

Daily activity application linked with public transportation system

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis have been done by myself and no portion of the work contained in this thesis has been submitted in support of any application for any other degree or qualification of this or any other university or institute of learning.

The Killers

Faculty of Computing & Informatics

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Contents

Declaration	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Contents	v
List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	viii
Contents	ix
Abbreviations and Acronyms	x
Management Summary	xi
1 Software Project Planning	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Project Brief Description	1
1.1.2 MTS is an IoT Software	2
1.1.3 Project Objectives	2
1.2 Project Scope	3
1.3 Installation	3
1.4 Execution	4
1.5 Feedbacks and updates	5
2 Estimated Budget	6
2.1 Hardware itmes cost	6
3 Estimated Timeline	8

3.1	Estimated Timeline	8
3.1.1	Gantt Chart	9
4	Project Organization and Structure	10
4.1	Manpower	10
4.2	Project Organization and Structure	11
5	Software Process Model	14
5.1	Prototyping model	14
5.1.1	Description	14
5.1.2	Reasons for choosing prototyping model	16
6	Software Project Design	17
6.1	Use-Case of project	17
6.2	Component Diagram	18
6.3	Sequance Diagram	20
7	Conclusions	21
7.1	Conclusions	21
7.2	Recommendations for Future Work	21
7.3	Project Repository	22

List of Figures

1.1	Gantt Chart: Estimated Timeline for a prototype	4
3.1	Gantt Chart: Estimated Timeline for a prototype	9
4.1	Organization Chart	11
5.1	Prototype Model Diagram	15
6.1	Use-cases of the project	18
6.2	Component Diagram	19
6.3	Sequance Diagram	20

List of Tables

2.1	Items needed for the project	6
4.1	Table of organization roles	13

Listings

Abbreviations and Acronyms

x

FCI	Faculty of Computing and Informatics
MMU	Multimedia University
MTS	My Transportation Schedule (Software name)
Q.A.	Quality Assurance

Management Summary

xi

Procedural design is considered the low level algorithmic design of software codes or computer programs. It covers the design of procedures, that is, the inner details of the steps and instructions the program are to execute to achieve their intended objectives.

Procedural design activities can also be interpreted as the design activities at the level of software components. The software constructor will use these procedural designs and write software codes to implement and execute those designs.

Chapter 1

Software Project Planning

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Project Brief Description

MTS (My Transportation Schedule) is a daily activity application that could be installed in any Android (An operating system works in mobiles and tablets) device. It focuses on the people who are using the public transportation system in Cyberjaya.

The buses among cyberjaya will be provided by a GPS tracker that would track the bus and update the database. The user will be able to organize his timetable through MTS.

The user is only required to insert the time, the date and location in Cyberjaya of the event, MTS guarantees that the user will not be late on any event, by choosing the best route considering the density as well as the traffic. MTS is

designed to be able to alarm the user if the target destination cannot be reached on time.

1.1.2 MTS is an IoT Software

Internet of Things (IoT) is a connection of physical objects such as devices, buildings, vehicles, and items embedded through electronics, sensors, softwares, and network connectivity that are allowing all these items to get and exchange data [1].

A GPS device is considered as a sensor for tracking the object's location which is one of the main necessity for an IoT application [2].

Our software uses GPS trackers that are installed to the buses that allows the exchange of data. The software, connects through the GPS with the use of a sim card that allows the GPS to connect to the server that transfers data [3].

1.1.3 Project Objectives

- Minimizing the chance of being late.
- Avoid wasting time waiting in the bus station for the bus to come.
- Build a software with a good user experience (UX).

1.2 Project Scope

MTS covers only buses in Cyberjaya. For further prototypes, MTS might be extended to have a wider coverage and more public transportation methods such as trains and Taxis.

For starting prototypes, MTS has only four engineers working on it. Which leads to make the starting prototypes used by only few hundreds users to ease the process of finding and fixing bugs.

For the first prototypes, the application would be based on Android operation system.

1.3 Installation

MTS needs two servers that are the main server and the backup server to be installed. The backup server will be a copy of the main server. The backup server will be in service automatically if the main server stopped working.

Figure 1.1 shows the relationship between servers and their databases.

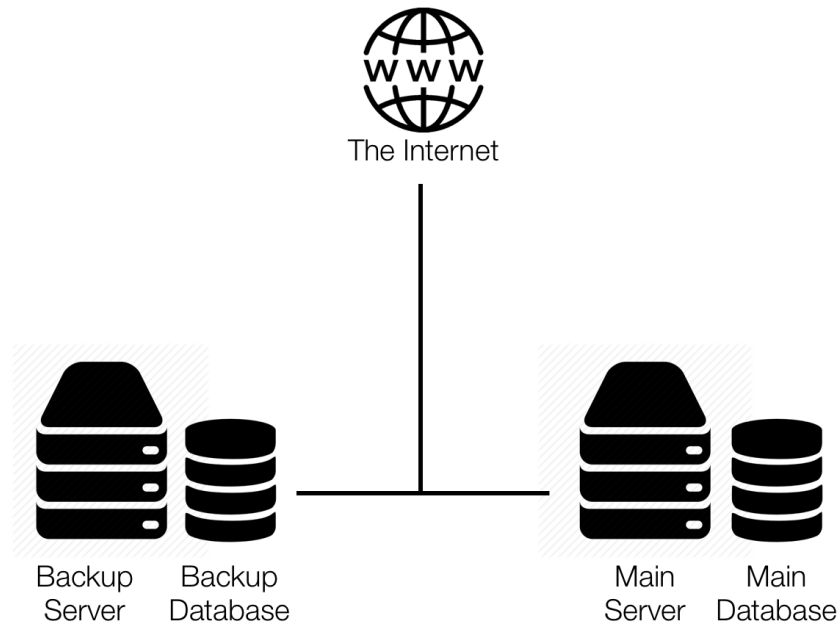


FIGURE 1.1: Gantt Chart: Estimated Timeline for a prototype

A chip equipped with a GPS tracker and a SIM card will be installed to every public transportation bus in cyberjaya. The GPS tracker will manage the location tracking function which gets every bus's location from the GPS Satellite and update it in the database, while the sim card will be providing the chip with the Internet connection.

1.4 Execution

The first two prototypes will be available only for the developers; For the sake of developing and improving. MTS will be available in Google Play after the release of the third prototype. For the ease of testing the prototype, 200 users

will be capable of using MTS by then. However, the software will be available for all cyberjaya users after the delivery of the fifth prototype.

During execution, feedbacks will be noted from stakeholders in order to list the following prototype's requirements.

1.5 Feedbacks and updates

At the first two prototypes the developers will list their feedbacks. By the third prototype the users will be able to use and give their feedback about MTS. A feedback is considered as soon as it's received and the update will be held to the next prototype to be out.

Chapter 2

Estimated Budget

2.1 Hardware itmes cost

Below is a table of items needed and it's prices.

Items needed for the project				
Item	Description	Alternative	Purpose of choose	Price
CPU	Intel Xeon	AMD Athlon	Cost	389.39\$
RAM	Kingston 16 GB	Corsair 16 GB	Quality	76.39\$
HDD	Seagat 1 TB	Kingsnot 1 TB	Cost	49.99\$
GPS tracker	Hossenchip	HCT Micro	Cost	16.99\$
SSL certificate	PositiveSSL from SSLs.com	godaddy	Cost	4.99\$
Others	Keyboard, Mouse, screen ... etc	-	-	290\$
Total				727.75\$

TABLE 2.1: Items needed for the project

Because we are going to use two servers - main and backup servers - the cost would be **1421.52\$**

Cyberjaya has aproxmatily thirty-six buses price of GPS tracker multiplayed with thirty-six has to be added. The total price of GPS tracker is **611.64\$**.

Total cost is **2033.16\$**.

Chapter 3

Estimated Timeline

3.1 Estimated Timeline

Because MTS will be developed by using prototyping model, It is estimated that the thired prototype would be stable enough to be published in the Google Play - The market of android applications -.

The second and first prototype are to find bugs and security issues in earlier time which reduce the risk and minimize the cost of fixing.

Each prototype needs at least twenty-one weeks to be fully deployed.

Furthermore, the work of a following prototype would be established on the nineteenth week of previous prototype.

3.1.1 Gantt Chart

Below the Gantt Chart describes estimated timeline for each prototype.

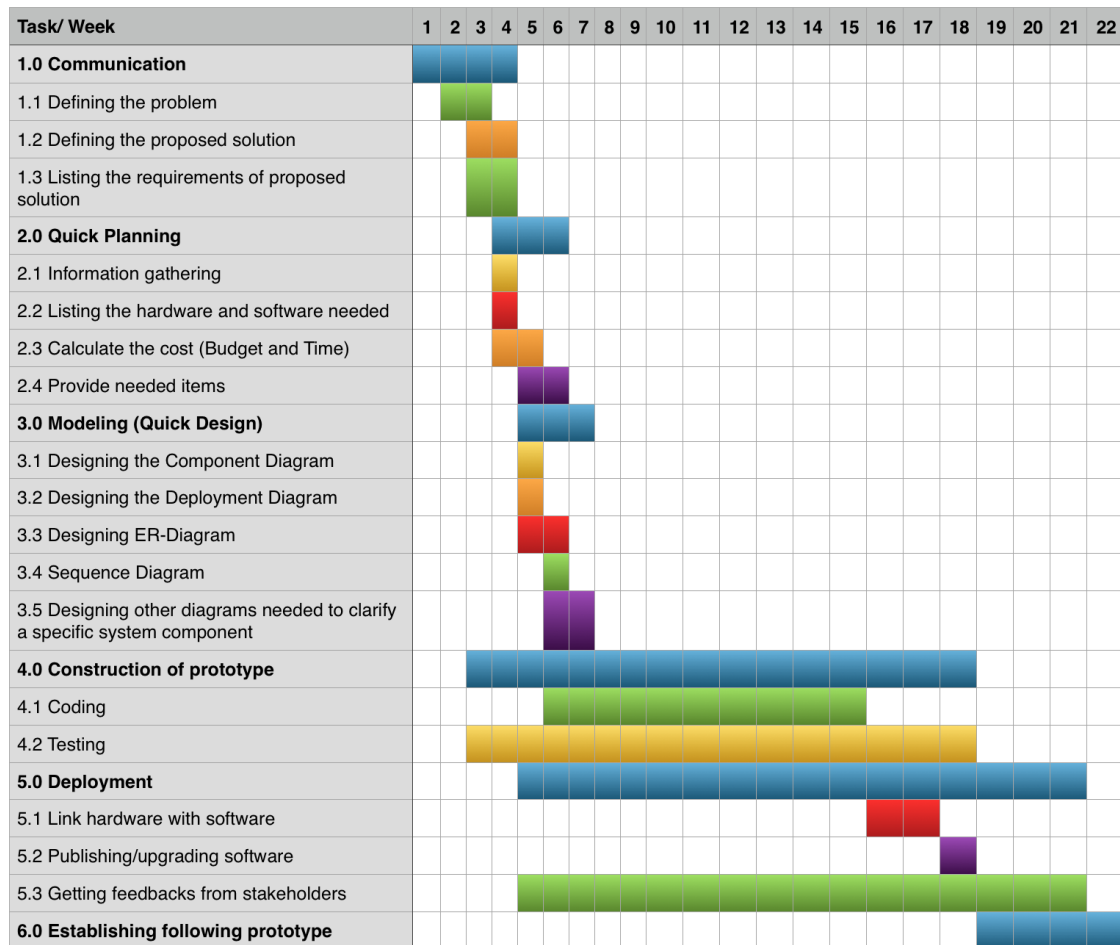


FIGURE 3.1: Gantt Chart: Estimated Timeline for a prototype

Chapter 4

Project Organization and Structure

4.1 Manpower

This project is handled by four Software engineering students. That leads everyone to handle more than one position which produce a higher quality product after each prototype.

4.2 Project Organization and Structure

Team members are having a role rotation plan that designed to enhance the product by team members abilities. Below is the organization chart shows basic roles:

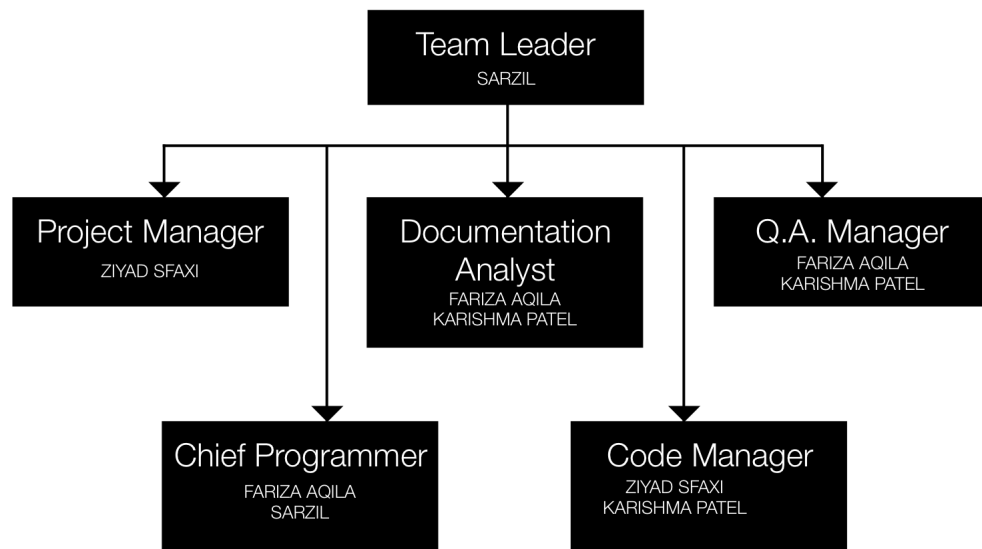


FIGURE 4.1: Organization Chart

Below is a table that describe every role:

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serve as main contact with the managers.• Ensuring the team is consistently delivering working software to the standards the department expects.• Ensuring the team is self-organising so that we take collective responsibility for the work we do.
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rotate roles to maximize the result of team abilities.• Coordinate all those resources and the team's tasks – to make sure that work is done in the proper sequence with a minimum of time.• Ensuring the scope project is delivered and the body of work is accomplished.

Q.A. Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assures the viability, functionality and effectiveness of essential tools. • Anticipates program release problems and takes coorrective action, escalation as needed, to resolve and achieve commitments.
Documentation Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all documents have no errors in file-names or submissions. • Perform evaluations and document audits.
Chief Programmer	Convert the design and to a programming language.
Code Manager	Maintain the record of code files and the make file(s)

TABLE 4.1: Table of organization roles

Chapter 5

Software Process Model

5.1 Prototyping model

5.1.1 Description

Prototyping model has five main phases which are listed below:

Communication: Gathering and discussing the requirements from and with users.

Quick Planning: Establishes a plan for software engineering work, addresses technical tasks, resources, work products, and work schedule.

Modeling (Quick Design): A quick plan that brings together customer requirements, business needs and technical considerations.

Construction of prototype: Combines code generation and testing uncover errors.

Deployment, Delivery, and Feedback: Involves delivery of software to the customers (Users) evaluation and feedback.

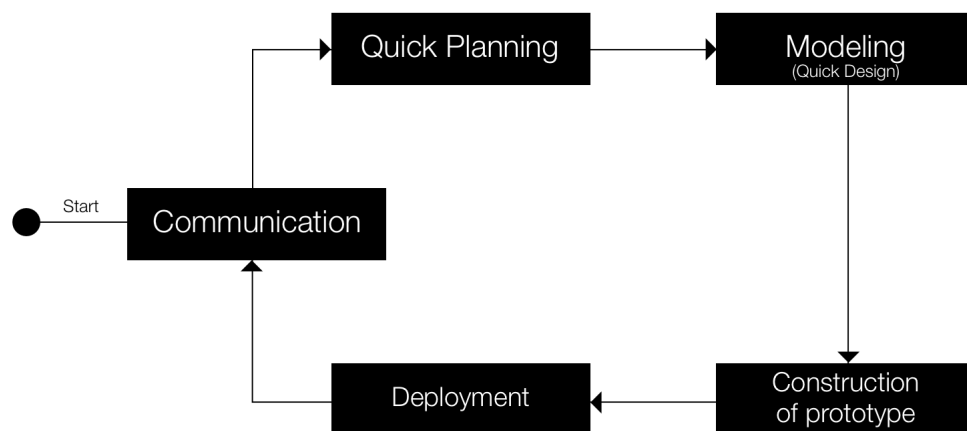


FIGURE 5.1: Prototype Model Diagram

5.1.2 Reasons for choosing prototyping model

By end of 2016 the population in Cyberjaya will be about 100,00, and most of people in Cyberjaya uses buses as their cheap and easy transportation method [4]. That makes MTS highly required and might be used by most of people who live in Cyberjaya. For that reason, bugs would be found easily and bugs would need a quick fix to reduce the damages and failures.

An advantage of Prototyping model is that the quicker user feedback is available which leads to better solutions and fast error fixing. In other words, users are actively involved in the development.

MTS is a system that needs to have interactions with the end users, therefore, Prototype model should be used. Moreover, MTS is an online system which has direct interfaces with many users at the same time. MTS might has a high amount of interaction with the end-users so prototype model is best compared to other models.

Chapter 6

Software Project Design

6.1 Use-Case of project

Below the use-case daigram shows the use-cases of the project.

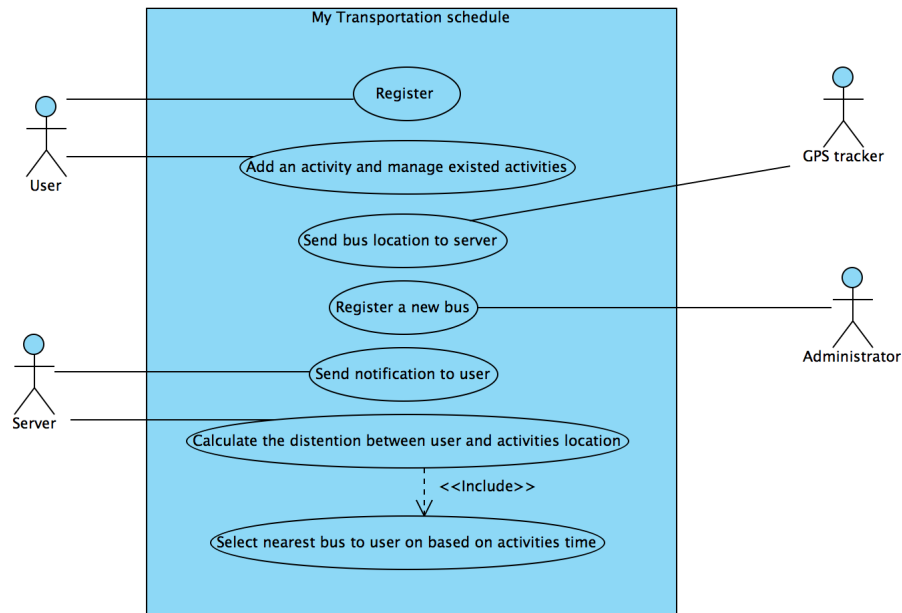


FIGURE 6.1: Use-cases of the project

6.2 Component Diagram

Below is the Component Diagram shows the main software component and the interfaces between them.

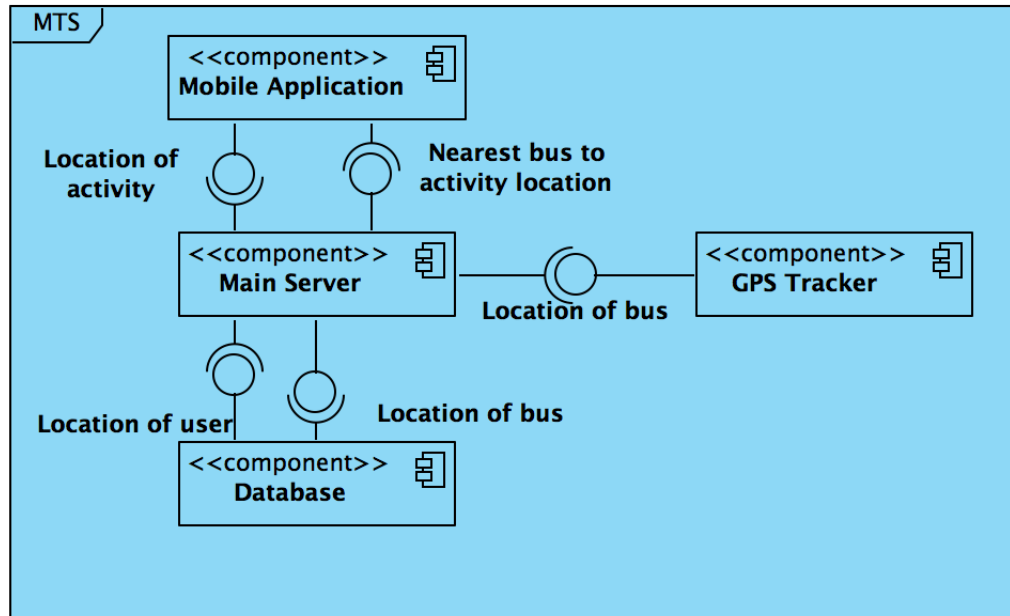


FIGURE 6.2: Component Diagram

6.3 Sequence Diagram

Below is the Sequence Diagram shows the attraction between user and the software, and how the software works overall.

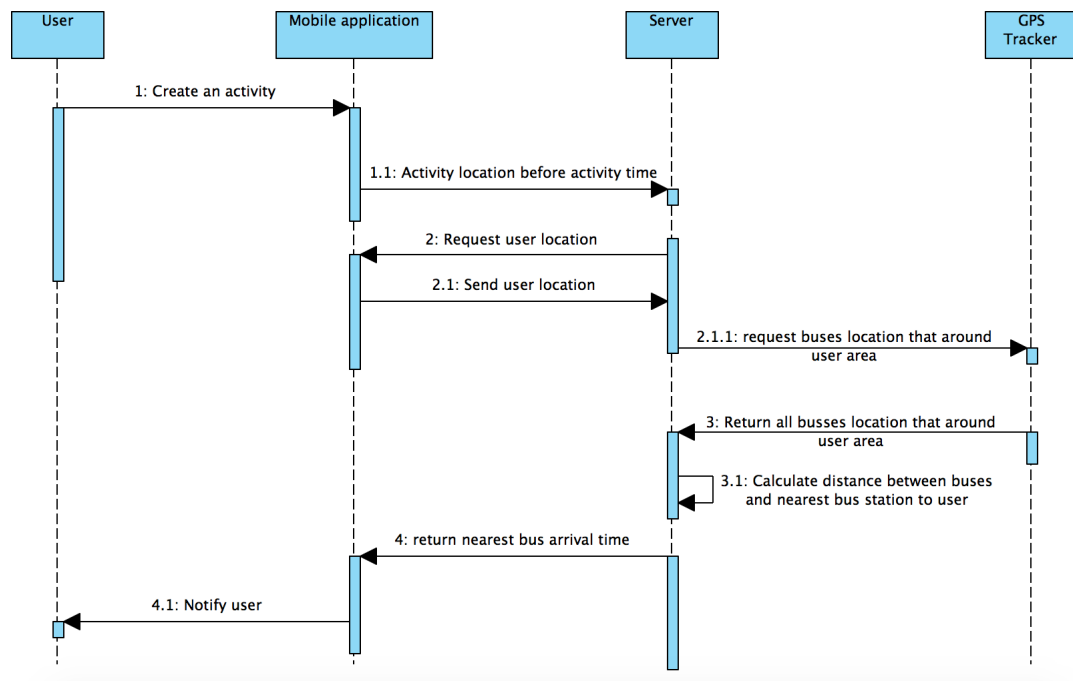


FIGURE 6.3: Sequence Diagram

Chapter 7

Conclusions

7.1 Conclusions

MTS was made for those who are facing troubles catching buses on time, missing the bus will lead you to wait for the next bus to come.

Moreover, MTS will help user to be early on events they set using the application. Our developer team is working hard to deliver the a high quality product using the skills that we earned during our studies about software engineering.

7.2 Recommendations for Future Work

- MTS domain will be extended to cover kuala lumpur area. MTS is currently limited to cybejaya users, extending the domain will gain the

software more users.

- MTS will include taxis as well as trains for full user experience. By including taxis and trains MTS will be more

7.3 Project Repository

<https://github.com/zizo95/MTSN>

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