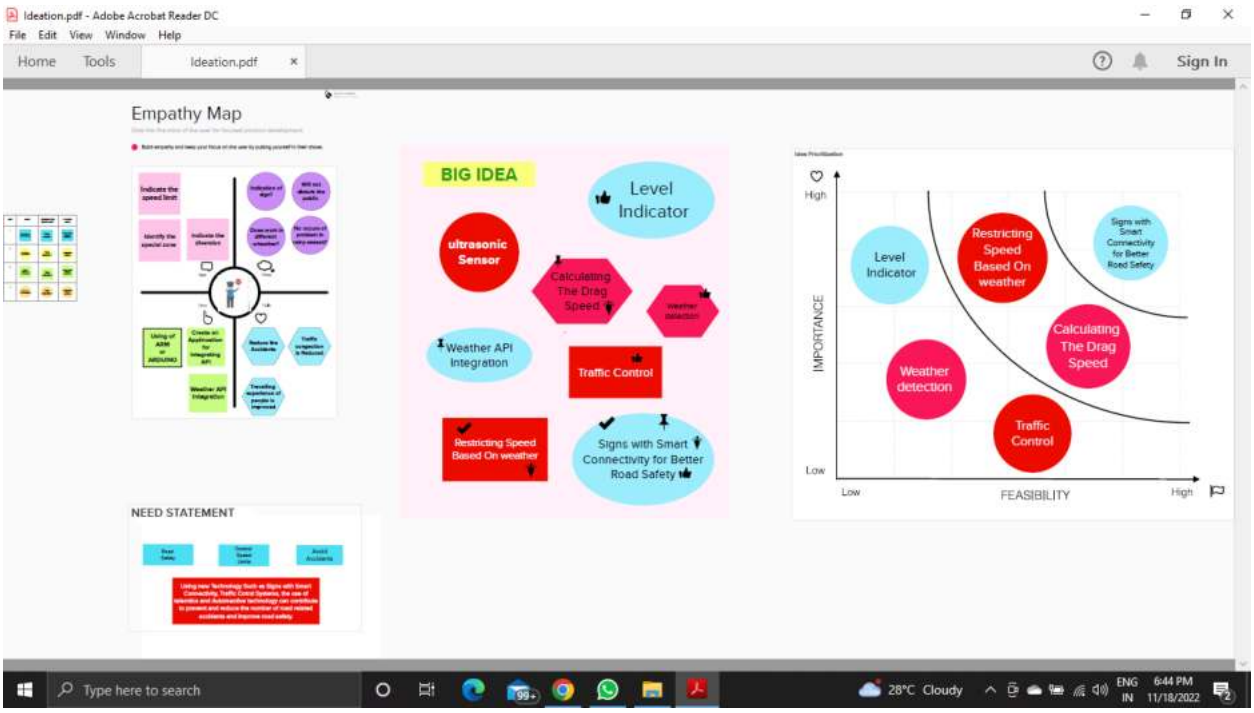
Team ID	PNT2022TMID11067
Team Leader	Sakthivel (811519106119)
Team Member	Kamalesh (811519106063)
Team Member	Parthiban (811519106099)
Team Member	Rakhul Raghav (811519106110)

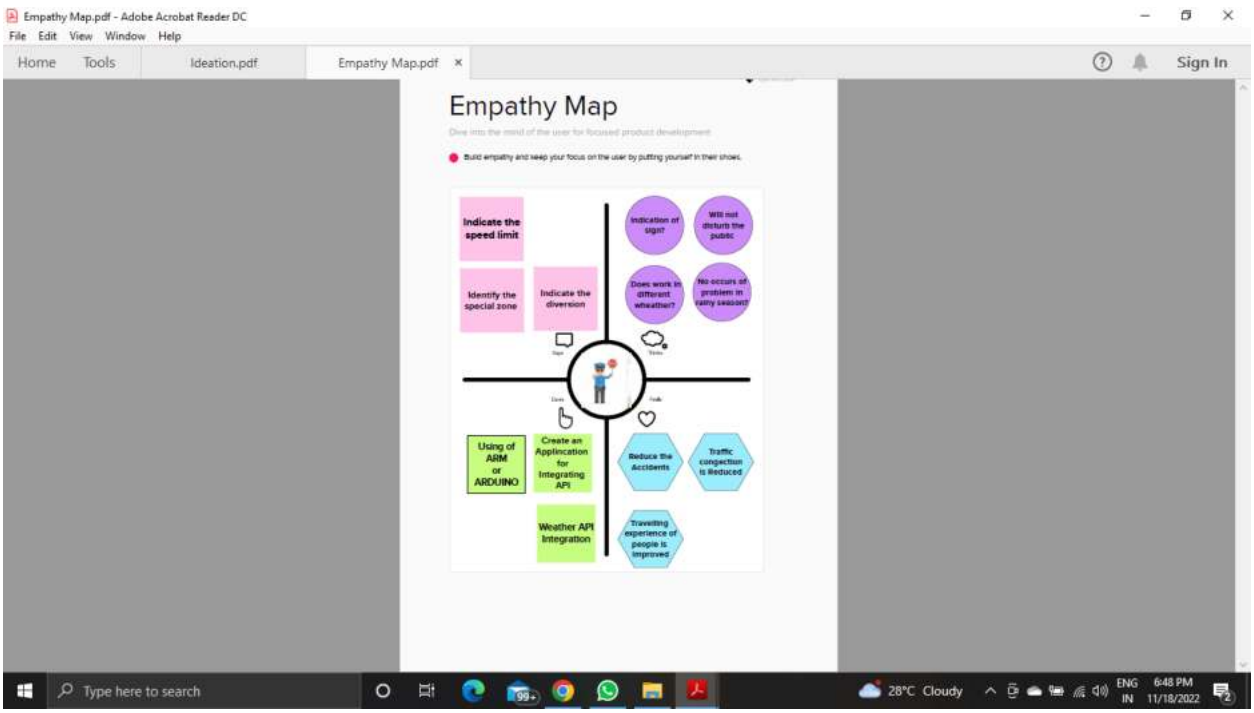
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

To replace the static signboards, smart connected sign boards are used. These smart connected signboards get the weather data from a web app using weather API and update automatically. Based onthe weather changes the speed limit displayed may increase or decrease. Based on the traffic andfatal situations the diversion signs are displayed. Schools, hospitals, warning signs are also displayedaccordingly. We make use of random values in python for sensor data as physical hardware is notused.

IDEATION:



EMPATHY MAP:



LITERATURE SURVEY:

Kailas Shinde Published on "International Conference on Communication & Information Processing(ICCIP) 2021".In modernizing countries, accidents are the main cause of death. If we tend to notice the dangerous roads in the world, they are all made up of mountain roads and winding roads. Intensity of the additional death zone unit in curvilinear curves. On mountain roads, there will be narrow roads, with sharp turns. In such forms, the dynamics of a vehicle cannot see the cars coming back from the alternative perspective. As a result of this inconvenience, thousands of people lose their lives every year. While we tend to talk about mountain roads here, another aspect could be due to the drop. The answer to this inconvenience is to warn the driver regarding the vehicle turning from another angle. One of the answers is provided in this article. We warn the driver by inserting an inaudible sensor element into one aspect of the road ahead of the turn and keeping the junction light on the other side of the turn, so if the vehicle is moving coming from the bend, element detection can detect the light weight of the car rectifier and the bright red junction in other respects. Looking at the red junction rectifier, light drivers will become wary and may impede the vehicle's speed. However, if a related accident occurs, we will save the victim's life by providing medical assistance like a shot. This will increase the chances of survival for the victims. Srimantini Bhattacharya Published on "Interdisciplinary Research in Technology and Management (IRTM) 2022". This article explores the advancements of the Internet of Things (IoT) and machine learning in the field of road traffic safety and accident prevention with a status quo assessment of various techniques applied to implementing the system. Intelligent road safety system. In this review, the focus is on driver behaviour, vehicle health (two-wheelers, fourwheelers), road health, and theft-related issues using frequency recognition. radio number (RFID). It can be seen that with the help of IoT, the safety system can be updated in real time, which can help to create a highly efficient, intelligent and intelligent road safety system. Artificial intelligence (AI) is applied to further enhance the technology that detects driver behaviour, such as drowsiness, using real-time camera feeds or high-resolution images high. In addition, the role of AI in detecting the condition of roads and bridges in preventing road accidents is also discussed. Although the paper gives a good overview of the application of IoT and machine learning in intelligent road traffic safety system, some limitations are still highlighted. Ashish Sharma Published on "IEEE India Council International Subsections Conference (INDISCON) 2020".There are more cars on the road today. As a result, managing traffic bottlenecks and accidents on

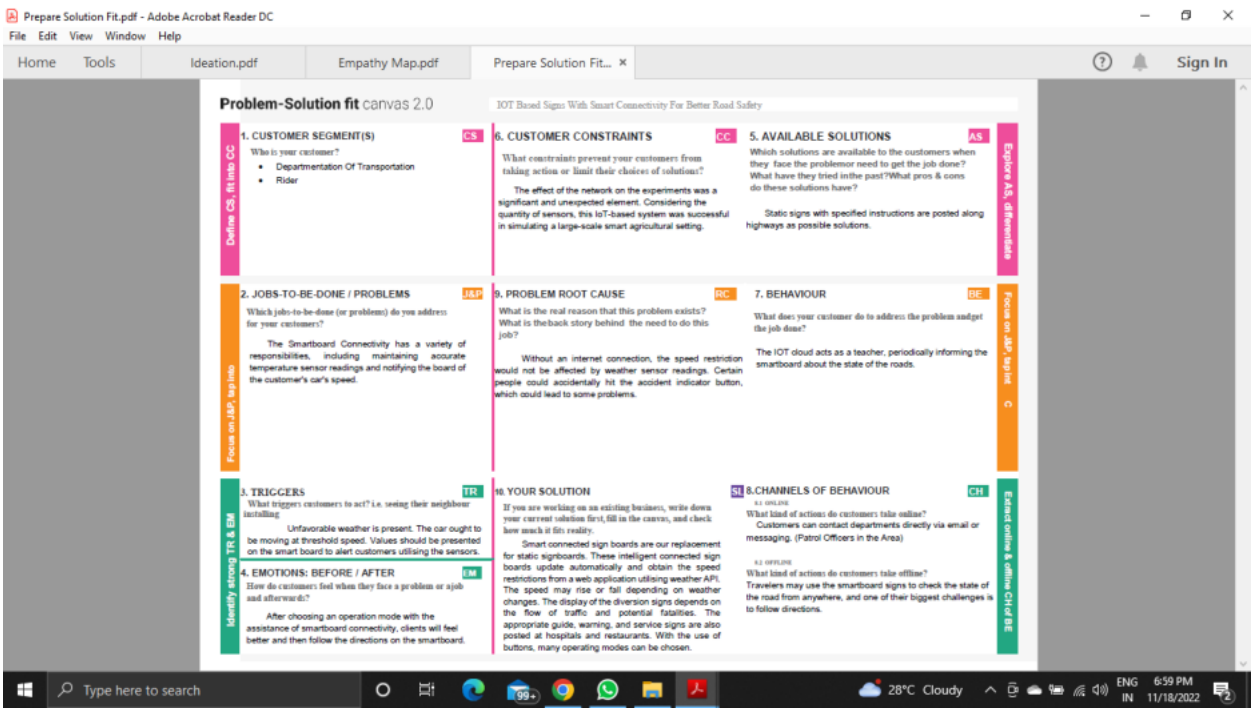
the roads around the world is difficult for society. The performance of the total road safety management system can be greatly enhanced by artificial intelligence (AI) technologies like machine learning (ML) algorithms. Numerous practical applications of AI are employed to make any system intelligent. The Smart Road Traffic Management System (SRTMS) recognises the impact that unplanned modifications have on traffic safety with ease. The SRTMS not only notifies the appropriate authorities but also recognises risky driving behaviours. Real-time monitoring of human activity is made possible via the Internet of Things (IoT).Sensors are a frequent component of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and nodes and are used to recognise and respond to electrical and other signals. The most popular technology today for automating transactions, or the sharing or exchange of information between IoT devices or nodes, is Blockchain (BC). Information sharing on the network is made possible by BC technology in a decentralised, secure, persistent, anonymous, appropriate, and reliable way. Blockchain aims to coordinate communication between nodes without the help of a third party or intermediary organisation thanks to consensus algorithms and smart contracts. AI has the potential to develop robots that are both intelligent and capable of making decisions, much like human minds. In order to address traffic congestion, road accidents, and information dissemination to all stakeholders, this article suggests the SRTMS paradigm. This recommended model. W. H. D. Fernando Published on " International Research Conference on Smart Computing and Systems Engineering (SCSE) 2021". Sensors are a frequent component of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and nodes and are used to recognise and respond to electrical and other signals. The most popular technology today for automating transactions, or the sharing or exchange of information between IoT devices or nodes, is Blockchain (BC). Information sharing on the network is made possible by BC technology in a decentralised, secure, persistent, anonymous, appropriate, and reliable way. Blockchain aims to coordinate communication between nodes without the help of a third party or intermediary organisation thanks to consensus algorithms and smart contracts. AI has the potential to develop robots that are both intelligent and capable of making decisions, much like human minds. In order to address traffic congestion, road accidents, and information dissemination to all stakeholders, this article suggests the SRTMS paradigm. This recommended model in intelligent transportation systems, but challenging procedure. To address the significant problems they encounter, numerous initiatives have been made. Using a method that first detects a traffic sign's bounding box, the goal of this work is to address the detection and recognition of road traffic signs. When a traffic sign is noticed, it will then be quickly recognised and put to use. The YOLOv4 network was used in this study because safe driving requires the real-time monitoring of traffic signs. On our dataset, which was composed of 43 distinct traffic sign classes identified through manual annotations, YOLOv4 was assessed. Averaging 84.7% accuracy, it was able to recognise objects. A simple yet successful model for the real-time detection and identification of traffic is presented in the paper, adding value overall. Sharmila Published on "International Conference on Innovative Trends in Information Technology (ICITIIT) 2022". Road safety is the biggest issue today, with thousands killed and injured on the roads due to fatigue and drunk driving. To prevent and reduce these traffic accidents, simple sensors are used in vehicles to perform various functions, such as horn control and cruise control, to monitor and control the speed of the vehicle in various places (such as bridges, overpasses , roads and schools). The vehicle is checked at traffic lights and when the signal is red, the vehicle stops automatically. The RF transmitter includes four buttons, such as no horn, speed control, green signal and no parking. This RF transmitter is located on the signal board, which sends the signal to the RF receiver connected to the Node MCU. The LCD displays messages by pressing the desired button on the transmitter. M. Divyaprabha presented at "IEEE Computational Intelligence and International Conference on Computational Research (ICCIC) 2018". Transport systems must take road safety into account. Road safety problems are the cause of many accidents. Road accidents are becoming more common in India due to the rapid increase in the number of cars. One of the main factors contributing to road safety problems is the growth of traffic congestion which is increasing at a rate of 7-10% per year, compared to 12% per year for vehicles. Globally, traffic accidents cause 50 million injuries and approximately 1 million deaths each year. 70,000 people die in India every year, so it needs to be addressed to save lives. This document is based on , road safety issues. The comparison identified the root cause of , major accidents. Xu Yiming presented at "IEEE

International Smart Cloud Conference (SmartCloud) 2019". The World Health Organization has identified , traffic accidents as a social and public health problem. To solve this problem, Intelligent Transport System has been launched which is completely based on advanced ICT . However, the increase in road deaths requires the use of technology to predict future interactions and behaviors. To find solutions to detect human activity and road interactions in real time, this paper explores modern technologies such as computer vision and artificial intelligence. Vasireddy Satish Published on "International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA) 2021". Population growth in countries like India is very fast, which leads to an increase in urban traffic. The World Health Organization (WHO) has published its global accident report for 2021 due to accidents. According to reports, between 50% and 60% of accidents result in personal death. Many reasons point to the cause of the accident. In one case, accidental deaths occurred mainly among two-wheeler riders, resulting from head injuries. Another case proved it due to driver drowsiness. Alcohol consumption is also one of the main causes of accidents that can lead to the death of the driver. Research by the Highway Traffic Safety Administration shows that the majority of traffic deaths among young people are due to reckless driving or driving under the influence. In this work, an advanced failure management method is proposed to prevent accidents. The Internet of Things (IOT)-based system is designed to start the bike or scooter only when the rider is wearing a helmet and has passed a breathalyzer test. Another method has been added, in which the alert system is activated when the driver is speeding. Sensors and microcontrollers are used for the proposed work. Ali Raza Published on "IEEE International Conference on Internet of Things (iThings) and IEEE Green Computing and Communications (GreenCom) and IEEE Cyber, Physical and Social Computing (CPSCom) and IEEE Smart Data (SmartData) 2017". This position paper suggests a way to reduce traffic accidents caused by mobile phone use. It features the use of recent advances in Internet of Things technology and the results of the famous Milgram experiment of 1963, which examined the struggle between submission to authority and personal awareness. In some countries, high-risk driving causes more than 75% of deaths due to driver behaviour. This article considers the use of cell phones to cause distraction as one of the main risks. Measures taken by road safety agencies include the use of high-tech cameras that can record the use of mobile devices. Cost constraints prevent agencies from providing full coverage for these devices. The position paper argues that the automotive and mobility industries should play a role in supporting road safety agencies. In addition, a new approach to smart road safety using IoT, geolocation and geolocation is introduced, which discourages the use of mobile phones and lays the foundation for future research. This article highlights recent research and technological developments that contribute to some aspects of the solution. Finally, the approach proposes new standards established between vehicle and mobile device manufacturers to enable smarter solutions. Dasari Vishal Published on "International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, Communication, Computer, and Optimization Techniques(ICEECCOT) 2017". Roads are an integral part of human civilization. They are the nerve system of any country, therefore they are placed on narrow slopes and hills, which poses a great threat to human life. Since roads play a vital role in our daily lives, they can be intelligently designed to provide us with enhanced capabilities. The architecture of the Internet of Things includes the ability to make things more connected and efficient. This paper synchronizes the concept of the Internet of Things with how to make it smart. The paper discusses the use of IoT technology to reduce the risk of traffic collisions with the onset of smart cities. Because every vehicle is equipped with the Internet of Things and connected to the Internet, we have effective technology to guide emergency vehicles on the road in the shortest possible time. The IoT system combines simple and cost-effective antenna technology with a fully automated Internet platform. Aichi Prefectural Published on "IEEE World Forum on Internet of Things (WF-IoT) 2014". In Japan, comprehensive measures to reduce traffic accidents have reduced traffic casualties for 12 years. Efforts include improving vehicle safety performance in both the passive and preventive safety domains. In terms of passive safety, airbag systems, seatbelts and vehicle crash safety have made significant savings. Preventive safety can play a more important role in further reducing traffic accidents. In recent years, driving support safety systems that adapt to the physical and mental conditions of drivers have been attracting attention in order to reduce traffic accidents. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the effect of

reducing the mind-body adaptive safety function and promote market penetration. Statistical analysis of traffic accidents is expected to assess the effects of traffic accidents on mind-body adaptive safety functions. To overcome this challenge, this study introduced an Internet survey by sending questionnaires to respondents. From the analysis of the collected responses, the main mental and physical condition of the driver seems to be impatience and distraction. As a first step, this study focused on driver distractions that can lead to serious traffic accidents. We used pattern recognition to measure the accuracy of driver distraction detection. The reduction effect of driver distraction in traffic accidents was estimated using the reduction ratios of both ASV (Advanced Safety Vehicle) and Intelligent Transportation Systems.

PROJECT DESIGN PHASE-I

PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT:



PROPOSED SOLUTION TEMPLATE :

FILE TOOLS VIEW Proposed Solution [Read-Only] - Word (Product Activation Failed)

Project Design Phase-I
Proposed Solution Template

Date	30 September 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID11067
Project Name	Signs with smart connectivity for better road safety
Maximum Marks	Marks

Proposed Solution Template:

Project team shall fill the following information in proposed solution template.

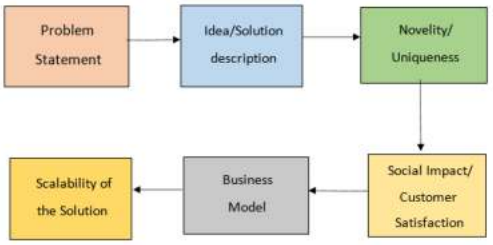
S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	employing IOT to stop traffic accidents from happening.
2.	Idea / Solution description	By creating smart signs utilising IOT in place of conventional signs posted on the side of the road. Smart signs are constructed with IOT and LED.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Temperature, humidity, and wind speed are displayed on the smart signs, which are visible from a distance thanks to the usage of LEDs. These details are obtained through a weather monitoring app, which also provides information about surrounding facilities like hospitals, schools, and other establishments so that users may adjust their speeding in accordance with that data.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	By setting a speed limit for the user, there is a good likelihood of lowering the accidents. These have a noticeable impact on the road safety department.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	It is a terrific initiative to raise awareness among the populace for the government to carry out things for commoners.This opens the door for a safer environment since the government can set aside a distinct budget for it.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	It is a terrific initiative to raise awareness among the populace for the government to carry out things for commoners.This opens the door for a safer environment since the government can set aside a distinct budget for it..

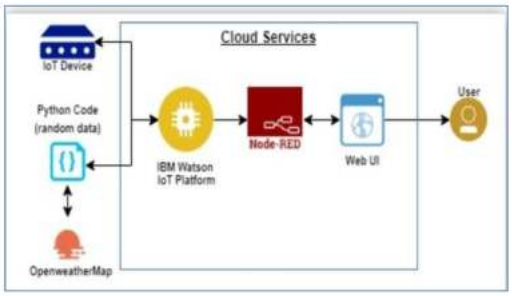
End of document

Type here to search 28°C Cloudy ENG IN 7:05 PM 11/18/2022

SYSTEM ARCHITECTRUE:

FILE TOOLS VIEW Solution Architecture - Word (Product Activation Failed)



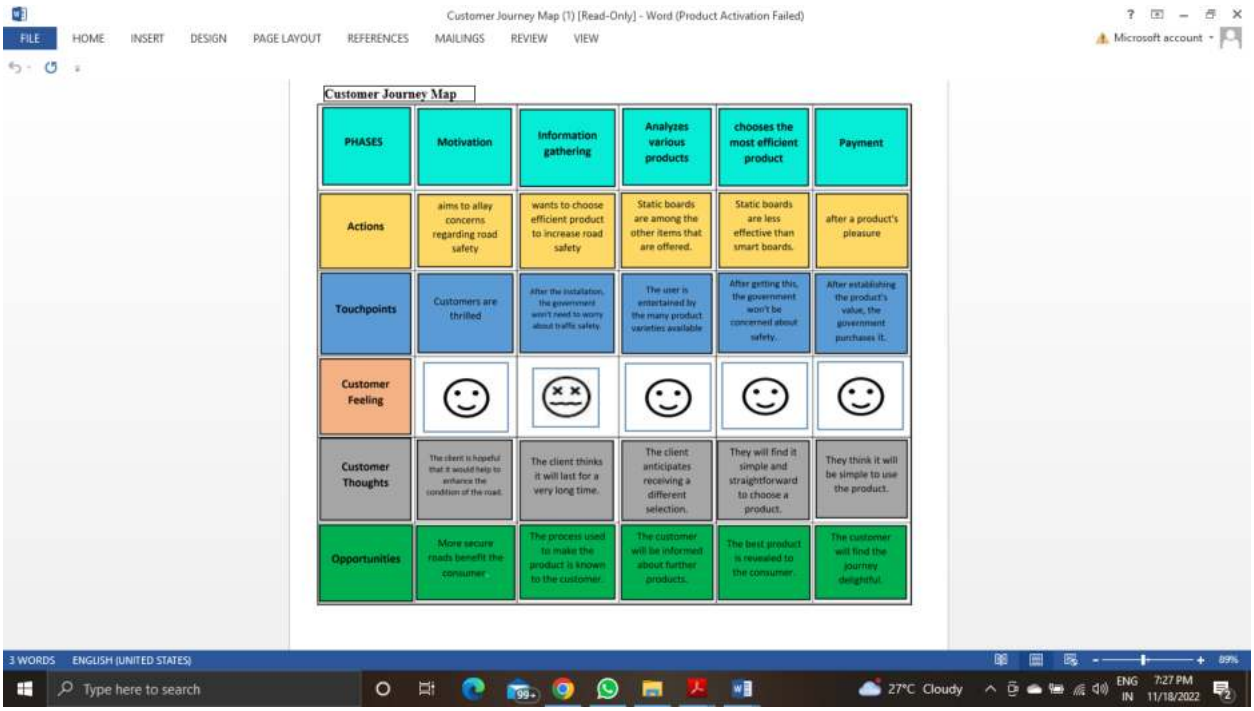


End of document

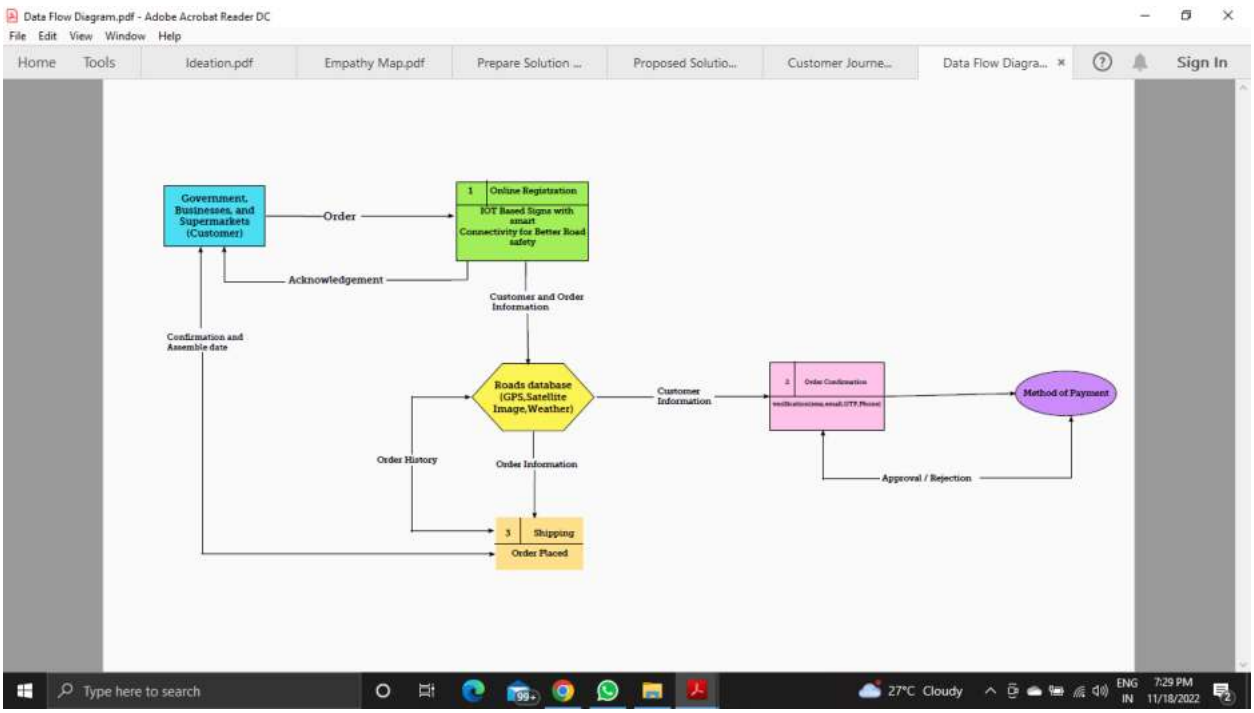
Type here to search 27°C Cloudy ENG IN 7:19 PM 11/18/2022

PROJECT DESIGN PHASE-II

CUSTOMER JOURNEY MAP



DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:



FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT:

FILE TOOLS VIEW Functional Requirement - Word (Product Activation Failed)

Project Design Phase-II
Solution Requirements (Functional & Non-functional)

Date	12 October 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID11067
Project Name	Signs With Smart Connectivity for Better Road Safety
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Requirements	Smart linked sign boards that meet all criteria will replace static signboards.
FR-2	User Registration	Manual Sign-Up using a Website or Gmail
FR-3	User Confirmation	OTP authentication through phone confirmation Email confirmation
FR-4	Payments options	Transfer via Bank
FR-5	Product Delivery and installation	The length of the road will decide the installation fee.
FR-6	Product Feedback	Using a website and Gmail

Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	**Usability**	Have clear product instructions and a product that is selfexplanatory and easy to use.
NFR-2	**Security**	Cloud data must be contained within the network, eventually collapsing. Avoiding decisions in real time should be avoided, and the board should be regularly observed.
NFR-3	**Reliability**	Hardware is thoroughly tested.
NFR-4	**Performance**	The smart board must improve the user experience and give accurate output.
NFR-5	**Availability**	Depending on the needs of the consumer, all of the functions that the user need will be offered.
NFR-6	**Scalability**	The device is designed to improve traffic safety and should cover the entire highway system.

End of document

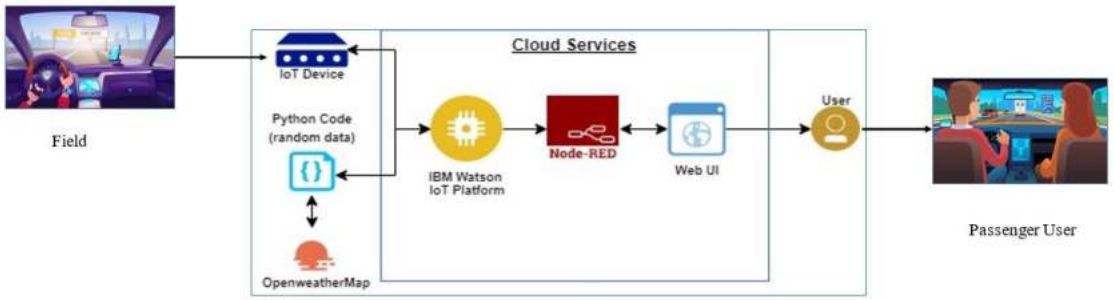
Type here to search 27°C Cloudy ENG IN 7:31 PM 11/18/2022

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE :

Technical Architecture Diagram - Word (Product Activation Failed)

FILE HOME INSERT DESIGN PAGE LAYOUT REFERENCES MAILINGS REVIEW VIEW

Technical Architecture Diagram:

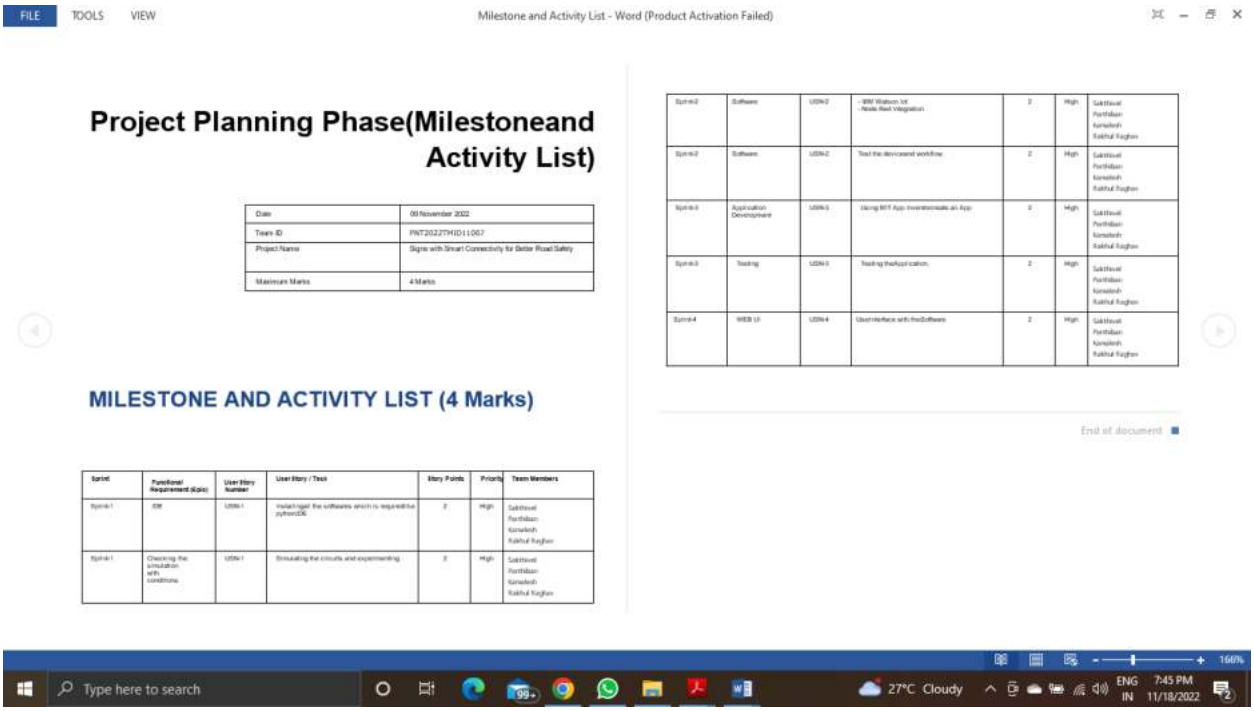


Architecture and data flow of the IOT Based Signs With Smart Connectivity for Better Road Safety

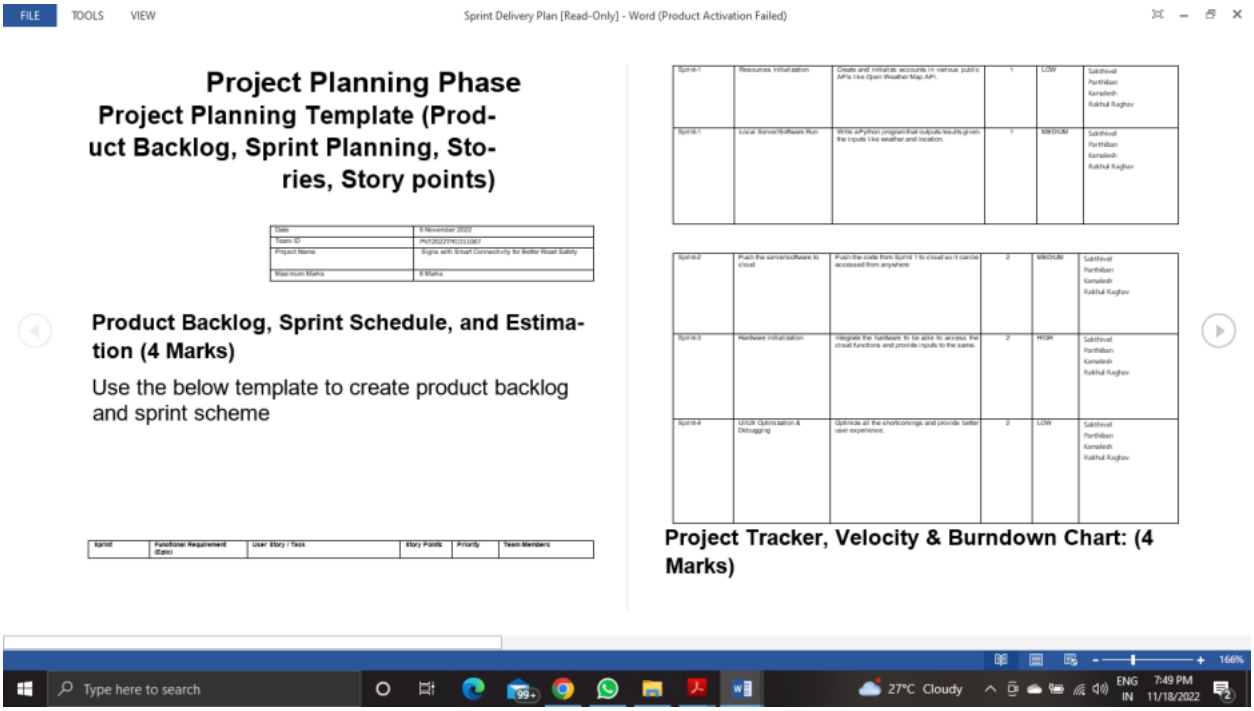
22 WORDS ENGLISH (UNITED STATES)

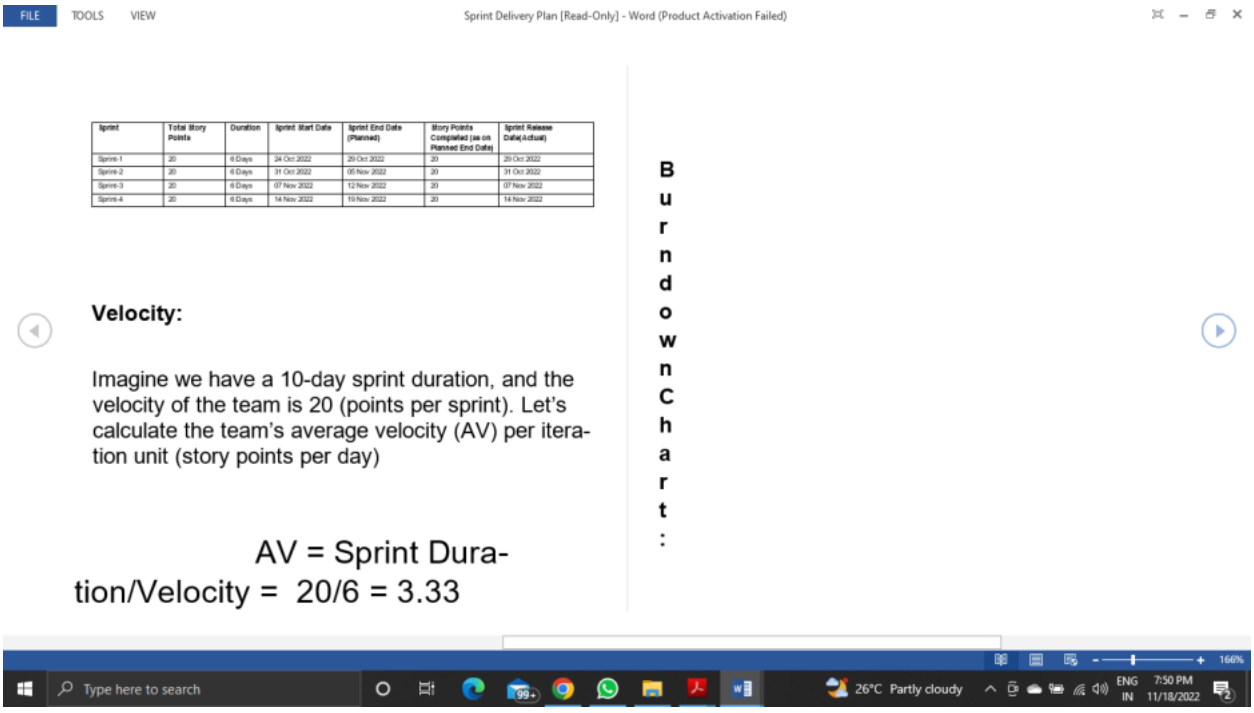
Type here to search 27°C Cloudy ENG IN 7:33 PM 11/18/2022

PROJECT PLANNING PHASE:

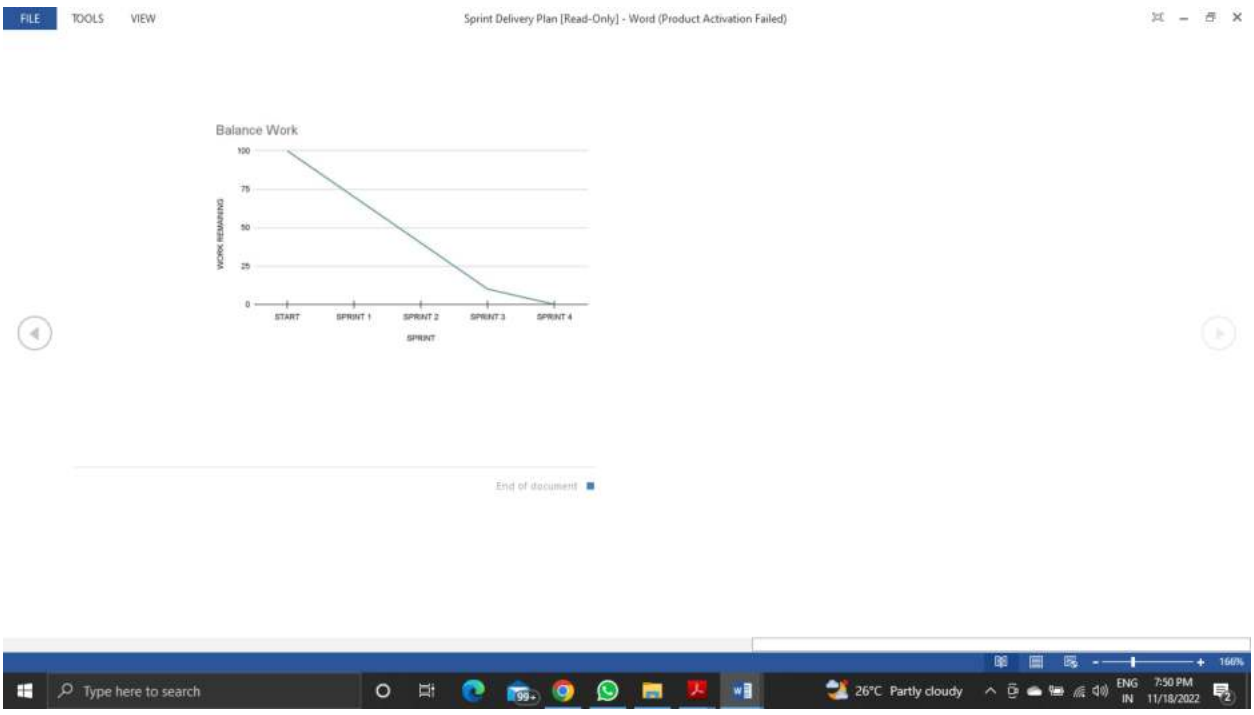


SPRINT PLANING:





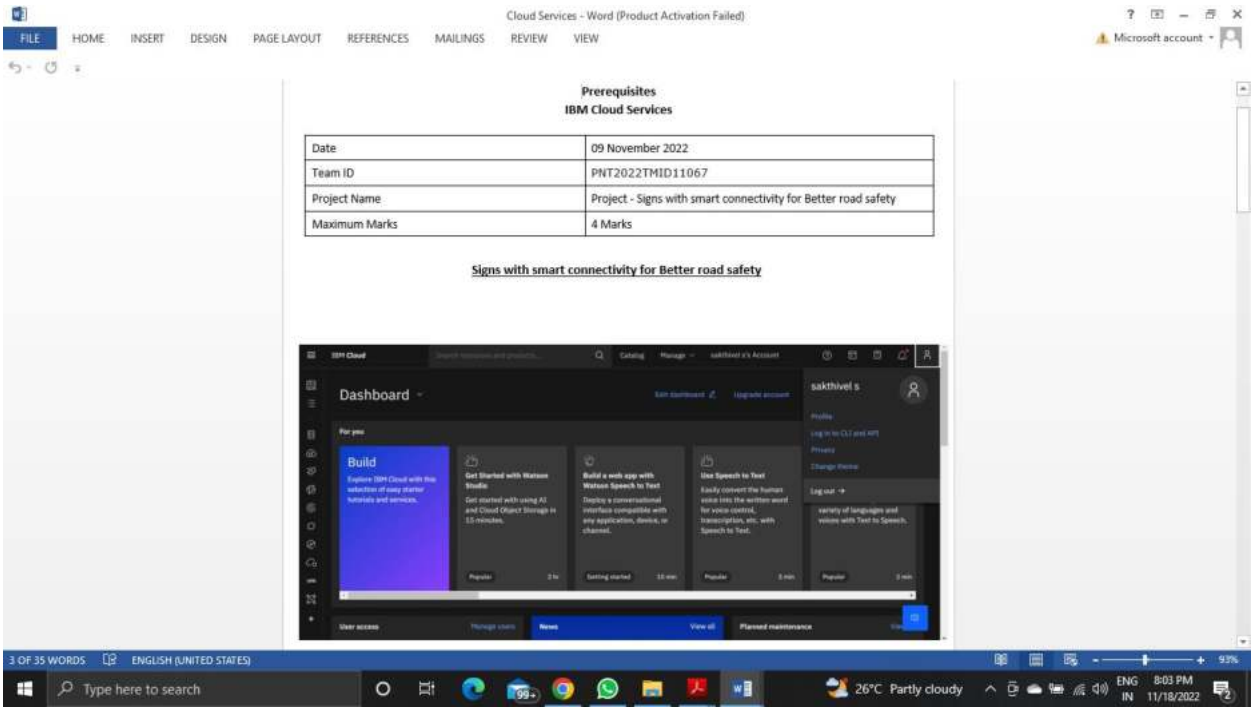
Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date(Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	31 Oct 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022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

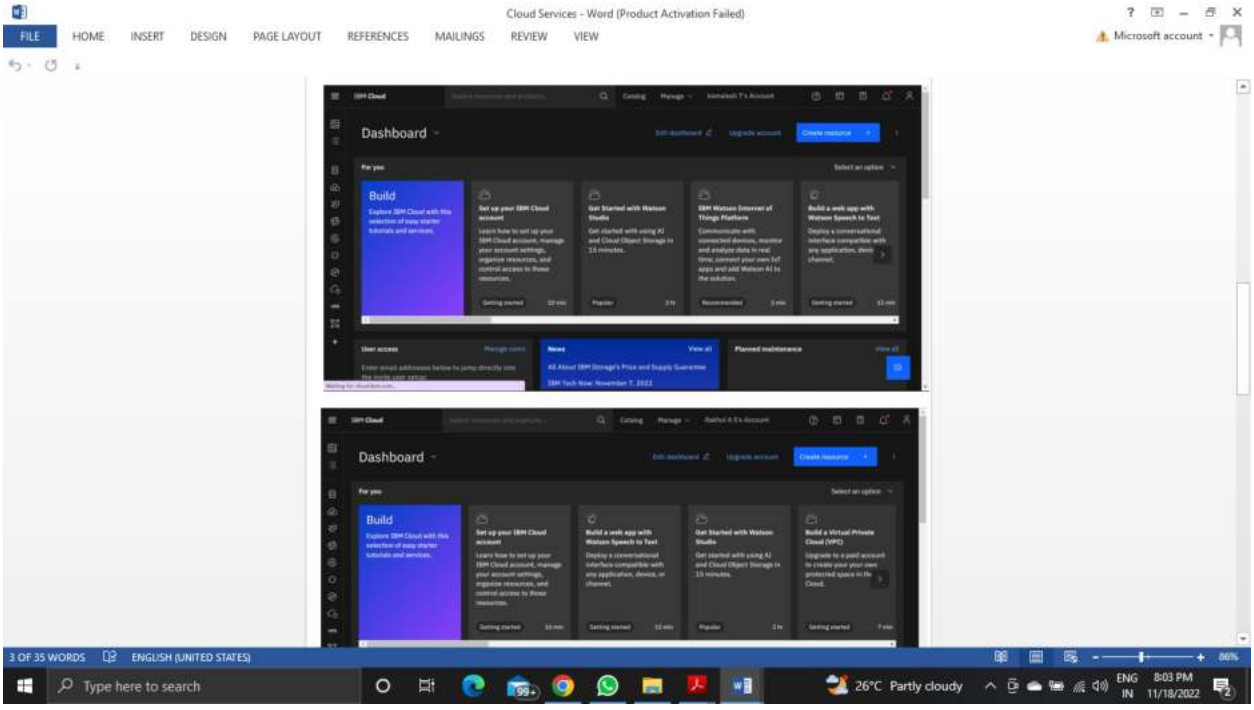


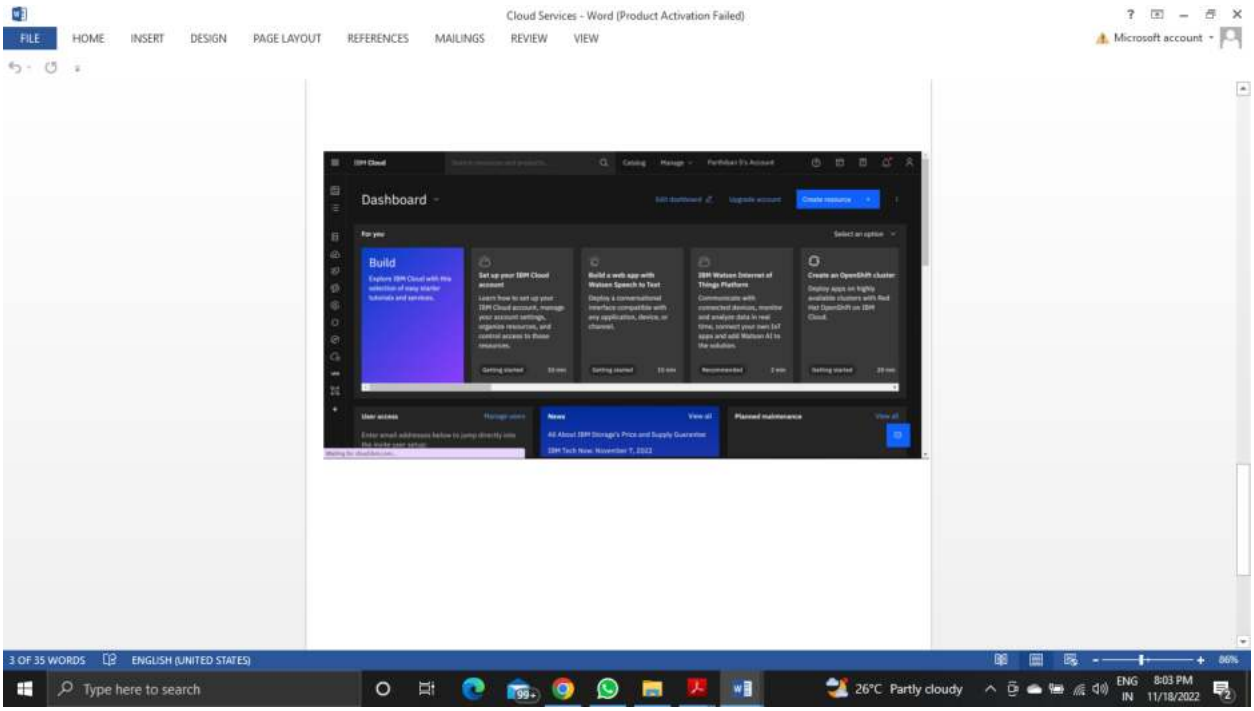
PREREQUISITES:

IBM CLOUD SERVICES:

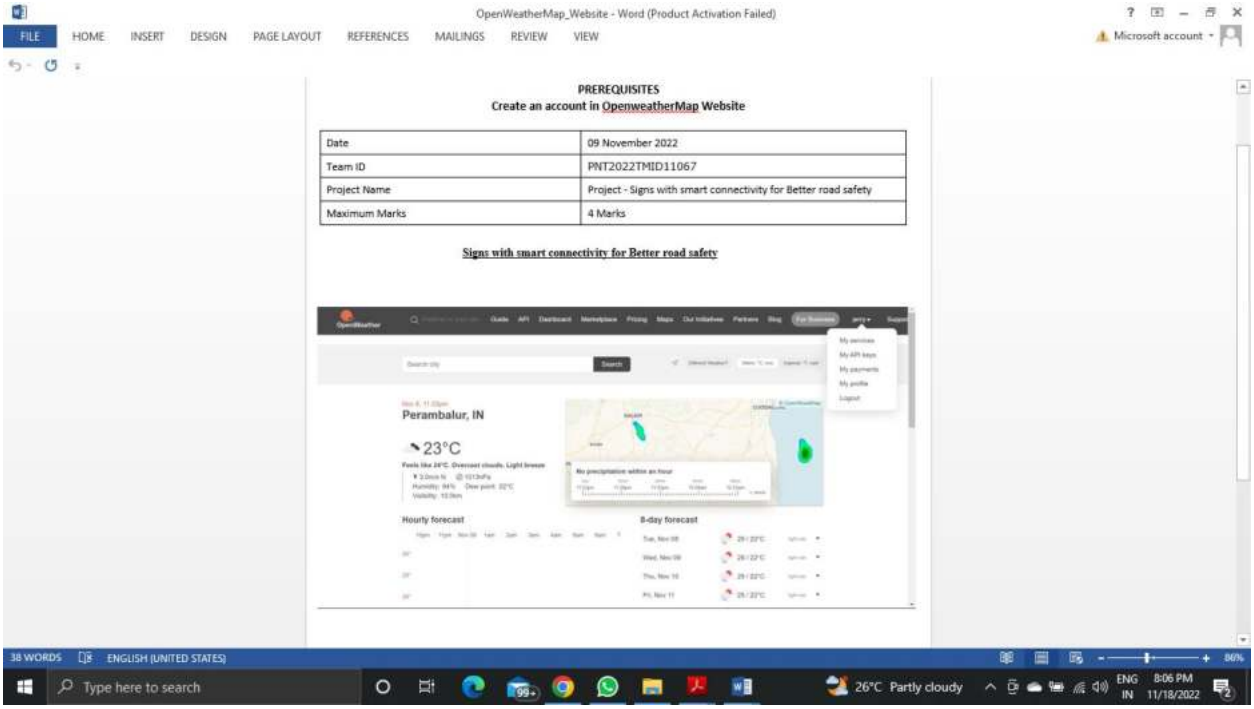
Signs with Smart Connectivity for Better Road Safety



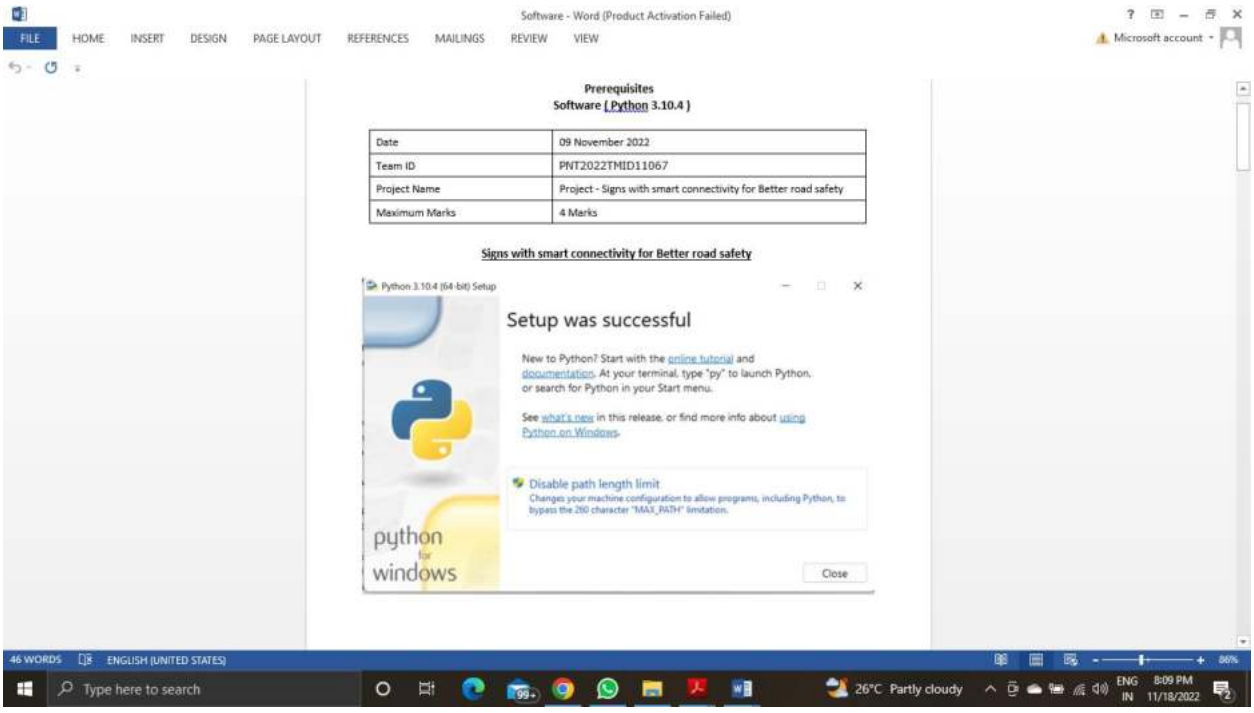


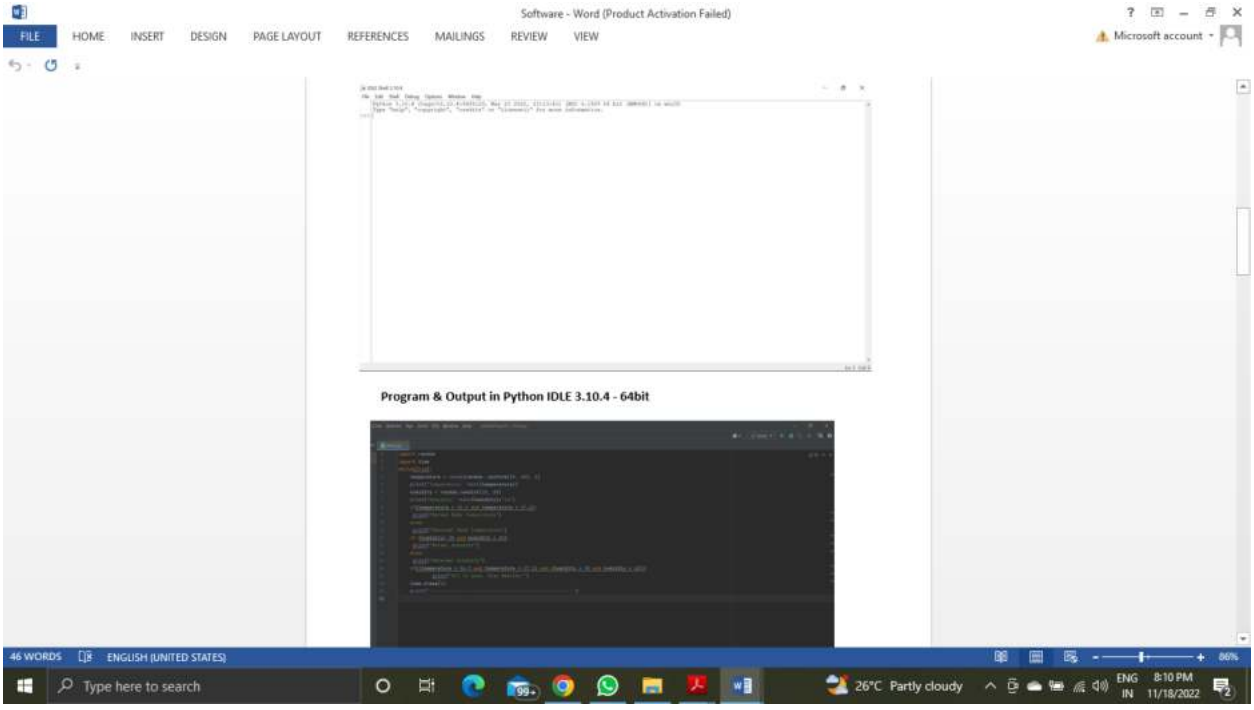


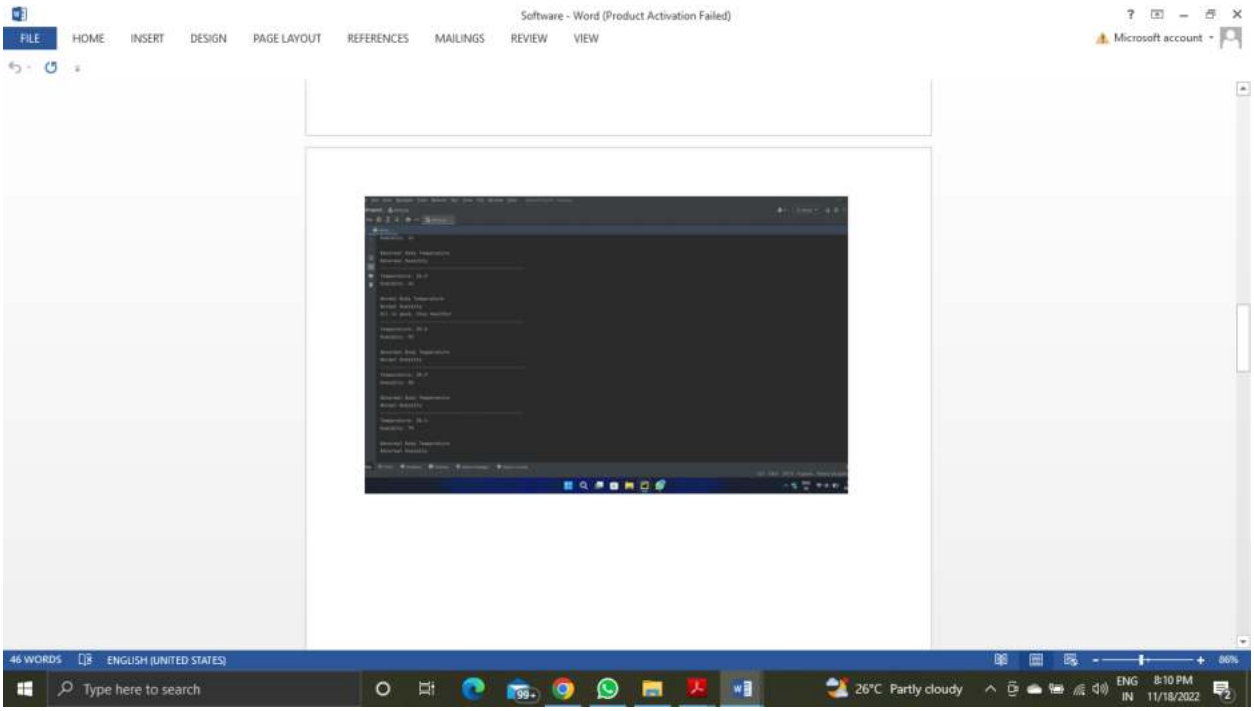
OPENWEATHERMAP WEBSITE :



SOFTWARE:

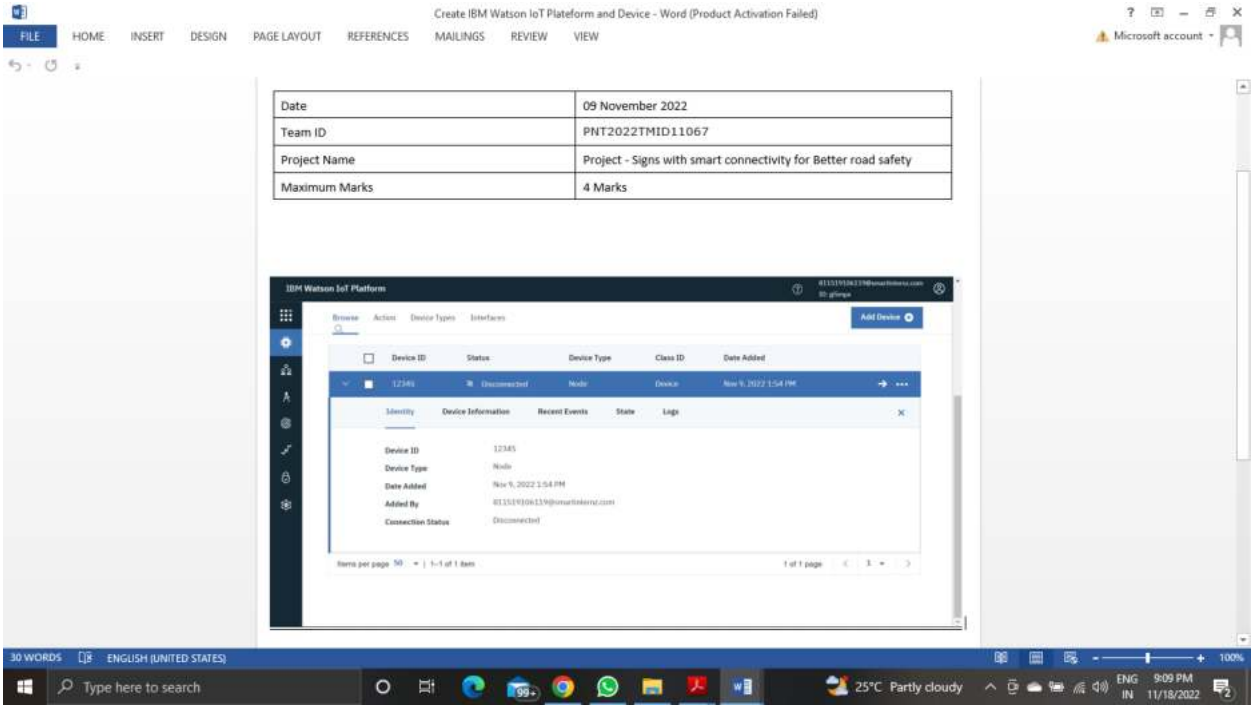

Software - Word (Product Activation Failed)
FILE HOME INSERT DESIGN PAGE LAYOUT REFERENCES MAILINGS REVIEW VIEW
Microsoft account
Prerequisites
Software (Python 3.10.4)
Date 09 November 2022
Team ID PNT2022TMID11067
Project Name Project - Signs with smart connectivity for Better road safety
Maximum Marks 4 Marks
Signs with smart connectivity for Better road safety
Python 3.10.4 (64-bit) Setup
Setup was successful
New to Python? Start with the online tutorial and documentation. At your terminal, type "py" to launch Python, or search for Python in your Start menu.
See what's new in this release, or find more info about using Python on Windows.
Disable path length limit
Changes your machine configuration to allow programs, including Python, to bypass the 260 character "MAX_PATH" limitation.
python for windows
Close
46 WORDS ENGLISH (UNITED STATES)
Type here to search
26°C Partly cloudy
ENG IN 8:09 PM 11/18/2022


Software - Word (Product Activation Failed)
FILE HOME INSERT DESIGN PAGE LAYOUT REFERENCES MAILINGS REVIEW VIEW
Microsoft account
Program & Output in Python IDLE 3.10.4 - 64bit
46 WORDS ENGLISH (UNITED STATES)
Type here to search
26°C Partly cloudy
ENG IN 8:10 PM 11/18/2022



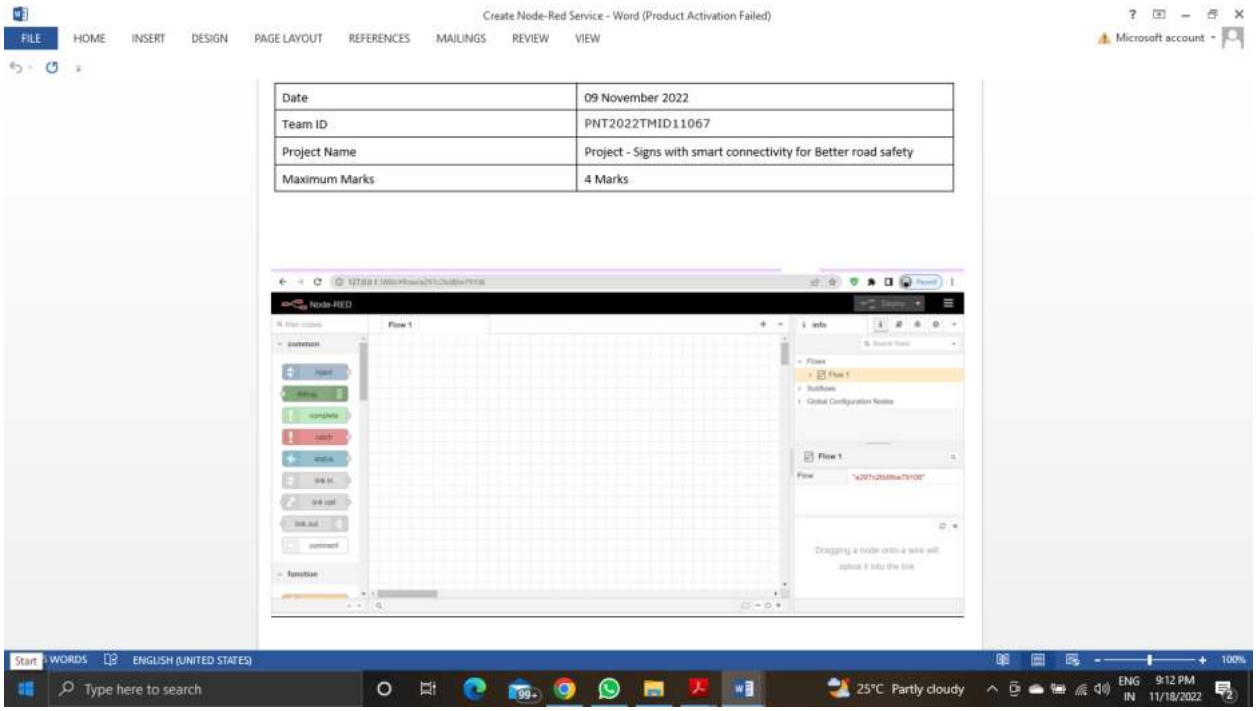
CREATE AND CONFIGURE IBM CLOUD SERVICE:

CREATE IBM WATSON IoT PLATEFORM AND DEVICE:



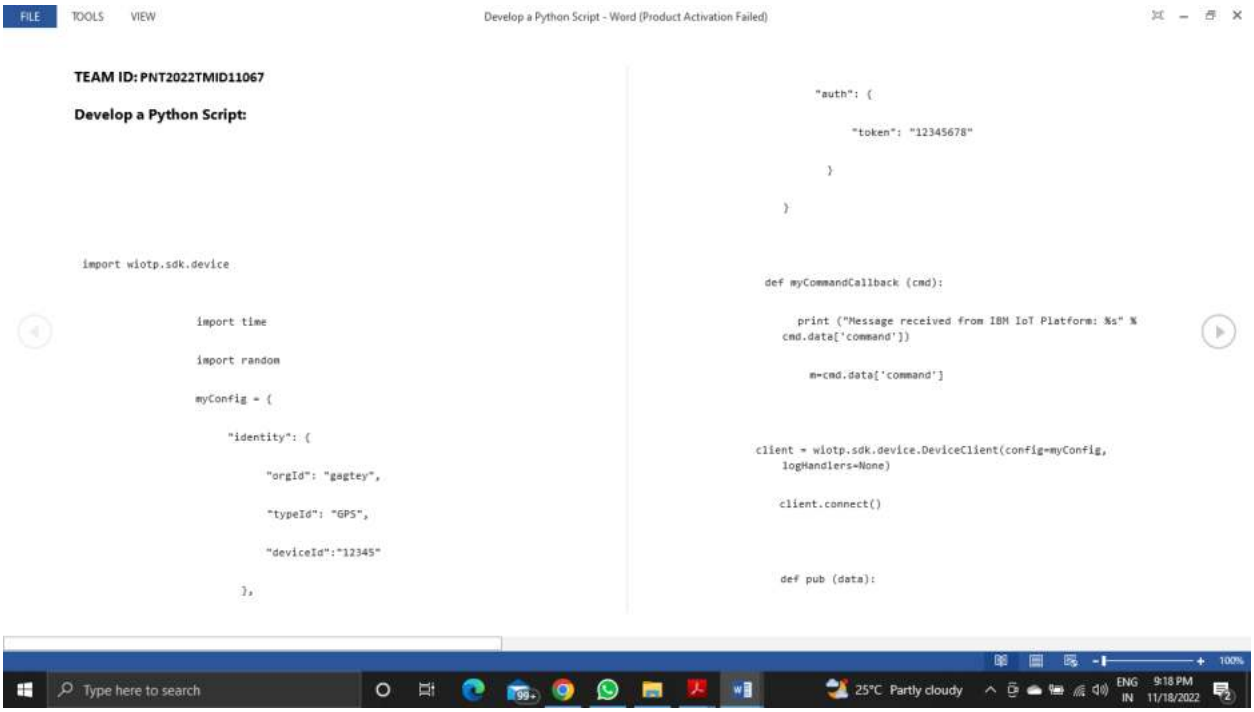
Date	09 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID11067
Project Name	Project - Signs with smart connectivity for Better road safety
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

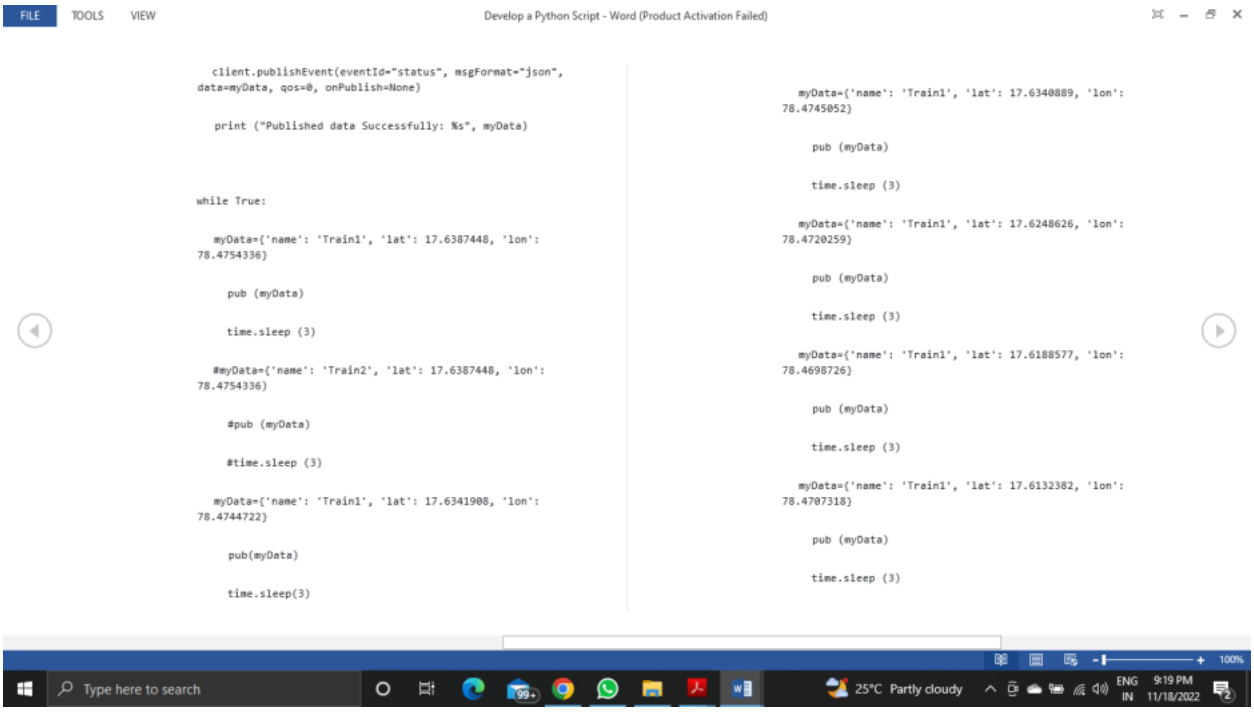
CREATE NODE-RED SERVICE :

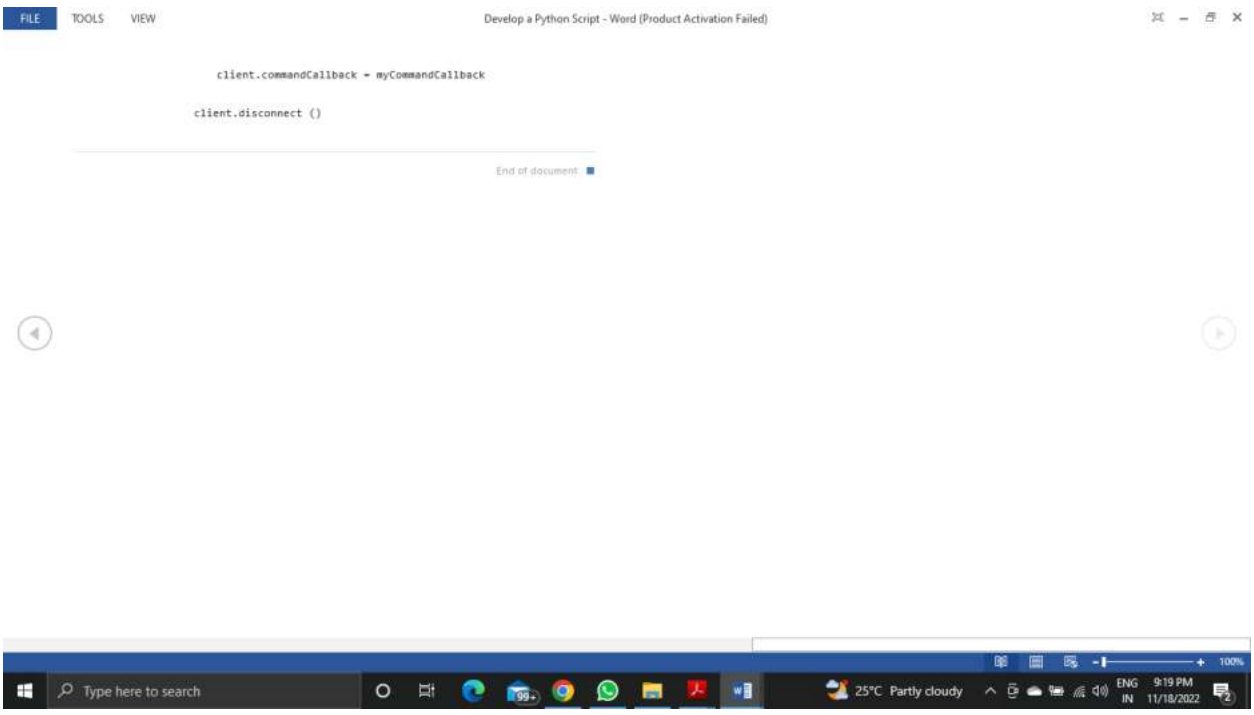


PYTHON SCRIPT:

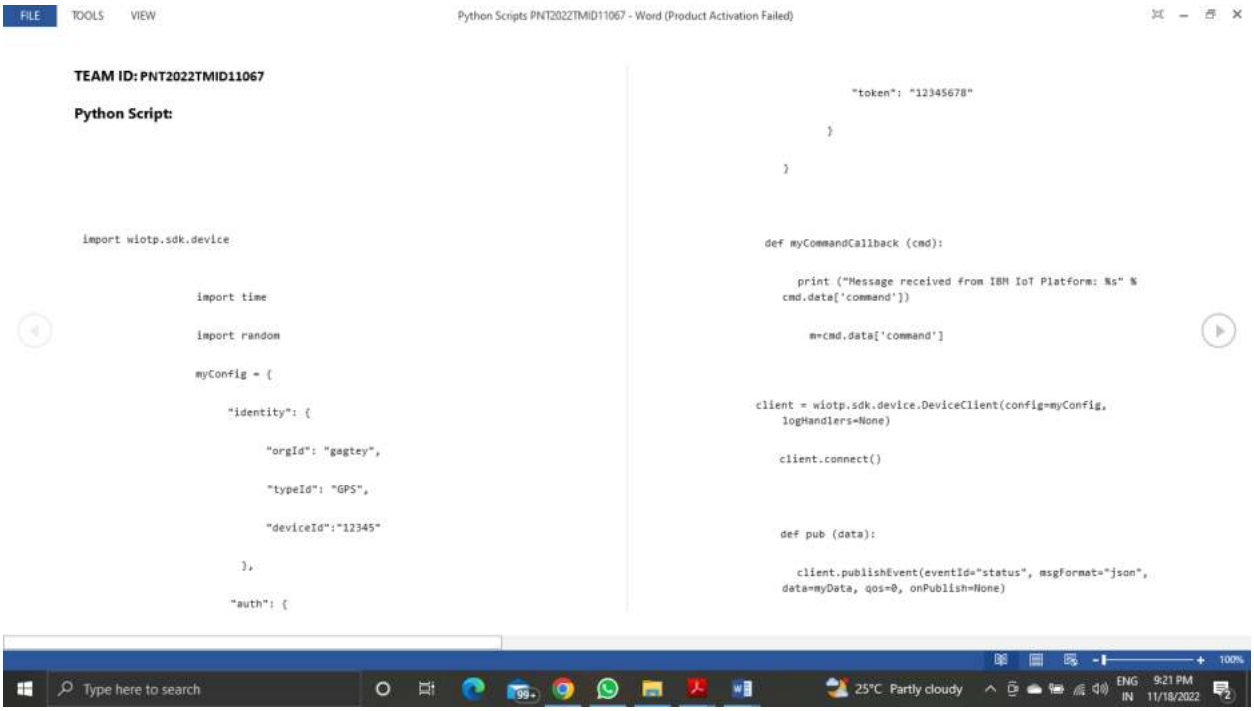
DEVELOP A PYTHON SCRIPT:

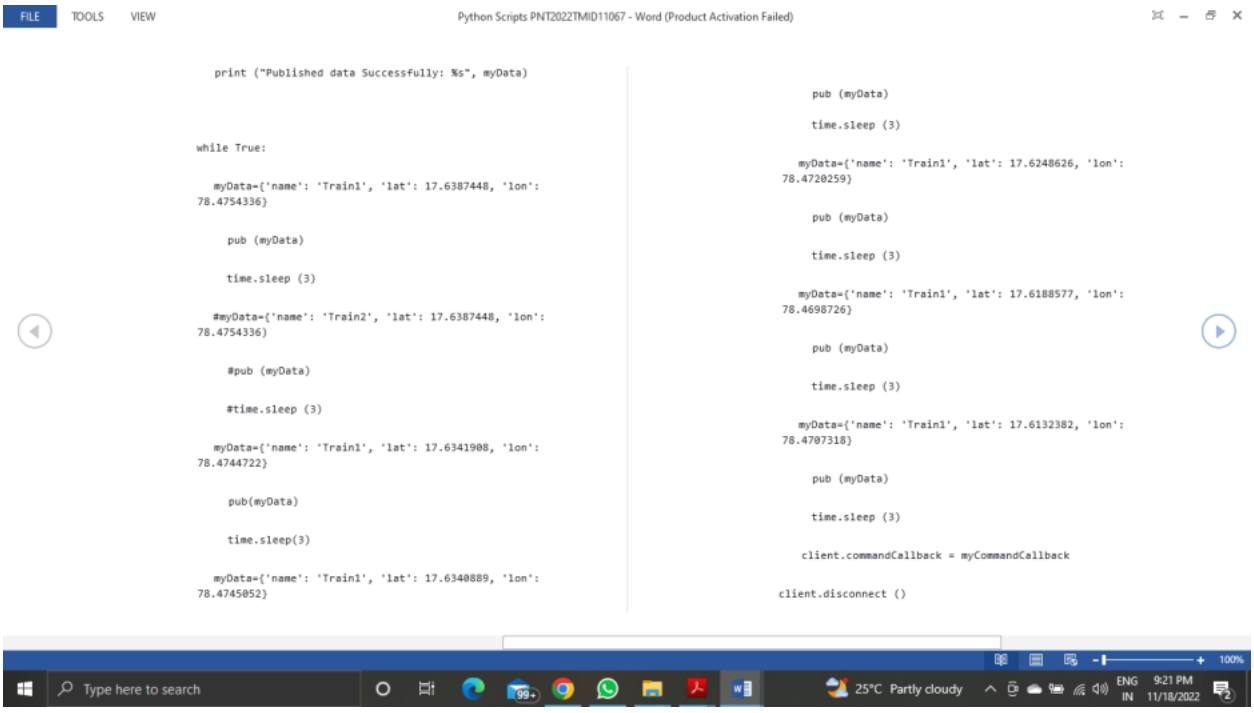




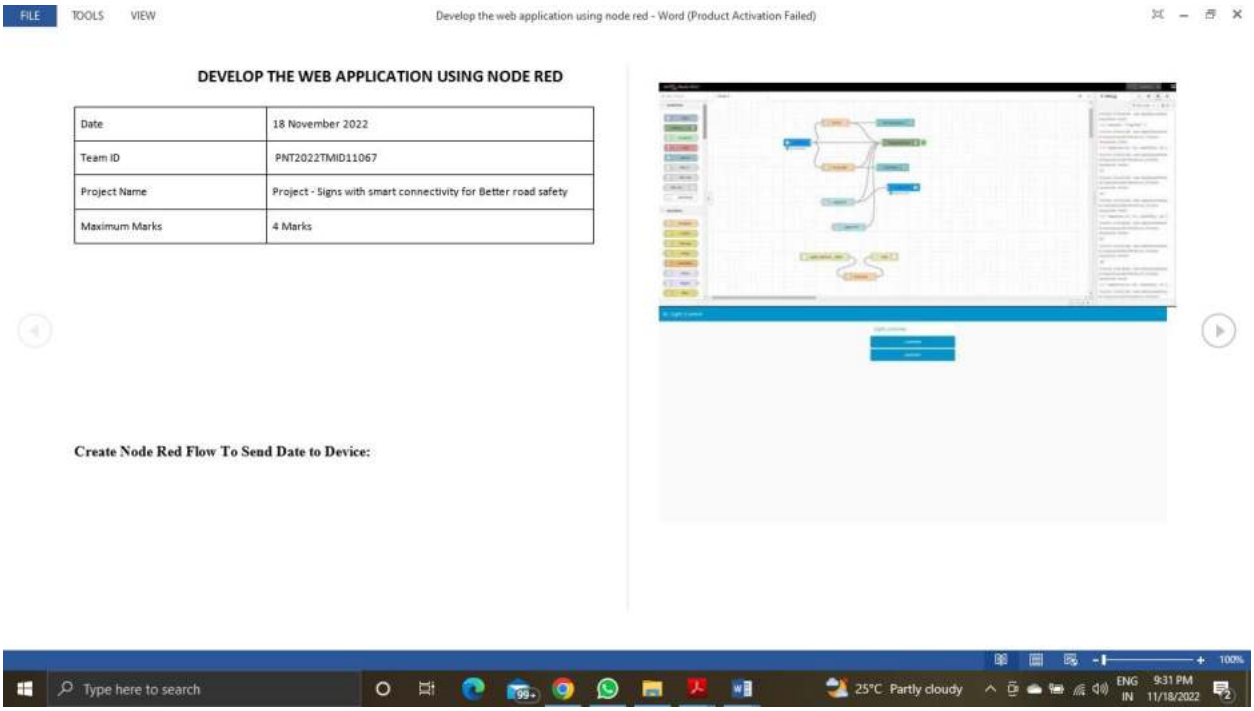


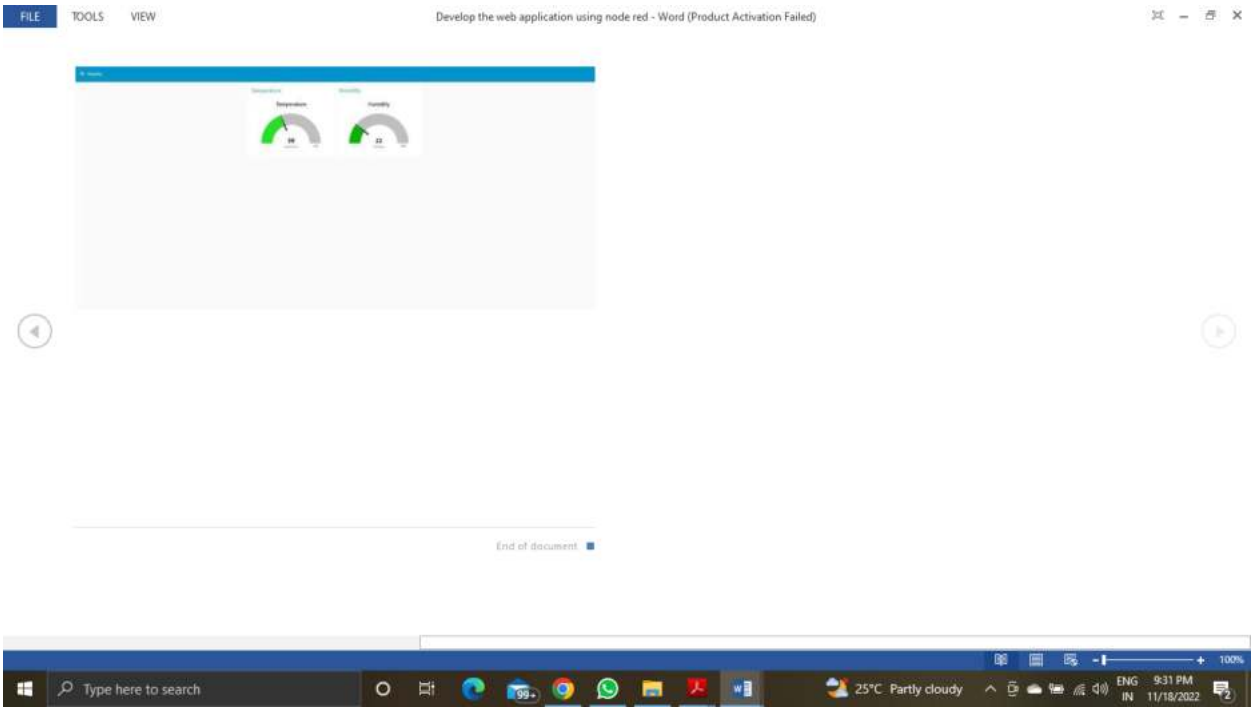
PYTHON SCRIPT PNT2022TMID11067:



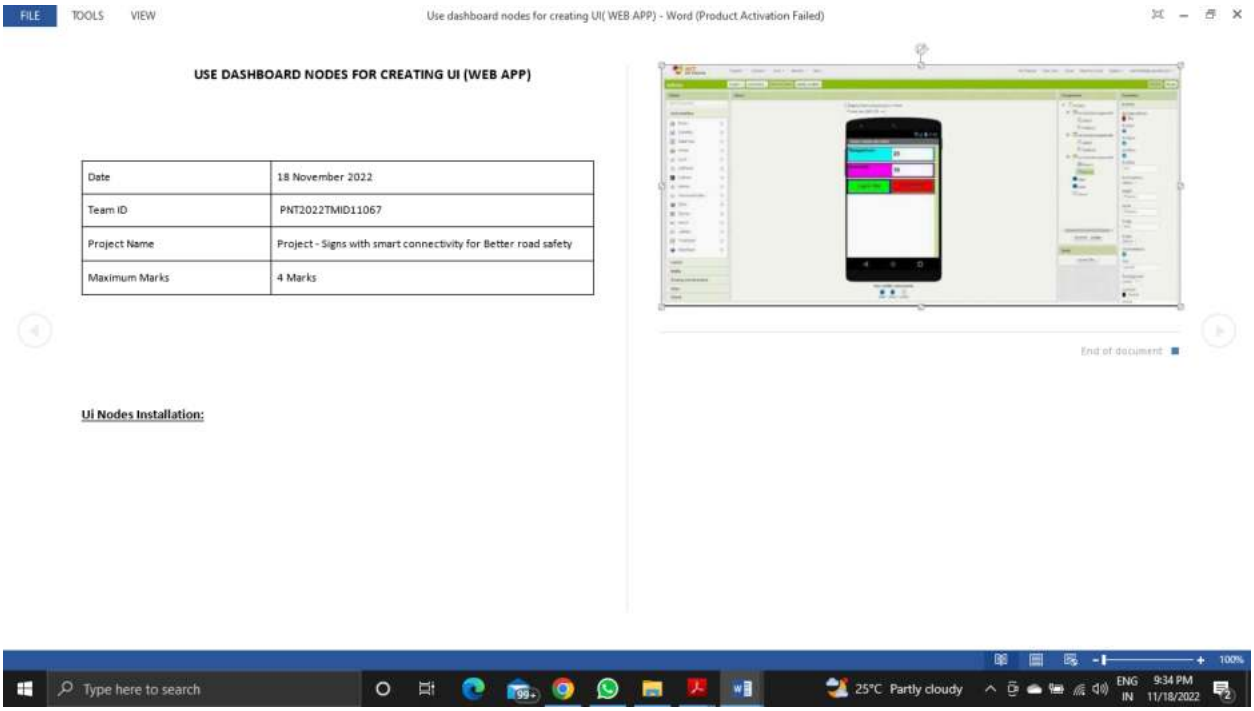


DEVELOP A WEB APLLICATION USING NODE-RED SERVICE:





USE DASHBOARD NODES FOR CREATING UI (WEB APP):



FILE TOOLS VIEW Use dashboard nodes for creating UI(WEB APP) - Word (Product Activation Failed)

USE DASHBOARD NODES FOR CREATING UI (WEB APP)

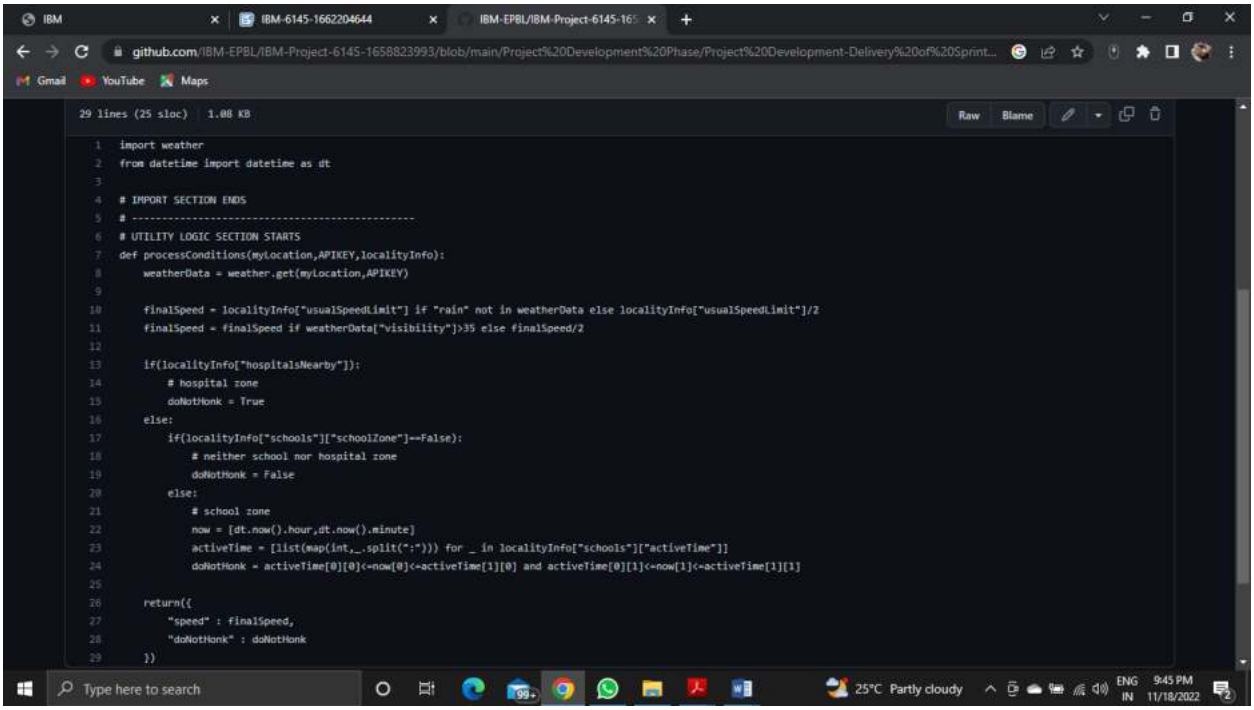
Date	18 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID11067
Project Name	Project - Signs with smart connectivity for Better road safety
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

Ui Nodes Installation:

End of document

Type here to search 25°C Partly cloudy ENG IN 9:34 PM 11/18/2022

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASE:
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT -DELIVERY OF SPRINT 1:
brain.txt:



IBM | IBM-6145-1662204644 | IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-165

github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-1658823993/blob/main/Project%20Development%20Phase/Project%20Development-Delivery%20of%20Sprint...

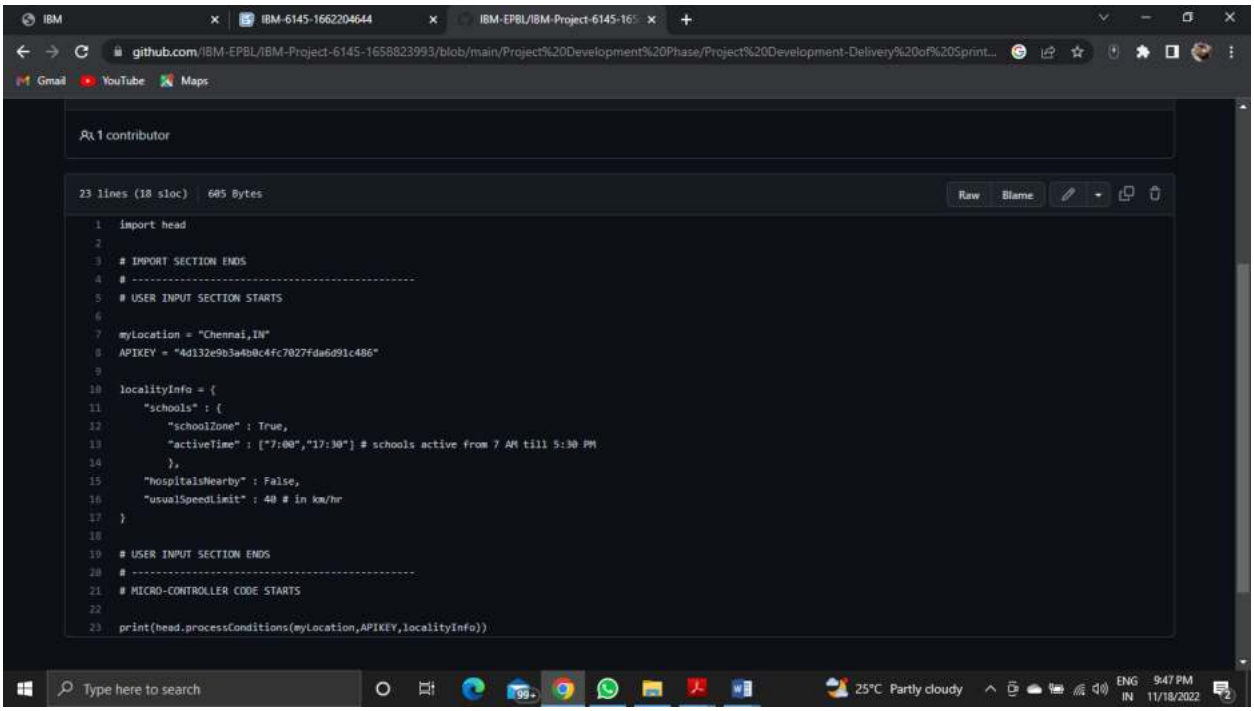
Gmail YouTube Maps

29 lines (25 sloc) 1.08 KB Raw Blame

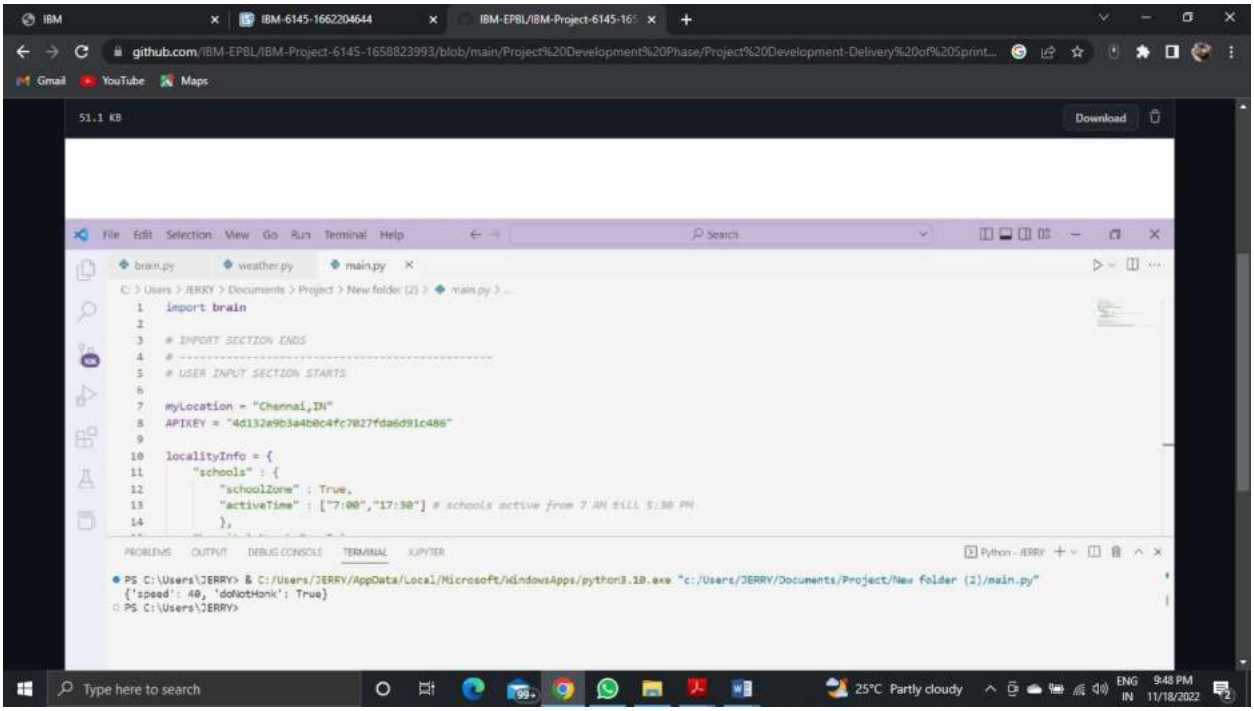
```
import weather
from datetime import datetime as dt

# IMPORT SECTION ENDS
# ----------------------------------------------
# UTILITY LOGIC SECTION STARTS
def processConditions(myLocation,APIKEY,localityInfo):
    weatherData = weather.get(myLocation,APIKEY)

    finalSpeed = localityInfo["usualSpeedLimit"] if "rain" not in weatherData else localityInfo["usualSpeedLimit"]/2
    finalSpeed = finalSpeed if weatherData["visibility"]>35 else finalSpeed/2

    if(localityInfo["hospitalsNearby"]):
        # hospital zone
        doNotHonk = True
    else:
        if(localityInfo["schools"]["schoolZone"]==False):
            # neither school nor hospital zone
            doNotHonk = False
        else:
            # school zone
            now = [dt.now().hour,dt.now().minute]
            activeTime = [list(map(int,_.split(":"))) for _ in localityInfo["schools"]["activeTime"]]
            doNotHonk = activeTime[0][0]<=now[0]<=activeTime[1][0] and activeTime[0][1]<=now[1]<=activeTime[1][1]

    return({
        "speed" : finalSpeed,
        "doNotHonk" : doNotHonk
    })
```

Type here to search 25°C Partly cloudy ENG IN 9:45 PM 11/18/2022

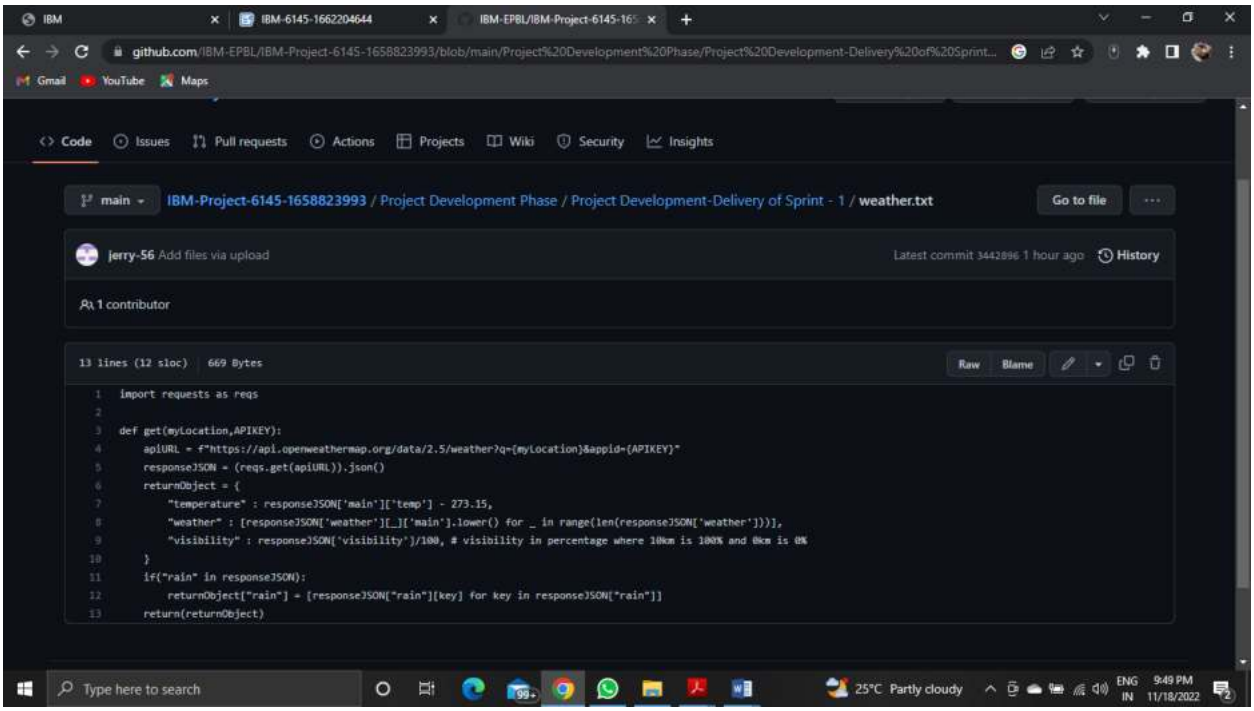
main.txt:



output.txt:

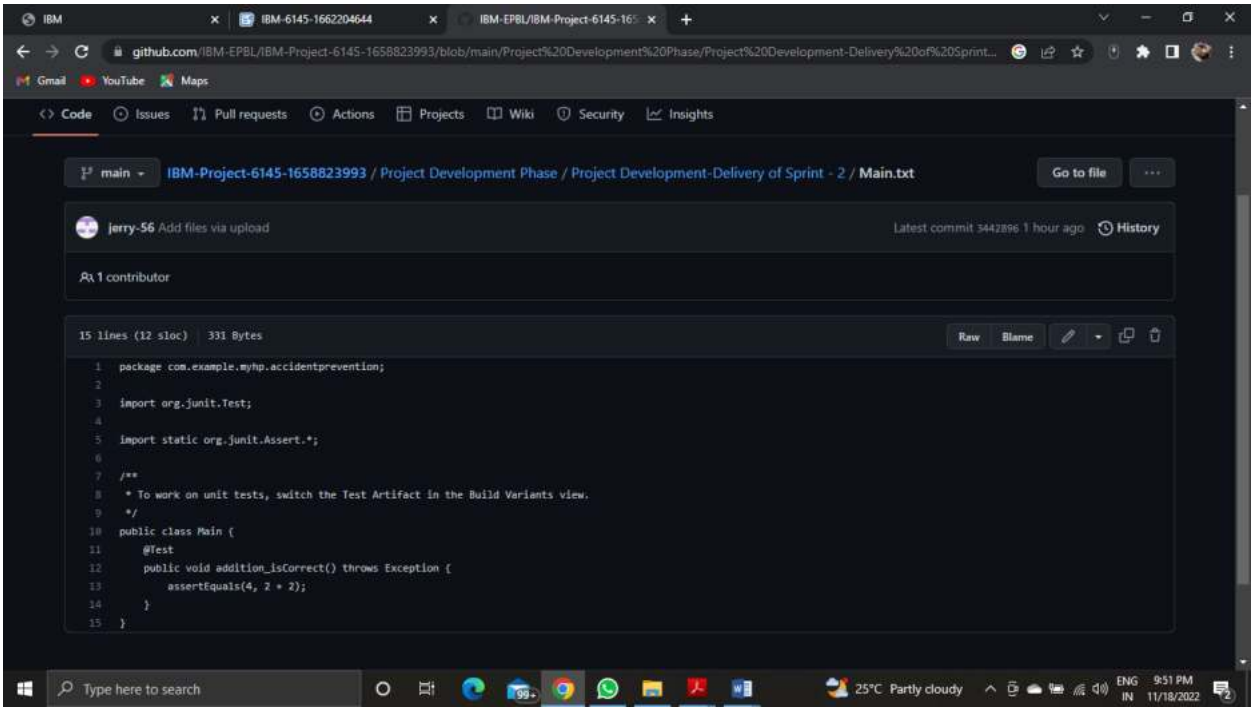


weather.txt:

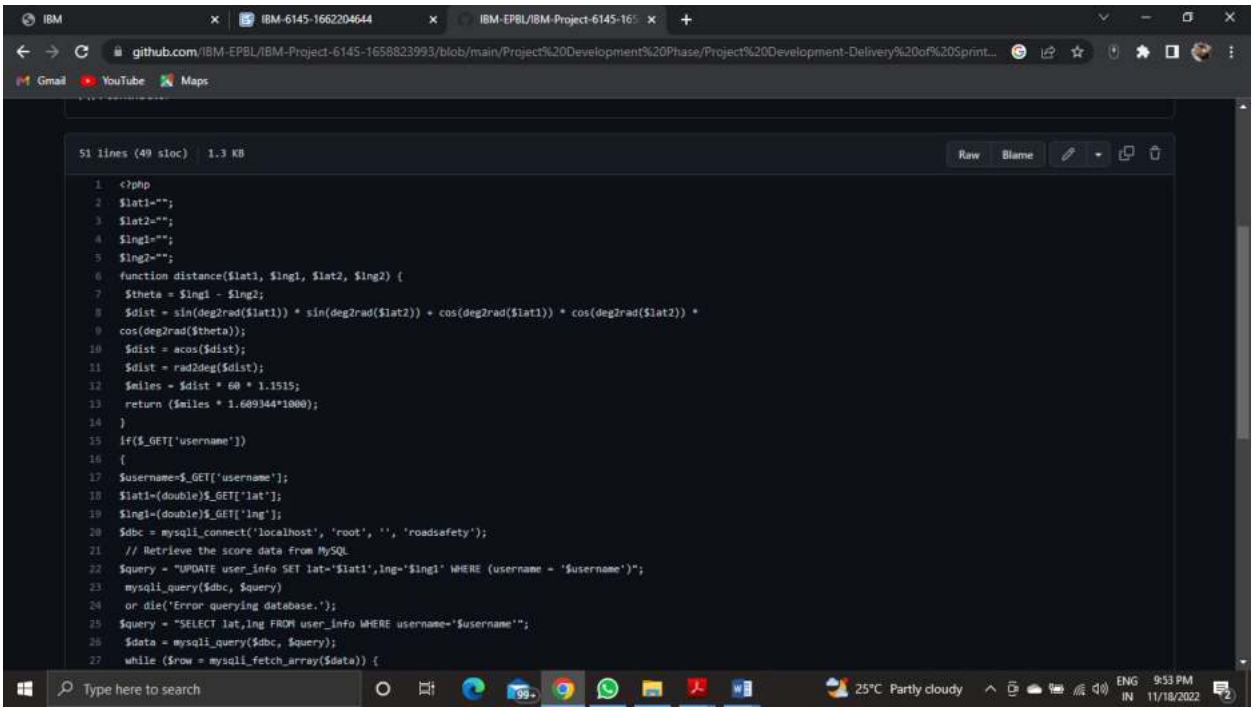


PROJECT DEVELOPMENT -DELIVERY OF SPRINT 2:

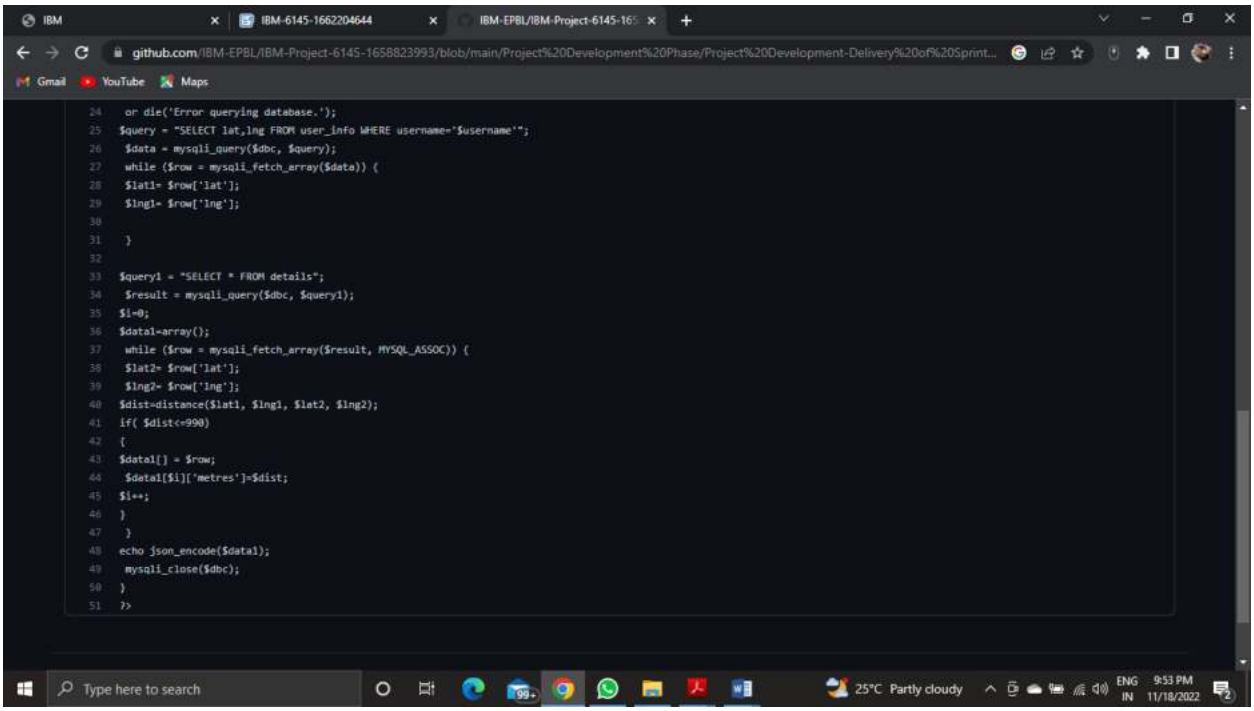
main.txt:



safety.txt:

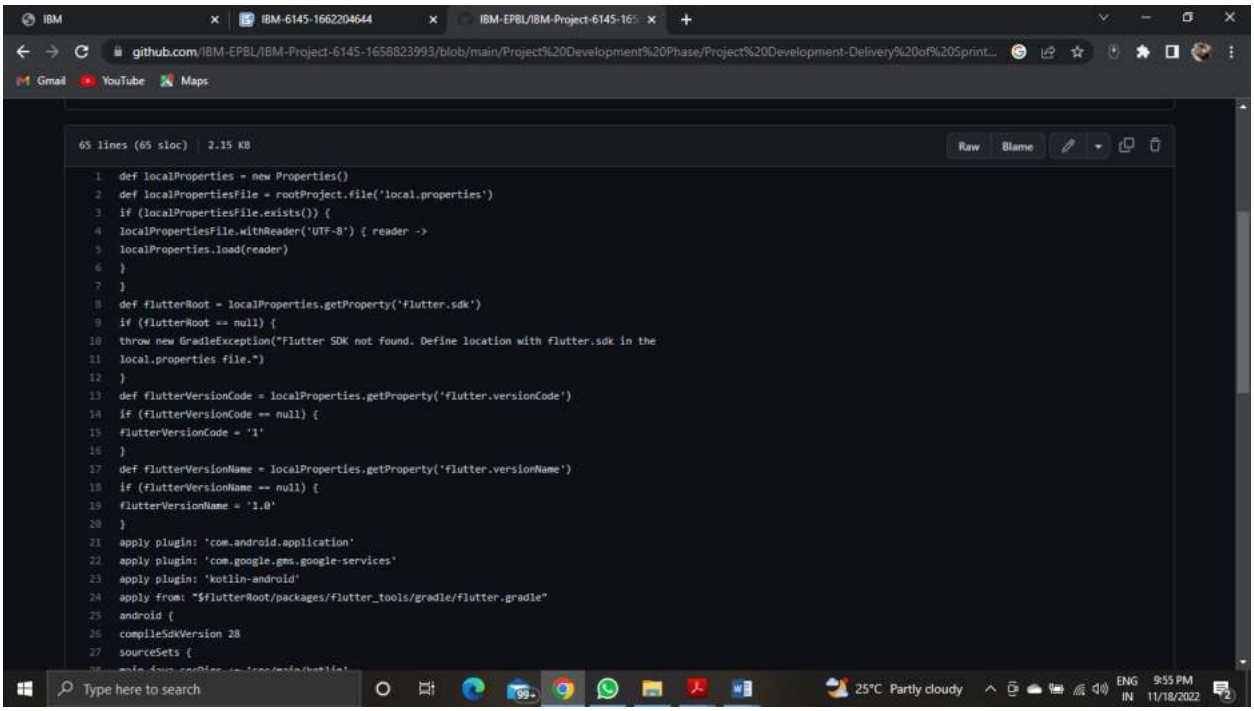


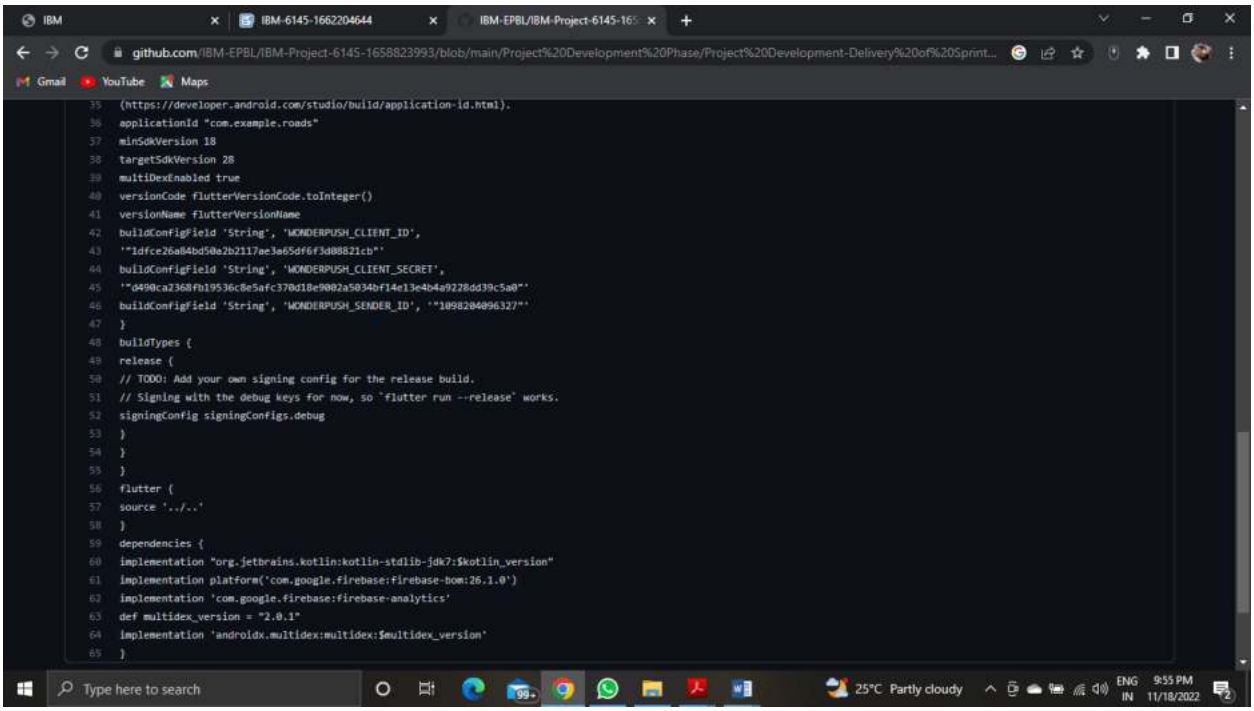
```php
<?php
$lat1="";
$lat2="";
$lng1="";
$lng2="";
function distance($lat1, $lng1, $lat2, $lng2) {
 $theta = $lng1 - $lng2;
 $dist = sin(deg2rad($lat1)) * sin(deg2rad($lat2)) + cos(deg2rad($lat1)) * cos(deg2rad($lat2)) *
cos(deg2rad($theta));
 $dist = acos($dist);
 $dist = rad2deg($dist);
 $miles = $dist * 60 * 1.1515;
 return ($miles * 1.609344*1000);
}
if($_GET['username'])
{
$username=$_GET['username'];
$lat1=(double)$_GET['lat'];
$lng1=(double)$_GET['lng'];
$dbc = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '', 'roadsafety');
 // Retrieve the score data from MySQL
$query = "UPDATE user_info SET lat='$lat1',lng='$lng1' WHERE (username = '$username')";
 mysqli_query($dbc, $query)
 or die('Error querying database.');
$query = "SELECT lat,lng FROM user_info WHERE username='$username'";
 $data = mysqli_query($dbc, $query);
 while ($row = mysqli_fetch_array($data)) {
```



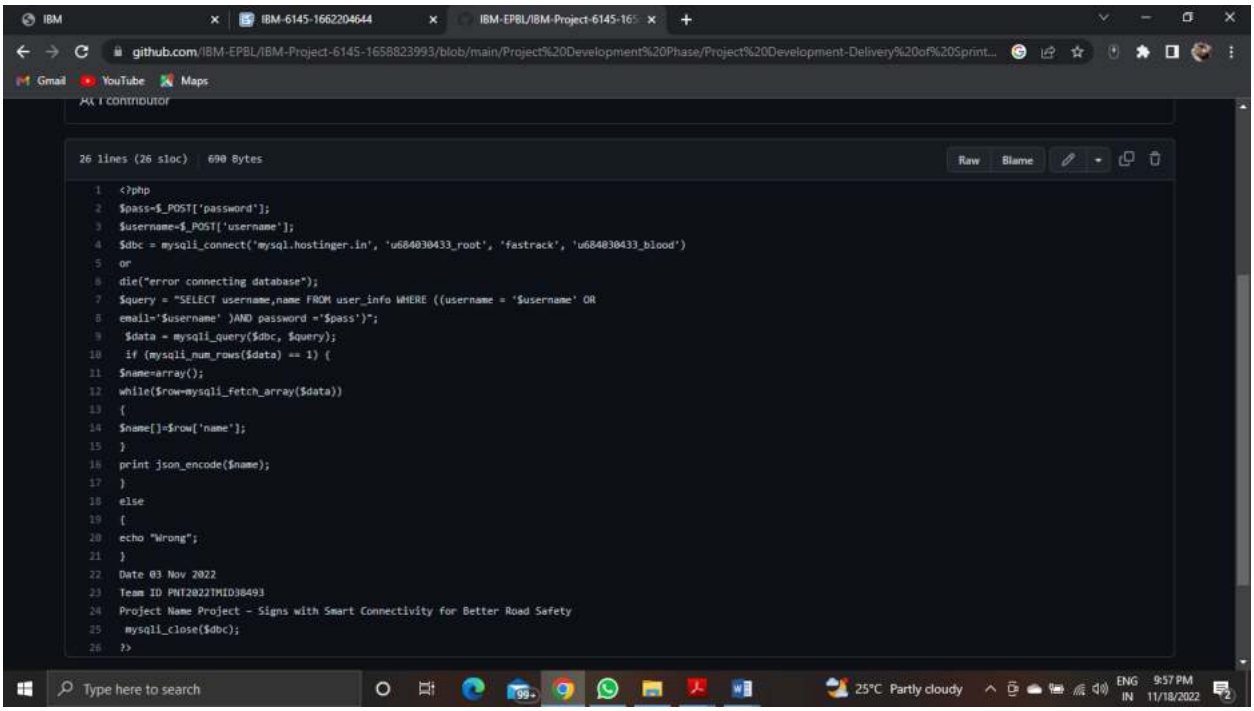
```php
 or die('Error querying database.');
$query = "SELECT lat,lng FROM user_info WHERE username='$username'";
 $data = mysqli_query($dbc, $query);
 while ($row = mysqli_fetch_array($data)) {
 $lat1= $row['lat'];
 $lng1= $row['lng'];

 }

$query1 = "SELECT * FROM details";
 $result = mysqli_query($dbc, $query1);
$i=0;
$data1=array();
 while ($row = mysqli_fetch_array($result, MYSQL_ASSOC)) {
 $lat2= $row['lat'];
 $lng2= $row['lng'];
$dist=distance($lat1, $lng1, $lat2, $lng2);
if( $dist<=990)
{
$data1[] = $row;
 $data1[$i]['metres']=$dist;
$i++;
}
 }
echo json_encode($data1);
 mysqli_close($dbc);
}
?>
```

build gradle.txt:


IBM
IBM-6145-1662204644
github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-1658823993/blob/main/Project%20Development%20Phase/Project%20Development-Delivery%20of%20Sprint...
Gmail
YouTube
Maps
65 lines (65 sloc) 2.15 KB
Raw
Blame
def localProperties = new Properties()
def localPropertiesFile = rootProject.file('local.properties')
if (localPropertiesFile.exists()) {
localPropertiesFile.withReader('UTF-8') { reader ->
localProperties.load(reader)
}
}
def flutterRoot = localProperties.getProperty('flutter.sdk')
if (flutterRoot == null) {
throw new GradleException("Flutter SDK not found. Define location with flutter.sdk in the
local.properties file.")
}
def flutterVersionCode = localProperties.getProperty('flutter.versionCode')
if (flutterVersionCode == null) {
flutterVersionCode = '1'
}
def flutterVersionName = localProperties.getProperty('flutter.versionName')
if (flutterVersionName == null) {
flutterVersionName = '1.0'
}
apply plugin: 'com.android.application'
apply plugin: 'com.google.gms.google-services'
apply plugin: 'kotlin-android'
apply from: "$flutterRoot/packages/flutter_tools/gradle/flutter.gradle"
android {
compileSdkVersion 28
sourceSets {
Type here to search
25°C Partly cloudy
ENG
IN
9:55 PM
11/18/2022

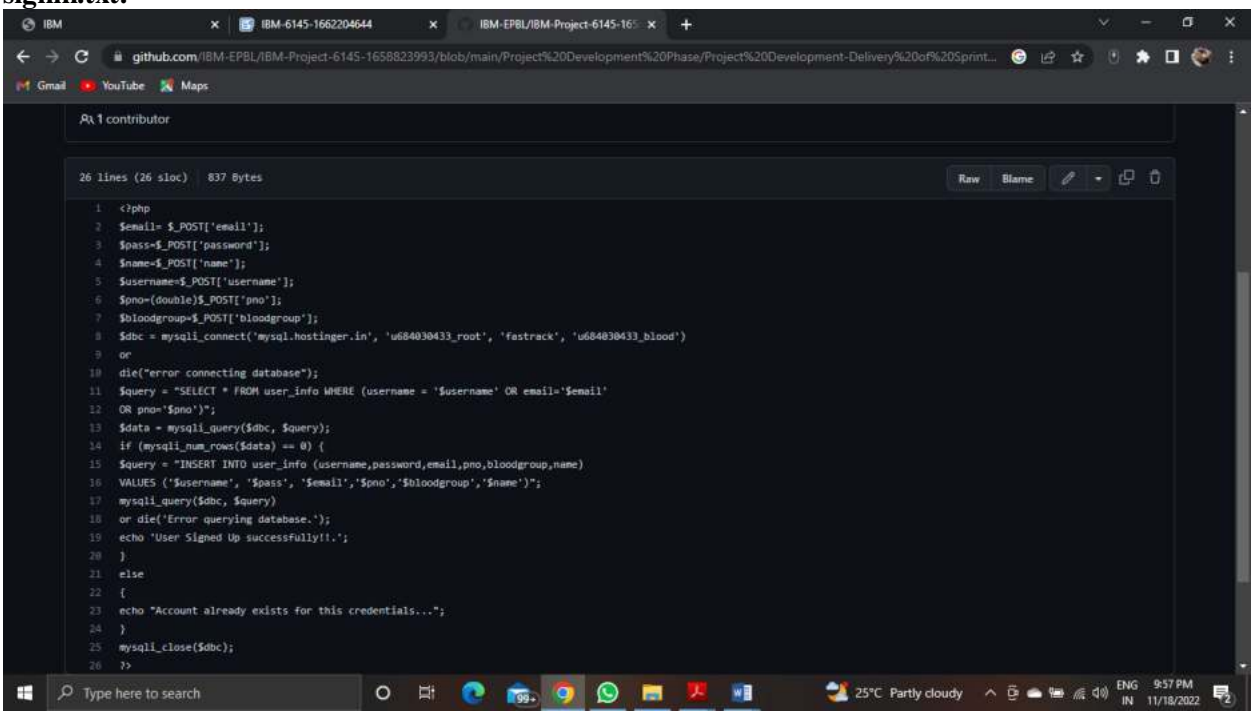

IBM
IBM-6145-1662204644
github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-1658823993/blob/main/Project%20Development%20Phase/Project%20Development-Delivery%20of%20Sprint...
Gmail
YouTube
Maps
(https://developer.android.com/studio/build/application-id.html).
applicationId "com.example.roads"
minSdkVersion 18
targetSdkVersion 28
multiDexEnabled true
versionCode flutterVersionCode.toInteger()
versionName flutterVersionName
buildConfigField 'String', 'WONDERPUSH_CLIENT_ID',
'"1dfce26a84bd50a2b2117ae3a65df6f3d08821cb"'
buildConfigField 'String', 'WONDERPUSH_CLIENT_SECRET',
'"d490ca2368fb19536c8e5afc370d18e9002a5034bf14e13e4b4a9228dd39c5a0"'
buildConfigField 'String', 'WONDERPUSH_SENDER_ID', '"1098204096327"'
}
buildTypes {
release {
// TODO: Add your own signing config for the release build.
// Signing with the debug keys for now, so `flutter run --release` works.
signingConfig signingConfigs.debug
}
}
}
flutter {
source '../..'
}
dependencies {
implementation "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-stdlib-jdk7:$kotlin_version"
implementation platform('com.google.firebase:firebase-bom:26.1.0')
implementation 'com.google.firebase:firebase-analytics'
def multidex_version = "2.0.1"
implementation 'androidx.multidex:multidex:$multidex_version'
}
Type here to search
25°C Partly cloudy
ENG
IN
9:55 PM
11/18/2022

login.txt:



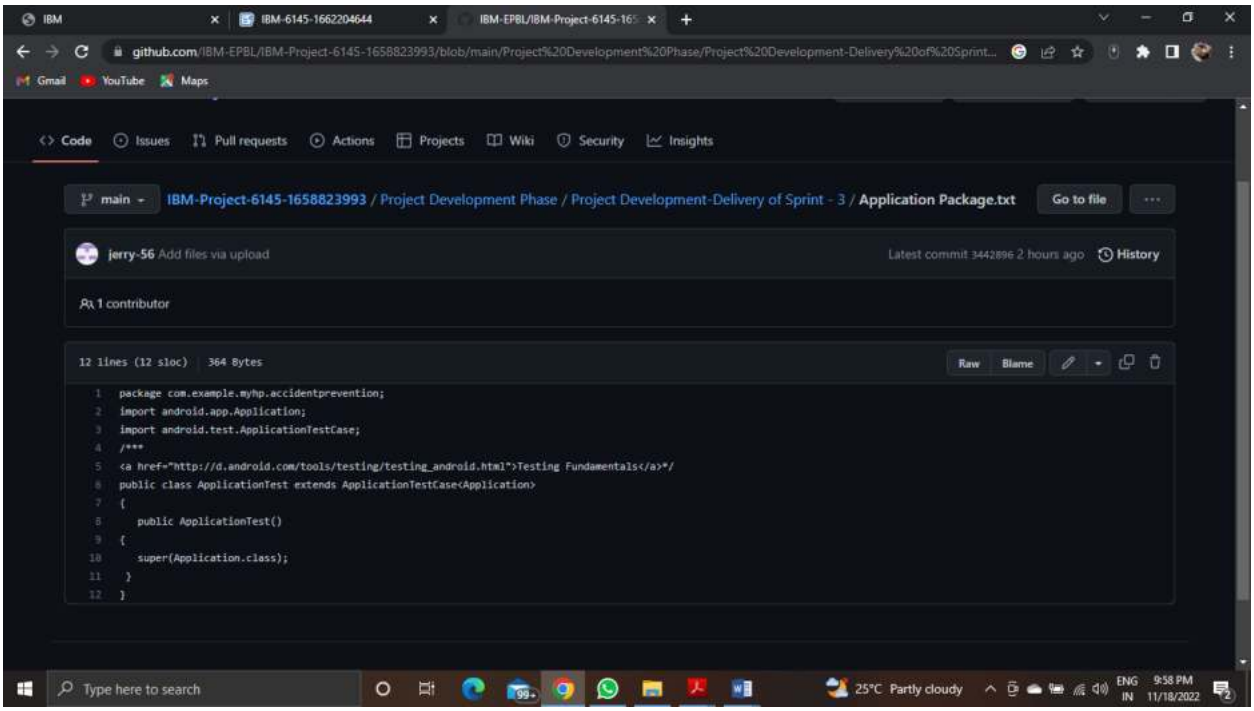
```
<?php
$pass=$_POST['password'];
$username=$_POST['username'];
$dbc = mysqli_connect('mysql.hostinger.in', 'u684030433_root', 'fastrack', 'u684030433_blood')
or
die("error connecting database");
$query = "SELECT username,name FROM user_info WHERE ((username = '$username' OR
email='$username' )AND password ='$pass')";
 $data = mysqli_query($dbc, $query);
 if (mysqli_num_rows($data) == 1) {
$name=array();
while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($data))
{
$name[]=$row['name'];
}
print json_encode($name);
}
else
{
echo "Wrong";
}
Date 03 Nov 2022
Team ID PNT2022TMID38493
Project Name Project - Signs with Smart Connectivity for Better Road Safety
 mysqli_close($dbc);
?>
```

signin.txt:

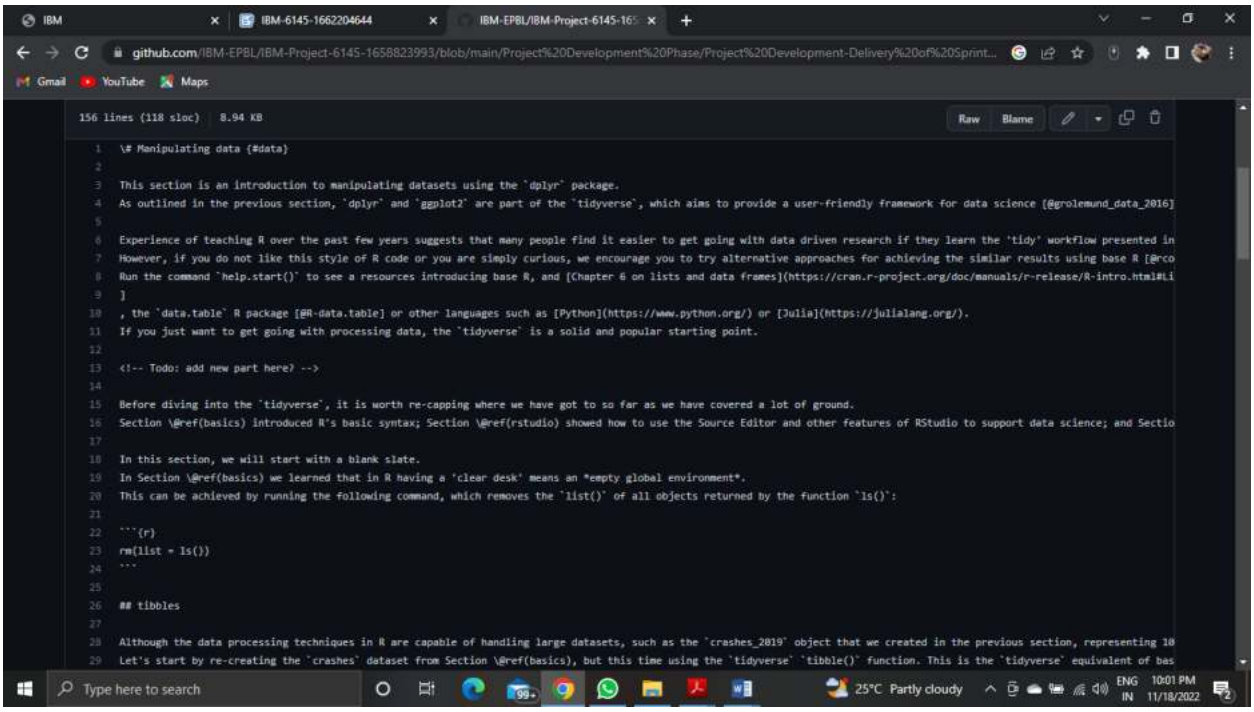


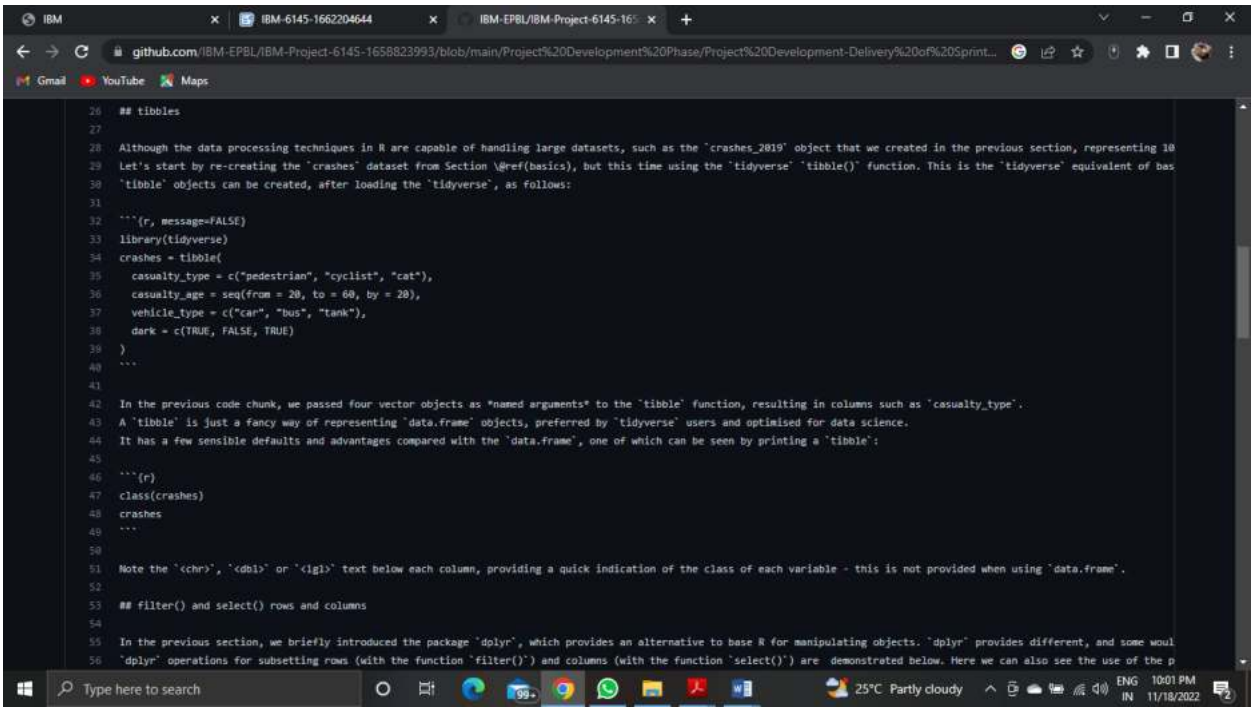
```
<?php
$email= $_POST['email'];
$pass=$_POST['password'];
$name=$_POST['name'];
$username=$_POST['username'];
$pno=(double)$_POST['pno'];
$bloodgroup=$_POST['bloodgroup'];
$dbc = mysqli_connect('mysql.hostinger.in', 'u684030433_root', 'fastrack', 'u684030433_blood')
or
die("error connecting database");
$query = "SELECT * FROM user_info WHERE (username = '$username' OR email='$email'
OR pno='$pno')";
$data = mysqli_query($dbc, $query);
if (mysqli_num_rows($data) == 0) {
$query = "INSERT INTO user_info (username,password,email,pno,bloodgroup,name)
VALUES ('$username', '$pass', '$email','$pno','$bloodgroup','$name')";
mysqli_query($dbc, $query)
or die('Error querying database.');
echo 'User Signed Up successfully!!.';
}
else
{
echo "Account already exists for this credentials...";
}
mysqli_close($dbc);
?>
```

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT -DELIVERY OF SPRINT 3:
APPLICATION PACKAGE.TXT:


IBM
IBM-6145-1662204644
github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-1658823993/blob/main/Project%20Development%20Phase/Project%20Development-Delivery%20of%20Sprint...
Gmail
YouTube
Maps
Code
Issues
Pull requests
Actions
Projects
Wiki
Security
Insights
main
IBM-Project-6145-1658823993 / Project Development Phase / Project Development-Delivery of Sprint - 3 / Application Package.txt
Go to file
jerry-56 Add files via upload
Latest commit 3442896 2 hours ago
History
1 contributor
12 lines (12 sloc) 364 Bytes
Raw
Blame
package com.example.myhp.accidentprevention;
import android.app.Application;
import android.test.ApplicationTestCase;
/**
Testing Fundamentals*/
public class ApplicationTest extends ApplicationTestCase<Application>
{
public ApplicationTest()
{
super(Application.class);
}
}
Type here to search
25°C Partly cloudy
ENG
IN
9:58 PM
11/18/2022

code.txt:


IBM
IBM-6145-1662204644
github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-1658823993/blob/main/Project%20Development%20Phase/Project%20Development-Delivery%20of%20Sprint...
Gmail
YouTube
Maps
156 lines (118 sloc) 8.94 KB
Raw
Blame
\# Manipulating data {#data}
This section is an introduction to manipulating datasets using the `dplyr` package.
As outlined in the previous section, `dplyr` and `ggplot2` are part of the `tidyverse`, which aims to provide a user-friendly framework for data science [@grolemund_data_2016]
Experience of teaching R over the past few years suggests that many people find it easier to get going with data driven research if they learn the 'tidy' workflow presented in
However, if you do not like this style of R code or you are simply curious, we encourage you to try alternative approaches for achieving the similar results using base R [@rco
Run the command `help.start()` to see a resources introducing base R, and [Chapter 6 on lists and data frames](https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-intro.html#Li
]
, the `data.table` R package [@R-data.table] or other languages such as [Python](https://www.python.org/) or [Julia](https://julialang.org/).
If you just want to get going with processing data, the `tidyverse` is a solid and popular starting point.
<!-- Todo: add new part here? -->
Before diving into the `tidyverse`, it is worth re-capping where we have got to so far as we have covered a lot of ground.
Section \@ref(basics) introduced R's basic syntax; Section \@ref(rstudio) showed how to use the Source Editor and other features of RStudio to support data science; and Sectio
In this section, we will start with a blank slate.
In Section \@ref(basics) we learned that in R having a 'clear desk' means an *empty global environment*.
This can be achieved by running the following command, which removes the `list()` of all objects returned by the function `ls()`:
```{r}
rm(list = ls())
```
tibbles
Although the data processing techniques in R are capable of handling large datasets, such as the `crashes_2019` object that we created in the previous section, representing 10
Let's start by re-creating the `crashes` dataset from Section \@ref(basics), but this time using the `tidyverse` `tibble()` function. This is the `tidyverse` equivalent of bas
Type here to search
25°C Partly cloudy
ENG
IN
10:01 PM
11/18/2022



```
## tibbles

Although the data processing techniques in R are capable of handling large datasets, such as the `crashes_2019` object that we created in the previous section, representing 10
Let's start by re-creating the `crashes` dataset from Section \@ref(basics), but this time using the `tidyverse` `tibble()` function. This is the `tidyverse` equivalent of bas
`tibble` objects can be created, after loading the `tidyverse`, as follows:

```{r, message=FALSE}
library(tidyverse)
crashes = tibble(
  casualty_type = c("pedestrian", "cyclist", "cat"),
  casualty_age = seq(from = 20, to = 60, by = 20),
  vehicle_type = c("car", "bus", "tank"),
  dark = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
)
```

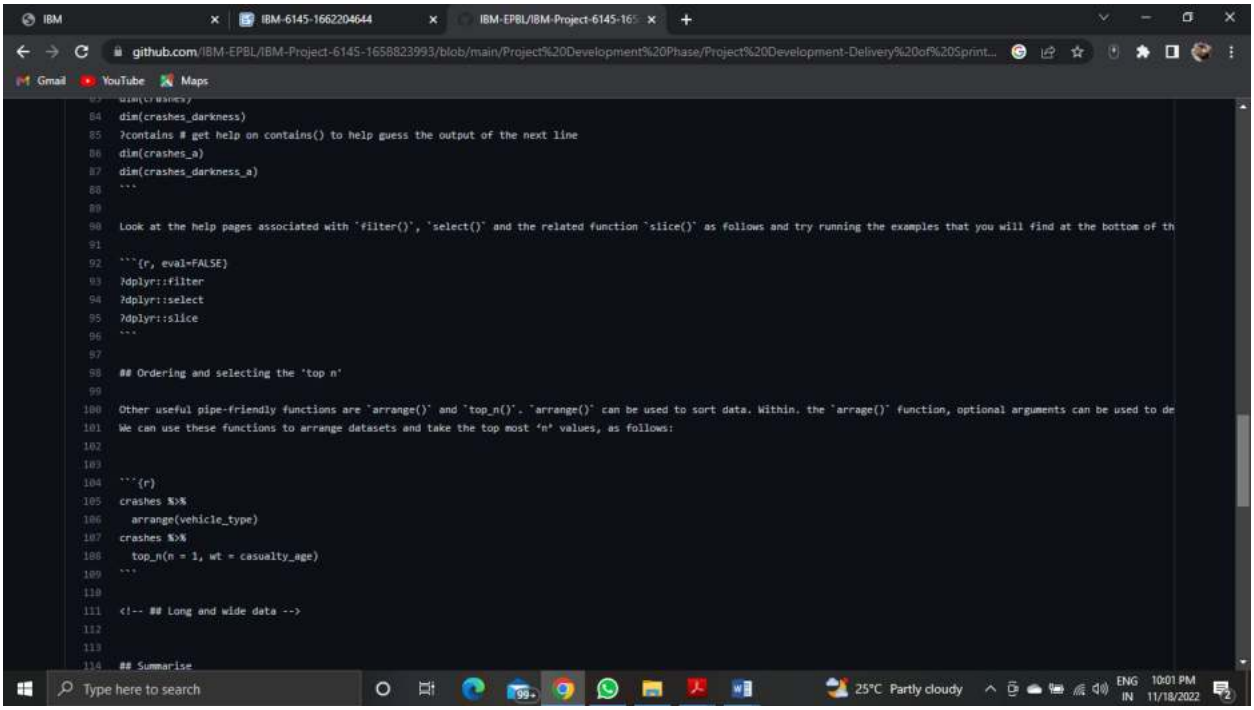
In the previous code chunk, we passed four vector objects as *named arguments* to the `tibble` function, resulting in columns such as `casualty_type`.
A `tibble` is just a fancy way of representing `data.frame` objects, preferred by `tidyverse` users and optimised for data science.
It has a few sensible defaults and advantages compared with the `data.frame`, one of which can be seen by printing a `tibble`:

```{r}
class(crashes)
crashes
```

Note the `<chr>`, `<dbl>` or `<lgl>` text below each column, providing a quick indication of the class of each variable - this is not provided when using `data.frame`.

filter() and select() rows and columns

In the previous section, we briefly introduced the package `dplyr`, which provides an alternative to base R for manipulating objects. `dplyr` provides different, and some woul
`dplyr` operations for subsetting rows (with the function `filter()`) and columns (with the function `select()`) are demonstrated below. Here we can also see the use of the p
```



```
dim(crashes_darkness)
?contains # get help on contains() to help guess the output of the next line
dim(crashes_a)
dim(crashes_darkness_a)
```

Look at the help pages associated with `filter()`, `select()` and the related function `slice()` as follows and try running the examples that you will find at the bottom of th

```{r, eval=FALSE}
?dplyr::filter
?dplyr::select
?dplyr::slice
```

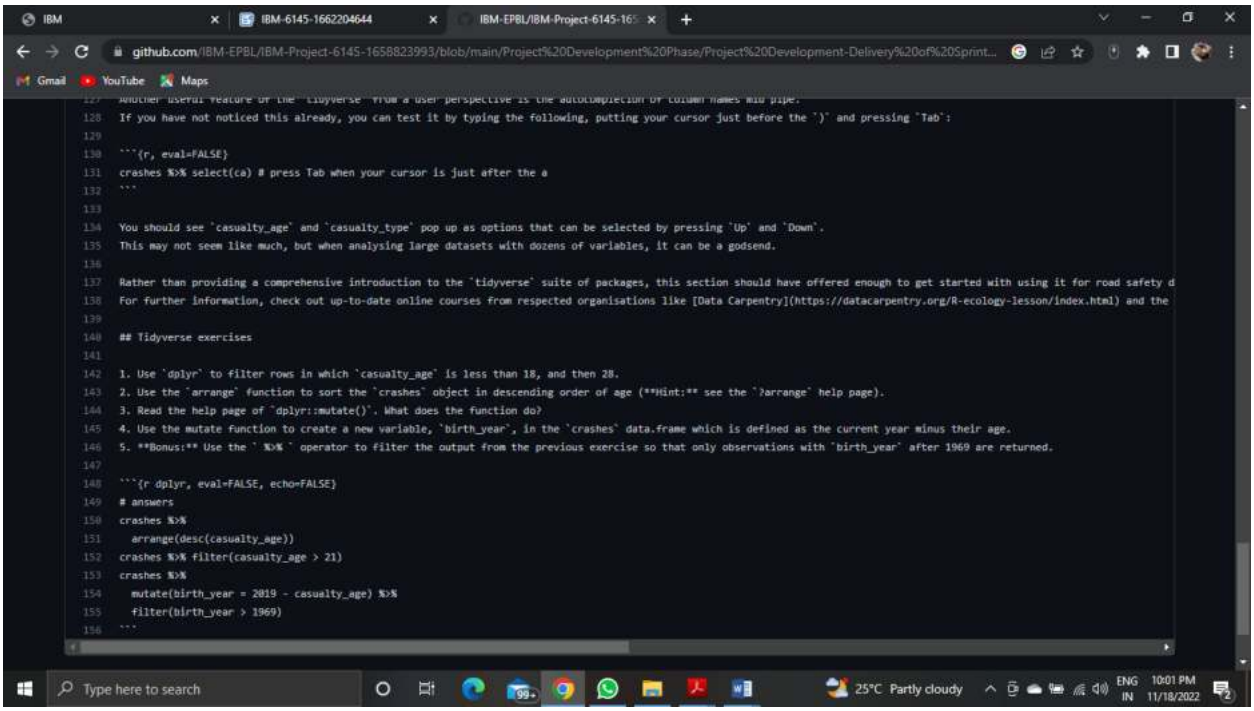
Ordering and selecting the 'top n'

Other useful pipe-friendly functions are `arrange()` and `top_n()`. `arrange()` can be used to sort data. Within. the `arrage()` function, optional arguments can be used to de
We can use these functions to arrange datasets and take the top most 'n' values, as follows:

```{r}
crashes %>%
  arrange(vehicle_type)
crashes %>%
  top_n(n = 1, wt = casualty_age)
```

<!-- ## Long and wide data -->

Summarise
```
```



```
If you have not noticed this already, you can test it by typing the following, putting your cursor just before the `)` and pressing `Tab`:

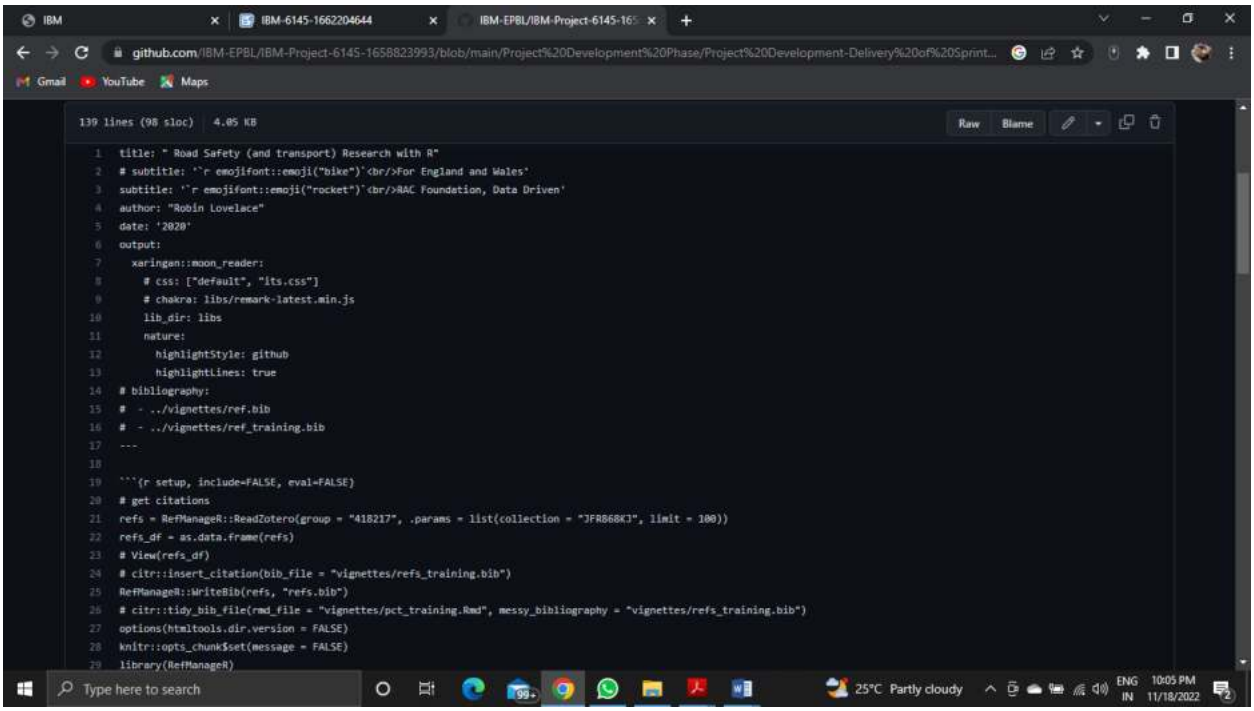
```{r, eval=FALSE}
crashes %>% select(ca) # press Tab when your cursor is just after the a
```

You should see `casualty_age` and `casualty_type` pop up as options that can be selected by pressing `Up` and `Down`.
This may not seem like much, but when analysing large datasets with dozens of variables, it can be a godsend.

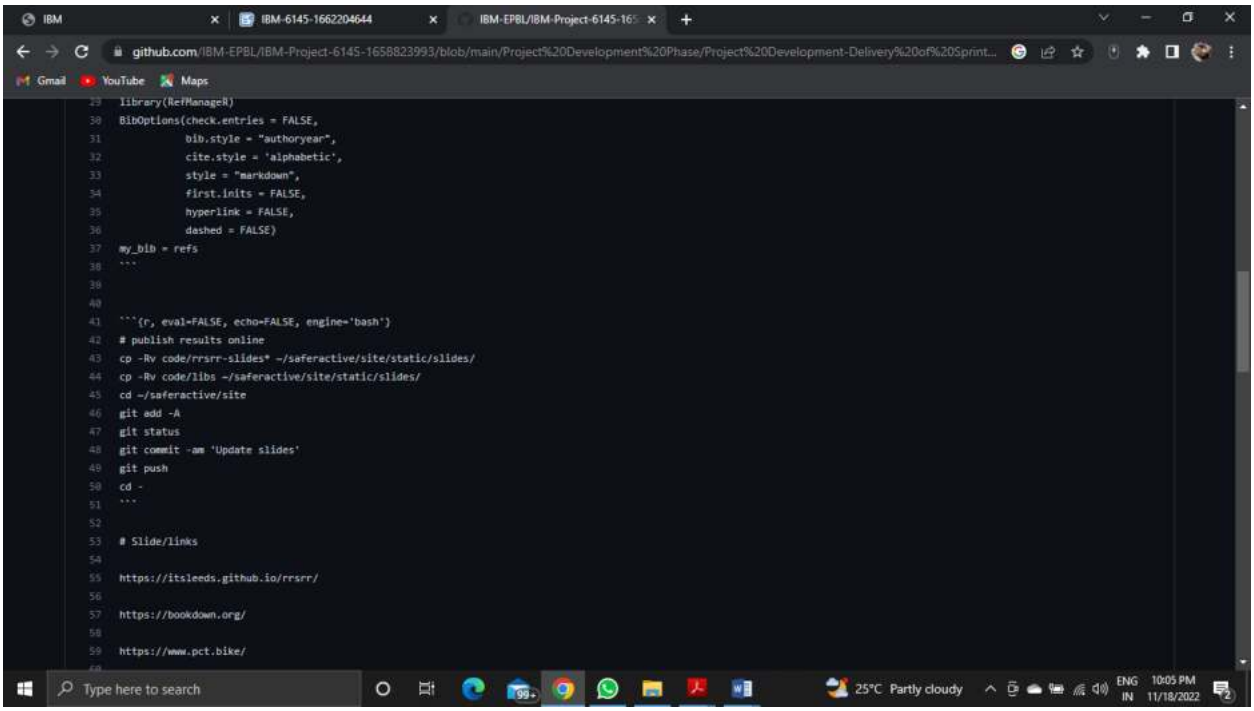
Rather than providing a comprehensive introduction to the `tidyverse` suite of packages, this section should have offered enough to get started with using it for road safety d
For further information, check out up-to-date online courses from respected organisations like [Data Carpentry](https://datacarpentry.org/R-ecology-lesson/index.html) and the

Tidyverse exercises

1. Use `dplyr` to filter rows in which `casualty_age` is less than 18, and then 28.
2. Use the `arrange` function to sort the `crashes` object in descending order of age (**Hint:** see the `?arrange` help page).
3. Read the help page of `dplyr::mutate()`. What does the function do?
4. Use the mutate function to create a new variable, `birth_year`, in the `crashes` data.frame which is defined as the current year minus their age.
5. **Bonus:** Use the `%>%` operator to filter the output from the previous exercise so that only observations with `birth_year` after 1969 are returned.

```{r dplyr, eval=FALSE, echo=FALSE}
# answers
crashes %>%
  arrange(desc(casualty_age))
crashes %>% filter(casualty_age > 21)
crashes %>%
  mutate(birth_year = 2019 - casualty_age) %>%
  filter(birth_year > 1969)
```
```

slides.txt:



```
title: " Road Safety (and transport) Research with R"
# subtitle: "`r emojifont::emoji("bike")`<br/>For England and Wales"
subtitle: "`r emojifont::emoji("rocket")`<br/>RAC Foundation, Data Driven"
author: "Robin Lovelace"
date: '2020'
output:
  xaringan::moon_reader:
    # css: ["default", "lts.css"]
    # chakra: libs/remark-latest.min.js
    lib_dir: libs
    nature:
      highlightStyle: github
      highlightLines: true
# bibliography:
#  - ../vignettes/ref.bib
#  - ../vignettes/ref_training.bib
---

```{r setup, include=FALSE, eval=FALSE}
# get citations
refs = RefManageR::ReadZotero(group = "418217", .params = list(collection = "JFR868KJ", limit = 100))
refs_df = as.data.frame(refs)
# View(refs_df)
# citr::insert_citation(bib_file = "vignettes/refs_training.bib")
RefManageR::WriteBib(refs, "refs.bib")
# citr::tidy_bib_file(rmd_file = "vignettes/pct_training.Rmd", messy_bibliography = "vignettes/refs_training.bib")
options(htmltools.dir.version = FALSE)
knitr::opts_chunk$set(message = FALSE)
library(RefManageR)
```
```



```
library(RefManageR)
BibOptions(check.entries = FALSE,
           bib.style = "authoryear",
           cite.style = 'alphabetic',
           style = "markdown",
           first.inits = FALSE,
           hyperlink = FALSE,
           dashed = FALSE)
my_bib = refs
```

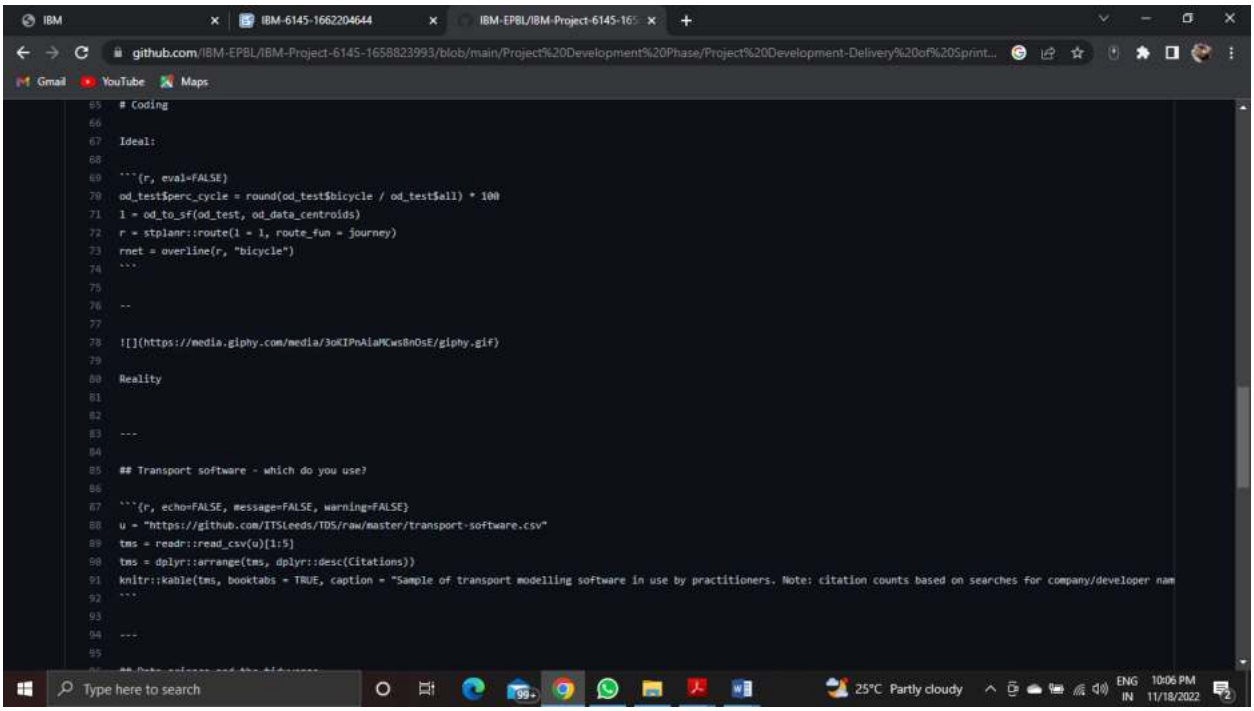
```{r, eval=FALSE, echo=FALSE, engine='bash'}
# publish results online
cp -Rv code/rrsrr-slides* ~/saferactive/site/static/slides/
cp -Rv code/libs ~/saferactive/site/static/slides/
cd ~/saferactive/site
git add -A
git status
git commit -am 'Update slides'
git push
cd -
```

Slide/links

https://itsleeds.github.io/rrsrr/

https://bookdown.org/

https://www.pct.bike/



Coding

Ideal:

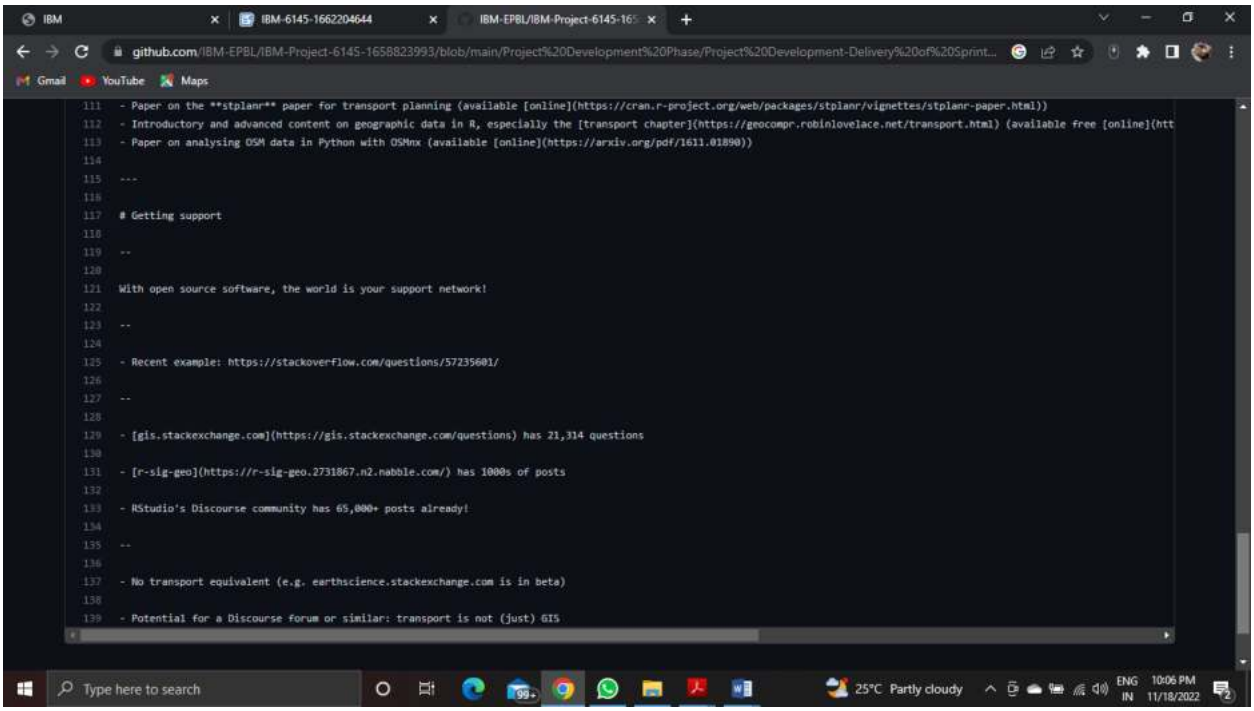
```{r, eval=FALSE}
od_test$perc_cycle = round(od_test$bicycle / od_test$all) * 100
l = od_to_sf(od_test, od_data_centroids)
r = stplanr::route(l = l, route_fun = journey)
rnet = overline(r, "bicycle")
```

--

Reality

Transport software - which do you use?

```{r, echo=FALSE, message=FALSE, warning=FALSE}
u = "https://github.com/ITSLeeds/TDS/raw/master/transport-software.csv"
tms = readr::read_csv(u)[1:5]
tms = dplyr::arrange(tms, dplyr::desc(Citations))
knitr::kable(tms, booktabs = TRUE, caption = "Sample of transport modelling software in use by practitioners. Note: citation counts based on searches for company/developer nam
```



- Paper on the **stplanr** paper for transport planning (available [online](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/stplanr/vignettes/stplanr-paper.html))
- Introductory and advanced content on geographic data in R, especially the [transport chapter](https://geocompr.robinlovelace.net/transport.html) (available free [online](htt
- Paper on analysing OSM data in Python with OSMnx (available [online](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1611.01890))

Getting support

--

With open source software, the world is your support network!

--

- Recent example: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/57235601/

--

- [gis.stackexchange.com](https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions) has 21,314 questions

- [r-sig-geo](https://r-sig-geo.2731867.n2.nabble.com/) has 1000s of posts

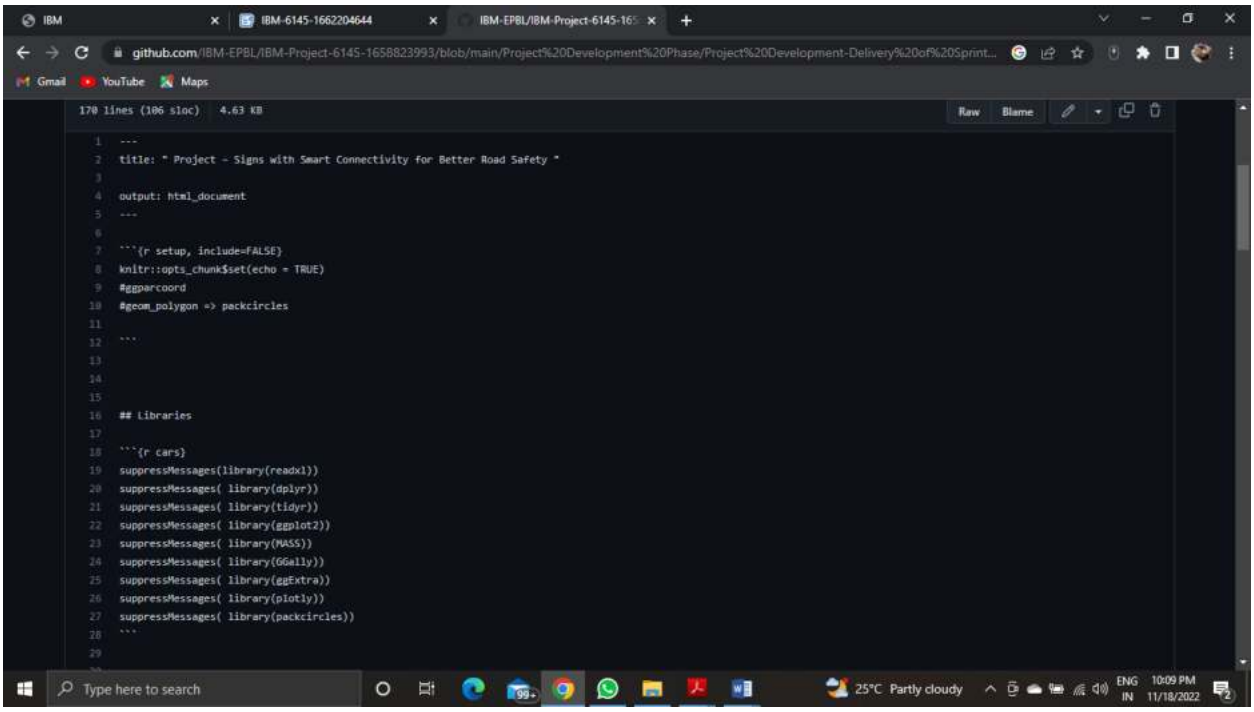
- RStudio's Discourse community has 65,000+ posts already!

--

- No transport equivalent (e.g. earthscience.stackexchange.com is in beta)

- Potential for a Discourse forum or similar: transport is not (just) GIS

task.txt:



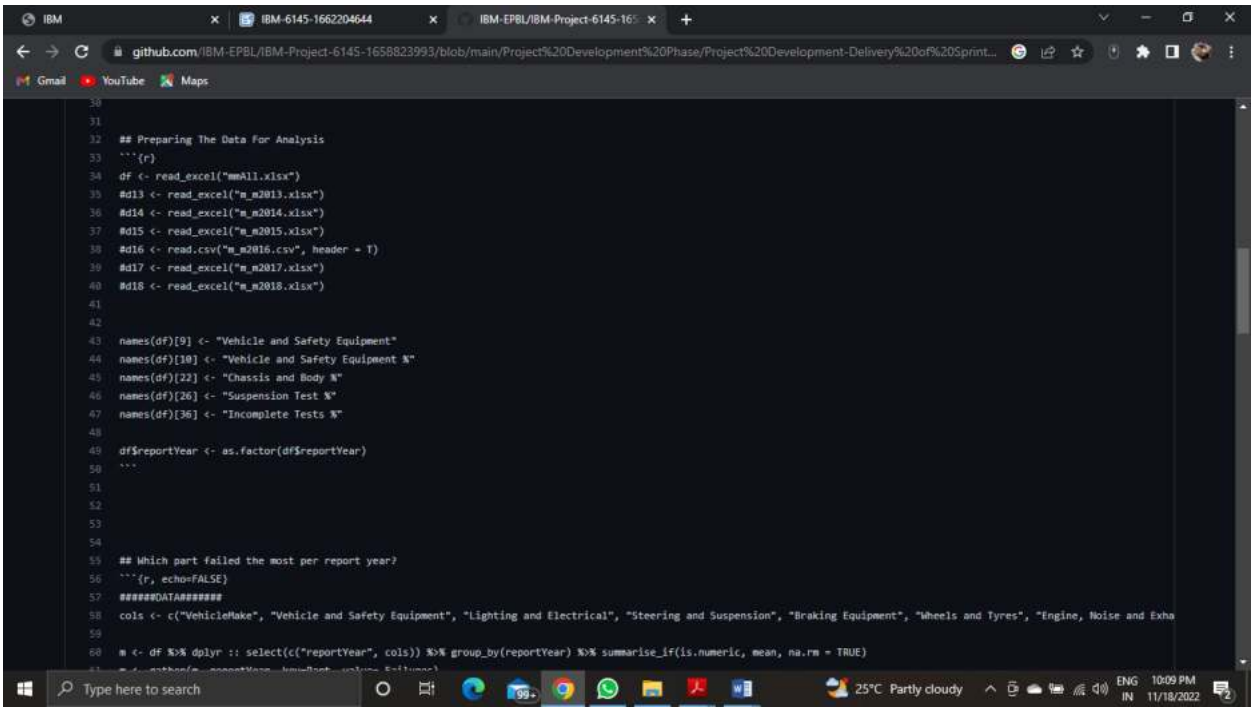
170 lines (106 sloc) 4.63 KB

```
---
title: " Project - Signs with Smart Connectivity for Better Road Safety "

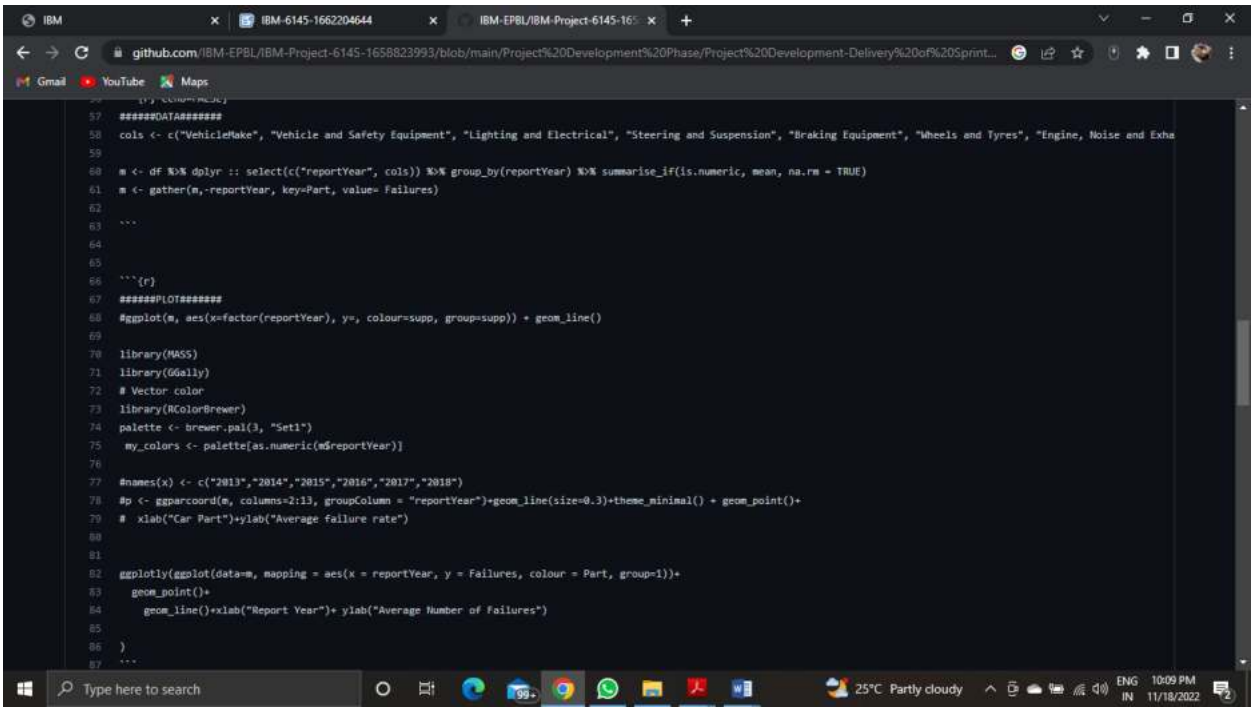
output: html_document
---

```{r setup, include=FALSE}
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
#ggparcoord
#geom_polygon => packcircles

```


Libraries

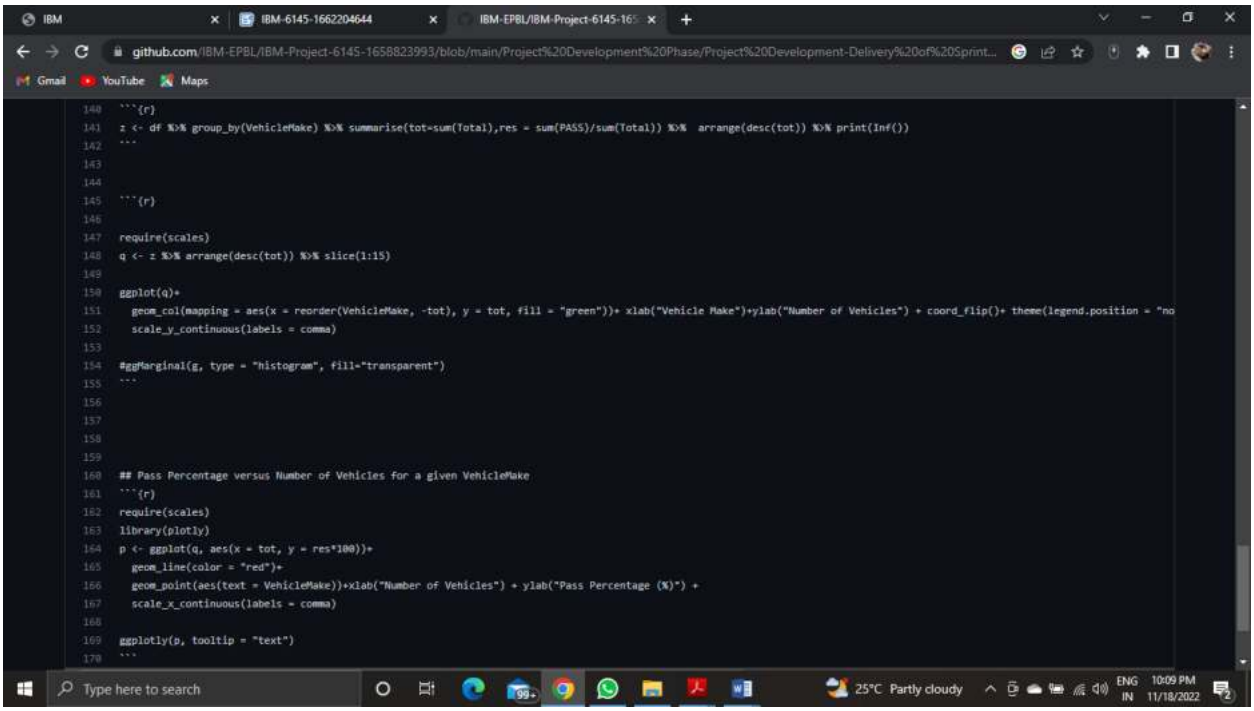
```{r cars}
suppressMessages(library(readxl))
suppressMessages( library(dplyr))
suppressMessages( library(tidyr))
suppressMessages( library(ggplot2))
suppressMessages( library(MASS))
suppressMessages( library(GGally))
suppressMessages( library(ggExtra))
suppressMessages( library(plotly))
suppressMessages( library(packcircles))
```
```



```
## Preparing The Data For Analysis
```{r}
df <- read_excel("mmAll.xlsx")
#d13 <- read_excel("m_m2013.xlsx")
#d14 <- read_excel("m_m2014.xlsx")
#d15 <- read_excel("m_m2015.xlsx")
#d16 <- read.csv("m_m2016.csv", header = T)
#d17 <- read_excel("m_m2017.xlsx")
#d18 <- read_excel("m_m2018.xlsx")


names(df)[9] <- "Vehicle and Safety Equipment"
names(df)[10] <- "Vehicle and Safety Equipment %"
names(df)[22] <- "Chassis and Body %"
names(df)[26] <- "Suspension Test %"
names(df)[36] <- "Incomplete Tests %"

df$reportYear <- as.factor(df$reportYear)
```


Which part failed the most per report year?
```{r, echo=FALSE}
######DATA#######
cols <- c("VehicleMake", "Vehicle and Safety Equipment", "Lighting and Electrical", "Steering and Suspension", "Braking Equipment", "Wheels and Tyres", "Engine, Noise and Exha

m <- df %>% dplyr :: select(c("reportYear", cols)) %>% group_by(reportYear) %>% summarise_if(is.numeric, mean, na.rm = TRUE)
```



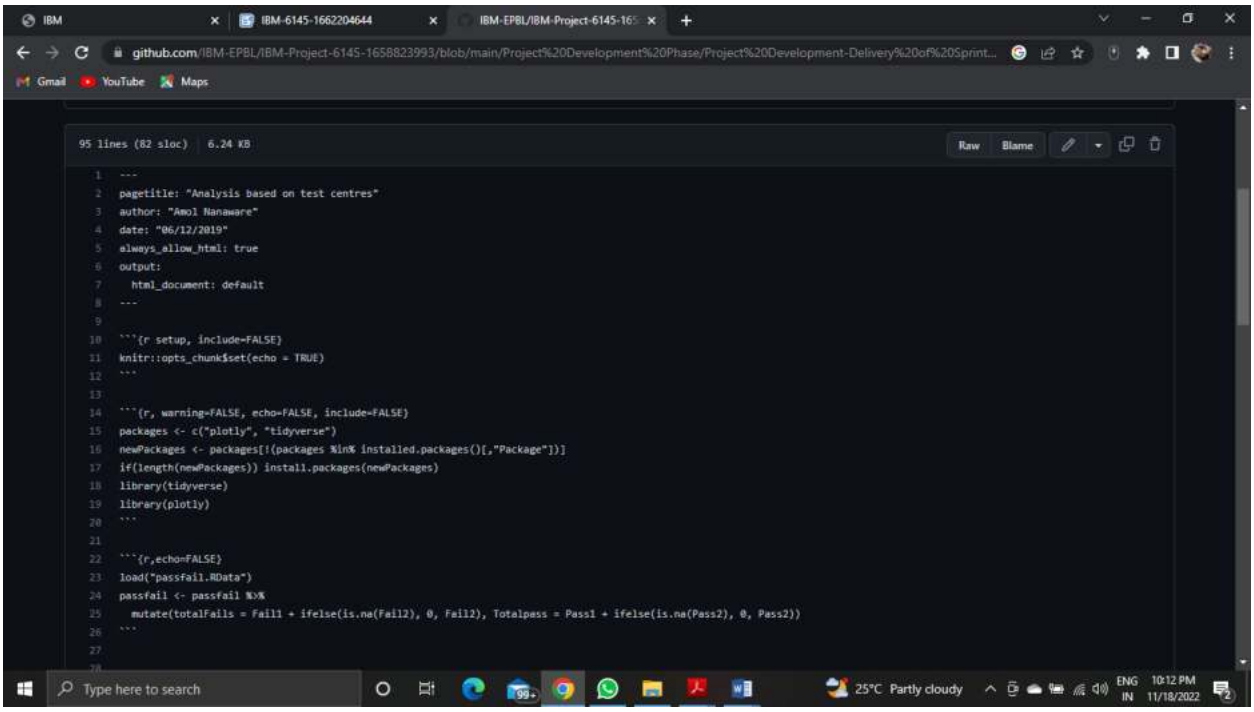
```
######DATA#######
cols <- c("VehicleMake", "Vehicle and Safety Equipment", "Lighting and Electrical", "Steering and Suspension", "Braking Equipment", "Wheels and Tyres", "Engine, Noise and Exha

m <- df %>% dplyr :: select(c("reportYear", cols)) %>% group_by(reportYear) %>% summarise_if(is.numeric, mean, na.rm = TRUE)
m <- gather(m,-reportYear, key=Part, value= Failures)

```



```{r}
######PLOT#######
#ggplot(m, aes(x=factor(reportYear), y=, colour=supp, group=supp)) + geom_line()

library(MASS)
library(GGally)
# Vector color
library(RColorBrewer)
palette <- brewer.pal(3, "Set1")
 my_colors <- palette[as.numeric(m$reportYear)]

#names(x) <- c("2013","2014","2015","2016","2017","2018")
#p <- ggparcoord(m, columns=2:13, groupColumn = "reportYear")+geom_line(size=0.3)+theme_minimal() + geom_point()+
#  xlab("Car Part")+ylab("Average failure rate")


ggplotly(ggplot(data=m, mapping = aes(x = reportYear, y = Failures, colour = Part, group=1))+
  geom_point()+
    geom_line()+xlab("Report Year")+ ylab("Average Number of Failures")

)
```
```



```
```{r}
z <- df %>% group_by(VehicleMake) %>% summarise(tot=sum(Total),res = sum(PASS)/sum(Total)) %>%  arrange(desc(tot)) %>% print(Inf())
```



```{r}

require(scales)
q <- z %>% arrange(desc(tot)) %>% slice(1:15)

ggplot(q)+
  geom_col(mapping = aes(x = reorder(VehicleMake, -tot), y = tot, fill = "green"))+ xlab("Vehicle Make")+ylab("Number of Vehicles") + coord_flip()+ theme(legend.position = "no
  scale_y_continuous(labels = comma)

#ggMarginal(g, type = "histogram", fill="transparent")
```

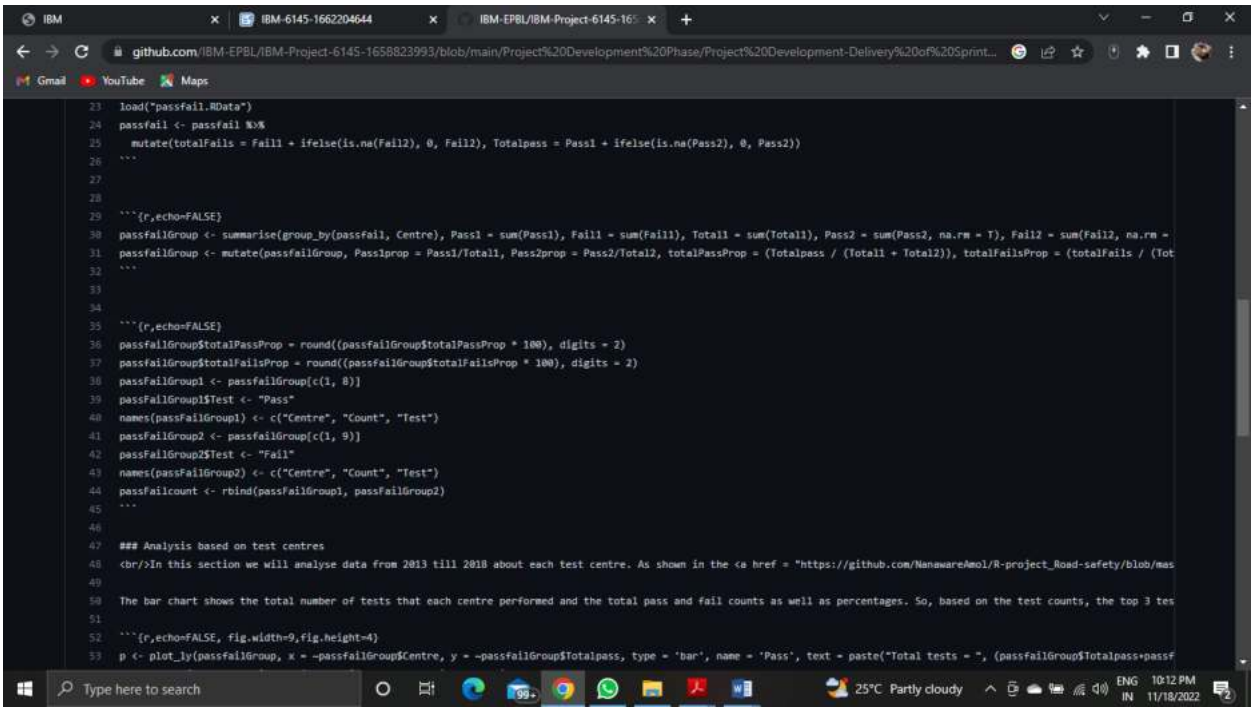

Pass Percentage versus Number of Vehicles for a given VehicleMake
```{r}
require(scales)
library(plotly)
p <- ggplot(q, aes(x = tot, y = res*100))+
  geom_line(color = "red")+
  geom_point(aes(text = VehicleMake))+xlab("Number of Vehicles") + ylab("Pass Percentage (%)") +
  scale_x_continuous(labels = comma)

ggplotly(p, tooltip = "text")
```
```

Type here to search 25°C Partly cloudy ENG IN 10:09 PM 11/18/2022

test center.txt:



95 lines (82 sloc) 6.24 KB Raw Blame

```
---
pagetitle: "Analysis based on test centres"
author: "Amol Nanaware"
date: "06/12/2019"
always_allow_html: true
output:
  html_document: default
---

```{r setup, include=FALSE}
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

```{r, warning=FALSE, echo=FALSE, include=FALSE}
packages <- c("plotly", "tidyverse")
newPackages <- packages[!(packages %in% installed.packages()[,"Package"])]
if(length(newPackages)) install.packages(newPackages)
library(tidyverse)
library(plotly)
```

```{r,echo=FALSE}
load("passfail.RData")
passfail <- passfail %>%
  mutate(totalFails = Fail1 + ifelse(is.na(Fail2), 0, Fail2), Totalpass = Pass1 + ifelse(is.na(Pass2), 0, Pass2))
```
```

Type here to search 25°C Partly cloudy ENG IN 10:12 PM 11/18/2022



```
load("passfail.RData")
passfail <- passfail %>%
  mutate(totalFails = Fail1 + ifelse(is.na(Fail2), 0, Fail2), Totalpass = Pass1 + ifelse(is.na(Pass2), 0, Pass2))
```

```{r,echo=FALSE}
passfailGroup <- summarise(group_by(passfail, Centre), Pass1 = sum(Pass1), Fail1 = sum(Fail1), Total1 = sum(Total1), Pass2 = sum(Pass2, na.rm = T), Fail2 = sum(Fail2, na.rm =
passfailGroup <- mutate(passfailGroup, Pass1prop = Pass1/Total1, Pass2prop = Pass2/Total2, totalPassProp = (Totalpass / (Total1 + Total2)), totalFailsProp = (totalFails / (Tot
```

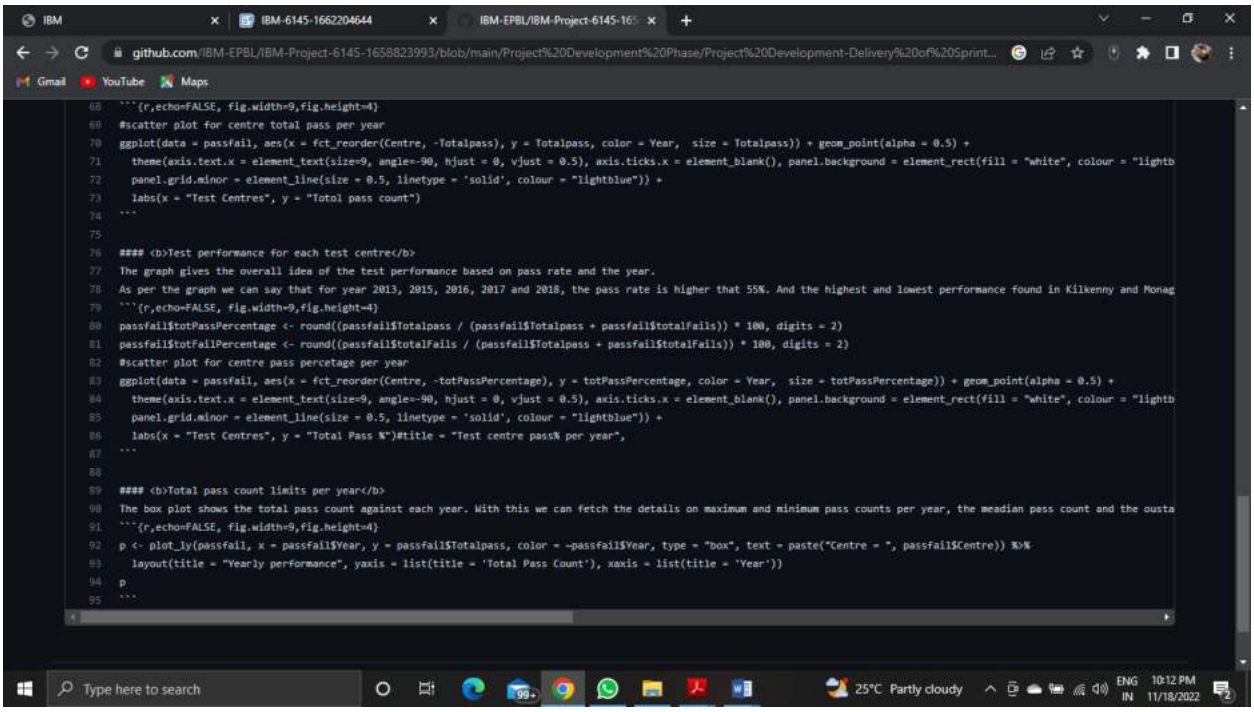
```{r,echo=FALSE}
passfailGroup$totalPassProp = round((passfailGroup$totalPassProp * 100), digits = 2)
passfailGroup$totalFailsProp = round((passfailGroup$totalFailsProp * 100), digits = 2)
passFailGroup1 <- passfailGroup[c(1, 8)]
passFailGroup1$Test <- "Pass"
names(passFailGroup1) <- c("Centre", "Count", "Test")
passFailGroup2 <- passfailGroup[c(1, 9)]
passFailGroup2$Test <- "Fail"
names(passFailGroup2) <- c("Centre", "Count", "Test")
passFailcount <- rbind(passFailGroup1, passFailGroup2)
```

Analysis based on test centres

In this section we will analyse data from 2013 till 2018 about each test centre. As shown in the <a href = "https://github.com/NanawareAmol/R-project_Road-safety/blob/mas

The bar chart shows the total number of tests that each centre performed and the total pass and fail counts as well as percentages. So, based on the test counts, the top 3 tes

```{r,echo=FALSE, fig.width=9,fig.height=4}
p <- plot_ly(passFailGroup, x = ~passFailGroup$Centre, y = ~passFailGroup$Totalpass, type = 'bar', name = 'Pass', text = paste("Total tests = ", (passFailGroup$Totalpass+passf



```{r,echo=FALSE, fig.width=9,fig.height=4}
#scatter plot for centre total pass per year
ggplot(data = passfail, aes(x = fct_reorder(Centre, -Totalpass), y = Totalpass, color = Year,  size = Totalpass)) + geom_point(alpha = 0.5) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(size=9, angle=-90, hjust = 0, vjust = 0.5), axis.ticks.x = element_blank(), panel.background = element_rect(fill = "white", colour = "lightb
  panel.grid.minor = element_line(size = 0.5, linetype = 'solid', colour = "lightblue")) +
  labs(x = "Test Centres", y = "Totol pass count")
```

Test performance for each test centre

The graph gives the overall idea of the test performance based on pass rate and the year.

As per the graph we can say that for year 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the pass rate is higher that 55%. And the highest and lowest performance found in Kilkenny and Monag

```{r,echo=FALSE, fig.width=9,fig.height=4}
passfail$totPassPercentage <- round((passfail$Totalpass / (passfail$Totalpass + passfail$totalFails)) * 100, digits = 2)
passfail$totFailPercentage <- round((passfail$totalFails / (passfail$Totalpass + passfail$totalFails)) * 100, digits = 2)
#scatter plot for centre pass percetage per year
ggplot(data = passfail, aes(x = fct_reorder(Centre, -totPassPercentage), y = totPassPercentage, color = Year,  size = totPassPercentage)) + geom_point(alpha = 0.5) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(size=9, angle=-90, hjust = 0, vjust = 0.5), axis.ticks.x = element_blank(), panel.background = element_rect(fill = "white", colour = "lightb
  panel.grid.minor = element_line(size = 0.5, linetype = 'solid', colour = "lightblue")) +
  labs(x = "Test Centres", y = "Total Pass %")#title = "Test centre pass% per year",
```

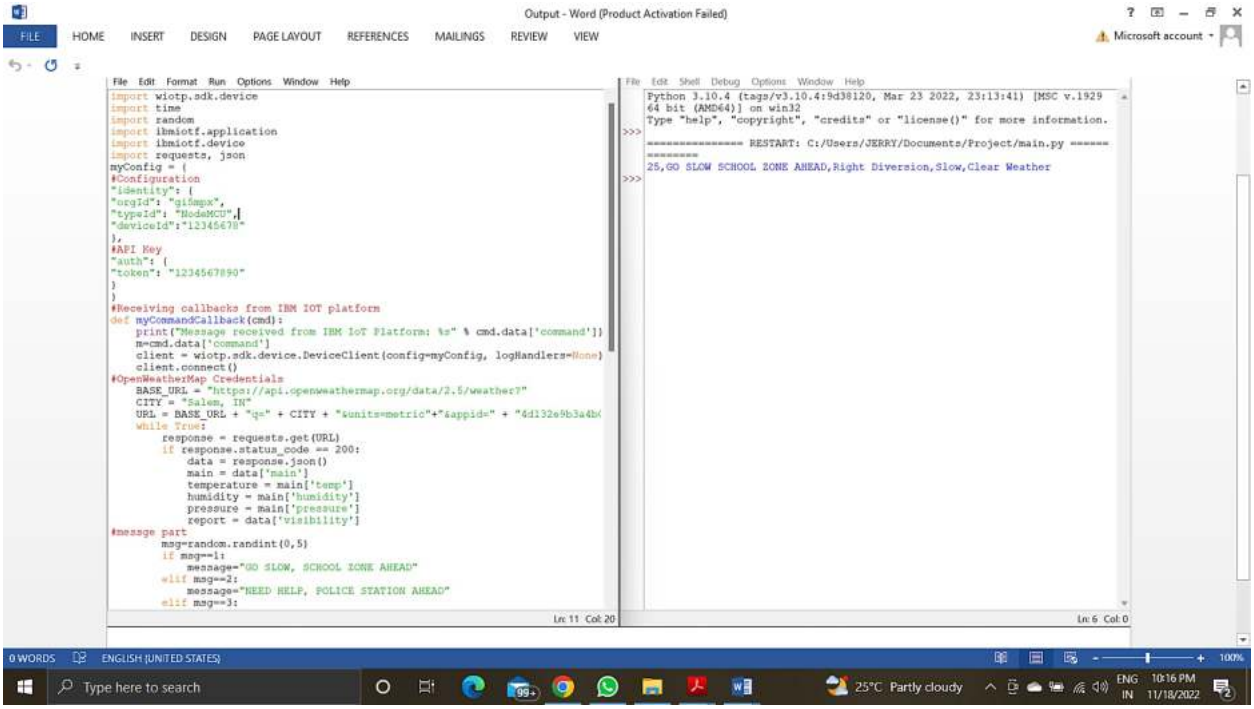
Total pass count limits per year

The box plot shows the total pass count against each year. With this we can fetch the details on maximum and minimum pass counts per year, the meadian pass count and the ousta

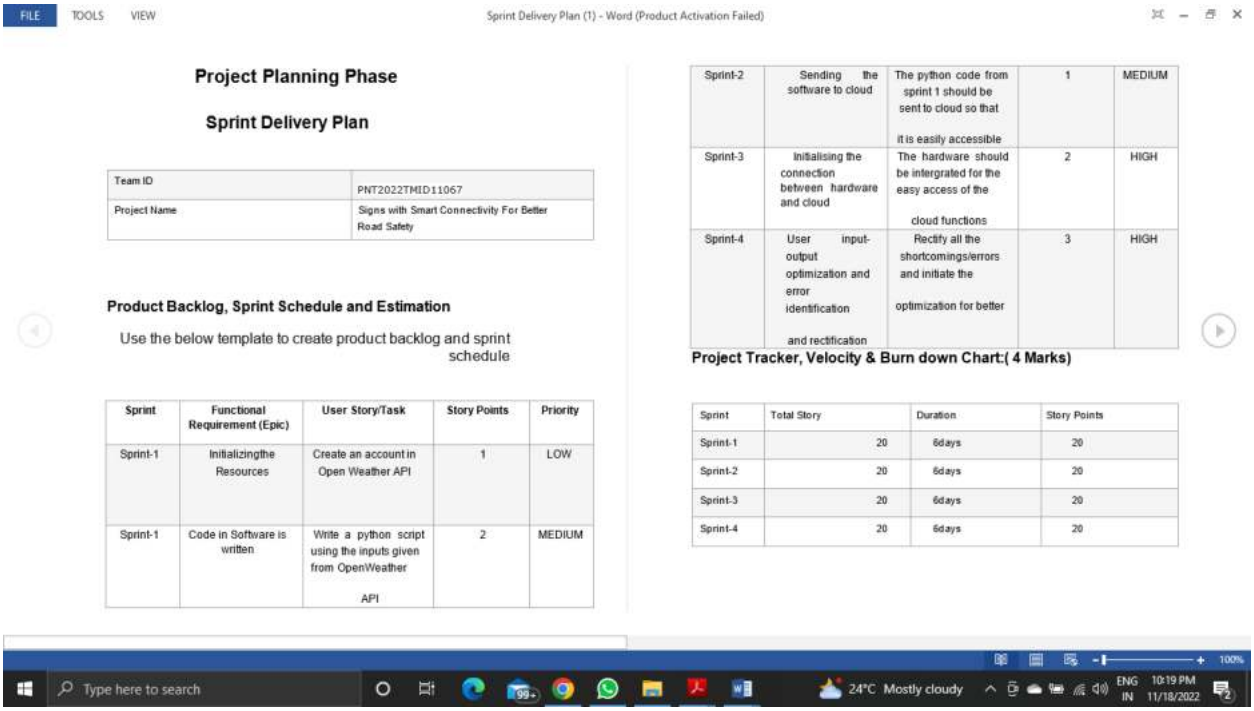
```{r,echo=FALSE, fig.width=9,fig.height=4}
p <- plot_ly(passfail, x = passfail$Year, y = passfail$Totalpass, color = ~passfail$Year, type = "box", text = paste("Centre = ", passfail$Centre)) %>%
  layout(title = "Yearly performance", yaxis = list(title = 'Total Pass Count'), xaxis = list(title = 'Year'))
p
```

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT -DELIVERY OF SPRINT 4:
```

OUTPUT:

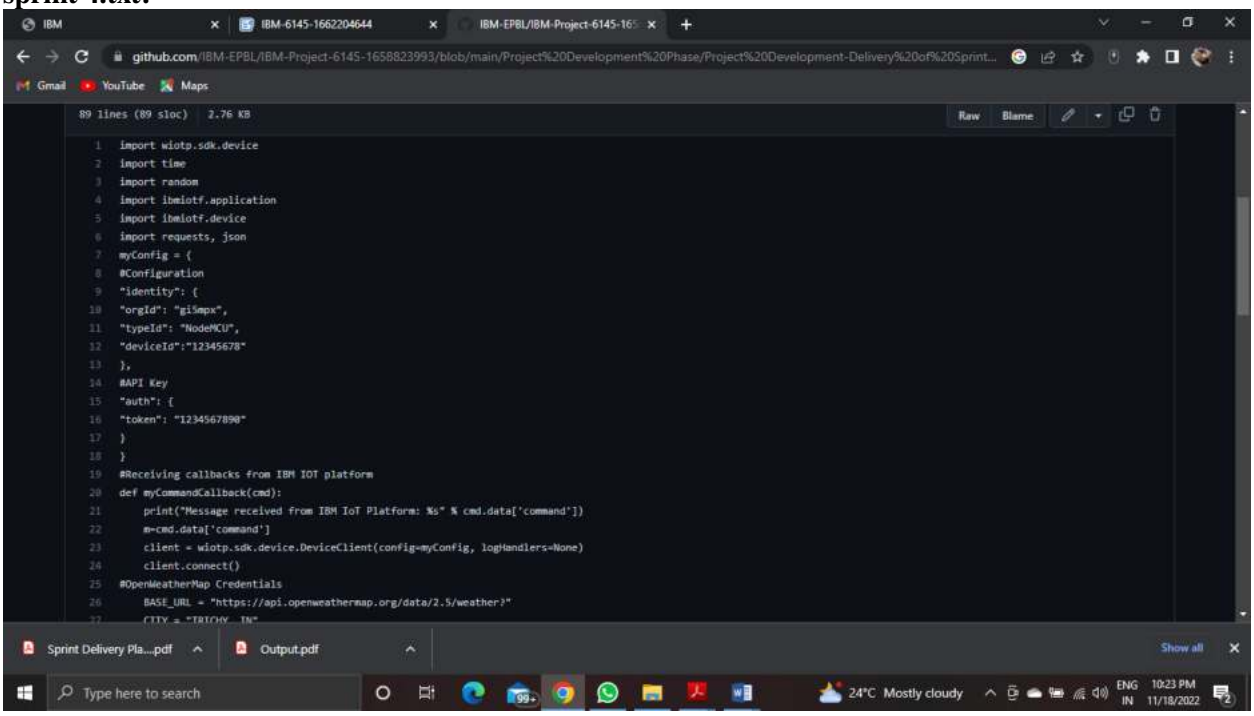


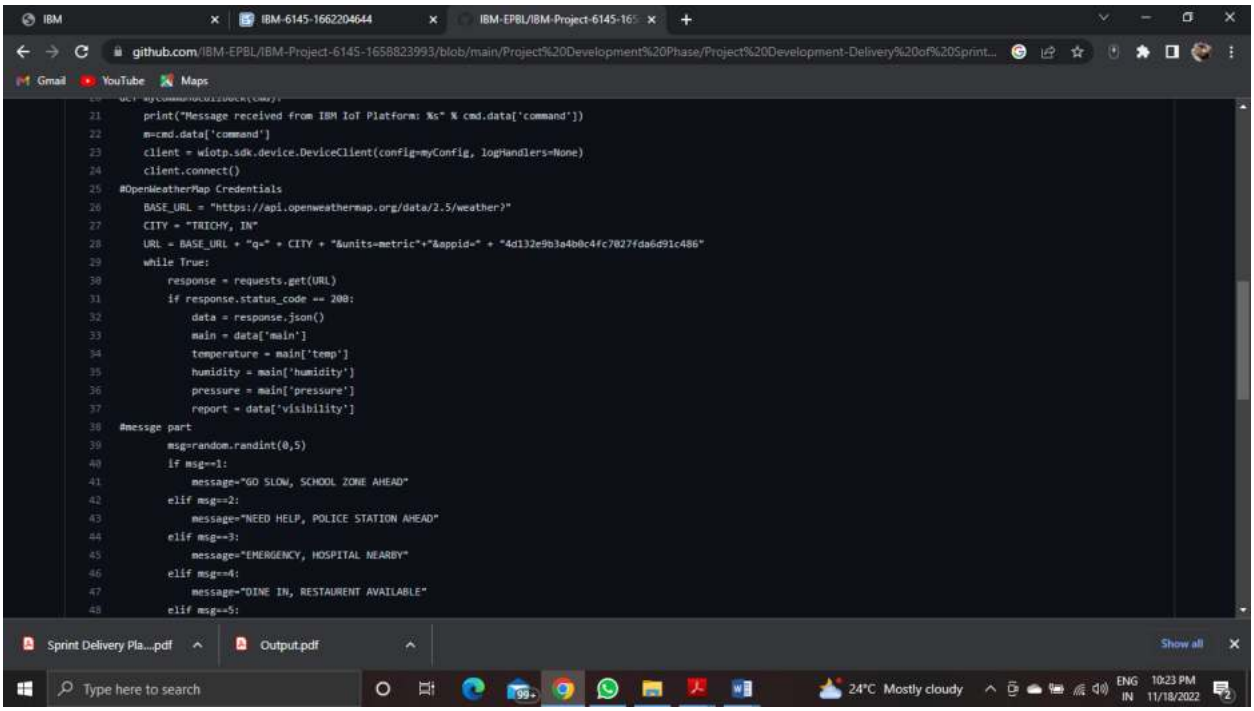
SPRINT DELIVERY PLAN:



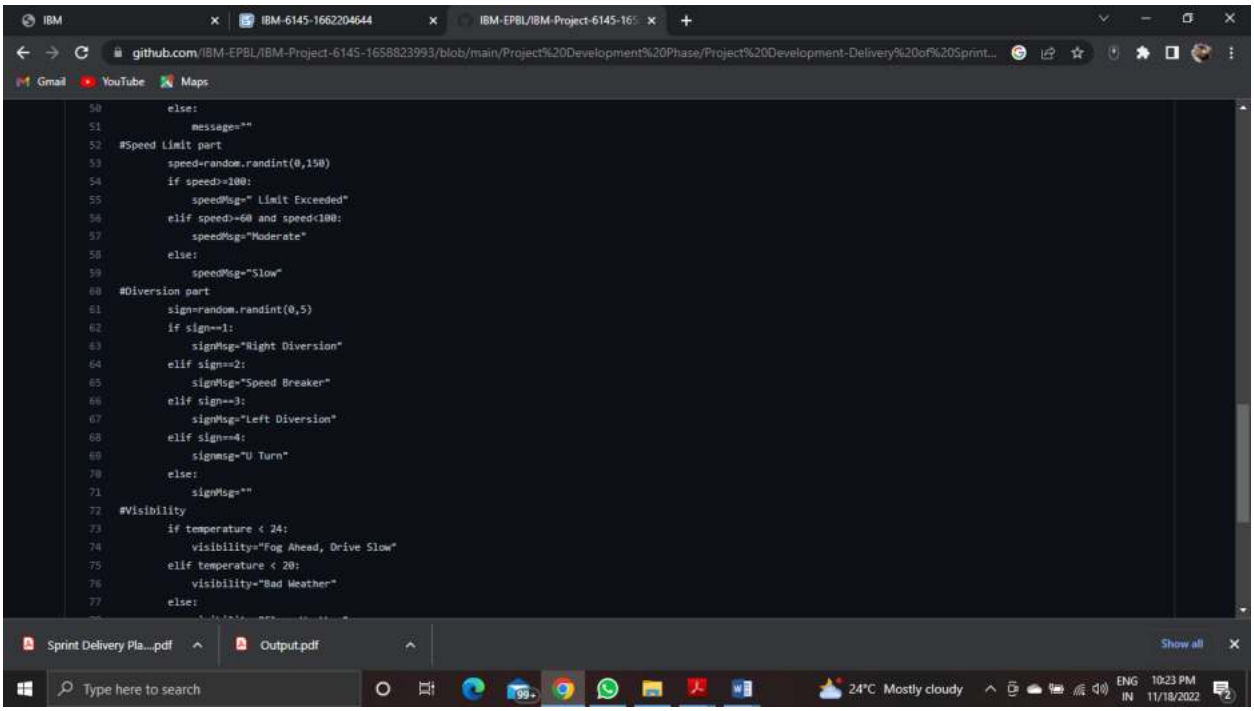

FILE
TOOLS
VIEW
Sprint Delivery Plan (1) - Word (Product Activation Failed)
Velocity :
The average velocity(AV) per iteration unit (story points per day) can be defined as sprint duration by velocity (points per sprint)
AV= Sprint duration/Velocity
Given:
Sprint duration= 6days
Velocity= 20
AV = 6/20
= 0.3
AV = 0.3
Burn down chart:
100
50
25
0
START
SPRINT-1
SPRINT-2
SPRINT-3
SPRINT-4
Sprint
End of document
Type here to search
24°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
IN
10:20 PM
11/18/2022

sprint 4.txt:

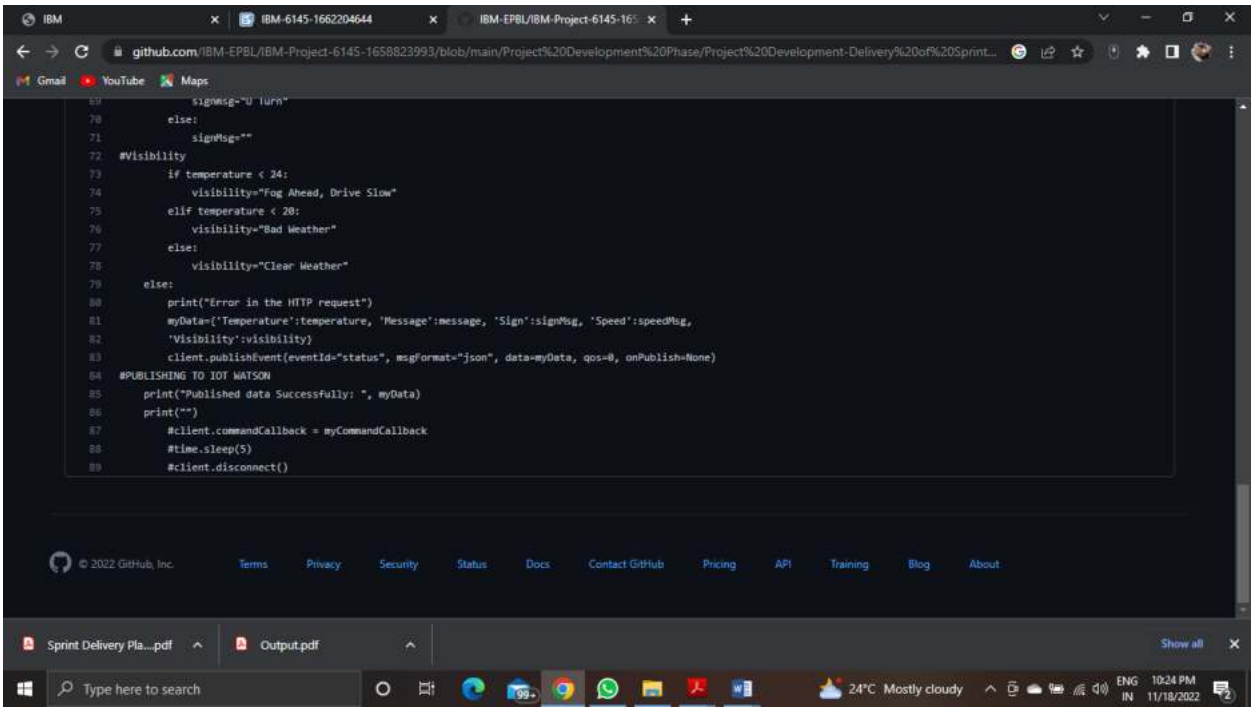

IBM
IBM-6145-1662204644
IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-165
github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6145-1658823993/blob/main/Project%20Development%20Phase/Project%20Development-Delivery%20of%20Sprint...
Gmail
YouTube
Maps
89 lines (89 sloc) 2.76 KB
Raw
Blame
import wiotp.sdk.device
import time
import random
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import requests, json
myConfig = {
@Configuration
"identity": {
"orgId": "gi5mpx",
"typeId": "NodeMCU",
"deviceId":"12345678"
},
#API Key
"auth": {
"token": "1234567890"
}
}
#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?"
Sprint Delivery Pla....pdf
Output.pdf
Show all
Type here to search
24°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
IN
10:23 PM
11/18/2022



```
    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 = "TRICHY, IN"
    URL = BASE_URL + "q=" + CITY + "&units=metric"+"&appid=" + "4d132e9b3a4b0c4fc7027fda6d91c486"
    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:
```



```
        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:
```



https://youtu.be/O8FK0HCEGzQ

Signs with Smart Connectivity for Better Road Safety