

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### a. OVERVIEW

This is the documentation of my IoT Project from my internship. The project is based on fire detectors while also detecting gas levels and monitoring temperature.

### b. PURPOSE

This document highlights the need and reason to warrant a production of IoT based fire systems for commercial use, although this document will only deal with simulations and the software side of the IoT application.

## 2. LITERATURE SUMMARY

### a. EXISTING PROBLEM

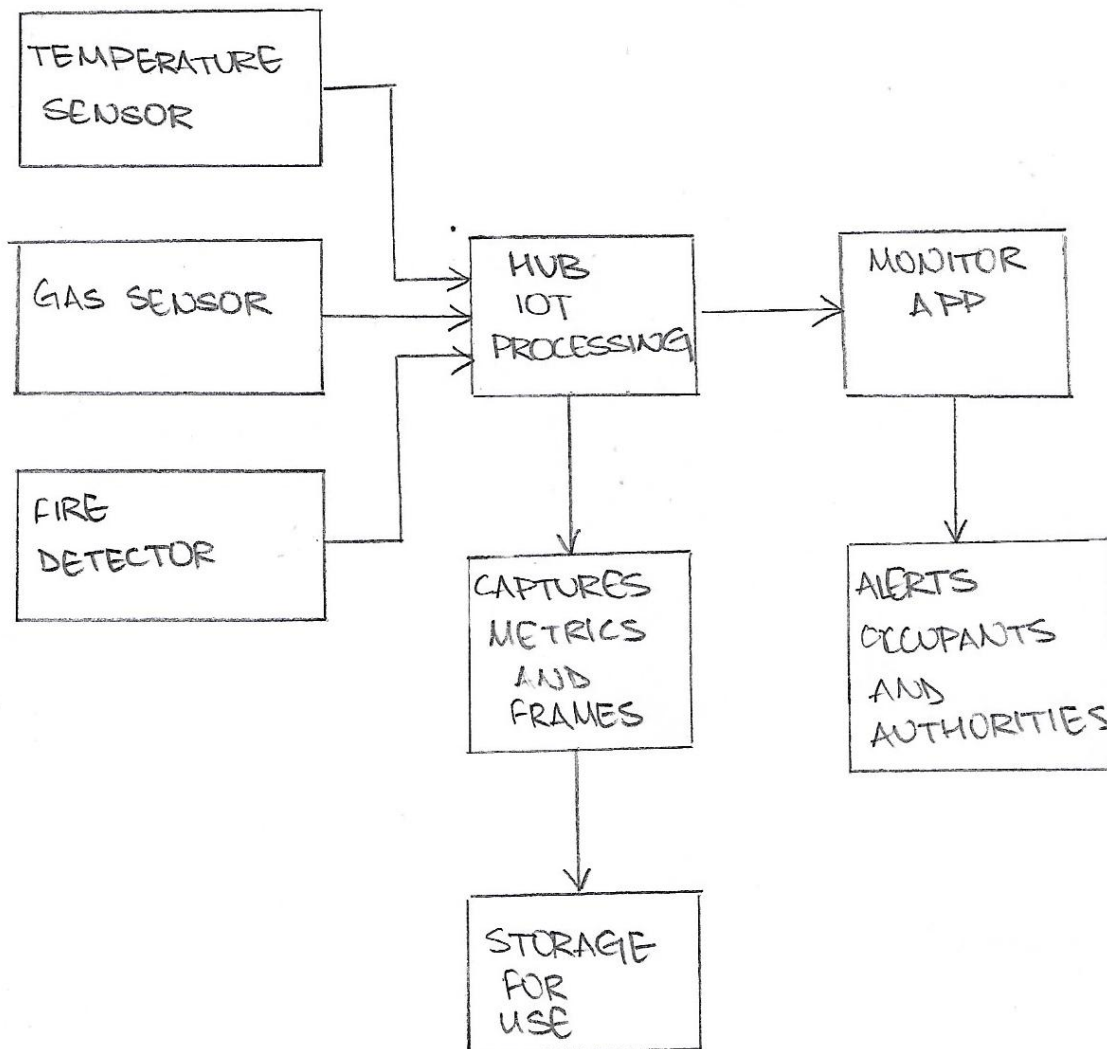
Many buildings and resources are in present danger of succumbing to flames due to various reasons, like short-circuiting, which causes massive loss in resources and in many cases information and human lives.

### b. PROPOSED SOLUTION

This detector aims to timely detect and fire and alerting occupants to evacuate and the authorities to take necessary precautions. This is simply a prototype of the device and can only be applied in small-scale scenarios at best.

## 3. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

### a. BLOCK DIAGRAM



#### b. HARDWARE/SOFTWARE DESIGNING

For this prototype, python is used at the programming language. IBM Cloud and its services are used. As well as, MIT App Inventor for a mobile app to show the data.

#### 4. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

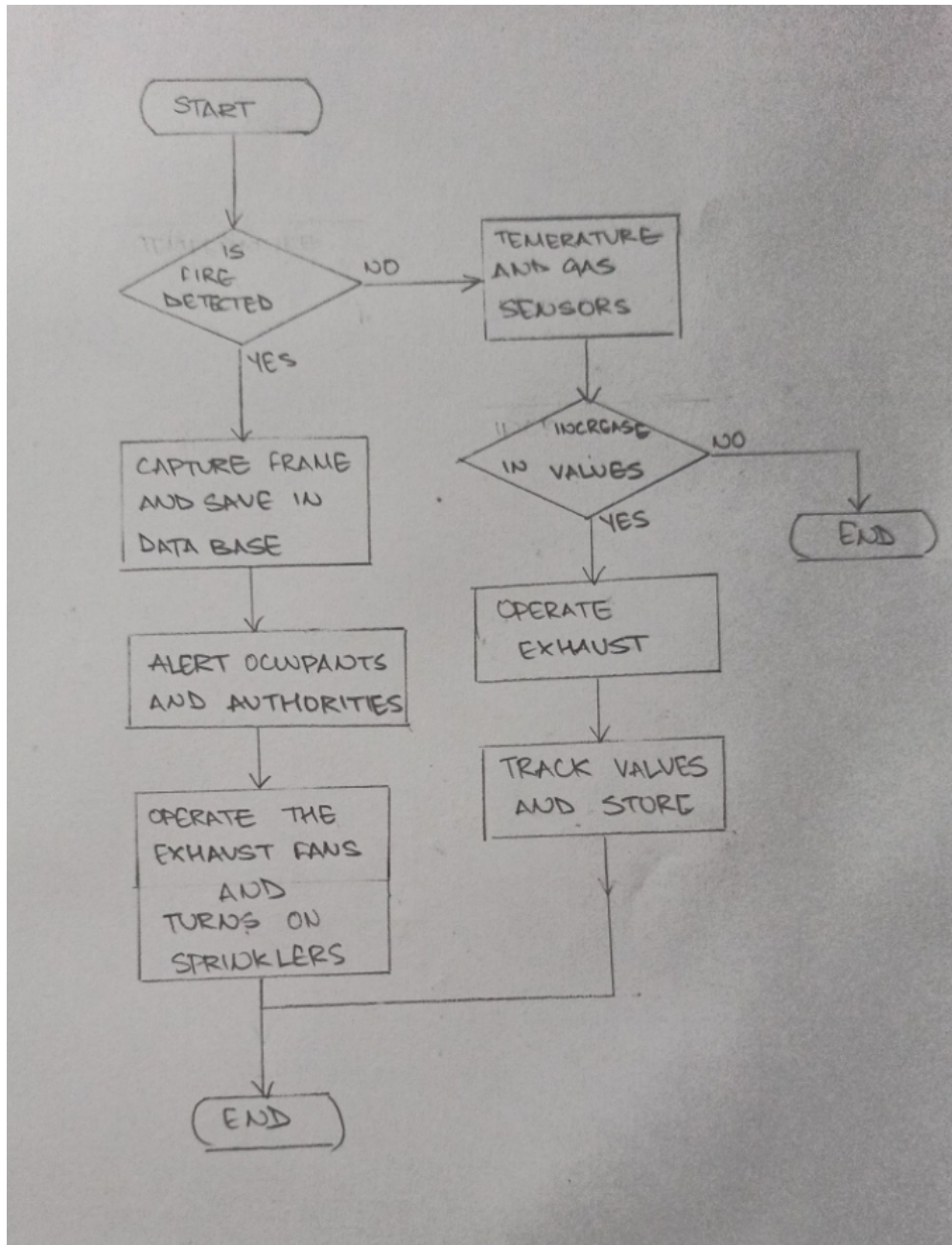
The python program send data to the IBM Platform.

the IBM Platform is connected to the NodeRed with processes data and send this data to the mobile app (MIT App Inventor) and displays this information. The information on the mobile app will be updated ever few seconds.

The IBM Platform also has fire detections software that processes incoming video and frames to process and detect fire, once the fire is detected, authorities and occupants

are alerted. The frames are store in a database for future use and investigation to the cause of the fire.

## 5. FLOWCHART



## 6. RESULT

This prototype is far from perfect, but as a basis for future development it surfices.

## 7. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

### A. Advantages:

- i. Can be used as a building structure
- ii. Opens up to more development
- iii. Can be used commercially
- iv. Many scopes of application

### B. Disadvantages:

- i. Many bugs
- ii. Cannot, as of yet, be used commercially
- iii. System is not very efficient

## 8. APPLICATIONS

- a. Disaster management in libraries
- b. Schools
- c. Small-scale firms
- d. Rent-a-Offices
- e. Domestic residences

## 9. CONCLUSION

This is one of the many basis of crisis management, both urban and rural, which has a huge scope of development.

## 10. FUTURE SCOPE

Crisis and disaster management is one of the major sectors that can use this application and prototype. Also industrial and mining industries need this for human safety and protection.

## 11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. [https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Topics/Fire/Fire\\_Detection\\_and\\_Warning/](https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Topics/Fire/Fire_Detection_and_Warning/)
2. <https://publicsafety.tufts.edu/firesafety/fire-alarm-response/>
3. <https://ehs.stanford.edu/reference/toxic-gas-alarm-systems>
4. <https://sunypoly.edu/sites/default/files/Research/Contractor%20Forms%20and%20Training/EHS-00049%20R8%20TGMS%20Evacuation%20Plan.pdf>

## APPENDIX

### a. SOURCE CODE

1. Main Source:

```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random
```

```
#IBM Credentials
organization="unuahm"
deviceType="DeviceFire"
deviceId="F1"
authMethod="token"
authToken="Amiya_1Fireproject"
```

```
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s." %cmd.data)
    print(type(cmd.data))
    i=cmd.data['command']
    if i=='lighton':
        print("Light is on.")
    elif i=='lightoff':
        print("Light is off.")
    elif i=='fanoff':
        print("Fan is switched off.")
    elif i=='fanon':
        print("Fan is switched on.")
```

try:

```
    deviceOptions={"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-method":
authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
    deviceCli=ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
```

except Exception as e:

```
    print("Caught exception while connecting device: %s." %str(e))
```

```

        sys.exit()

# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an event of
type "greeting" 10 times
deviceCli.connect()

while True:

    temp=random.randint(-20,110)
    gas=random.randint(1,100)
    #Send values to IBM
    data={'Temperature': temp, 'Gas': gas}
    #print
    def myOnPublishCallback():
        print ("Published Temperature = %s C" %temp, "Gas = %s %" %gas, "to IBM
Watson")

    success=deviceCli.publishEvent("CFFVU", "json", data, qos=0,
on_publish=myOnPublishCallback)
    if not success:
        print("Not connected to IoT.")
        time.sleep(4)

deviceCli.commandCallback=myCommandCallback

# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
deviceCli.disconnect()

```

## 2. Image Recognition:

```

import json
from watson_developer_cloud import VisualRecognitionV3

visual_recognition = VisualRecognitionV3(
    '2018-03-19',
    iam_apikey='Vi7lrOVTqCDLnxs2n0McsYbGVS9G8Gb3-xWsMF-NUMeM')

with open('./Test2.jpg', 'rb') as images_file:

```

```

classes = visual_recognition.classify(
    images_file,
    threshold='0.6',
    classifier_ids='Fire_504844078').get_result()
print(json.dumps(classes, indent=2))

```

PROOF

