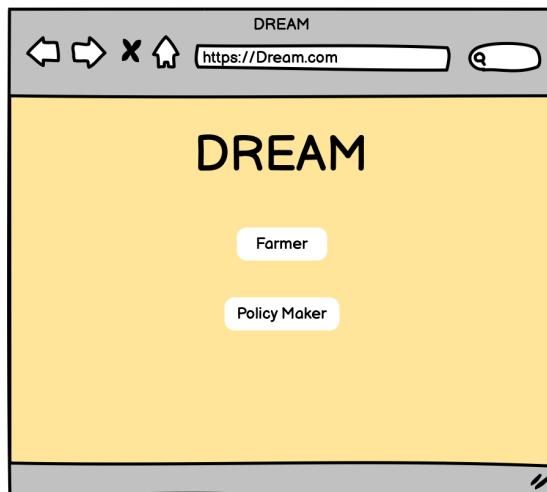


Figure 5: *DREAM* Web page

DREAM

DREAM

email

password

sign up

Login

name

surname

email

password

farm name

farm position

Sign up

Figure 6: Farmer Log in Web page

Figure 7: Farmer Sign up Web page

DREAM

Forum >

Map >

Farm >

Figure 8: Farmer Home page

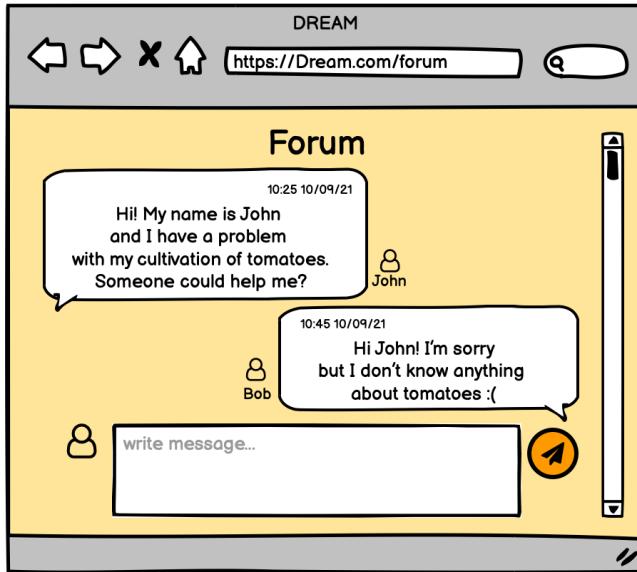


Figure 9: *Forum* Web page

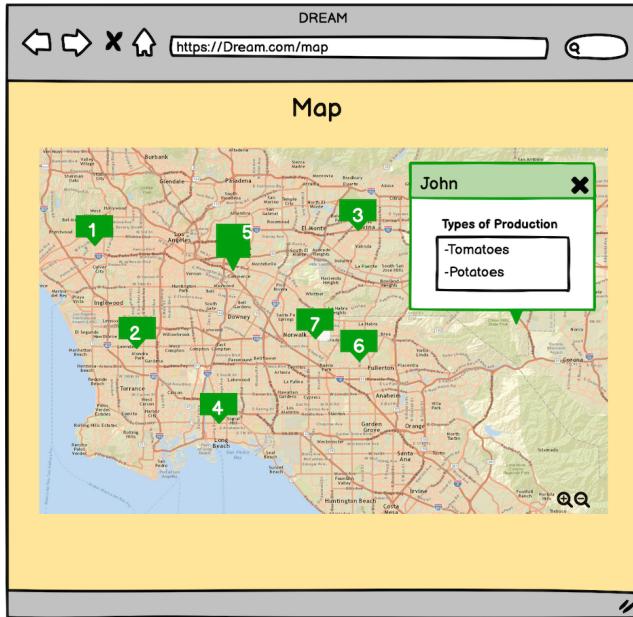


Figure 10: *Farmer* Map page

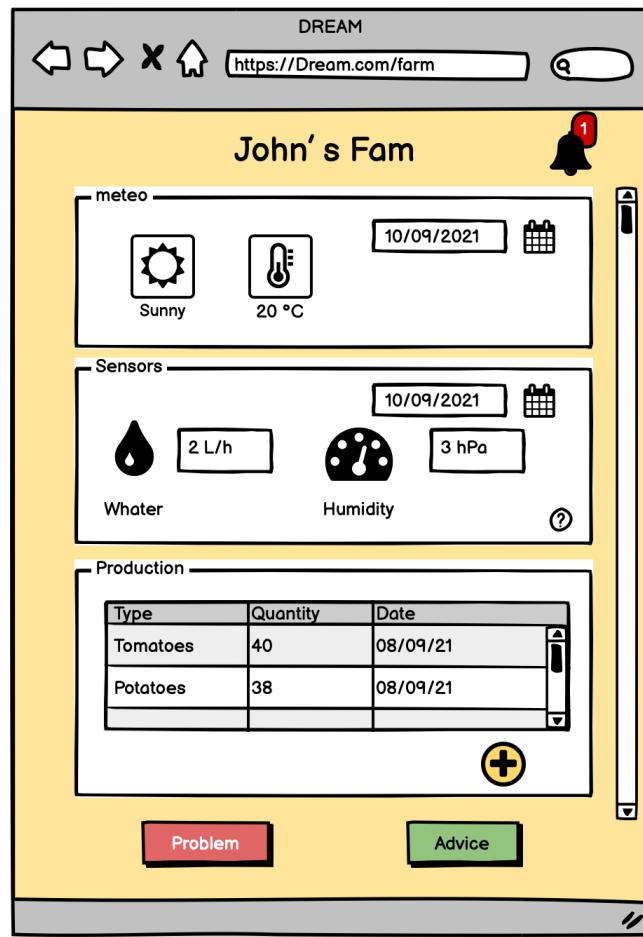


Figure 11: *Farmer's Farm* page

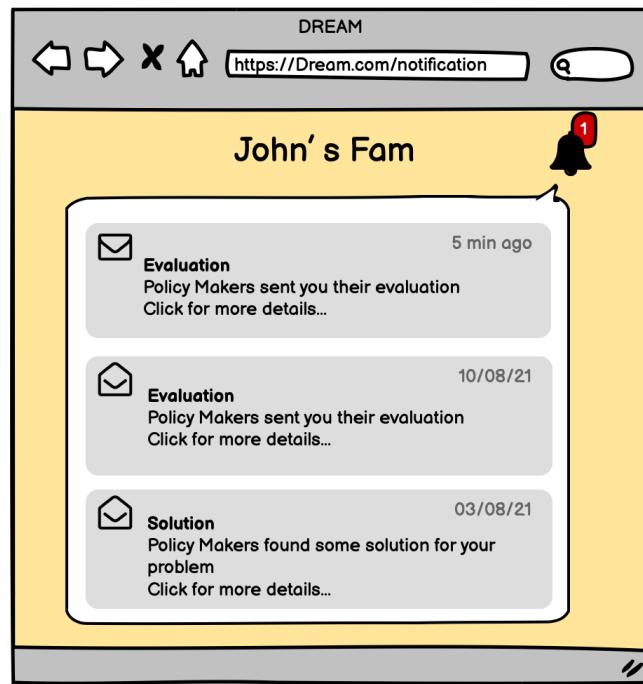


Figure 12: *Farmer's notifications list*

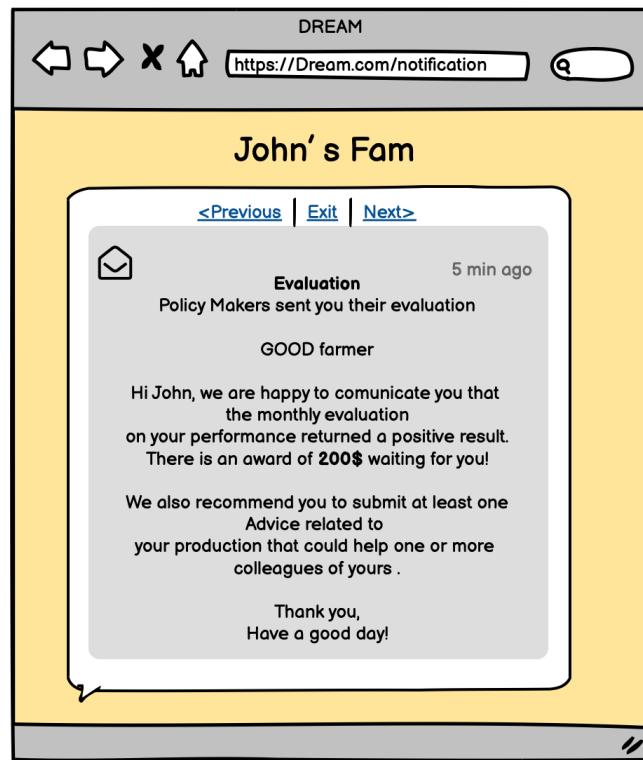


Figure 13: *Farmer's single notification*

DREAM

https://Dream.com/farm

### John's Fam

Production

Type	Quantity	Date
Tomatoes	40	08/09/21
Potatoes	38	08/09/21

Type of production

Tomatoes  
Potatoes  
Else...

Quantity

Date

Add

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing farm production. At the top, there's a header with navigation icons (back, forward, search) and a URL bar showing 'https://Dream.com/farm'. Below the header, the title 'John's Fam' is displayed. A section titled 'Production' contains a table with three rows: 'Tomatoes' (Quantity: 40, Date: 08/09/21), 'Potatoes' (Quantity: 38, Date: 08/09/21), and an empty row. Below this is a dropdown menu labeled 'Type of production' containing 'Tomatoes', 'Potatoes', and 'Else...'. There are also input fields for 'Quantity' (set to 0) and 'Date' (showing '/ /' and a calendar icon). A large orange 'Add' button is at the bottom.

Figure 14: Farmer add data Web page

DREAM

https://Dream.com/problem

Request of help

Type of production

Tomatoes  
Potatoes  
Else...

Problem

write here the message...

Send

Figure 15: *Farmer send request of help* Web page

DREAM

https://Dream.com/advice

Advice

Type of production

Tomatoes  
Potatoes  
Else...

Advice

write here the message...

Send

Figure 16: *Farmer submit advice* Web page

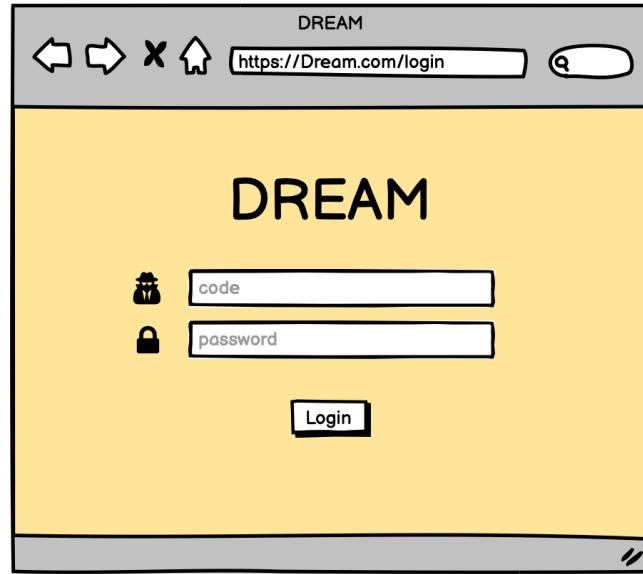


Figure 17: *Policy Maker Log in* Web page

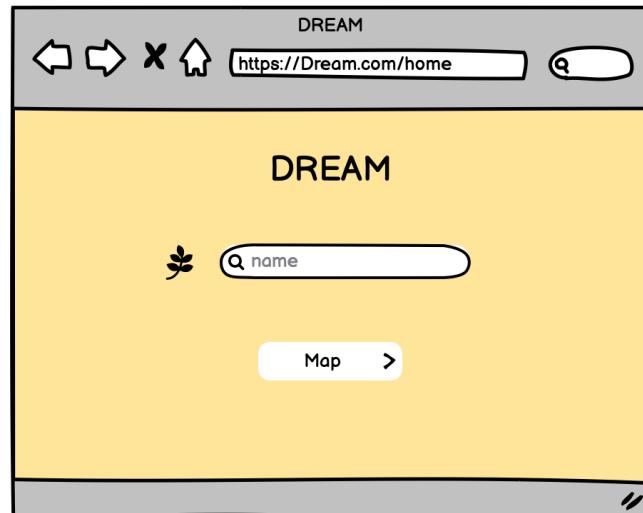


Figure 18: *Policy Maker Home* page

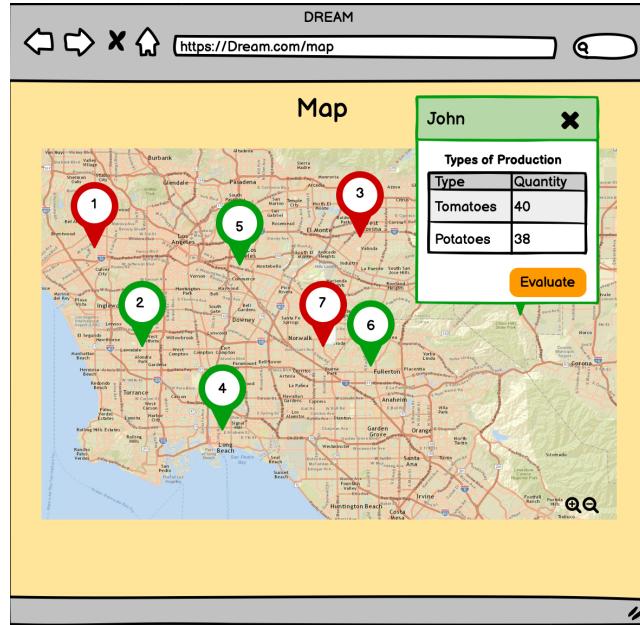


Figure 19: *Policy Maker Map* page

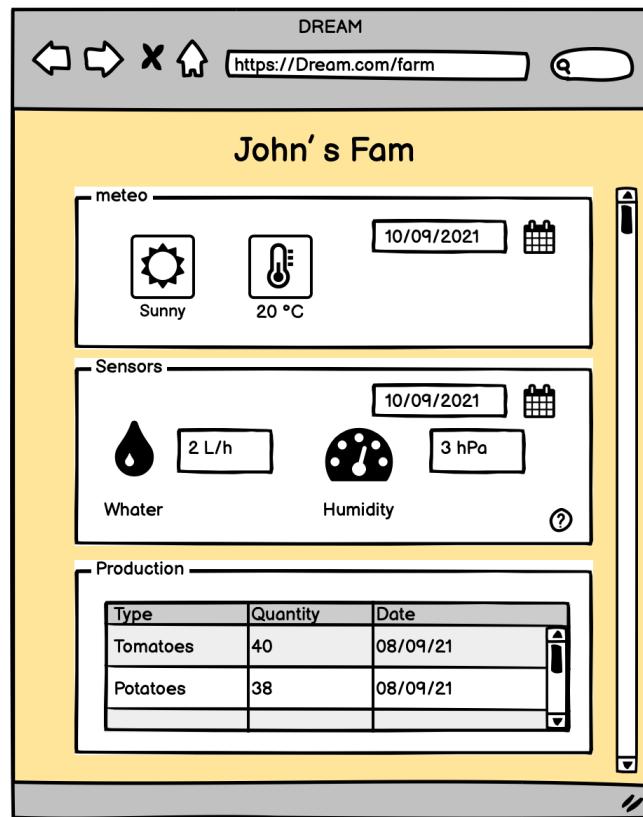


Figure 20: *Policy Maker* Farm's page visualization

DREAM

https://Dream.com/evaluation

## Evaluation

Form name

Result

John's  
Bob's  
Else...

Good  
Bad

Body

write here the message...

Send

This screenshot shows the 'Evaluation' page of the Policy Maker application. It features two dropdown menus: one for 'Form name' containing 'John's', 'Bob's', and 'Else...', and another for 'Result' containing 'Good' and 'Bad'. Below these is a text area labeled 'Body' with the placeholder 'write here the message...'. A red 'Send' button is positioned at the bottom.

Figure 21: *Policy Maker* evaluation page

DREAM

https://Dream.com/solution

## Solution of a problem

Form name

John's  
Bob's  
Else...

Body

write here the message...

Send

This screenshot shows the 'Solution of a problem' page of the Policy Maker application. It has a single dropdown menu for 'Form name' containing 'John's', 'Bob's', and 'Else...'. Below it is a text area labeled 'Body' with the placeholder 'write here the message...'. A red 'Send' button is located at the bottom.

Figure 22: *Policy Maker* send solution page

### **3.0.3 Hardware Interfaces**

The application does not need any specific hardware requirements.

### **3.0.4 Software Interfaces**

The web app requires a computer with a web browser installed and connected to The system has to rely on a DBMS API. It allows the management of all the data the system needs in order to provide its functionalities, described in subsection 2.2.

### **3.0.5 Communication Interfaces**

All the communications between users and Dream website are made via HTTPS.

### 3.1 Functional Requirements

#### 3.1.1 Use Case Diagram

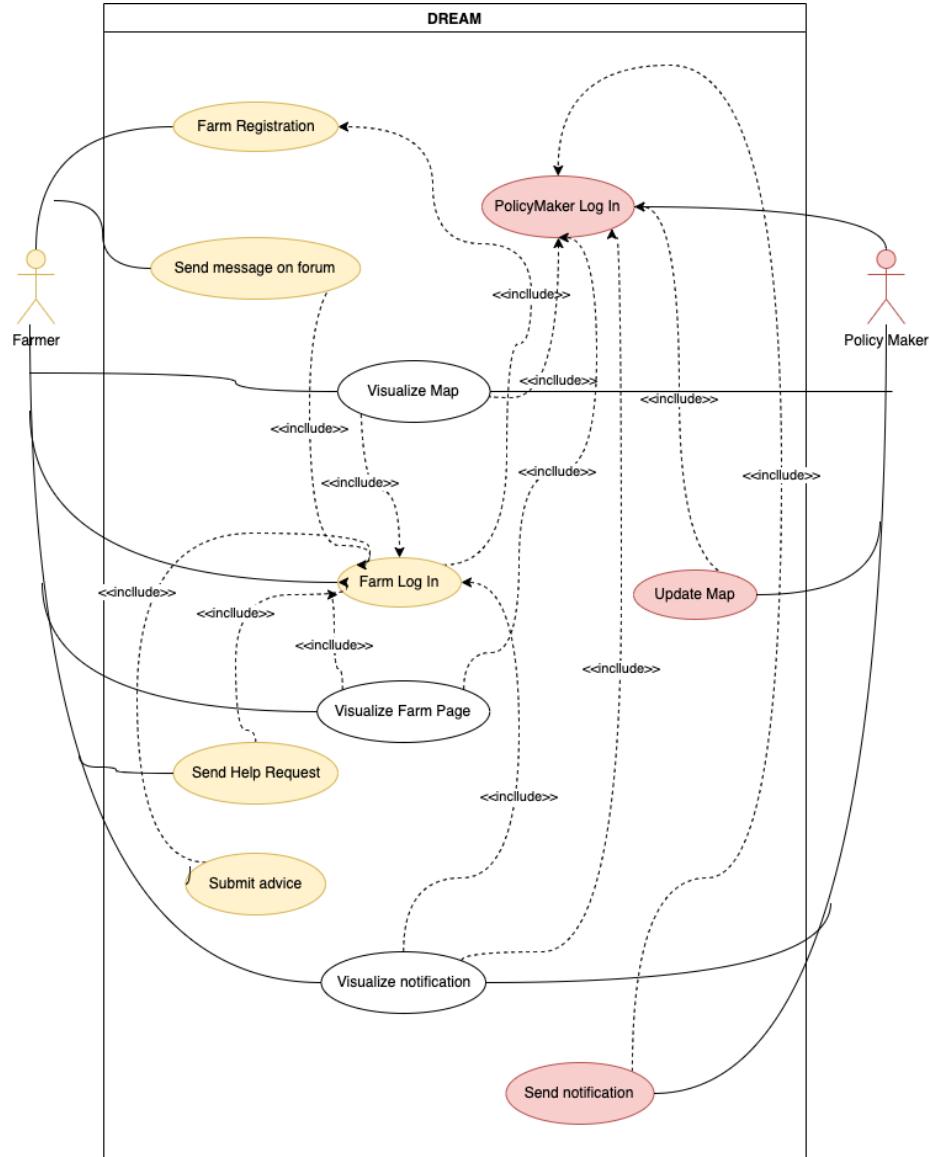


Figure 23: Use Case diagram.

### 3.1.2 Use Cases Description ad Sequence Diagram

#### 1. Farmer Registration

<b>Name</b>	<b>Farmer Registration</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The web application has started
<b>Flow of events</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The farmer wants to sign up</li> <li>(b) The farmer inserts email, name, password, farm's name and farm's position</li> <li>(c) The farmer clicks submit</li> <li>(d) The system checks if email is unique and if all the form is correctly fill up</li> <li>(e) The system inserts the information in the data base</li> </ul>	
<b>Exit conditions</b>	The farmer is signed up
<b>Exceptions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the farmer did not insert data correctly the system will send an alert and let the user do that again</li> <li>• If the email is already present in the database the system will send an alert saying that the email already exists</li> </ul>	

Table 2: *Farmer Registration* use case description

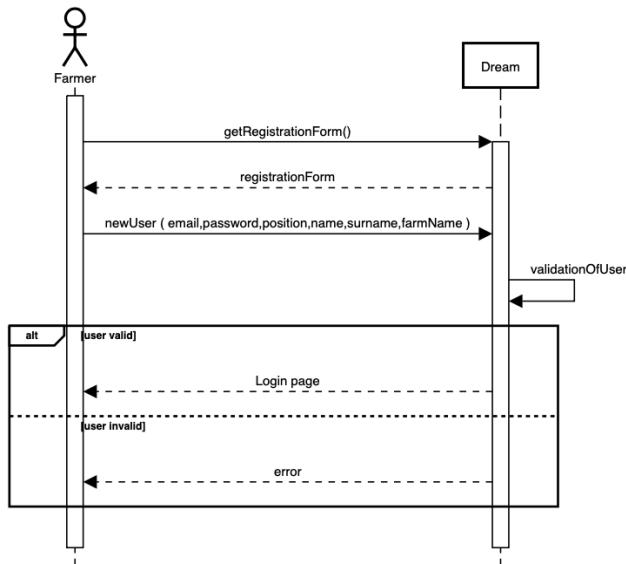


Figure 24: *Farmer Registration* sequence diagram

## 2. Farmer Login

<b>Name</b>	<b>Farmer Login</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The web application has started
<b>Flow of events</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The farmer wants to log in</li> <li>(b) The farmer inserts email and password</li> <li>(c) The farmer clicks submit</li> <li>(d) The system checks if the credentials are correct</li> <li>(e) The system notifies the farmer about the correct login</li> </ul>
<b>Exit conditions</b>	The farmer has logged in

## Exceptions

- If the system does not recognize the email it will send and alert to the farmer saying that the email inserted is wrong
- If the password is not correct the system will notify the farmer

Table 3: *Farmer Login* use case description

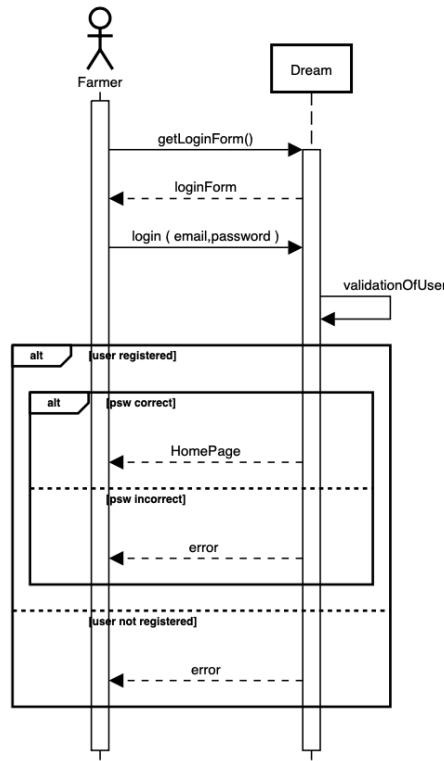


Figure 25: *Farmer Login* sequence diagram

### 3. Farmer send a message on the Forum

Name	<b>Farmer sends a message on the forum</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The farmer has logged in

### Flow of events

- (a) The farmer wants to send a message
- (b) The farmer clicks on forum button
- (c) The system send the ser to the forum page
- (d) The farmer inserts the message
- (e) The farmer clicks on send message
- (f) The system inserts the message into the database

---

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The farmer's message is published
<hr/>	
<b>Exceptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the message body is empty the system shows an error alert</li> </ul>

---

Table 4: *Farmer message* use case description

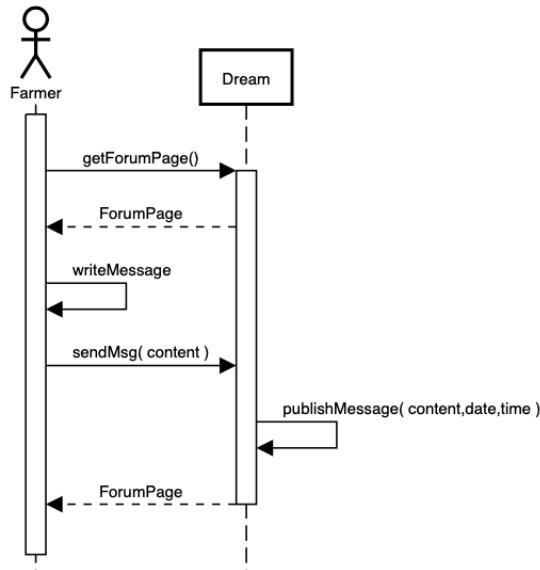


Figure 26: *Farmer message* sequence diagram

### 4. Submit production data

---

Name	<b>Farmer submit production data</b>
------	--------------------------------------

---

<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The farmer has logged in
<b>Flow of events</b>	
	(a) The farmer wants to add new data about his production (b) The farmer clicks on his own farm page button (c) The clicks on Add data button (d) The farmer selects the type of production on which he wants to add information (e) The farmer selects the quantity of product cultivated (f) The farmer select the date in which he reap (g) The farmer clicks on submit button (h) The system inserts the data in the database and redirect the farmer to the updated page
<b>Exit conditions</b>	
<b>Exceptions</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the type of production is empty the system shows an error alert</li> <li>• If the quantity is not specified the system shows an error alert</li> <li>• If the date is not selected the system shows an error alert</li> </ul>

Table 5: *Submit data* use case description

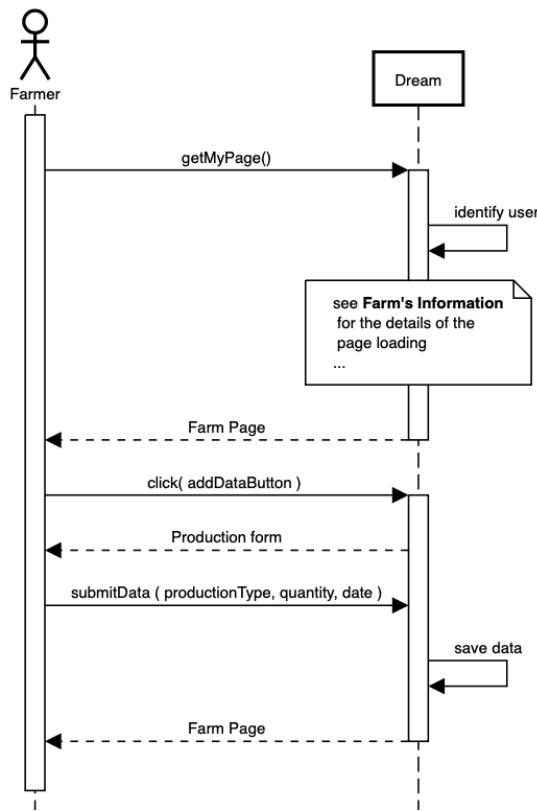


Figure 27: *Submit data* sequence diagram

##### 5. Find a farmer on the Map

Name	<b>Farmer visualizes the map</b>
Actors	Farmer
Entry conditions	The farmer has logged in

### Flow of events

- (a) The farmer wants to visualize the map
- (b) The farmer clicks on map button
- (c) The system send the farmer to the map page
- (d) The farmer visualizes the map and selects a farm
- (e) The system retrieves the information about the farm and shows them to the farmer
- (f) The farmer visualizes the data about the selected farm

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The farmer visualized the map
<b>Exceptions</b>	

Table 6: *Farms' map visualization* use case description

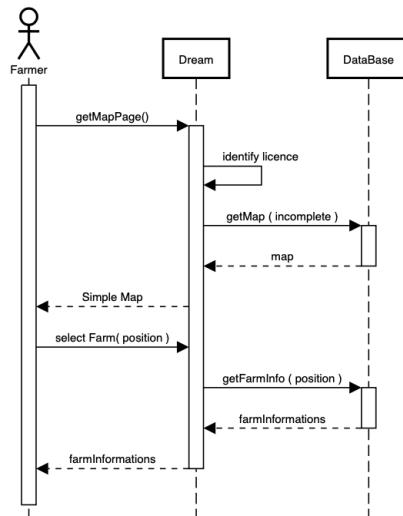


Figure 28: *Farms' map visualization* sequence diagram

### 6. Find farm's information

<b>Name</b>	Farmer visualizes their own data
<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The farmer has logged in

### Flow of events

- (a) The farmer wants to visualize his own page
- (b) The farmer clicks on the profile page button
- (c) The system retrieves the information about the farmer and redirect him to the farmer's farm page
- (d) The farmer visualizes his own page

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The farmer visualizes his own data
<b>Exceptions</b>	
	(a)

Table 7: *Farm information visualization* use case description

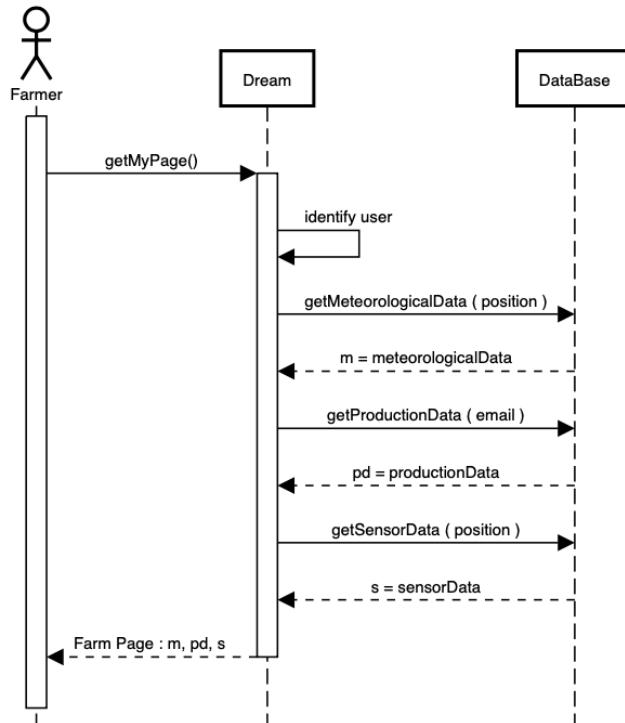


Figure 29: *Farm information visualization* sequence diagram

### 7. Submit a request of help I put only the case of a forml request

**to the Policy Maker (button on Farm Page) if you want we can create 2 "secion" (alt) one with this formal request and one sending a message on Forum (but is yet specified in 3)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Farmer submit a request of help</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The farmer has logged in
<b>Flow of events</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The farmer wants to ask for help</li> <li>(b) The farmer clicks on his own page button</li> <li>(c) The farmer clicks on Help button</li> <li>(d) The farmer chooses the type of production on which he had problems</li> <li>(e) The farmer fills the form specifying the problem</li> <li>(f) The farmer clicks on the submit button and sends the message</li> <li>(g) The system sends the notification to the Policy Makers</li> <li>(h) The system notifies the farmer that the operation went successfully</li> <li>(i) The system returns a list of advices retrieved from the database about the type of production selected</li> </ul>
<b>Exit conditions</b>	The help request is sent to the Policy Makers
<b>Exceptions</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If no type of production is selected the system notifies the farmer and waits for him to insert it</li> <li>• If the request body is empty the system notifies the farmer and waits for him to fill it in</li> </ul>

Table 8: *Farmer ask for help* use case description

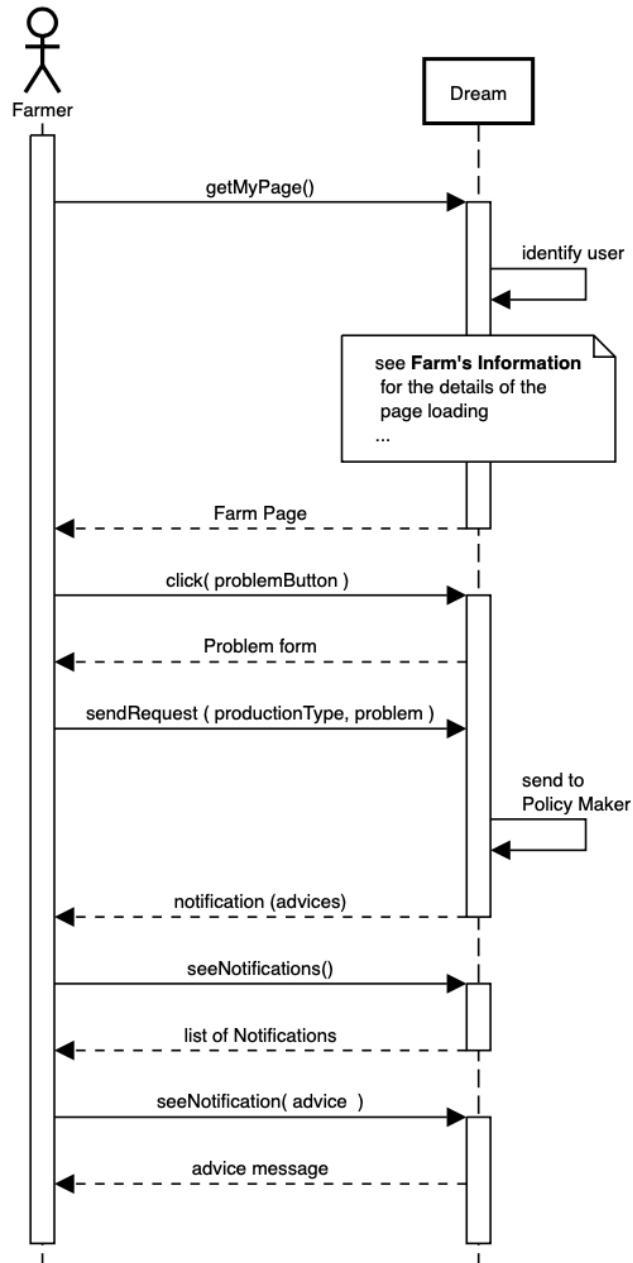


Figure 30: *Farmer ask for help* sequence diagram

#### 8. Submit an advice

<b>Name</b>	<b>Farmer submits an advice</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The farmer has logged in
<b>Flow of events</b>	
	(a) The farmer has to submit an advice (b) The farmer clicks on his own page button (c) The farmer clicks on Advice button (d) The farmer chooses the type of production on which he wants to give advices (e) The farmer fills the form writing his advice (f) The farmer clicks submit button and sends the message (g) The system saves the advice in the database (h) The system notifies the farmer that the operation went successfully
<b>Exit conditions</b>	The farmer submit an advice
<b>Exceptions</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the farmer is not a "good" one the system doesn't save the advice and notifies the farmer with an error message</li> </ul>

Table 9: *Farmer send advice* use case description

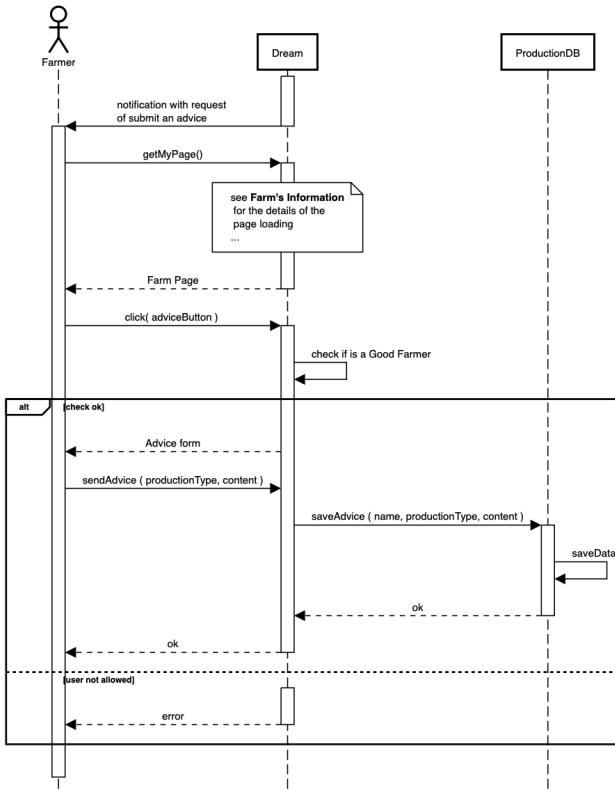


Figure 31: Farmer send advice sequence diagram

## 9. Visualize notifications

<b>Name</b>	Farmer visualizes his notifications
<b>Actors</b>	Farmer
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The farmer has logged in

### **Flow of events**

- (a) The farmer wants to read his notifications
- (b) The farmer clicks on his own page button
- (c) The farmer clicks on Notification button
- (d) The system returns a list of messages
- (e) The farmer selects one message between the ones in the list
- (f) The system returns the body of the message

---

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The farmer visualizes his notifications
------------------------	---

---

### **Exceptions**

•

---

Table 10: *Farmer visualize notifications* use case description

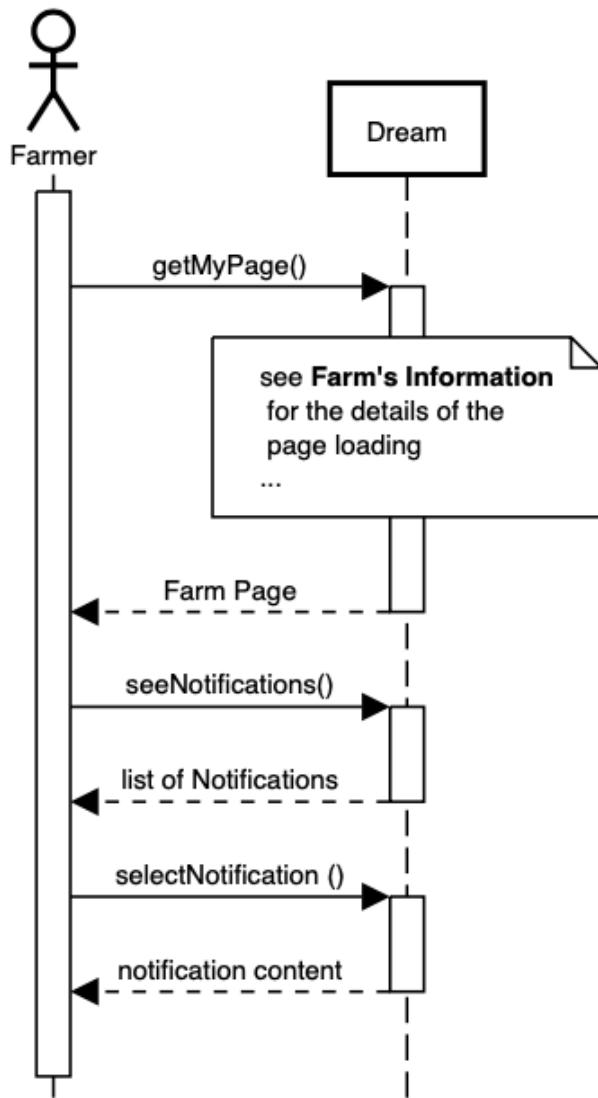


Figure 32: *Farmer visualize notifications* sequence diagram

#### 10. Policy Maker login

<b>Name</b>	<b>Farmer visualizes their own data</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Policy Maker
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The web application has started

### **Flow of events**

- (a) The Policy Maker wants to log in
- (b) The Policy Maker inserts code and password
- (c) The Policy Maker clicks the submit button
- (d) The system checks if the credentials are correct
- (e) The system notifies the Policy Maker about the correct login

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The Policy Maker has logged in
<b>Exceptions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If the system does not recognize the code it will send an alert to the Policy Maker saying that the code inserted is wrong</li><li>• If the password is not correct the system will notify the Policy Maker</li></ul>	

Table 11: *Policy Maker login* use case description

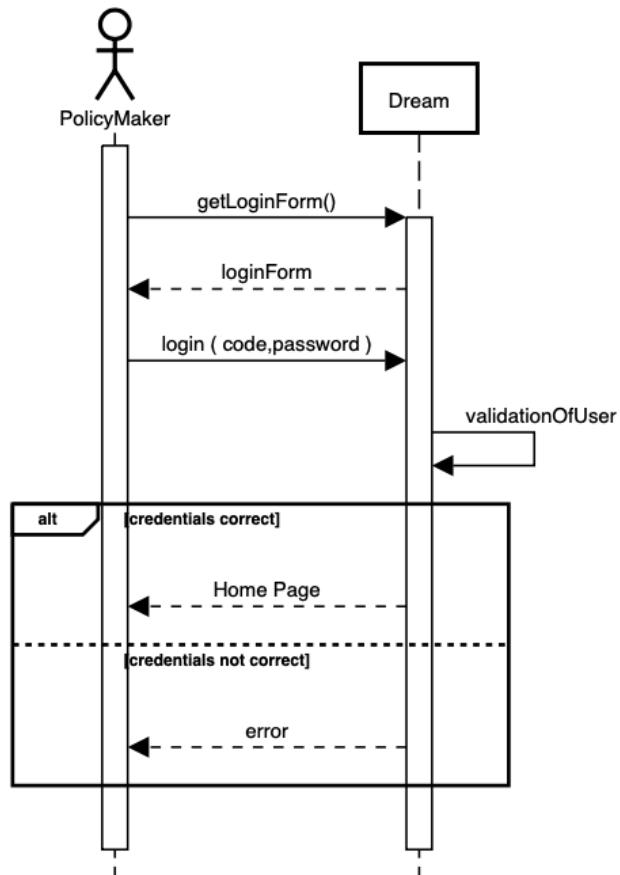


Figure 33: *Policy Maker login* sequence diagram

### 11. Find a farm's page

Name	Policy Maker visualizes a farm's page
Actors	Policy Maker
Entry conditions	The Policy Maker has logged in

### **Flow of events**

- (a) The Policy Maker wants to visualize a farm's page
- (b) The Policy Maker types the name of the farm on the search form
- (c) The Policy Maker clicks search button
- (d) The system redirects the Policy Maker to the farm's page

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The Policy Maker visualizes the farm's page
<b>Exceptions</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If no name is inserted in the search form the system notifies the Policy Maker about the missing data</li><li>• If the name inserted is not present in the system's database, the system sends an error message</li></ul>

Table 12: *Farm's page visualization* use case description

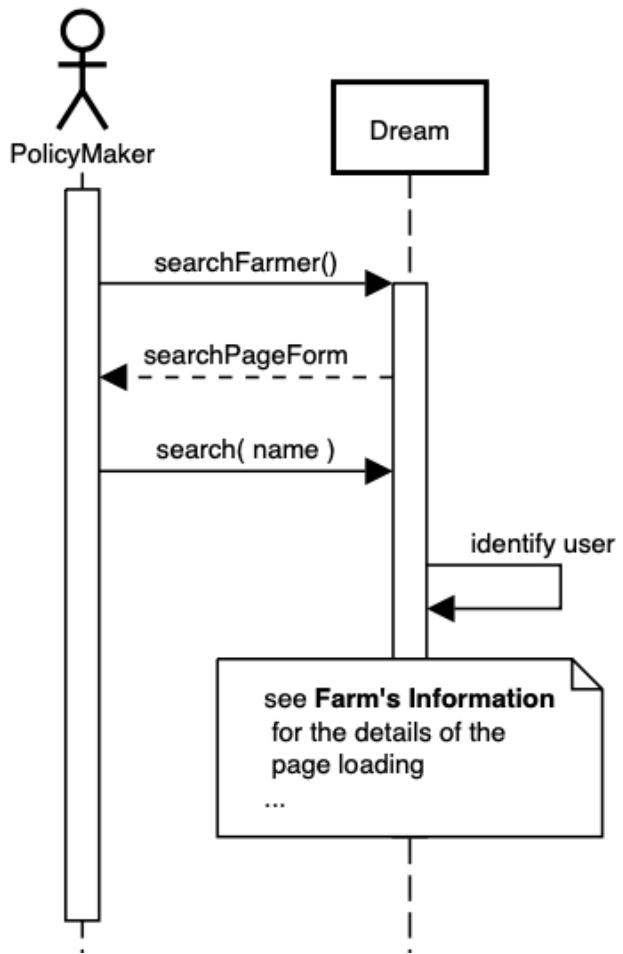


Figure 34: *Farm's page visualization* sequence diagram

## 12. Find a farmer on the Map

<b>Name</b>	Policy Maker visualizes a farm's page
<b>Actors</b>	Policy Maker
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The Policy Maker has logged in

**Flow of events**

- (a) The Policy Maker wants to visualize the map
- (b) The Policy Maker clicks on map button
- (c) The system redirects the Policy Maker to the map page
- (d) The Policy Maker visualizes the map and selects a farm
- (e) The system retrieves the information about the farm (also the last evaluation) and shows them to the Policy Maker
- (f) The Policy Maker visualizes the data about the selected farm

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The Policy Maker visualizes his own data
<b>Exceptions</b>	

•

Table 13: *Farm visualization on map* use case description

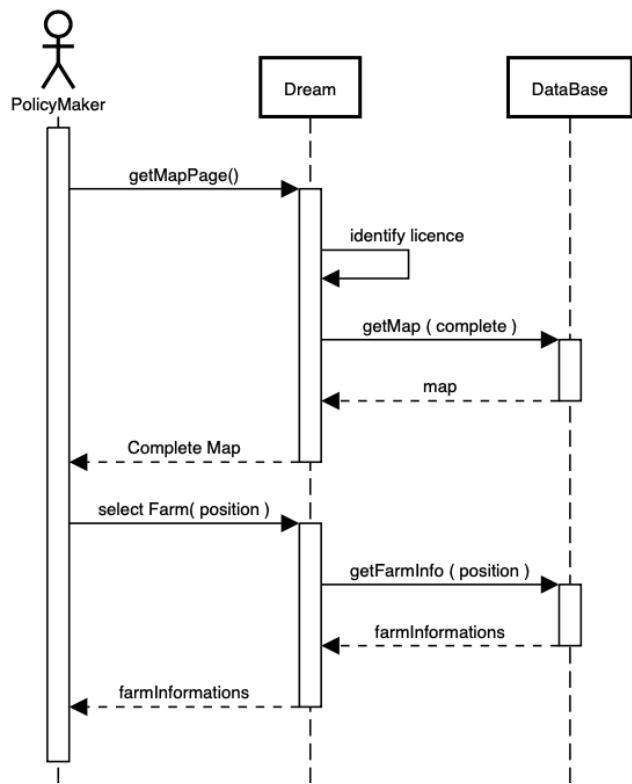


Figure 35: *Farm visualization on map* sequence diagram

### 13. Update the Map

<b>Name</b>	Policy Maker update the map
<b>Actors</b>	Policy Maker
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The Policy Maker has logged in

### **Flow of events**

- (a) The Policy Maker wants to report an evaluation
- (b) The Policy Maker clicks on the map button
- (c) The system redirects the Policy Maker to the map page
- (d) The Policy Maker visualizes the map and selects a farm
- (e) The system retrieves the information about the farm (also the last evaluation) and shows them to the Policy Maker
- (f) The Policy Maker clicks update button
- (g) The Policy Maker select the evaluation
  - The Policy Maker selects "good", decides an amount of money for the award and writes the body of the message
  - The Policy Maker selects "bad" and writes the body of the message
- (h) The Policy Maker clicks submit button and sends the message
- (i) The system saves the evaluation on the map
- (j) The system sends the message to the Farm's owner
- (k) The system notifies the Policy Maker that the operation went successfully

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The Policy Maker visualizes the map updated
<b>Exceptions</b>	•

Table 14: *Map updating* use case description

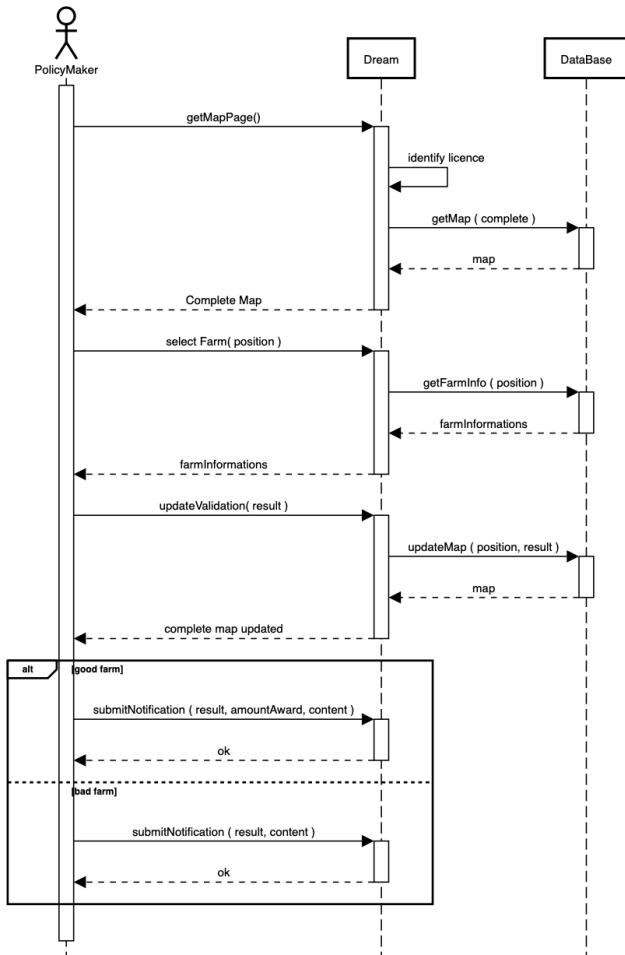


Figure 36: *Map updating* sequence diagram

#### 14. Reply to a request of help

<b>Name</b>	<b>Policy Maker send anvice</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Policy Maker
<b>Entry conditions</b>	The Policy Maker has logged in

### **Flow of events**

- (a) The Policy Maker wants to send specific advices to a farmer
- (b) The Policy Maker wants to see the information about a farm
- (c) The Policy Maker types the name of the farm on search form
- (d) The Policy Maker clicks search button
- (e) The Policy Maker wants to see the advices stored in the database on the type of production the farmers asked for help on
- (f) The Policy Maker analyzes the data
- (g) The Policy Maker selects the farmer (name) and the type of production and writes the solution he found
- (h) The Policy Maker clicks send button
- (i) The system sends the message to the farmer
- (j) The system notifies the Policy Maker that the operation was successful

<b>Exit conditions</b>	The Policy Maker send solutions
<b>Exceptions</b>	•

Table 15: *Problem resolution* use case description

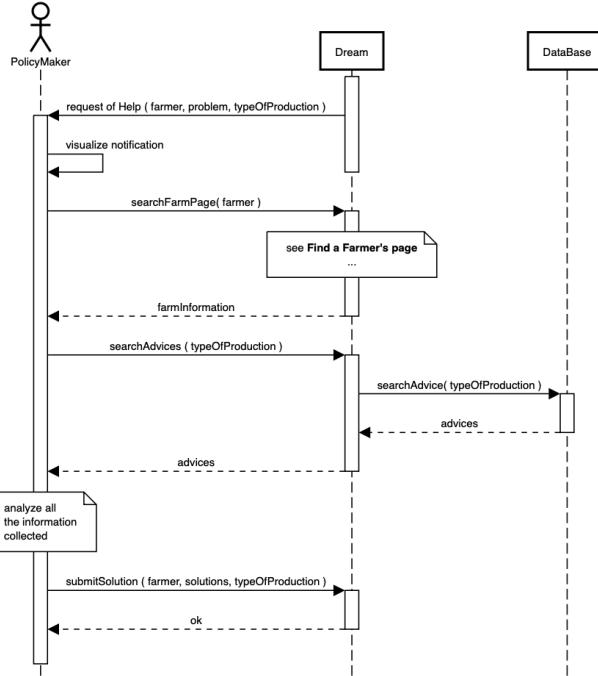


Figure 37: *Problem resolution* sequence diagram

### 3.1.3 Scenarios

#### 1. Scenario 1

Dayanita is a young woman that lives in Singaram, a small town in the state of Telengana in India. She lives with her parents in their family's farm.

Their farm was mostly used to cultivate rice, so they are not really expert in other types of crop. She decides to try to expand their business, starting to grow soyabean but her parents do not really know how to help her with it.

Dayanita discovers, thanks to an ad she found online, a new web application that has been recently released.

Therefore she decides to sign up and write a message on the forum hoping that some other farmer can share with her some advices.

Ajar, the owner of Ajar's farm, answered her message saying to be careful and check the weather condition before planting the seeds and some suggestions about the appropriate depth for planting them. Dayainita some days later checks the forum again and reads Ajar's message. The following days she checks the weather forecast that is present on her personalized farm page and actually finds the right period to start planting soyabean.

## 2. Scenario 2

Nanuk is a Telengana's policy maker. Dream IT providers distributed to each policy maker reported by Telengana's government a secret code. Through this code and password Nanuk is able to log in to Dream web application. Before the 10th of the month all the policy makers are suppose to update the past evaluation of the farms already present in the system and add the farms that are added in the system in the past month. Using Dream the Nanuk searches on the map the farms that already been evaluated last month. He finds out that Shaila's Farm did not perform that well last time it was evaluated. Thus he decides to see if her performance is improved in the last month, he check the quantity of wheat produced and saw it increased dramatically from the month before. Therefore he decides to classify the farm as GOOD with a small incentive so that the owner of the farm is stimulated to keep on doing good.

## 3. Scenario 3

Yamir is struggling with his Sesame crop. He tried everything, but still can not grow a quantity that could increase his profit.

His friend Ishaan only grows corn so he said he could not help him with it. However he suggested him to try to sign up to Dream saying that there are a lot of ways he could get support from there.

After he signed up he tried to write a message on the forum but nobody answered his text. So he sent a request of help to the policy makers and finally discovered that he need to give more water to his plants.

## 4. Scenario 4

A policy maker working for Telengana's government is working with Dream application. The policy maker logs in with his code and password to check his notification.

The first notification he notices is a new request of help from Ajar's farm. He then looks at Ajar's farm page to look up all the information.

Ajar is looking for suggestions on his wheat crop. The policy maker at this point send the solution of Ajar's problem, filtering for type of production: wheat. He reads all the advices written by other farmers and chooses the one written by Denali: wheat should be planted in autumn or spring not in the other seasons. The policy maker writes then the solution and sends it to the farmer Ajar.

### 3.1.4 Requirements

**R1** The system must allow farmers to register

**R2** The system must allow farmers to log in

**R3** The system must save the farmers registration data

**R4** The system must guarantee that each email address is unique

**R5** The system must verify that the email address is valid (the type!)

**R6** The system must save the farmers information about their production submitted

- R7** The system must allow farmers to insert the type of production
- R8** The system must allow farmers to insert the amount of production type
- R9** The system must allow farmers to specify a problem they faced to the Policy Makers
- R10** The system must allow farmers to select the type of production on which they had troubles
- R11** The system must save the advice submitted by the farmers
- R12** The system must allow farmers to select the type of product in their suggestion
- R13** The system must be able to show to the farmers advices send by the Policy Makers (as a notification)
- R14** The system must be able to show the meteorological data of the Farm's position
- R15** The system must be able to show the farm's sensor data
- R16** The system must allow farmers to send messages on the forum
- R17** The system must register date and time of a message in the forum
- R18** The system must be able to show all the messages on the forum
- R19** The system must be able to show the map of the zone
- R20** The system must be able to show the farms position on the map
- R21** the system must be able to show on the map if a farm is performing well or not
- R22** The system must allow farmers to visualise notification send by Policy Makers
- R23** The system must allow farmers to see all information about his own farm
- R24** The system must be able to show the types of production cultivated in a farm
- R25** The system must be able to show the quantity of product has been cultivated for each type in a farm
- R26** The system does not allow Policy Makers to register
- R27** The system must allow Policy Makers to log in
- R28** The system must verify that the code is valid
- R29** The system must allow Policy Makers to search a farm by name
- R30** The system must allow Policy Makers to see all farms' pages
- R31** The system must not allow Policy Makers to modify any farm page
- R32** The system must allow Policy Makers to update the performance of a farmer
- R33** The system must allow Policy Makers to send notifications to the farmers
- R34** The system must allow Policy Makers to receive requests of help by the farmers

### 3.1.5 Goals

Goals	Domain Assumptions	Requirements
G1	DA1, DA2, DA3, DA4, DA5, DA6, DA7, DA8, DA9, DA13, DA16, DA18	R14, R15, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32
G2	DA1, DA4, DA6, DA10, DA15, DA17	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R16, R17, R18
G3	DA1, DA2, DA6, DA9, DA12, DA14, DA15, DA17	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R11, R12
G4	DA1, DA6, DA9, DA11, DA15, DA17	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R9, R10, R13, R22, R33, R34
G5	DA1, DA3, DA4, DA5, DA6, DA7, DA8, DA9, DA10, DA13, DA15, DA17	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R14, R15, R22, R23, R24, R25
G6A	DA1, DA5, DA6, DA8, DA9, DA15, DA16, DA17	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R19, R20, R26, R27, R28
G6B	DA1, DA2, DA5, DA6, DA8, DA9, DA13, DA15, DA16, DA17	R19, R20, R21, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R32, R33
G6C	DA1, DA2, DA5, DA6, DA8, DA9, DA15, DA16, DA17	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R19, R20, R24

Table 16: Mapping of goals, domain assumptions and requirements

- **G1** Allow Policy Makers to retrieve information about a farm and to evaluate their performance
  - **R14** The system must be able to show the meteorological data of the Farm's position
  - **R15** The system must be able to show the farm's sensor data
  - **R26** The system does not allow Policy Makers to register
  - **R27** The system must allow Policy Makers to log in
  - **R28** The system must verify that the code is valid
  - **R29** The system must allow Policy Makers to search a farm by name
  - **R30** The system must allow Policy Makers to see all farms' pages

- **R31** The system must not allow Policy Makers to modify any farm's page
- **R32** The system must allow Policy Makers to update the performance of a farmer
- **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
- **DA2** Farmers always insert correct data on their production activity
- **DA3** Data from sensors is always correct
- **DA4** Date and Time on the system are always correct
- **DA5** The position of the Farm is always correct
- **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors
- **DA7** Meteorological data is accurate
- **DA8** Every farm has a different position
- **DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer
- **DA13** Performances of farmers are always identified correctly
- **DA16** Policy Makers have a given code and password to access the system
- **DA18** The special incentive that the farmers receive for their good work, is used on stuff related to their farm activity
- **G2** Allow farmer to communicate with each other
  - **R1** The system must allow farmers to register
  - **R2** The system must allow farmers to log in
  - **R3** The system must save the farmers registration data
  - **R4** The system must guarantee that each email address is unique
  - **R5** The system must verify that the email address is valid
  - **R16** The system must allow farmers to send messages on the forum
  - **R17** The system must register date and time of a message in the forum
  - **R18** The system must be able to show all messages on the forum
  - **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
  - **DA4** Date and Time on the system are always correct
  - **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors
  - **DA10** Discussion on the forum are related only to the farm activity
  - **DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique
  - **DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana

- **G3** Allow farmer to insert data and advices on his production
  - **R1** The system must allow farmers to register
  - **R2** The system must allow farmers to log in
  - **R3** The system must save the farmers registration data
  - **R4** The system must guarantee that each email address is unique
  - **R5** The system must verify that the email address is valid
  - **R6** The system must save the farmers information about their production submitted
  - **R7** The system must allow farmers to insert the type of production
  - **R8** The system must allow farmers to insert the amount of production type
  - **R11** The system must save the advice submitted by the farmers
  - **R12** The system must allow farmers to select the type of product in their suggestion
  - **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
  - **DA2** Farmers always insert correct data on their production activity
  - **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors
  - **DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer
  - **DA12** Advice on a product must be given by a farmer that produces the same type
  - **DA14** Farmers can insert data more than once a day
  - **DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique
  - **DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana
- **G4** Allow farmer to send request of help to Policy Makers
  - **R1** The system must allow farmers to register
  - **R2** The system must allow farmers to log in
  - **R3** The system must save the farmers registration data
  - **R4** The system must guarantee that each email address is unique
  - **R5** The system must verify that the email address is valid
  - **R9** The system must allow farmers to specify a problem they faced to the Policy Makers
  - **R10** The system must allow farmers to select the type of production on which they had troubles
  - **R13** The system must be able to show to the farmers advices send by the Policy Makers

- **R22** The system must allow farmers to visualise notification send by Policy Makers
  - **R33** The system must allow Policy Makers to send notification to the farmers
  - **R34** The system must allow Policy Makers to receive request of help by the farmers
  - **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
  - **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors
  - **DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer
  - **DA11** Formal request of help must be related to a farmer's own production
  - **DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique
  - **DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana
- **G5** Allow farmers to retrieve information relevant for their activity
  - **R1** The system must allow farmers to register
  - **R2** The system must allow farmers to log in
  - **R3** The system must save the farmers registration data
  - **R4** The system must guarantee that each email address is unique
  - **R5** The system must verify that the email address is valid
  - **R14** The system must be able to show the meteorological data of the Farm's position
  - **R15** The system must be able to show the farm's sensor data
  - **R22** The system must allow farmers to visualise notification send by Policy Makers
  - **R23** The system must allow farmers to see all information about his own farm
  - **R24** The system must be able to show the types of production cultivated in a farm
  - **R25** The system must be able to show the quantity of product has been cultivated for each type in a farm
  - **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
  - **DA3** Data from sensors is always correct
  - **DA4** Date and Time on the system are always correct
  - **DA5** The position of the Farm is always correct
  - **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors

- **DA7** Meteorological data is accurate
  - **DA8** Every farm has a different position
  - **DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer
  - **DA10** Discussions on the forum are related only to the farm activity
  - **DA13** Performances of farmers are always identified correctly
  - **DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique
  - **DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana
- **G6** Policy Makers and farmers should be able to consult the map of the zone ( and the informations stored in it ) with different levels of visibility
    1. **G6A** Policy Makers and farmers should be able to see the position of the farms on the map
      - **R1** The system must allow farmers to register
      - **R2** The system must allow farmers to log in
      - **R3** The system must save the farmers registration data
      - **R4** The system must guarantee that each email address is unique
      - **R5** The system must verify that the email address is valid
      - **R19** The system must be able to show the map of the zone
      - **R20** The system must be able to show the farms position on the map
      - **R26** The system does not allow Policy Makers to register
      - **R27** The system must allow Policy Makers to log in
      - **R28** The system must verify that the code is valid
      - **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
      - **DA5** The position of the Farm is always correct
      - **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors
      - **DA8** Every farm has a different position
      - **DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer
      - **DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique
      - **DA16** Policy Makers have a given code and password to access the system
      - **DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana
    2. **G6B** Policy Makers should be able to see both the information about the production and the evaluation of each farm
      - **R19** The system must be able to show the map of the zone
      - **R20** The system must be able to show the farms position on the map
      - **R21** The system must be able to show on the map if a farm is performing well or not

- **R24** The system must be able to show the types of production cultivated in a farm
  - **R25** The system must be able to show the quantity of product has been cultivated for each type in a farm
  - **R26** The system does not allow Policy Makers to register
  - **R27** The system must allow Policy Makers to log in
  - **R28** The system must verify that the code is valid
  - **R32** The system must allow Policy Makers to update the performance of a farmer
  - **R33** The system must allow Policy Makers to send notification to the farmers
  - **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
  - **DA2** Farmers always insert correct data on their production activity
  - **DA5** The position of the Farm is always correct
  - **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors
  - **DA8** Every farm has a different position
  - **DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer
  - **DA13** Performances of farmers are always identified correctly
  - **DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique
  - **DA16** Policy Makers have a given code and password to access the system
  - **DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana
3. **G6C** Farmers should be able to see only the type of production of a farmer by the map
- **R1** The system must allow farmers to register
  - **R2** The system must allow farmers to log in
  - **R3** The system must save the farmers registration data
  - **R4** The system must guarantee that each email address is unique
  - **R5** The system must verify that the email address is valid
  - **R19** The system must be able to show the map of the zone
  - **R20** The system must be able to show the farms position on the map
  - **R24** The system must be able to show the types of production cultivated in a farm
  - **DA1** In order to access the system users need to have Internet connection
  - **DA2** Farmers always insert correct data on their production activity
  - **DA5** The position of the Farm is always correct

- **DA6** Internet connection works always without errors
- **DA8** Every farm has a different position
- **DA9** Each farm belongs to exactly one farmer
- **DA15** The email and farm's name must be unique
- **DA16** Policy Makers have a given code and password to access the system
- **DA17** All farmers that sign up own a real farm in Telengana

### 3.1.6 Traceability Matrix

Requirements	Use Cases	Scenarios
R1	UC1, UC3, UC4, UC5, UC6, UC7, UC9	S1, S3
R2	UC2, UC3, UC4, UC5, UC6, UC7, UC8, UC9	S1, S3
R3	UC1, UC6	S1, S3
R4	UC1, UC2	
R5	UC2	
R6	UC2, UC3	S1, S3
R7	UC4	S1, S3
R8	UC4	S1, S3
R9	UC7	S3
R10	UC7	S3
R11	UC8	
R12	UC8	
R13	UC9, UC14	S3
R14	UC6	S1
R15	UC6	S1
R16	UC3	S1, S3
R17	UC3	S1, S3

Table 17: Traceability matrix from R1 to R17

Requirements	Use Cases	Scenarios
R18	UC3	S1, S3
R19	UC5, UC12	S2
R20	UC5, UC12	S2
R21	UC12	S2
R22	UC9	S3
R23	UC6, UC9	S1, S3
R24	UC5, UC6, UC11	S1, S3
R25	UC6, UC11	S1, S2, S3, S4
R26		S2
R27	UC10	S2, S4
R28	UC10	S2, S4
R29	UC11	S2, S4
R30	UC11	S2, S4
R31		S2, S4
R32	UC13	S2
R33	UC13, UC14	S2, S4
R34	UC14	S4

Table 18: Traceability matrix from R18 to R34

### 3.2 Performance Requirements

The system serves its user with a web application. All the computations will take place on the server side, thus the app is meant to be lightweighted. Moreover the load in the night is expected to be really low. There are no problems about reliability. The insertion of new data requires a quick response in order to store it in the system.

### 3.3 Design Constraints

#### 3.3.1 Standards Compliance

The only standard that needs to be highlighted here is the interaction with the database. It is important that the information are stored in a standardized form. In such manner, it is easier to memorize and retrieve data.

### **3.3.2 Any Other Constraints**

Interaction between Dream and users needs to consider also regulatory policies. As a matter of fact the application asks and retrieves data of each farmer. More information about security and privacy will be provided in the section 3.4.3

## **3.4 Software System Attributes**

### **3.4.1 Reliability**

The system must prevent any failure in order to guarantee continuity. Simultaneous accesses are expected to work, especially in the afternoon when users are expectd to insrt and retrieve more information.

### **3.4.2 Availability**

It is expected that the system has the lowest downtime possible. The system is available with a minimum time of 96%, so that it about 14 days a year of downtime are allowed.

### **3.4.3 Security**

Security of the data and of the communication user-system is a primary concern. Users credential are stored in a data base, so the system crypts the password data before storing it.

The system recognises the right type of user during the log in phase to ensure the correct level of visibility of the data and the permission to update the data or not. In this way farmer's privacy is guaranteed. As a matter of fact a farmer can not see another farmer page.

### **3.4.4 Maintanability**

The web application requires ordinary maintenance for improvements and in order to fix potential bugs. It is going to be scheduled at local night time, when user traffic is the lowest. Moreover the system must be designed in a way that allows future addition of features.

### **3.4.5 Portability**

The system as a web application must run on different software system as Windows, Linux an macOS. On the server side is crucial focusing on the interaction between APIs and the data base to insert, update or read data.

## **4 Formal Analysis using Alloy**

## **5 Effort Spent**