Virtual Eye - Life Guard for Swimming Pools to Detect Active Drowning

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Life Guard have an important role in saving person if in any trouble on water bodies. To make their role a little less complex, a drowning person detector can be used to alert them if any in trouble. Life Guard saves that drowning person.

This project focused on how Lifeguard can detect suspicious drowning activities over sea or swimming places

1.2 PURPOSE

- -To overcome this lacking ability a camera detector can be made and fit in some areas
- -These cameras can detect a drowning person and alert the guard
- -Help in easing Life Guard job and save many more life
- -Life Guard plays important role in security of person in water bodies
- -With proper equipment he saves people from danger
- -Life Guard should be trained well to help people
- -Life Guard lacks ability to see every single area of water body

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 EXISTING PROBLEM

Drowning is the process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submersion/immersion in liquid. Drowning outcomes are classified as death, morbidity and no morbidity. Agreed terminology is essential to describe the problem and to allow effective comparisons of drowning trends. Thus, this definition of drowning adopted by the 2002 World Congress on Drowning should be widely used. Drowning is a leading killer. The latest WHO Global Health Estimates indicate that almost 236 000 people lost their lives to drowning in 2019. Just over 50% of these deaths occur among those aged under 30 years, and drowning is the sixth leading cause of death worldwide for children aged 5-14 years. Over 90% of drowning deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Drowning prevention interventions range from community-based solutions, such as day care for children and barriers controlling access to water, to effective national policies and legislation around water safety, including setting and enforcing boating, shipping and ferry regulations. Much more needs to be done to prevent drowning, and achieving commitments made under the Sustainable Development Goals will not be possible without addressing drowning prevention.

2.2 REFERENCES

- [1] (Omer & Abdullah, 2013)Omer, E., & Abdullah, M. F. A. (2013). GPS and SMS-Based Child Tracking System Using Smart Phone. Internasionala Journal of Electrical, Computer, Electronic and Communication Engineering, 7(2), 171–174.
- [2] (Pawade & Gaikwad, 2015)Pawade, R. H., & Gaikwad, A. N. (2015). Android Based Children Tracking System, 4(6), 2088–2092.
- [3] (Pham, Drieberg, & Nguyen, 2013)Pham, H. D., Drieberg, M., & Nguyen, C.
- C. (2013). Development of vehicle tracking system using GPS and GSM modem. In 2013 IEEE Conference on Open Systems, ICOS 2013 (pp. 89–94).

https://doi.org/10.1109/ICOS.2013.6735054

- [4] (Rycroft, 1997)Rycroft, M. J. (1997). Understanding GPS. Principles and applications. Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics, 59(5), 598–599. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6826(97)83337-8
- [5] (Sarjana & Ii, 2012)Sarjana, P., & Ii, M. (2012). GSM & GPS BASED SCHOOL

KIDS TRACKING SYSTEM NG WOON CEA This Report Is Submitted In Partial Fulfilment of Requirements for the Award of Bachelor Degree of Electronic Engineering (Industrial Electronic) With Honours Faculty of Electronic Engineering.

[6] (Salihoglu & Widom, 2013)Salihoglu, S., & Widom, J. (2013). Gps.
Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Scientific and Statistical Database
Management

SSDBM, 1. https://doi.org/10.1145/2484838.2484843

2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Life Guard have an important role in saving person if in any trouble on water bodies. To make their role a little less complex, a drowning person detector can be used to alert them if any in trouble. Life Guard saves that drowning person.

There are many actions to prevent drowning. Installing barriers (e.g. covering wells, using doorway barriers and playpens, fencing swimming pools etc.) to control access to water hazards, or removing water hazards entirely greatly reduces water hazard exposure and risk. Community-based, supervised child care for pre-school children can reduce drowning risk and has other proven health benefits. Teaching school-age children basic swimming, water safety and safe rescue skills is another approach. But these efforts must be undertaken with an emphasis on safety, and an overall risk management that includes a safety-tested curricula, a safe training area, screening and student selection, and student-instructor ratios established for safety. Effective policies and legislation are also important for drowning prevention. Setting and enforcing safe boating, shipping and ferry regulations is an important part of improving safety on the water and preventing drowning. Building resilience to flooding and managing flood risks through better disaster preparedness planning, land use planning, and early warning systems can prevent drowning during flood disasters. Developing a national water safety strategy can raise awareness of safety around water, build consensus around solutions, provide

strategic direction and a framework to guide multisectoral action and allow for monitoring and evaluation of efforts.

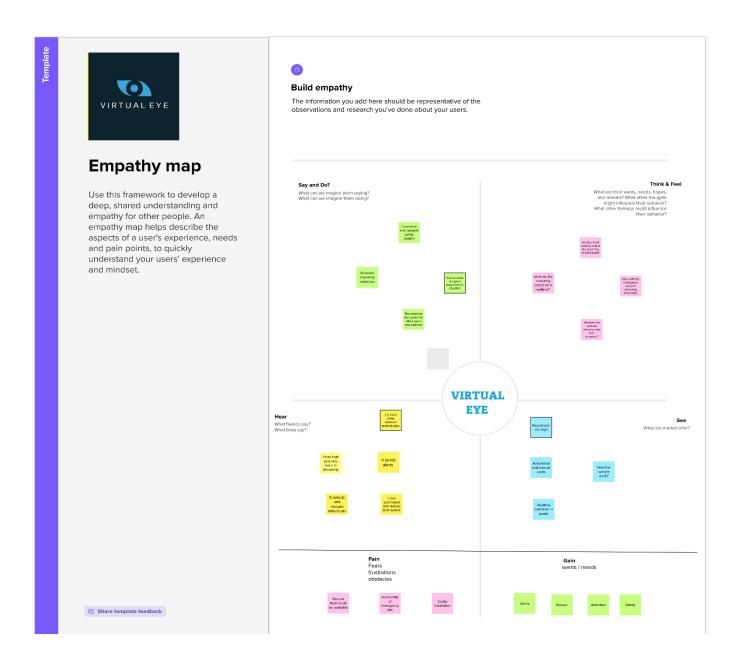
WHO Response:

The Global report on drowning provides recommendations to governments to tailor and implement effective drowning prevention programmes to their settings, improve data about drowning, and develop national water safety plans. The report also points out the multisectoral nature of drowning and calls for greater coordination and collaboration among UN agencies, governments, key NGOs and academic institutions to prevent drowning. In May 2017, WHO released Preventing drowning: an implementation guide. This publication builds on the Global report on drowning and provides concrete guidance for drowning prevention practitioners on how to implement drowning prevention interventions. At country level, WHO has worked with Ministries of Health in some low- and middle-income countries to prevent drowning through the use of barriers controlling access to water and the establishment of day care centres for pre-school children. In addition, WHO has also funded research in low-income countries exploring priority questions related to drowning prevention.

At a regional level, WHO organizes training programmes and convenes workshops to draw together representatives of governments, NGOs and UN agencies working on drowning prevention. Life Guard: A lifeguard is responsible for the safety of people in an area of water, and usually a defined area immediately surrounding or adjacent to it, such as a beach next to an ocean or lake. The priority is to ensure no harm comes to users of the area for which they are responsible. Lifeguards often take on this responsibility upon employment, although they can also be volunteers. The conditions resulting in drowning are summarized by the 'drowning chain' in which each link can lead directly to an incident, or contribute to a succession of links.[2] It consists of lack of education about water safety or local conditions, a lack of safety advice (for example, about rip currents at a beach) a lack of protection (like no flotation device for a weak swimmer), lack of safety supervision, or an inability to cope with conditions (strong surf with a weak swimmer).

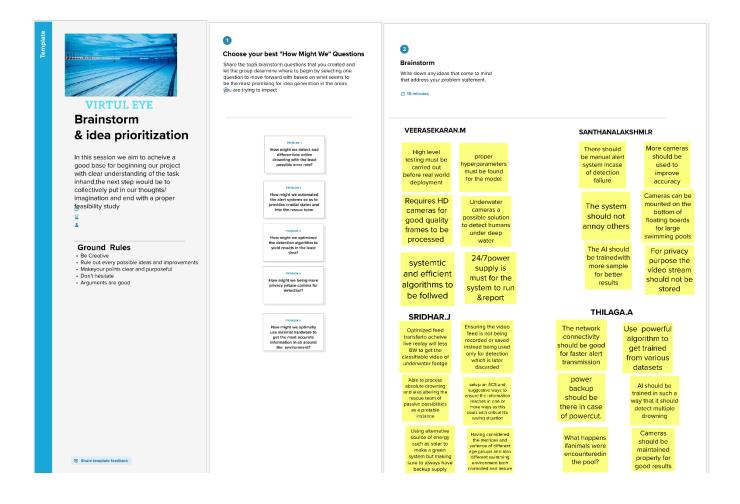
IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS

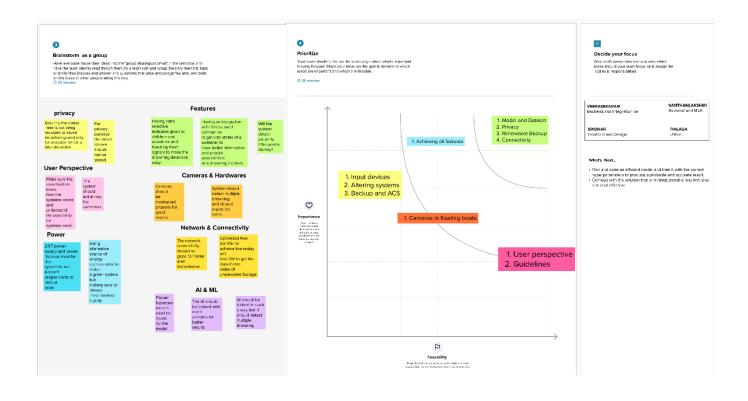


3.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING

3.2.1 BRAIN STORMING



3.2.2 IDEA PRIORITIZATION



3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Swimming pools are generally places of fun and healthy exercise, but they can be deadly as well. Even with a lifeguard observer on duty, swimmers may still have trouble in underwater or in parts of the pool beyond the lifeguard's field of view.
2.	Idea / Solution description	In this project, we use Artificial Intelligence. We install the cameras in underwater to detect the drowning people. Using deep learning, image can be recognized. If the image is detected, it triggers the alarm to alert the Life Guard who rescue the drowning peoples.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	The uniqueness of our system software to track the position and the location of a drowning person. We use YOLO Algorithm. Because of its high accuracy and fast detection speed. So it helps lifeguard to save people within seconds.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Drowning globally has a higher death rate and is also the third leading cause of unexpected deaths worldwide, especially among children under the age of six. To overcome this conflict our drowning detection system will have an impact on society.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	We can introduce the software-based approach for making a good income. It is extremely useful to lifeguards, swimmers and business operators. The number of features makes it attractive for end users to use our software system.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Our software system can be used by the company driver who manages the pools. We use the IBM cloud server to collect and maintain the data. We will ensure the safety of the swimmers.

3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT



REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

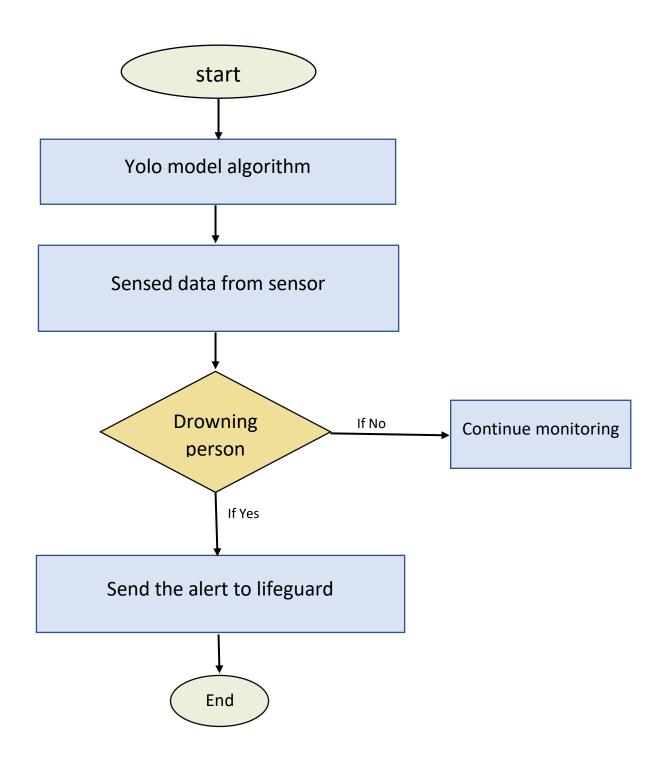
FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	Installation	Needed to be fixed under the water without creating any disturbance to the people in the swimming pool.
FR-2	Deduction	Either horrified or in unconscious
FR-3	Audio	Ask for help or stay quiet if the person is unconscious
FR-4	Support	Take swim tubes or take the help of rescuer
FR-5	Prior Alert	Send alert message to the lifeguard

4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

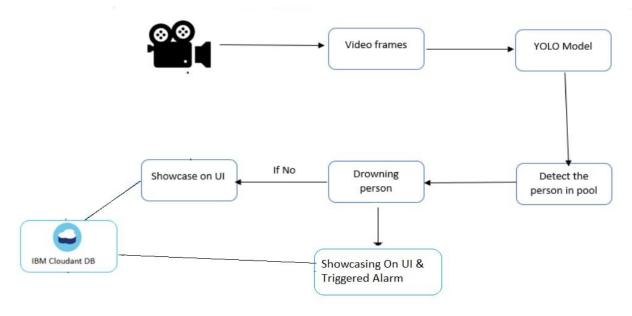
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	To ensure the safety of each and every person present in the pool. A Lifeguard should be present all the time in the pool.
NFR- 2	Security	Lifeguards should be aware of the alert message to save the life of the swimmer
NFR- 3	Reliability	Virtual eye lifeguard triggers an immediate prior alarm if a swimmer is in peril, helping to avoid panic even in critical situations.
NFR-4	Performance	The alarm is triggered when the swimmer's pulse rate is decreasing
NFR-5	Availability	Equipment and accessories include lifesaver rings, inflatable vests, a Shepherd's Crook, life hooks, spine boards, rescue tubes, and a first aid kit. Remember to keep them accessible to quickly pull someone from the water safely.
NFR- 6	Scalability	Virtual eye lifeguard detects potential drownings and promptly notifies you. It features the latest artificial intelligence technology and adapts to the needs of the user.

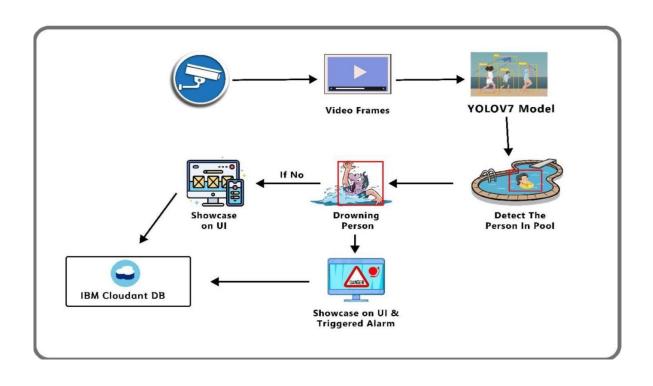
PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



5.2 SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE





5.3 USER STORIES

User Story Number	User Story / Task
USN-1	As a user, I can register and login IBM cloud using institute Id.
USN-2	As a user, I will create a service instance I have registered for the application
USN-3	As a user, I can create service credentials
USN-4	As a user, I can launch cloudant DB
USN-5	As a user, I can create a database
USN-6	Building the index.html page
USN-7	Building the base.html page
USN-8	Building the register.html page.
USN-9	Building the login.html page
USN-10	Building the prediction.html page
USN-11	Building the logout.html page
USN-12	Building a app.py python code
USN-13	Building a detect.py code
USN-14	Building object detection.py code
USN-15	python file is executed the localhost is activated. Open the browser and navigate to http://127.0.0.1:5000 to check your application
USN-16	As a User, I can detect the drowning person
USN-17	If person is drowning, the system will ring an alarm to give signal.
USN-18	As a User, I can logout the application.

PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	CloudantDB	USN-1	As a user, I can register and login IBM cloud using institute Id.	2	High	Veerasekaran M Santhanalakshmi R
Sprint-1	CloudantDB	USN-2	As a user, I will create a service instance I have registered for the application	1	High	Veerasekaran M Santhanalakshmi R
Sprint-1	CloudantDB	USN-3	As a user, I can create service credentials	2	Low	Veerasekaran M Santhanlakshmi R
Sprint-1	CloudantDB	USN-4	As a user, I can launch cloudant DB	2	Medium	Veerasekaran M Santhanalakshmi R
Sprint-1	CloudantDB	USN-5	As a user, I can create a database	1	High	Veerasekaran M Santhanalakshmi R
Sprint-2	Build HTML Pages	USN-6	Building the index.html page	2	Medium	Sridhar J Thilaga A
Sprint-2	Build HTML Pages	USN-7	Building the base.html page	2	High	Sridhar J Thilaga A
Sprint-2	Build HTML Pages	USN-8	Building the register.html page.	4	High	Sridhar J Thilaga A
Sprint-2	Build HTML Pages	USN-9	Building the login.html page	6	High	Sridhar J Thilaga A
Sprint-2	Build HTML Pages	USN-10	Building the prediction.html page	6	High	Sridhar J Thilaga A
Sprint-2	Build HTML Pages	USN-11	Building the logout.html page	1	Low	Sridhar J Thilaga A

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Point s	Priority	Team Members
Sprint- 3	Build Python Code	USN-12	Building a app.py python code	3	High	Sridhar J Santhanalakshmi R
Sprint- 3	Build Python Code	USN-13	Building a detect.py code	5	Medium	Sridhar J Santhanalakshmi R
Sprint- 3	Build Python Code	USN-14	Building object detection.py code	8	High	Sridhar J Santhanalakshmi R
Sprint- 4	Run the Application	USN-15	python file is executed the localhost is activated. Open the browser and navigate to http://127.0.0.1:5000 to check your application	3	Mediu m	Veerasekaran M Thilaga A
Sprint- 4	Run the Application	USN-16	As a User, I can detect the drowning person	7	High	Veerasekaran M Thilaga A
Sprint- 4	Run the Application	USN-17	If person is drowning, the system will ring an alarm to give signal.	7	High	Veerasekaran M Thilaga A

6.2 SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

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	12	06 Nov 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	18	07 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	15 Nov 2022

Velocity:

For Sprint-1 the Average Velocity (AV) is: AV = Sprint Duration / velocity = 12 / 6 = 2

For Sprint-2 the Average Velocity (AV) is: AV = Sprint Duration / velocity = 18 / 6 = 3

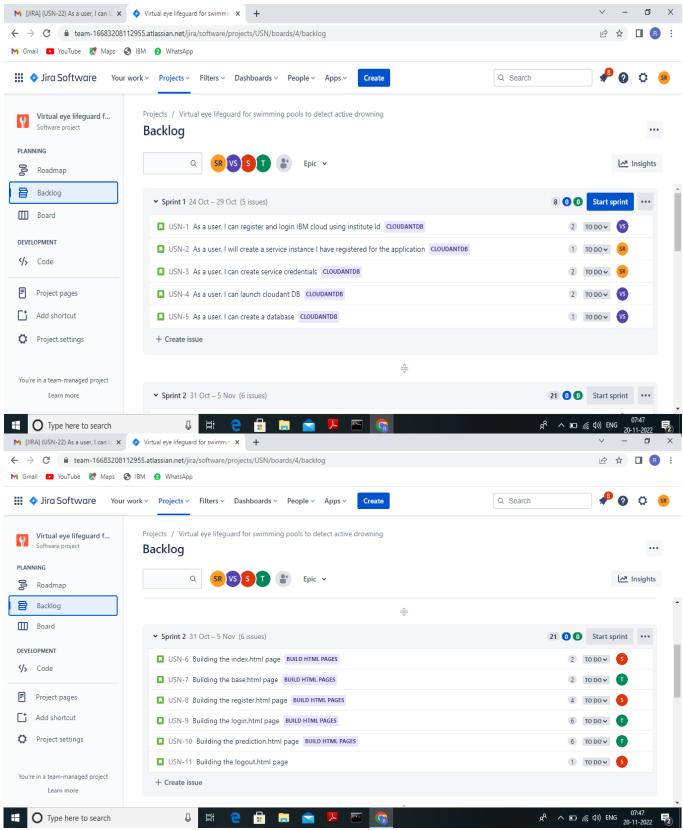
For Sprint-3 the Average Velocity (AV) is: AV = Sprint Duration / velocity = 20 / 6 = 3.3

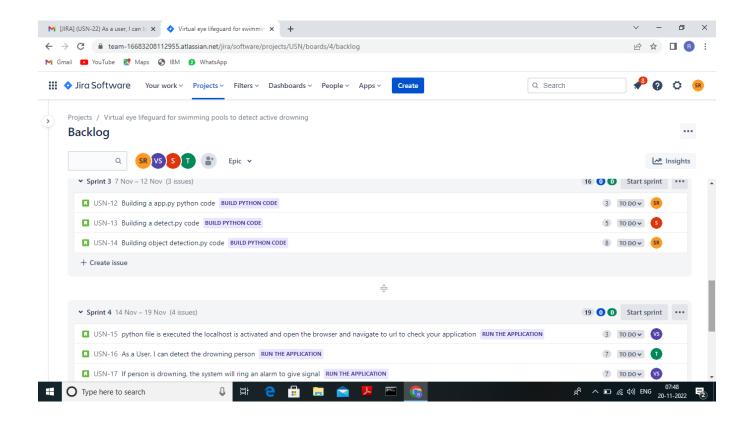
For Sprint-4 the Average Velocity (AV) is: AV = Sprint Duration / velocity = 20 / 6 = 3.3

TOTAL TEAM AVERAGE VELOCITY = 2.9

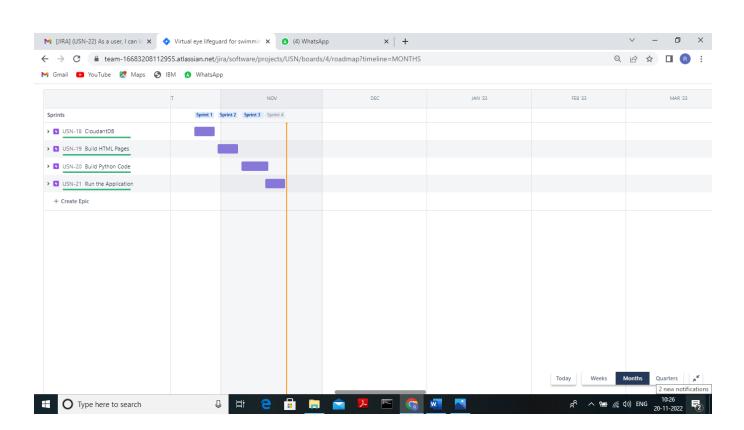
6.3 Reports from JIRA

Backlog



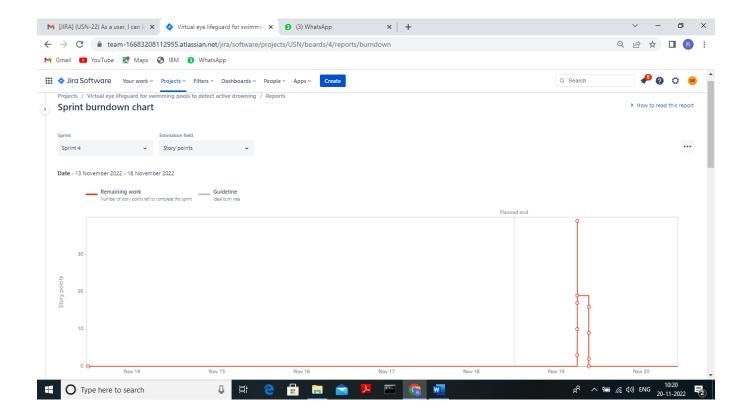


Roadmap



Reports

Burdown chart



CODING & SOLUTIONING

7.1.1 FEATURE 1: LOGIN

Algorithm:

- 1. Enter the credentials and hit enter (email and password).
- 2. If already logged in user is taken to home page
- 3. If wrong credentials entered, notification displayed to user and user stays in login page.
- 4. On correct credentials, user is taken to home page.

7.1.2 FEATURE 2: SIGNUP

Algorithm:

- 1. Enter the signup form fields (name, email, password) and hit enter.
- 2. All credentials are validated at client side.
- 3. Email is checked if already registered or not in the database.
- 4. If already registered, notification displayed. Or else, the user is taken to the successful signup page.

Code:

```
<link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Merriweather' rel='stylesheet'>
<link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Josefin Sans' rel='stylesheet'>
<link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat' rel='stylesheet'>
<style>
.header {
             top:0;
             margin:0px;
             left: 0px;
             right: 0px;
             position: fixed;
             background-color: #28272c;
             color: white;
             box-shadow: 0px 8px 4px grey;
             overflow: hidden;
             padding-left:20px;
             font-family: 'Josefin Sans';
             font-size: 2vw;
             width: 100%;
             height:8%;
             text-align: center;
     }
     .topnav {
 overflow: hidden;
 background-color: #333;
}
.topnav-right a {
 float: left;
 color: #f2f2f2;
 text-align: center;
 padding: 14px 16px;
 text-decoration: none;
 font-size: 18px;
```

```
}
.topnav-right a:hover {
background-color: #ddd;
color: black;
}
.topnav-right a.active {
background-color: #565961;
color: white;
}
.topnav-right {
float: right;
padding-right:100px;
}
.login{
margin-top:-70px;
}
body {
 background-color:#ffffff;
 background-repeat: no-repeat;
 background-size:cover;
 background-position: 0px 0px;
}
.login{
margin-top:100px;
form {border: 3px solid #f1f1f1; margin-left:400px;margin-right:400px;}
input[type=text], input[type=email],input[type=number],input[type=password] {
width: 100%;
```

```
padding: 12px 20px;
display: inline-block;
 margin-bottom:18px;
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
box-sizing: border-box;
}
button {
background-color: #28272c;
color: white;
 padding: 14px 20px;
margin-bottom:8px;
 border: none;
cursor: pointer;
width: 100%;
}
button:hover {
opacity: 0.8;
}
.cancelbtn {
width: auto;
 padding: 10px 18px;
background-color: #f44336;
}
.imgcontainer {
text-align: center;
margin: 24px 0 12px 0;
}
img.avatar {
width: 30%;
```

```
border-radius: 50%;
}
.container {
 padding: 16px;
}
span.psw {
 float: right;
 padding-top: 16px;
}
/* Change styles for span and cancel button on extra small screens */
@media screen and (max-width: 300px) {
 span.psw {
  display: block;
  float: none;
}
 .cancelbtn {
  width: 100%;
}
}
</style>
</head>
<body style="font-family:Montserrat;">
<div class="header">
<div style="width:50%;float:left;font-size:2vw;text-align:left;color:white; padding-top:1%">Virtual
Eye</div>
 <div class="topnav-right" >
```

```
<a href="{{ url_for('home')}}">Home</a>
  <a href="{{ url_for('login')}}">Login</a>
  <a class="active" href="{{ url_for('register')}}">Register</a>
</div>
</div>
<div id="login" class="login">
<form action="{{url_for('afterreg')}}" method="post">
     <div class="imgcontainer">
            <img style="" src="https://cdn.digitalhealth.net/wp-</pre>
content/uploads/2017/03/eye_image_generic_555.jpg" alt="Avatar" class="avatar">
     </div>
     <div class="container">
             <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Name" name="name" required><br>
             <input type="email" placeholder="Enter Email ID" name="_id" required><br>
             <input type="password" placeholder="Enter Password" name="psw" required>
            <button type="submit">Register</button><br>
  {{pred}}
     </div>
     <div class="container" style="background-color:#f1f1f1">
  <div class="psw">Already have an account?&nbsp; &nbsp;<a href="{{ url_for('login')}</pre>
}}">Login</a></div >
</div>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

7.2 FEATURE 3: DETECT DROWNING

Algorithm:

- 1. Detect a object using yolo model
- 2. Check whether its person or not
- 3. If its a person, check if person moving or not
- 4. If not moving for 10 secs, alert the life guard

Code:

```
import cvlib as cv
from cvlib.object_detection import draw_bbox
import cv2 import time import numpy as np
#for PiCamera
#from picamera Import PiCamera
#camera = PiCamera
#camera.start_preview() # open
webcam webcam =
cv2.VideoCapture(0)
if not webcam.isOpened():
  print("Could not open webcam") exit() t0 =
time.time() #gives time in seconds after 1970
#variable dcount stands for how many seconds the person has been standing still for
centre0 = np.zeros(2) isDrowning = False
#this loop happens approximately every 1 second, so if a person doesn't move,
#or moves very little for 10seconds, we can say they are drowning
#loop through frames
while webcam.isOpened():
```

```
# read frame from webcam
status, frame = webcam.read()
if not status:
  print("Could not read frame")
  exit()
# apply object detection
bbox, label, conf = cv.detect_common_objects(frame)
#simplifying for only 1 person
\#s = (len(bbox), 2)
if(len(bbox)>0): bbox0 =
    bbox[0] #centre =
    np.zeros(s) centre =
    [0,0]
    centre = [(bbox0[0]+bbox0[2])/2,(bbox0[1]+bbox0[3])/2]
    #make vertical and horizontal movement
    variables hmov = abs(centre[0]-centre0[0]) vmov
    = abs(centre[1]-centre0[1])
    #there is still need to tweek the threshold
    #this threshold is for checking how much the centre has moved
    x=time.time()
    threshold = 10 if(hmov>threshold or
    vmov>threshold): print(x-t0, 's') t0 =
    time.time() isDrowning = False
    else:
```

```
print(x-t0, 's')
          if((time.time() - t0) > 10):
            isDrowning = True
       #print('bounding box: ', bbox, 'label: ' label ,'confidence: ' conf[0], 'centre: ', centre)
       #print(bbox,label ,conf, centre)
       print('bbox: ', bbox, 'centre:', centre, 'centre0:', centre0)
       print('Is he drowning: ', isDrowning)
       centre0 = centre
       # draw bounding box over detected objects
  out = draw_bbox(frame, bbox, label, conf,isDrowning)
  #print ('Seconds since last epoch: ', time.time()-t0)
  # Display output
  cv2.imshow("Real-time object detection", out)
  # press "Q" to stop if cv2.waitKey(1)
  & 0xFF == ord('q'): break
# release resources
webcam.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

TESTING

8.1 TEST CASES

- 1. Login button click with wrong credentials entered.
- 2. Signup with already registered mail ID.
- 3. Signup with wrong form data entered.
- 4. Entering home page with logged out session.
- 5. Clicking home page buttons with logged out session.
- 6. Invalid data entered in change password page and requested for change in password.

8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

	Test case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
6	LoginPage_TC_OO1	Functional	Home Page	Verify user is able to see the LoginSignup popup when user clicked on My account button	pc with Internet connection Required scripts	LEnter URL and click go Click on My Account dropdown button S. Verify login/Singup popup displayed or not	<u>login.html</u>	Login/Signup popup should display	Working as expected	Pass
	LoginPage_TC_OO2	UI	Home Page	Verify the UI elements in Login/Signup popup	pc with Internet connection Required scripts	1.Enter URL and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3.Verify login/Singup popup with below UI elements: a.email text box b.password text box c.Login button d.New customer? Create account link e.Last password? Recovery password link	kogin html	Application should show below UI elements: a.email text box b-password text box c.Login button with orange colour d.New customer? Create account link e.L.ast password? Recovery password link	Working as expected	Fail
8	LoginPage_TC_OO3	Functional	Home page	Verify user is able to log into application with Valid credentials	pe with Internet connection Required scripts	I.Enter URL(login.html) and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3.Enter Valid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter valid password in password text box 5.Click on login button	Username: veerasekaran.ece19@mamcet.c om password: Testing123	User should navigate to user account homepage	Working as expected	Pass
9	LoginPage_TC_004	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with InValid credentials	pc with Internet connection Required scripts	1.Enter URL(https://shopenzer.com/) and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3.Enter InValid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter valid password in password text box 5.Click on login button	Username: thilaga@gmail.com password: demo125	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	Working as expected	Pass
10	LoginPage_TC_OO4	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with InValid credentials	pc with Internet connection Required scripts	1.Enter URL(https://shopenzer.com/) and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3. Enter Valid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter Invalid password in password text box 5.Click on login button	Username: sridhar@gmail.com password: Testing 123678686786876876	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password 'validation message.	Working as expected	Pass
11	LoginPage_TC_OO5	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with InValid credentials	pc with Internet connection Required scripts	1.Enter URL(https://shopenzer.com/) and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3.Enter In/Valid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter Invalid password in password text box 5.Click on login button	Username: santhanalakshmi@gmail.com password: Testing 123678686786876876	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password 'validation message.	Working as expected	Pass

CHAPTER 9 RESULTS

9.1 PERFORMANCE METRICS

1. Planned value: Rs.4000

2. Actual value: Rs.1300

3. Hours worked: 50 hours

4. Stick to Timelines: 100%

5. Stay within budget: 100%

6. Consistency of the product: 75%

7. Efficiency of the product: 80%

8. Quality of the product: 80%

CHAPTER 10 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

- 1. Low cost.
- 2. Simple UI.
- 3. Faster response
- 4. Capability of adding many features with ease and less cost.

DISADVANTAGES:

- 1. Lack of UI
- 2. Consistency of the product is not 100%.
- 3. Detecting person who is drowning is not accurate

CONCLUSION

To overcome this lacking ability a camera detector can be made and fit in some areas. These cameras can detect a drowning person and alert the guard. Help in easing Life Guard job and save many more life.

CHAPTER 12 FUTURE SCOPE

The product can include many other additional features like checking the weather forecast of the child location, interacting with the child etc. If we improve the efficiency of the code and reduce the size of our product, the market will be able to find a new child tracker gadget with low cost and high

CHAPTER 13 APPENDIX

SOURCE CODE LINK:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1AuAXNGJLzqdF3aZZt4zwt-RjEdoKFdb2?usp=share_link

GitHub Link:

IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-43945-1660720788 - github.com

Project Demo Link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/15_PrmF7HxBp_DPDw11TEYIBqgDzBVekW/view?usp=share_link