

# **REAL-TIME RIVER WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM**

## **NALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT**

### **A PROJECT REPORT**

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**CHENNAI– 602 105**

November 2022

## **BONAFIDECERTIFICATE**

Certified that this project report titled “**Real-Time River Water Quality Monitoring and Control System by NALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT BASED LEARNING Program**”, is the bonafide work of **ALLEN CLEMENT.J (312319104013), HARINI.R(312319104041), DINESH RAJA.N (312319104501), JOE ANTONY.V(312319104060)** who carried out the work under faculty mentor and industry mentor supervision, for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING .**

Certified further that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the work reported here in does not form part of any other thesis or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or an award was conferred on an earlier occasion

## **ABSTRACT**

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 system consists of several sensors which is used to measure physical and chemical parameters of the water. The main components of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) include a microcontroller for processing the system, communication system for inter and intra node communication and several sensors. Real-time data access can be done by using remote monitoring and Internet of Things (IoT) technology.

Now a day's Internet of things (IoT) is an innovative technological phenomenon. It is shaping today's world and is used in different fields for collecting, monitoring and analysis of data from remote locations. IoT integrated network is everywhere starting from smart cities, smart power grids, and smart supply chain to smart wearable. Though IoT is still under applied in the field of environment it has huge potential. It can be applied to detect forest fire and early earthquake, reduce air pollution, monitor snow level, prevent landslide, and avalanche etc. Moreover, it can be implemented in the field of water quality monitoring and controlling system. Water quality monitoring has gained more interest among researchers in this twenty-first century. Numerous works are either done or ongoing in this topic focusing on various aspects of it. The key theme of all the projects was to develop an efficient, cost-effective, real-time water quality monitoring system which will integrate wireless sensor network and internet of things. In this research, we monitor the physical and chemical parameters of water bodies inside Chittagong city by using an IoT based sensor network.

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a system that allows devices to be connected and remotely monitored across the Internet. In the last years, the IoT concept has had a strong evolution, being currently used in various domains such as real-time river water quality monitoring and control system, telemedicine, industrial environments, etc. According to Human Rights Watch, twenty million people in our country are still drinking water contaminated with arsenic. The World health Organization (WHO) has also stated this crisis as "the largest mass poisoning of a population in history". To reduce the water related diseases and prevent water population, we have to measure water parameters such as pH, turbidity, conductivity, temperature etc. Traditional methodology of water monitoring requires collecting data from various sources manually. Afterwards samples will be sending to laboratory for testing and analyzing. In order to save time consumption and decrease manual effort my testing equipment's will be placed in any water source. As a result, this model can detect pollution remotely and take necessary actions.

## **1.2. COMPANY PROFILE**

International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) is a technology company engaged in providing hybrid cloud and artificial intelligence (AI) solutions. It offers integrated solutions and products that use data and information technology (IT) in industries and business processes. Its segments include Software, Consulting, Infrastructure and Financing. Software segment consists of two business areas: Hybrid Platform & Solutions, which includes software to help clients operate, manage, and optimize their IT resources and business processes within hybrid, multi-cloud environments, and Transaction Processing, which includes software that supports clients' mission-critical, on-premises workloads in various sectors. Consulting segment is engaged in business transformation, technology consulting and application operations. Infrastructure segment is engaged in hybrid infrastructure and infrastructure support. Financing segment is engaged in client financing and commercial financing business

## CHAPTER 2

### 2. OBJECTIVE

Project based learning are generally thought of to be reserved for college students looking to gain experience in a particular field. However, the aim is to develop a system for continuous monitoring of river water quality at remote places using wireless sensor networks with low power consumption, low-cost and high detection accuracy. pH, conductivity, turbidity level, etc. are the limits that are analyzed to improve the water quality. The main objective of this project is to

- Gain knowledge of Watson IoT Platform.
- Connecting IoT devices to the Watson IoT platform and exchanging the sensor data.
- Gain knowledge on Cloudant DB
- Creating a Web Application through which the user interacts with the device.

This project makes the human work much easier.

### 2.1. TECHNOLOGY

The Internet of things (IoT) describes physical objects with sensors, processing ability, software, and other technologies that connect and exchange data with other devices and systems over the Internet or other communications networks. IoT is a giant, digitally connected universe of billions of physical devices around the world; “things” that collect and share data about how they’re used and the environment around them. These objects are embedded with internet connectivity, software, sensors, and other hardware that enable them to connect and exchange data with other systems and devices over the web IoT extends the power of the internet beyond smart phones and computers to ordinary household objects such as light bulbs, locks, smart microwaves, wearable fitness devices, sophisticated industrial tools, and self-driving cars, affording them a higher degree of analytical and computing capabilities.

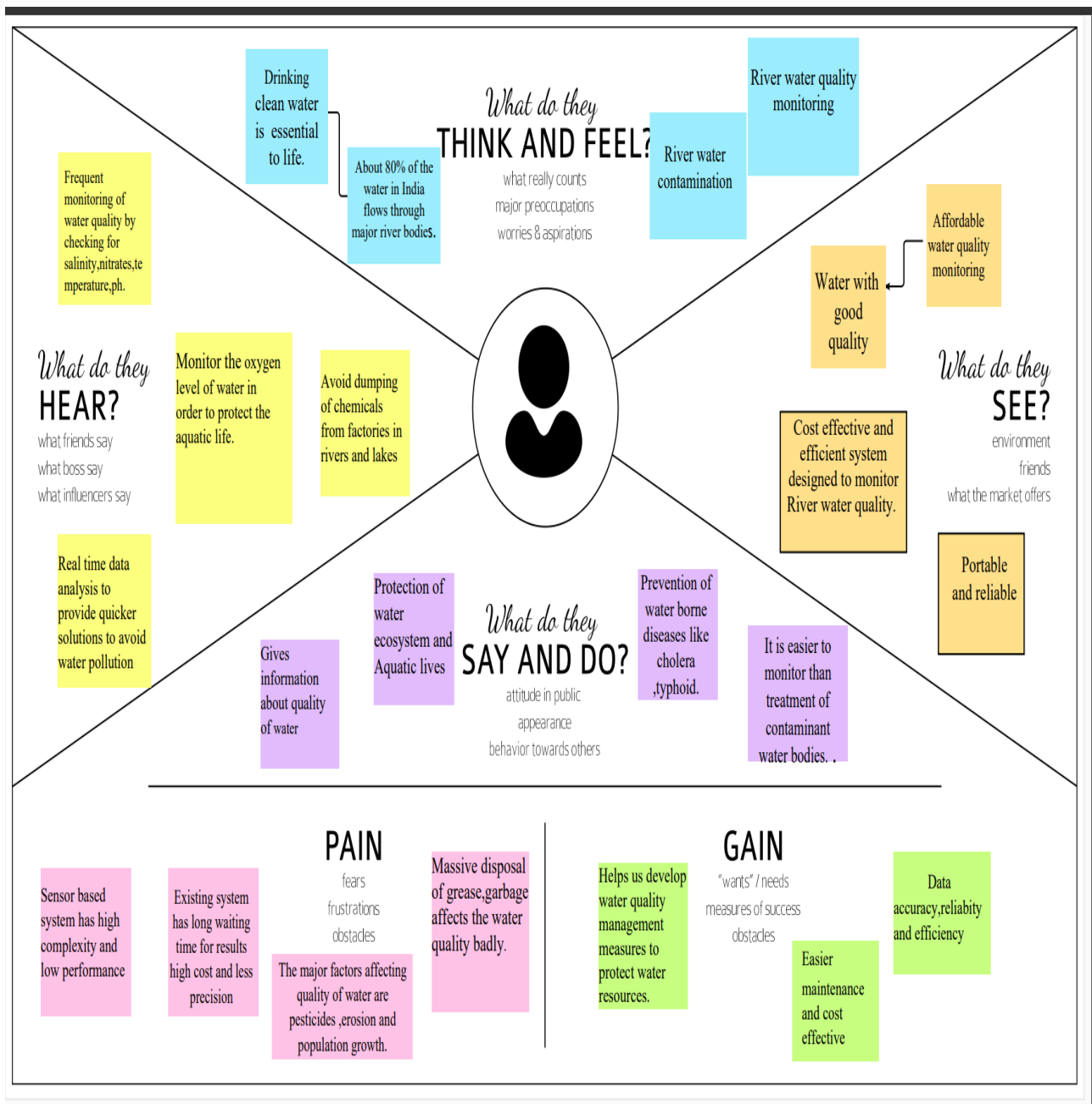
## CHAPTER 3

### 3.1 IDEATION PHASE

In order to support our project, the below mentioned were reviewed.

1. This paper work applied principal component analysis (PCA) and principal factor analysis (PFA) techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of the surface water quality-monitoring network in a river where the evaluated variables are monitoring stations. The objective was to identify monitoring stations that are important in assessing annual variations of river water quality. Twenty-two stations used for monitoring physical, chemical, and biological parameters, located at the main stem of the lower St. Johns River in Florida, USA, were selected for the purpose of this study .Ouyang, Y., 2005. Evaluation of river water quality monitoring stations by principal component analysis. *Water research*, 39(12), pp.2621-2635.
2. This paper work focuses on monitoring the River water with IoT sensors.Real-time data access can be done by using remote monitoring and Internet of Things (IoT) technology. Data collected at the apart site can be displayed in a visual format on a server PC with the help of Spark streaming analysis through Spark MLlib, Deep learning neural network models, Belief Rule Based (BRB) system and is also compared with standard values. If the acquired value is above the threshold value automated warning SMS alert will be sent to the agent. Chowdury, Mohammad Salah Uddin, Talha Bin Emran, Subhasish Ghosh, Abhijit Pathak, Mohd Manjur Alam, Nurul Absar, Karl Andersson, and Mohammad Shahadat Hossain. "IoT based real-time river water quality monitoring system." *Procedia Computer Science* 155 (2019): 161-168.
3. This research reports the state of the art of various AI models implemented for river WQ simulation over the past two decades (2000–2020).The survey covers the model structure, input variability, performance metrics, regional generalization investigation and comprehensive assessments of AI models progress in river water quality research. Tung, Tran Minh, and Zaher Mundher Yaseen. "A survey on river water quality modeling using artificial intelligence models: 2000–2020." *Journal of Hydrology* 585 (2020): 124670.

## 3.2 Empathy Map





### **3.3 Ideation**

#### **Brainstorm & Idea Prioritization**

The main aim is to develop a system for continuous monitoring of river water quality at remote places using wireless sensor networks with low power consumption, low-cost and high detection accuracy. pH, conductivity, turbidity level, etc. are the limits that are analyzed to improve the water quality. Following are the aims of idea implementation.

- (a) To measure water parameters such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity, etc. using available sensors at a remote place.
- (b) To assemble data from various sensor nodes and send it to the base station by the wireless channel.
- (c) To simulate and evaluate quality parameters for quality control. (d) To send SMS to an authorized person routinely when water quality detected does not match the preset standards, so that, necessary actions can be taken

### 3.4 Problem Statemen



<b>I am (Customer)</b>	An authorized person who is supposed to ensure the safety of common people.	Common people living around a river mostly depend on that river for water usage. So it is important to make sure that the river water is safe to use.
<b>I am trying to</b>	Monitor the River Water quality.	Wants to monitor the river water quality consumed by the people by checking its pH value, Turbidity and dust particles in it.
<b>BUT</b>	The existing models are not accurate.	Accuracy of the existing model is not enough to monitor efficiently in rainy seasons.
<b>Because</b>	They are of High cost and consume high power and don't have automated monitoring systems.	It is difficult to alert about the lack of quality of water at every single time.
<b>Which makes me feel</b>	Worried about the safety of the people.	So, If the authorized person is not aware whether the water is contaminated or not, he won't be able to give alerts to residents near the river. This could lead to disease spread.

## CHAPTER 4

### 4.1 Proposed Solution

		<b>Description</b>
1.	<b>Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)</b>	It's about being aware of and little expenses and management that makes great differences. Often people lose track of where and how much was spent in the long run, ultimately have to live while sustaining the little money they have left for their essential needs. There is a need for people to track and monitor their expense regularly and doing this through paper and pen or in excel is not that completely feasible or that
2.	<b>Idea / Solution description</b>	The main idea is to enable users to track and better suggest the expense of the users so that they will be aware of their financial income and expenses to better plan their future investments. Expense Management and Tracking is performed by noting down and analyzing the transactions of an individual or an organization over a particular period.
3.	<b>Novelty / Uniqueness</b>	Detailed analyses of what and how the user spends, and all the spending habits can be tracked and accordingly adjusted. The weekly, monthly, and year-wise comparison of expenditures will be and will let the user know the area where and how much is spent. When you track your expenses, you are taking control of your finances. It lets you regulate spending impulses and eliminate worthless spending, thereby avoiding debt. At every point, you will be aware about how much money you are left with.
4.	<b>Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction</b>	It can help you to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Track and prioritize spending</li> <li>* Avoid wasteful spending habits</li> <li>*Take Control of Your Finances</li> <li>*Suggestions for future Investment and growth</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Business Model (Revenue Model)</b>	Through our application the revenue for the company will be in the form of ads. Makes the user know about what are all the good things and trending ways to invest money safely and securely.
6.	<b>Scalability of the Solution</b>	The system can handle a large number of users since it is based on the cloud system. It is very easy to store and retrieve data from the cloud rather than getting it from a database.

## 4.2 Problem Solution Fit

Project Title: Real-Time River Water Quality Monitoring and Control System

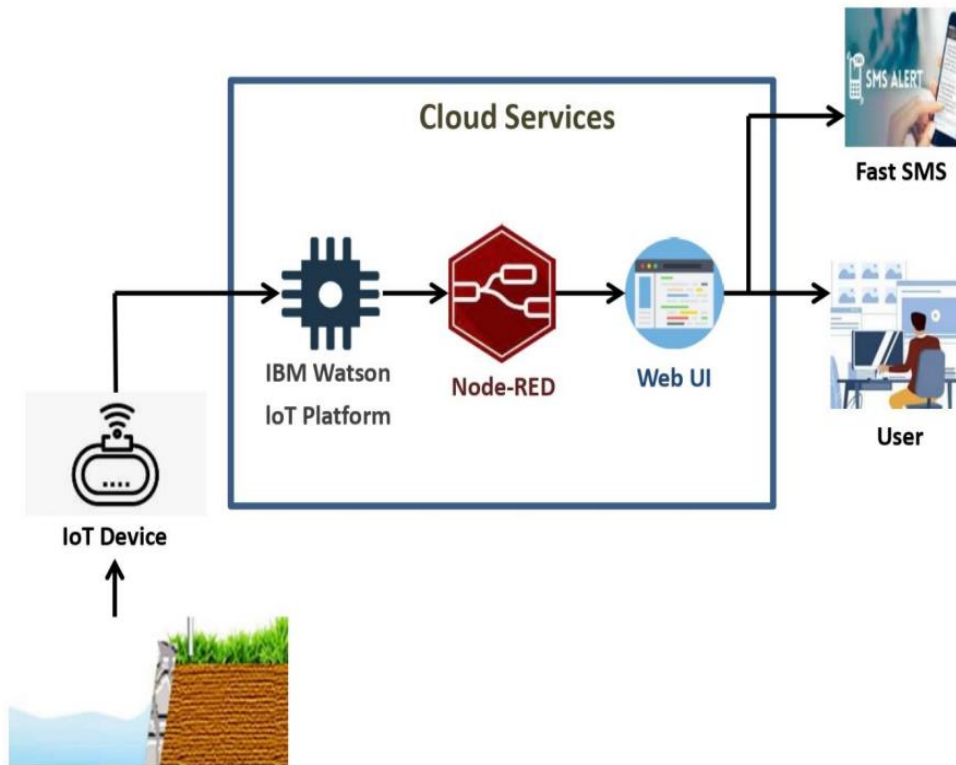
Project Design Phase-I - Solution Fit

Team ID: PNT2022TMID02419

Define CS, fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <span>CS</span> Farmers, Fishermen, Riverside communities and Drinking water supplier.	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <span>CC</span> In manual method, it is difficult to collect the water samples from all the area of the water body but, It is very easy to maintain the IoT based water quality monitoring system as all the electronic boards are available in the WQM system itself. River water quality analysis replaces the need for using laboratory checking and reduces the time of delay required for result.	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> This work presents the architecture of river water monitoring systems based on contemporary IoT communication technology, AI, and Wireless networks. AI-based IoT apps can speed up and cut back on the time it takes to get findings and solutions to issues.	Explore AS, differentiate
	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <span>J&amp;P</span> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure the water parameters such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, etc. using available sensors at a remote place.</li> <li>Assemble data from various sensor nodes and send it to the base station by the wireless channel.</li> <li>Simulate and evaluate quality parameters for quality control.</li> </ul>	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <span>RC</span> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cost of analysis is very high.</li> <li>The lab testing and analysis takes some time and hence the lab result does not reflect real time water quality measurement due to delay in measurement.</li> <li>The process is time consuming due to slow process of manual data collection from different locations of the water body.</li> </ul>	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>BE</span> By measuring physical and chemical parameters of river water by using an IoT based sensor network, It simulates and evaluates quality parameters for quality control finally, sends SMS to an authorized person routinely when water quality detected does not match the preset standards, so that, necessary actions can be taken.	

Identify strong TR & EM	<b>3. TRIGGERS</b> It ensures high data precision, data accuracy, timely reporting, easy accessibility of data, cost effective and completeness.	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <span>SL</span> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To implement a cost effective technique for monitoring water river quality and controlling in real-time using IoT.</li> <li>Due to advancement in IoT technology, the water quality monitoring system is becoming smarter with reduced power consumption and ease of operation.</li> <li>Advanced data collection could significantly benefit purposes such as continuous monitoring of water resources, assessments of flood areas, pollution management, and effects due to anthropogenic activities. Recently, automated sampling devices have been used to collect the water samples on a regular basis (e.g., few-hour interval) to estimate the pollutant load in designated field streams.</li> </ul>	<b>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>CH</span> <b>8.1 ONLINE</b> Online website provides the information according to the customer's need. <b>8.2 OFFLINE</b> In offline, according to the information acquired from the SMS sent to the authorized person regarding water quality necessary actions can be taken(i.e.)when water quality detected does not match the preset standards, so that, necessary actions can be taken.
	<b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> In earlier days, Water quality data are collected mainly by manual field sampling which consumes huge amount of time and it was difficult for river side communities, farmers, water suppliers and many more to analyze the quality of water for their purpose. After river water quality analysis, A real-time water quality monitoring system can be applied forth management of drinking-water-supply processes, in rivers, lakes and the sea		

### 4.3 Solution Architecture



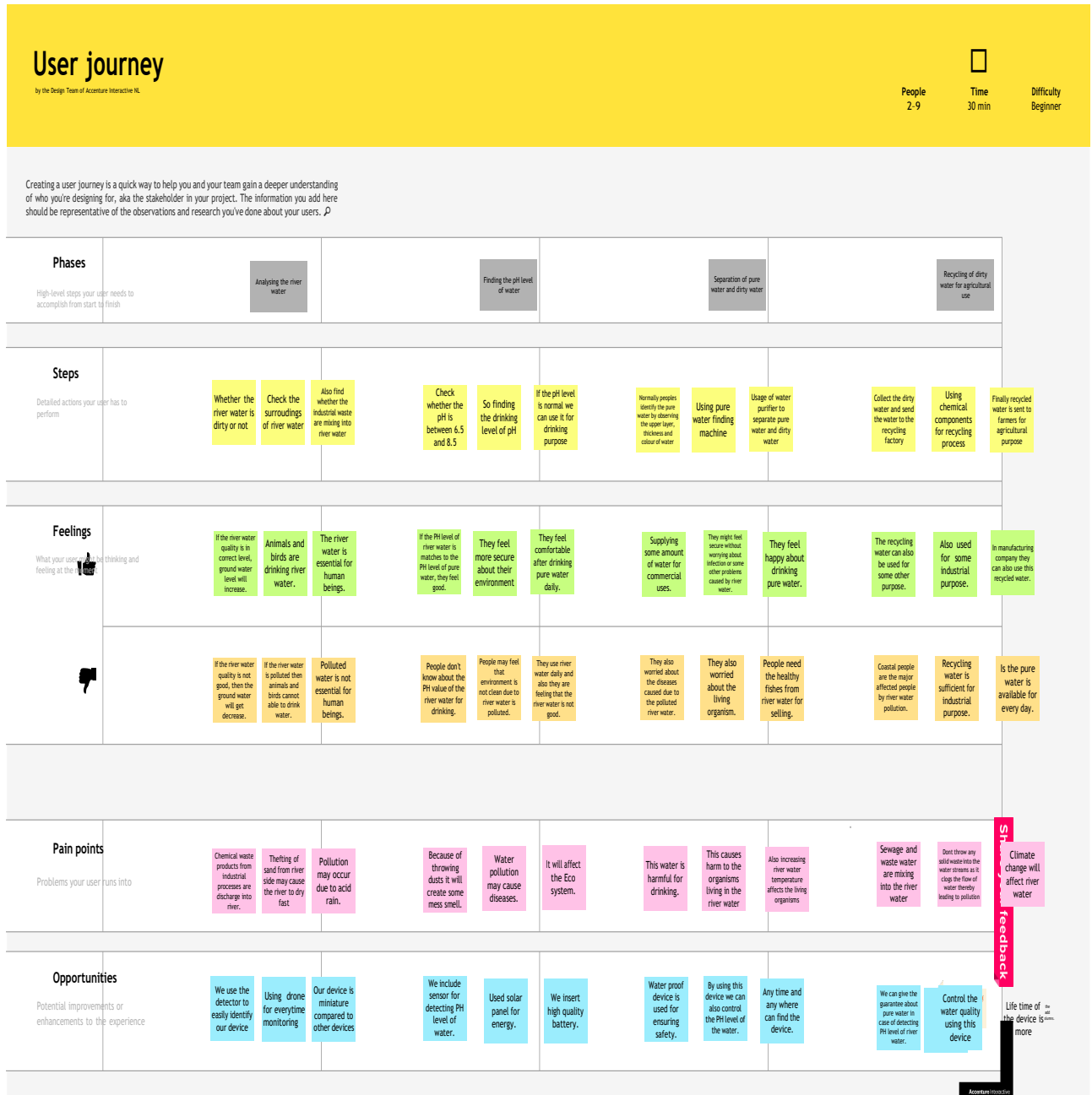
#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

- River water quality can be monitored by the web application.
- The web application and the user are interfaced.
- The pH level and the turbidity of the water can be monitored.
- If the water quality is not good then the authorities get alerted by the message.

# CHAPTER 5

## PROJECT DESIGN PHASE 2

### 5.1 Customer Journey Map



## 5.2 Requirement Analysis

### Functional Requirements:

FR Functional Requirement Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task) No. (Epic)

FR-1	Data Gathering	The WSN must be able to detect and the temperature of a particular area in real.
FR-2	Location Detection	The WSN must be able to detect when a wearable device has entered an area near it.
FR-3	Wireless Sensor Network	The WSN must be able to share its stored data with both the wearable device and admin dashboard through the cloud.
FR-4	Wearable Device Display	The wearable device must be able to display the temperature of the area where the worker is currently present.
FR-5	SMS Notification	If the temperature of the area is found to reach dangerous levels, the worker should be informed via SMS to their phone instructing them to leave the area.
FR-6	Admin Dashboard	If the temperature of the area is found to reach dangerous levels the admin is informed via the dashboard and must take the necessary precautions.

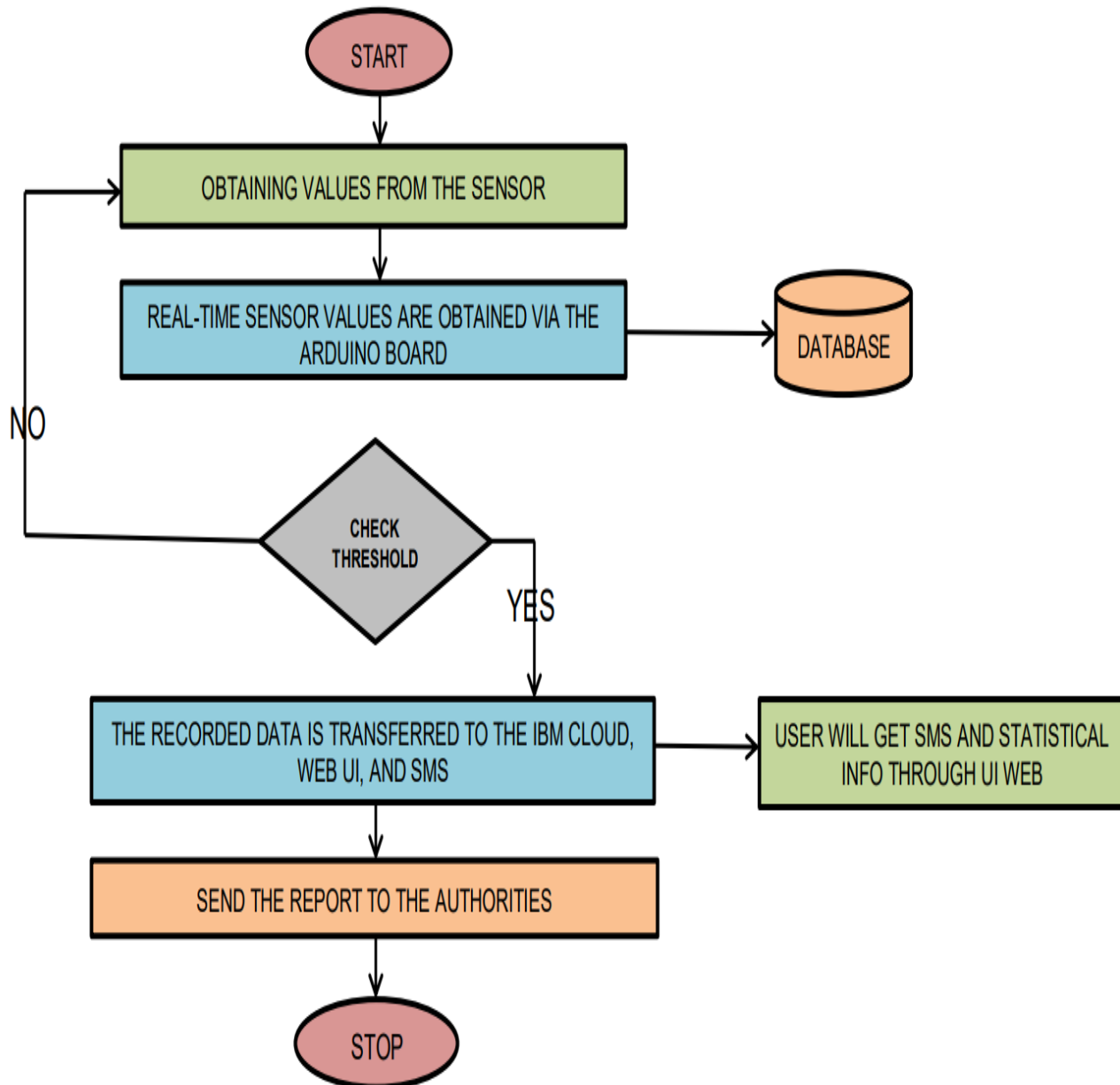
## Non-functional Requirement

NFR-1	Usability	<p>The wearable device should be slim and not annoy or disturb the workers who are wearing them.</p> <p>They should also reliably display the temperature without large delays and notifications should be clear in cases of detected danger.</p>
NFR-2	Security	<p>The connection of the WSN to the cloud and wearable devices should be secure.</p> <p>The security of the database housing all the temperature data should also be bolstered.</p>
NFR-3	Reliability	<p>The wearable device should be able to function without any faults even at dangerous temperatures.</p> <p>If a fault is detected it should notify the user and the admin to be immediately repaired and replaced.</p> <p>The WNS should also be regularly maintained to ensure reliability.</p>
NFR-4	Performance	<p>The device should update temperature readings in real time and requires high end sensors and processors to do so.</p> <p>The time to send data to the cloud and other devices should also be made as small as possible.</p>
NFR-5	Availability	<p>The user should be able to check the temperature of the area no matter where or at what time they are in the plant.</p> <p>The dashboard should be constantly active so as to ensure safety precautions can be executed whenever danger is detected.</p>
NFR-6	Scalability	<p>If the area that needs to be monitored needs to be increased all one has to do is install new WSN devices and connect them to the same system as the previous beacons.</p> <p>It can also be replicated in different plants with different factors to be monitored giving it highly scalability.</p>



## 5.3 Data Flow Diagrams

### Data Flow Diagrams:



## User Stories

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account /dashboard.	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive a confirmation email once I have registered for the application.	I can receive confirmation Email & click confirm.	High	Sprint-2
		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Google.	I can register & access the dashboard with Google.	High	Sprint-1
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail.	I can register through the mail.	Medium	Sprint-2
	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email, password and <u>captcha</u> .	I can receive login credentials.	High	Sprint-1
	Interface	USN-6	As a user, the interface should be in an approachable way.	I can able to access easily.	Medium	Sprint-1
Customer (Web user)	Dashboard	WUSN-1	As a web user, I can access specific parameters (pH value, Temperature, Turbidity).	I can able to know the quality of the water.	High	Sprint-1
Customer Care Executive (input)	View Point	CCE-1	As a customer service, I can view data in a graphical representation style.	I can easily understand by visuals.	High	Sprint-1
	Taste	CCE-2	As a customer service, I can analyze the standard (salinity) of the water.	I can easily know whether it is saline or not.	High	Sprint-1
	Color visibility	CCE-3	As a customer service, I can determine the state of the water based on its color.	I can easily know the condition by color.	High	Sprint-1
Administrator	Risk tolerant	ADMIN-1	An administrator who is in charge of the system should update and maintain the application.	Admin should monitor the records properly.	High	Sprint-2

## 5.4 Technology Stack

### Technical Architecture:

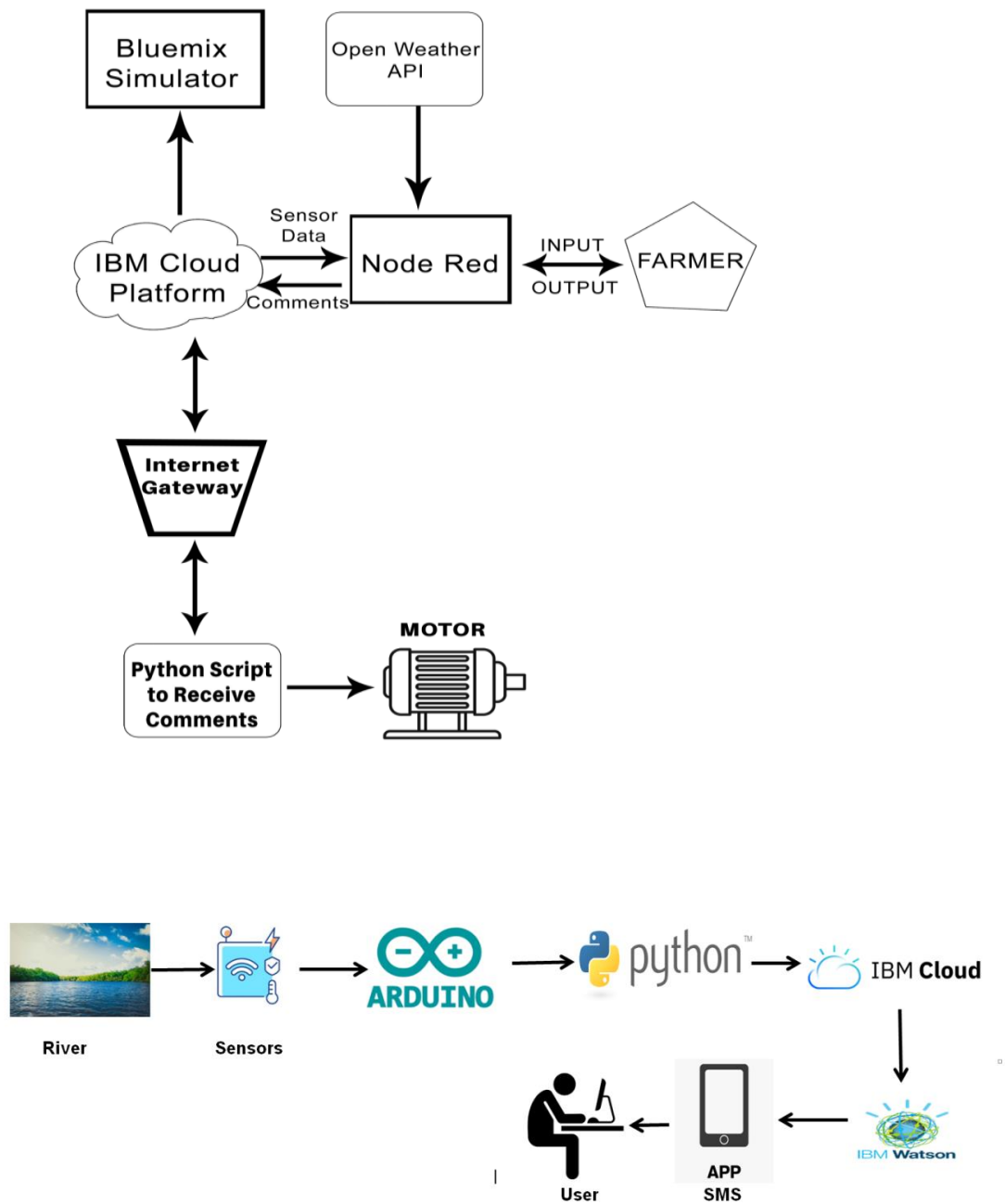


Table-1: Components & Technologies:

S. No	Component	Description	Technology
1.	Received data from sensors	The data collected form the sensor units placed inriver sides	ESP32 Wi-Fi module
2.	Web interface	The collected data were displayed visually	HTML,CSS, JavaScript
3.	Database	Data type	MySQL
4.	Cloud database	Database service on cloud	IBM cloud
5.	Data storage	File storage requirements	IBM Block storage

Table-2: Application Characteristics:

S. No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	pH level monitoring	The pH level of river water can be monitored viaplacing sensors in rivers	pH-sensor
2.	Temperature monitoring	The temperature of river water can be monitored	Temperature sensor
3.	Pollution monitoring	The clarity and purity of river water can bemonitored	Conductive sensor
4.	Soil level monitoring	The amount of soil mixed in river water can bemeasured	Turbidity sensor

## CHAPTER 6

### PROJECT PLANNING PHASE

#### 1.1 Milestone and Activity list

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
<b>Literature Survey &amp; Information Gathering</b>	Literature survey on the selected project is done by gathering information about related details on technical papers and web browsing.	22 SEPTEMBER 2022
<b>Empathy Map</b>	Prepared Empathy Map Canvas to combine thoughts and pains, gains of the project with all team members.	22 SEPTEMBER 2022
<b>Ideation</b>	Brainstorming session is conducted with all team members to list out all the ideas and prioritize the top 3 ideas.	22 SEPTEMBER 2022
<b>Proposed Solution</b>	Prepared the proposed solution document, which includes the novelty, feasibility of idea, business model, social impact, scalability of solution, etc.	27 SEPTEMBER 2022
<b>Problem Solution Fit</b>	Prepared problem - solution fit document.	06 OCTOBER 2022

<b>Solution Architecture</b>	Prepared solution architecture document with basic design Ideas.	09 OCTOBER 2022
<b>Customer Journey</b>	Prepared the customer journey maps to understand the user interactions & experiences with the application.	22 OCTOBER 2022
<b>Functional Requirement</b>	Functional requirement is prepared with listing both functional and non -functional needs.	22 OCTOBER 2022
<b>Data Flow Diagrams</b>	Draw the data flow diagrams and submitted user stories.	27 OCTOBER 2022
<b>Technology Architecture</b>	Prepared architecture with components & technologies, Application characteristics.	30 OCTOBER 2022
<b>Prepare Milestone &amp; Activity List</b>	Prepared the milestones & activity list of the project.	10 NOVEMBER 2022
<b>Project Development - Delivery of Sprint-1, 2, 3 &amp; 4</b>	Develop & submit the developed code by testing it.	IN PROGRESS.

## 1.2 Sprint Delivery Plan

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Functional Requirement (Epic)</b>	<b>User story Number</b>	<b>User Story / Task</b>	<b>Story Points</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Team Members</b>
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming My password.	2	HIGH	HARISH GOWTHAM REDDY JANANI JAYALAKS HMI
	Registration via Mail ID	USN-2	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail	2	MEDIUM	HARISH GOWTHAM REDDY JANANI JAYALAKS HMI
Sprint-2	Confirmation	USN-3	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	1	HIGH	HARISH GOWTHAM REDDY
	Login	USN-4	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	1	HIGH	JANANI
	IBM Cloud service Access		Get access to IBM cloud services.	2	HIGH	JAYALAKSH MI
Sprint-3	Create the IBM WatsonIoT and device Settings	USN-5	To create the IBM Watson IoT Platform and integrate the microcontroller with it, to send the sensed data on Cloud	2	HIGH	HARISH GOWTHAM REDDY
	Create a node red service	USN-6	To create a node red service to	2	MEDIUM	JANANI JAYALA KSHMI

			integrate the IBM Watson along with the Web UI			HARISH GOWTHAM REDDY
	Create a Web UI	USN-7	To create a Web UI, to access the data from the cloud and display all parameters.	2	MEDIUM	JANANI
	To develop a Python code	USN-8	Create a python code to sense the physical quantity and store data	2	MEDIUM	JAYALAKSHMI
Sprint-4	Publish Data to cloud.	USN-9	Publish Data that is sensed by the microcontroller to the Cloud	3	HIGH	HARISH
	Fast-SMS Service	USN-10	Use Fast SMS to send alert messages once the parameters like pH, Turbidity and temperature goes beyond the threshold	3	HIGH	GOWTHAM REDDY
	Testing	USN-11	Testing of project and final deliverables	3	MEDIUM	JAYALAKSHMI JANANI

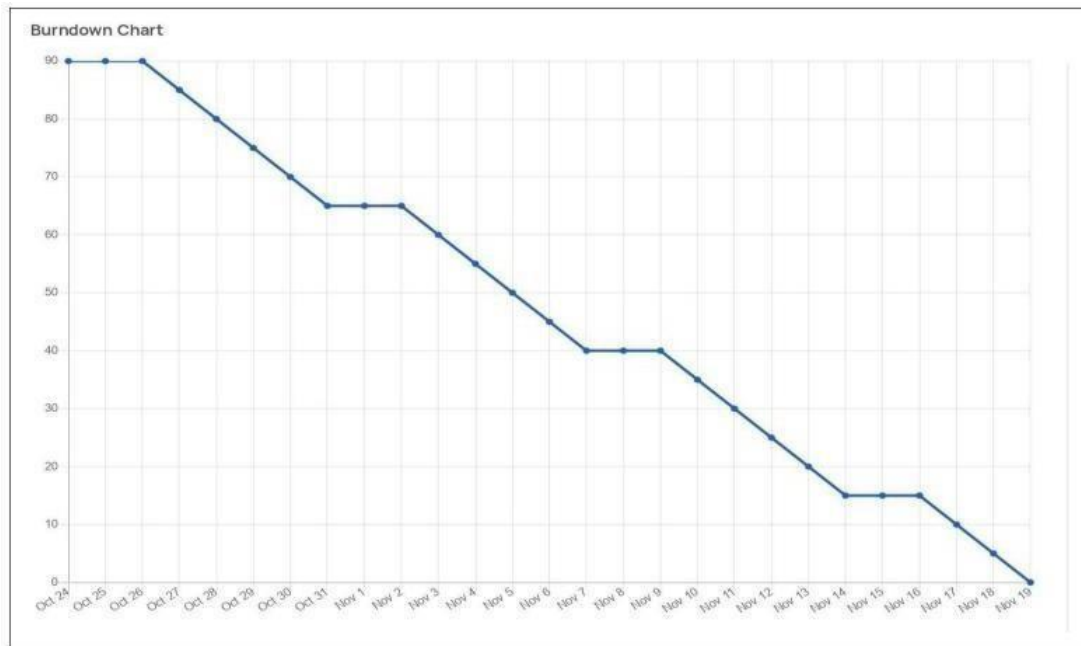
Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022



Velocity:

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

Burndown Chart:



## CHAPTER 7

### PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASE

## 7.1 Project Development – Delivery of Sprint-1

### PYTHON CODE

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import random
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device

# Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials

organization = "xfptfb" # replace it with organization ID
deviceType = "NodeMCU" # replace it with device type
deviceId = "19141" # replace with device id
authMethod = "use-token-auth"
authToken = "1914137383010209" # replace with token

def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
    if status == 'lighton':
        print("LIGHT ON")
    elif status == 'lightoff':
        print("LIGHT OFF")
    else:
        print ("please send proper command")

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 connecting device: %s" % str(e))
    sys.exit()

deviceCli.connect()

while True:
    pH = random.randint(0,100)
```

Ln: 1 Col: 0

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
print("LIGHT OFF")
else:
    print ("please send proper command")

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 connecting device: %s" % str(e))
    sys.exit()

deviceCli.connect()

while True:
    pH = random.randint(0,100)
    conductivity = random.randint(0,100)
    T = random.randint(0,100)
    oxygen = random.randint(0,100)
    turbidity = random.randint(0,100)
    # Send Temperature & Humidity to IBM Watson
    data = {'temperature': T, 'ph': pH, 'conductivity': conductivity, 'oxygen': oxygen, 'turbidity': turbidity}

    # print data
    def myOnPublishCallback():
        print("Published data", data, "to IBM Watson")

    success = deviceCli.publishEvent("event", "json", data, 0, myOnPublishCallback)
    if not success:
        print("Not connected to IoT")
        time.sleep(5)

    deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback

# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
```

Ln: 1 Col: 0

## 7.2 Project Development – Delivery of Sprint – 2

The screenshot displays the IBM Watson IoT Platform interface. The main dashboard shows a list of recent events for a device, with columns for 'Event' and 'Value'. The events are labeled 'event\_1' and contain JSON payloads with sensor data like pH, conductivity, temperature, oxygen, and turbidity.

A configuration window for 'Device Type: NodeMCU' is open, showing the 'Events' tab. It allows creating a new event type named 'event\_1'. The 'Schedule' is set to 'Every Minute'. The 'Payload' is configured with a JSON structure using random values for each sensor field.

Event	Value
event_1	{"pH":80,"conductivity":54,"T":3,"oxygen":39,"tu...
event_1	{"pH":83,"conductivity":26,"T":72,"oxygen":1,"tu...
event_1	{"pH":19,"conductivity":70,"T":73,"oxygen":83,"t...
event_1	{"pH":8,"conductivity":84,"T":12,"oxygen":56,"tu...
event_1	{"pH":28,"conductivity":11,"T":74,"oxygen":49,"t...

Items per page 50 | 1-1 of 1 item

Device Type: NodeMCU

Events 1

New event type +

Event type name event\_1 Send

Schedule 1 Every Minute

Payload Specify the event payload in the editor window or by uploading a CSV file.

```
{
  0 {
    1 "pH": random(0, 100),
    2 "conductivity": random(0, 100),
    3 "T": random(0, 100),
    4 "oxygen": random(0, 100),
    5 "turbidity": random(0, 100)
    6 }
  7 }
```

The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface in a browser. The left sidebar contains a palette of nodes categorized by 'common', 'function', 'network', 'input', 'output', 'sequence', 'parser', 'storage', 'IBM Watson', and 'dashboard'. The main workspace, labeled 'Flow 1', contains a single flow with an 'IBM IoT' node (status: connected) connected to a 'msg.payload' node. The right sidebar shows the 'debug' console with a list of all nodes and a log of messages. The log contains five JSON messages, each representing a data point from an IoT device. The messages are as follows:

```

12/11/2022, 14:29:30 node-f2f2649a-0d0d98
iot-2/type/NodeMCUId/19141/evt/event_1/fmt/json :
msg.payload : Object
  { pH: 42, conductivity: 37, T: 42,
    oxygen: 11, turbidity: 28 }

12/11/2022, 14:29:53 node-f2f2649a-0d0d98
iot-2/type/NodeMCUId/19141/evt/event_1/fmt/json :
msg.payload : Object
  { pH: 70, conductivity: 26, T: 18,
    oxygen: 21, turbidity: 19 }

12/11/2022, 14:30:55 node-f2f2649a-0d0d98
iot-2/type/NodeMCUId/19141/evt/event_1/fmt/json :
msg.payload : Object
  { pH: 48, conductivity: 4, T: 38,
    oxygen: 63, turbidity: 49 }

12/11/2022, 14:31:55 node-f2f2649a-0d0d98
iot-2/type/NodeMCUId/19141/evt/event_1/fmt/json :
msg.payload : Object
  { pH: 88, conductivity: 60, T: 44,
    oxygen: 8, turbidity: 48 }

12/11/2022, 14:32:55 node-f2f2649a-0d0d98
iot-2/type/NodeMCUId/19141/evt/event_1/fmt/json :
msg.payload : Object
  { pH: 90, conductivity: 4, T: 36,
    oxygen: 63, turbidity: 49 }

```

The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface with a more complex flow. The left sidebar now includes a 'dashboard' category with various widgets like dropdown, switch, slider, numeric, text input, date picker, colour picker, form, text, gauge, chart, audio out, notification, and ui control. The main workspace, 'Flow 1', shows the 'IBM IoT' node connected to a series of five function nodes: 'pH', 'conductivity', 'T', 'oxygen', and 'turbidity'. These function nodes are then connected to a 'msg.payload' node. The right sidebar shows the 'dashboard' section with a 'Layout' tab, a 'Site' tab, and a 'Theme' tab. Under 'Tabs & Links', there is a 'Tab 1' with a link to 'river water quality monitori' and a 'Group 2'. A message at the bottom of the dashboard sidebar states: 'There is 1 widget not in a group. Click here to create the missing groups'.

Shared with | Baradwaj ses | Session 10.11 | Application | Node-RED | Node-RED | IBM Watson | Python Reles |

node-red-kzuut-2022-10-10.us-east.mybluemix.net/red/#flow/96c0ea422e46ed53

Apps | Most Popular Music... | Current weather an... | MQTT Websocket C... | evaluator | mentor

Node-RED

Flow 1

filter nodes

udp in

udp out

Input

ibmiot out

connected

output

OpenWhisk

ibmiot out

sequence

split

join

sort

batch

Light on

Light off

Edit ibmiot out node

Delete

Cancel

Done

Properties

Authentication

API Key

API Key

api key

Output Type

Device Command

Device Type

abcd

Device Id

1234

Command Type

cmd

Format

json

Data

data

QoS

0

Enabled

dashboard

Layout

Site

Theme

Tabs & Links

Smart Home

Garden moisture

Hall AC

Smart switch Board

30°C Cloudy

3:10 PM

Shared with | Baradwaj ses | Session 10.11 | Application | Node-RED | Node-RED | IBM Watson | Python Reles |

node-red-kzuut-2022-10-10.us-east.mybluemix.net/red/#flow/96c0ea422e46ed53

Apps | Most Popular Music... | Current weather an... | MQTT Websocket C... | evaluator | mentor

Node-RED

Flow 1

filter nodes

custom

ibmiot out

connected

dashboard

button

dropdown

switch

slider

numeric

text input

date picker

colour picker

form

button

button

Edit button node

Delete

Cancel

Done

Properties

Label

Light ON

Tooltip

optional tooltip

Color

optional text/icon color

Background

optional background color

When clicked, send:

Payload

{ "command": "lighton" }

Topic

msg.topic

If msg arrives on input, emulate a button click:

Class

Optional CSS class name(s) for widget

Enabled

dashboard

Layout

Site

Theme

Tabs & Links

Smart Home

Garden moisture

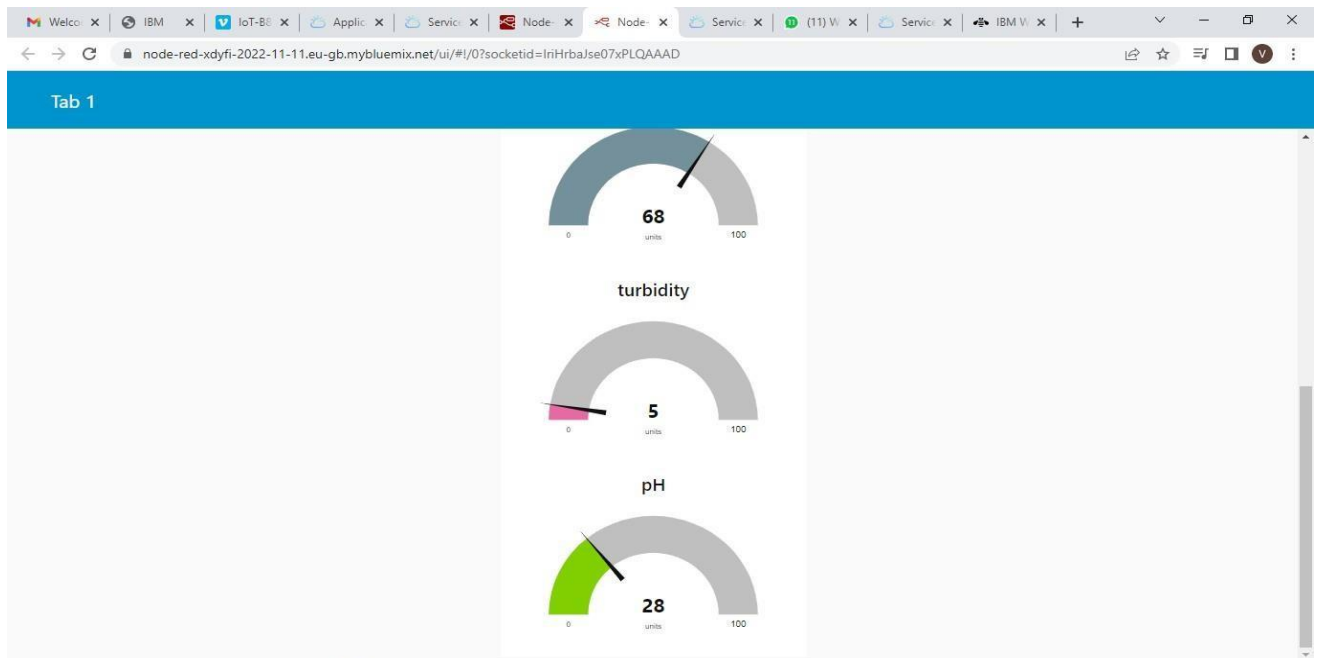
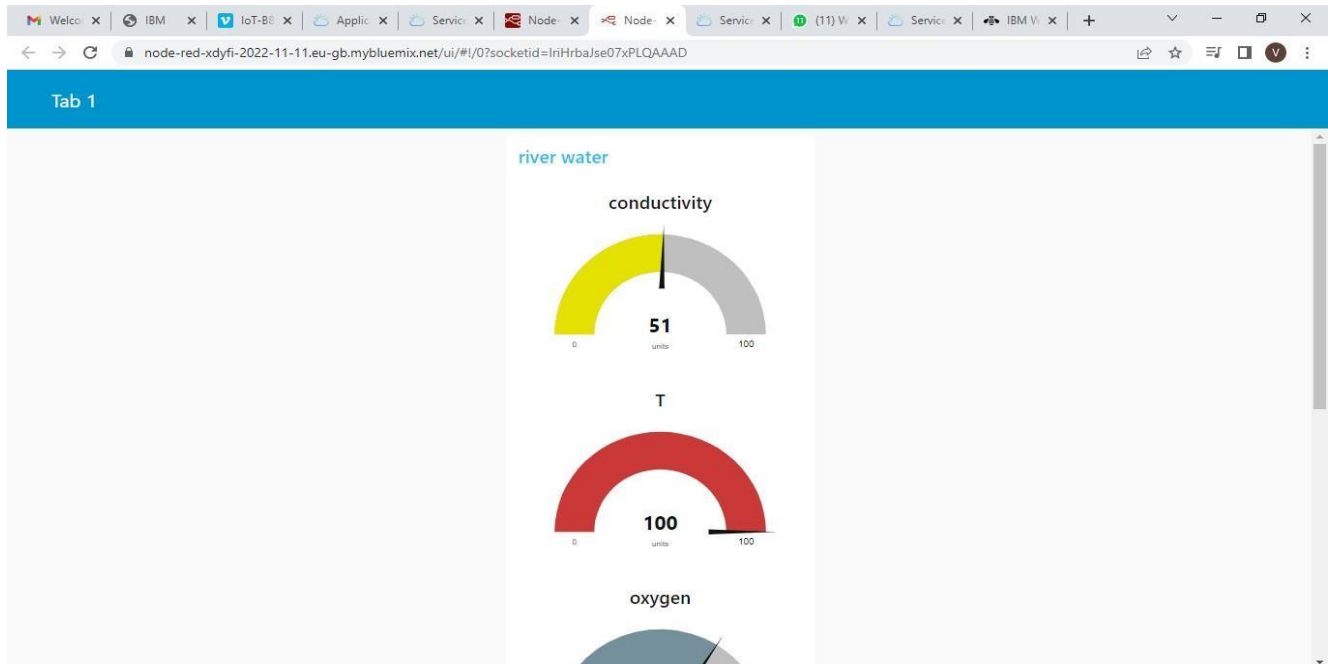
Hall AC

Smart switch Board

https://node-red-kzuut-2022-10-10.us-east.mybluemix.net/red/#editor-tab-prope...

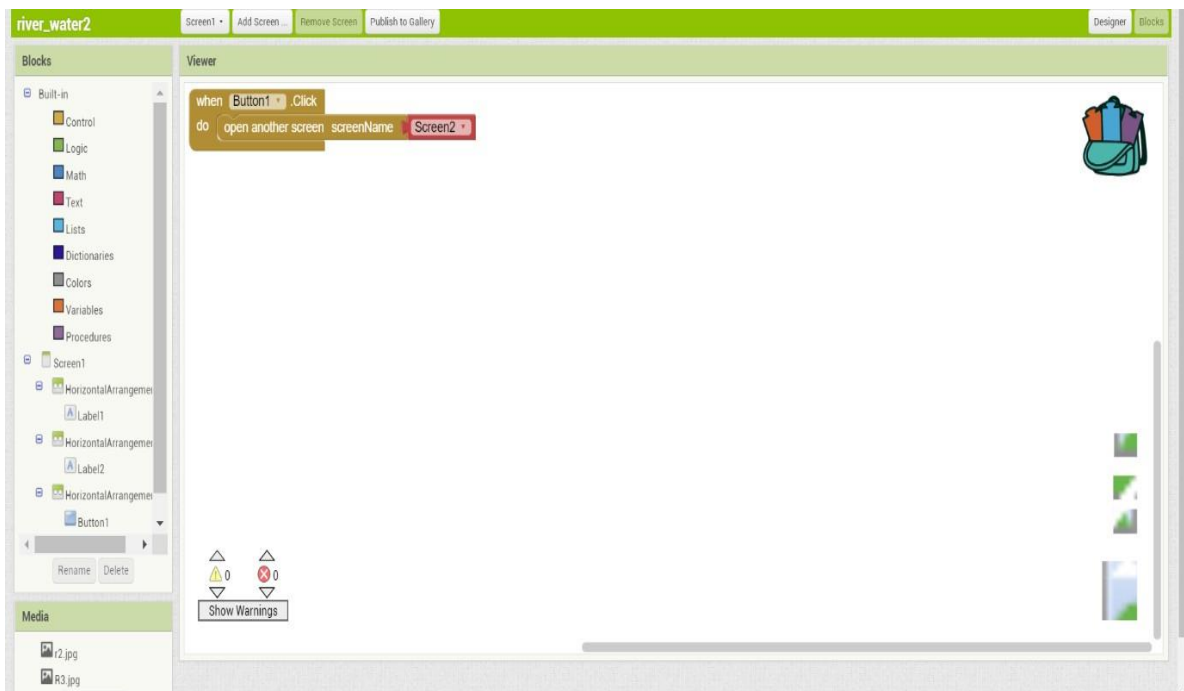
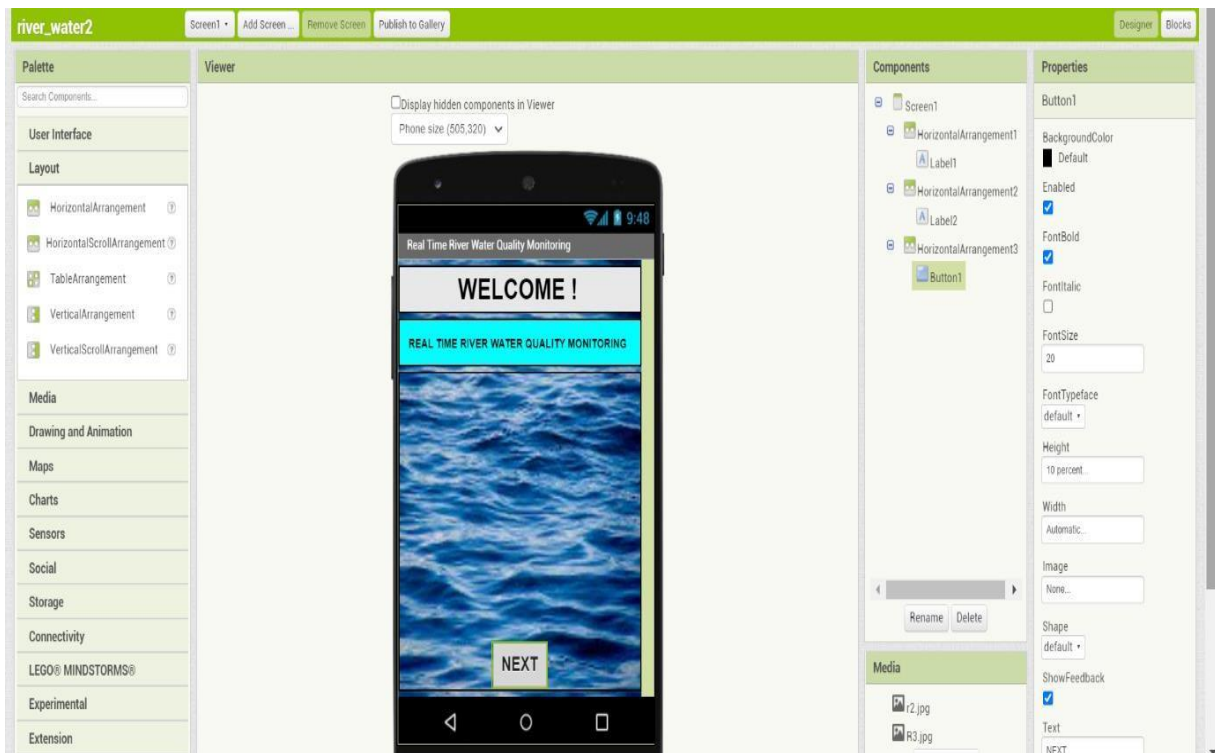
30°C Cloudy

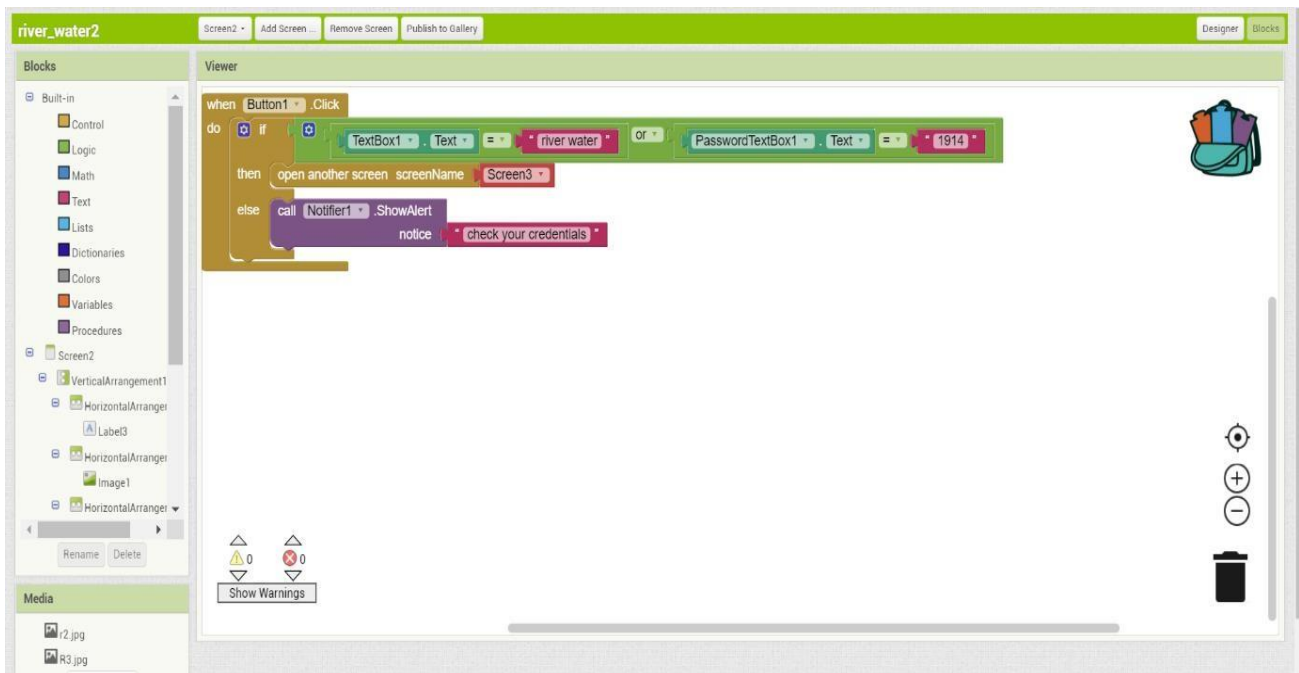
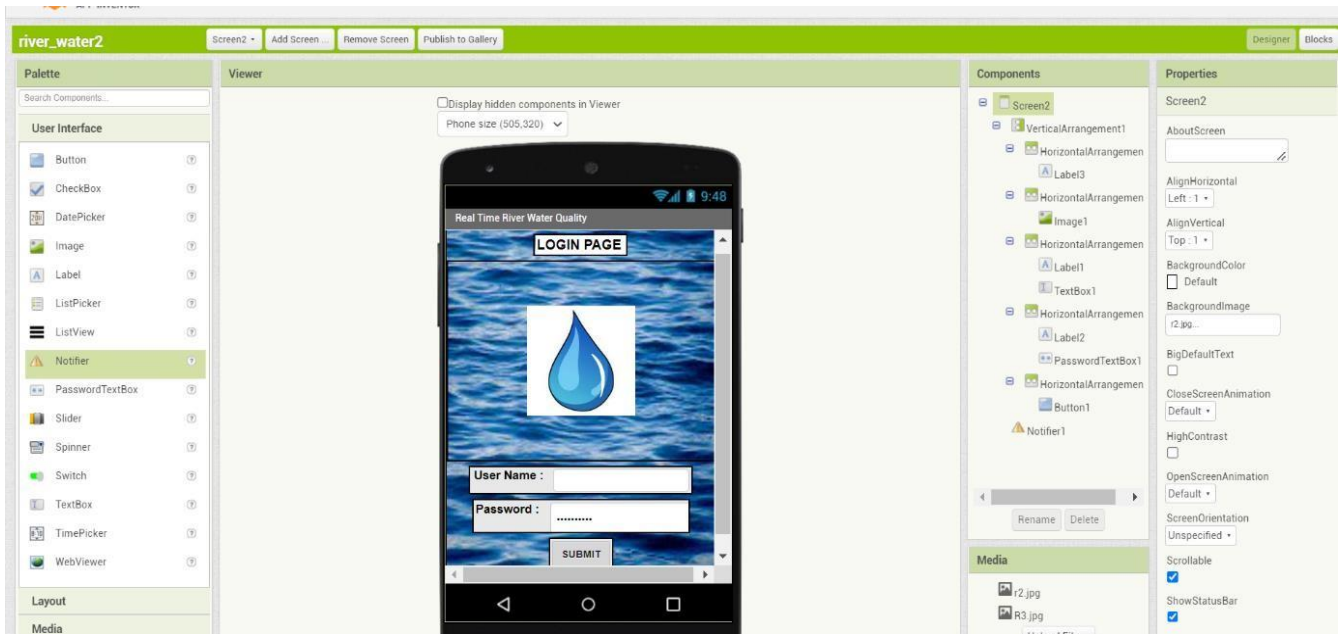
3:08 PM





## 7.3 Project Development – Delivery of Sprint – 3

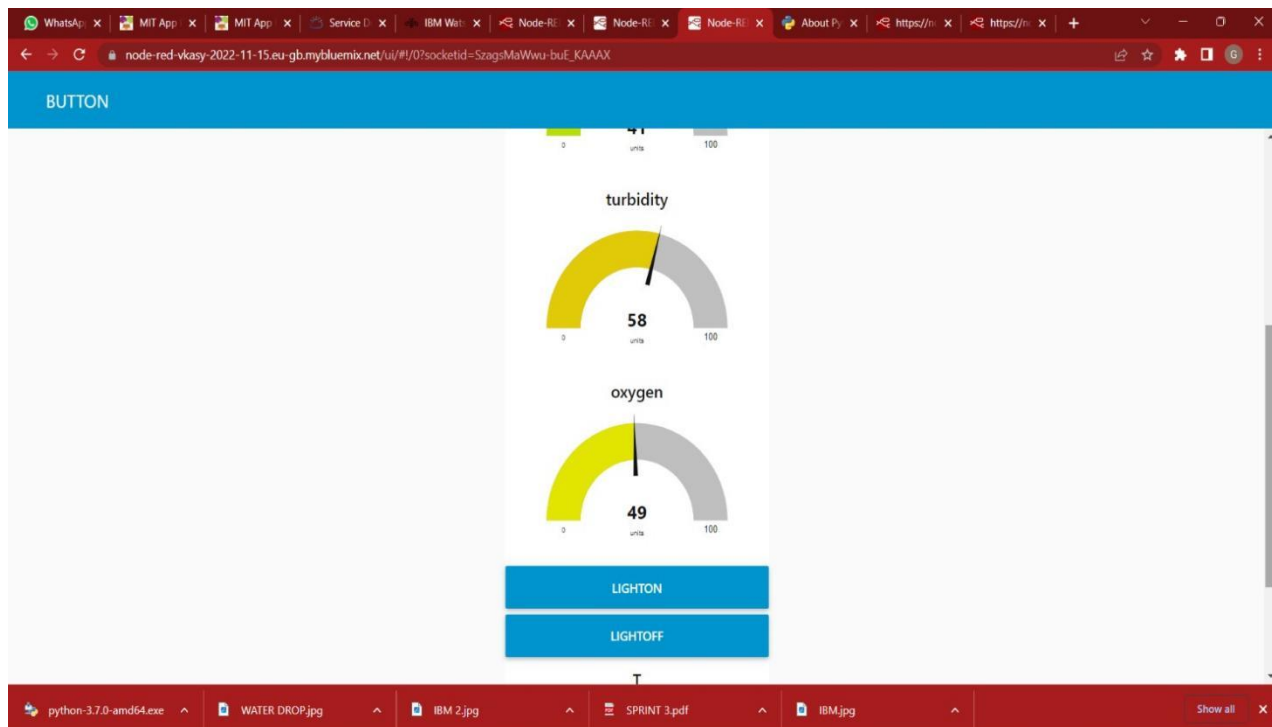
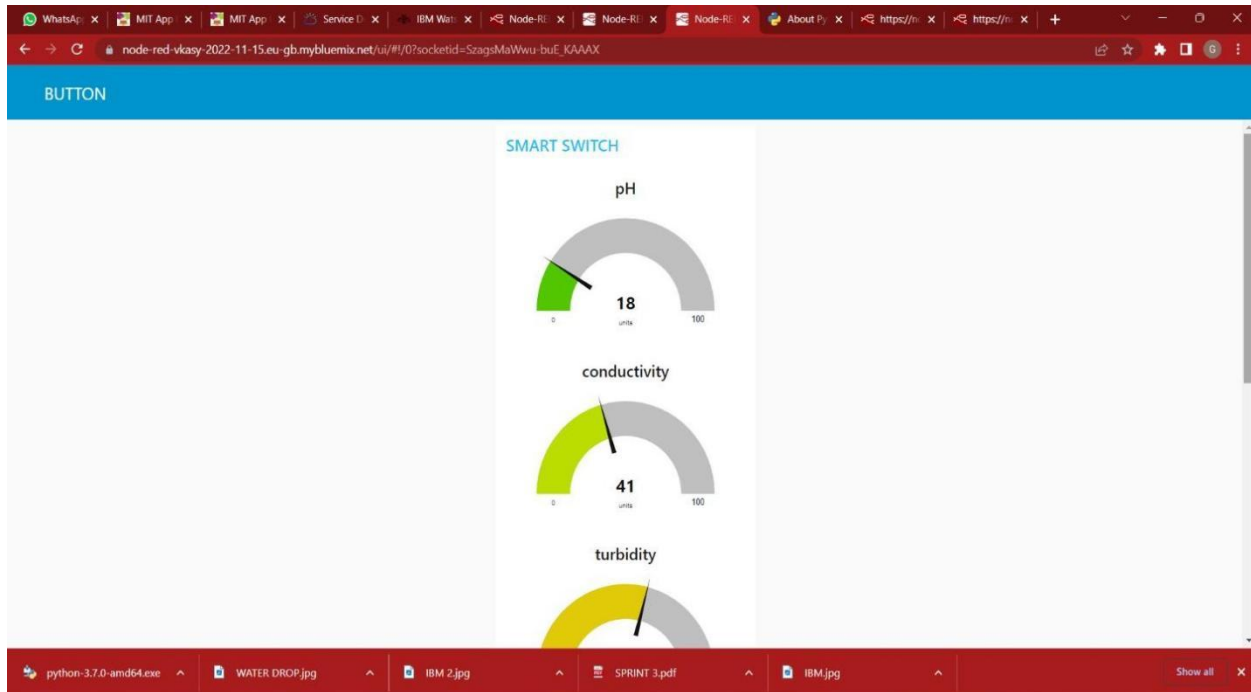


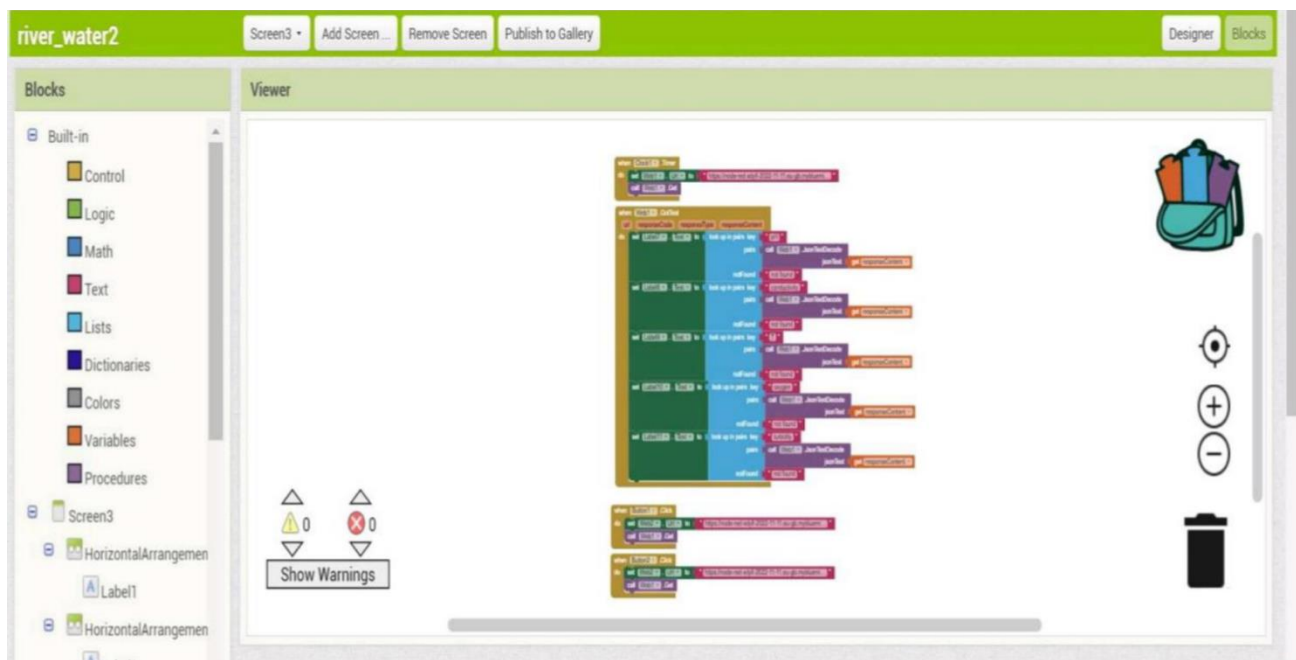
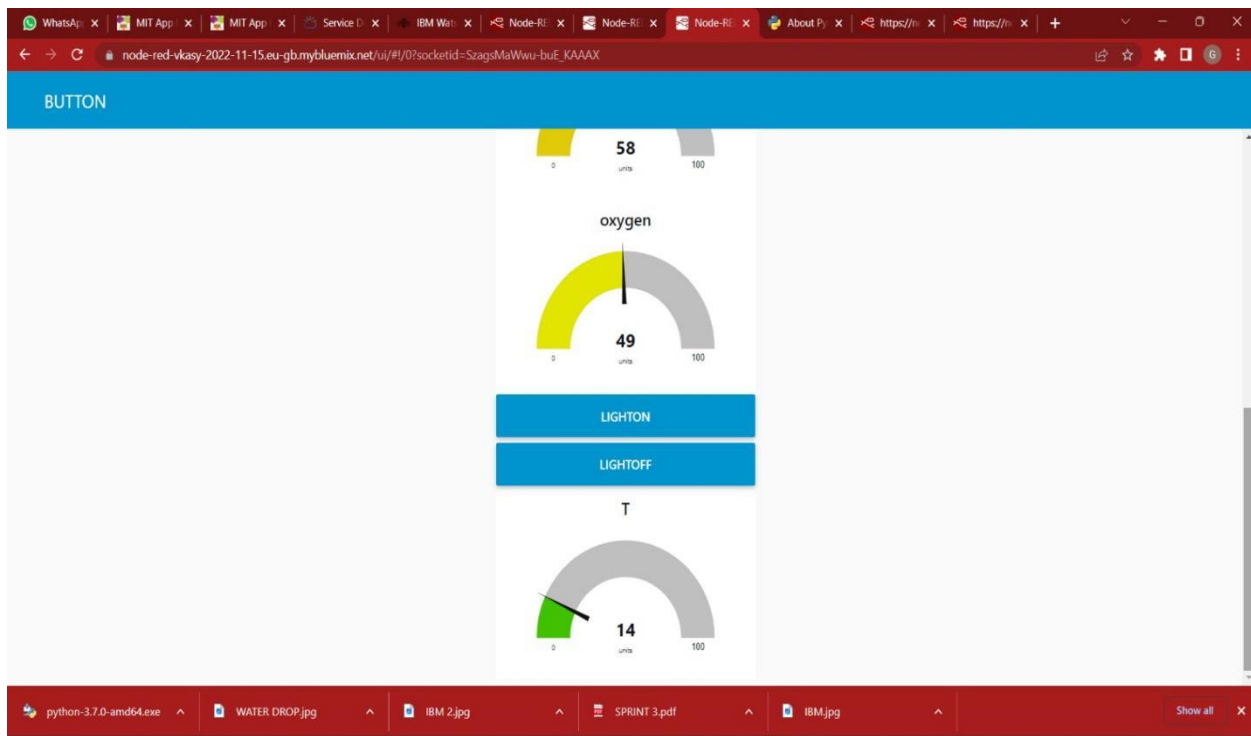






## 7.4 Project Development – Delivery of Sprint – 4





## MONITORING WINDOW

**ph :** 61

**Conductivity :** 27

**Temperature :** 96

**Oxygen :** 48

**Turbidity :** 73

**LIGHT ON**

**LIGHT OFF**



## CONCLUSION

Real-time monitoring of water quality by using IoT will immensely help people to become conscious against using contaminated water as well as to stop polluting the water. The research is conducted focusing on monitoring river water quality in real-time. Therefore, IoT is appeared to be a better solution as reliability, scalability, speed, and persistence can be provided.

IoT devices use various types of sensors to collect data about turbidity, ORP, temperature, pH, conductivity, etc. Of river water continuously. Also, IoT devices have capability to stream the array of collected data wirelessly to the remote Data Aggregator Server in the cloud. Moreover, the volume of semi structured data increases with time in such a velocity that only the Big Data Analytics applications can efficiently store and analyze the data constantly. Due to the limitation of the budget, we only focus on measuring the quality of river water parameters. This project can be extended into an efficient water management system of a local area. Moreover, other parameters which wasn't the scope of this project such as total dissolved solid, chemical oxygen demand and dissolved oxygen can also be quantified. So the additional budget is required for further improvement of the overall system.

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