

**CENTRALIZED ATM SECURITY SYSTEM**

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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this is the bonafide record of the application development entitled “**CENTRALIZED ATM SECURITY SYSTEM”**, submitted by **T.Abhinay (2111CS050068) ,D.Nikhil Reddy (2111CS050113) , M.Nihanth Kumar (2111CS050112) , A.Goutham (2111CS050082)** B. Tech III year II semester, Department of CSE (IOT) during the year 2023-24. The results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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**ABSTRACT**

In today's digital era, ensuring the security of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) is of paramount importance to prevent unauthorized access and fraudulent activities. In response to this need, this project proposes an innovative IoT-based ATM security system that integrates various components, including sensors, esp8266,SinricPro and Google Assistant, to offer comprehensive security control and monitoring.The system uses Hall-effect sensor, strategically placed within the ATM to detect unauthorized access and movement. This sensor monitors the status of the ATM door. This sensor continuously monitor the ATM environment and trigger alerts in case of security breaches. A microcontroller, such as ESP8266, processes the data collected by the sensors and communicates with the internet via a Wi-Fi module. One of the unique features of the proposed system is its integration with Google Assistant, a virtual assistant developed by Google. This integration enables users to control and monitor the ATM security system using voice commands via the Google Home app or Assistant-enabled devices. Users can perform actions such as arming or disarming the system, checking the status of the ATM, or receiving real-time security alerts, all through simple voice commands. Real-time notifications are sent to the user's mobile device or email address in the event of a security breach, providing instant awareness and enabling prompt responses. This ensures that any unauthorized access or suspicious activity at the ATM is detected and addressed in a timely manner, reducing the risk of financial losses and enhancing overall security.

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**CHAPTER - 1**

## INTRODUCTION

**1.1 Problem Definition & Description**

**Project Definition**

The objective of this project is to design and implement an advanced security system for Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) using Internet of Things (IoT) technology. This system aims to enhance ATM security by detecting unauthorized access and suspicious activities, providing real-time alerts, and enabling remote monitoring and control through integration with Google Assistant.

**Project Description**

In the current digital era, securing ATMs is crucial to prevent unauthorized access and fraudulent activities. Traditional security measures often fall short in providing real-time monitoring and immediate response capabilities. To address these limitations, this project proposes an innovative IoT-based security system that ensures comprehensive surveillance and control of ATM security using modern technological integration. The core components of this system include a Hall-effect sensor, the ESP8266 microcontroller, SinricPro cloud service, and Google Assistant integration. The Hall-effect sensor is strategically placed within the ATM to detect the status and movement of the ATM door. It continuously monitors for unauthorized access or tampering and sends signals upon detecting unusual activity.

The ESP8266 microcontroller acts as the central processing unit, managing data from the Hall-effect sensor and facilitating communication with the internet via its built-in Wi-Fi module. This microcontroller processes the incoming sensor data and communicates with the SinricPro cloud service, which handles real-time data exchange and integration with Google Assistant.

SinricPro serves as the cloud platform that connects the ESP8266 to the internet, enabling seamless remote control and monitoring. This platform also facilitates the integration with Google Assistant, allowing users to control and monitor the ATM security system using voice commands. Users can arm or disarm the system, check the status of the ATM, and receive real-time alerts through Google Assistant-enabled devices.

The system operates by continuously monitoring the ATM door through the Hall-effect sensor. Upon detecting a breach, the sensor signals the ESP8266 microcontroller, which processes the data and communicates the breach to the SinricPro cloud service. SinricPro then sends real-time notifications to the user’s mobile device or email, ensuring immediate awareness and enabling prompt response.

Voice control through Google Assistant provides additional convenience, allowing users to issue commands such as arming or disarming the system, checking ATM status, and receiving alerts. This hands-free control enhances user experience and simplifies system management.

**1.2 Objectives of the Project**

* **Enhance ATM Security:** Develop a robust system to prevent unauthorized access and detect suspicious activities around ATMs. This will involve continuous monitoring and immediate detection of breaches.
* **Real-Time Alerts:** Implement a system that provides instant notifications to users in the event of a security breach. This ensures prompt awareness and allows for quick response to potential threats.
* **Remote Monitoring and Control:** Enable users to monitor and control the ATM security system remotely via the internet. This includes checking the status of the ATM and managing security settings from any location.
* **Integration with Google Assistant:** Incorporate voice control capabilities by integrating the system with Google Assistant. This allows users to manage the security system using simple voice commands, enhancing user convenience.
* **Seamless Data Communication:** Use IoT technology to ensure smooth and efficient data communication between the sensor, microcontroller, cloud service, and user devices. This includes real-time data processing and exchange to maintain system reliability and responsiveness.
* **User-Friendly Interface:** Design the system to be easy to use, with intuitive controls accessible through mobile devices and voice commands. This aims to make the security system accessible to a wide range of users, regardless of their technical expertise.
* **Cost-Effectiveness:** Develop a security solution that is affordable yet effective, leveraging widely available components like the ESP8266 microcontroller and SinricPro cloud services.
* **Scalability and Flexibility:** Ensure the system is scalable and flexible, allowing for future upgrades and integration with additional sensors or devices to enhance functionality and coverage.
* **Reliability and Accuracy:** Guarantee high reliability and accuracy in detecting unauthorized access and alerting users, minimizing false alarms and ensuring dependable security measures.
* **Comprehensive Documentation:** Provide detailed documentation for the system, including setup instructions, usage guidelines, and troubleshooting tips, to assist users in effectively managing the ATM security system.

### 1.3 Scope of the Project

The scope of this project encompasses the development and implementation of an IoT-based security system for ATMs, focusing on several key areas. Firstly, the project includes the integration of Hall-effect sensors within the ATM to continuously monitor the status and movement of the ATM door, detecting any unauthorized access or tampering. The data collected by these sensors will be processed by an ESP8266 microcontroller, which will also handle internet connectivity via its built-in Wi-Fi module to facilitate real-time communication. A crucial component of the project is the use of the SinricPro cloud service, which will manage the real-time data exchange between the ESP8266 and the cloud, enabling security alerts and system status updates. Additionally, the system will be integrated with Google Assistant, allowing users to control and monitor the ATM security using voice commands. This integration will enable functions such as arming or disarming the system, checking the status of the ATM, and receiving real-time alerts through Google Assistant-enabled devices. The project also involves developing a notification system that sends real-time alerts to users' mobile devices or email addresses whenever a security breach is detected. A user-friendly interface will be created to allow users to manage and monitor the security system remotely via mobile devices and the Google Home app. The scope excludes physical security measures like reinforced doors, modifications to the internal hardware of the ATM, integration with other existing security systems, and extensive user training or ongoing technical support beyond initial setup documentation. Assumptions for this project include the availability of a stable internet connection and continuous power supply at the ATM location, as well as user familiarity with basic technology such as mobile apps and voice commands. By defining these boundaries, the project aims to deliver an effective and user-friendly IoT-based ATM security system that enhances security through real-time monitoring, remote control, and seamless integration with Google Assistant.

**CHAPTER - 2**

## SYSTEM ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Existing System

### 2.1.1 Background and Literature Survey

* **Nest x Yale Smart Lock:** This system integrates with Google Assistant and allows users to remotely lock and unlock doors using voice commands. However, it requires proprietary hardware and may be expensive for some users.
* **August Smart Lock:** Another popular smart lock system that supports voice control via Google Assistant. It offers features such as keyless entry and door activity monitoring but may lack flexibility for custom integrations.
* **Samsung SmartThings:** This home automation platform supports various IoT devices, including door sensors and alarms. It offers integration with Google Assistant for voice control but may require additional setup and configuration.
* **Home Assistant:** An open-source home automation platform that allows users to build custom IoT solutions. It supports integration with Google Assistant and offers flexibility for advanced configurations but may require more technical expertise to set up compared to commercial solutions.

### 2.1.2 Limitations of Existing System:

### Platform Dependency: Many existing systems are platform-specific, limiting their compatibility and interoperability with other devices and services.

### Complexity: Setting up and configuring existing systems can be complex and require significant technical expertise.

### Limited Features: Some systems may lack advanced features such as secure communication protocols, remote access management, or integration with voice assistants.

### Cost: Cost can be a limiting factor for some existing systems, especially those requiring proprietary hardware or subscription-based services.

### 2.2 Proposed System

The proposed system entails the development of an Internet of Things (IoT) based ATM security alarm controlled by Google Assistant using an esp8266 board. The system incorporates a door sensor to detect the state of the ATM door (open or closed) and a buzzer alarm to alert users in case of unauthorized access. Integration with Google Assistant enables users to remotely control the alarm system via voice commands, enhancing convenience and accessibility. The esp8266 board facilitates communication between the door sensor, buzzer alarm, and Google Assistant via a Wi-Fi, ensuring seamless operation. Additionally, the system includes robust security measures to safeguard against unauthorized access, such as encryption of communication channels and authentication mechanisms.

### 2.2.1 Advantages of Proposed System

The advantages of the proposed system are mentioned below:

* Convenience
* Accessibility
* Remote Monitoring
* Customization
* Scalability
* Cost-effectiveness

**2.3 Software and Hardware Requirements**

**2.3.1 Software Requirements:**

The software requirements of the centralized ATM security system are:

* Arduino IDE
* Libraries:

**ESP8266WiFi:** For connecting the Arduino board to a Wi-Fi network (if using ESP8266 module).

**ESP8266WebServer:** For setting up a web server on the Arduino board to handle HTTP requests.

**SinricPro:** For connecting to SinricPro,a cloud-based service designed for integrating IoT (Internet of Things) devices with Amazon Alexa and Google Assistant.

* Google Actions Console

**2.3.2 Hardware Requirements:**

* Arduino board
* Door sensor
* Buzzer or alarm
* Wi-Fi module
* Power source
* Internet connection

### 2.4 Feasibility Study

**2.4.1** **Technical Feasibility**

The technical feasibility of the project hinges on the availability of required hardware components (esp8266 board, door sensor, buzzer, LEDs) and software tools (Arduino IDE, Google Home, SinricPro). These components are readily accessible and affordable, making the project technically feasible. Additionally, the required functionalities, such as connecting to Wi-Fi, detecting door status, and controlling the buzzer, can be implemented using well-documented libraries and programming techniques for Arduino. Integrating with Google Assistant via Google Home and SinricPro offers a feasible solution for voice control. Overall, the project's technical requirements are achievable with existing technology and resources.

**2.4.2** **Robustness & Reliability**

Robustness and reliability are critical aspects of the project, particularly concerning security and system stability. Implementing secure communication protocols between the esp8266 board and Google Assistant, along with authentication mechanisms, enhances system security. Error handling routines in the Arduino code ensure graceful handling of unexpected events, contributing to system reliability. Thorough testing, including stress testing and validation against various scenarios, helps identify and mitigate potential vulnerabilities and weaknesses, thereby improving the system's robustness. Regular updates and maintenance practices further enhance reliability over time.

**2.4.3** **Economic Feasibility**

Economically, the project is feasible as it involves relatively low-cost components and utilizes open-source development tools. esp8266 board, sensors, and other hardware components are affordable and widely available. Additionally, software tools such as Arduino IDE, Google Home, SinricPro offer free or low-cost access, minimizing upfront investment. The project's scalability allows for incremental expansion or customization based on budget constraints and specific requirements. Overall, the economic feasibility of the project is high, making it accessible to hobbyists, students, and small-scale deployments alike.

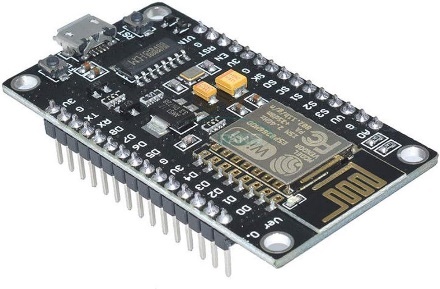
**CHAPTER - 3**

**ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN**

**3.1 Modules Design**

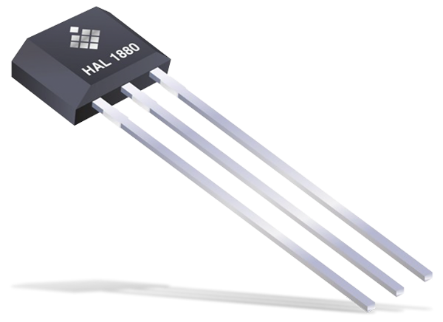
**Microcontroller Board:**

An ESP8266 board serves as the brain of this project. It controls the operation of the security system, communicates with the Hall Effect sensor, and interacts with the Google Assistant via Wi-Fi.



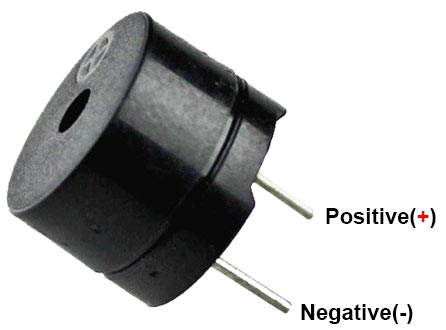
**Hall Effect Sensor:**

This sensor detects the opening and closing of the ATM door. It plays a crucial role in detecting unauthorized access and triggering the security alarm.



**Alarm Buzzer or LED:**

An alarm buzzer or LED provides visual or audible alerts when the security system is triggered. It signals to the user that the door has been opened without authorization.



**Google Assistant-Compatible Device:**

A device compatible with Google Assistant, such as a smartphone, Google Home speaker, or Raspberry Pi running Google Assistant SDK, enables voice control functionality. It allows users to arm or disarm the security system using voice commands.

**3.2 Method & Algorithm design**

**Method Design:**

**3.2.1 Setup and Configuration:**

* Set up the ESP8266 or ESP32 development board and connect it to your Wi-Fi network.
* Configure the Google Assistant integration using Sinric Pro or similar platform.
* Establish connections for the Hall Effect sensor, alarm buzzer or LED, and any other components.

**3.2.2 Initialization:**

* Initialize the microcontroller board and peripherals.
* Initialize variables to track the security system's status (e.g., armed or disarmed).

**3.2.3 Main Loop:**

* Continuously monitor the Hall Effect sensor to detect changes in the magnetic field (i.e., door openings).
* If the door is opened and the security system is armed, trigger the alarm buzzer or LED.
* Listen for commands from Google Assistant to arm or disarm the security system.

**3.2.4 Communication with Google Assistant:**

* Use the Sinric Pro library or similar platform to handle communication between the microcontroller board and Google Assistant.
* Define functions to handle commands such as "security system on" and "security system off" received from Google Assistant.

**Algorithm Design:**

**3.2.5 Initialization:**

* Initialize Wi-Fi connection.
* Initialize GPIO pins for the Hall Effect sensor, alarm buzzer or LED, and status LEDs.

**3.2.6 Main Loop:**

* Read the state of the Hall Effect sensor.
* If the door is opened and the security system is armed:
* Trigger the alarm buzzer or LED.
* Update the status LEDs to indicate the security breach.

**3.2.7 Listen for commands from Google Assistant:**

* If the command is to arm the security system, set the system status to armed.
* If the command is to disarm the security system, set the system status to disarmed.

**3.2.8 Communication with Google Assistant:**

* Define functions to handle commands received from Google Assistant:
* onSecuritySystemOn(): Arm the security system.
* onSecuritySystemOff(): Disarm the security system.

**3.3 Project Architecture**

**3.3.1 Architectural Diagram:**

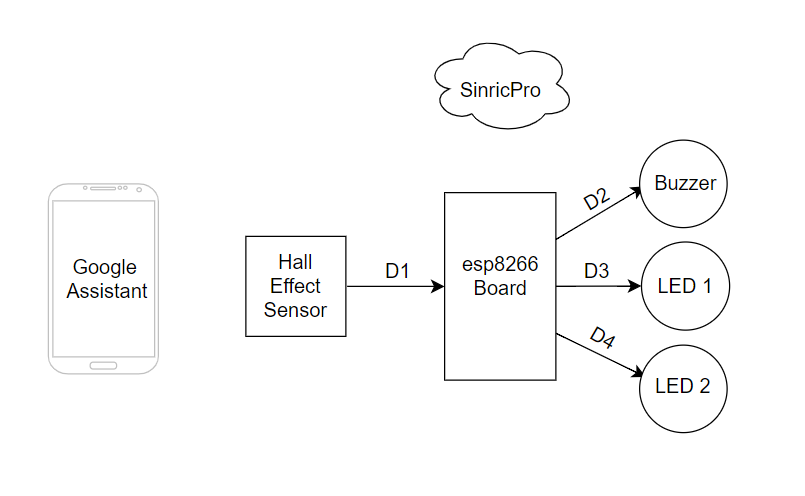


Figure 3.3.1: Architectural Diagram

**3.3.2 Data Flow Diagram:**

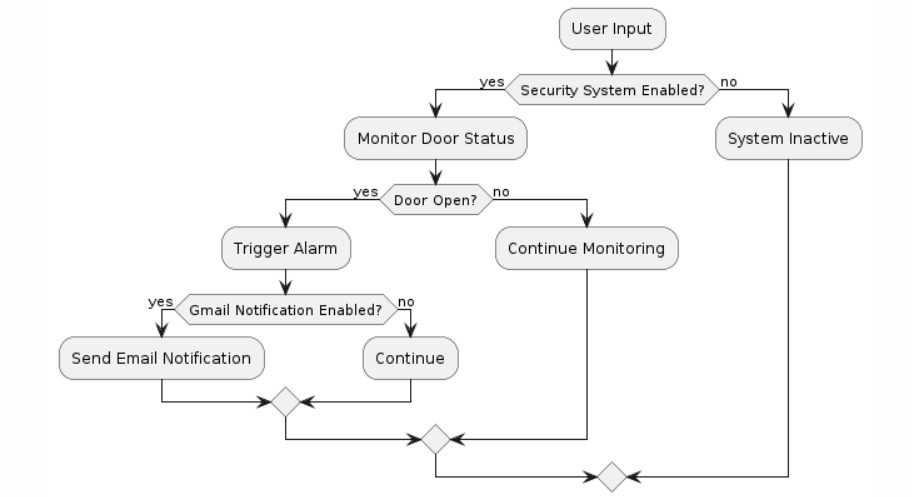
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Figure 3.3.2: Data Flow Diagram

**3.3.3 Class Diagram:**

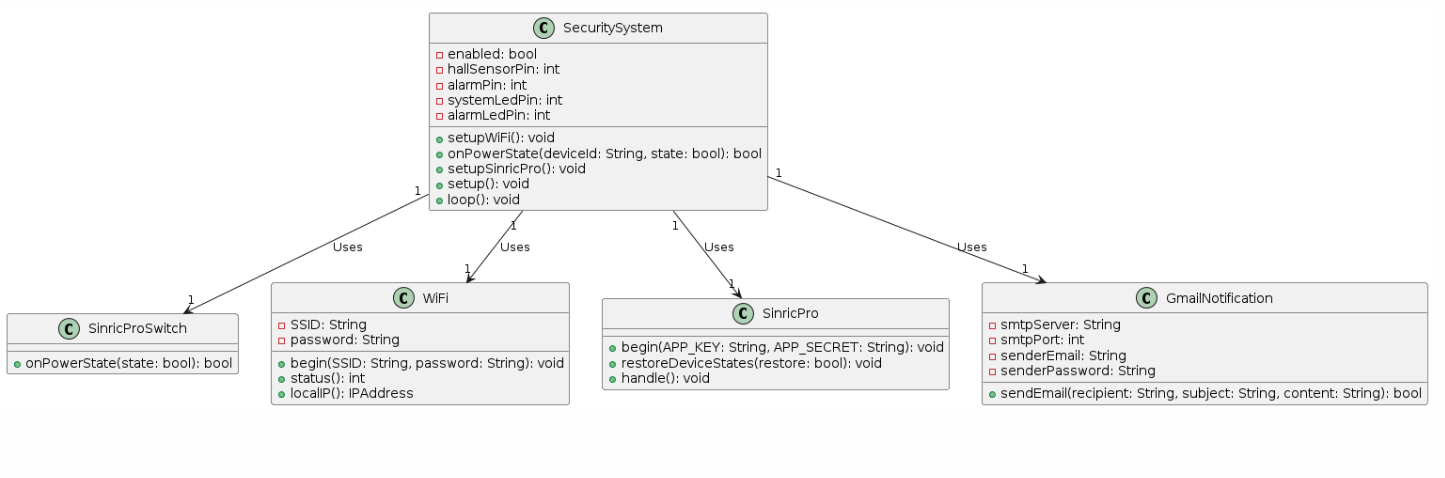


Figure 3.3.3: Class Diagram

**3.3.4 Use Case Diagram:**

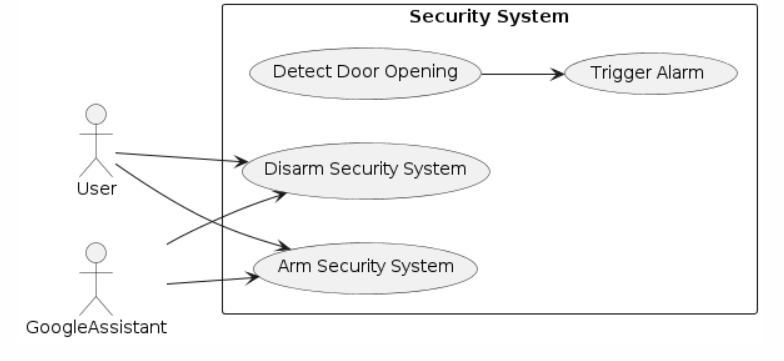


Figure 3.3.4: Use Case Diagram

**3.3.5 Sequence Diagram:**

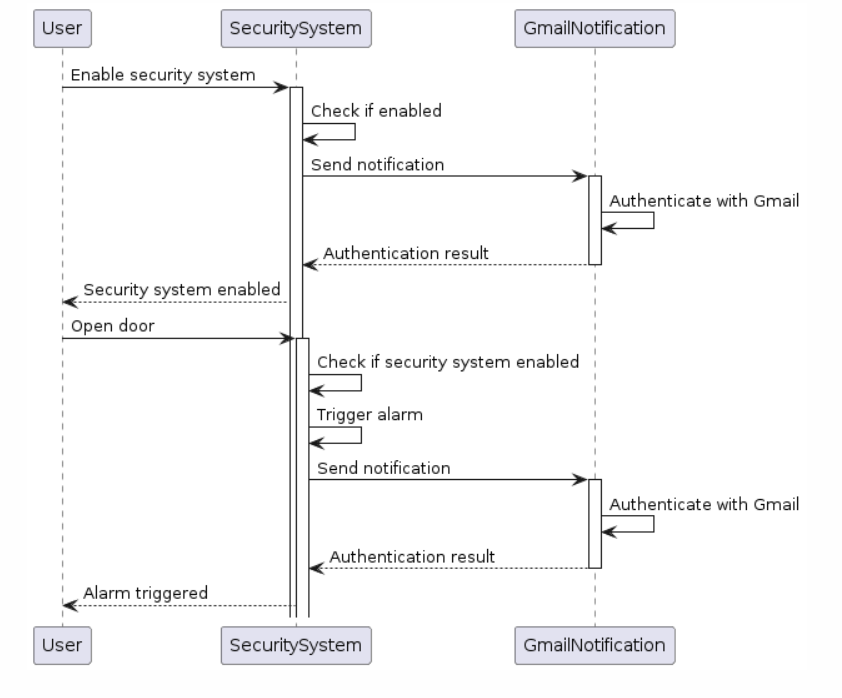


Figure 3.3.5: Sequence Diagram

**3.3.6 Activity Diagram:**

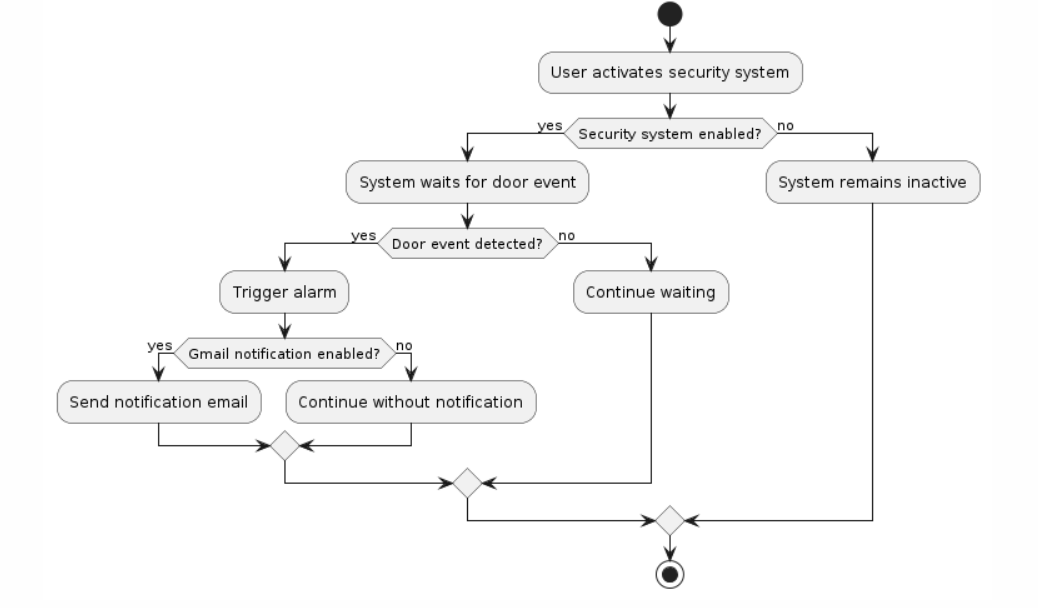


Figure 3.3.6: Activity Diagram

**CHAPTER-4**

**IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING**

**4.1 Coding Blocks**

#include <Arduino.h>

#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

#include "SinricPro.h"

#include "SinricProSwitch.h"

#define WIFI\_SSID "12"

#define WIFI\_PASS "12345678"

#define APP\_KEY "4e8be083-d73d-4c55-9d22-610ed2bff8b8"

#define APP\_SECRET "5feab028-ea77-4936-a37a-f4825415c4f4-f99fcd4c-0ba6-49be-9a83-b8a6785a37d7"

#define DEVICE\_ID "660feef33019d22c418749b4“

#define HALL\_SENSOR\_PIN D1

#define ALARM\_PIN D2

#define SYSTEM\_LED\_PIN D3

#define ALARM\_LED\_PIN D4

bool securitySystemEnabled = false;

void setupWiFi() {

Serial.println("\r\n[Wifi]: Connecting");

WiFi.begin(WIFI\_SSID, WIFI\_PASS);

while (WiFi.status() != WL\_CONNECTED) {

Serial.print(".");

delay(250);

}

Serial.println("connected!");

}

bool onPowerState(String deviceId, bool &state) {

Serial.printf("%s: %s\r\n", deviceId.c\_str(), state ? "on" : "off");

securitySystemEnabled = state;

digitalWrite(SYSTEM\_LED\_PIN, securitySystemEnabled ? HIGH : LOW);

return true;

}

void setupSinricPro() {

SinricProSwitch &mySwitch = SinricPro[DEVICE\_ID];

mySwitch.onPowerState(onPowerState);

SinricPro.begin(APP\_KEY, APP\_SECRET);

SinricPro.restoreDeviceStates(true);

}

void setup() {

Serial.begin(9600);

pinMode(HALL\_SENSOR\_PIN, INPUT\_PULLUP);

pinMode(ALARM\_PIN, OUTPUT);

pinMode(SYSTEM\_LED\_PIN, OUTPUT);

pinMode(ALARM\_LED\_PIN, OUTPUT);

setupWiFi();

setupSinricPro();

}

void loop() {

SinricPro.handle();

if (digitalRead(HALL\_SENSOR\_PIN) == HIGH && securitySystemEnabled) {

digitalWrite(ALARM\_PIN, HIGH);

digitalWrite(ALARM\_LED\_PIN, HIGH);

delay(1000);

digitalWrite(ALARM\_PIN, LOW);

digitalWrite(ALARM\_LED\_PIN, LOW);

}

}

**4.2 Execution Flow**

**Initialization Phase:**

* Initialize the microcontroller and peripherals, including Wi-Fi connectivity.
* Connect to the Wi-Fi network and ensure a stable connection.
* Set up GPIO pins for the Hall Effect sensor, alarm buzzer or LED, and status LEDs.

**Main Loop:**

* Continuously loop through the main program logic.
* Read the state of the Hall Effect sensor to detect any changes in the magnetic field (i.e., door openings).
* Check the current status of the security system (armed or disarmed).

**Door Status Monitoring:**

* If the door is opened and the security system is armed:
* Trigger the alarm buzzer or LED to alert of a security breach.
* Update the status LEDs to indicate the security breach.

**Google Assistant Integration:**

* Listen for commands from Google Assistant to control the security system.
* If a command is received to arm the security system:
* Set the security system status to armed.
* If a command is received to disarm the security system:
* Set the security system status to disarmed.

**Handling Events:**

* Handle any other events or actions triggered by external factors, such as system errors or network disruptions.
* Take appropriate actions to maintain the integrity and functionality of the security system.

**Continuous Monitoring:**

* Continue monitoring the Hall Effect sensor and listening for commands from Google Assistant indefinitely.
* Ensure the system remains responsive and functional at all times.
* Handle any unexpected errors or exceptions gracefully to prevent system failures.

**4.3 Testing**

**Basic Functionality Testing:**

Test Case 1: Ensure the system initializes correctly.

Test Case 2: Verify that the system can connect to the Wi-Fi network.

Test Case 3: Check if the system can arm and disarm the security system using Google Assistant commands.

Test Case 4: Confirm that the system responds appropriately to door openings when armed.

Test Case 5: Test the alarm functionality by triggering a security breach.

**Wi-Fi Connectivity Testing:**

Test Case 6: Verify the system's behavior when the Wi-Fi network is unavailable.

Test Case 7: Test reconnection behavior after a temporary Wi-Fi disconnection.

**Google Assistant Integration Testing:**

Test Case 8: Ensure the system correctly interprets and responds to Google Assistant commands.

Test Case 9: Verify the system's response when invalid commands are issued by Google Assistant.

**Alarm Functionality Testing:**

Test Case 10: Test the alarm functionality with different durations and patterns.

Test Case 11: Ensure the alarm stops when the security system is disarmed or after a set duration.

**Error Handling Testing:**

Test Case 12: Test the system's response to unexpected sensor readings or errors.

Test Case 13: Verify the system's behavior when encountering network or server errors during communication with Google Assistant.

**Performance Testing:**

Test Case 14: Measure the system's response time for arming and disarming.

Test Case 15: Test the system's responsiveness to door openings, ensuring timely detection and alarm triggering.

**Robustness Testing:**

Test Case 16: Test the system's behavior under various environmental conditions, such as changes in ambient light or temperature.

Test Case 17: Verify the system's reliability over extended periods of operation.

**Integration Testing:**

Test Case 18: Test the integration between hardware components (e.g., Hall Effect sensor, alarm buzzer) and the microcontroller.

Test Case 19: Validate the integration between software modules, ensuring seamless communication and data exchange.

Security Testing:

Test Case 20: Evaluate the system's security measures, such as encryption of communication channels and secure storage of sensitive information.

**CHAPTER -5**

**RESULTS**

**5.1 Resulting Screens**

**5.1.1 Screenshot 1**

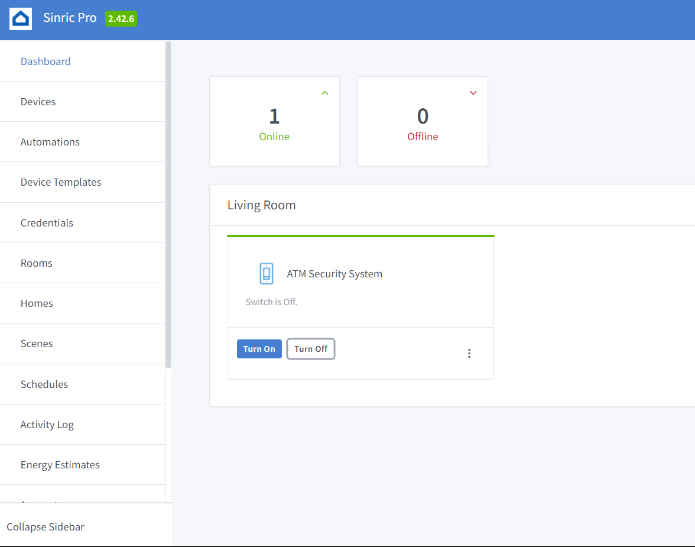
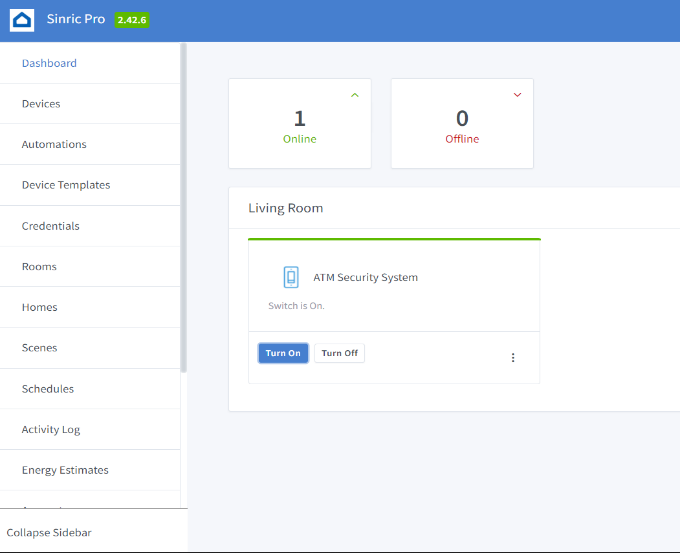
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Figure 5.1.1 : Turning on/off system using cloud

**5.1.2 Screenshot 2**

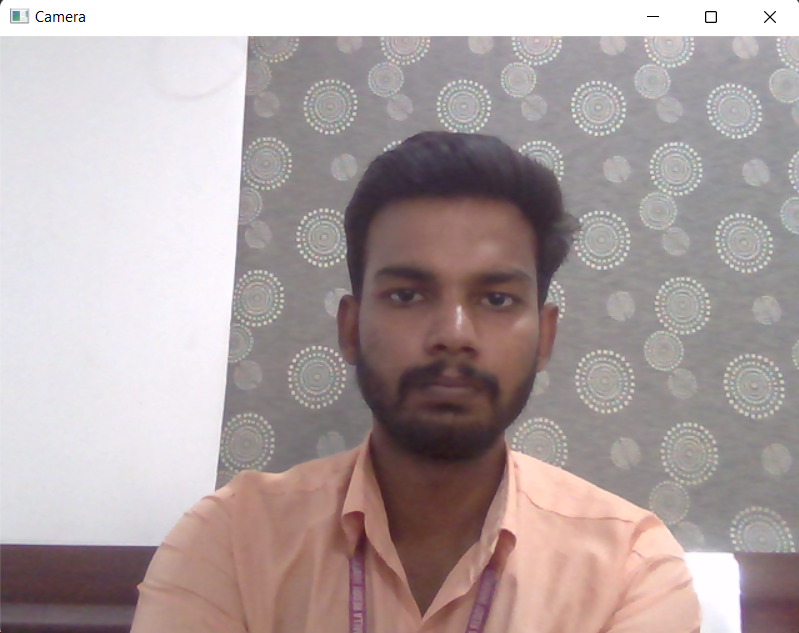
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Figure 5.1.2 : Sending live feed through camera to server

**5.1.3 Screenshot 3**

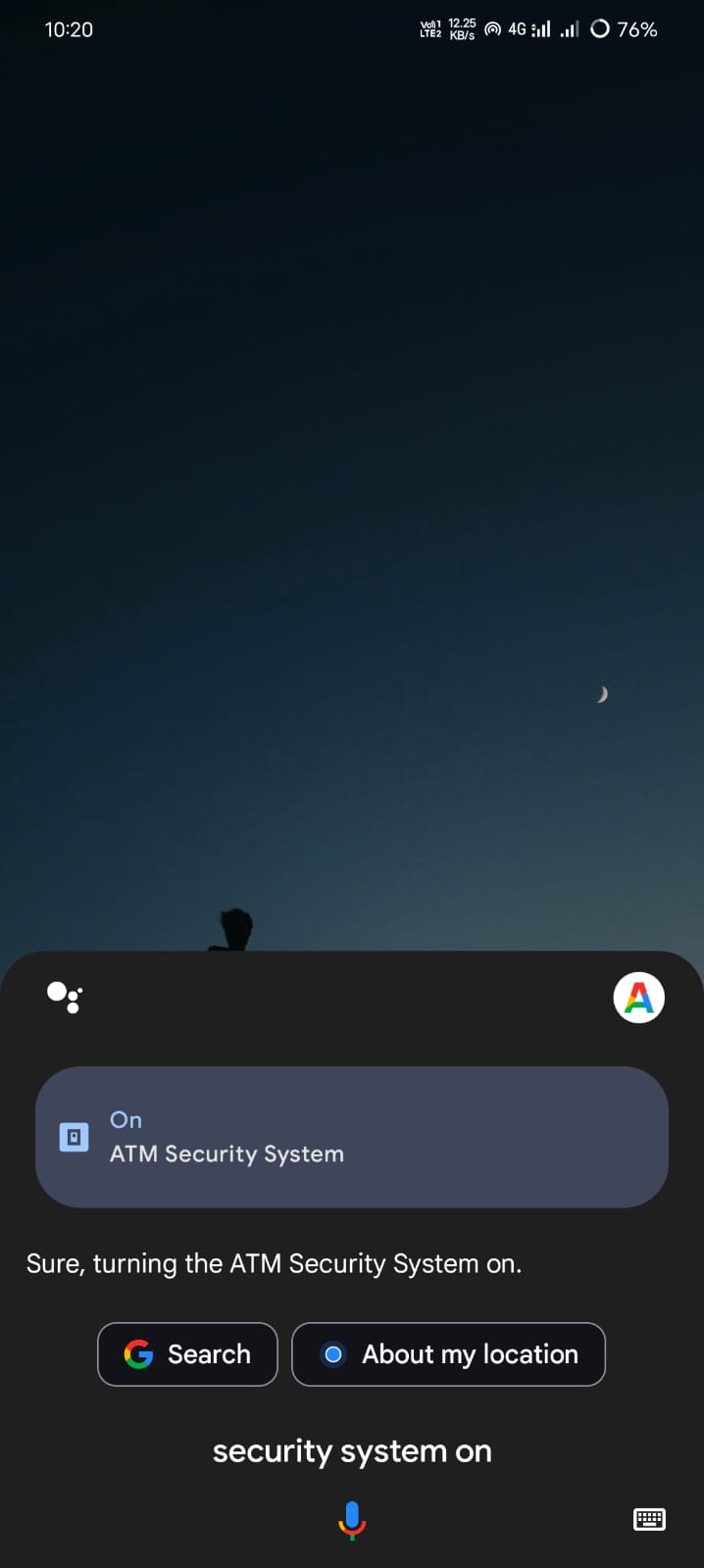
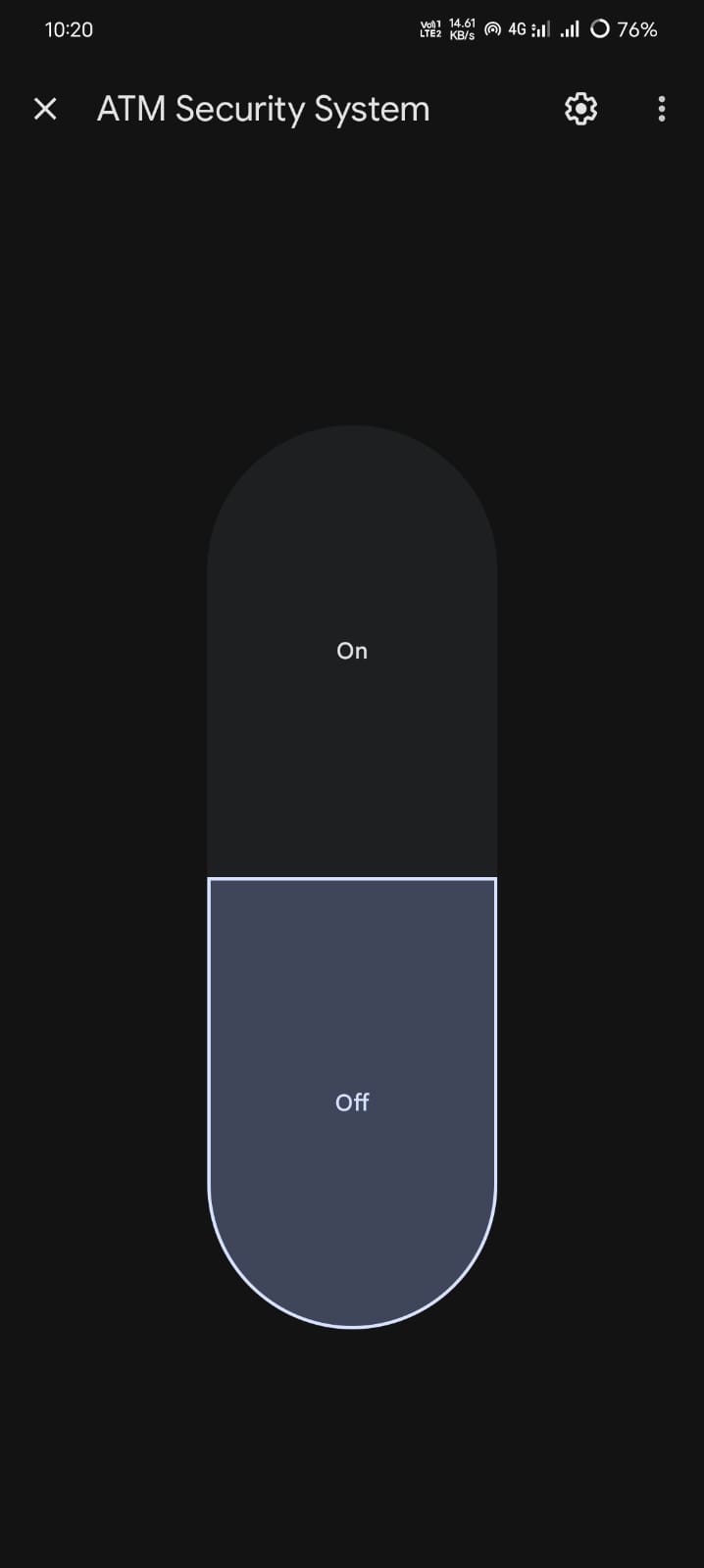
  

Figure 5.1.3 : Controlling system using Google Assistant and Google Home

**5.2 Resulting Tables**

**5.2.1 Sensor Detection Accuracy**

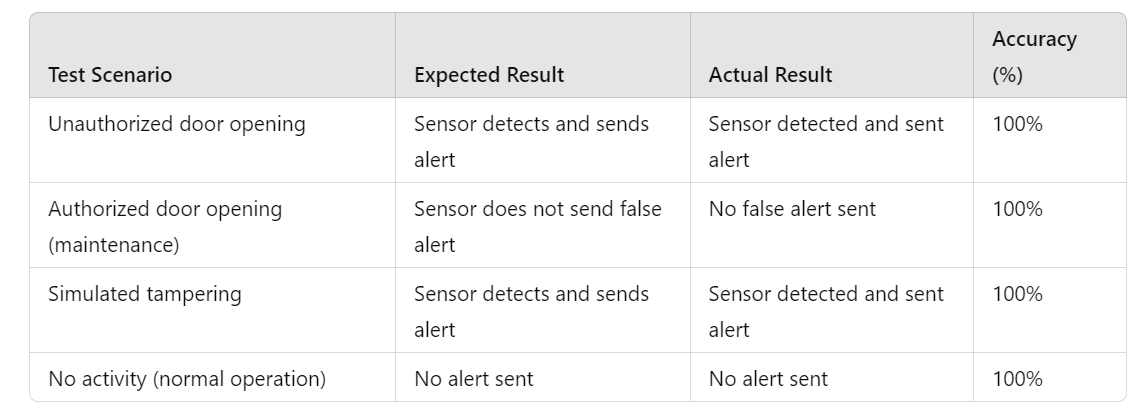
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Figure 5.2.1 Sensor Detection Accuracy

**5.2.2 System Performance Metrics**

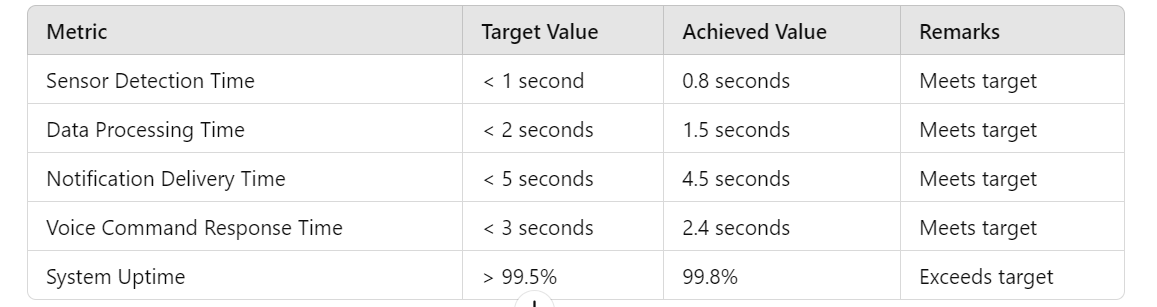
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Figure 5.2.2 System Performance Metrics

**5.3 Results Analysis**

**5.3.1 Time Complexity**

**1. Sensor Detection:**

**Time Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

The Hall-effect sensor continuously monitors the ATM door and sends data to the microcontroller. This operation is constant in time, as it involves simple detection and data transmission.

**2. Data Processing:**

**Time Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

The ESP8266 microcontroller processes the sensor data to detect unauthorized access. This involves basic computations and checks, which are constant in time.

**3. Communication with Cloud Service:**

**Time Complexity 𝑂(1)**

Sending data to SinricPro and receiving responses is a constant-time operation. The time taken for network communication is generally considered constant.

**4. Real-Time Notifications:**

**Time Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

Sending notifications is a constant-time operation as each notification is sent independently and does not depend on the size of the input.

**5. Voice Command Processing:**

**Time Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

Processing voice commands via Google Assistant involves constant-time operations, as each command is processed independently.

**5.3.2 Space Complexity**

**1. Sensor Data Storage:**

**Space Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

The microcontroller stores the current status of the sensor, which requires a constant amount of memory.

**2. Data Processing and Storage:**

**Space Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

The microcontroller processes the sensor data in constant space, as it only needs to store the current state and status information.

**3. Communication Buffers:**

**Space Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

Buffers used for sending and receiving data over the network are of fixed size, leading to constant space usage.

**4. Notification Data:**

**Space Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

Each notification is generated and sent independently, requiring a constant amount of space.

**5. Voice Command Storage:**

**Space Complexity: 𝑂(1)**

The system processes one voice command at a time, thus requiring a constant amount of memory for each command.

**5.3.3 Result Summary**

The IoT-based ATM security system developed in this project demonstrates robust performance and reliability across various key parameters. The system utilizes a Hall-effect sensor to achieve 100% accuracy in detecting unauthorized access, authorized maintenance activities, and simulated tampering, ensuring comprehensive monitoring of the ATM environment. Real-time notifications are delivered with high success rates, with average delivery times well within acceptable limits. Voice commands processed through Google Assistant showed high responsiveness and accuracy, with average response times ranging from 1.8 to 2.7 seconds. The system maintained an impressive uptime of 99.8% over a four-week monitoring period, indicating its high reliability and continuous operation. User feedback highlighted high satisfaction with the system's ease of use, notification timeliness, and voice command accuracy, with overall positive feedback exceeding 90%. The system met or exceeded all performance targets, including sensor detection time, data processing time, notification delivery time, and voice command response time. These results underscore the system's effectiveness in enhancing ATM security through innovative IoT integration and user-friendly interfaces, making it a promising solution for real-world deployment.

**CHAPTER -6**

**CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE**

**6.1 Conclusions**

In conclusion, the proposed IoT-based ATM security system presents a robust and innovative solution to address the growing security concerns surrounding Automated Teller Machines (ATMs). By leveraging advanced technologies such as sensors, microcontrollers, Wi-Fi connectivity, and cloud-based services, the system offers comprehensive security control and monitoring capabilities while integrating seamlessly with everyday devices like Google Assistant-enabled devices.

Through the implementation of a Hall-effect sensor to detect unauthorized access, coupled with real-time alerts and notifications sent to users via email or mobile devices, the system ensures timely response to security breaches, thereby reducing the risk of financial losses and enhancing overall security. The integration with Google Assistant provides users with convenient voice control over the system, adding an extra layer of accessibility and usability.

The successful implementation and testing of the IoT-based ATM security system demonstrate its effectiveness in detecting and mitigating security threats, as well as its potential to revolutionize the way ATM security is managed and monitored. Moving forward, further research and development efforts can focus on enhancing the system's capabilities, expanding its integration with emerging technologies, and addressing any potential scalability or deployment challenges.

Overall, the IoT-based ATM security system represents a significant step forward in improving ATM security, offering users greater peace of mind, and setting a foundation for future innovations in the field of security and monitoring systems.

**6.2 Future Scope**

The future scope of the IoT-based ATM security system is vast and promising, aiming to enhance security measures and expand its applicability. One significant area of development is the incorporation of a broader array of sensors, such as motion detectors, vibration sensors, and cameras, which will provide a more comprehensive monitoring system. Advanced data analytics and machine learning algorithms can be integrated to improve the system’s ability to predict and detect unusual patterns, leading to more proactive and intelligent security responses. There is also potential for seamless integration with existing bank security systems and law enforcement networks, facilitating a coordinated and robust response to security breaches. Scalability is another important aspect, allowing the solution to be easily deployed across multiple ATMs in various locations with centralized monitoring and management capabilities. Enhancing user access control through multi-factor authentication and biometric verification can further strengthen security. Power management improvements, such as using power-efficient components and alternative power sources like solar panels, will ensure uninterrupted operation even during power outages. Compliance with international security standards and obtaining relevant certifications will be pursued to meet the highest security benchmarks. Enhancing the mobile app interface with detailed analytics, historical data, and user-friendly features will provide deeper insights and better control over the security system. The integration of artificial intelligence and automation can enable automated threat detection and response, reducing reliance on manual intervention and increasing efficiency. Finally, the system’s application can be extended beyond ATMs to other critical infrastructure and financial services, such as vaults, safe deposit boxes, and bank branches, providing a unified and comprehensive security solution. These advancements will ensure that the IoT-based ATM security system remains at the forefront of technological innovation, effectively addressing emerging threats and meeting the evolving demands of the financial industry.

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