

Drone Assignment Report
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1. SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO CLASSES

Below are the classes my application makes use of:

1. App 2. ServerData 3. SensorInfo 4. AirQualityData 5. DroneMovement
6. Zones 7. Words 8. WritingToFiles 9. Output

The sole purpose for coming up with these classes is to make sure that each class does one thing at a time. Since I knew that I would be reading from a server and writing to files, I thought it would be a good idea to have a class that does the reading and another that does the writing with its helper methods. Also, I needed classes to deserialize the data from json file into.

As the data for a particular sensor is gotten from two separate places on the server, I created a class that stores the most important information about a sensor in this project so that it is easy to work with the sensors (i.e., accessing information about a sensor). The output of the drone flight path had to be printed out in a specific format, so I had a class for that purpose. I also created a separate class that deals with the confinement area and no fly zones and lastly, the class that controls the drone movement with its helper methods.

- App class: This class executes my application.
- ServerData class: This class reads the data from the server. It makes three different requests to the server (the three folders) to get the data from each and store the data into a variable.
- SensorInfo class: This class contains all the information about a sensor i.e., the point where the sensor is, the battery level, the air quality reading, the what3word location of the sensor.
- AirQualityData: This is the class I deserialize the air quality data json file for each date into so that I can access the elements in the json file.
- DroneMovement: This class has information about that the drone movement and the helper methods needed to move the drone.
- Zones: This class is about the confinement area and everything that has to do with the no fly zone buildings like checking if a path intersects with a no fly zone.
- Words: This is the class I deserialize the details json file for each what3word into so I can access its elements.
- WritingToFiles: Just as the ServerData class does the reading from the server, this class has methods needed to write the drone flight path into a text file and also write to a geojson file.
- Output: This class has methods that deal with how the flight path taken by the drone is printed out.

2. CLASS DOCUMENTATION

2.1 APP CLASS

2.1.a Field

- savedArgs: a private static field which stores all command line arguments in a String array of length 7. The elements in this array can be accessed other classes via a getter.

2.1.b Method

- getArgs: A getter which returns a String array of the command line arguments saved in the savedArgs field. This is a public method because its elements will be needed by other classes.

2.2 ZONES CLASS

2.2.a Fields

- MIN_LNG: A constant of type double which holds the minimum longitude for the confinement area where the drone moves around.
- MAX_LNG: A constant of type double which holds the maximum longitude for the confinement area where the drone moves around.
- MIN_LAT: A constant of type double which holds the minimum latitude for the confinement area given where the drone moves around.
- MAX_LAT: A constant of type double which holds the maximum latitude for the confinement area where the drone moves around.
- buildings: An instance variable that stores the no fly zones/regions read form the server in a List of polygons.

2.2.b Methods

- isPointInConfinementArea
Parameters: a point (Point p)
Return type: boolean
Function: checks if the point is in the confinement area and returns true if that is the case or false otherwise.
Access modifier: public, because it is needed in another class.
- onLineSegment
Parameters: three points (Point p, Point q, Point r)
Return type: boolean
Function: checks if point p lies on the line segment pr and returns true if that is the case or false otherwise
Access modifier: private, a helper method for doLinesInteresect method.
- findOrientation
Parameters: three points (Point p, Point q, Point r)
Return type: int
Function: finds the orientation of the three points and returns number (int) i.e., 0 if the three points are collinear, 1 if they are oriented in a clockwise manner and 2 if in a counterclockwise manner.
Access modifier: private, a helper method for doLinesInteresect method.

- `doLinesIntersect`
Parameters: four points (Point p1, Point q1, Point p2, Point q2)
Return type: boolean
Function: returns true if line segment p1 q1 intersects line segment p2q2 and false otherwise.
Access modifier: private, a helper method for `doesLineIntersectsPolygon` method.
Refer to Appendix for how this method works.
- `doesLineIntersectsPolygon`
Parameters: two points (Point p, Point q) and a polygon (Polygon polygon)
Return type: boolean
Function: checks if the line segment pq intersects any of the lines that forms the perimeter of the polygon, returns true if that is the case and false otherwise. It uses `doLinesIntersect` method to check for the intersection.
Access modifier: private, a helper method for `doesLineIntersectsBuildings` method.
- `doesLineIntersectsBuildings`
Parameters: two points (Point p, Point q)
Return type: boolean
Function: checks if the line segment pq intersects any of the no fly zones stored in the list of polygons called buildings. If that is the case, it returns true and false otherwise.

2.3 AIRQUALITYDATA CLASS

2.3.a Fields

- `location`: A string instance variable to hold the What3Words location of a sensor. It has a public access modifier.
- `battery`: A float instance variable to hold the battery level of the sensor. It has a public access modifier.
- `reading`: A string instance variable to hold the air quality reading. It has a public access modifier.

2.4 WORDS CLASS

2.4.a Fields

- `country`: A private string instance variable to hold the country of the sensor.
- `square`: A private Square instance variable.
- `nearestPlace`: A private string instance variable that holds the place closest to the sensor.
- `coordinates`: A private LngLat instance variable that holds the coordinates of the sensor.
- `words`: A string instance variable to hold the What3Words location of a sensor. It has a private access modifier.
- `language`: A string instance variable that holds the language spoken in the country where sensor is located. It has a private access modifier.
- `map`: A string instance variable that holds the link to where sensor is located. It has a private access modifier.

2.4.b Method

- **getCoordinates:**
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: LngLat (class which has the longitude and latitude parts of the coordinates)
Function: a getter for the coordinates of the sensor.
Access modifier: public
- **getWord**
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: String
Function: a getter for the what3words of the sensor.
Access modifier: public

2.4.c Subclasses within Words class

- Square class has two private fields: southwest (type LngLat), northeast (type LngLat).
- LngLat class has two private fields: lng (type double), lat (type double) and two getter methods which are public. getLng (gets the longitude and returns it) and getLat (gets the latitude and returns it).

2.5 SERVERDATA CLASS

2.5.a Fields

- **polygons:** A public static variable to store the no fly zones in a list of polygons.
- **airQualitySensors:** A public static variable to hold the air quality data of the sensors in a list.

2.5.b Methods

- **getNoFlyZones**
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: List of polygons (List<Polygon>)
Function: sends an http request to server to get all the no fly zones in the buildings folder in a form of polygons and put them in a list which is returned.
Access modifier: private
This method is static to get memory only once in the class area at the time of class loading.
- **getAirQualityListDataList**
Parameter: no parameters
Return type: List of AirQualityData (List<AirQualityData>)
Function: sends an http request to server to get all the air quality data for the sensors for a particular date from the maps folder and put them in a list which is returned.
Access modifier: public, it is needed in another class.
This method is static to get memory only once in the class area at the time of class loading.
- **getLocationDetails**
Parameter: String Location (the what3 Words location of a sensor)
Return type: an instance of Words class

Function: sends an http request to server to get the details of a particular sensor when given the what3 words location of that sensor from the words folder and returns the details as an instance of the Words class.

Access modifier: public, it is needed in another class.

This method is static to get memory only once in the class area at the time of class loading.

2.6 SENSORINFO CLASS

2.6.a Fields

- point: A private instance variable of type Point to hold the point of the sensor.
- location: A private instance variable of type String to hold the What3 Words location of the sensor.
- battery: A private instance variable of type float to hold the battery level of the sensor.
- reading: A private instance variable of type String to hold the air quality reading.

This class has a constructor, SensorInfo that takes Point point, String location, float battery, String reading and it is used to initialize the object of the class.

2.6.b Methods

- getPoint (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: Point
Function: gets the Point of a sensor and returns it.
- getLocation (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: String
Function: gets the location of a sensor and returns it.
- getBattery (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: float
Function: gets the battery level of a sensor and returns it.
- getReading (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: String
Function: gets the air quality reading and returns it.

2.7 OUTPUT CLASS

2.7.a Fields

- move: A private instance variable of type int to hold the move number.
- prevLng: A private instance variable of type double to hold the longitude of previous drone position.
- prevLat: A private instance variable of type double to hold the latitude of previous drone position.
- angle: A private instance variable of type int to hold the direction of flight from one point to another.

- `curLng`: A private instance variable of type `double` to hold the longitude of current drone position.
- `curLat`: A private instance variable of type `double` to hold the latitude of current drone position.
- `location`: A private instance variable of type `String` to hold the What3 Words location of the sensor
- `battery`: A private instance variable of type `float` to hold the battery level of the sensor.
- `reading`: A private instance variable of type `String` to hold the air quality reading.

This class has a constructor which is used to create an instance object and it takes `int move`, `double prevLng`, `double prevLat`, `int angle`, `double curLng`, `double curLat`, `String location`, `float battery` and `String reading` as parameters.

2.7.b Methods

- `getBattery` (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `float`
Function: gets the battery level of a sensor and returns it.
- `getReading` (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `String`
Function: gets the air quality reading and returns it.
- `getPrevLng` (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `double`
Function: gets the longitude of previous drone position and returns it.
- `getPrevLat` (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `double`
Function: gets the latitude of previous drone position and returns it.
- `getCurLng` (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `double`
Function: gets the longitude of current drone position and returns it.
- `getCurLat` (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `double`
Function: gets the latitude of current drone position and returns it.
- `getLocation` (public access modifier)
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `String`
Function: gets the location of a sensor and returns it.
- `toString` (public access modifier)

Parameter: no parameter

Return type: String

Function: used to print out an object in a string format (in this case, the format needed in our flight path txt file). It overrides Java's toString() method.

2.8 MOVEMENT CLASS

2.8.a Fields

- **LINE_DIST**: A private final instance variable of type double that holds the distance for a move which is 0.0003.
- **sensorInfoList**: A private instance variable of type List<SensorInfo> that holds the full details of a sensor i.e., the point of the sensor, the location, the battery level and air-quality reading.
- **outputs**: A public instance variable to hold the flight path taken.

2.8.b Methods

- **calculateDistance**
Parameters: Point p1, Point p2
Return type: double
Function: calculates the distance between the two points and return the result.
Access Modifier: private
- **getAngle**
Parameters: Point curPoint, double flightAngle
Return type: double
Functions: finds an angle such that a path to be taken does not intersect a no fly zone.
Access Modifier: private
- **findNearestPoint**
Parameters: Point curPoint, List<Point> sensorPoints
Return type: Point
Function: finds the nearest sensor from the list of sensors, sensorPoints to the current point, curPoint and returns that point.
Access Modifier: private
- **calculateNextPoint**
Parameters: Point curPoint, double angle
Return type: Point
Function: Since each move should have a distance of 0.0003, this method finds the next point from the current point, curPoint using the angle and trigonometry functions (sine and cosine) and returns it.
Access Modifier: private
- **findDirectionOfTravel**
Parameters: Point curPoint, Point nearestSensor
Return type: double
Function: finds the angle that gives the shortest distance from next Point (calculated from current Point, curPoint) and nearestSensor.
Access Modifier: private

- `getSensorInfoList`
Parameters: `List<AirQualityData>`
Return type: `List<SensorInfo>`
Function: gets all the necessary details about all the sensors in the List of air quality Data and puts them in a list which is then returned.
Access Modifier: private
- `getSensors`
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `List<Point>`
Function: gets all sensor from the `List<SensorInfo>` `sensorInfoList`, puts them in a list and returns that list.
Access Modifier: private
- `getDataReadingForPoint`
Parameters: `Point p`
Return type: `SensorInfo`
Function: given a point `p` (sensor), it gets all the details of that point and returns it.
Access Modifier: private
- `moveDrone`
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: `List<Output>`
Function: moves the drone, records each move taken and adds to a list which it returned.
Access Modifier: public, called in the App main method.

2.9 WRITINGTOFILES CLASS

2.9.a Field

- `movement`: An instance of the movement class (private).

2.9.b Methods

- `getColor`
Parameters: String reading, float battery
Return type: String
Function: gets the colour in the form of a string of a sensor using the sensor's air quality reading and battery level and returns it.
Access Modifier: private, a helper method for `getGeoJsonFeatureCollection` method.
- `getMarkerSymbol`
Parameters: String reading, float battery
Return type: String
Function: gets the marker symbol of a sensor using the sensor's air quality reading and battery level and returns it.
Access Modifier: private, a helper method for `getGeoJsonFeatureCollection` method.
- `getVisitedPoints`
Parameters: `List<Output>` outputs
Return type: `List<Point>`

Function: gets all the sensor points that have been visited from outputs (the total flightpath taken by the drone), puts them in a list and returns it.

Access Modifier: private, a helper method for getGeoJsonFeatureCollection method.

- **getGeoJsonFeatureCollection**
Parameters: List<Output>outputs
Return type: FeatureCollection
Function: creates a feature collection of the total flight path stored in outputs.
Access Modifier: private, a helper method for writeToGeoJsonFile method.
- **writeToGeoJsonFile**
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: void
Function: converts a feature collection to json and writes the result to a geojson file.
Access Modifier: public, used it in App main method.
- **writeToOutputFile**
Parameters: no parameters
Return type: void
Function: writes the total flight path to a text file.
Access Modifier: public, used it in App main method.

3. DRONE ALGORITHM

3.1 How my drone algorithm works

This algorithm uses the idea of shortest path to visit the sensors i.e., the sensor closest to the drone's current position is found among the list of sensors and based on that the best angle among 36 angles (0 - 350) which gives the shortest path to that sensor is taken and used to calculate the drone's next position.

- ❖ Before drone moves, get the list of sensor points for a particular date, start point, set limit of total moves to 150, number of moves to 0, declare an empty list to hold total flight path taken.
- ❖ Set the previous and current positions to the start point.
- ❖ Find nearest sensor, flight angle (direction of travel) to that sensor and next position to move to.
- ❖ While the number of moves is less than the limit of total moves,
 - check if the next position is in the confinement area
 - if so, check if the path from drone's current position to that next position intersects any of the no fly zones
 - if there is no intersection, move to that next position by setting previous position to current position, current position to next position and increase number of moves by 1.
 - After moving, check if the drone's current position is within 0.0002 of the closest sensor, if so, take air quality reading and record the move and remove that sensor from the list of sensors.
 - ◆ Check if the number of sensors in the list is less than 5, if so, add the start point and check if the drone within 0.0003 of the start point, if that is the case drone stops moving.
 - if the drone is not within 0.0002 of the closest sensor, record the flight path.

- Set previous position to drone's current position, find our next closest sensor (which could be the same sensor as before), find the flight angle and next position.
 - If the path from the drone's current position to the next position intersected any of the no fly zones, a different direction of travel which causes no intersection is calculated using the getAngle method and next position is calculated too.
 - Suppose the drone's next position was out of the confinement area, the drone moves back to its previous position and that sensor is removed from the list of sensors.
 - Then, check if the list of sensors is empty, if so, add the start point and check if the drone's current position is within 0.0003 of the start point. If that is the case, the drone stops moving.
 - Else, find next nearest sensor to visit, new flight angle (direction of travel) and next position.
- *The drone tries to visit as many sensors as it can.

Map showing drone flight for 27/12/2020



Map showing drone flight for 16/05/2021



4. APPENDIX AND REFERENCES

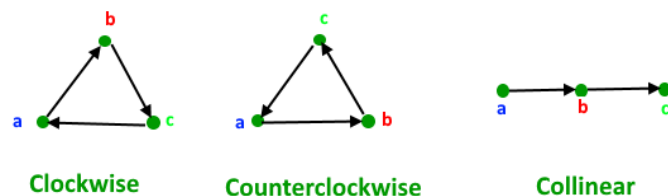
4.1 Appendix

This section contains detailed explanation of how some methods in the Zones class works.

Below are the diagrams showing the orientations in findOrientation method.

(The code used in this project and the explanation was gotten from geeksforgeeks website referenced at the end)

Possible orientations for 3 points a, b, c



Details of how the doLinesIntersect Method works

This method first finds the orientations for the two lines i.e., line segment p1q1 and line segment p2q2 which are listed below using the findOrientation method.

- Orientation between line segment p1q1 and point p2 → orientation1

- Orientation between line segment p_1q_1 and point $q_2 \rightarrow \text{orientation}_2$
- Orientation between line segment p_2q_2 and point $p_1 \rightarrow \text{orientation}_3$
- Orientation between line segment p_2q_2 and point $q_1 \rightarrow \text{orientation}_4$

Cases when `doLinesIntersect` method return true:

- if orientation_1 is not the same as orientation_2 and orientation_3 is not the same as orientation_4 . (general case)
- Points p_1, q_1 and p_2 are collinear and p_2 lies on segment p_1q_1 .
- Points p_1, q_1 and q_2 are collinear and q_2 lies on segment p_1q_1 .
- Points p_2, q_2 and p_1 are collinear and p_1 lies on segment p_2q_2 .
- Points p_2, q_2 and q_1 are collinear and q_1 lies on segment p_2q_2 .

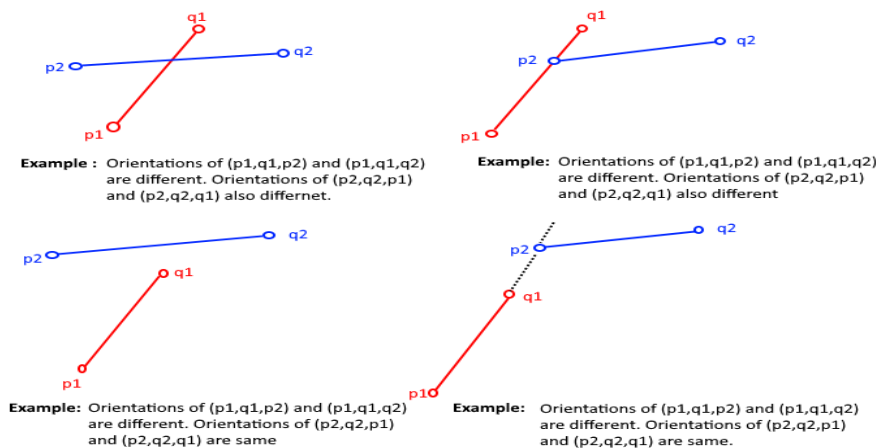
Diagrams showing the general cases and special cases of intersections of 2 line segments

Two segments (p_1, q_1) and (p_2, q_2) intersect if and only if one of the following two conditions is verified:

1. General Case:

- (p_1, q_1, p_2) and (p_1, q_1, q_2) have different orientations and
- (p_2, q_2, p_1) and (p_2, q_2, q_1) have different orientations.

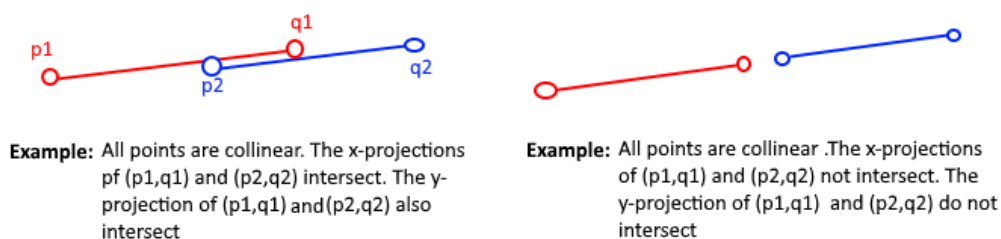
Examples shown below



2. Special Case

- (p_1, q_1, p_2) , (p_1, q_1, q_2) , (p_2, q_2, p_1) , and (p_2, q_2, q_1) are all collinear and
- the x-projections of (p_1, q_1) and (p_2, q_2) intersect
- the y-projections of (p_1, q_1) and (p_2, q_2) intersect

Examples shown below



4.2 REFERENCES

1. Mapbox Java

SDK, <https://docs.mapbox.com/android/java/>

2. Check if two line segments intersect

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-if-two-given-line-segments-intersect/>

3. Drawing of maps

<http://geojson.io/>

4. Writing to a file in Java

<https://www.javatpoint.com/java-filewriter-class/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2885173/how-do-i-create-a-file-and-write-to-it-in-java/>