

Signs with smart connectivity for better road safety

IBM- DOCUMENTATION

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY 2019-2023
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INTRODUCTION

Road traffic accident is a major problem worldwide resulting in significant morbidity and mortality. Advanced driver assistance systems are one of the salient features of intelligent systems in transportation. They improve vehicle safety by providing real-time traffic information to the driver. Road signs play an important role in road safety.

Smart roadway signage is not simply an objective for the future. Two UK companies have collaborated to produce these signs for use on England's roads. The signs are technologically advanced, with graphics and text that drivers can see clearly. The messages are easy to comprehend quickly, keeping drivers informed of route conditions as they change. In addition to enhancing the roadway experience for users, this new signage costs less to maintain than traditional indicators. The new signs require fewer materials and less cabling, resulting in less time, upkeep, and expense.

Increasing volumes of traffic are using municipal road infrastructure, with severe consequences for traffic efficiency and the safety of road users. Vulnerable roads users (VRUs), such as pedestrians or cyclists, are involved in 46 % of lethal accidents. Exchanging information between road users increases their perception and is thus a critical building block to improve this situation. We have presented a system, to alert the driver about the speed limits in specific areas and reduce the speed of the vehicles in sensitive public zones without any interference of the drivers where controls are taken automatically by the use of a wireless local area networks.

PURPOSE

- To improve vehicle safety by providing real-time traffic information to the driver. Road signs play an important role in road safety.
- To be effective, road signs must be visible at a distance that enables drivers to take the necessary actions.
- To avoid the accidents, due to the increasing vehicle speed.
- To provides a voice alert to a needed action that enhances driver's attention.

Literature Survey

Existing Problem

- Increased traffic can increase carbon emissions and other pollution.
- Land use for roads can damage built and natural environment, impose mortality on wildlife if habitats are severed.
- Construction has associated environmental costs.

REFERENCE

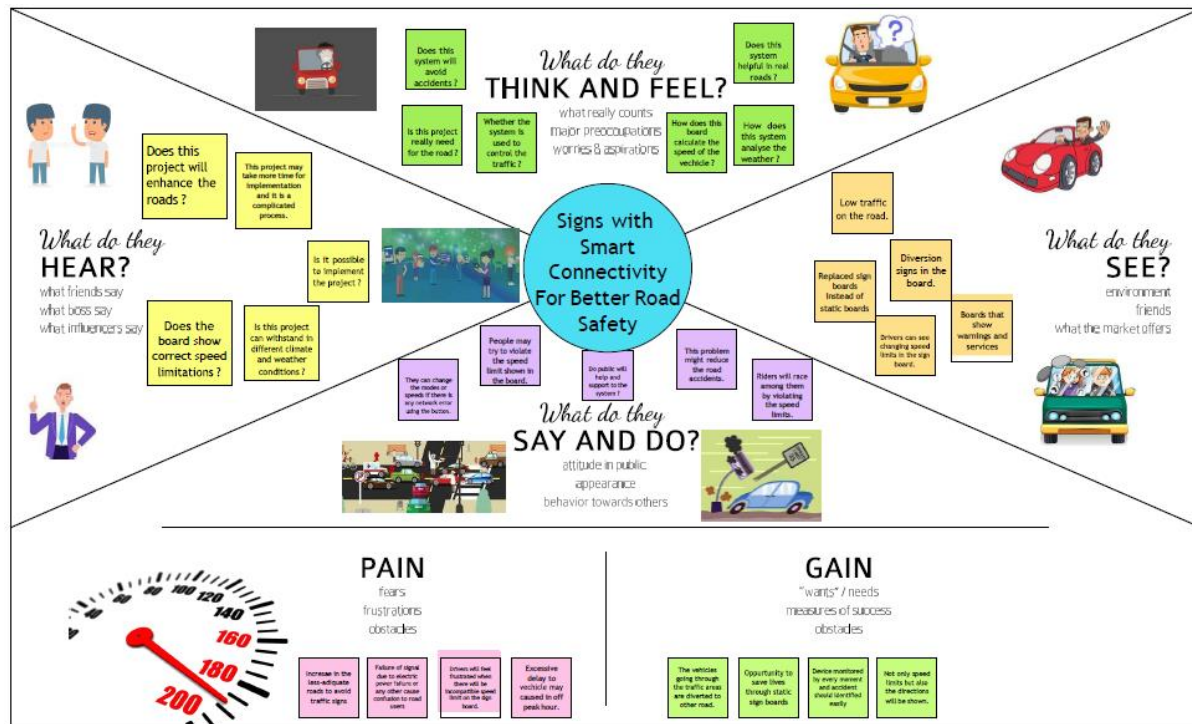
- Samir A. Elagheer Mohamed, Khaleq A. Alshafan and May 2021 – Intelligent traffic management system based on the IOT
- Andrea pompigna, raffaele Mauro and april 2021 – Smart roads: a state of the art of highways innovations in the smart age
- Ranjitha m, spoorthi, jwantia, soumya k and 2021 – IOT based smart traffic management system
- Ashish sharma, yogesh awasthi, sunil kumar and 2020 – The role of block chain, AI and IOT for smart road traffic management system
- Sabeen javid, ali sufrain, saema pervaiz, mehaktanveer and 2018 – Smart traffic management system using IOT

Problem Statement Definition:

- A driver who wants to drive safely on road but there are many obstacles because of heavy traffic, weather condition, etc.,
- A driver who wants to avoid the heavy traffic roads but they are unpredictable because they change from time to time.
- A passenger who wants to travel safely but there are many road accidents because of some drivers who drive very fast and carelessly.
- A driver who wants to reach the destination but unable to choose the route and turn in wrong direction because there are no navigation instructions.

Ideation and Proposed Solution:

Empathy Map:



Brainstorming:

Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

5 minutes

PROBLEM

This project will replace the static boards that will change the speed limits according to the weather climate and show diversion messages if there is accidents in the road and alert messages if there is hospital,schools or any roadworks.

Key rules of brainstorming

To run a smooth and productive session
Stay in topic. Encourage wild ideas.

Defer judgment. Listen to others.

Go for volume. If possible, be visual.

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

10 minutes



TIP

You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil (switch to sketch) icon to start drawing!

We can replace the static boards with smart boards that will change the speed limits according to the weather climate and show diversion messages if there is accidents in the road and alert messages if there is hospital,schools or any roadworks.

Smart boards can be used to display information and can be used to display information.

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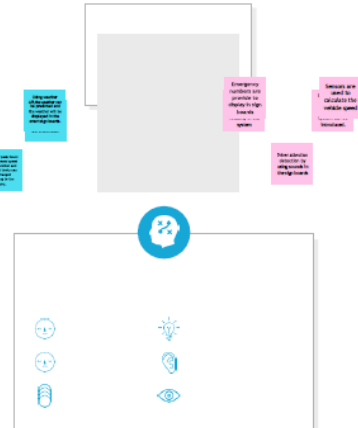
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Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

20 minutes



High brightness signs are used for long-term road safety.

To provide the better view for the drivers.

We can optimize the board, that can make them clear to drivers.

Regulatory needs of the sign boards improve the visibility of the signs.

Smart signs are designed through sign boards.

Design the marks which should be contained for the signs only using the resources.

The sign boards can make more and better notes to show the information to the drivers.

Traffic Control

Traffic density by using the GPS of mobile phone.

Use of mobile phone can make more notes for the signs that can be designed according to the needs.

Using the data of mobile phone can make more notes for the signs that can be designed according to the needs.

Using of mobile phone can make more notes for the signs that can be designed according to the needs.

Weather based Controlling.

Weather based signs can make more notes for the signs that can be designed according to the needs.

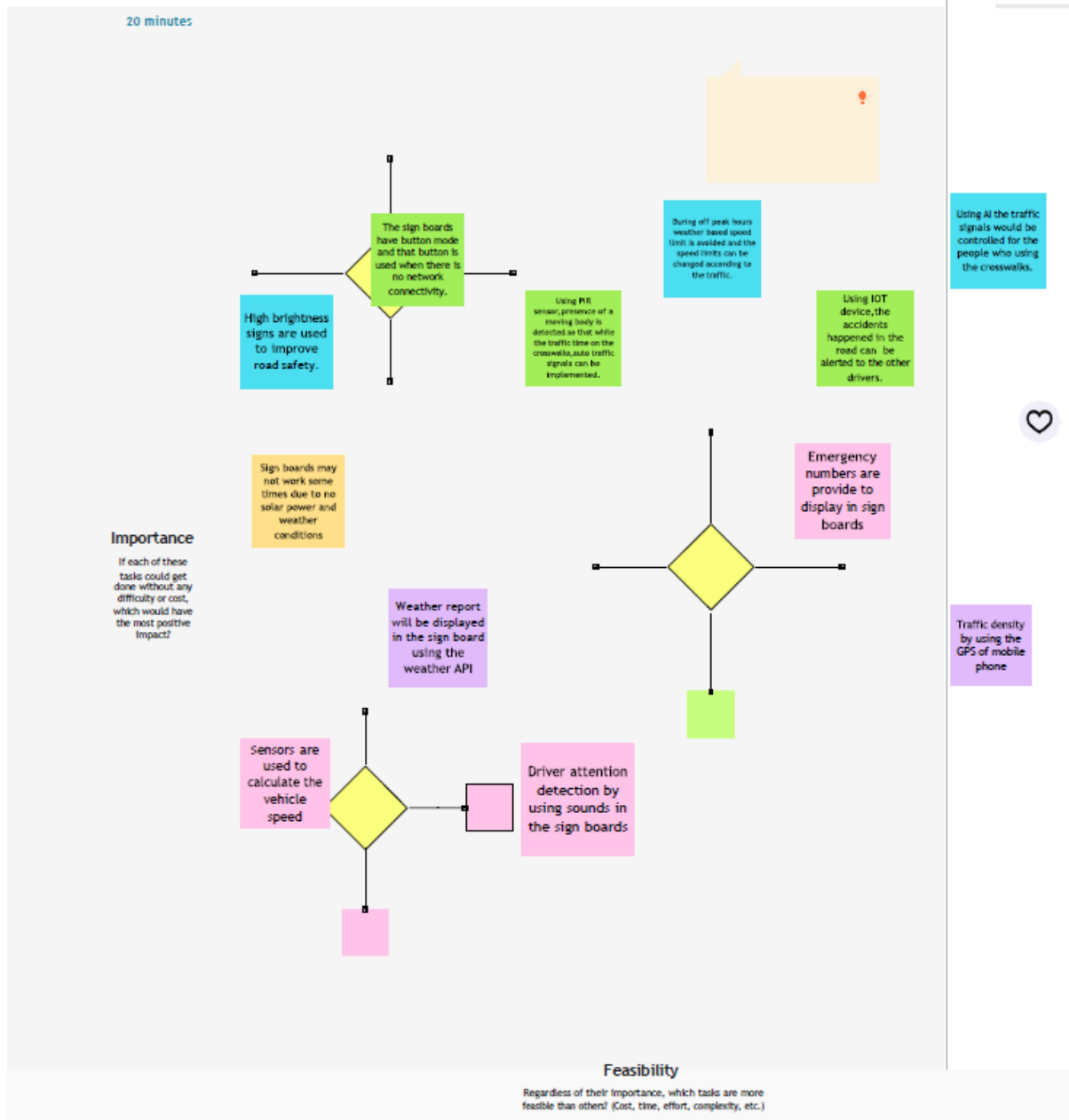
Based on the weather the speed limit of the signs can be changed according to the needs.



Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

20 minutes

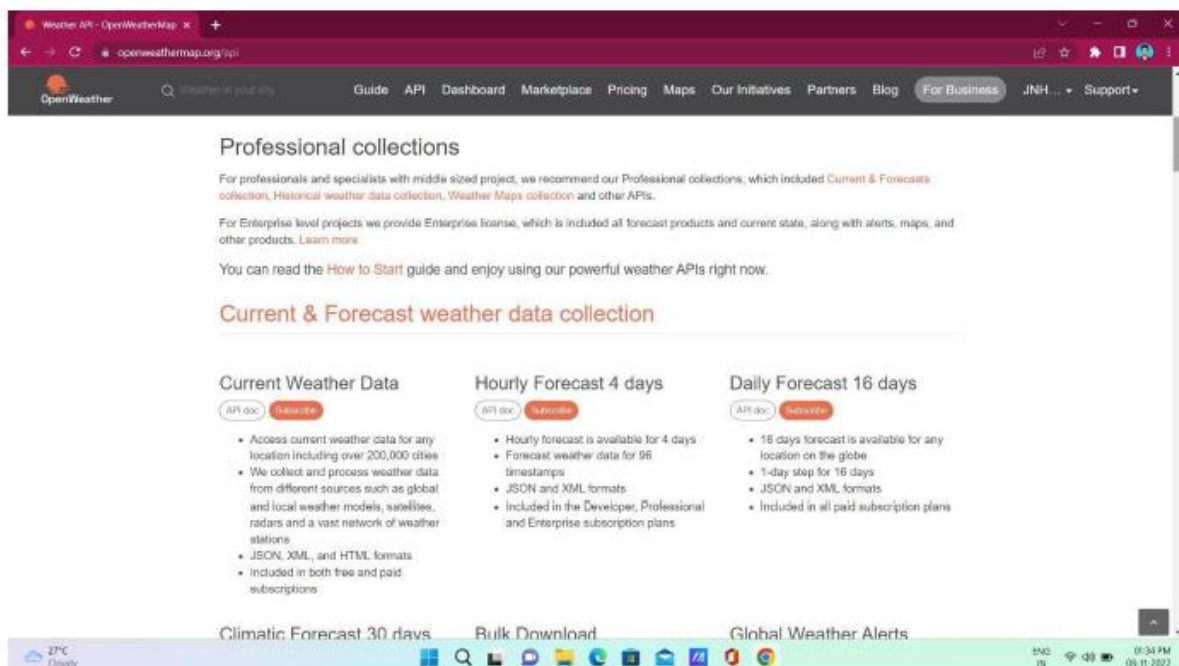
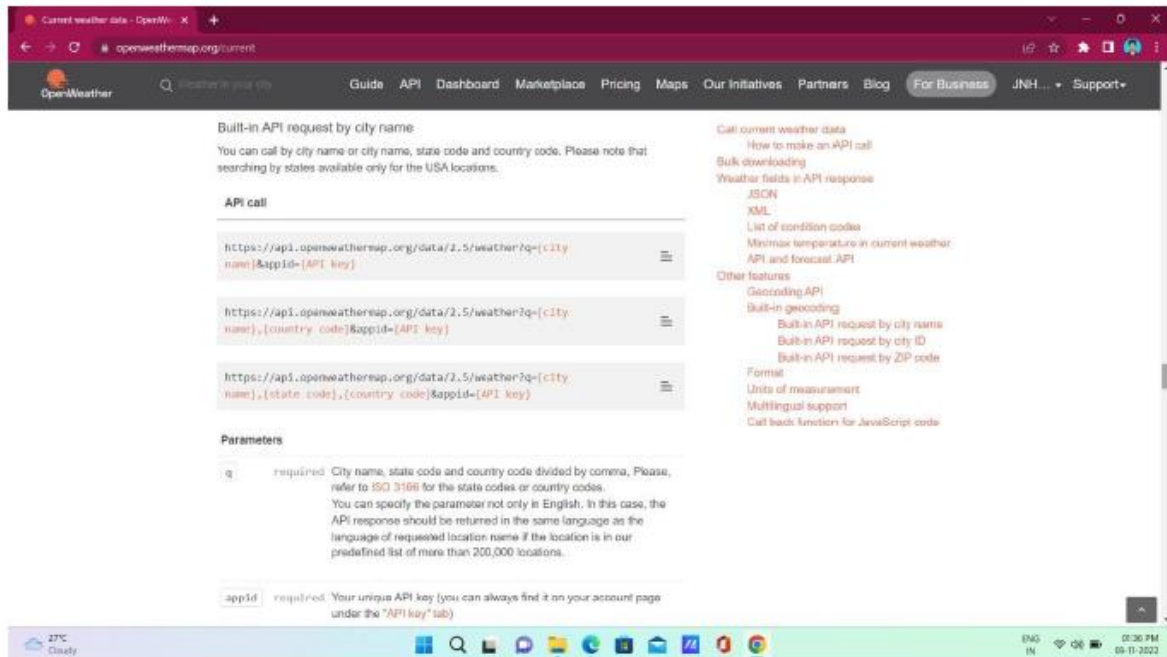


Problem Solution Fit:

- CUSTOMER SEGMENTS – It satisfies all customers who drives any kind of vehicle.
- JOBS-TO-BE-DONE/PROBLEMS – By getting information regarding the change in weather conditions, customer can able to find out the path from the web app.
- TRIGGERS – Creating awareness among the public to use the web app.
- EMOTIONS-BEFORE/AFTER – BEFORE: Feeling unsafe , Takes more time to reach; AFTER: Safe to travel , Reaching on- time, Accident prevention.
- AVAILABLE SOLUTION – Static signboards are now available which simply provide constant information about the speed limits, warnings inorder to have a safe travel.
- CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS – Network connectivity problems.
- BEHAVIOUR – Choosing a right choice of IOT boards.
- CHANNELS OF BEHAVIOUR – Surfing the network regarding issues arised.

- **PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE** – Road transport drivers find it hard to get adapted to the changes prevailing in the weather, traffic, other fatal situations and thereby applying suitable driving measures like increasing/ decreasing speeds and taking diversion measures accordingly becomes a challenging task.
- **YOUR SOLUTION** – Rather than using static signboards, smart sign boards can be used which gives the timely updated information regarding roads, roads diversion measures and change in weather is being displayed through the web application developed.

Weather Map:



Members x +

home.openweathermap.org/api/keys

OpenWeather

weatherapi.org

Guide API Dashboard Marketplace Pricing Maps Our Initiatives Partners Blog For Business JNH... Support+

Notice

API key was created successfully

New Products Services API keys Billing plans Payments Block bgs My orders My profile Ask a question

You can generate as many API keys as needed for your subscription. We accumulate the total load from all of them.

Key	Name	Status	Actions
26719f44336666614739318715741c5	harshavathn	Active	👁️ 🗑️ ✖️
c3b2d8667b88d1138b118e6f09f7	jawahar	Active	👁️ 🗑️ ✖️
da4843dc51e3c54425efb4d361ebac6	navilagan	Active	👁️ 🗑️ ✖️
3bbaccb361446cfd8c987e827a0d989	harish	Active	👁️ 🗑️ ✖️

Create key

API key name

https://home.openweathermap.org/frame

27°C Cloudy

Windows taskbar: 10:21 PM 09-11-2022

Search results - IBM Knowledge - x Chat with mentor x Steps to Create IBM Cloud Account - x IBM Project-39448-166048945 x IBM Cloud x +

cloud.ibm.com

IBM Cloud

Search resources and products...

Catalog Manage Navilagan's Account

Edit dashboard Upgrade account Create resource

Dashboard

For you

Select an option

Build

Explore IBM Cloud with this selection of easy starter tutorials and services.

Getting started 15 min

Build a web app with Watson Speech to Text

Deploy a conversational interface compatible with any application, device, or channel.

Popular 2 hr

Get Started with Watson Studio

Get started with using AI and Cloud Object Storage in 15 minutes.

Getting started 7 min

Build a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Upgrade to a paid account to create your own protected space in the IBM Cloud.

Recommended 2 min

IBM Watson Knowledge Catalog

Help your data citizens easily find, prepare, understand and use the data they need through an enterprise data catalog & governance platform.

Recommended 5 min

IBM Cloud Migration Services

Use IBM Cloud Migration Services to migrate workloads to a hybrid cloud with reduced risk and cost.

Recommended 5 min

News

- IBM Cloud Satellite New Pricing
- IBM Cloud Data Shield Deprecation
- IBM Watson Orchestrate Is Integrating with ThisWay Global
- SLSA Support in IBM Cloud Continuous Delivery

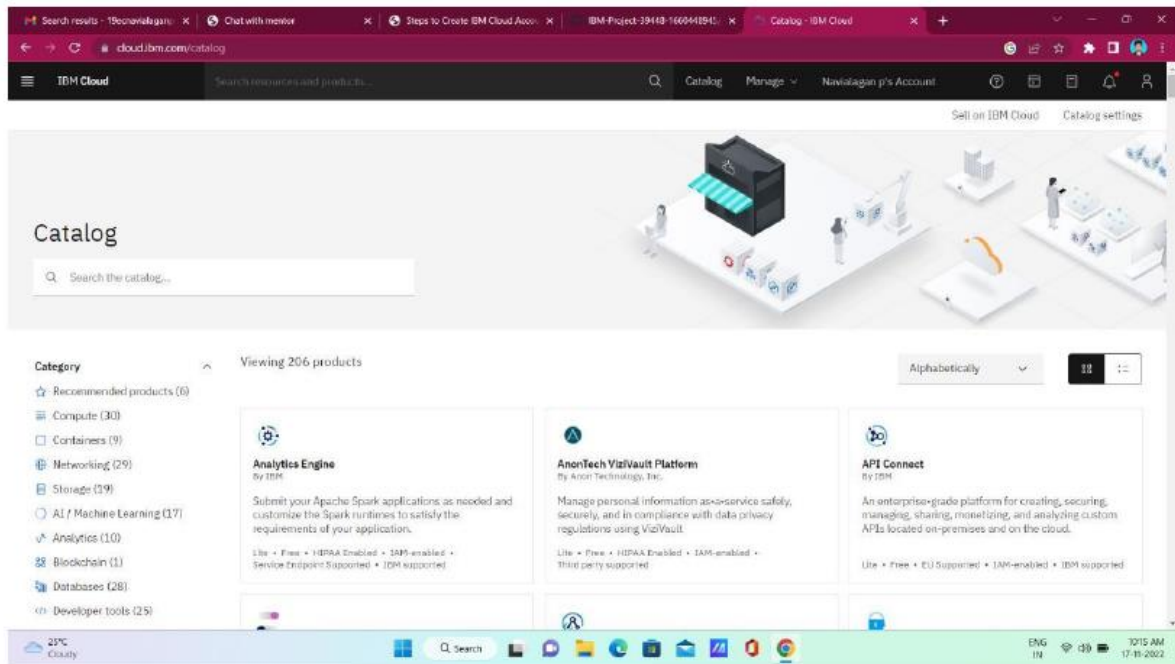
Recent support cases

Planned maintenance

IBM Cloud status

25°C Cloudy

Windows taskbar: 10:15 AM 10-11-2022



Develop a Python Script:

Create a code snippet using python to

- Extract weather data from OpenWeatherMap using APIs
- Send the extracted data to the cloud
- Receive data from the cloud and view it in the python compiler

Weather API

[Home](#) / [Weather API](#)

Please, [sign up](#) to use our fast and easy-to-work weather APIs. As a start to use OpenWeather products, we recommend our [One Call API 3.0](#). For more functionality, please consider our products, which are included in [professional collections](#).

One Call API 3.0 ^{NEW}

[API doc](#) [Subscribe](#)

Make one API call and receive all essential weather data in one response:

- Minute forecast for 1 hour
- Hourly forecast for 48 hours
- Daily forecast for 8 days
- Historical data for 40+ years back by timestamp
- National weather alerts

Read more about this API and subscription plan in the [FAQ](#).

Pay as you call

1,000 API calls per day for free
0.0012 GBP per API call over the daily limit

[Subscribe to One Call by Call](#)

This is a separate subscription plan, which include only One Call API.

Weather in your city

[Search](#)

Coimbatore, IN  **moderate rain**

22.9°C temperature from 22.9 to 23.6 °C, wind 4.63 m/s, clouds 100 %, 1015 hpa

Geo coords [\[11, 79.9967\]](#)

```

test 1.py - C:\Users\viswa\OneDrive\Documents\ibm\py\weather\test 1.py (3.10.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import requests, json
BASE_URL = "https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?"
CITY = "Hyderabad"
API_KEY = "46faa4ab6fed9ae549b90d91253f2"
# upadting the URL
URL = BASE_URL + "q=" + CITY + "&appid=" + API_KEY
# HTTP request
response = requests.get(URL)
# checking the status code of the request
if response.status_code == 200:
    # getting data in the json format
    data = response.json()
    # getting the main dict block
    main = data['main']
    # getting temperature
    temperature = main['temp']
    # getting the humidity
    humidity = main['humidity']
    # getting the pressure
    pressure = main['pressure']
    # weather report
    report = data['weather']
    print(f"CITY:-{CITY}")
    print(f"Temperature: {temperature}")
    print(f"Humidity: {humidity}")
    print(f"Pressure: {pressure}")
    print(f"Weather Report: {report[0]['description']}")
else:
    # showing the error message
    print("Error in the HTTP request")

```

```

IDLE Shell 3.10.7
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.7 (tags/v3.10.7:6cc6b13, Sep 5 2022, 14:08:36) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\viswa\OneDrive\Documents\ibm\py\weather\test 1.py =====
-----coimbatore-----
Temperature: 296.03
Humidity: 94
Pressure: 1015
Weather Report: moderate rain
>>>

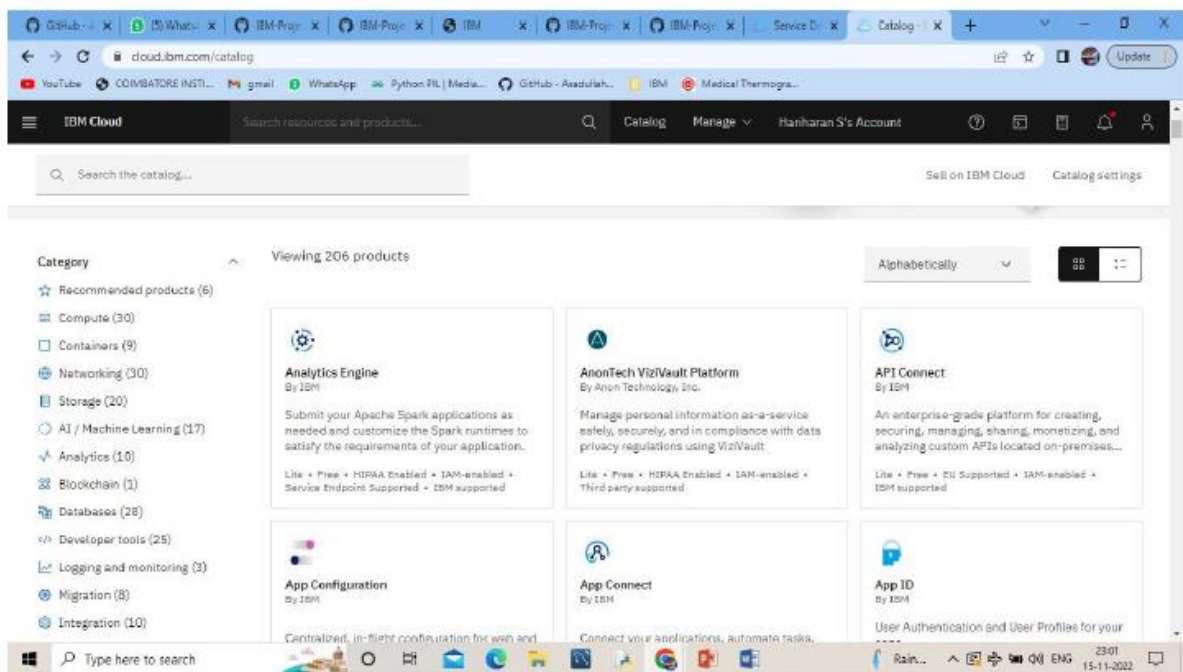
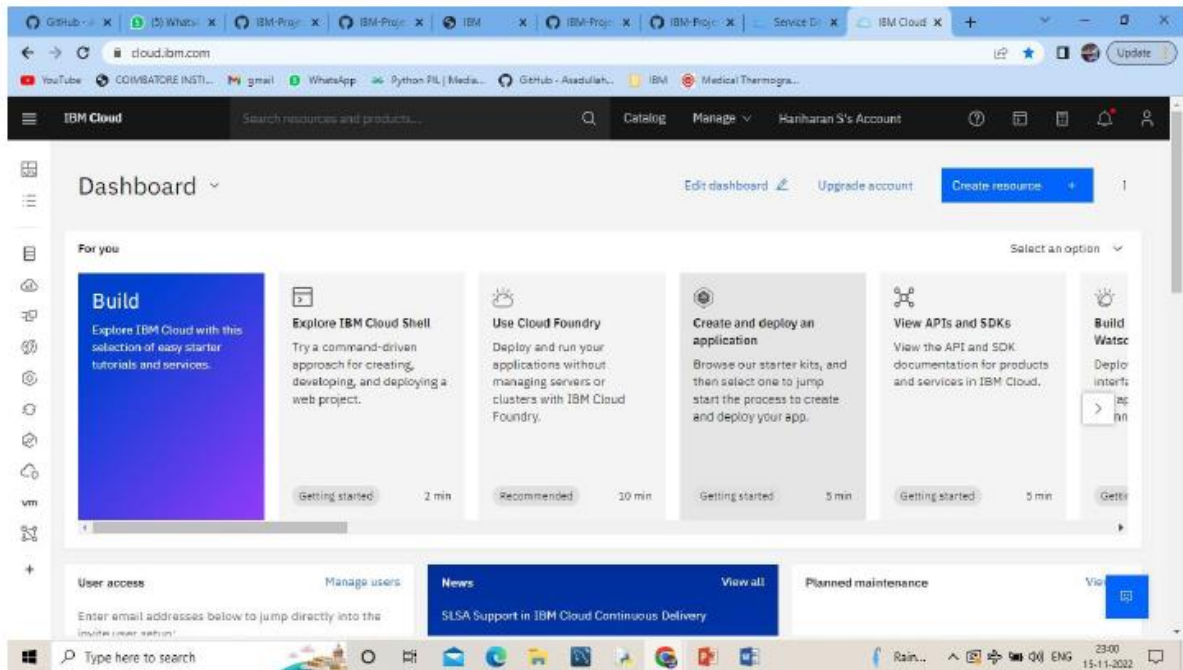
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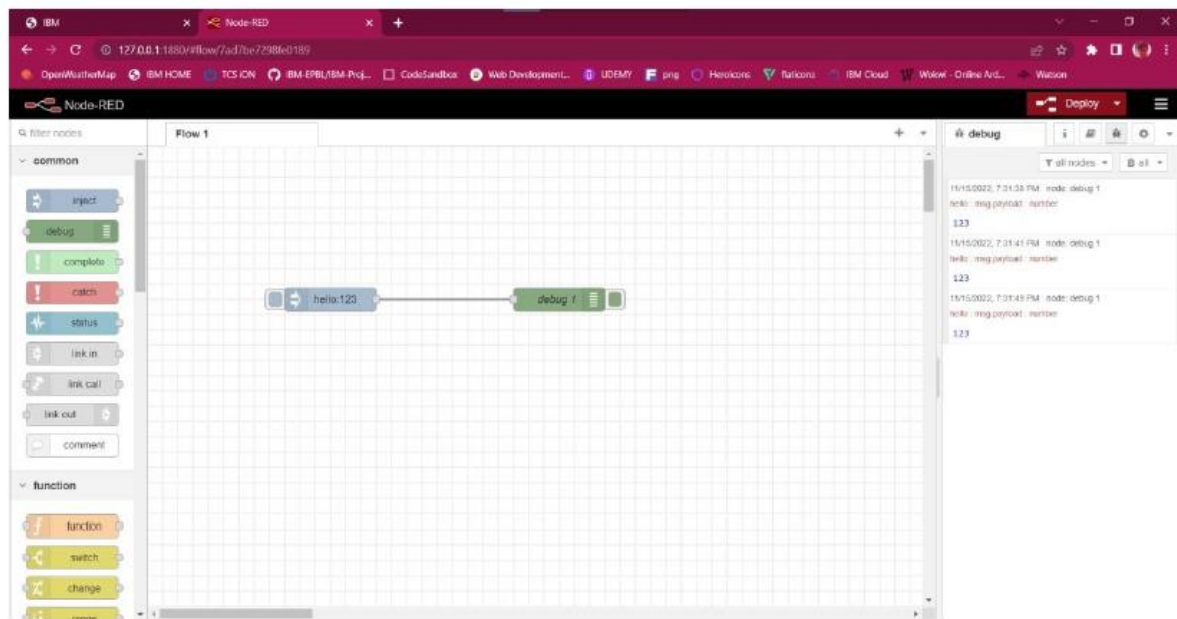
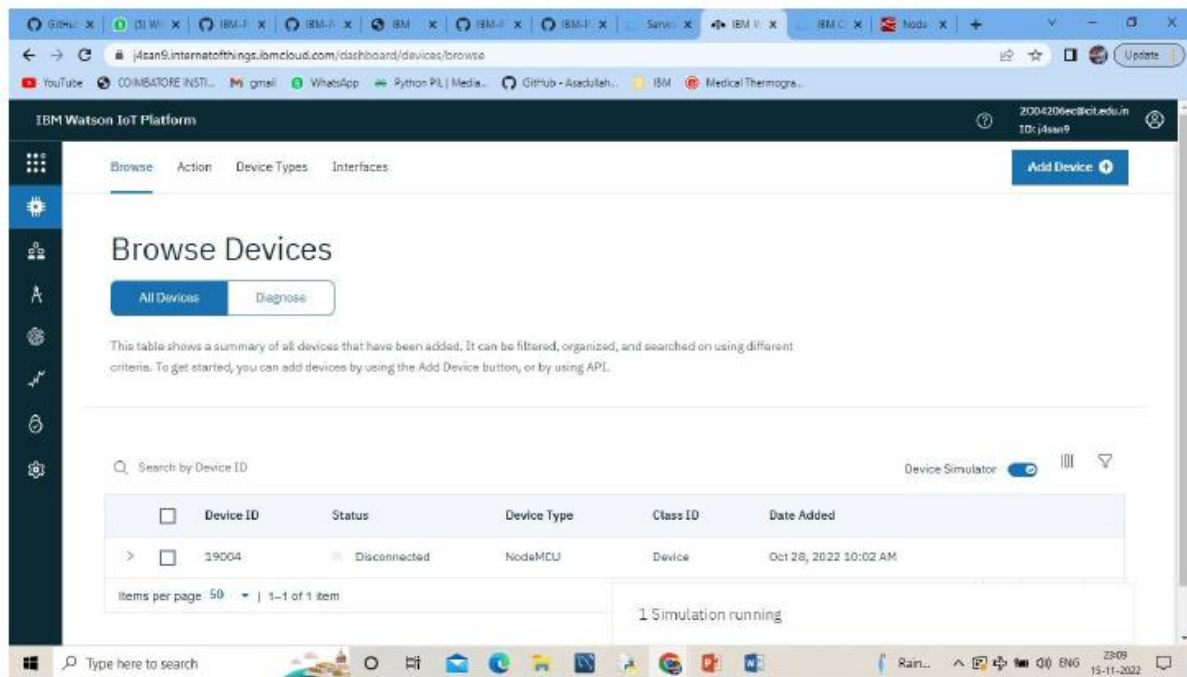
The screenshot shows the IBM Watson IoT Platform interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Browse', 'Action', 'Device Types', and 'Interfaces'. A table lists devices, with 'luggy' (Device ID: 11235) selected. The 'Recent Events' tab is active, displaying a stream of data events. The events table has columns for 'Event', 'Value', 'Format', and 'Last Received'.

Event	Value	Format	Last Received
status	{"temperature":26.99,"humidity":83}	json	a few seconds ago
status	{"temperature":26.99,"humidity":83}	json	a few seconds ago
status	{"temperature":26.99,"humidity":83}	json	a few seconds ago
status	{"temperature":26.99,"humidity":83}	json	a few seconds ago

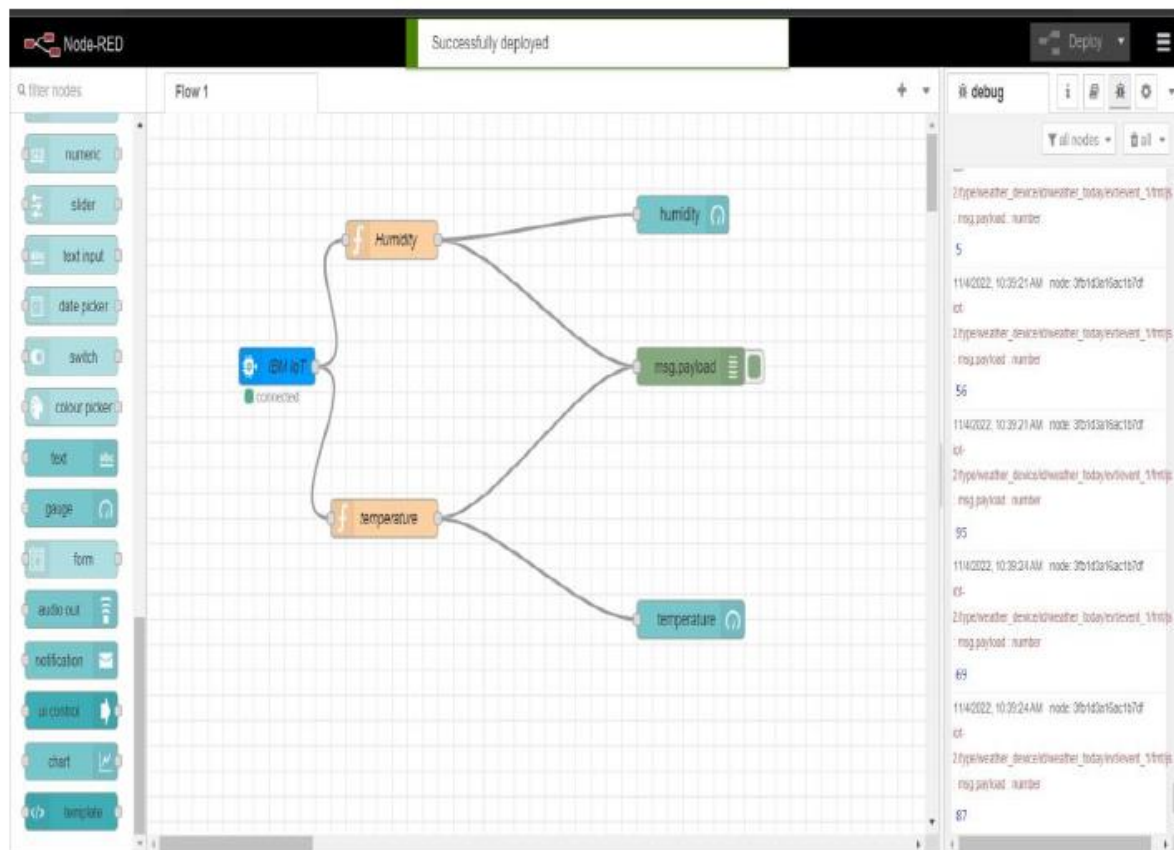
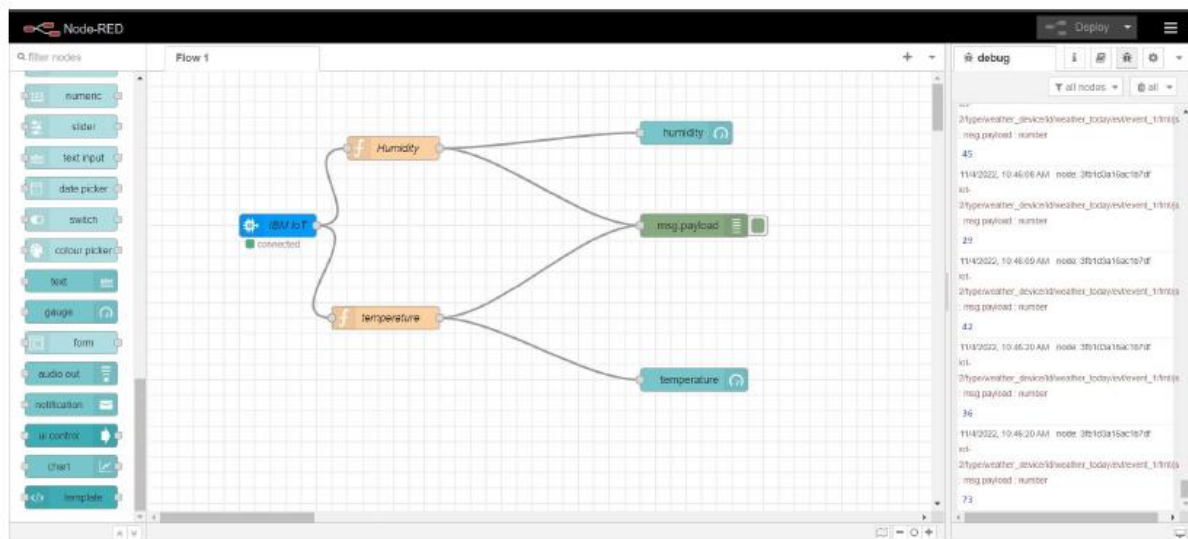
0 Simulations running

Watson IoT platform:





The Web Application Using Node-RED

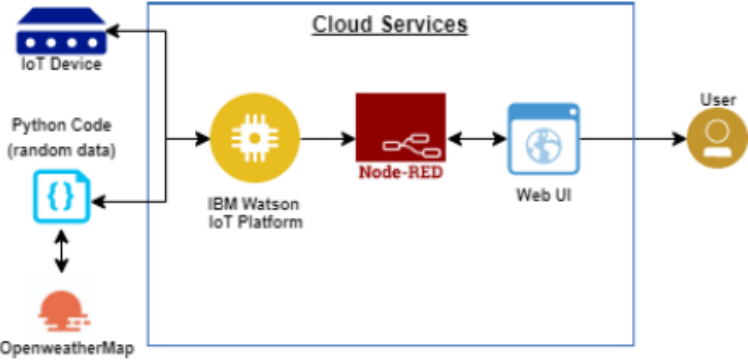


Project Design Phase-I

Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	<p>Road transport drivers find it hard to get adapted to the changes prevailing in the weather, traffic, other fatal situations and thereby applying suitable driving measures like increasing/ decreasing speeds and taking diversion measures accordingly becomes a challenging task.</p> <p>Therefore, smart signboards that provide timely updation are employed.</p>
2.	Idea / Solution description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static signboards are replaced with smart connected sign boards that get the speed limitations from a web app using weather API and update automatically. • Based on the weather changes the speed may increase or decrease. • Based on the traffic and fatal situations the diversion signs are displayed. • Guide (Schools), Warning and Service (Hospitals, Restaurant) signs are also displayed accordingly.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different modes of operations can be selected with the help of buttons.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	<p>Preceding system's objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system that alerts drivers about road signs has been developed and tested using a smart mobile phone. • A game theoretical adversarial intervention detection mechanism for reliable smart road signs has been proposed <p>Proposed system's objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving road sign values to the IBM IoT platform from Node-RED Web UI • Weather conditions can be viewed in the Web Application. The user will be able to monitor the prevailing changes through the app and act accordingly
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	<p>Social Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static signboards simply provide constant information about the speed limits, warnings in order to have a safe travel. But there might be some unexpected changes in the weather or traffic situations due to which some other path must be taken. • Such updated information regarding the roads are not provided in case of static signboards, whereas in case of smart sign boards, timely updated information regarding roads and road diversion measures are being displayed through the web app developed. This in turn, proves to be an effective tool for a safe travel <p>Customer Satisfaction:</p> <p>The main objectives of the proposed solution are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road safety and accident mitigation: Ensures safety of the user by making them take suitable driving measures, thereby preventing the occurrence of accidents • Time saving: Since regularly updated information regarding roads is provided, the user can take the suitable paths and reach the destination in time

5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	 <p>Description of technical architecture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing weather conditions are received through the web app using weather API and are displayed on the smart signboards • Warnings regarding lowering speeds at the location of hospitals and schools are displayed on the smart sign board • Based on traffic and fatal situations, diversion signs are also displayed
6.	Scalability of the Solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to displaying suitable diversion and weather change signs, these boards can be made to display some other extra features like finding the shortest path in reaching a destination and displaying it, thereby providing much more help to the user • These effective smart signboards could be implemented throughout the entire nation along the most important roadways, thereby users will find it much more useful and feel safe when travelling through those roads and saving their time also.

Solution Architecture:

Solution architecture is a complex process – with many sub-processes – that bridges the gap between business problems and technology solutions. Its goals are to:

- **Find the best tech solution to solve existing business problems.**
- **Describe the structure, characteristics, behavior, and other aspects of the software to project stakeholders.**

- Define features, development phases, and solution requirements.
- Provide specifications according to which the solution is defined, managed, and delivered.

Example - Solution Architecture Diagram:

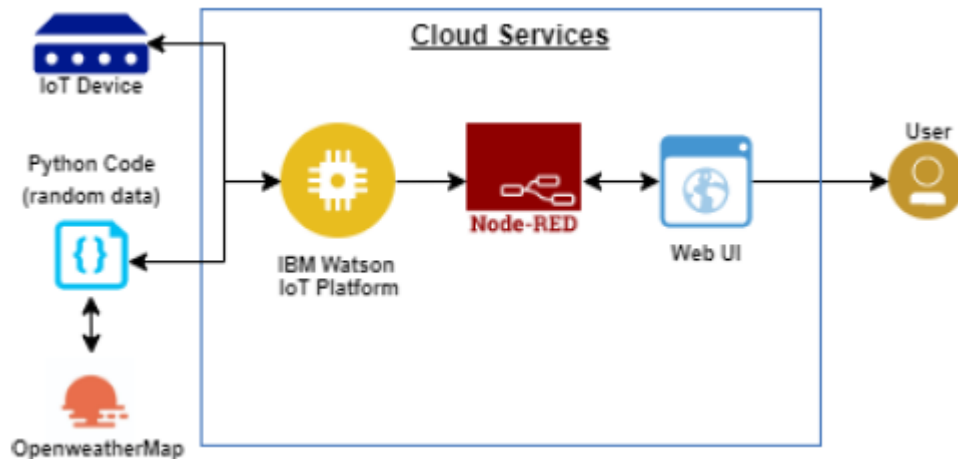


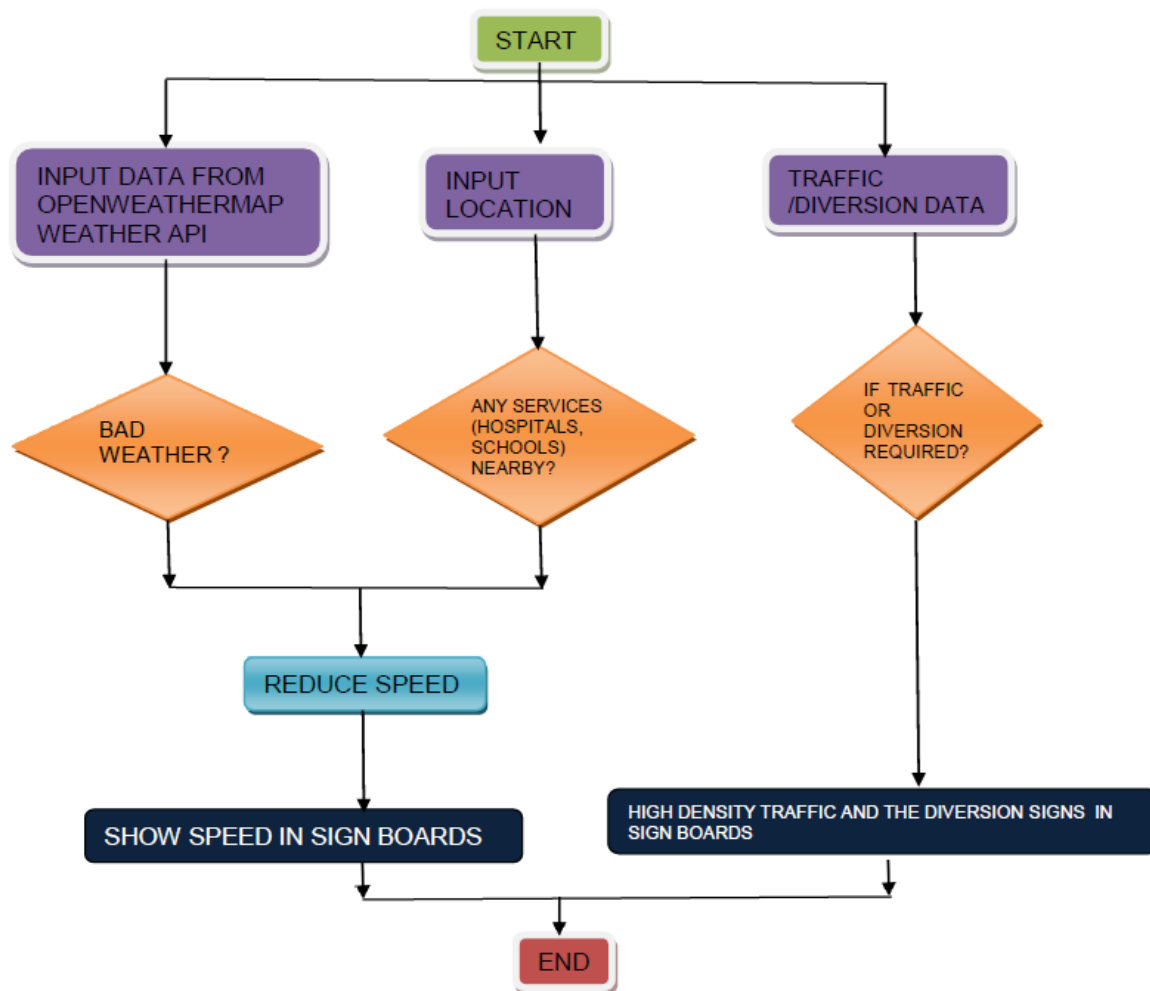
Figure 1: Architecture and data flow of the smart connectivity for better road safety

CUSTOMER JOURNEY MAP

SCENARIO	ENTICE	ENTER	ENGAGE	EXIT	EXTEND
STEPS	Taking action and concerning for road safety.	Selecting an efficient product in order to improve the road safety.	Other products are available including static boards.	Smart boards are more efficient than static boards.	Following product satisfaction.
INTERACTIONS	Buyers are delighted.	The government need not worry about traffic safety after the installation.	The numerous varieties of products are accessible and it entertains the user.	The government will not be concerned about the safety after receiving this.	The government acquires the product after determining its worth.
GOALS & MOTIVATIONS	Help me understand what this new technology is all about.	Help me make sure people don't forget about this technology so that they don't get disappointed.	Help me make the most of my travel within a short pace.	Help me spread the world about this technology and provide feedbacks.	Help me see what I've gained from old technology

					to new technology.
POSITIVE MOMENTS	The functioning of this technology provided by the technical team is exciting to see.	Excited about the new technology.	If any technical error happens, it can be rectified in advance.	People will love the usage of smart sign boards, we have a 90% satisfaction rate.	The customers feel delighted to find it helpful for their safe journey.
NEGATIVE MOMENTS	The government express a bit of fear while introducing a new technology.	Trepidation about the product purchase.	Sometimes people may take long time to reach their destination because of internet issues.	People describe leaving a review as an arduous process.	-
AREAS OF OPPURTUNITY	The customer is benefited from increased road safety.	The customer is aware of the product's manufacturing process.	Other products will be made known to the customer.	The buyer learns which product is the best.	The travel will be safe for the customer.

Data Flow Diagram:



Project Design Phase-II

Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement(Epic)	Sub Requirement(Story/Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Visibility	Sign Boards should be made with LED's which are bright colored and are capable of attracting the drivers attention but it should also not be too distracting or blinding cause it may lead to accidents.
FR-2	User Understanding	For better understanding of the driver, the signs should be big, clear and legible and it can also include illustrations which will make it easily understandable to the driver.
FR-3	User Convenience	The display should be big enough that it should even be visible from far distance clearly.

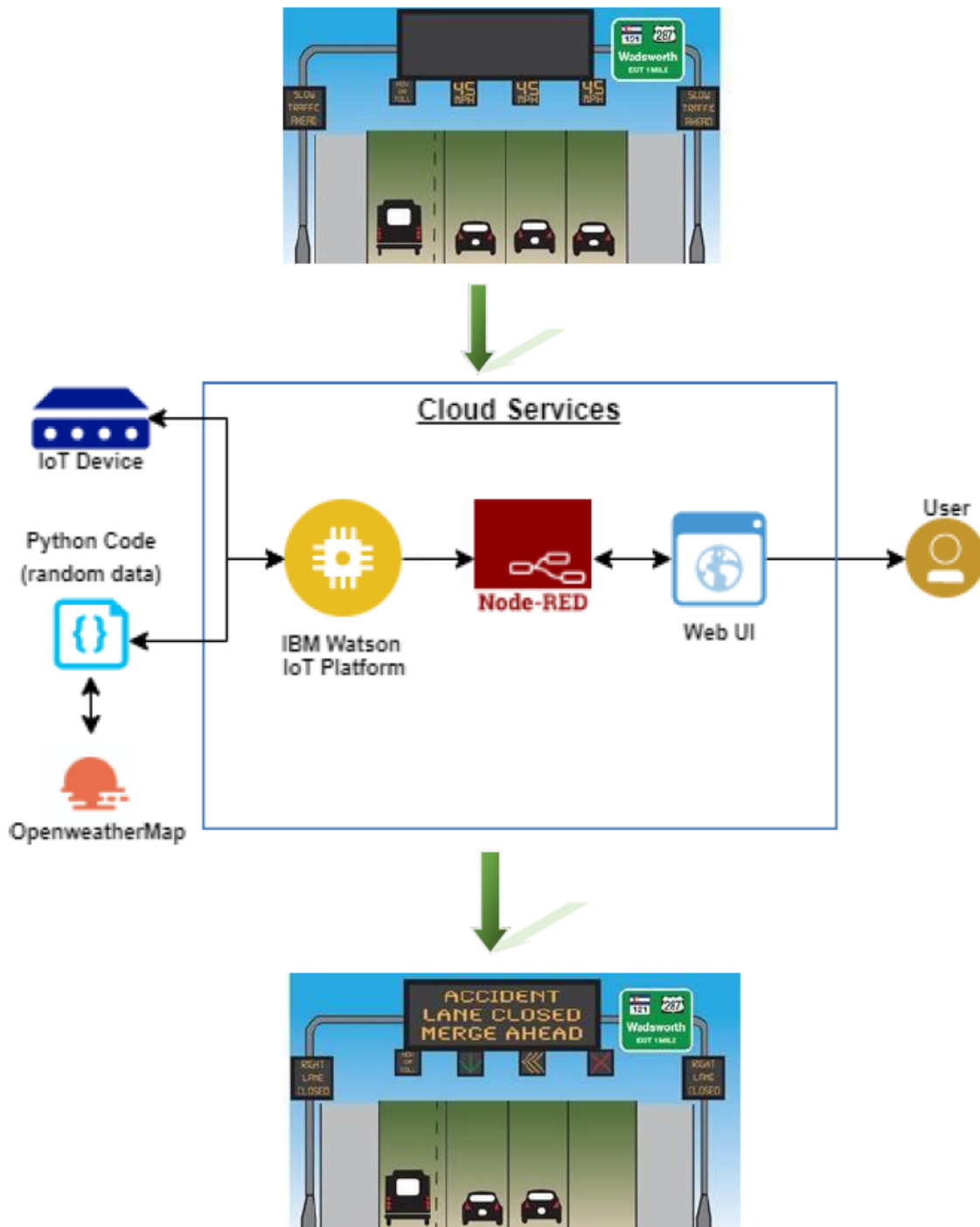
Non-Functional Requirements:

Following are the Non-Functional Requirements of the proposed solution

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirements	Description
NFR-1	Usability	It should be able to Upgrade and Update when there is a need for it.
NFR-2	Security	It should have good security system so that no other person is able to hack and display their own directions.
NFR-3	Reliability	It should be able to display to information correctly and error-free.
NFR-4	Performance	It should be able to automatically update itself when certain weather or traffic problem occurs.
NFR-5	Availability	It should be available 24/7 so that it can be beneficial to the customer i.e the driver.
NFR-6	Scalability	It should be able to easily change and upgrade according to change and need in requirement.

Technical Architecture:

The Deliverable shall include the architectural diagram as below and the information as per the table1 & table 2



Project Planning Phase

Project Planning Template (Milestone and Activity List)

Use the below template to create product backlog and sprint schedule

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	IDE	USN-1	Installing all the softwares which is required like python IDE	2	High	Ramani,akshaya
Sprint-1	Checking the simulation with conditions	USN-1	Simulating the circuits and experimenting	2	High	Sowndharya,umamaheswari
Sprint-2	Software	USN-2	IBM Watson IOT NodeRed Integration	2	High	Sowndharya,ramani
Sprint-2	Software	USN-2	Test the device and workflow	2	High	Sowndharya,akshaya
Sprint-3	Application Development	USN-3	Using MIT App Inventor create an App	2	High	Uma maheswari,ramani
Sprint-3	Testing	USN-3	Testing the Application	2	High	Akshaya,umamaheswari
Sprint-4	WEB UI	USN-4	User Interface with the software	2	High	Sowndharya,akshaya,ramani,umamaheswari

Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule, and Estimation

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Resources Initialization	USN-1	Create and initialize accounts in various public APIs like OpenWeatherMap API.	1	Low	Sowndharya, akshaya, ramani, umamaheswari
Sprint-1	Local Server/Software Run	USN-2	Write a Python program that outputs results given the inputs like weather and location	2	Medium	Sowndharya, Akshaya, Ramani, umamaheswari
Sprint-2	Push the server/software to cloud	USN-3	Push the code from Sprint1 to cloud so it can be accessed from anywhere	2	Medium	Sowndharya, Akshaya, Ramani, umamaheswari
Sprint-3	Hardware initialization	USN-4	Integrate the hardware to be able to access the cloud functions and provide inputs to the same	2	High	Sowndharya, Akshaya, Ramani, umamaheswari
Sprint-4	UI/UX Optimization & Debugging	USN-5	Optimize all the shortcomings and provide better user experience	2	Low	Sowndharya, Akshaya, Ramani, umamaheswari

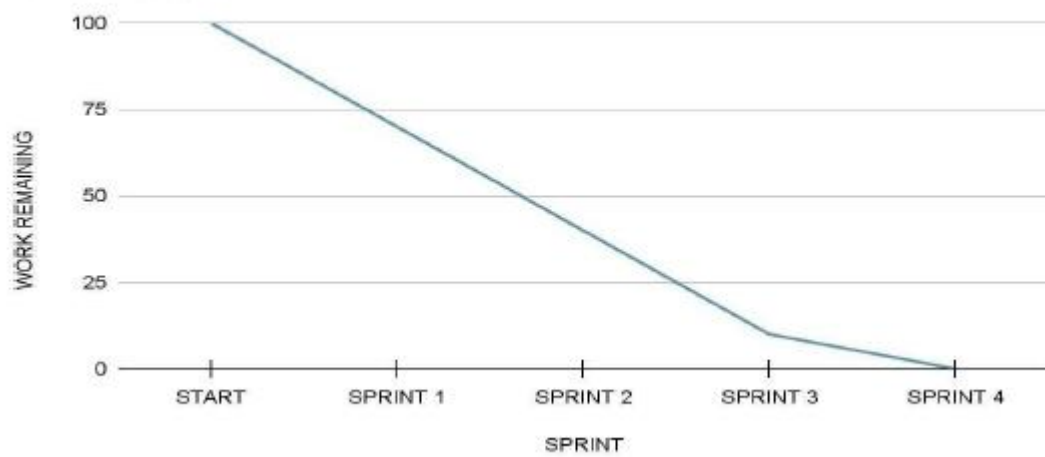
Velocity:

Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

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

Burndown Chart:

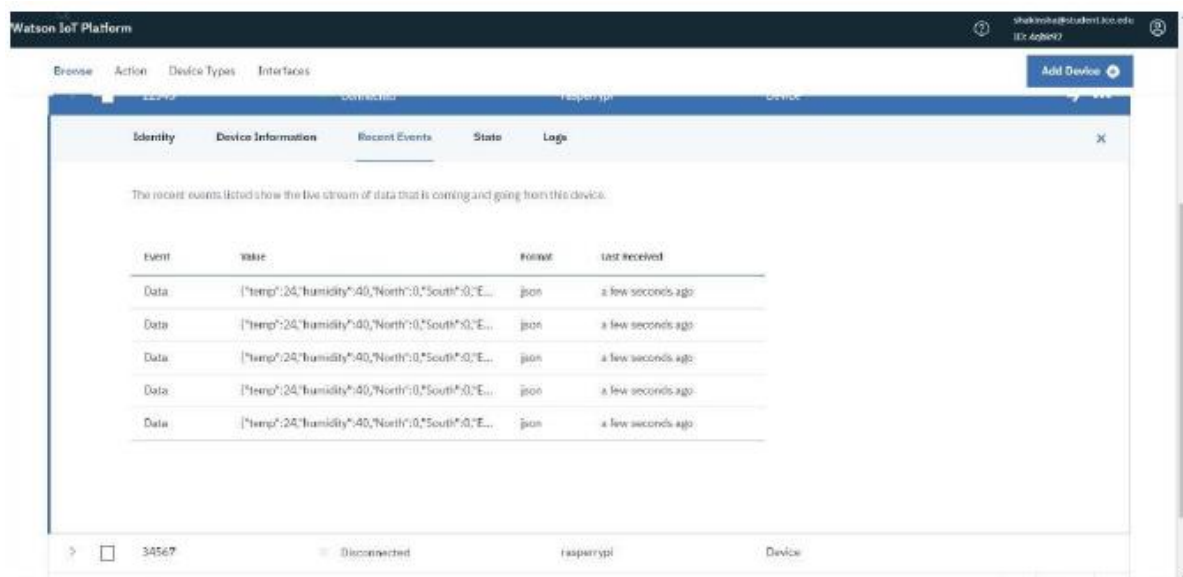
Balance Work



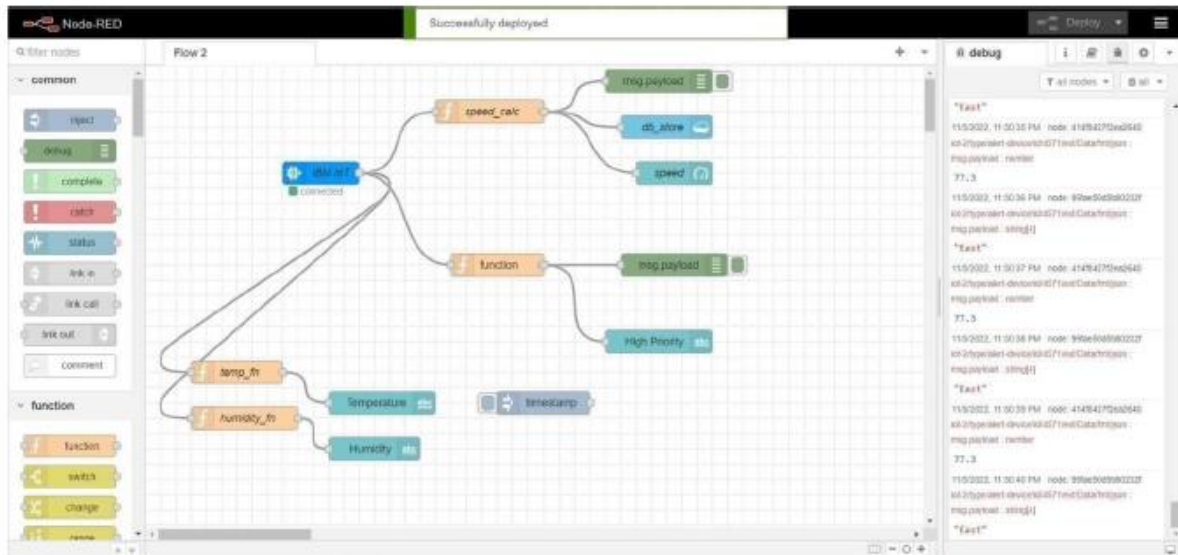
Project Development Phase

Sprint 1

IoT Device – IoT Platform



Node Red



Node Red Web UI





Cloudbant Database

The screenshot shows the Cloudbant Database interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: All Documents, Query, Permissions, Changes, and Design Documents. The main area displays a table of IoT sensor data. The table has columns for document ID, _id, and payload. The data includes temperature and humidity readings from various sensors.

Document ID	_id	payload
060cc88d44fa11288e9cdf7d8de45a	35	
060cc88d44fa11288e9cdf7d904e58	60	
060cc88d44fa11288e9cdf7d90c319	45.5	
060cc88d44fa11288e9cdf7d92a313	60	
2314e7571ab5925365e082f191bb2c9c	52.5	
26939bb99e5c84bed4f6a20342a22ab2	35	
26939bb99e5c84bed4f6a20342a7cc05	44	
3fa1240575d0cd0d7f848833802a389	55	
48a3afbcf5f840466e09ed279d3c3451	53	
48a3afbcf5f840466e09ed279d3c5b7c	53	
48a3afbcf5f840466e09ed279d3c9545	53	
527300572d58de2d21dfaaaabc10dc8	55	

Showing 2 of 3 columns. ☐ Show all columns. Showing document 1 of 20. Documents per page: 20

Project Development Phase

Sprint II

IoT Device – IoT Platform

Watson IoT Platform

shahinshah@student.lko.edu
ID: 46b492

Browse Action Device Types Interfaces

Add Device

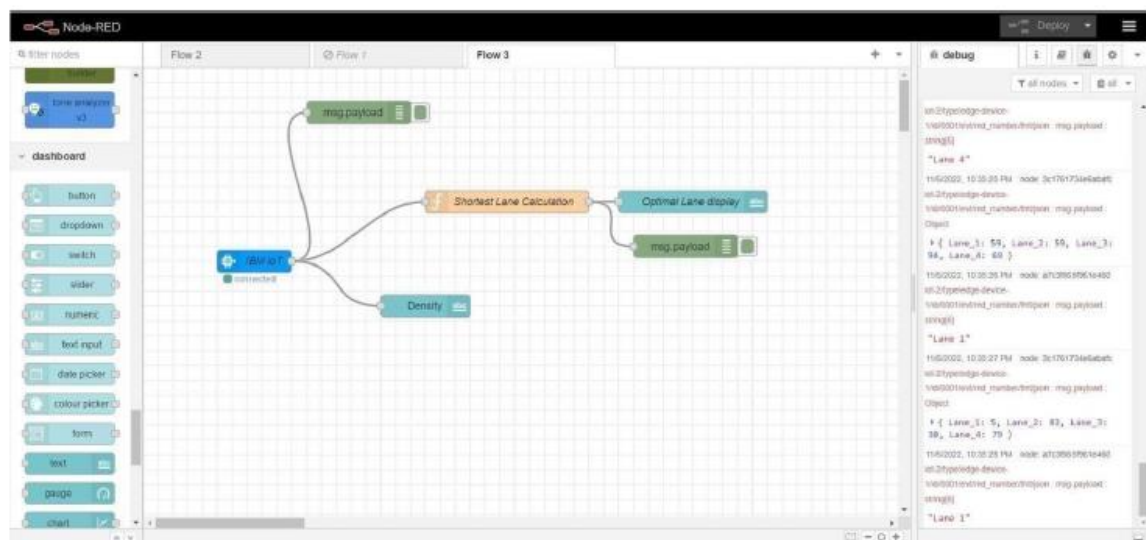
Identity Device Information Recent Events State Logs

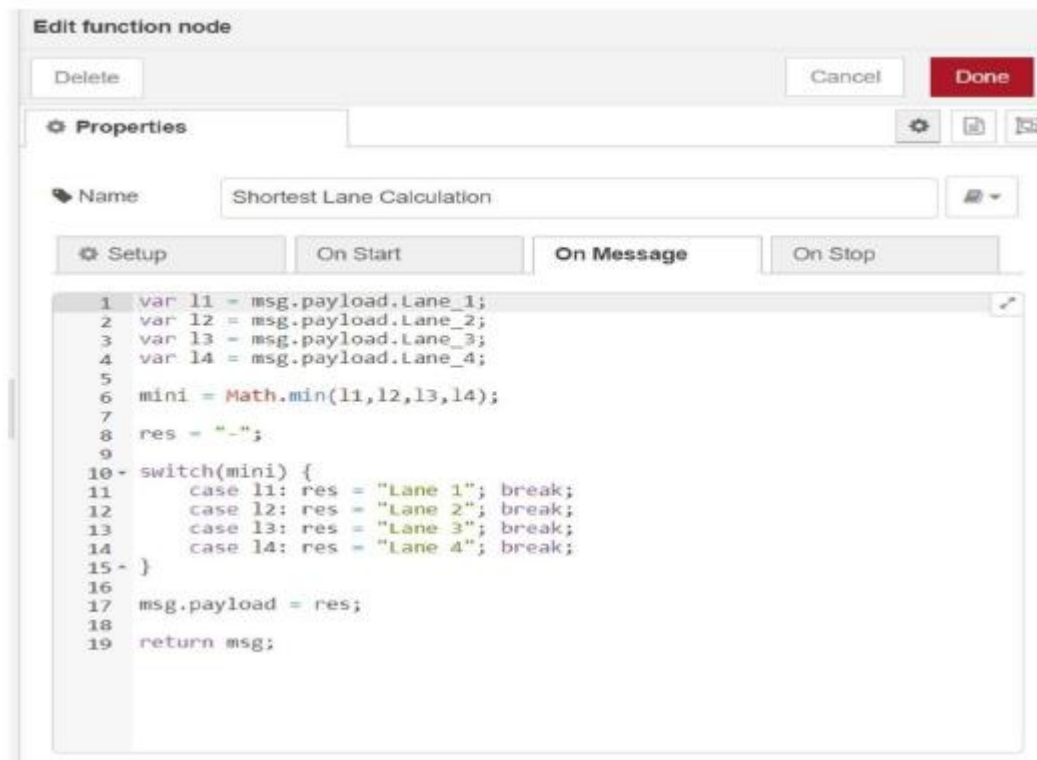
The recent events listed show the live stream of data that is coming and going from this device.

Event	Value	Format	Last Received
Data	{ "temp": 24, "humidity": 40, "North": 0, "South": 0, "E..."	json	a few seconds ago
Data	{ "temp": 24, "humidity": 40, "North": 0, "South": 0, "E..."	json	a few seconds ago
Data	{ "temp": 24, "humidity": 40, "North": 0, "South": 0, "E..."	json	a few seconds ago
Data	{ "temp": 24, "humidity": 40, "North": 0, "South": 0, "E..."	json	a few seconds ago
Data	{ "temp": 24, "humidity": 40, "North": 0, "South": 0, "E..."	json	a few seconds ago

34567 Disconnected rasperryPi Device

Node Red





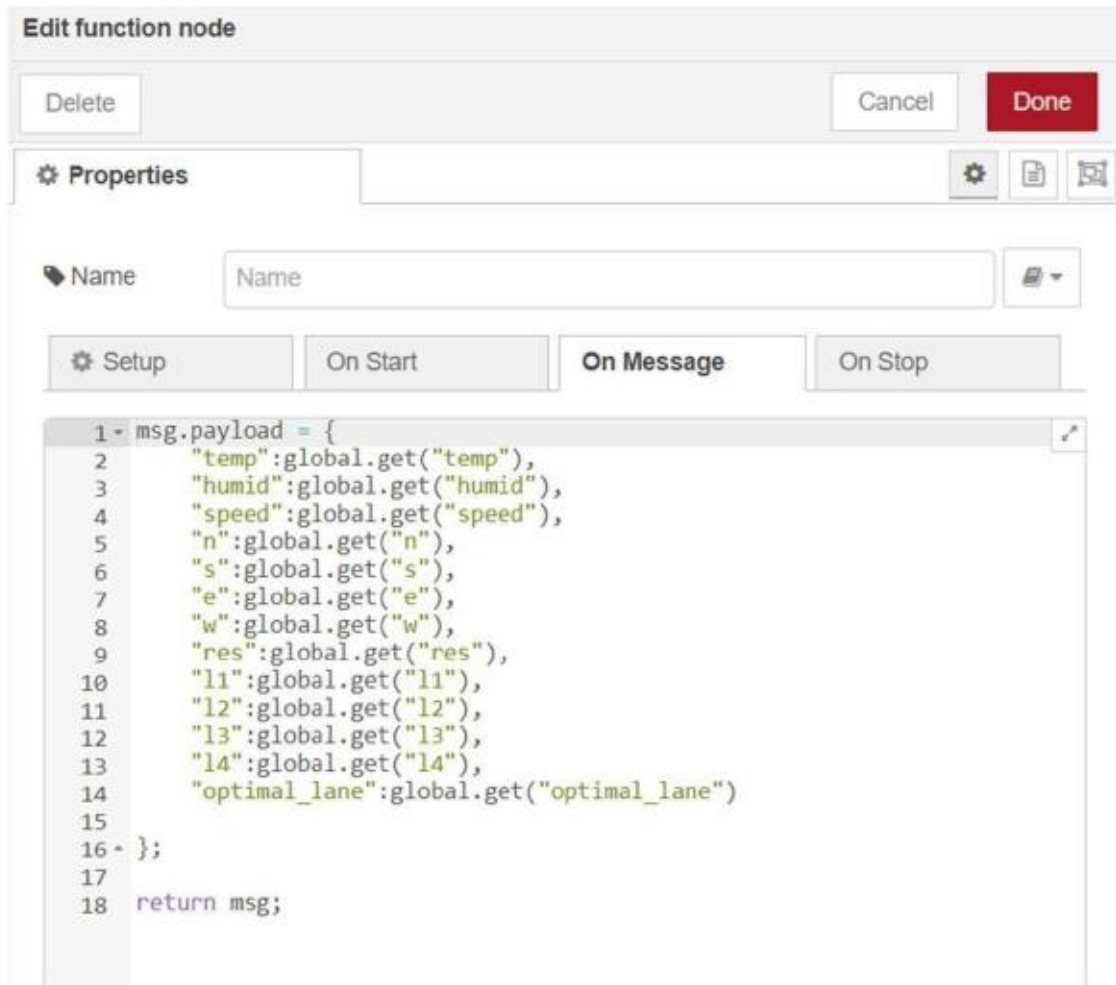
Node Red Web UI



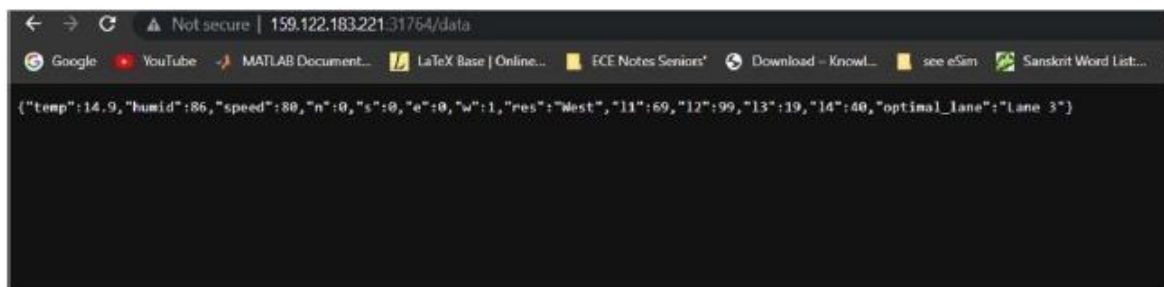
Project Development Phase

Sprint III

IoT Device – IoT Platform



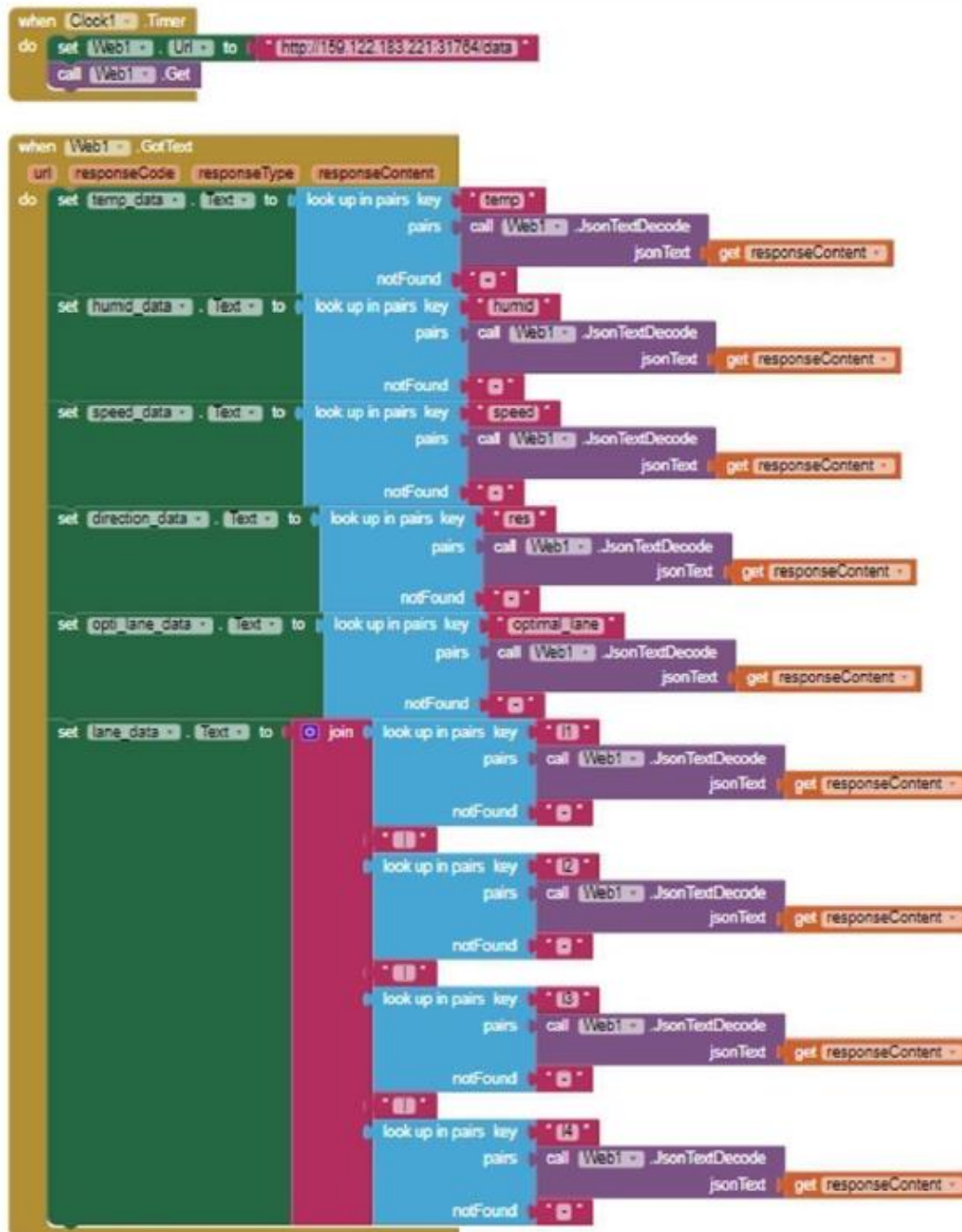
Output from Node red:



MIT App Inventor UI design:



MIT App Inventor Backend design:



Project Development Phase Sprint IV

**Code for print the random temperature, Road signs, Speed limit, Message :
(RandomValues.py)**

```
import wiotp.sdk.device import time
import random
import ibmiotf.application import ibmiotf.device import requests, json
myConfig = {
#Configuration "identity": {
"orgId": "n6rl9n",
"typeId": "NodeMCU", "deviceId":"621319106312"
},
#API Key
"auth": {
```

```

"token": "9876543210"
}
}
#Receiving callbacks from IBM IOT platform def myCommandCallback(cmd):
print("Message received from IBM IoT Platform: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
m=cmd.data['command']
client = wiotp.sdk.device.DeviceClient(config=myConfig, logHandlers=None)
client.connect()

#OpenWeatherMap Credentials
BASE_URL = "https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?" CITY = "Salem, IN"
URL = BASE_URL + "q=" + CITY + "&units=metric"+"&appid=" +
"f58e4720c739a54c439aba9b05176839"
while True:
response = requests.get(URL) if response.status_code == 200: data = response.json()
main = data['main'] temperature = main['temp'] humidity = main['humidity'] pressure
= main['pressure'] report = data['visibility']
#messge part msg=random.randint(0,5) if msg==1:
message="GO SLOW, SCHOOL ZONE AHEAD"
elif msg==2:
message="NEED HELP, POLICE STATION AHEAD"
elif msg==3:
message="EMERGENCY, HOSPITAL NEARBY"
elif msg==4:
message="DINE IN, RESTAURENT AVAILABLE"
elif msg==5:
message="PETROL BUNK NEARBY"
else:
message=""
#Speed Limit part speed=random.randint(0,150) if speed>=100:
speedMsg=" Limit Exceeded" elif speed>=60 and speed<100:
speedMsg="Moderate" else:
speedMsg="Slow"
#Diversion part sign=random.randint(0,5) if sign==1:
signMsg="Right Diversion" elif sign==2:
signMsg="Speed Breaker" elif sign==3:
signMsg="Left Diversion" elif sign==4:
signmsg="U Turn" else:
signMsg=""
#Visibility
if temperature < 24:
visibility="Fog Ahead, Drive Slow" elif temperature < 20:
visibility="Bad Weather" else:
visibility="Clear Weather"
else:
print("Error in the HTTP request")

myData={'Temperature':temperature, 'Message':message, 'Sign':signMsg,
'Speed':speedMsg, 'Visibility':visibility}
client.publishEvent(eventId="status", msgFormat="json", data=myData, qos=0,
onPublish=None) #PUBLISHING TO IOT WATSON
print("Published data Successfully: ", myData) print("
") client.commandCallback = myCommandCallback time.sleep(5)
client.disconnect()

```

Python Simulation :

```
RandomValues.py - E:\IBM\Others\Project Development Phase\Sprint 3\RandomValues.py (3.6.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import wiotp.sdk.device
import time
import random
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import requests, json

myConfig = {
    #Configuration
    "identity": {
        "orgId": "n6ri9n",
        "typeId": "NodeMCU",
        "deviceId": "621319106312"
    },
    #API Key
    "auth": {
        "token": "9876543210"
    }
}

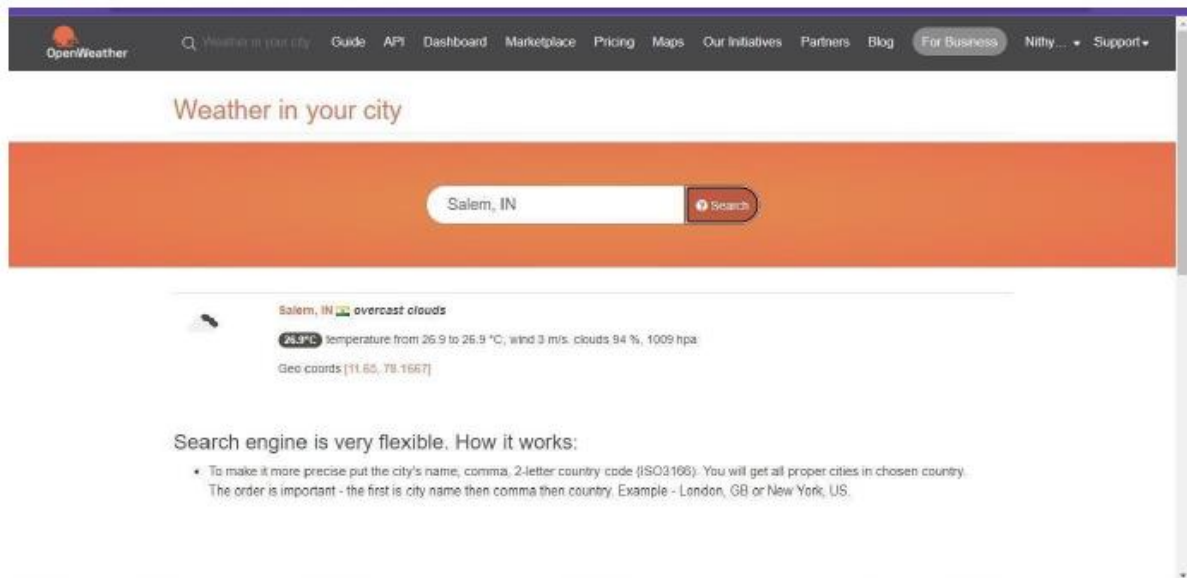
#Receiving callbacks from IBM IOT platform
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Message received from IBM IoT Platform: %s" % cmd.data["command"])
    m=cmd.data["command"]
```

Import wiotp-sdk & ibmiotf :

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\DHILEEP>pip install wiotp-sdk
WARNING: pip is being invoked by an old script wrapper. This will fail in a future version of pip.
Please see https://github.com/pypa/pip/issues/5599 for advice on fixing the underlying issue.
To avoid this problem you can invoke Python with '-m pip' instead of running pip directly.
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting wiotp-sdk
  Downloading wiotp-sdk-0.13.0.tar.gz (60 kB)
    |#####| 60 kB 294 kB/s
  Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
Collecting ism9001<=0.1.12
  Downloading ism9001-2.1.0-py2-none-any.whl (9.9 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz<=2019.9 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from wiotp-sdk) (2019.3)
Collecting pyyaml<=5.13
  Downloading PyYAML-5.4-cp36-cp36m-win_amd64.whl (153 kB)
    |#####| 153 kB 2.2 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: paho-mqtt<=2.0.0 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from wiotp-sdk) (1.6.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<=2.21.0 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from wiotp-sdk) (2.27.1)
Collecting requests-toolbelt<=0.10
  Downloading requests-toolbelt-0.10.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (54 kB)
    |#####| 54 kB 61 kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<=2.0.0 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.21.0->wiotp-sdk) (2.0.12)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<=2.5 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.21.0->wiotp-sdk) (3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi<=2019.4.27 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.21.0->wiotp-sdk) (2021.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.21.0->wiotp-sdk) (1.26.12)
Using legacy 'setup.py install' for wiotp-sdk, since package 'wheel' is not installed.
Installing collected packages: requests-toolbelt, pyyaml, ism9001, wiotp-sdk
Running setup.py install for wiotp-sdk ... done
Successfully installed ism9001-2.1.0 pyyaml-5.4 requests-toolbelt-0.10.1 wiotp-sdk-0.13.0
```

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\DHILEEP>pip install ibmiotf
WARNING: pip is being invoked by an old script wrapper. This will fail in a future version of pip.
Please see https://github.com/pypa/pip/issues/5599 for advice on fixing the underlying issue.
To avoid this problem you can invoke Python with '-m pip' instead of running pip directly.
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting ibmiotf
  Downloading ibmiotf-0.4.0.tar.gz (71 kB)
    |#####| 71 kB 13 kB/s
  Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
Requirement already satisfied: ism9001<=0.1.12 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from ibmiotf) (1.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz<=2017.3 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from ibmiotf) (2017.3)
Requirement already satisfied: paho-mqtt<=1.1.1 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from ibmiotf) (1.6.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<=2.10.4 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from ibmiotf) (2.27.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests-toolbelt<=0.9.0 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from ibmiotf) (0.10.1)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi<=2017.4.17 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.10.4->ibmiotf) (2021.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<=2.5 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.10.4->ibmiotf) (3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<=2.0.0 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.10.4->ibmiotf) (2.0.12)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in c:\users\dhileep\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from requests<=2.10.4->ibmiotf) (1.26.12)
Using legacy 'setup.py install' for ibmiotf, since package 'wheel' is not installed.
Installing collected packages: ibmiotf
Running setup.py install for ibmiotf ... done
Successfully installed ibmiotf-0.4.0
```

OpenWeatherMap - (Ex., Salem, IN) :



Python IDLE Output :

```
Python 3.5.5 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': 'EMERGENCY, HOSPITAL NEARBY', 'Sign': 'Speed Breaker', 'Speed': 'Limit Exceeded', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': 'GO SLOW, SCHOOL / COLLEGE ZONE AHEAD', 'Sign': 'Right Diversion', 'Speed': 'Moderate', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': 'PETROL BUNK NEARBY', 'Sign': 'Speed Breaker', 'Speed': 'Limit Exceeded', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': 'EMERGENCY, HOSPITAL NEARBY', 'Sign': 'Speed Breaker', 'Speed': 'Slow', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': '', 'Sign': '', 'Speed': 'Limit Exceeded', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': 'EMERGENCY, HOSPITAL NEARBY', 'Sign': '', 'Speed': 'Moderate', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': 'EMERGENCY, HOSPITAL NEARBY', 'Sign': '', 'Speed': 'Slow', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}

Published data Successfully: {'Temperature': 26.03, 'Message': 'NEED HELP, POLICE STATION AHEAD', 'Sign': 'Left Diversion', 'Speed': 'Moderate', 'Visibility': 'Clear Weather'}
```

FINAL CODE

PROGRAM CODE :

main.py

#IBM Watson IOT Platform

#pip install wiotp-sdk

import wiotp.sdk.device

import time

```
import random

myConfig = {
    "identity": {
        "orgId": "2r52ij",
        "typeId": "Roadsafety",
        "deviceId": "1234"
    },
    "auth": {
        "token": "12345678"
    }
}

def myCommandCallback(cmd):
```

```

    print("Message received from IBM IoT Platform: %s" %
cmd.data['command'])

    m=cmd.data['command']

```

```

client = wiotp.sdk.device.DeviceClient(config=myConfig,
logHandlers=None)

client.connect()

```

```

while True:

    temp=random.randint(-20,125)

    hum=random.randint(0,100)

    myData={'temperature':temp, 'humidity':hum}

    client.publishEvent(eventId="status", msgFormat="json",
data=myData, qos=0, onPublish=None)

    print("Published data Successfully: %s", myData)

    client.commandCallback = myCommandCallback

    time.sleep(2)

client.disconnect()

```

Weather.py

```

import requests as reqs

def get(myLocation,APIKEY):

    apiURL =

    f"https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={myLocation
}&appid={APIKEY}"

    responseJSON = (reqs.get(apiURL)).json()

```

```

returnObject = {
    "temperature" : responseJSON['main']['temp'] - 273.15,
    "weather" : [responseJSON['weather'][_]['main'].lower() for _
in range(len(responseJSON['weather']))],
    "visibility" : responseJSON['visibility']/100, # visibility in
percentage where 10km is 100% and 0km is 0%
}
if("rain" in responseJSON):
    returnObject["rain"] = [responseJSON["rain"][key] for key in
responseJSON["rain"]]
return(returnObject)
}

```

OUTPUT:

