



Mini Project Report

Smart Cart Simulation in Cooja

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1. Introduction

Smart technologies are revolutionizing retail by enhancing customer experiences and streamlining operations. This project simulates a smart shopping environment using COOJA, a network simulator for Contiki OS, modeling a retail space with three product clusters: grocery, fashion, and electronics.

Nodes representing products are arranged in a Manhattan grid pattern to reflect a typical store layout. The simulation includes fixed item nodes (senders) and mobile sync nodes simulating smart shopping carts, mimicking customer movement through the store.

Key performance metrics such as communication range, data transfer rates, network congestion, and the system's ability to handle multiple smart carts are evaluated. The results provide insights into the feasibility, scalability, and potential challenges of implementing a smart shopping system, particularly in maintaining connectivity as carts move between product clusters. This project highlights the practical implications of smart retail technologies and identifies areas for improvement, paving the way for more efficient solutions.

2. Background

Contiki OS

Contiki OS is an open-source operating system designed for IoT and wireless sensor networks. It is ideal for resource-constrained devices, making it suitable for simulating the fixed item nodes and mobile sync nodes in a smart shopping environment. Key features include:

- **Lightweight Design:** Efficient for low-power devices.
- **Event-Driven Architecture:** Manages multiple processes efficiently.
- **Integrated Networking:** Supports reliable data transfer.
- **Modularity:** Allows easy integration of additional protocols and applications.

Cooja Simulator

The Cooja simulator is a vital tool for developing and testing applications in Contiki OS. It provides a detailed and customizable simulation environment, essential for this project:

- **Network Simulation:** Models large-scale networks representing grocery, fashion, and electronics clusters.
- **Node Emulation:** Simulates both fixed item nodes and mobile sync nodes (smart shopping carts).
- **Custom Scenarios:** Allows for realistic modeling of store layouts and customer movements.
- **Performance Metrics:** Evaluates communication range, data transfer rates, network congestion, and system scalability.

- **Visual Analysis:** Offers visual tools for debugging and analyzing the network.
- Using Contiki OS and Cooja, this project aims to simulate a smart shopping environment, providing insights into the feasibility and challenges of smart retail technologies.
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3. Project Description

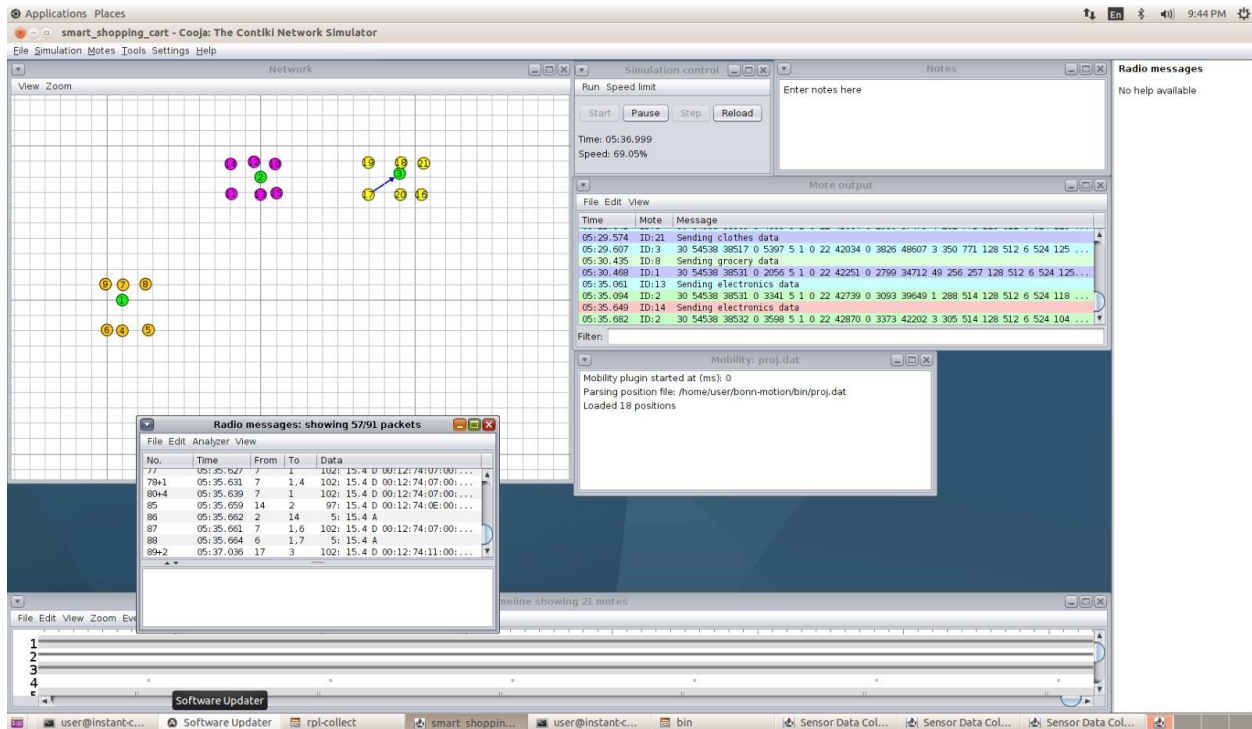
● Problem Statement:

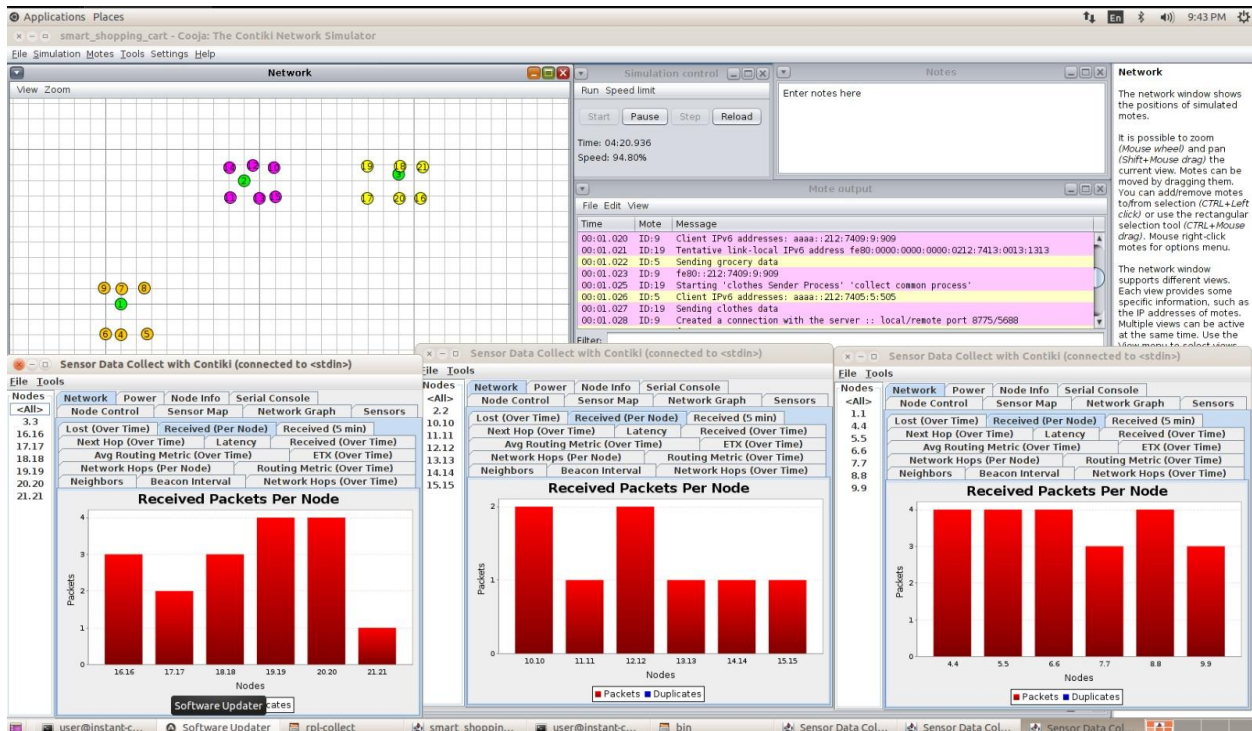
Traditional retail environments lack real-time product tracking and customer interaction capabilities, leading to inefficiencies in inventory management, customer service, and overall shopping experience. This project aims to address these limitations by simulating a smart shopping environment using COOJA, the network simulator for Contiki OS, to evaluate the feasibility and performance of an Internet of Things (IoT) based solution in a realistic retail setting.

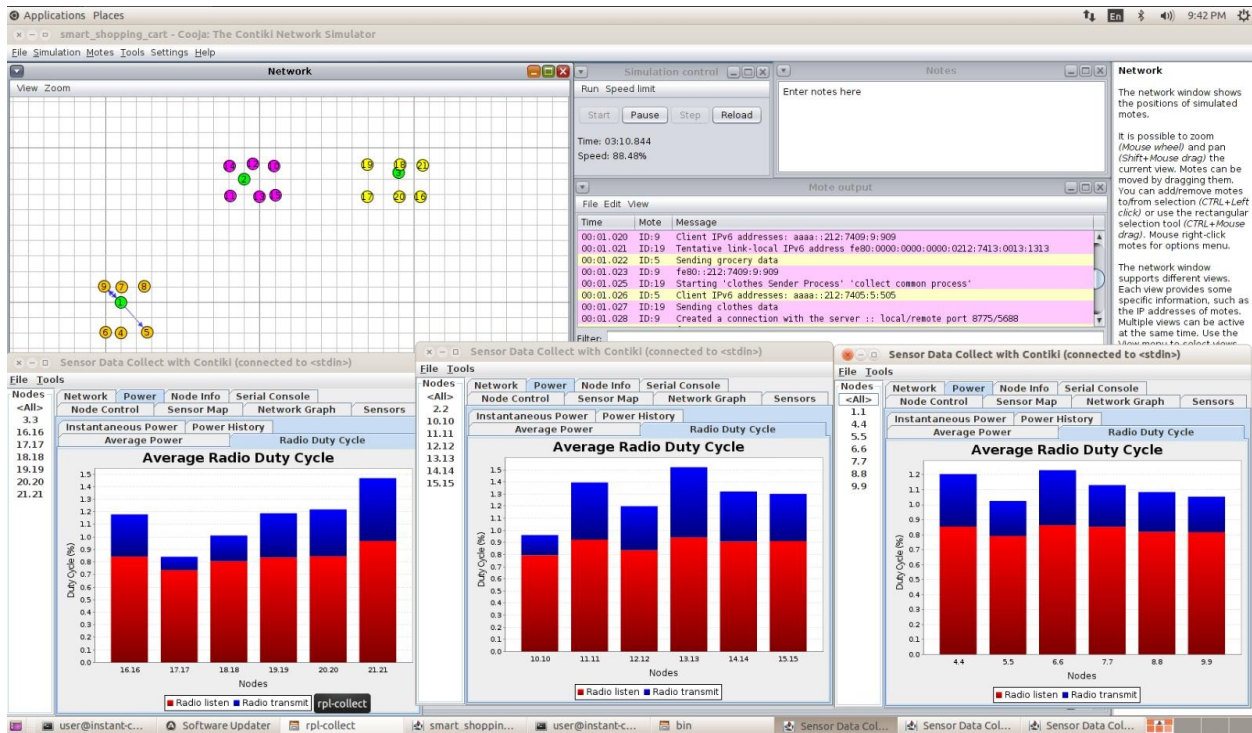
● Objectives:

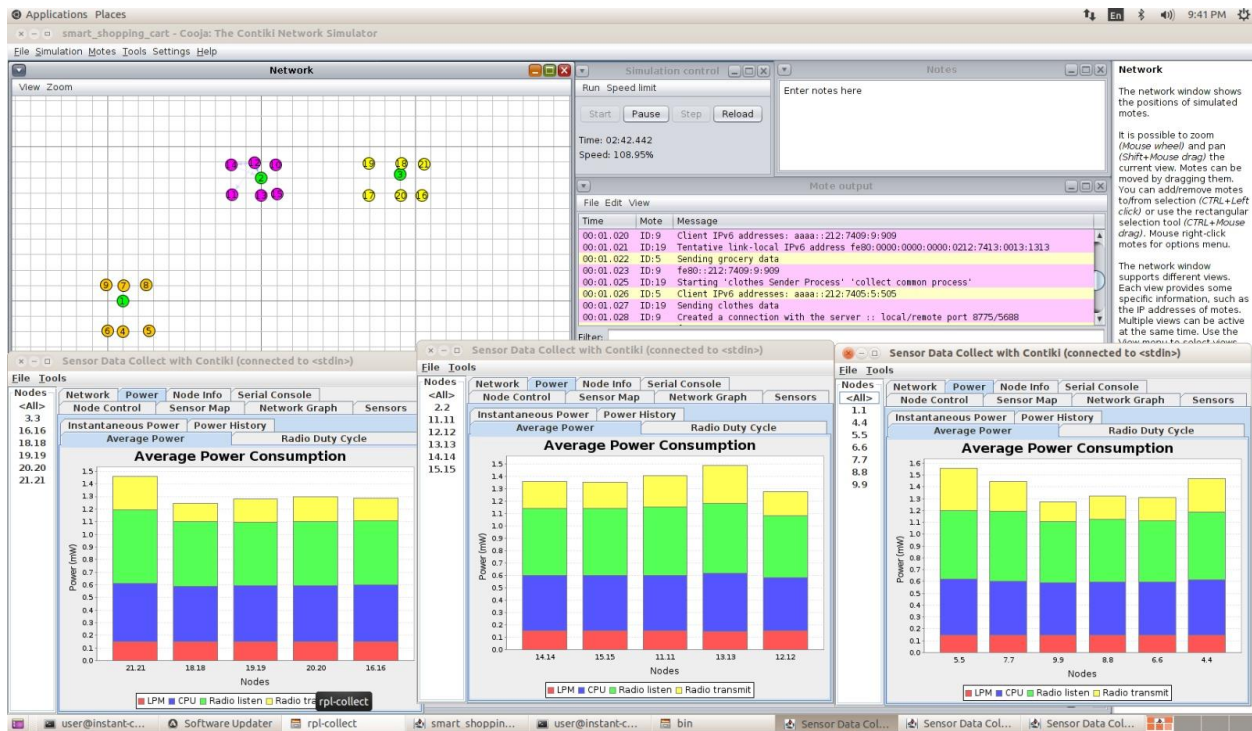
- Design and implement a COOJA simulation of a smart shopping environment with three distinct product clusters (grocery, fashion, and electronics) arranged in a Manhattan grid pattern.
- Develop and integrate two types of nodes within the simulation: a. Fixed item nodes (senders) representing stationary products b. Mobile sync nodes simulating smart shopping carts
- Evaluate key performance metrics of the simulated smart shopping system, including:
 - Communication range between nodes
 - Data transfer rates
 - Network congestion levels
 - System capacity for handling multiple smart carts simultaneously
- Analyze the system's ability to maintain connectivity as smart carts move between different product clusters.
- Assess the scalability of the proposed smart shopping system based on simulation results.
- Identify potential challenges and limitations in implementing such a system in a real-world retail environment.

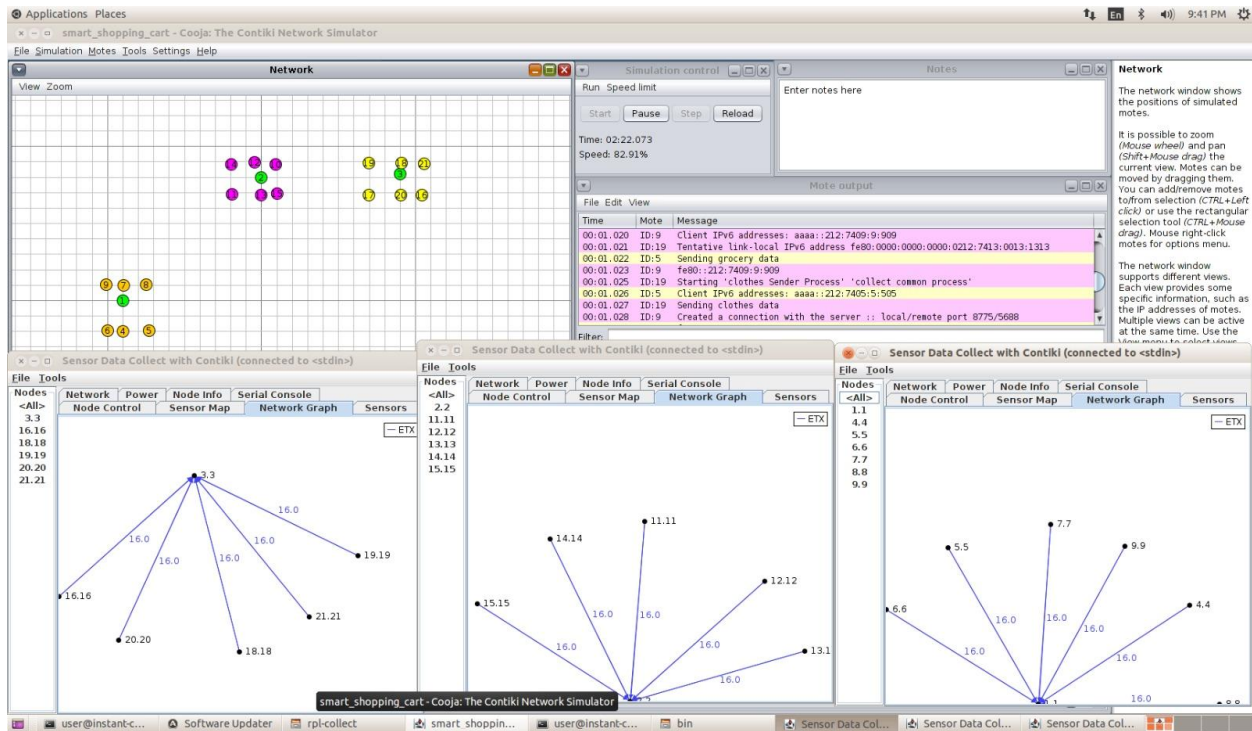
- Provide recommendations for optimizing the smart shopping system based on the simulation findings.

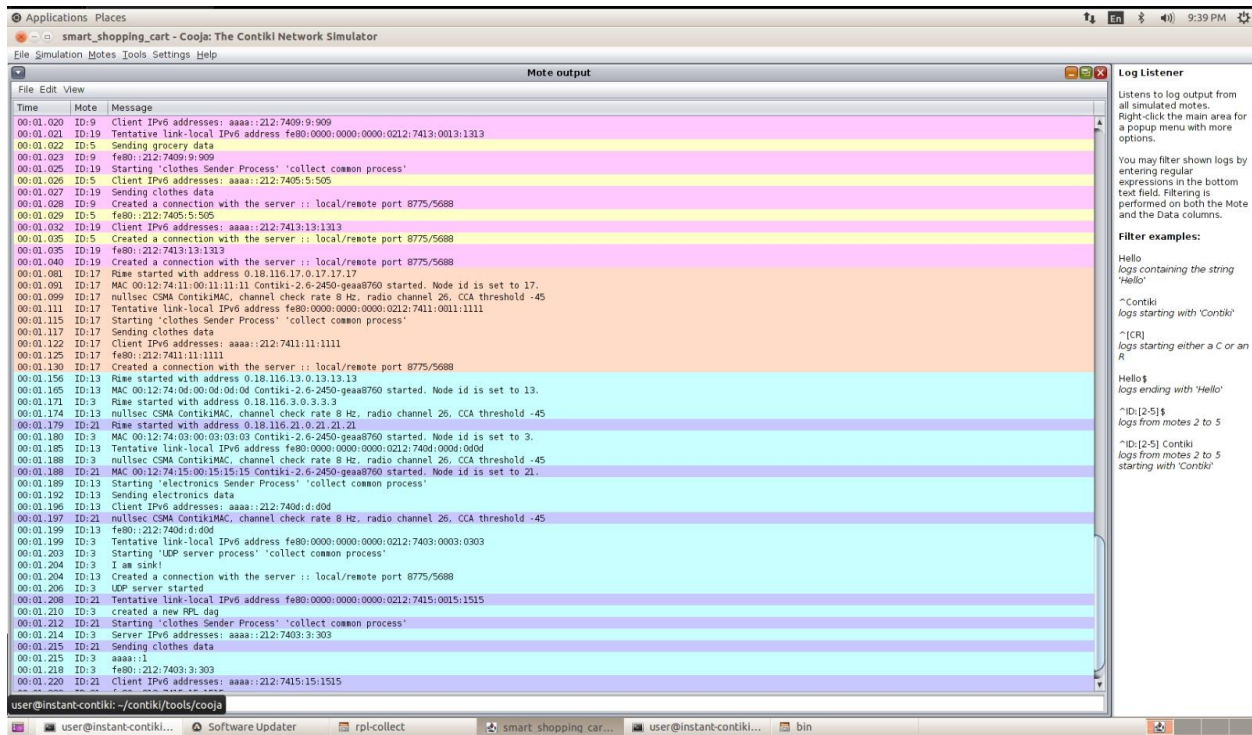












The screenshot shows the Cooja: The Contiki Network Simulator interface. The main window displays a log of network events, and the Log Listener panel on the right provides filtering options.

Log Listener

Listeners to log output from all simulated nodes. Right-click the main area for a popup menu with more options.

You may filter shown logs by entering regular expressions in the bottom text field. Filtering is performed on both the Note and the Data columns.

Filter examples:

- Hello
logs containing the string 'Hello'
- ^Contiki
logs starting with 'Contiki'
- ^[CR]
logs starting either a C or an R
- Hello\$
logs ending with 'Hello'
- ^ID:[2-5]\$
logs from notes 2 to 5
- ^ID:[2-5] Contiki
logs from notes 2 to 5 starting with 'Contiki'

Log Output

Time	Note	Message
00:01:020	ID:9	Client IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7409:9:909
00:01:021	ID:19	Tentative link-local IPv6 address fe80:0000:0000:0000:0212:7413:0013:1313
00:01:022	ID:5	Sending grocery data
00:01:023	ID:9	fe80::212:7409:9:909
00:01:025	ID:19	Starting 'clothes Sender Process' 'collect common process'
00:01:026	ID:5	Client IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7405:5:505
00:01:027	ID:19	Sending clothes data
00:01:028	ID:9	Created a connection with the server :: local/remote port 8775/5688
00:01:029	ID:5	fe80::212:7405:5:505
00:01:032	ID:19	Client IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7413:13:1313
00:01:035	ID:5	Created a connection with the server :: local/remote port 8775/5688
00:01:035	ID:19	fe80::212:7413:13:1313
00:01:040	ID:19	Created a connection with the server :: local/remote port 8775/5688
00:01:081	ID:17	Rime started with address 0.18.116.17.0.17.17.17
00:01:091	ID:17	MAC 00:12:74:11:00:11:11:11 Contiki-2.6-2450-geaa8760 started. Node id is set to 17.
00:01:099	ID:17	nullsec CSMA ContikiMAC, channel check rate 8 Hz, radio channel 26, CCA threshold -45
00:01:111	ID:17	Tentative link-local IPv6 address fe80:0000:0000:0000:0212:7411:0011:1111
00:01:115	ID:17	Starting 'clothes Sender Process' 'collect common process'
00:01:117	ID:17	Sending clothes data
00:01:122	ID:17	Client IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7411:11:1111
00:01:125	ID:17	fe80::212:7411:11:1111
00:01:130	ID:17	Created a connection with the server :: local/remote port 8775/5688
00:01:156	ID:13	Rime started with address 0.18.116.13.0.13.13.13
00:01:165	ID:13	MAC 00:12:74:0d:00:0d:0d:0d Contiki-2.6-2450-geaa8760 started. Node id is set to 13.
00:01:171	ID:3	Rime started with address 0.18.116.3.0.3.3.3
00:01:174	ID:13	nullsec CSMA ContikiMAC, channel check rate 8 Hz, radio channel 26, CCA threshold -45
00:01:179	ID:21	Rime started with address 0.18.116.21.0.21.21.21
00:01:180	ID:3	MAC 00:12:74:03:00:03:03:03 Contiki-2.6-2450-geaa8760 started. Node id is set to 3.
00:01:185	ID:13	Tentative link-local IPv6 address fe80:0000:0000:0000:0212:740d:000d:0d0d
00:01:188	ID:3	nullsec CSMA ContikiMAC, channel check rate 8 Hz, radio channel 26, CCA threshold -45
00:01:188	ID:21	MAC 00:12:74:15:00:15:15:15 Contiki-2.6-2450-geaa8760 started. Node id is set to 21.
00:01:189	ID:13	Starting 'electronics Sender Process' 'collect common process'
00:01:192	ID:13	Sending electronics data
00:01:196	ID:13	Client IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:740d:d:d0d
00:01:197	ID:21	nullsec CSMA ContikiMAC, channel check rate 8 Hz, radio channel 26, CCA threshold -45
00:01:199	ID:13	fe80::212:740d:d:d0d
00:01:199	ID:3	Tentative link-local IPv6 address fe80:0000:0000:0000:0212:7403:0003:0303
00:01:203	ID:3	Starting 'UDP server process' 'collect common process'
00:01:204	ID:3	I am sink!
00:01:204	ID:13	Created a connection with the server :: local/remote port 8775/5688
00:01:206	ID:3	UDP server started
00:01:208	ID:21	Tentative link-local IPv6 address fe80:0000:0000:0000:0212:7415:0015:1515
00:01:210	ID:3	created a new RPL dag
00:01:212	ID:21	Starting 'clothes Sender Process' 'collect common process'
00:01:214	ID:3	Server IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7403:3:303
00:01:215	ID:21	Sending clothes data
00:01:215	ID:3	aaaa::1
00:01:218	ID:3	fe80::212:7403:3:303
00:01:220	ID:21	Client IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7415:15:1515

The screenshot displays the Cooja: The Contiki Network Simulator interface. The main window shows a network diagram with several nodes and connections. The 'Simulation control' panel is visible, showing 'Run', 'Speed limit', 'Start', 'Pause', 'Step', and 'Reload' buttons. The 'Message output' panel shows a list of messages, including 'Server IPv6 addresses', 'Sending clothes data', 'Client IPv6 addresses', and 'Created a server connection with remote address'. The 'Control Panel' on the right provides instructions on how to use the simulation controls. The bottom status bar shows the user's terminal window with the command 'user@instant-contiki: ~/contiki/tools/cooja'.

Simulation control

Run Speed limit

Start Pause Step Reload

Time: 00:11.132
Speed: 94.61%

Message output

Time	Node	Message
00:01.214	ID:3	Server IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7403:3:303
00:01.215	ID:21	Sending clothes data
00:01.215	ID:3	aaaa::1
00:01.218	ID:3	fe80::212:7403:3:303
00:01.220	ID:21	Client IPv6 addresses: aaaa::212:7415:15:1515
00:01.223	ID:21	fe80::212:7415:15:1515
00:01.224	ID:3	Created a server connection with remote address :: local/remote port 5688/8775
00:01.228	ID:21	Created a connection with the server :: local/remote port 8775/5688

Control Panel

The control panel controls the simulation.

Start starts the simulation.

Pause stops the simulation.

The keyboard shortcut for starting and pausing the simulation is Ctrl+S.

Step runs the simulation for one millisecond.

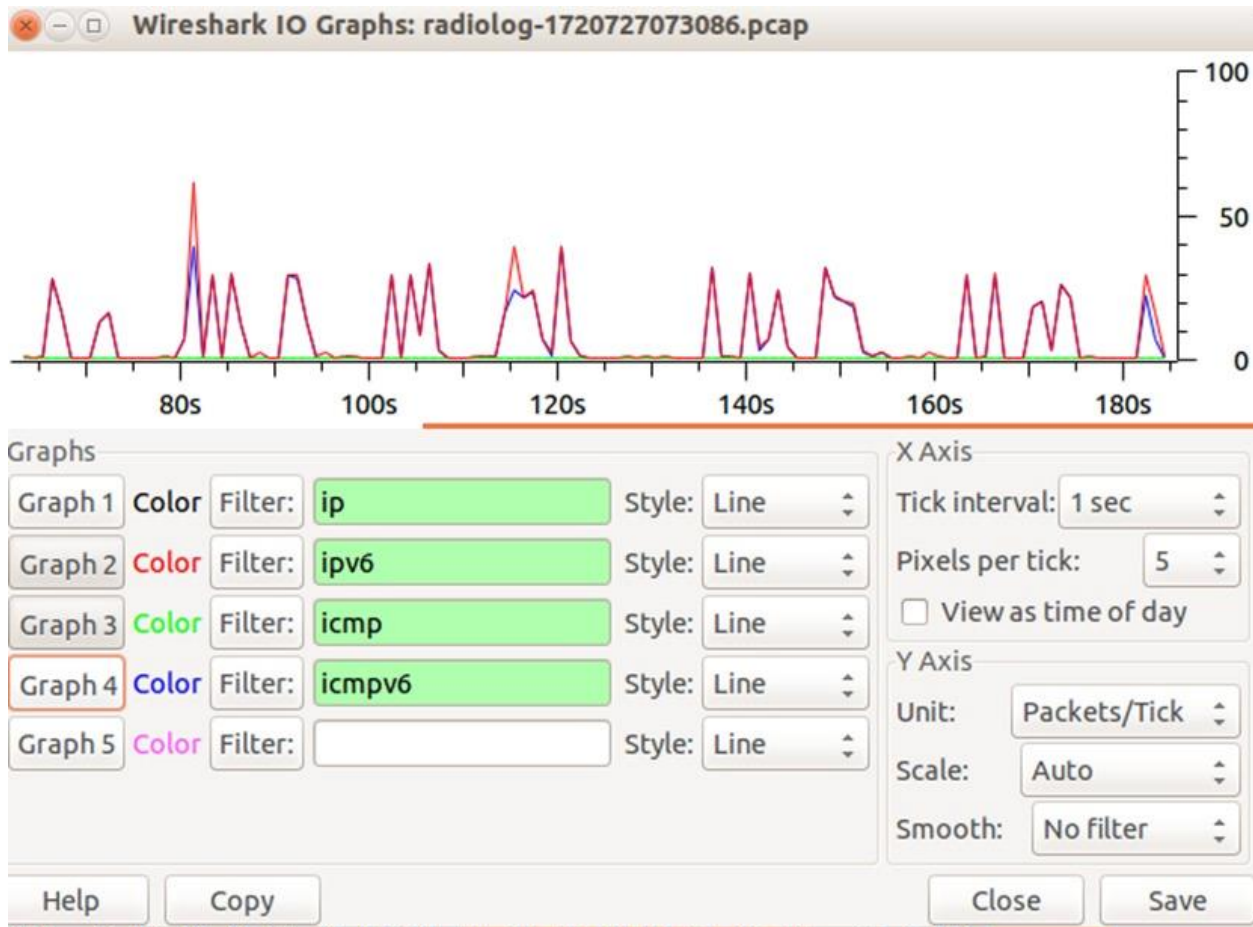
Reload reloads and restarts the simulation.

Simulation speed is controlled via the Speed limit menu.

Timeline showing 21 notes

1
2
3
4

user@instant-contiki: ~/contiki/tools/cooja



Wireshark: Protocol Hierarchy Statistics

Display filter: none

Protocol	% Packets	Packets	% Bytes	Bytes	Mbit/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Mbit/s
▼ Frame	100.00 %	1347	100.00 %	122326	0.005	0	0	0.000
▼ IEEE 802.15.4 Low-Rate Wireless PAN	100.00 %	1347	100.00 %	122326	0.005	113	565	0.000
▼ IPv6 over IEEE 802.15.4	91.61 %	1234	99.54 %	121761	0.005	0	0	0.000
▼ Internet Protocol Version 6	91.61 %	1234	99.54 %	121761	0.005	0	0	0.000
▼ User Datagram Protocol	8.54 %	115	9.12 %	11155	0.000	0	0	0.000
Data	8.54 %	115	9.12 %	11155	0.000	115	11155	0.000
Internet Control Message Protocol v6	83.07 %	1119	90.42 %	110606	0.005	1119	110606	0.005

Help Close

The image displays the Wireshark network traffic analysis interface. The main window shows a packet capture file named 'radiolog-1720727073086.pcap'. The packet list on the left shows a series of ICMPv6 RPL Control messages between two hosts. The packet details pane on the right shows the 'Wireshark: 725 Expert Infos' window, which lists various warnings and errors. The packet list is as follows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
23	0.014800	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
24	0.015800	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
25	0.015900			IEEE 802	5	Ack
26	0.015900	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
27	0.015900	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
28	0.015900	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
29	0.015900	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
30	0.015900	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
31	0.015900	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
32	0.016000	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
33	0.016000	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
34	0.016000	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)
35	0.016000	fe80::212:740f:f:f0f	fe80::212:740b:b:b0b	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (D)

The packet details pane shows the following information:

- Sequence number: 25
- Destination PAN: 0xabcd
- Destination: NitLab 0b:0b:0b:0b (00:12:74:0b:0b:0b:0b)
- Extended Source: NitLab 0f:0f:0f:0f (00:12:74:0f:0f:0f:0f)
- Frame Check Sequence (TI CC24xx format): FCS Bad

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII format.

The 'Wireshark: 725 Expert Infos' window shows the following summary:

Group	Protocol	Summary	Count
Packet:		4	1
Packet:		6	1
Packet:		26	1
Packet:		27	1
Packet:		28	1
Packet:		29	1
Packet:		30	1
Packet:		31	1

Applications Places

radiolog-1720727073086.pcap [Wireshark 1.7.2 (SVN Rev 42506 from /trunk)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	2002:db8::212:7407:7::1	2002:db8::1	UDP	97	Source port: 8775 Destination port: ggz
2	0.002000			IEEE 802	5	Ack
3	0.002000	2002:db8::212:7412:12	2002:db8::1	UDP	97	Source port: 8775 Destination port: ggz
4	0.003000			IEEE 802	5	Ack
5	0.003000	2002:db8::212:740e:e::2002:db8::1		UDP	97	Source port: 8775 Destination port: ggz
6	0.003000			IEEE 802	5	Ack
7	0.003000	2002:db8::212:7410:10	2002:db8::1	UDP	97	Source port: 8775 Destination port: ggz
8	0.003000			IEEE 802	5	Ack
9	0.003000	2002:db8::212:7407:7::1	2002:db8::1	UDP	97	Source port: 8775 Destination port: ggz
10	0.003000			IEEE 802	5	Ack
11	0.003000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
12	0.003000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
13	0.004000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
14	0.005000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
15	0.005000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
16	0.013000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
17	0.014000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
18	0.014000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
19	0.014000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
20	0.014000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
21	0.014000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
22	0.014000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)
23	0.014000	fe80::212:7404:4:404	fe80::212:7406:6:606	ICMPv6	102	RPL Control (OOBAG Information Object)

Frame 1: 97 bytes on wire (776 bits), 97 bytes captured (776 bits) on interface 0

IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: NitLab_01:00:01:01:01, Src: NitLab_07:00:07:07:07

LOWPAN

Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2002:db8::212:7407:7:707 (2002:db8::212:7407:7:707), Dst: 2002:db8::1 (2002:db8::1)

User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 8775 (8775), Dst Port: ggz (5688)

Data (46 bytes)

0000 61 dc 0f cd ab 01 01 01 00 01 74 12 00 07 07 07 00t.....
 0010 00 07 74 12 00 7a f5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..t..Z.....
 0020 00 11 aa 83 04 00 10 07 00 33 47 16 30 00 36 47 00g.g.g.g

Frame [97 bytes] (OOBAG) (102 bytes)

user@instant-ontiki: ~/kontiki/tools/cooja

Packets: 397 Displayed: 397 Marked: 0 Load time: 0:00.069

Profile: Default

user@instant... Software Up... build smart shopp... user@instant... bin Sensor Data ... Sensor Data ... Sensor Data ... radiolog-172...

The screenshot displays the Cooja: The Contiki Network Simulator interface. The main window shows a network topology with nodes represented by colored circles (purple, green, yellow) and lines indicating connections. The interface includes several panels:

- Simulation control:** Contains buttons for 'Start', 'Pause', 'Step', and 'Reload'. It also shows 'Time: 05:36.999' and 'Speed: 69.05%'.
- Notes:** A text area for entering notes.
- Radio messages:** A panel showing a list of messages with columns for Time, ID, and Message. The messages include data for 'Sending clothes data', 'Sending grocery data', 'Sending electronics data', and 'Sending electronics data'.
- Radio messages: showing 57/91 packets:** A detailed view of the radio messages, showing a table with columns for No., Time, From, To, and Data.
- Mobility:** A panel showing 'Mobility plugin started at (ms): 0' and 'Parsing position file: /home/user/bonn-motion/bin/proj.dat'.
- Software Updater:** A panel at the bottom of the interface.

The bottom status bar shows the system tray with icons for 'user@instant-c...', 'Software Updater', 'rpi-collect', 'smart_shoppin...', 'user@instant-c...', 'bin', and three instances of 'Sensor Data Col...'.

Conclusion

This project has successfully demonstrated the feasibility and potential of a smart shopping environment through a comprehensive simulation using COOJA, the network simulator for Contiki OS. By modelling a retail space with distinct product clusters and implementing both fixed item nodes and mobile smart cart nodes, we have gained valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities presented by IoT technology in retail settings

