# REAL-TIME RIVER QUALITY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM

**TEAM ID:** PNT2022TMID15957

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PROJECT TITLE	REAL TIME RIVER WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND
	CONTROL SYSTEM

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#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Overview:

River water which is used as drinking water is a very precious commodity for all human beings. The system consists of several sensors which are used for measuring physical and chemical parameters of water. The parameters such as temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen of the water can be measured. Using this system a person can detect pollutants from a water body from anywhere in the world. Current water quality monitoring system is a manual system with a monotonous process and is very time-consuming This paper proposes a sensor-based water quality monitoring system. The main components of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) include a micro-controller for processing the system, communication system for inter and intra node communication and several sensors Real-time data access can be done byusing remote monitoring and Internet of Things (IoT) technology Data collected at the IBM cloud Server and verify them to trigger the actions to be performed.

#### 1.2 Purpose:

Water quality refers to chemical, physical biological and radio logical characteristics of water. It is a measure of the condition of water relative to the necessities of one or more bio-tic species and or to any human need or purposes .Water quality monitoring is defined as a sampling and analysis of the water in lake, stream, ocean and river and conditions of the water body. Smart water quality monitoring is a process of real-time monitoring and the analysis of water to identify changes in parameters based on the physical, chemical and biological characteristics.Monitoring water quality is clearly important: in our seas, our rivers, on the surface and in our ports, for both companies and the public. It enables us to assess how they are changing, analyze trends and to inform plans and strategies that improve water quality and

ensures that water meets its designated use. There are several indicators determining water quality. These include dissolved oxygen, turbidity, bio indicators, nitrates, pH scale and water temperature. Monitoring water quality helps to identify specific pollutants, a certain chemical, and the source of the pollution. There are many sources of water pollution: wastewater from sewage seeping into the water supply; agricultural practices (e.g., the use of

pesticides and fertilizer); oil pollution, river and marine dumping, port, shipping and industrial activity. Monitoring water quality and a water quality assessment regularly provides a source of data identify immediate issues – and their source.

- Identifying trends, short and long-term, in water quality.
- Data collected over a period of time will show trends, for example identifying increasing concentrations of nitrogen pollution in a river or an inland waterway.
   The total data will then help to identify key water quality parameters.
- Environmental planning methods: water pollution prevention and management.
- Collecting, interpreting and using data is essential for the development of a sound and effective water quality strategy. The absence of real-time data will however hamper the development of strategies and limit the impact on pollution control. Using digital systems and programs for data collection and management is a solution to this challenge.
- Monitoring water quality is a global issue and concern: on land and at sea. Within the European Union, the European Green Deal sets out goals for restoring biological biodiversity and reducing water pollution, as well as publishing various directives to ensure standards of water quality. Individual nation states, for example France, have also clear regulatory frameworks requiring the effective monitoring of water quality. In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) enforces regulations to address water pollution in each state. Across the world, countries increasingly understand the importance of effective water quality monitoring parameters and methods.

## 2.LITERATURE SURVEY

#### 2.1 Existing Problem:

Due to population growth, urbanization ,and climatic change ,competition for water resources is expected to increase, with a particular impact on agriculture, river water. Water will be suitableness to potable water monitoring compound spillage identification done rivers, remote estimation for swimming pools. It holds self-sufficient hubs that unite with the cloud to ongoing water control .The River water needed to be treated before it is used in agriculture feilds,hence the parameters affecting the quality of river-water need to be analysed and to be used for water treatement purpose.

#### 2.2 Reference:

1. K.S. Adu-Manu, C. Tapparello, W. Heinzelman, F.A. Katsriku, J.-D. Abdulai

Water quality monitoring using wireless sensor networks: Current trends and future research directions ACM Transactions on Sensor Networks (TOSN) (2017).

2. S. Thombre, R.U. Islam, K. Andersson, M.S. Hossain

IP based Wireless Sensor Networks: performance Analysis using Simulations and Experiments. Journal of Wireless Mobile Networks, Ubiquitous Computing, and Dependable Applications, 7 (2016).

3. Rushikesh Kshirsagar, R.Mudhalwadkar, Saish Kalaskar

Design and Development of IoT Based Water Quality Measurement System. The idea about low-cost IOT based portable approach for water quality measurements system. Because of its low-cost approach, everyone can afford to use it to determine quality of water (2019).

#### 4. N. Vijayakumar, R. Ramya

The real time monitoring of water quality in IoT environment. The parameters such as temperature, PH, turbidity, conductivity, dissolved oxygen of the water can be measured. The measured values from the sensors can be processed by the core controller. The raspberry PI B+ model can be used as a core controller (2015).

#### 5. M.Chitra, D. Sadhihskumar, R. Aravindh, M. Murali, R. Vaittilingame

IoT based Water Flood Detection and Early Warning System. The collected information (data) from the water level sensor and temperature and humidity sensor passed to Thingview Android application in order to find the flow graph level of the water level in the river and temperature, humidity values and sends SMS to the registered contact mobile numbers (2020).

#### 6. Dr.Geetha

IoT based real time water quality monitoring system using smart sensor WQM is a cost and efficient system designed to monitor drinking water quality with the help of IOT(2020).

#### 2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

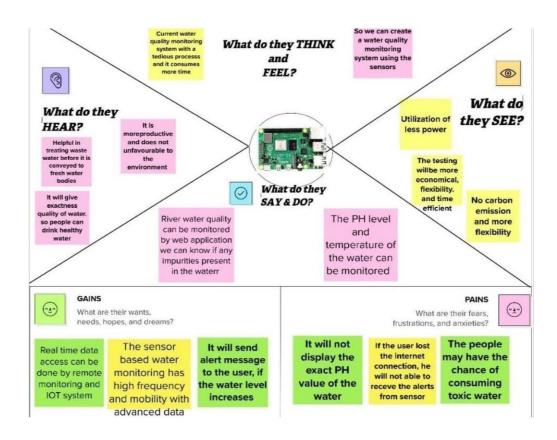
The reduce the river water pollution and to monitor the parameters of river water and control measures can impact vegetation, health. The Real time analysis of Indicators of River water(Ph,salinity,nutrients,etc..,)

The River water needed to be treated before it is used in agriculture feilds,hence the parameters affecting the quality of river-water need to be analysed and to be used for water treatement purpose.

#### IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

#### 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas:

An empathy map is a simple, easy-to-digest visual that captures knowledge about a user's behaviours and attitudes. It is a useful tool to helps teams better understand their users. Creating an effective solution requires understanding the true problem and the person who is experiencing it. The exercise of creating the map helps participants consider things from the user's perspective along with his or her goals and challenges.

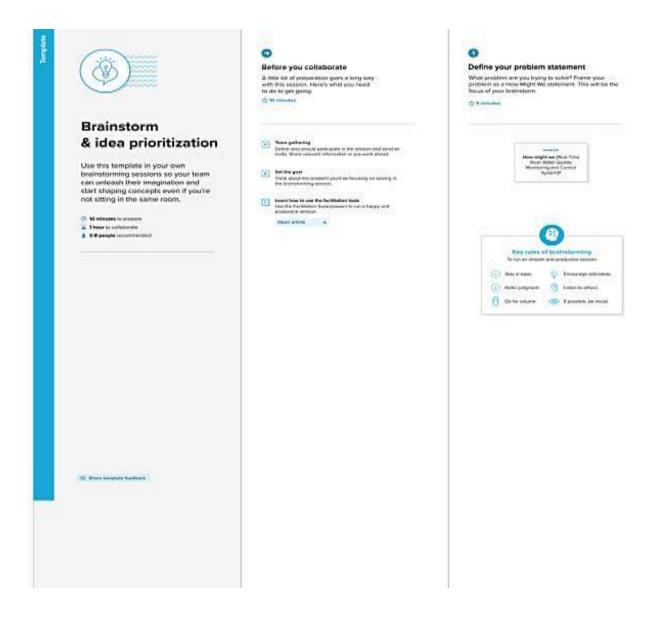


# 3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming:

Brainstorming provides a free and open environment that encourages everyone

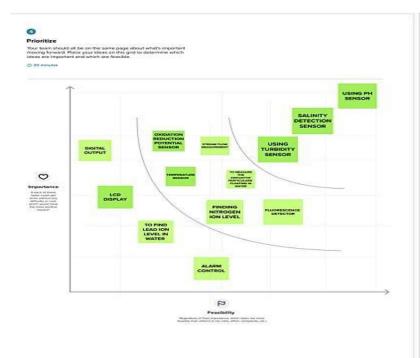
within a team to participate in the creative thinking process that leads to problem solving. Prioritizing volume over value, out-of-the-box ideas are welcome and built upon, and all participants are encouraged to collaborate, helping each other develop a rich amount of creative solutions.

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.











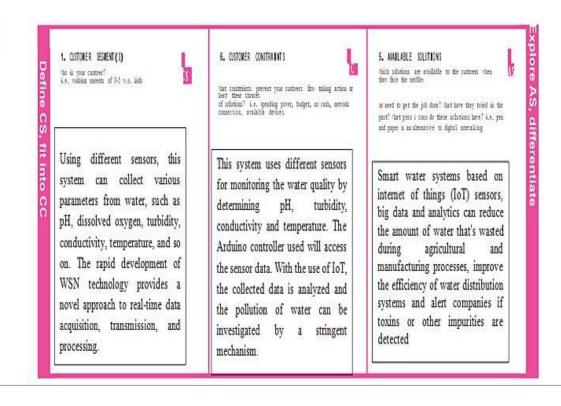
# 3.3 Proposed Solution:

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement	Due to population growth,urbanization,and climatic change,competition for water resourcesis expected to increase,with a particular impact on agriculture,river water.
2.	1	To monitor the water supply we implement IoT (Internet of Things)setup, for river water quality monitoring systems periodically checks, dust particles, temperature and PH level by sensors and notifies for public when the water quality vaires.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	We use water detection sensor has uniqueadvantage.It consumes less time to monitorthan a manual method for checking pollutedlevels,and notifies immediately to reduce affected rate of pollution in water.
4.	Social Impact /Customer Satisfaction	People who are living in rural areas near to the river will be very satisfied with our idea. It will be useful to monitor water pollution in specific area. So this system prevent people from water pollution. It will be used for farming purpose to check quality water, temperature and PH level. Our Impact of this project is also create a social satisfaction for farmers too.

5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	It costs low compared to other model. Our real time quality monitoring model has sensors easily helps to monitor and predict the affected water scale easily in farming, drinking water, aquaculture, and other industries. It notifies by sending directly to the corporation and they can further notify the people to aware immediately. Quick actions can be taken. With the help of efficient use of mobile network, IoT and continuous monitoring it will be revolutionized model.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Checking the river water quality for providing clean drinking water for the people, farming, promoting aquaculture, and other industries. It is the best replacement for checking water quality in laboratories and it is user-friendly. If we add more advanced sensors in future it can be used to monitor multiple levels in water. It will show continuous real time values in maintaining the quality of water.

#### 3.4 Problem solution:





tolation in the men.

What triggers outtomers to soil? i.e. seeing their reighbour iratalling total parels, reading stood a more efficient.

We are building a IoT based Irrigation System using ESP8266 NodeMCU Module and DHT11 Sensor. It will not only automatically irrigate the water based on the moisture level in the soil but also send the Data to ThingSpeak Server to keep track of the land condition

#### 4. ENOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER

toy do custoers fied view they face a profile or a job and afterwards? i.e. lost, inecure > confident, in control - use it in your commission strators & delies.

#### BEFORE:

- · Before implementing this IOT project people faced some difficulties to enjoy boating, fishing, and provision safe drinking.
- · They also face major problems in the development industrial. hydroelectric, and agricultural water requirements in the water quality.

#### AFTER:

· After implementing this project people can be able to overcome all these above-mentioned difficulties easily with this...

#### 10. YOUR SOLUTION

If you are working on an existing business, write then your current, solution that, till in the names, and sheek how much it tits reality. If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you till in the cango and now up with a solution that the within outtoner limitations, colves a problem and matches outtoner behaviour.

Water quality monitoring is demarcated as the assortment of data at set or desired places and at periodic intervals for providing information that might be accustomed to describe present conditions of water. The objectives of smart water quality monitoring system are:

- 1.To measure perilous quality metrics like physical, chemical and microbial properties.
- 2.To find the deviations in measured metrics and give timely warning in recognition threats or hazards.

#### 8. CHANNELS OF BEHAVIOUR

that bird of actions do currowers table addies? Strange codine channels from all

that kind of actions do outcomes take offline? Extract offline thance's from \$7 and one then for outloner development,

#### ONLINE:

- 1. Public may provide review and rating for
- 2. The software used should be properly studied by everyone to operate it.

#### OFFLINE:

- 1. Connectivity. This doesn't need too much further explanation.
- 2. Things. Anything that can be tagged or connected as such as it's designed to be connected.

# 4 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

# **4.1 Functional Requirement:**

FR No.	<b>Functional Requirement</b>	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
	(Epic)	
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form
		Registration through Gmail
		Registration through LinkedIN
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email
		Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	Ultrasonic generator	Periodically the waves are generated to
		destroy algae in the range of
		25%,50%,100%
FR-4	Ph level detection	To observe the water quality, Ph sensor
		is used and the
		signals are conveyed to the Arduino.
FR-5	Turbidity detection	Turbidity sensor measures the purity
		of element or marshy utter in the water
		and the signals are delivered
		to Arduino

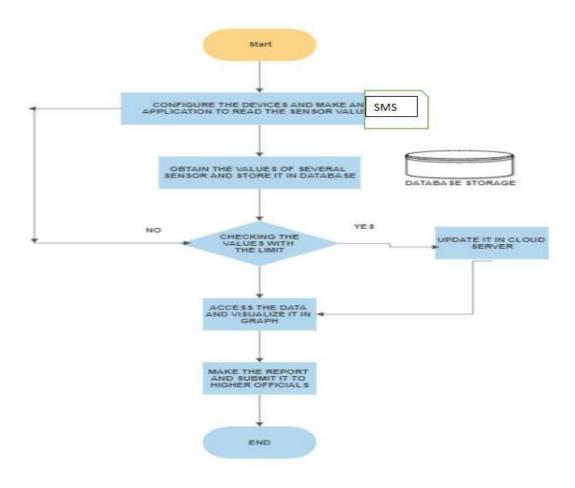
# **4.2 Non-Functional Requirement:**

Non-Functional Requirement	Description
Usability	Monitors the flow and quality of
	ground water, and investigates
	surface- and ground-water
	interactions.
Security	The data and information are secured
	in the application by using the
	application firewall.
Reliability	The Real time sensor output values
	with future predicted data storage
	with output efficiency of 98%. It also
	gives certainty for aquaculture safety.
Performance	The performance of system has higher
	efficiency and environmental friendly.
Availability	It is available in the form of mobile UI
	24 x 7 monitoring system.
Scalability	The system has high scalability. Able
	to be changed in size or scale to give
	the best output.
Stability	The ability of the system to bring itself
	back to its stable configuration. The
	stability is high.
Efficiency	The monitoring system is highly
	efficient,high mobility with
	consumption of power.
	Security  Reliability  Performance  Availability  Scalability  Stability

## **5 PROJECT DESIGN**

# **5.1 Data Flow Diagrams:**

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.



#### 5.2 SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

# **Summary**

This code pattern explains how to build an IOT based river watermonitoring and controlling system with some pre defined values.

#### Flow

- Feed the data received from the Sensor unit which are placed in the river sides.
- The collected data will be displayed in the Web page to the user.
- Then the collected data is sent to the data base, where the collected data and the predefined data are checked and monitored.
- If any data exceed the predefined data then the control signal will send to the Admin.
- The collected data will be stored in the IBM cloud storage. Later the data will be controlled by the admin via Web UI.

# **Components & Technologies:**

S.No	Component	Description	Technology
1.	Sensor Data	The data is collected form	ESP32Wifi module
		the various sensor placed	Raspberry Pie.
		in the river sides.	
2.	Database for Storage	The data/info need to be	MySQL-Oracle
		stored for accessing it in	
		future	

3.	File Storage	File storage requirements	IBM Block Storage or		
			Other Storage Service		
			or Local Filesystem		
4.	Cloud Database	Database Service on	IBM cloud		
		Cloud			
5.	Data Storage	File storage requirements	IBM Block Storage		

# **Application Characteristics:**

S.No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	PH level Monitoring	The PH level of river water can be monitoredvia placing sensors in rivers.	PH-sensor
2.	Air Quality Monitoring	Theclarity and purity ofriver water can be monitored	Surface Mount Sensor
3.	Temperature Monitoring	The temperature of river water can be monitored	Temperature sensor
4.	Water Treatment	can be used as both a safety device in the water purification process as carbon dioxide, methane	NDIR gas sensors
4.	Soil Condition Monitoring	Soil condition monitoring sensors allow farmers to collect data about rainfall, temperature,	Acoustic sensor

# **5.3 USER STORIES**

User Type	Functiona l	User Story	User Story / Task	Acceptan cecriteria	Priority	Releas e
	Requirem ent (Epic)	Numb er		000110114		
Customer (Mobileuser)	Registratio n		As a user, I can register forthe application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account /dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmati on email & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can registerfor the application through Google	I can register &access the dashboard withGoogle Login	Low	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register forthe application through G mail	I can access through Gmail	Medium	Sprint- 1
	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	Login Details are received to me.	High	Sprint-1
	Interface	USN-6	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password.	Easy Access applicatio n	High	Sprint-1
Customer (Web user)	Dashboard	WUSN- 7	As a web User, I can get allinformation (data)(Temp etc)	I can easily Understand how touse it.	High	Sprint- 1
Custom erCare Executi ve	View Perspecti ve	CCE	As a Customer care, Ican view the data in graph plots	Easy Understanding ofGraphs	High	Sprint- 1

# PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

# **6.1 SPRINT PLANNING & SCHEDULING:**

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Literature Survey & Informatio n Gathering	Literature survey on the selected project is done by gathering information about related details on technical papers and web browsing.	06 OCTOBER 2022
Empathy Map	Prepared Empathy Map Canvas to combine thoughts and pains, gains of the project with all team members.	08 OCTOBER 2022
Ideation	Brainstorming session is conducted with all teammembers to list outall the ideas and prioritise the top 3 ideas.	09 OCTOBER 2022
Proposed Solution	Prepared the proposed solution document, which includes the novelty, feasibility of idea, business model, social impact, scalability of solution, etc.	28 OCTOBER 2022
Problem Solution Fit	Prepared problem - solution fit document.	30 OCTOBER 2022

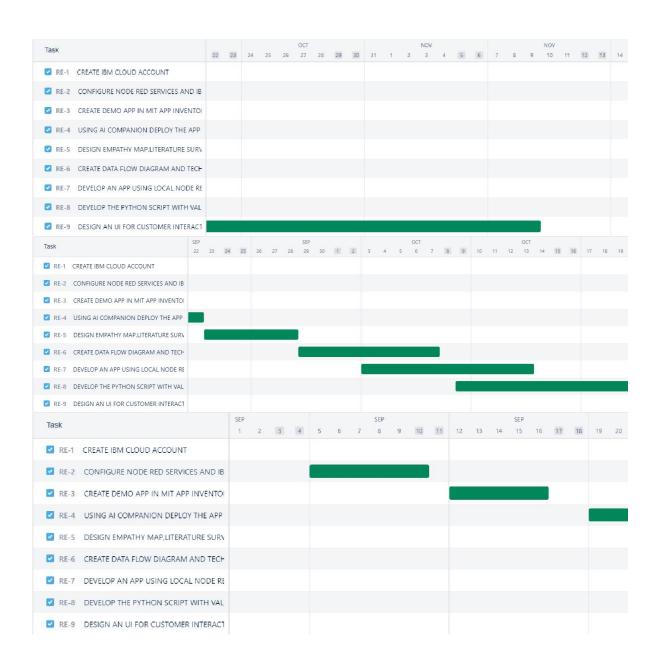
# **6.2 SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE:**\

Sprint	Total	Durati	Sprin t	Sprint End	Story	Sprint
	Story	on	Start	Date	Points	Release
	Point s		Date	(Planned	Completed	Date
				)	(ason	(Actual)
					Planned	
					End	
					Date)	
Sprint	20	6 Days	24 Oct	29 Oct	20	27 Oct
-1			2022	2022		2022
Sprint	20	6 Days	28 Oct	04 Nov	30	30 Oct
-2			2022	2022		2022
Sprint	20	6 Days	03 Nov	10 Nov	49	04 Nov
-3			2022	2022		2022
Sprint	20	6 Days	08 Nov	15 Nov	50	09 Nov
-4			2022	2022		2022

# **VELOCITY**

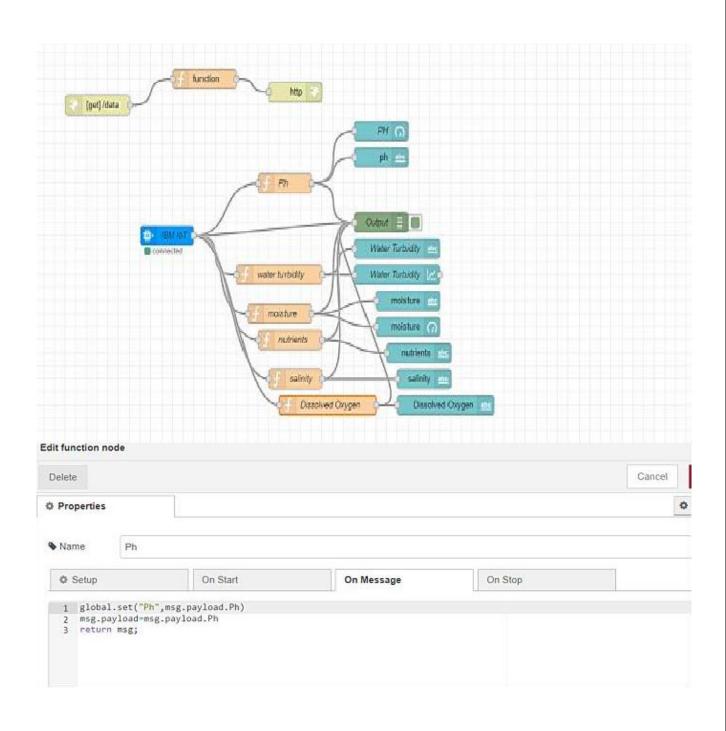
$$AV = \frac{sprint\ duration}{velocity} = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

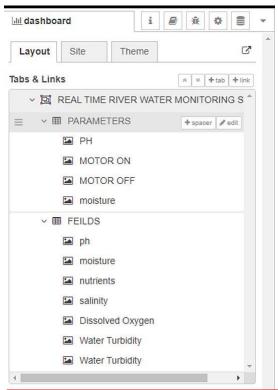
## 6.3 REPORT FROM JIRA:

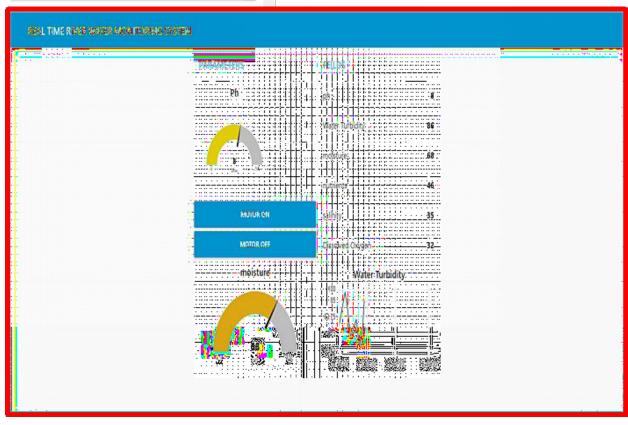


# 7. CODING AND SOLUTIONING

## 7.1 NODE RED SERVICE ASSOCIATED WITH IBM CLOUD:







# **8.TESTING**

# 8.1 Test Case Analysis

Section	TotalCases	Not Teste d	Fai l	Pass
Print Engine	15	0	0	15
Client Application	45	0	0	45
Securit y	1	0	0	1
Outsource Shipping	2	0	0	2
Exception Reporting	10	0	0	10
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4
Version Control	3	0	0	3

#### **8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING:**

# **1.Purpose of Document**

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the REAL TIME RIVER WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEMS project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

# 2.Defect Analysis

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severi ty 4	Subtotal
By Design	9	5	4	3	21
Duplicate	2	0	2	0	4
External	3	4	1	2	10

Fixed	10	1	5	17	33
Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	2	3
Won't Fix	0	3	3	1	7
Totals	24	13	17	25	79

# 9.RESULT

# **9.1 PERFROMANCE METRICS:**

PARAMETER	PERFORMANCE	DESCRIPTION	
ADMIN TESTING	95%-100%	THE TESTING DONE	
		BEFORE IT IS	
		DEPLOYED AS AN APP	
CUSTOMER	75-85%	THE CUSTOMER NEED	
SATISFACTION		TO BE SATISFIED WITH	
		THE MOBILE	
		APPLICATION	
USER INTERFACE	65-85%	THE APP CAN USED BY	
		ANYONE.(EASE OF	
		ACCESS)	
SEVER RESPONSE	50-75%	url - response	
DATA	60-80%	VALID DATA FROM	
VALIDATION WITH	(15-30	THE APP	
NO. OF TEST CASE	TESTCASE)		

#### 11. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

#### **ADVANTAGES:**

- The prototype developed for water quality maintenance is very beneficial for safeguarding public health and also adds to the clean environment.
- The automation of this water monitoring, cleaning and control process removes the need of manual labor and thus saves time and money.
- The automation of the system makes the control and monitoring process more efficient and effective. Real time monitoring on mobile phone which is possible through the interface of plc with Arduino and Bluetooth module allows remote controlling of the system.

#### **DISADVANTAGES:**

- It is difficult to collect the water samples from all the area of the water body.
- The cost of analysis is very high.
- The lab testing and analysis takes some time and hence the lab results does not reflect real time water quality measurement due to delay in measurement.
- The process is time consuming due to slow process of manual data collection from different locations of the water body.
- The method is prone to human errors of various forms.

#### 12.CONCLUSION

Thus our project is used to Monitoring of Turbidity, PH & Temperature of Water makes use of water detection sensor with unique advantage and existing GSM network. The system can monitor water quality automatically, and it is low in cost and does not require people on duty. So the water quality testing is likely to be more economical, convenient and fast. The system has good flexibility. Only by replacing the corresponding sensors and changing the relevant software programs, this system can be used to monitor other water quality parameters.

The operation is simple. The system can be expanded to monitor hydrologic, air pollution, industrial and agricultural production and so on. It has widespread application and extension value. By keeping the embedded devices in the environment for monitoring enables selfprotection (i.e., smart environment) to the environment. To implement this need to deploy the sensor devices in the environment for collecting the data and analysis. By deploying sensor devices in the environment, we can bring the environment into real life i.e. it can interact with other objects through the network.

Then the collected data and analysis results will be available to the end user through the Wi-Fi.

#### **FUTURE SCOPE**

We use water detection sensor has unique advantage. It consumes less time to monitor than a manual method for checking polluted levels, and notifies immediately to reduce affected rate of pollution in water. People who are living in rural areas near to the river will be very satisfied with our idea. It will be useful to monitor water pollution in specific area. So this system prevent people from water pollution. It will be used for farming purpose to check quality water, temperature and PH level. Our Impact of this project is also create a social satisfaction for farmers too. The scalability of this project gives the addition of more different type of sensors. By interfacing the relay we can control the supply of water. We can also implement as a revenue model.

#### 13.APPENDIX

#### 13.1 Source Code:

```
PYTHON CODE TO PUBLISH DATA
#program to publish data in ibm watson iot
platformimport time
import sys
import
ibmiotf.application
import
ibmiotf.device
import random
```

#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials

#Org\_ID

organization =

"84708c"#Device

Type deviceType =

"abcd" #device ID

deviceId = "12345"

#Method of

Authentication

authMethod =

"token" #Auth-token

authToken = "12345678"

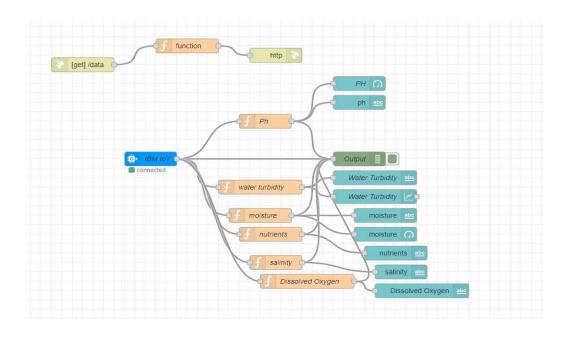
```
try:
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType,
"id":deviceId, "auth-method":authMethod, "auth-
token":authToken}
    deviceCli= ibmiotf.device.Client (deviceOptions)
#to handle the errors
except Exception as
e:
    print ("Caught evention connecting device: %s" %
    str(e))sys.exit()
#device
connection
deviceCli.con
nect()
#while Loop for getting the
valueswhile True:
  Ph=random.randint (6,8)
  WaterTurbidity=random.randint (15,100)
  salinity=random.randint (500,1000)
  DissolvedOxygen=random.randint (60,130)
  conductivity=random.randint
```

```
(100,1200)data = {'Ph' : Ph,
'WaterTurbidity':WaterTurbidity, 'salinity':salinity, 'DissolvedOxygen':
DissolvedOxygen,'conductivity':conductivity}
  # define myonpublishcallback
  functiondef
  myonPublishCallback():
    print ("Published Ph = %s" % Ph, "WaterTurbidity = %s
%%" %WaterTurbidity, "salinity = %s" % salinity, "DissolvedO2
= %s" % DissolvedOxygen,"conductivity = %s" % conductivity)
    if(Ph<7.4 and salinity < 600 and DissolvedOxygen <
80 and conductivity < 200):
       if(Ph>7.4 and salinity > 900 and DissolvedOxygen >
120 and conductivity > 1100):
         print("UNSAFE, THE VALUES OF PARAMETERS
ARENOT IN THE RANGE")
    else:
    print("Quality of River water is measured and its correct")
  success = deviceCli.publishEvent("IoTSensor", "json", data,
qos=0,on_publish = myonPublishCallback)
  if not success:
    print("Not connected to
  IOTF")#sleep time
```

# time.sleep(10)

#### **OUTPUT**

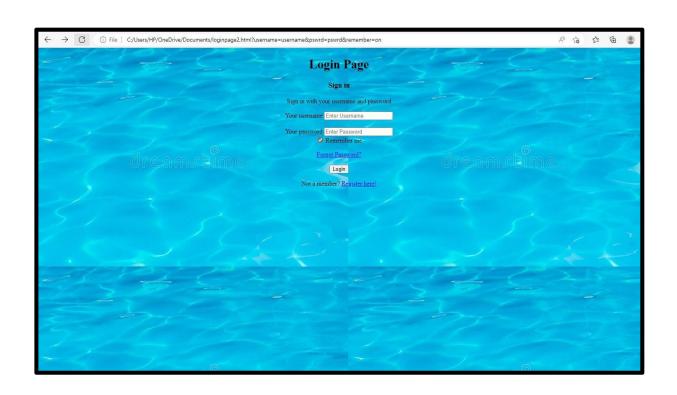


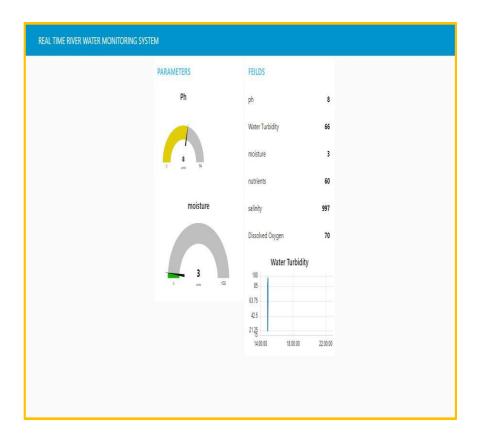


# **HTML CODE:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <style>
  h1 {text-
  align:
  center;} p
  {text-align:
  center;}
  div {text-
  align:
  center;}
  body {
    background-image: url("https://thumbs.dreamstime.com/b/clear-
transparent-light-blue-water-pool-texture-background-150961732.jpg");
    background-color: #ccccc;
   }
  </style>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Login page in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Login Page</h1>
```

```
<form action="">
  <!-- Headings for the form -->
  <div class="headingsContainer">
    <h3>Sign in</h3>
    Sign in with your username and password
  </div>
  <!-- Main container for all inputs -->
  <div class="mainContainer">
    <!-- Username -->
    <label for="username">Your username</label>
    <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username" name="username" required>
    <br>><br>>
    <!-- Password -->
    <label for="pswrd">Your password</label>
    <input type="password" placeholder="Enter Password" name="pswrd" required>
    <!-- sub container for the checkbox and forgot password link -->
    <div class="subcontainer">
       <label>
        <input type="checkbox" checked="checked" name="remember"> Remember
        me
       </label>
```





## Github link:

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-12170-1659439571

#### Demo:

https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=1bbcIwMde\_eYZjzws46twKbnPbMtcsTSy