

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Implementation Procedures**

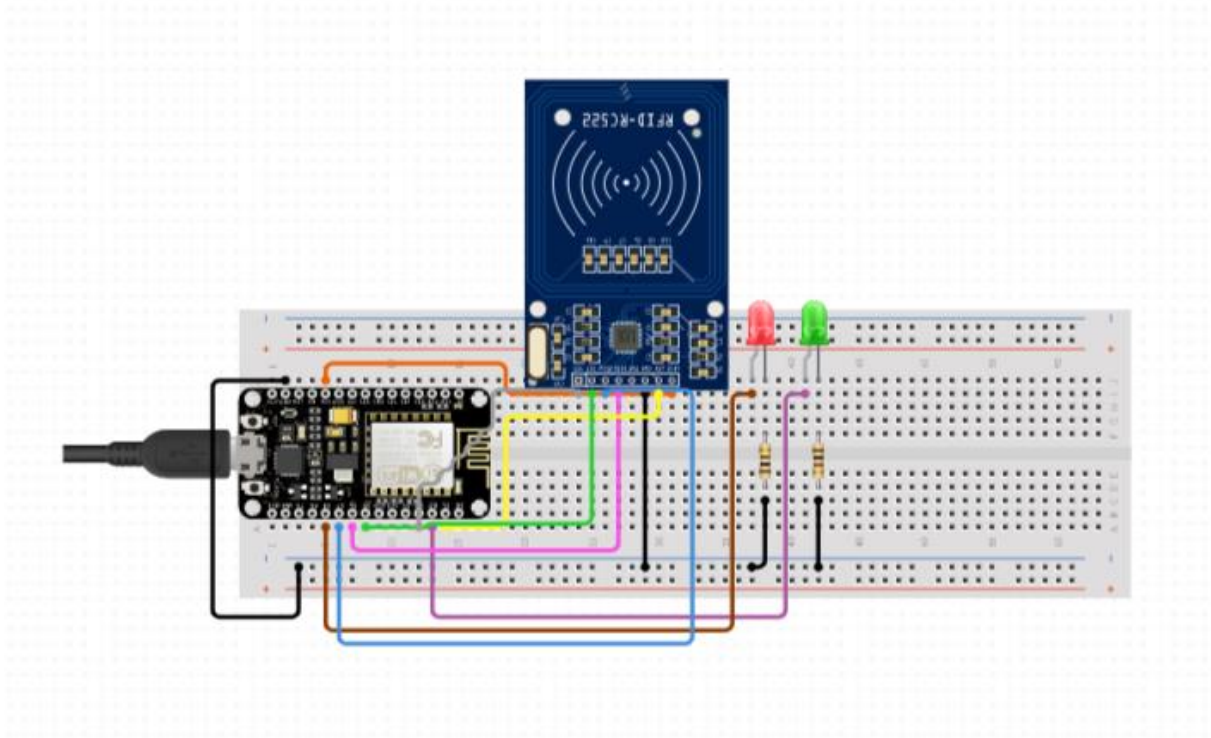
At the end of development, we have a very light weight device connected to a hosted web app through the internet with Wi-Fi. After the hardware was wired, soldered, coupled and programmed using Arduino IDE, it went through a rigorous testing phase for speed and durability. Next, was the software/web app. The UML Use case and Class diagrams helped to guide the next phases of development. The SQL database was built first with several tables including:

- Students
- Staff
- Machines
- Tasks
- School Fees
- Departmental Fees
- Faculty Fees
- Jobs
- Job Entries
- Faculties
- Departments
- Courses

The coding went next, with the appropriate user interface built with HTML, CSS, JavaScript, then the server-side code written with PHP. The web app has a page that accepts GET requests comprising of the Machine ID and the Unique card ID of a student. Once received, the web app confirms the task assigned to it by the lecturer then proceeds to check the database for what is required. This results a true or false value depending on how successful the task went. The code for both the hardware and

software are hosted online at: <https://www.github.com/Emerald2240/rfid-smard-card-reader>

## 4.2 Wiring / Assembly



**Fig X: Breadboard Wiring of The System**

In Fig X, the base/prototype wiring of the project is shown on a bread board. The Node MCU is powered by a type-a USB cord. The wiring configurations:

MRC522 RFID Sensor Pins	Node MCU Pin
SDA	D4 (GPIO2)
SCK	D5 (GPIO14)
MOSI	D7 (GPIO13)
MISO	D6 (GPIO12)
IRQ	Not Connected
GND	GND

RST	D3 (GPIO0)
3.3V	3V3/3.3V

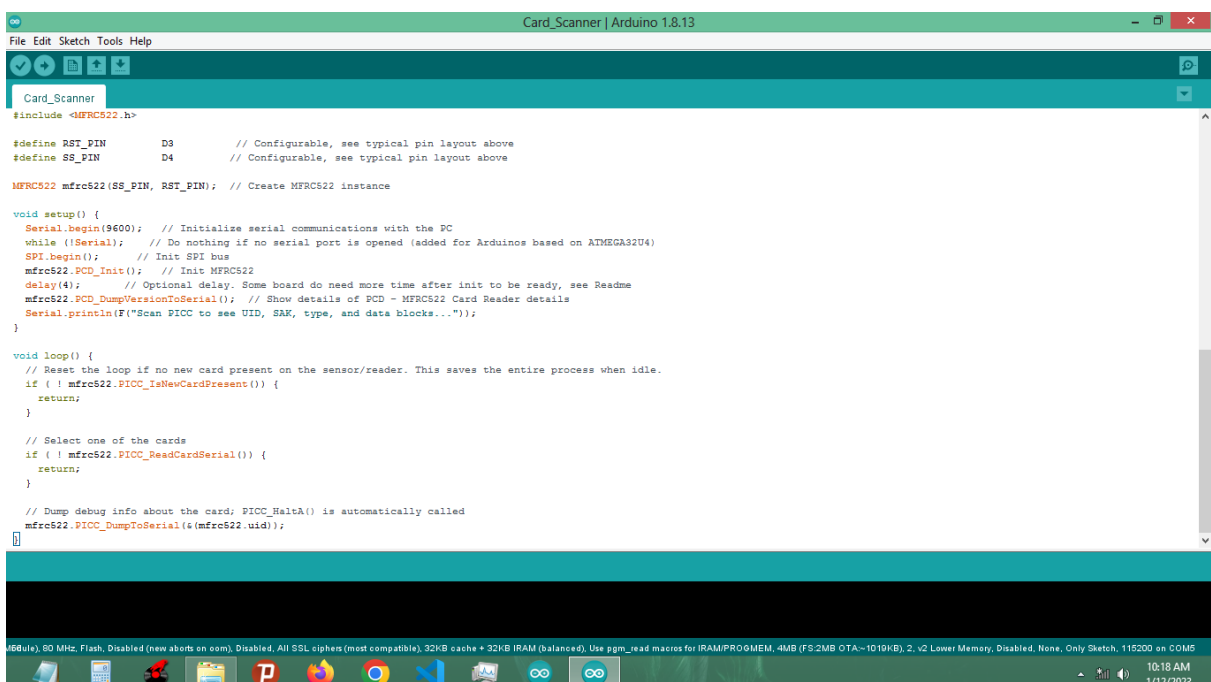
**Table X: RFID Sensor and its Pin Connections to the Node MCU**

Other Components	Node MCU Pins
Red LED	D0 (GPIO16)
Green LED	D1 (GPIO5)

**Table X: Other Components and their Pin Connections to the Node MCU**

The tables above show the connections between the microcontroller, LEDs and RFID sensor. Some more LEDs and a Buzzer was added as the work progressed. When a registered RFID tag is shown to the device, it scans its unique ID and sends a request to the database. It takes less than a second for the server to respond with a true or false value. If the server returns a false, the red LED comes on for two seconds. If the reply was true, the green LED comes on for two seconds.

## 4.3 Coding



```

Card_Scanner | Arduino 1.8.13
File Edit Sketch Tools Help

Card_Scanner
#include <MFRC522.h>

#define RST_PIN      D3      // Configurable, see typical pin layout above
#define SS_PIN       D4      // Configurable, see typical pin layout above

MFRC522 mfrc522(SS_PIN, RST_PIN); // Create MFRC522 instance

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600); // Initialize serial communications with the PC
  while (!Serial);    // Do nothing if no serial port is opened (added for Arduinos based on ATMEGA32U4)
  SPI.begin();        // Init SPI bus
  mfrc522.PCD_Init(); // Init MFRC522
  delay(4);           // Optional delay. Some board do need more time after init to be ready, see Readme
  mfrc522.PCD_DumpVersionToSerial(); // Show details of PCD - MFRC522 Card Reader details
  Serial.println(F("Scan PICC to see UID, SAK, type, and data blocks..."));
}

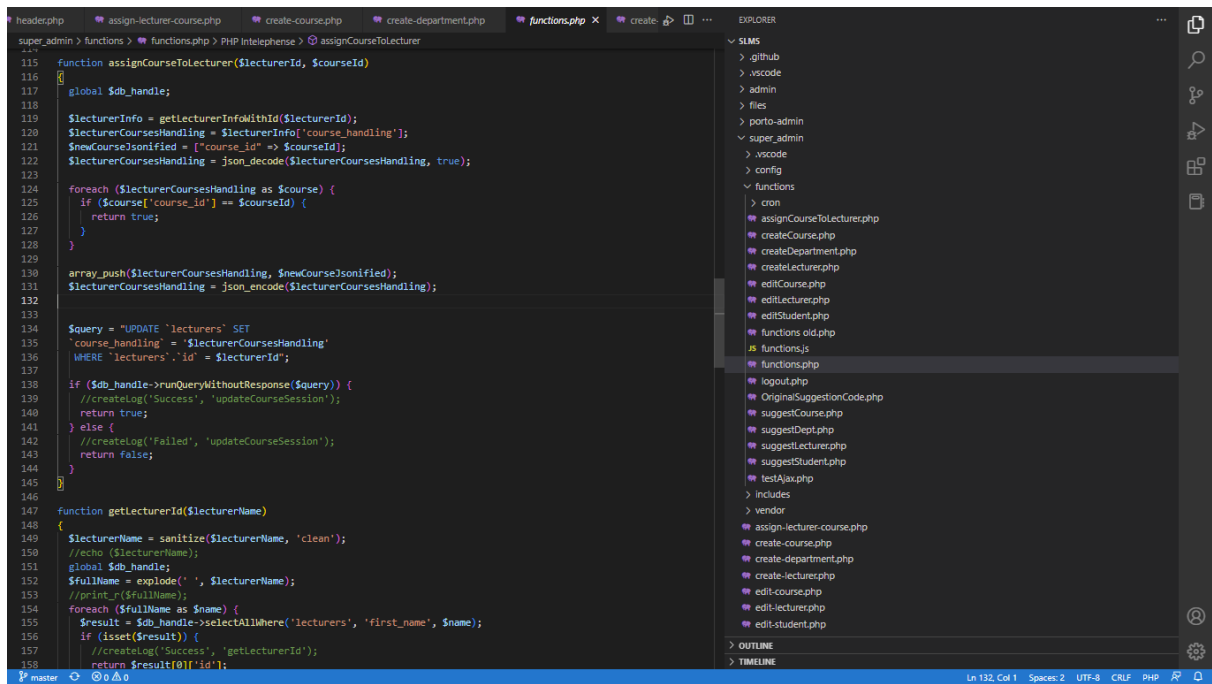
void loop() {
  // Reset the loop if no new card present on the sensor/reader. This saves the entire process when idle.
  if (!mfrc522.PICC_IsNewCardPresent()) {
    return;
  }

  // Select one of the cards
  if (!mfrc522.PICC_ReadCardSerial()) {
    return;
  }

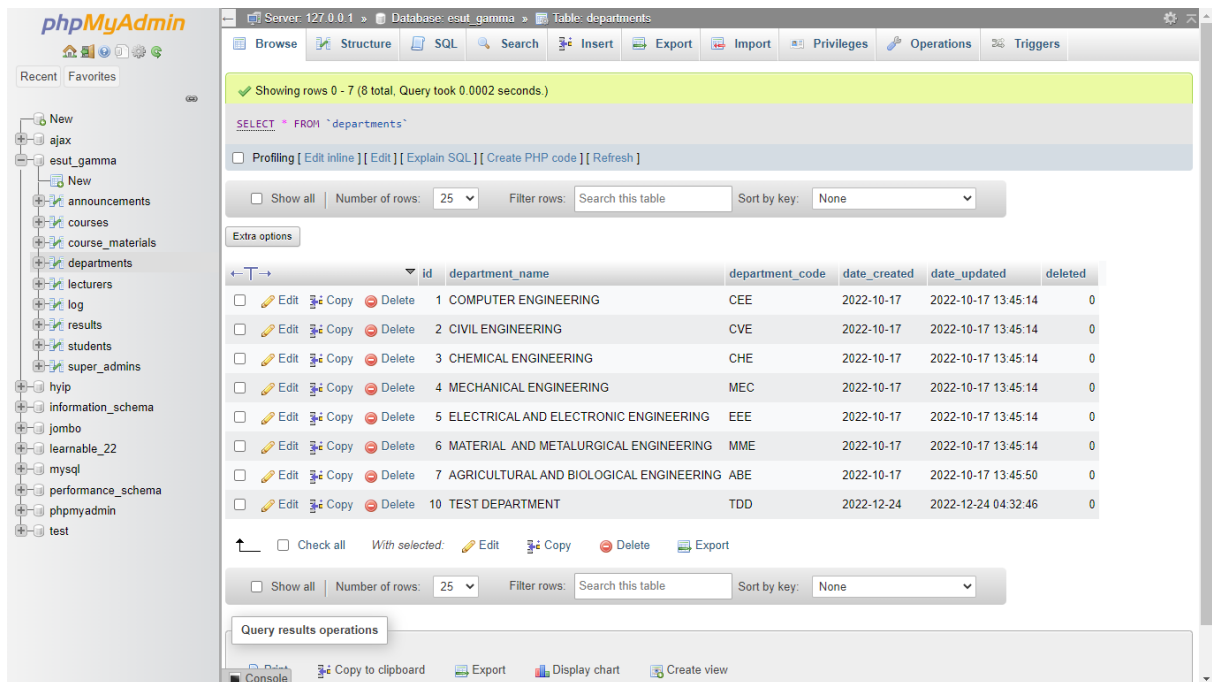
  // Dump debug info about the card; PICC_HaltA() is automatically called
  mfrc522.PICC_DumpToSerial(&mfrc522.uid);
}

```

**Fig X: Arduino IDE**



**Fig X: Microsoft VS Code IDE**



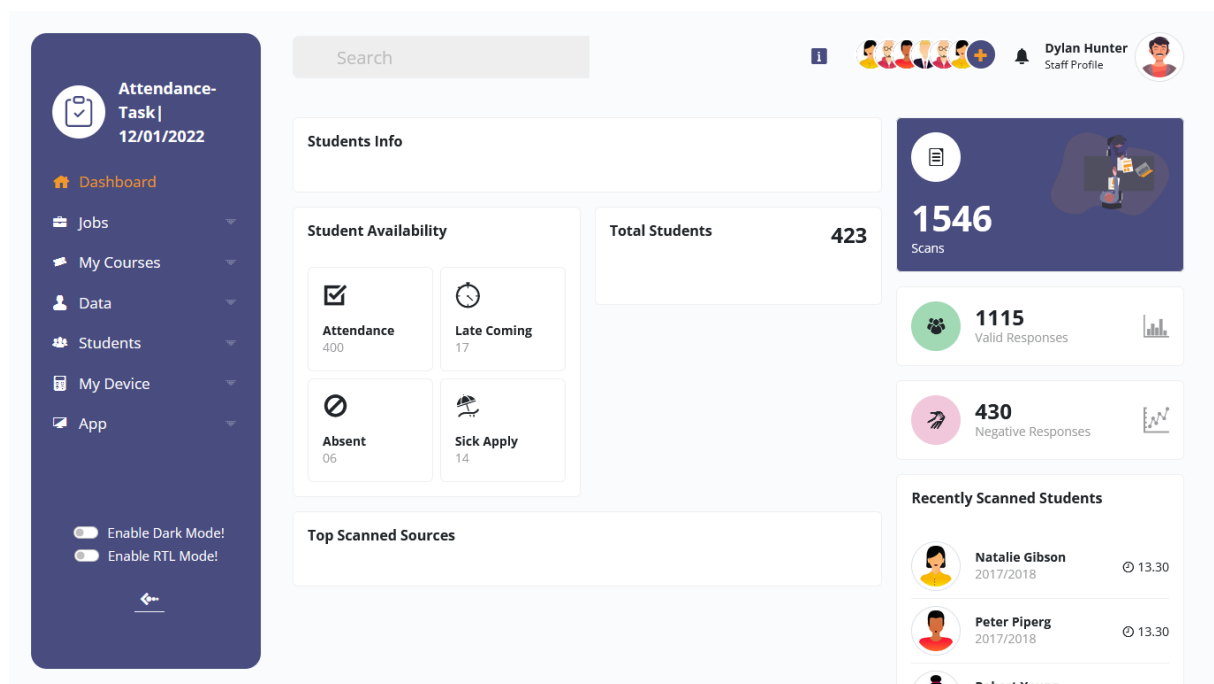
**Fig X: XAMPP PHPMyAdmin Screenshot**

The above figures show the two IDE's used to build the hybrid. The first is the official Arduino IDE used to write and upload C code to the Node MCU. The second is Microsoft's Visual Studio Code, an open source IDE that supports multiple languages including HTML, CSS, JavaScript, MySQL and PHP. The third image is a screenshot of the localhost XAMPP PHPMyAdmin Database management system specifically installed so code can be run on my computer.

The code for both is hosted on GitHub at: <https://www.github.com/Emerald2240/rfid-smard-card-reader>

## 4.4 Implementation Results

After the assembling, wiring, soldering, coding, debugging and testing; here are the results.



**Fig X: Screenshot of Web App Staff Side Dashboard**

The figure above shows a simple screenshot of the web app UI. This particular screenshot contains very basic stats for the “Attendance Task” Job created by the currently logged in staff. Stats like Students Info, Attendance, Late coming, Absentee, Total Scans, Responses and so on. The staff is also able to download this data in two formats: CSV and Excel.

## **4.5 Summary of Results**

The aim of this project was to build a smart card reading device that connects to the internet and stores its data online. As at the final day of development, I can say this application has reached its main purpose as stated in Chapter One.

After building and running the device for the first time, here are the results that were observed:

1. The machine is extremely Lean and can work for hours without any signs of slowing down or heat.
2. Because of its low data output, the machine is extremely fast. Returning card results within 200 milliseconds.
3. The machine is really portable and can easily fit into a pocket.
4. My beta testers found the Web app UI really clean and easy to use.
5. Data online can be easily sorted and retrieved through the web app.
6. Users loved the idea of downloading the data as excel or csv but preferred excel because of its popularity.
7. The device has shown to be secure. External readers cannot make use of the tag unique ID's except in the extreme case of forceful collection/Stealing
8. The web app/web server showed no stress whatsoever after repeated use