



**Università Degli Studi di Messina**

Engineering And Computer Science

Industrial IoT Project

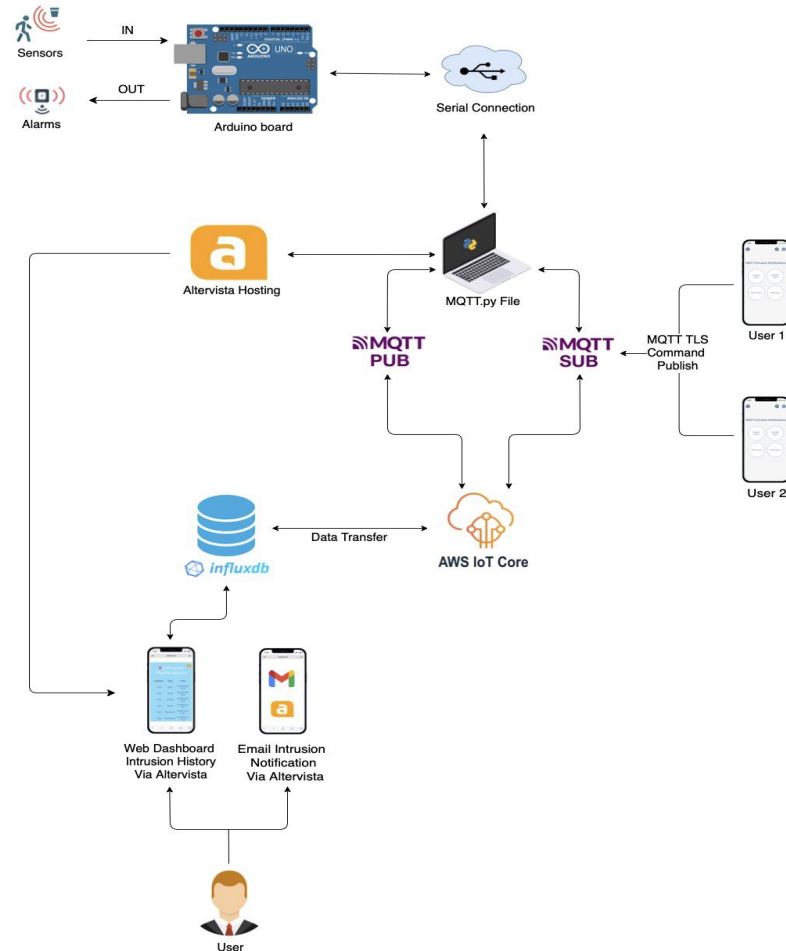
## **IoT-based Smart Intrusion Detection And Notification System For Industry 4.0**

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Cateno Gabriele D'Alì**

# Overview

## Features:

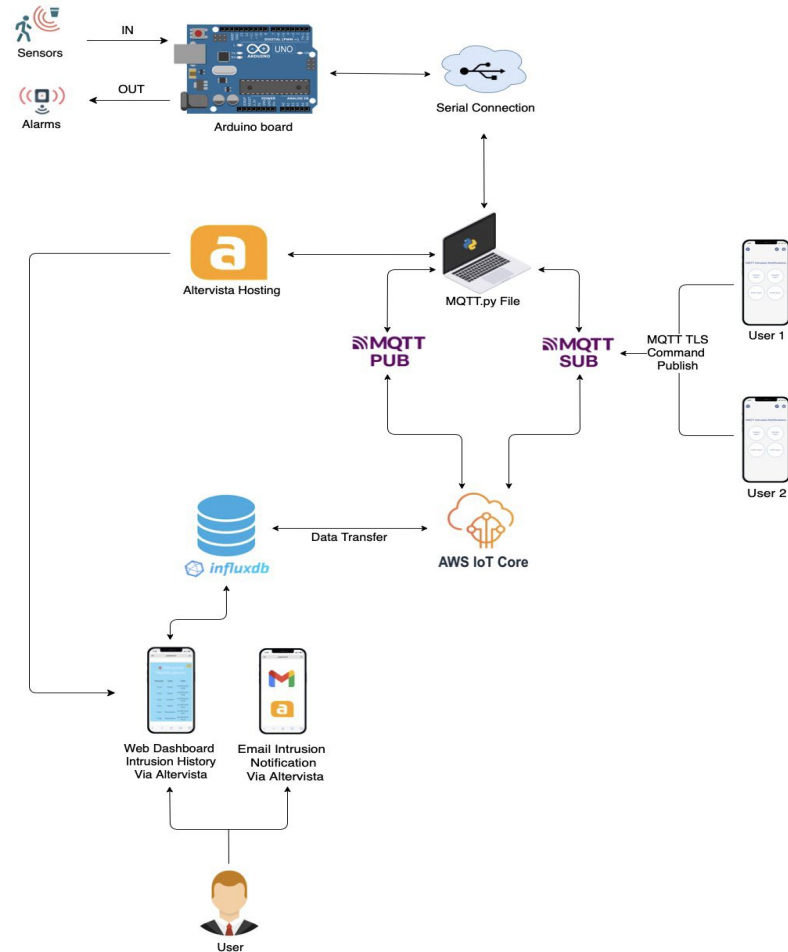
- Intrusion Detection Sensor
- Alarms and Notifications
- MQTT Protocol
- Remote Control
- Data Storage
- System Activity Monitoring



# Overview

## Technologies Used:

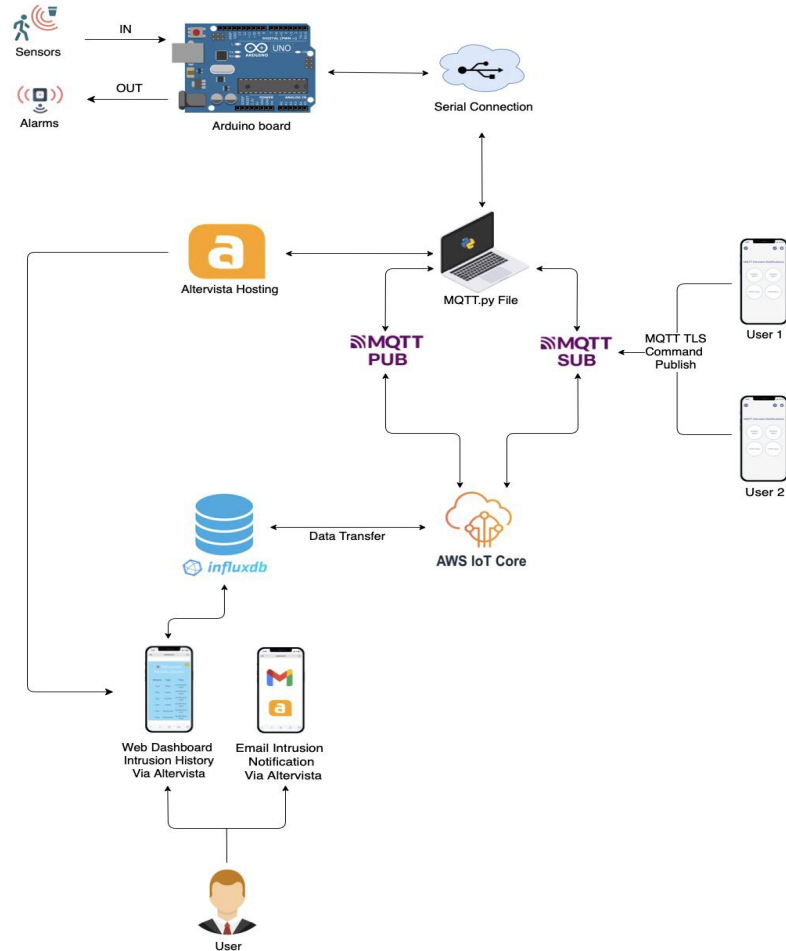
- Arduino IDE
- PyCharm IDE
- Hosting Altermista
- AWS
- MQTT
- TLS IoT Tool
- InfluxDB Cloud
- Draw.io



# Overview

## Programming Languages Used:

- C
- Python
- HTML
- CSS
- Java Script
- InfluxQL/SQL



# Arduino



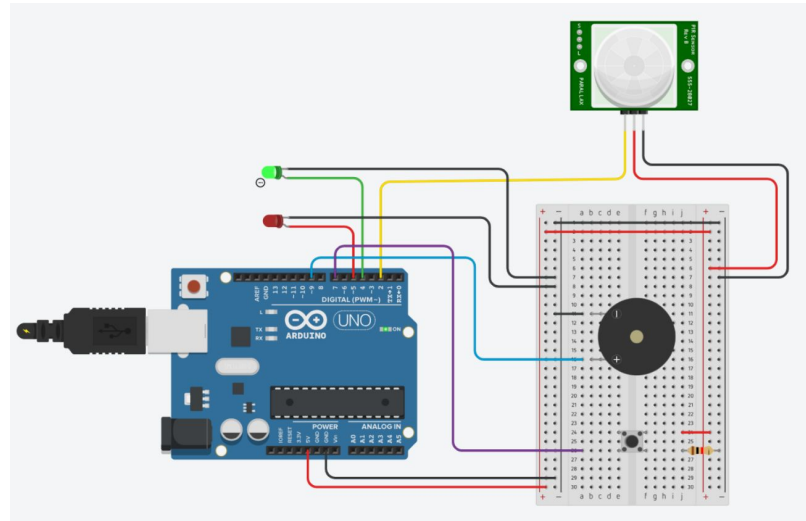
## Key Features

- Open-Source electronic platform
- Easy of use
- Versatility
- Lightweight



## Weaknesses

- Limited power and memory
- Not suitable for real-time applications
- Limited connectivity



# Arduino

## Setup

- For the first time wait for one minute allowing PIR sensor stable itself
- Define variables
- Set pinMode and Serial

## Loop

- Serial data communication
- MQTT messages checking
- Performing action based on commands received through MQTT
- Switch status and alarm LEDs on/off

```
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>

SoftwareSerial mySerial(10, 11); // RX, TX

void setup()
{
    mySerial.begin(9600);
    Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
    if(deviceIsReady)
    {
        if(alarmEnabled)
        {
            int motionValue = digitalRead(PIR);

            if(motionValue == HIGH)
            {
                if(alarmTriggered == false)
                {
                    mySerial.println(1);
                    Serial.println(1);
                    startAlarm();
                }
            }
            else
            {
                mySerial.println(0);
                Serial.println(0);
            }
        }

        MQTT_checkMessages();
        delay(1000);
    }
}
```

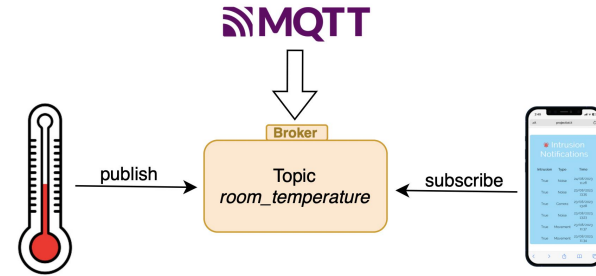
```
void MQTT_checkMessages()
{
    if(Serial.available() > 0)
    {
        String message = readSerialMessage();

        if(message.length() > 0)
        {
            // Perform some action based on the message content
            if(message.equals("ENABLE_ALARM"))
            {
                changeSystemStatus(1);
            }
            else if(message.equals("DISABLE_ALARM"))
            {
                changeSystemStatus(0);
            }
            else if(message.equals("START_ALARM"))
            {
                startAlarm();
            }
            else if(message.equals("STOP_ALARM"))
            {
                stopAlarm();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

# MQTT

## Key Features:

- Lightweight
- Broker
- Publish/Subscribe
- Topic
- QoS
- Retain
- Last Will
- Security
- Scalability



**Example:** Room Temperature

	PUB	SUB
Arduino	Write	Read
User 1	Read	Write
User 2	Read	Write

# MQTT

## Client Creation and Configuration

```
1 # Config.py
2 class Config:
3     # Config AWS
4     endpoint = "apv9omwb522qd-ats.iot.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com"
5     client_id = "ArduinoUnoR3"
6     root_ca = "keys/AWS-Root-RSA.pem"
7     private_key = "keys/AWS-private.pem.key"
8     certificate = "keys/AWS-certificate.pem.crt"
9
10
11 # MQTT.py
12 from AWSIoTPythonSDK.MQTTLib import AWSIoTMQTTClient
13
14 # MQTT topic
15 sub_topic = "ArduinoSensors/sub"
16 pub_topic = "ArduinoSensors/pub"
17 QoS = 0
18
19 # Create a MQTT client
20 my_mqtt_client = AWSIoTMQTTClient(Config.client_id)
21 my_mqtt_client.configureEndpoint(Config.endpoint, 8883)
22 my_mqtt_client.configureCredentials(Config.root_ca, Config.private_key, Config.certificate)
23
24 # Broker AWS IoT connection
25 my_mqtt_client.connect()
26 print(">> MQTT broker connected")
```

## Publish

```
1 # Receiving Arduino data
2 if ser.in_waiting > 0:
3     alarm_triggered = ser.readline().decode().strip()
4     if alarm_triggered == '1':
5         # Publishing sensor data
6         sensor_data = {
7             "message": "intrusion detected"
8         }
9         # Convert payload in JSON format
10        my_mqtt_client.publish(pub_topic, json.dumps(sensor_data), QoS)
```

## Subscribe

```
1 # Topic subscription
2 my_mqtt_client.subscribe(sub_topic, QoS, readMessages)
3 print(">> Client subscribed to ArduinoSensors topic")
4
5 # To loop message broadcasting
6 while True:
7     time.sleep(1)
```

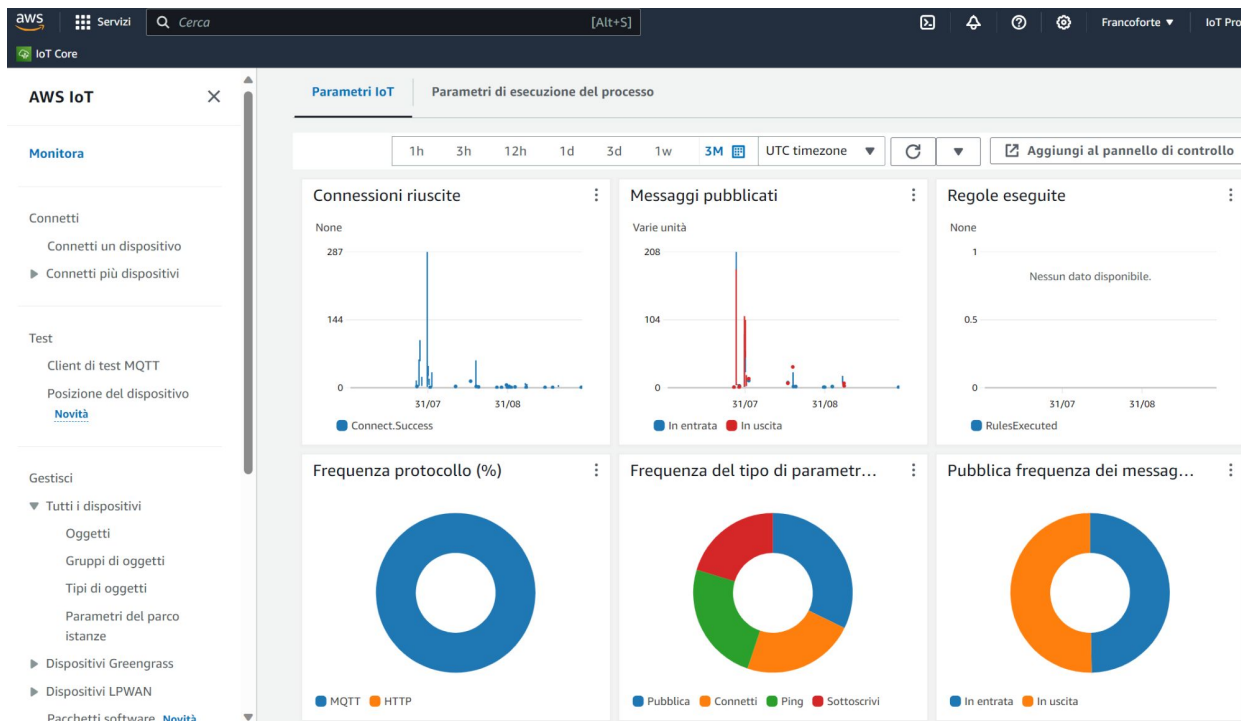


# AWS

Amazon Web Service

## Key Features:

- Services offered
- Availability
- Scalability
- Resource manager
- Security
- Global Reach
- Ecosystem
- AI Tools





Amazon Web Service

### Device Creation:

- Thing
- Certificate
- Policy

### Device Connection:

- Client ID
- MQTT Endpoint
- Certificate
- AWS Root CA
- Private Key

#### Oggetti (3) [Info](#)

Un oggetto IoT è una rappresentazione e un record del dispositivo fisico nel cloud. Il dispositivo fisico necessita di un record di oggetto per lavorare con AWS IoT.

Filtra gli oggetti per: nome, tipo, gruppo, fatturazione o attributo ricercabile.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Nome
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">iPhoneGabriele</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">iPhoneDavide</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AduinoUnoR3</a>

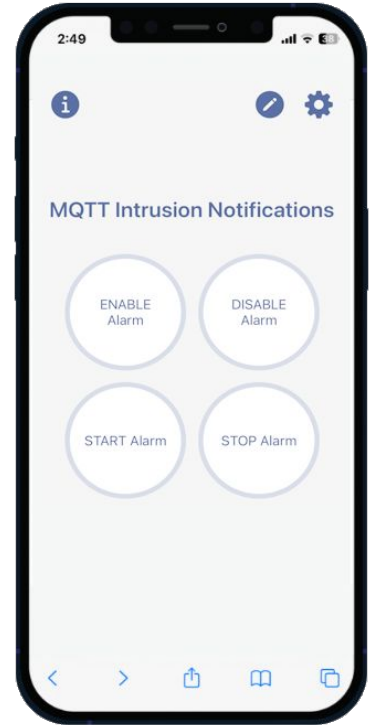
Effetto della policy	Operazione della policy	Risorsa della policy
Allow	iot:Connect	arn:aws:iot:eu-central-1:014811469566:client/ArduinoUnoR3
Allow	iot:Publish	arn:aws:iot:eu-central-1:014811469566:topic/ArduinoSensors/pub
Allow	iot:Publish	arn:aws:iot:eu-central-1:014811469566:topic/ArduinoSensors/sub
Allow	iot:Receive	arn:aws:iot:eu-central-1:014811469566:topic/ArduinoSensors/pub
Allow	iot:Receive	arn:aws:iot:eu-central-1:014811469566:topic/ArduinoSensors/sub
Allow	iot:Subscribe	arn:aws:iot:eu-central-1:014811469566:topicfilter/ArduinoSensors/pub
Allow	iot:Subscribe	arn:aws:iot:eu-central-1:014811469566:topicfilter/ArduinoSensors/sub

# TLS IoT Tool

```
def readMessages(client, userdata, message):  
    # Function called when a message is received  
    payload = json.loads(message.payload)  
    received_message = payload["message"]  
    print(f">> MQTT Received Message: {received_message}")  
    if received_message == "ENABLE_ALARM" or received_message == "DISABLE_ALARM" ...  
    ... or received_message == "START_ALARM" or received_message == "STOP_ALARM":  
        # Sending a welcome message to the board  
        ser.write(received_message.encode())
```

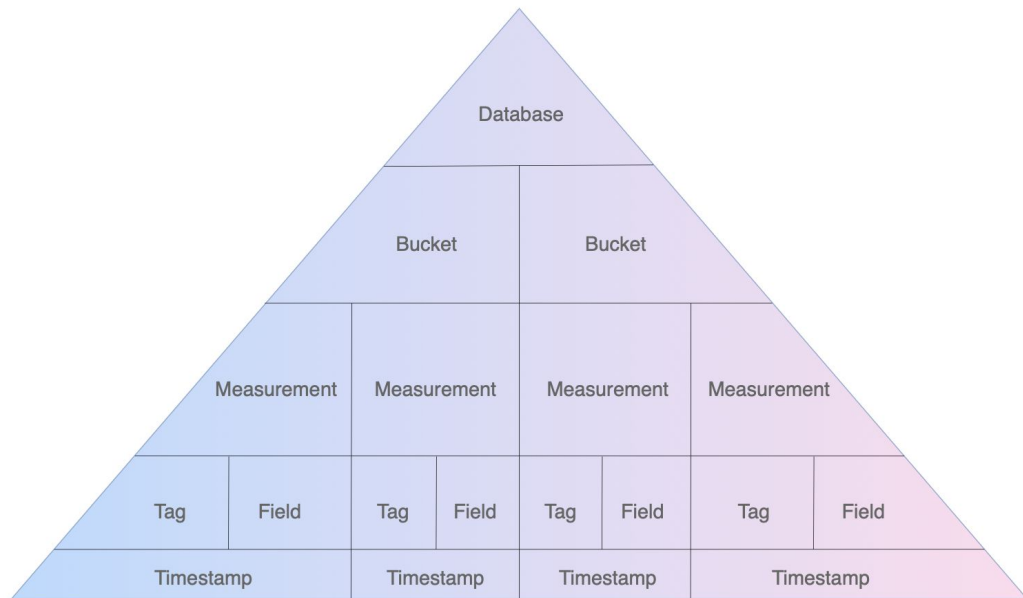
```
void stopAlarm()  
{  
    if(alarmTriggered)  
    {  
        alarmTriggered = false;  
        digitalWrite(RedLED, LOW);  
        noTone(buzzer);  
    }  
}
```

```
void startAlarm()  
{  
    if(alarmEnabled && alarmTriggered == false)  
    {  
        alarmTriggered = true;  
        digitalWrite(RedLED, HIGH);  
        for(int i=0; i<25; i++)  
        {  
            MQTT_checkMessages();  
            checkButtonStatus();  
            if(alarmTriggered && alarmEnabled)  
            {  
                tone(buzzer, 700);  
                delay(200);  
                noTone(buzzer);  
                delay(200);  
            }  
            else break;  
        }  
        digitalWrite(RedLED, LOW);  
        stopAlarm();  
    }  
}
```



# InfluxDB

InfluxDB Cloud on AWS



```
1 # Config.py
2 class Config:
3     token_influx = "H4cem9xbCj-7rT165wBxmHEDNebCg2Fq1bZ0LGy9cDlGGSP7zwKs"
4     + "TsEeb8Em7eNcPX6RD6VdgqXU9dwUCnx3-Q=="
5     org_influx = "University of Messina"
6     host_influx = "https://eu-central-1-1.aws.cloud2.influxdata.com"
7     bucket = "ArduinoData"
8
9
10 # MQTT.py
11 # Simulating other sensors
12 types = ["Movement", "Noise", "Camera"]
13 sensortype = random.choice(types)
14
15 # Saving data into InfluxDB
16 data_influx = {
17     "data": {
18         "Intrusion": "True",
19         "SensorType": sensortype
20     }
21 }
22
23 for key in data_influx:
24     point = (
25         Point("ArduinoData")
26         .tag("Intrusion", data_influx[key]["Intrusion"])
27         .field("SensorType", data_influx[key]["SensorType"])
28     )
29     client.write(database=Config.bucket, record=point)
```

# InfluxDB

The screenshot displays the InfluxDB Data Explorer interface. On the left, the 'Schema Browser' shows the 'ArduinoData' bucket and measurement. The main panel shows a query: `SELECT * FROM "ArduinoData"`. The query is ready (146ms) and the results are displayed in a table view. The table has 42 rows and shows data for 'Intrusion' and 'SensorType'.

**Data Explorer**

+ New Script   OPEN   SAVE

**Schema Browser**   SQL Sync

Bucket: **ArduinoData**

Measurement: **ArduinoData**

Search fields and tag keys

Fields: **SensorType**

Tag Keys: **Intrusion**

Query: `SELECT * FROM "ArduinoData"`

Ready (146ms)   CSV   Past 1h   RUN

Search results...   42 rows   TABLE   GRAPH

Intrusion	SensorType	time
no group string	no group string	no group dateTime:RFC3339
True	Camera	2023-09-03T18:44:37.266Z
True	Camera	2023-09-03T19:07:12.492Z
True	Noise	2023-09-03T19:09:08.275Z
True	Noise	2023-08-22T14:10:13.469Z

1 2 3 4 5 ... 9

# Web Page

## Intrusion History

### Languages:

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

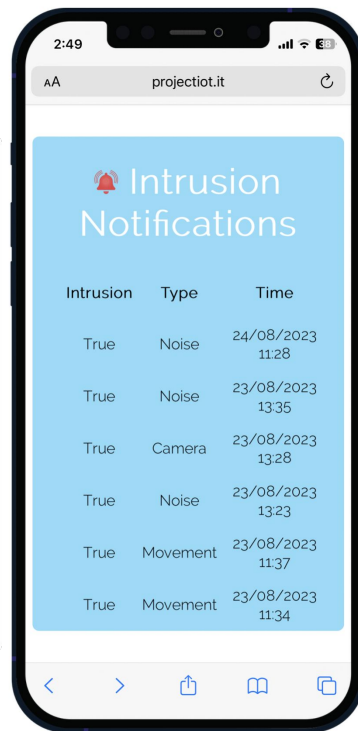
### Hosting:

- Altvista

### Features:

- Async
- Autorefresh
- Remote access

```
var returnJSON = [];  
const token = "pEw624Urc5zDDEt1Gu5gbJcnsVELszwsD16p6bIIC31i4zs0rxX3bGT9cZkz-Mcxc04CcC-6fVDIVEPbKKp0AA=";  
const org = "University of Messina";  
const bucket = "ArduinoData";  
  
const url = `https://eu-central-1-1.aws.cloud2.influxdata.com/api/v2/query?org=${encodeURIComponent(org)}`;  
const query = `from(bucket:"${bucket}") > range(start: -30d) > filter(fn: (r) => r["_measurement"] = "ArduinoData")`  
+ `> sort(columns: ["_time"], desc: true)`;  
  
const requestBody = JSON.stringify({  
  query: query  
});  
  
fetch(url, {  
  method: "POST",  
  headers: {  
    "Authorization": `Token ${token}`,  
    "Content-Type": "application/json"  
  },  
  body: requestBody  
})  
  .then(response => response.text())  
  .then(data => {});
```



# Intrusion Emails

## Python Side:

```
if alarm_triggered == '1':
    # Sending email to the admins
    current_time = datetime.datetime.now()
    today = current_time.strftime('%d/%m/%Y %H:%M')
    emailBody = f"An intrusion was detected by the {sensortype} sensor at {today}"
    sendEmail(emailBody)
```

```
def sendEmail(body):
    receivers = ','.join(Config.emails)
    url = f'{Config.altervista_host}/iot/sendEmail.php'
    + '?receivers={receivers}&subject={Config.subject}&body={body}<br><br>'
    response = requests.get(url)
```

## PHP Side (Altervista):

```
$emails = htmlentities($_GET['receivers'], ENT_QUOTES);
$subject = htmlentities($_GET['subject'], ENT_QUOTES);
$body = htmlentities($_GET['body'], ENT_QUOTES);

$decodedSubject = html_entity_decode($subject, ENT_QUOTES);
$decodedBody = html_entity_decode($body, ENT_QUOTES);

$headers = "From: IoT-Notification \r\n";

$receivers = array();
$emailList = explode(',', $emails);

foreach($emailList as $email)
{
    $receivers[] = trim($email);
}

$n = 0;
foreach($receivers as $receiver)
{
    if(mail($receiver, $decodedSubject, $decodedBody, $headers))
    {
        $n++;
    }
    sleep(1);
}

http_response_code(200);
```

