

# GEOFENCE

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M i n h   K h o i - M i n h   K h o a - N g u y e n  
K h o a - D u c k   K h a n g



# WHAT IS GEOFENCE ?

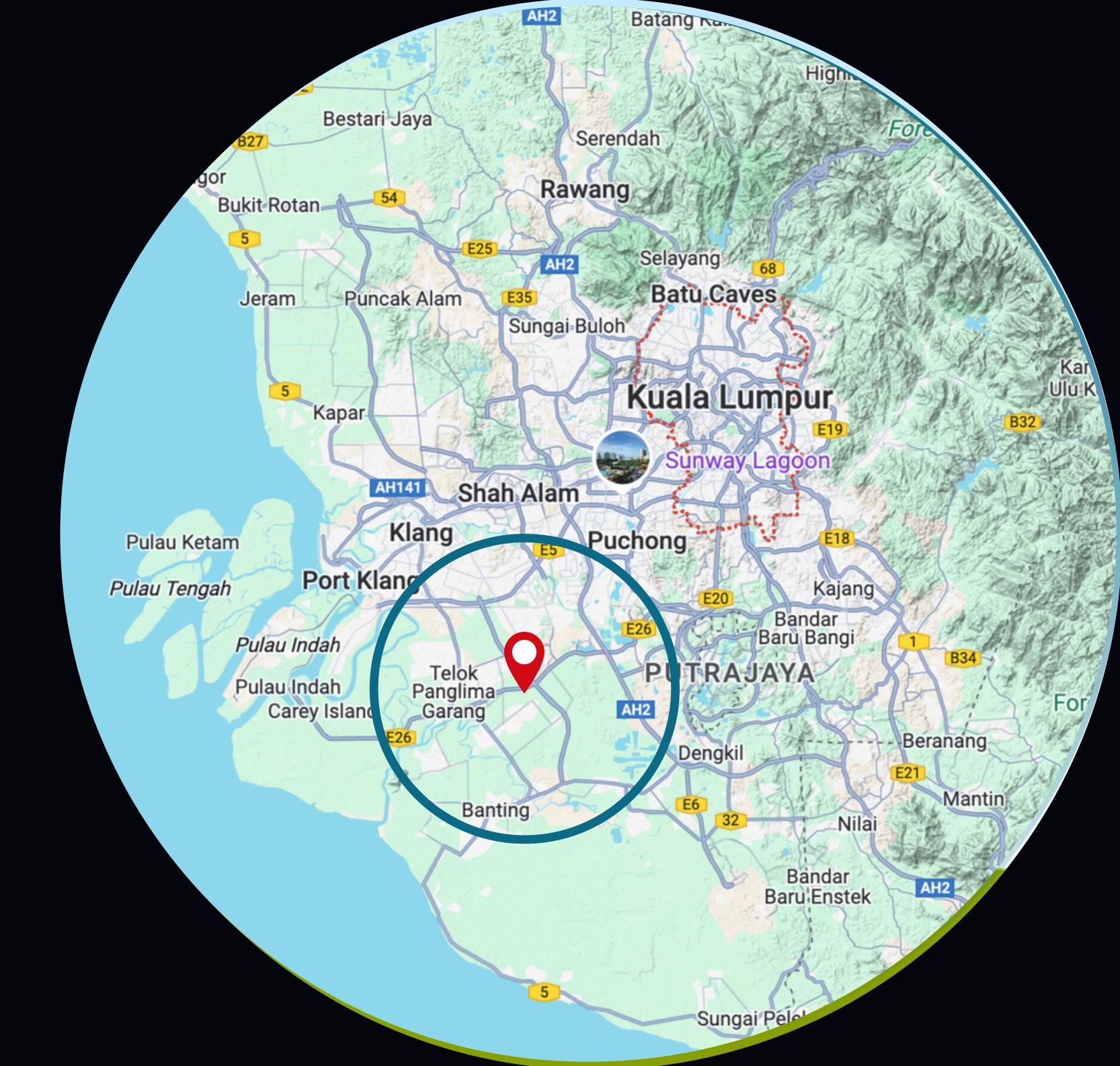




# WHAT IS GEOFENCE ?



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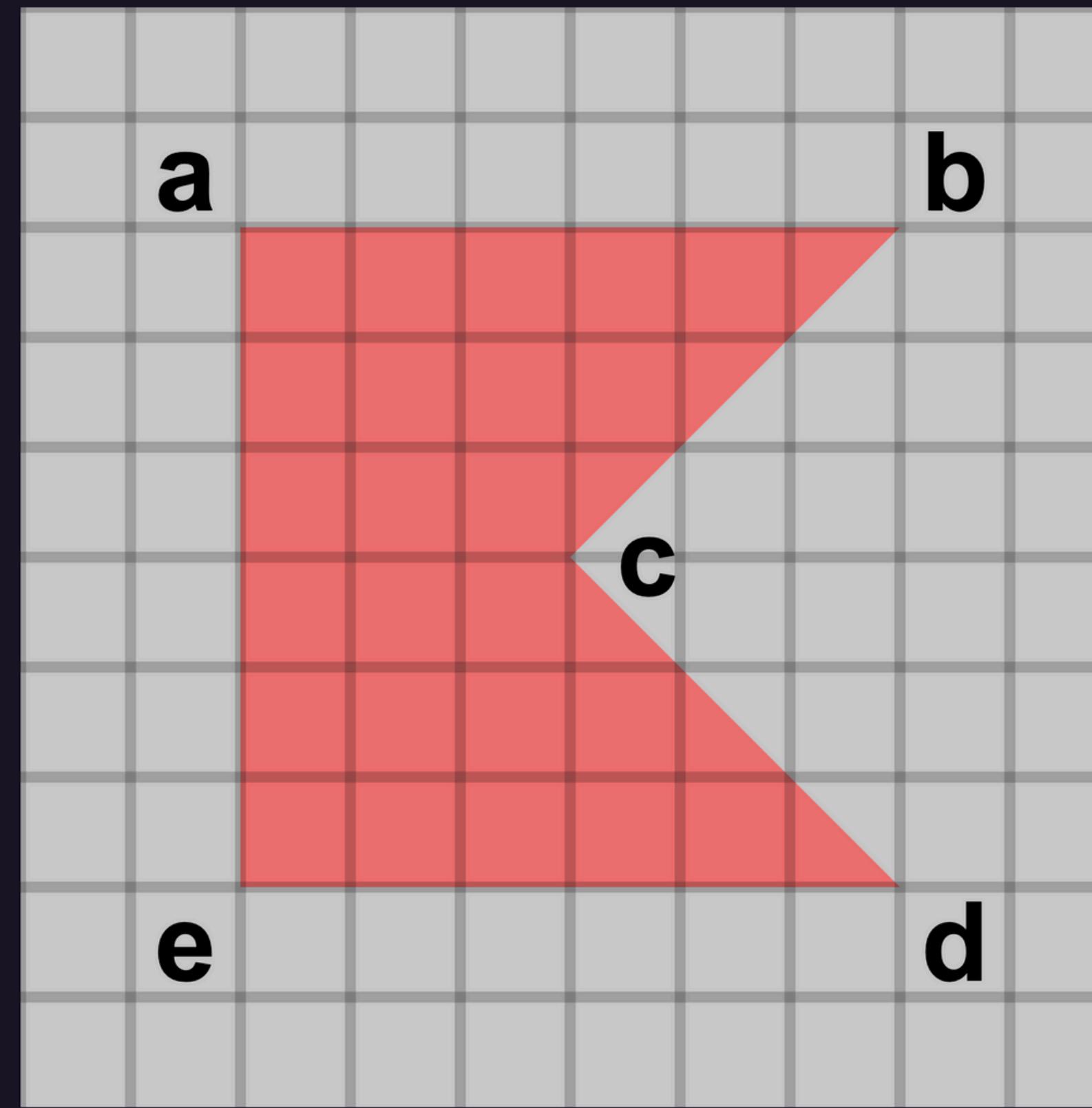
# Point in Polygon

## Ray Casting Algorithm

There is a polygon with vertices:

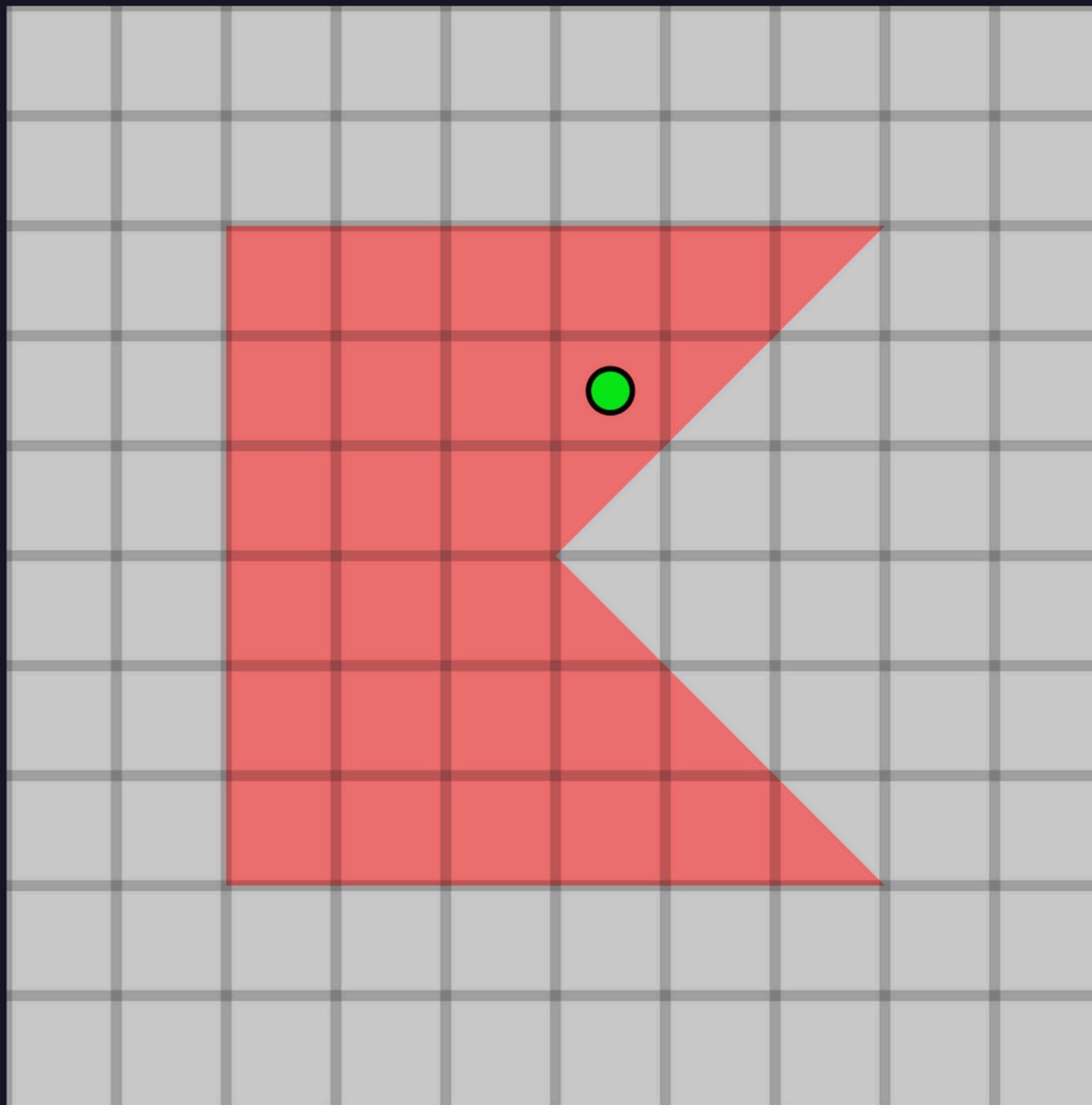
$$a = (20, 20), b = (80, 20), c = (50, 50), d = (80, 80),$$

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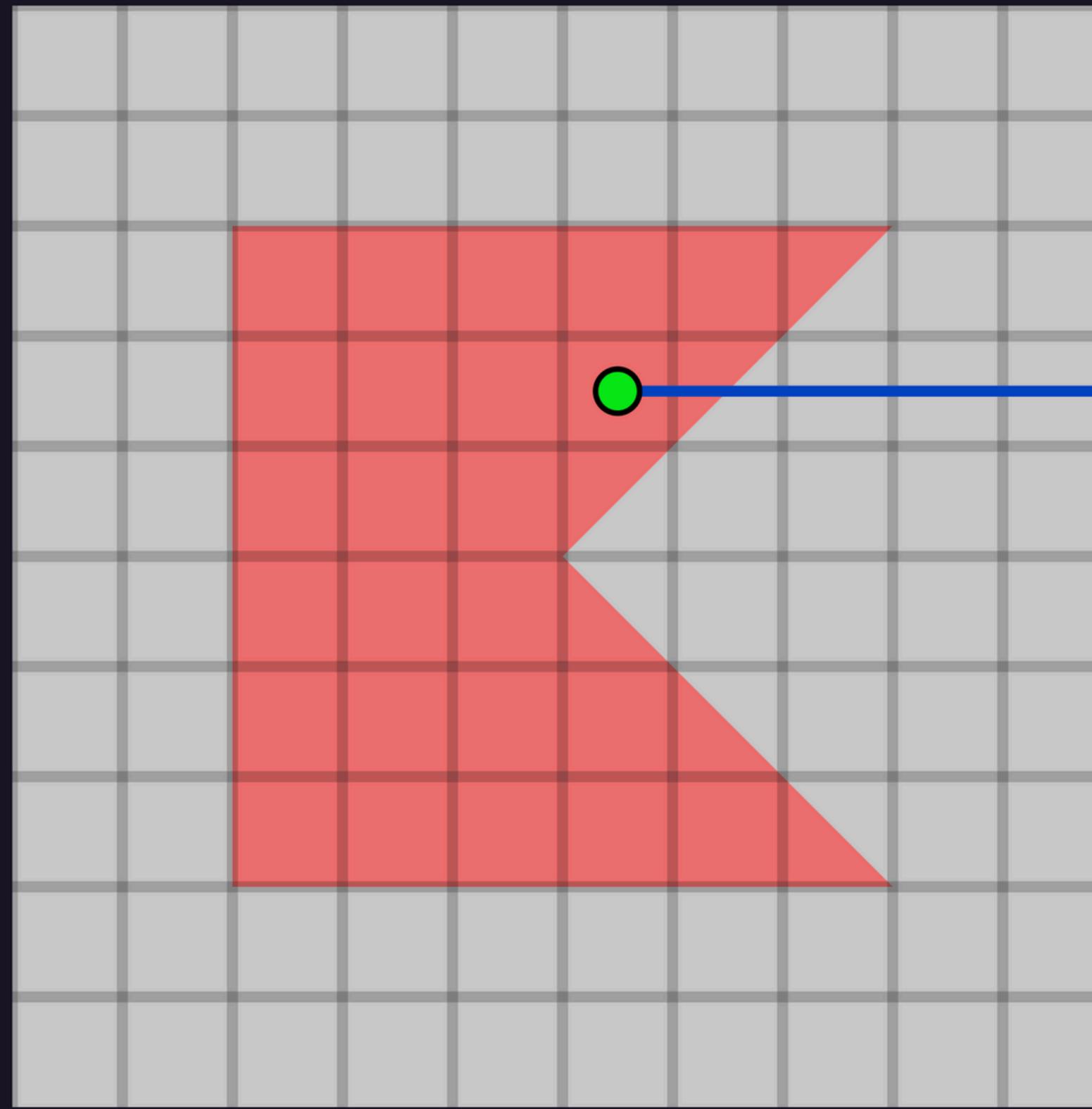
and we have to check if a point  $p$  is within the perimeter  
of that polygon:

$$p = (55, 35)$$



We can see that the point is inside, but how to test it numerically ?

Draw a horizontal line from the point, and if this line intersects the polygon an odd number of times, the point is inside; otherwise is outside de polygon.



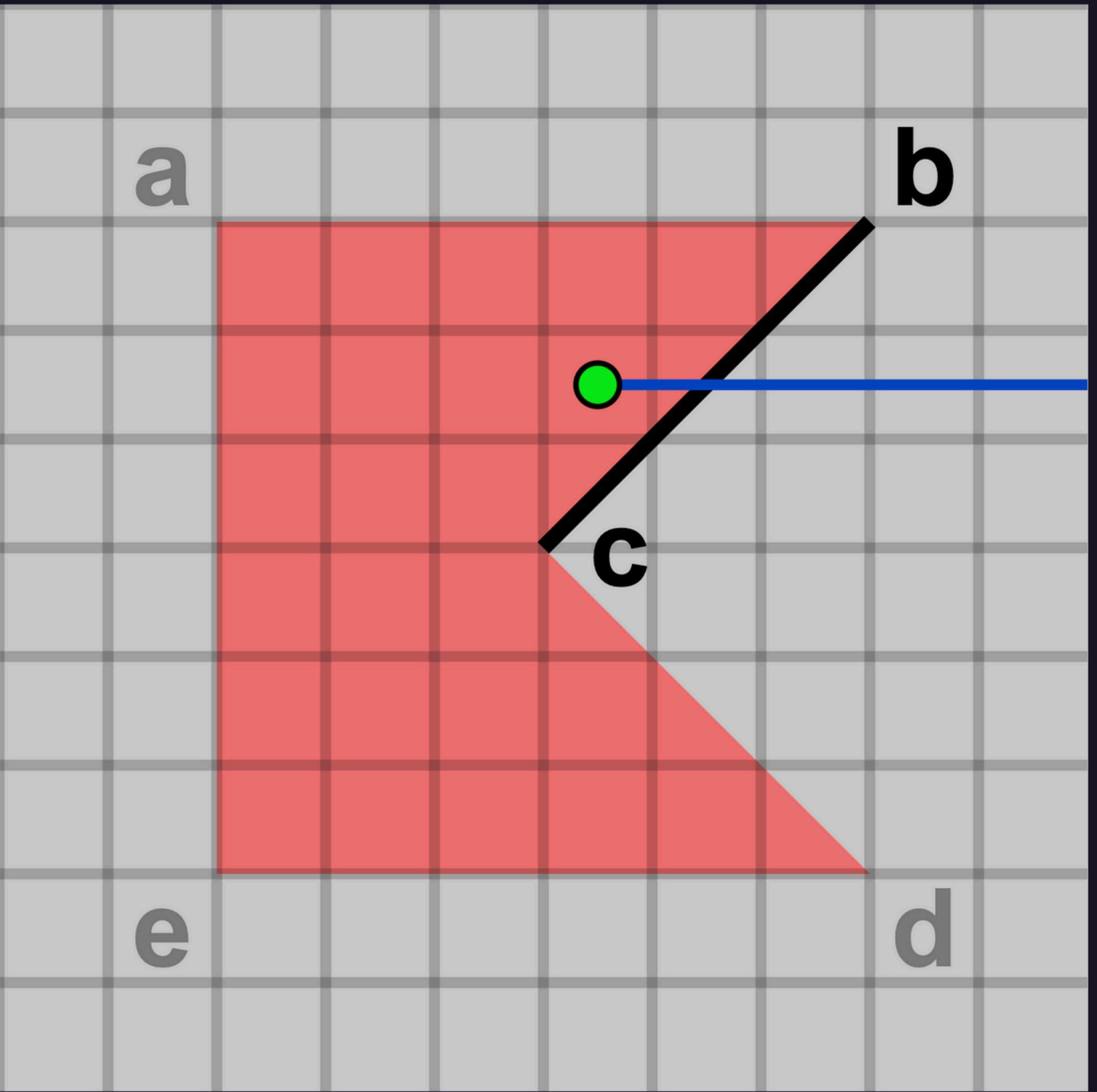
We do this by testing for each side whether the line crosses it or not.

For example the side  $\overline{bc}$ :

$$b_x = 80, b_y = 20$$

$$c_x = 50, c_y = 50$$

$$\mathbf{p}_x = 55, \mathbf{p}_y = 35$$

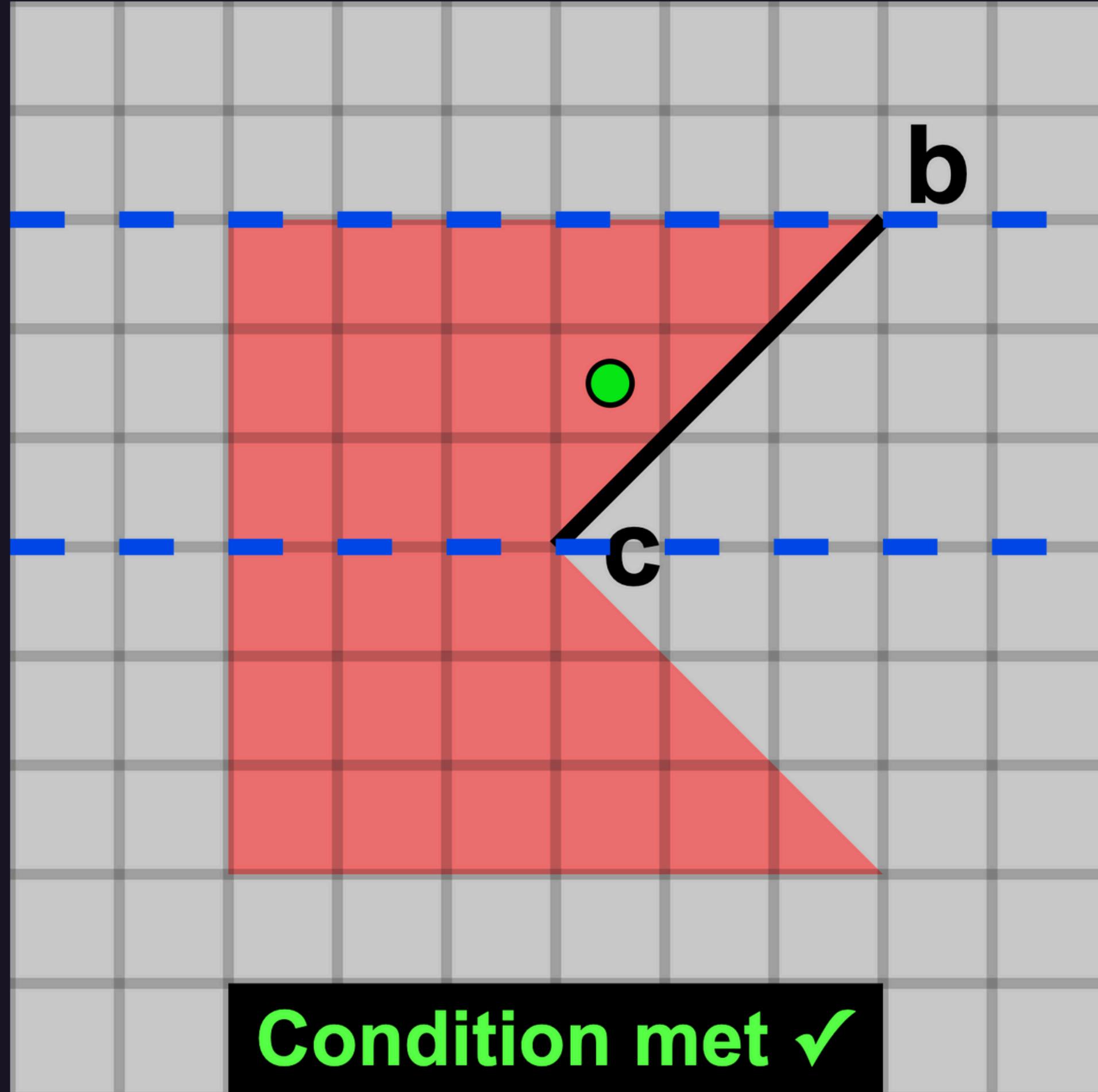


Two conditions must be met for the intersection to occur:

The point must be between the endpoints of the side, in  
the vertical axis:

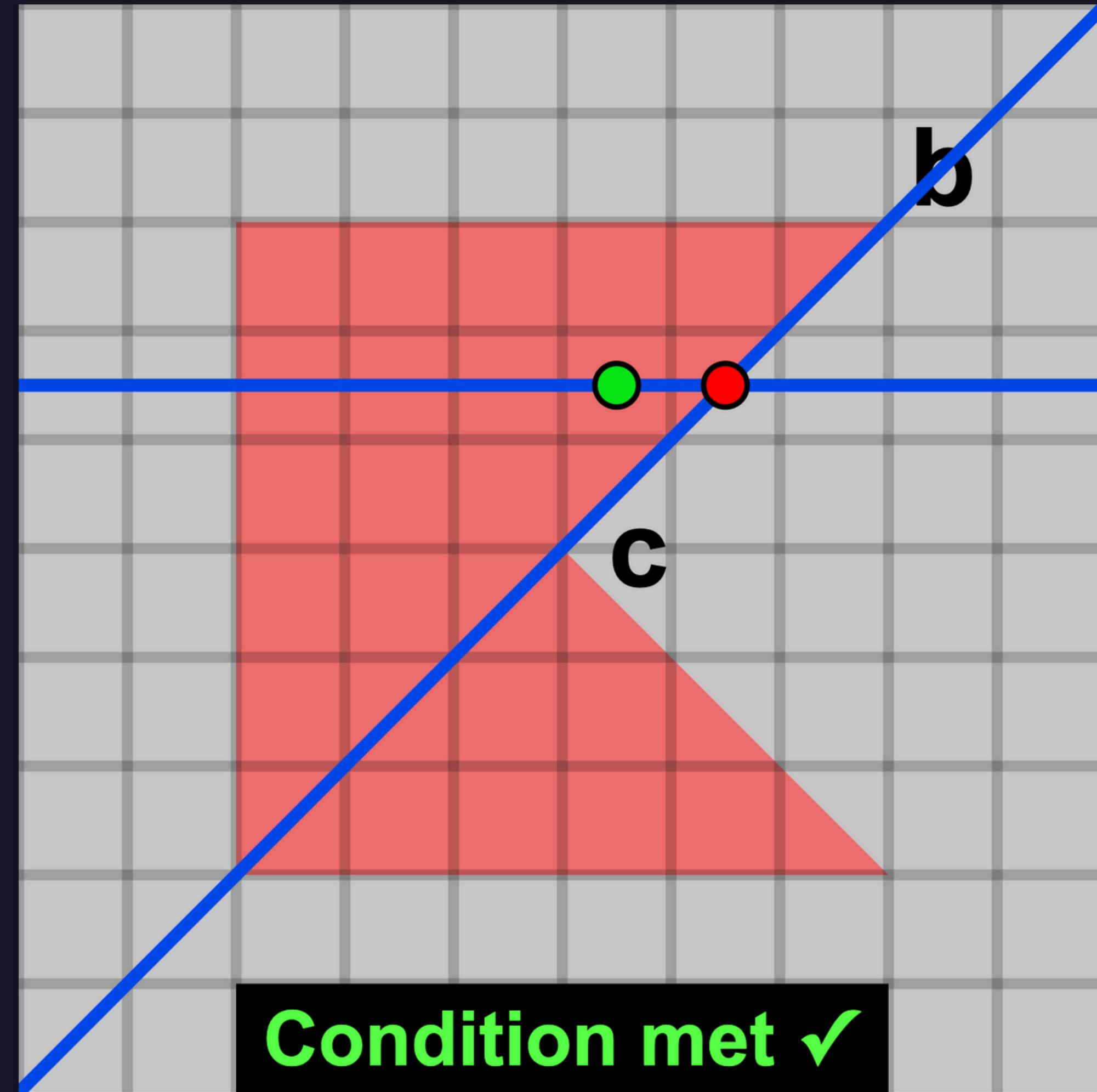
$$(\mathbf{p}_y < b_y) \neq (\mathbf{p}_y < c_y)$$

$$(35 < 20) \neq (35 < 50)$$



Condition met ✓

If so, the  $x$  coordinate of the point must be less than the  $x$  coordinate of the intersection point.



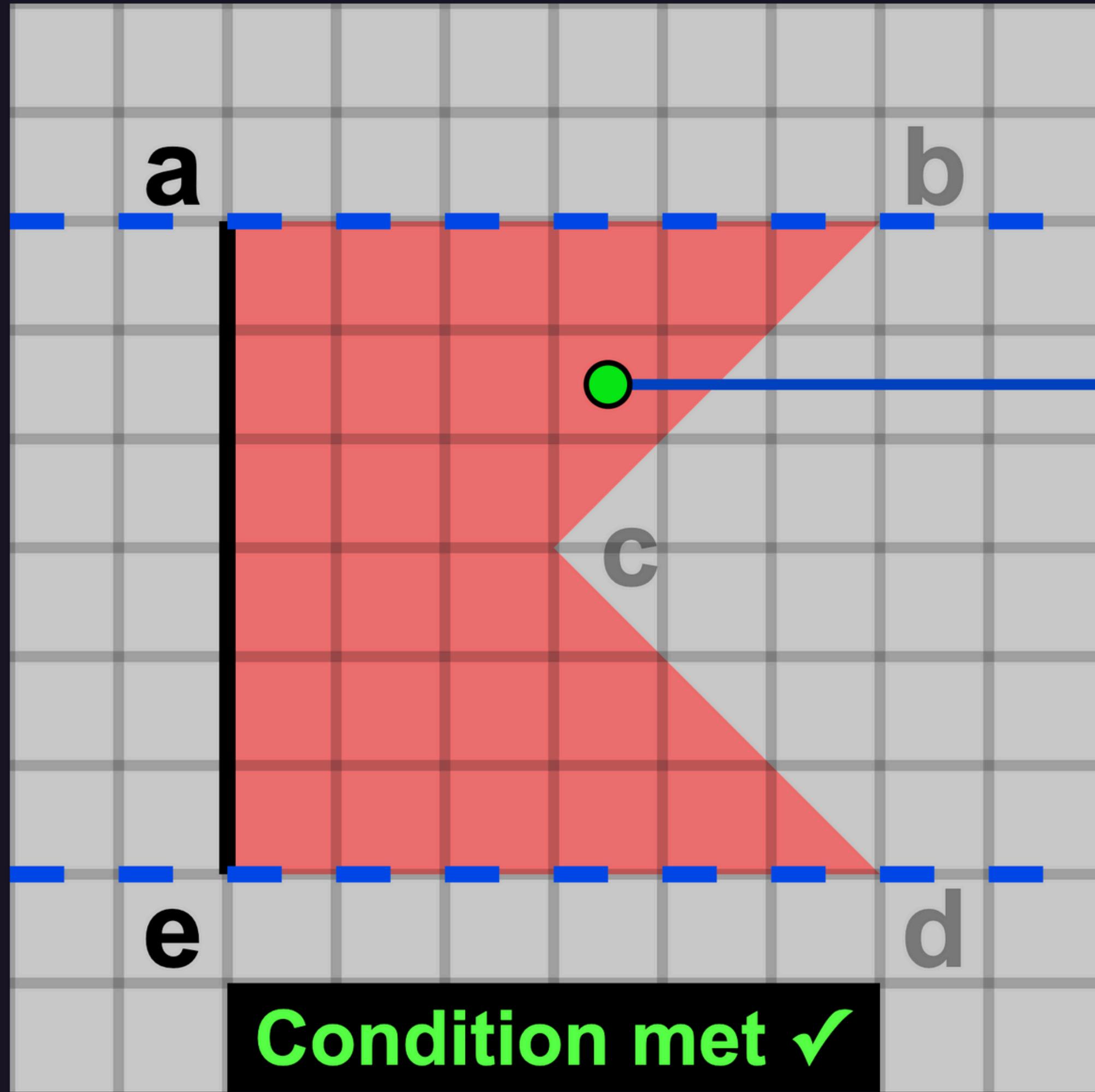
This intersection point is derived from the **two-point form** equation of a line:

$$(x_2 - x_1)(y - y_1) - (y_2 - y_1)(x - x_1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(y - y_1)}{(y_2 - y_1)} + x_1$$

We do this with each side. If we end up with an odd number of intersections, then the point is within the polygon.

For example the side  $\overline{ea}$  meets the first condition:



But not the second one:

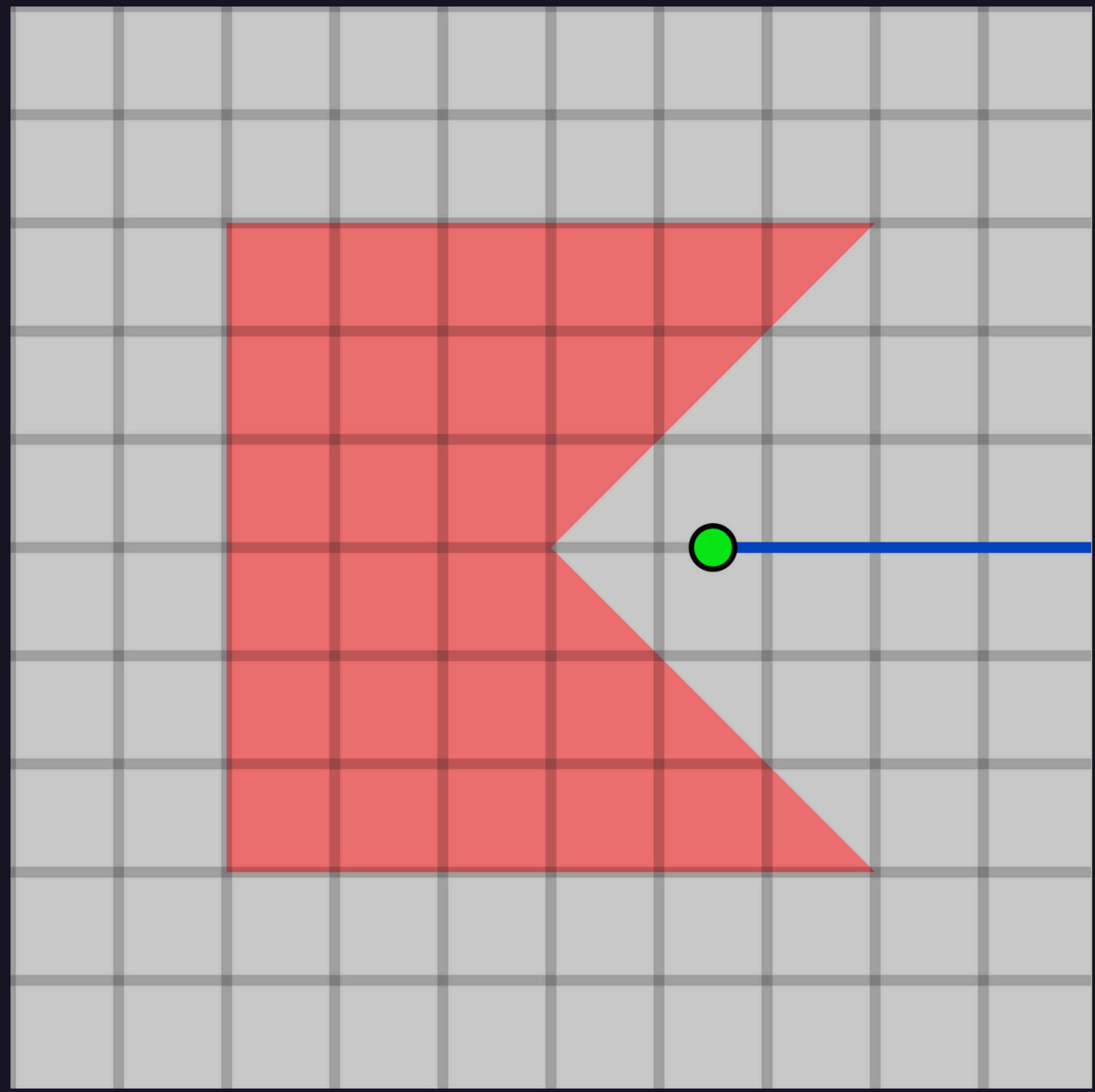
**a**



**e**

**Condition not met X**

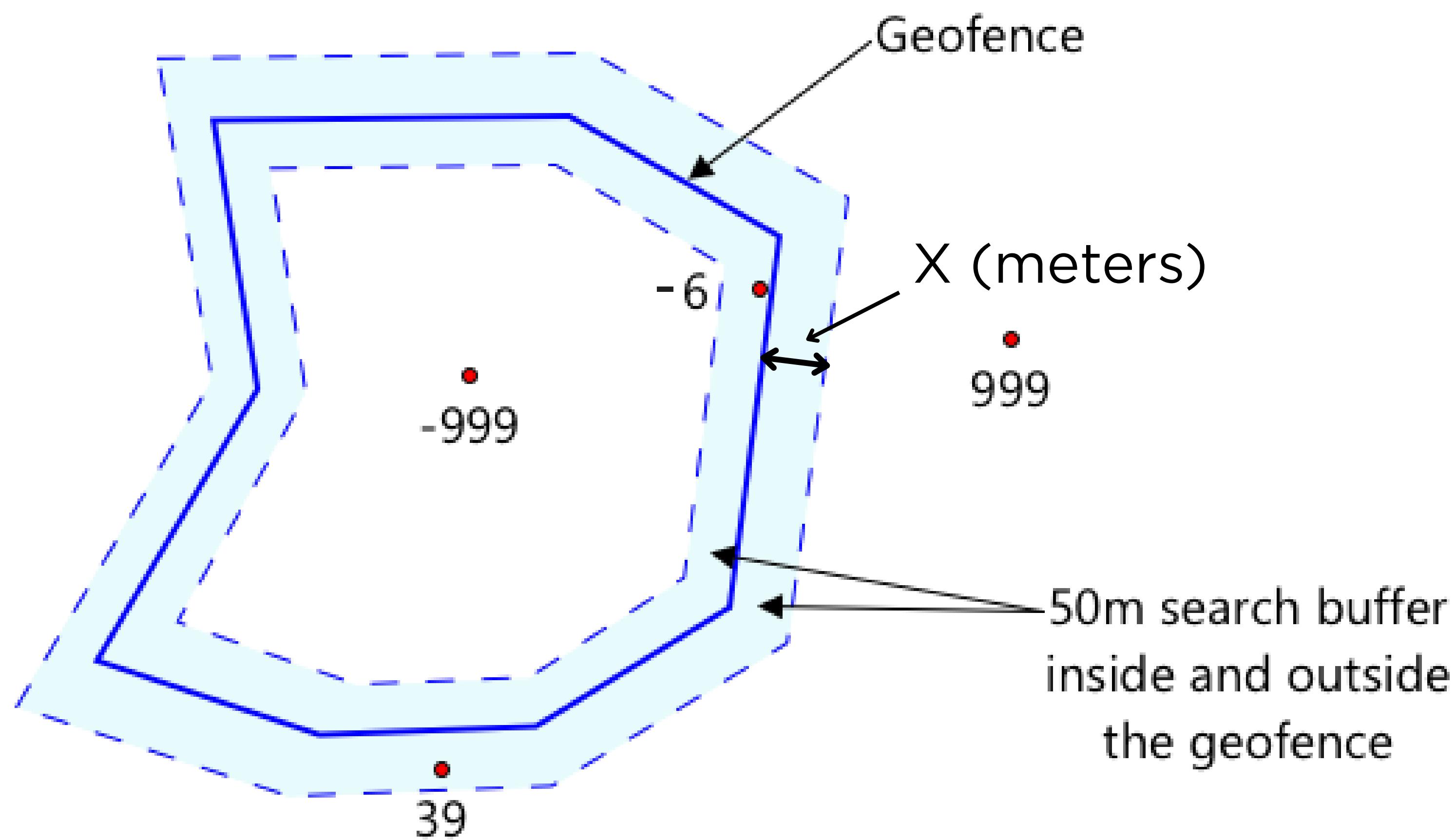
What about a point with zero intersections ?



A point with zero intersections is outside, because zero  
is an even number.



**SEARCH  
BUFFER**



# USAGE?

## Test points against a geofence

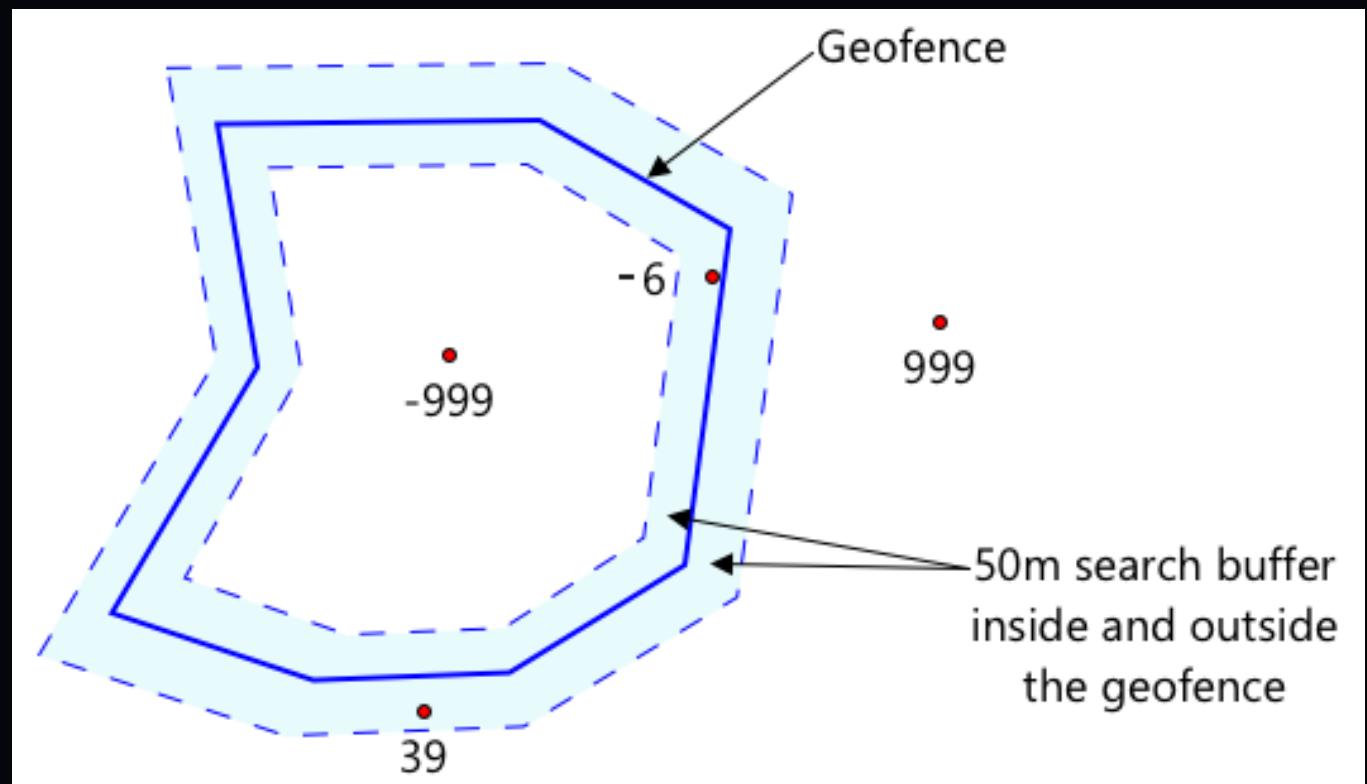
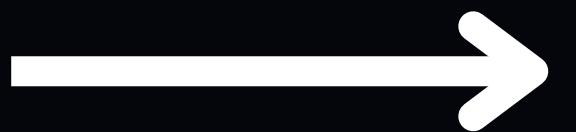
Once the polygon has been uploaded to Azure Maps, you can test a point to see if it is inside or outside the geofence. You do this by making a web API request, passing in the UDID of the geofence, and the latitude and longitude of the point to test.

When you make this request, you can also pass a value called the `searchBuffer`. This tells the Maps API how accurate to be when returning results. The reason for this is GPS is not perfectly accurate, and sometimes locations can be out by meters if not more. The default for the search buffer is 50m, but you can set values from 0m to 500m.

When results are returned from the API call, one of the parts of the result is a `distance` measured to the closest point on the edge of the geofence, with a positive value if the point is outside the geofence, negative if it is inside the geofence. If this distance is less than the search buffer, the actual distance is returned in meters, otherwise the value is 999 or -999. 999 means that the point is outside the geofence by more than the search buffer, -999 means it is inside the geofence by more than the search buffer.

# DATA CONTROLLER

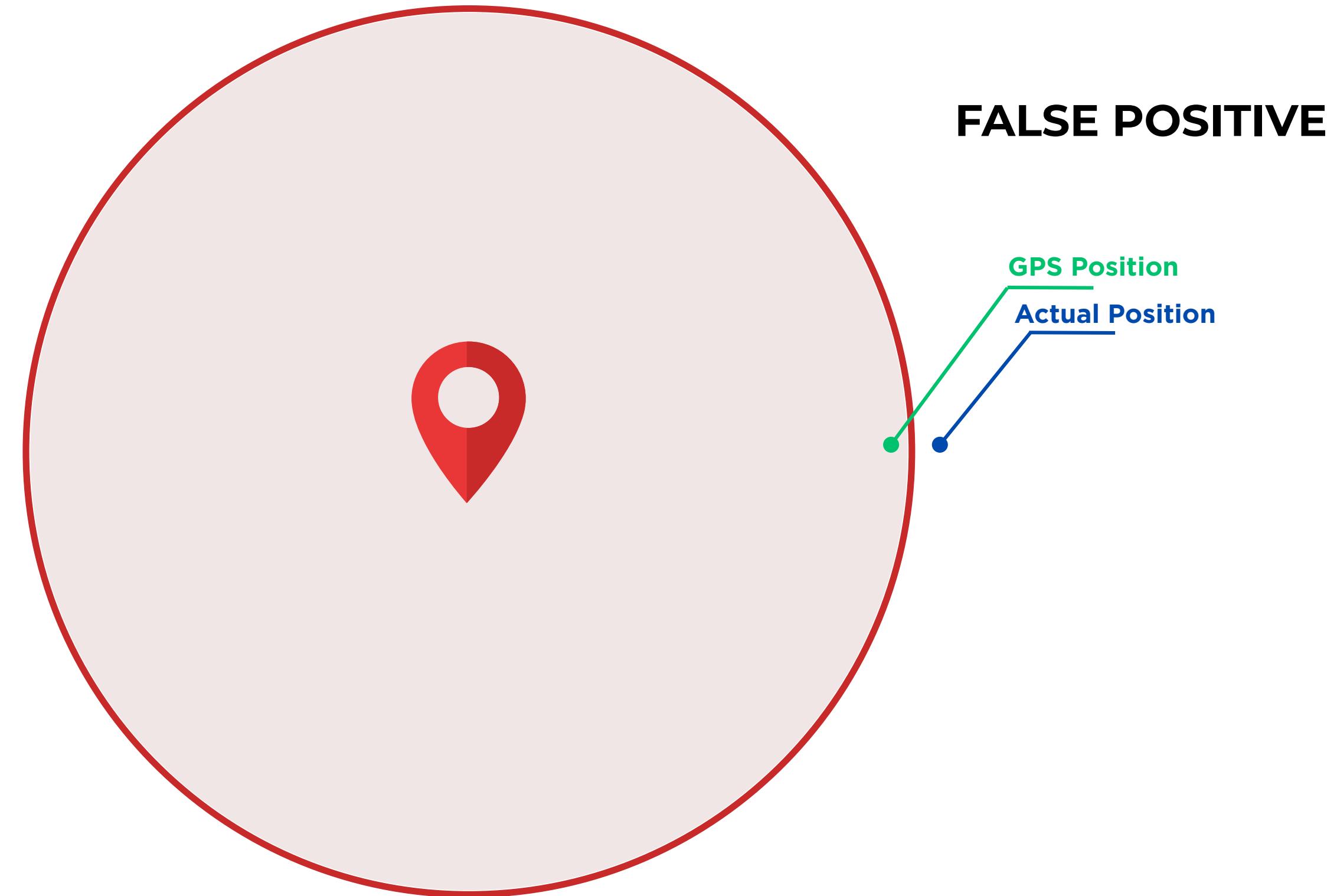




# **DATA INACCURACY HANDLING**

**(USE CASE 1: FALSE ARRIVAL ALERT)**





GPS Position

Actual Position

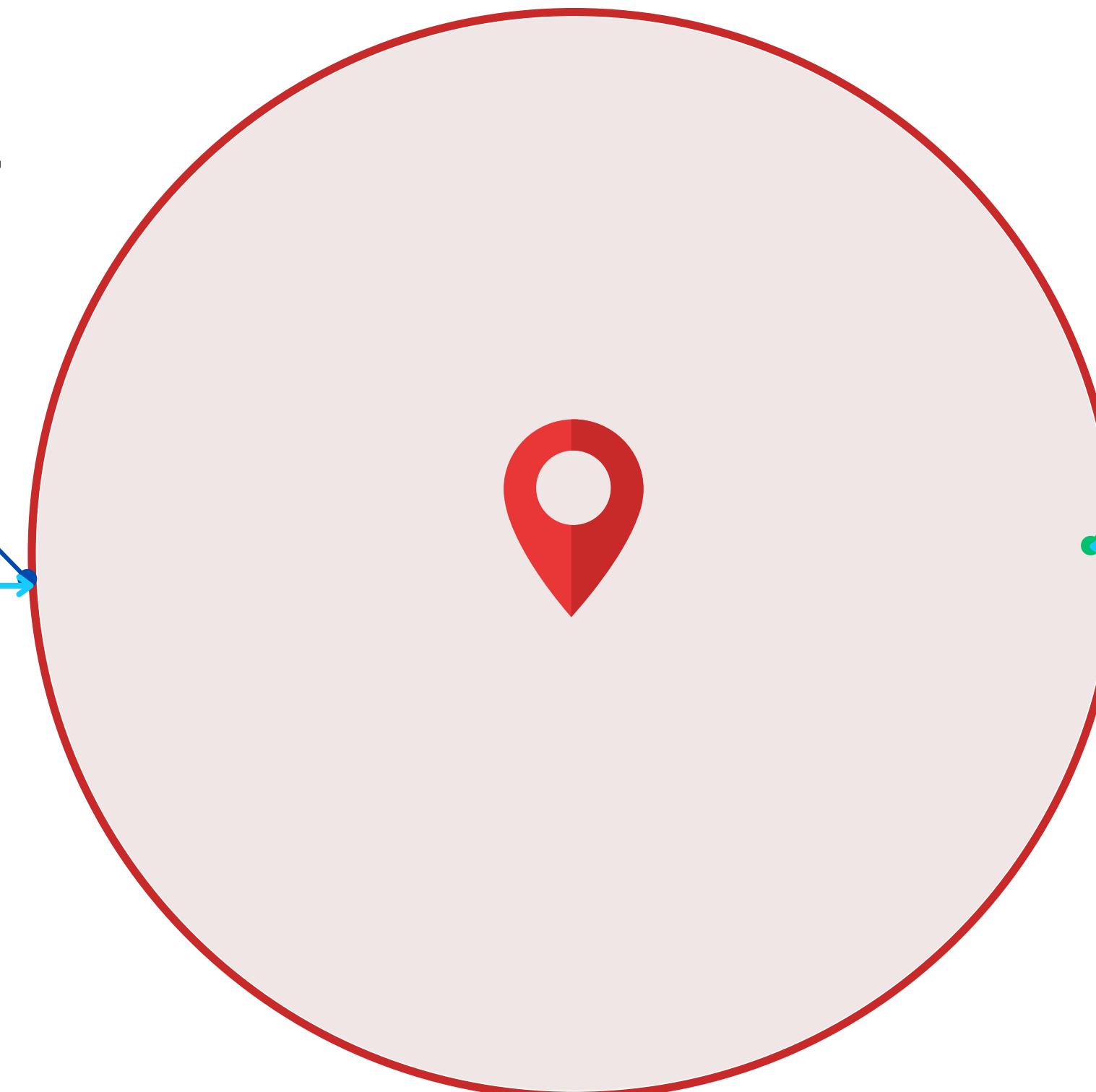
**FALSE POSITIVE**

**FALSE NEGATIVE**

Actual Position  
GPS Position

**FALSE POSITIVE**

GPS Position  
Actual Position

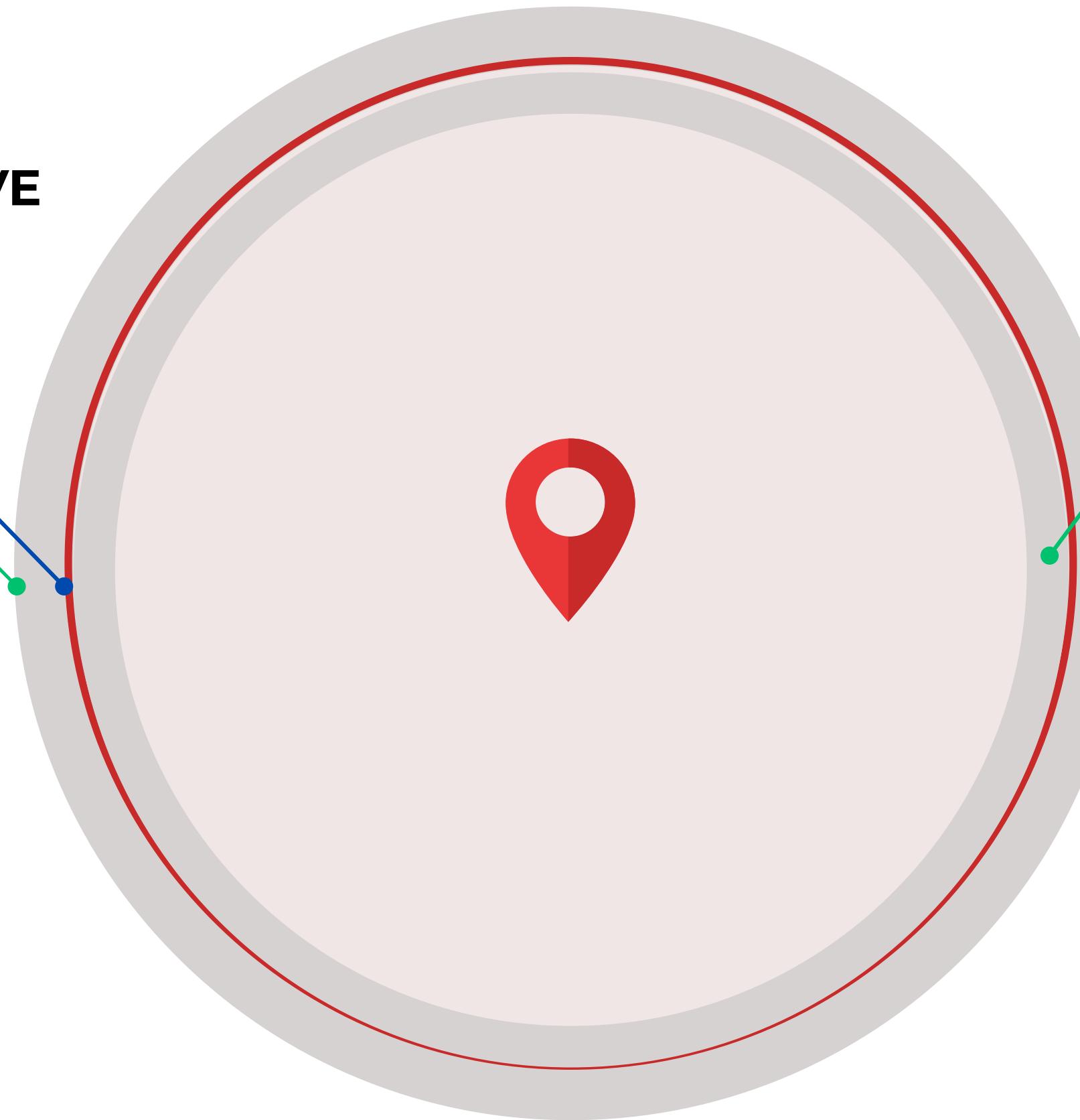


**FALSE NEGATIVE**

**FALSE POSITIVE**

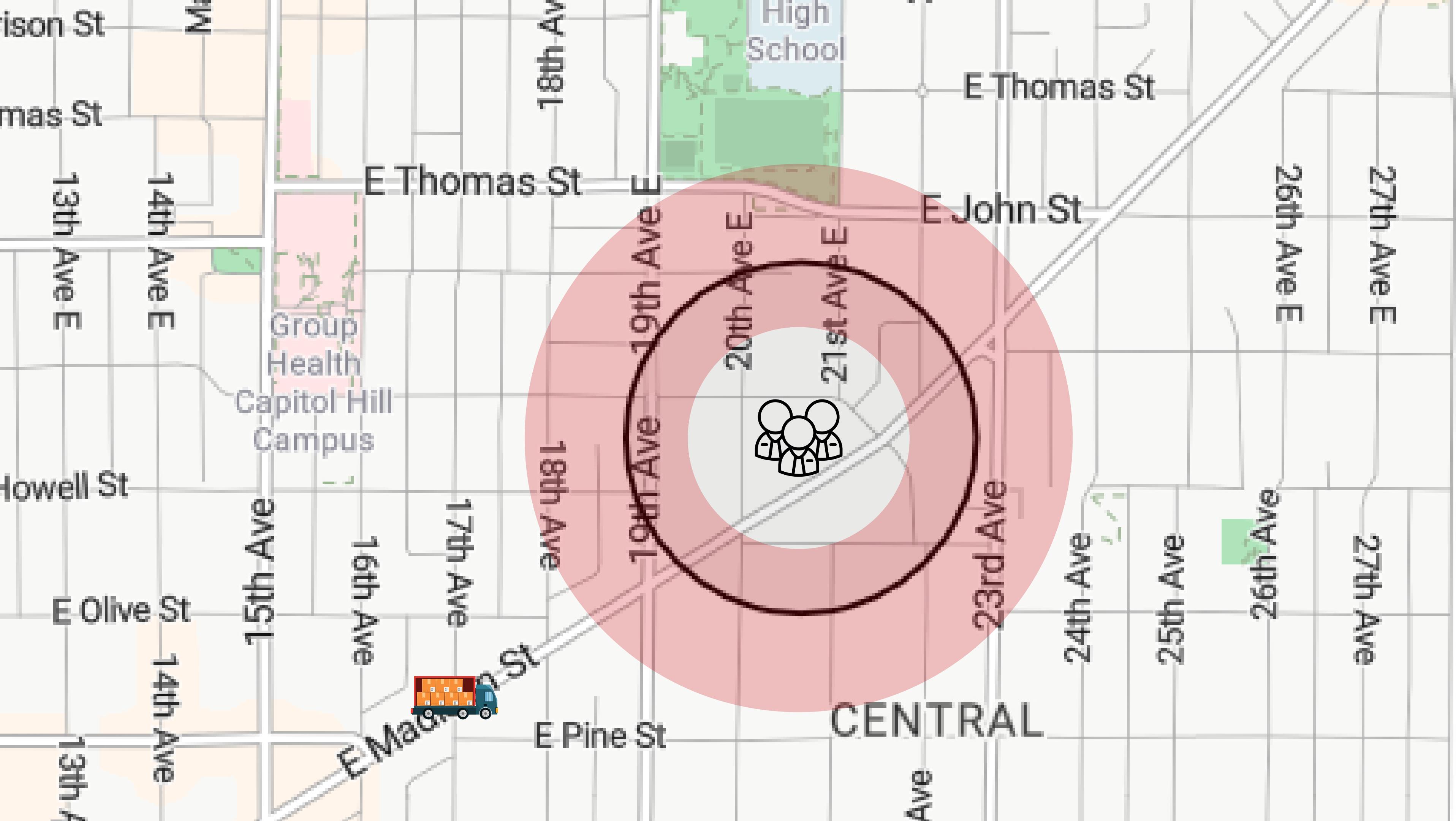
Actual Position  
GPS Position

GPS Position  
Actual Position



# **PRE-ARRIVAL ALERT**

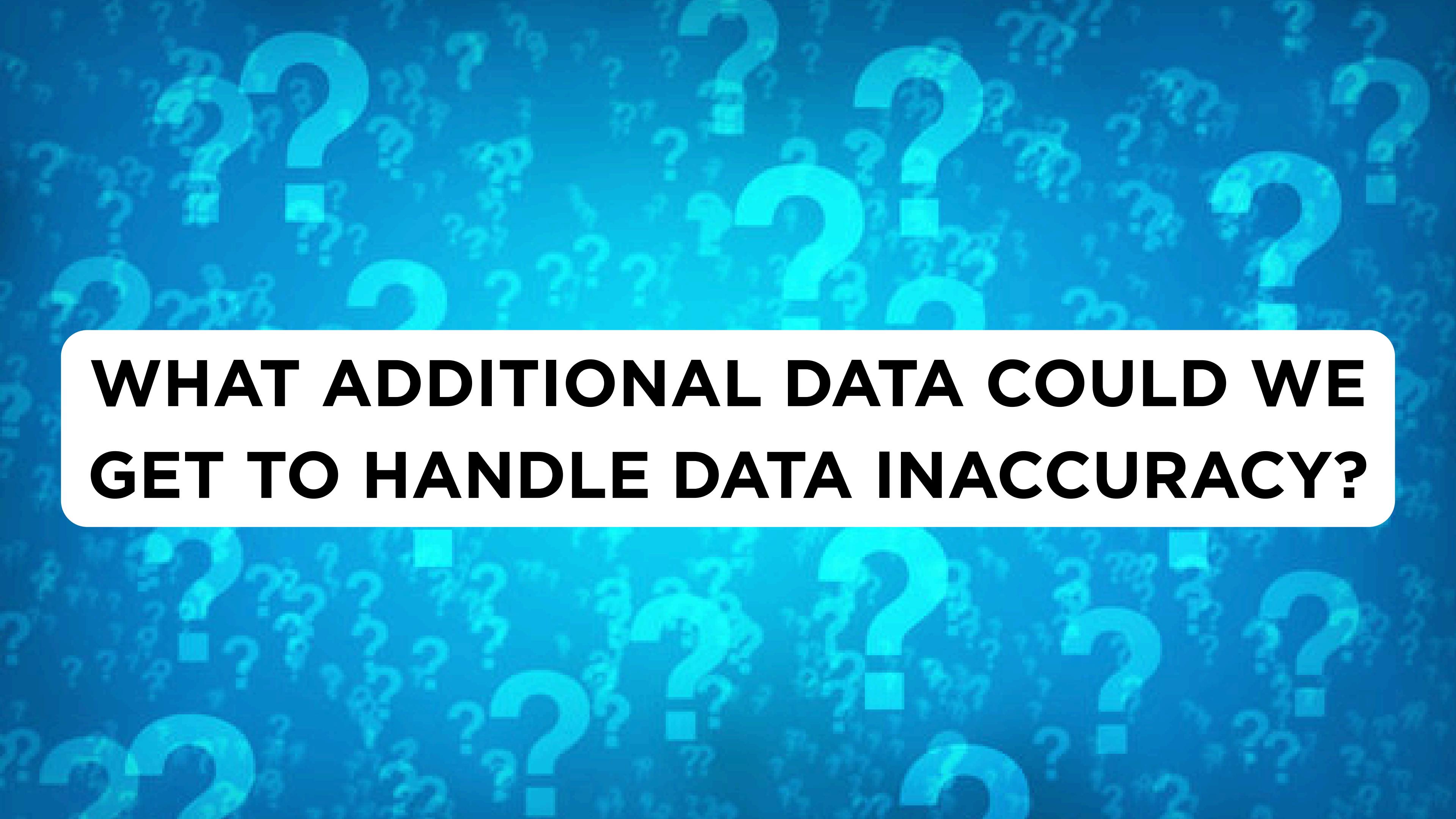
**(USE CASE 2: TRUCK DELIVERY MANAGEMENT)**





# **TEST POINT AGAINST GEOFENCE DEMO**





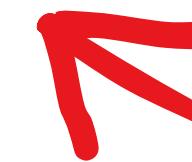
**WHAT ADDITIONAL DATA COULD WE  
GET TO HANDLE DATA INACCURACY?**

# ACCURACY

```
termux-location -p network
>> {
    "latitude": 10.8236391,
    "longitude": 106.6246496,
    "altitude": 24.30000114440918,
    "accuracy": 17.875999450683594,
    "vertical_accuracy": 9.563785552978516,
    "bearing": 0.0,
    "speed": 0.0,
    "elapsedMs": 174,
    "provider": "network"
}
```

# SNAP-TO-ROAD

AZURE  
SERVER



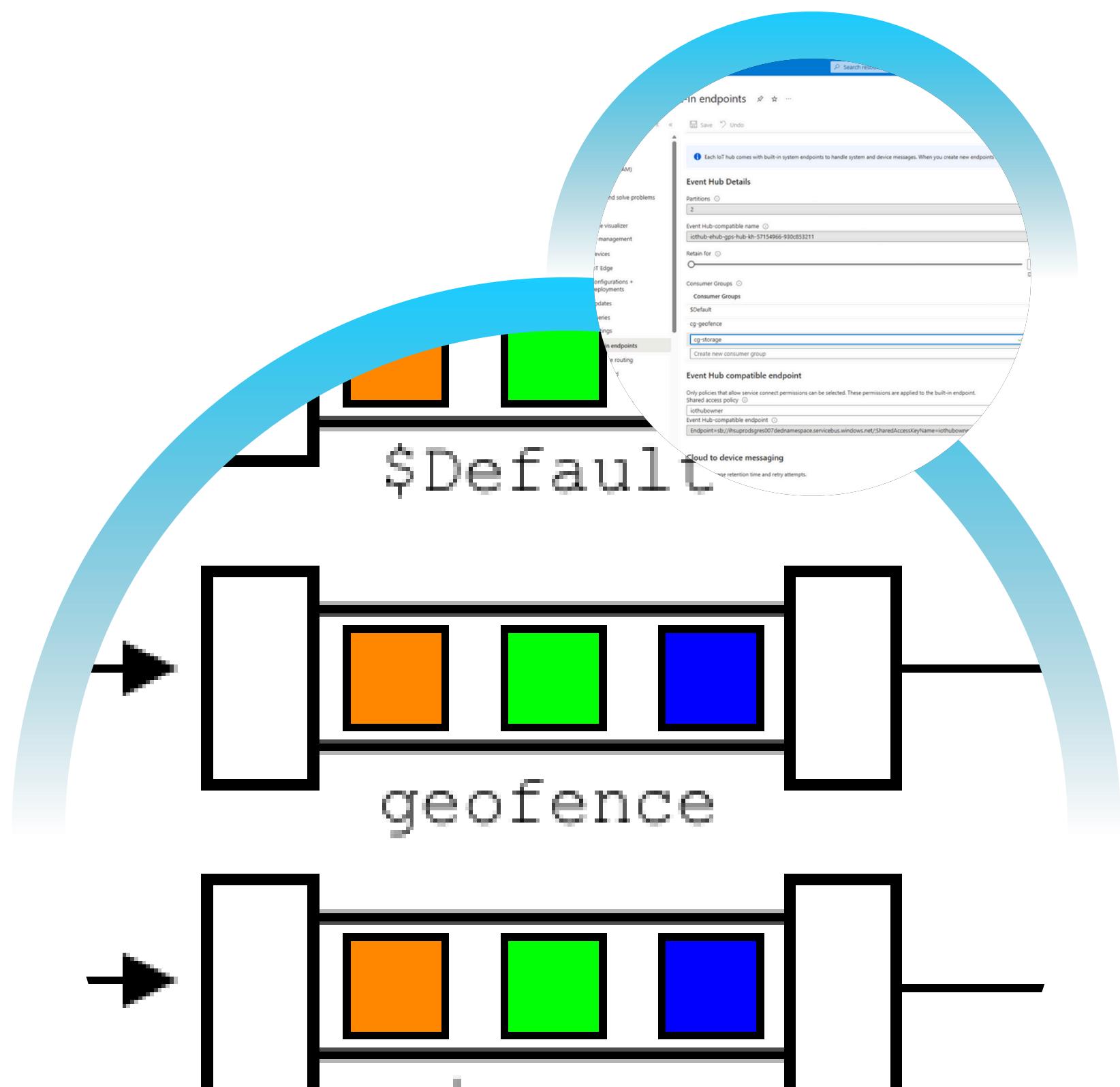
NEAREST ON-ROAD  
POINT

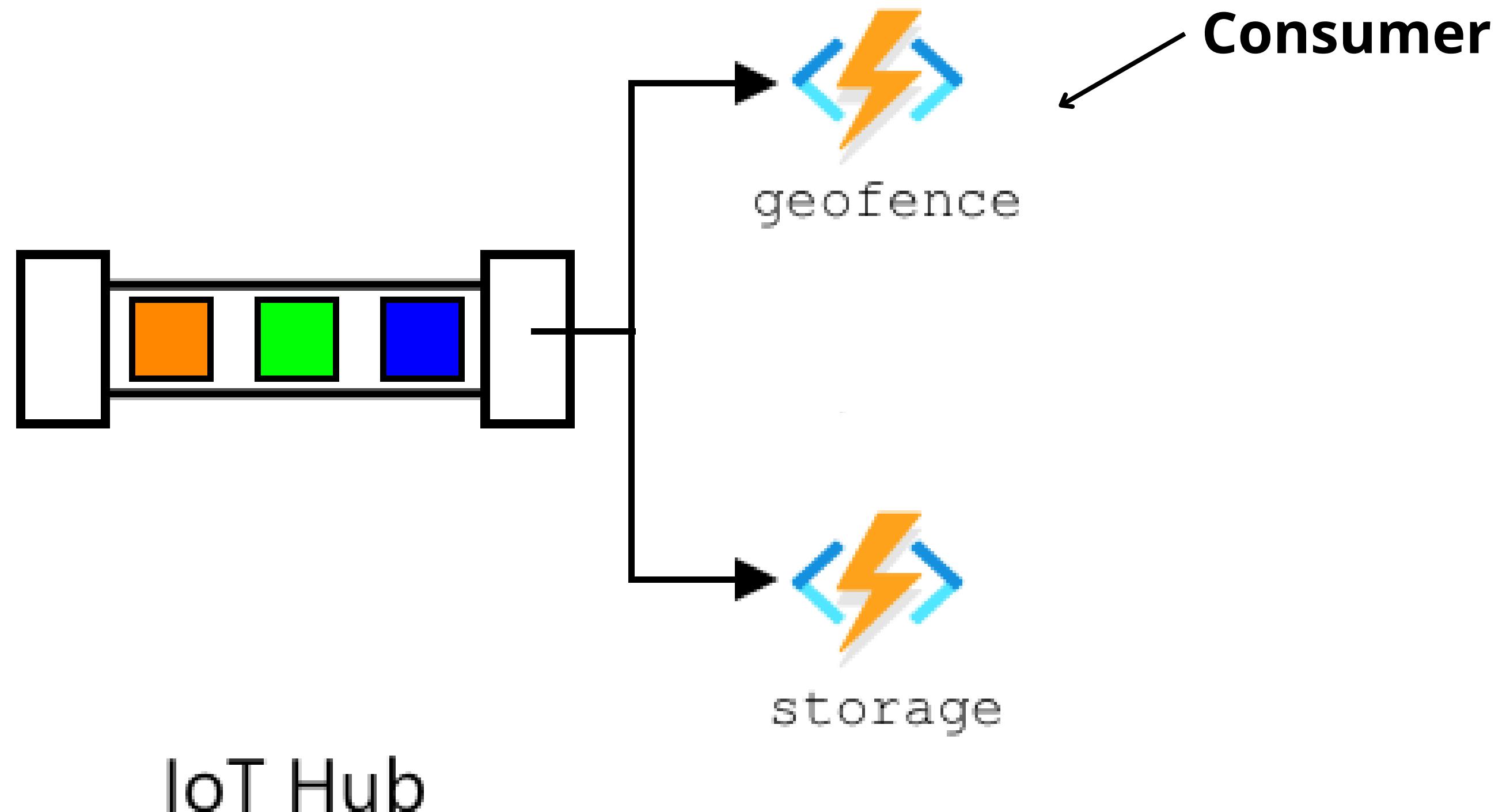
CALL AZURE SNAP-TO-  
ROAD API FOR THE  
CURRENT LOCATION



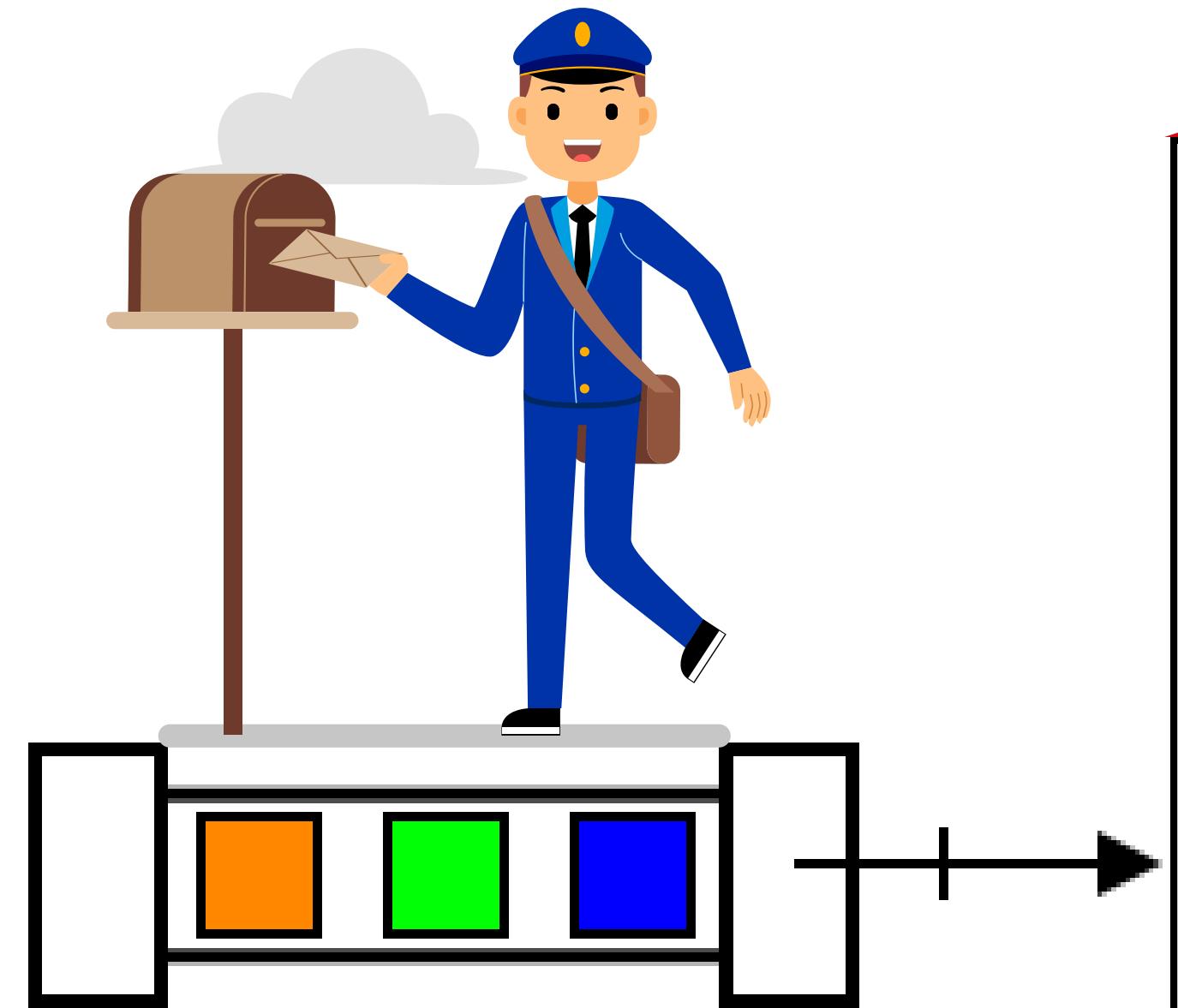
# CONSUMER GROUP

- A publish/subscribe mechanism of Event Hubs.

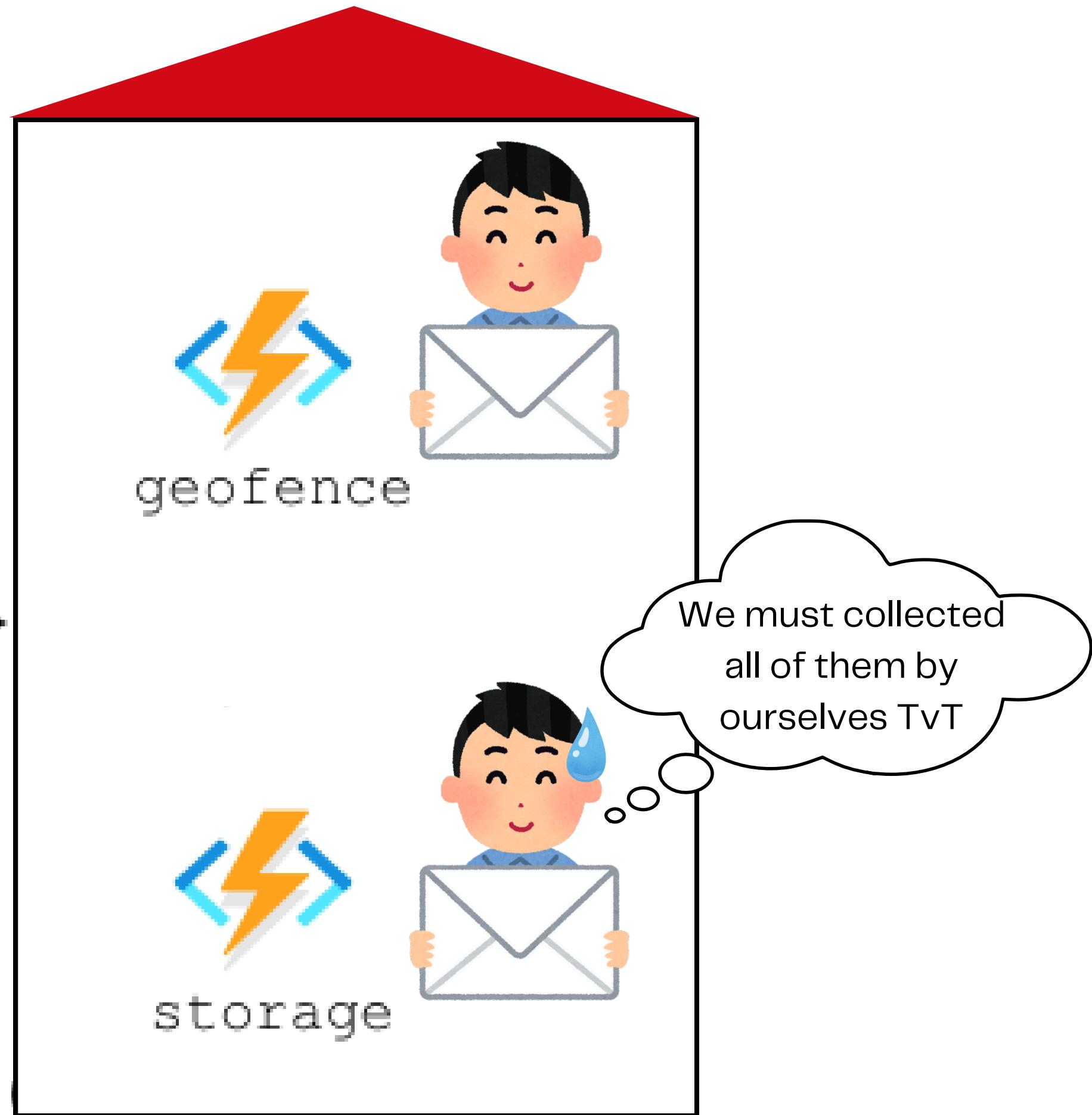




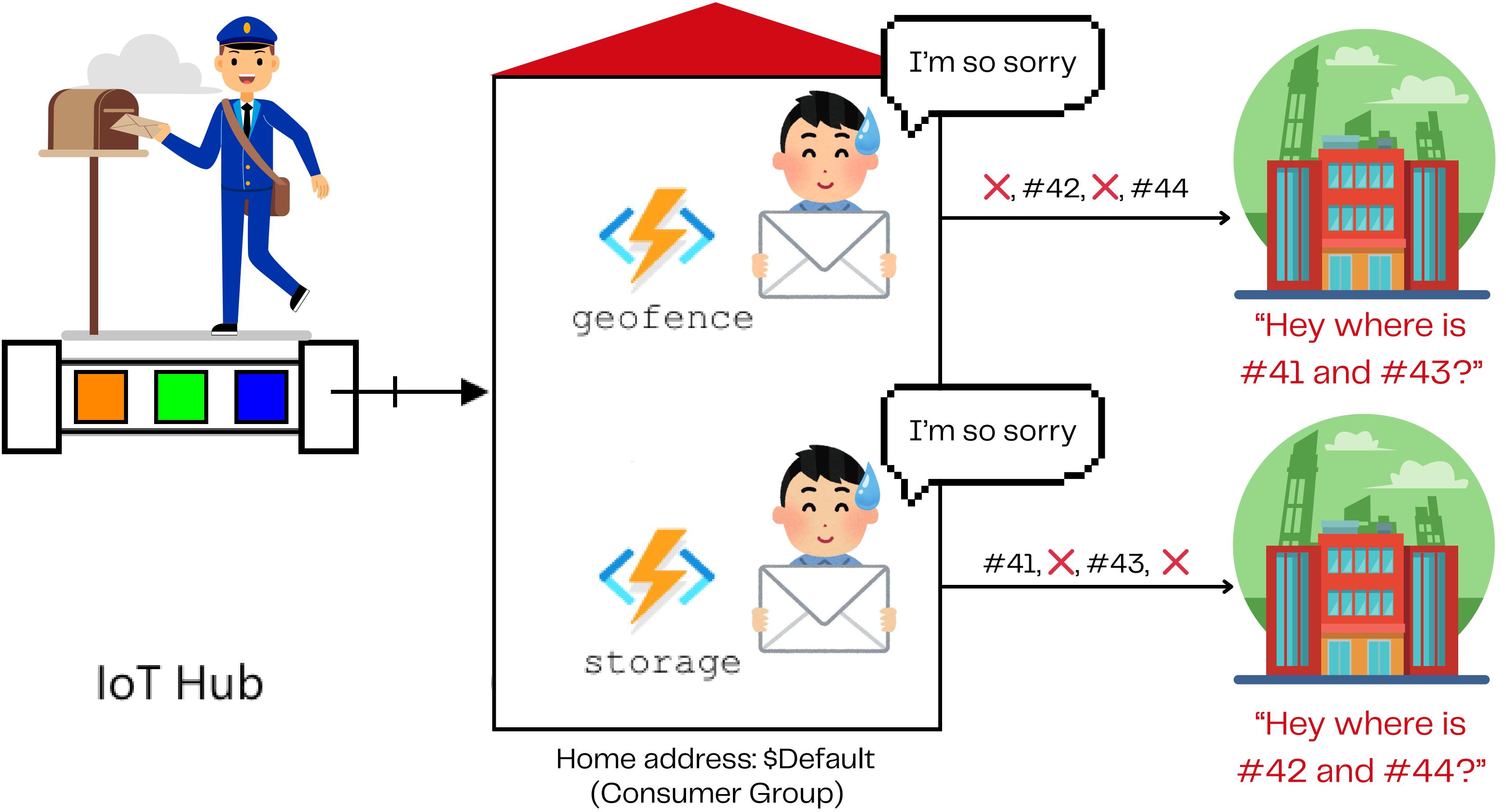
How do you think the IoT Hub could know which one has processed which events?  
**It can't!**

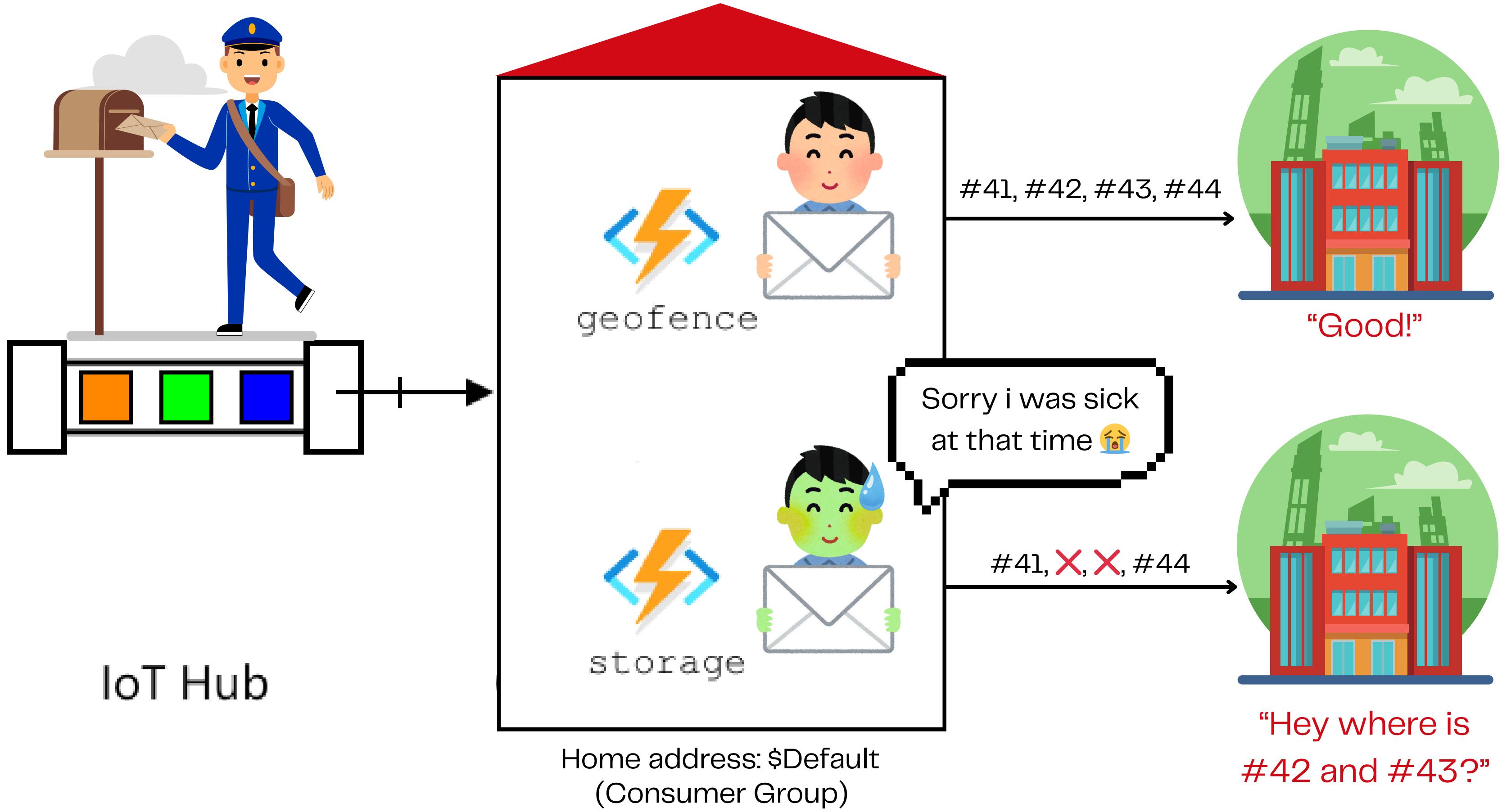


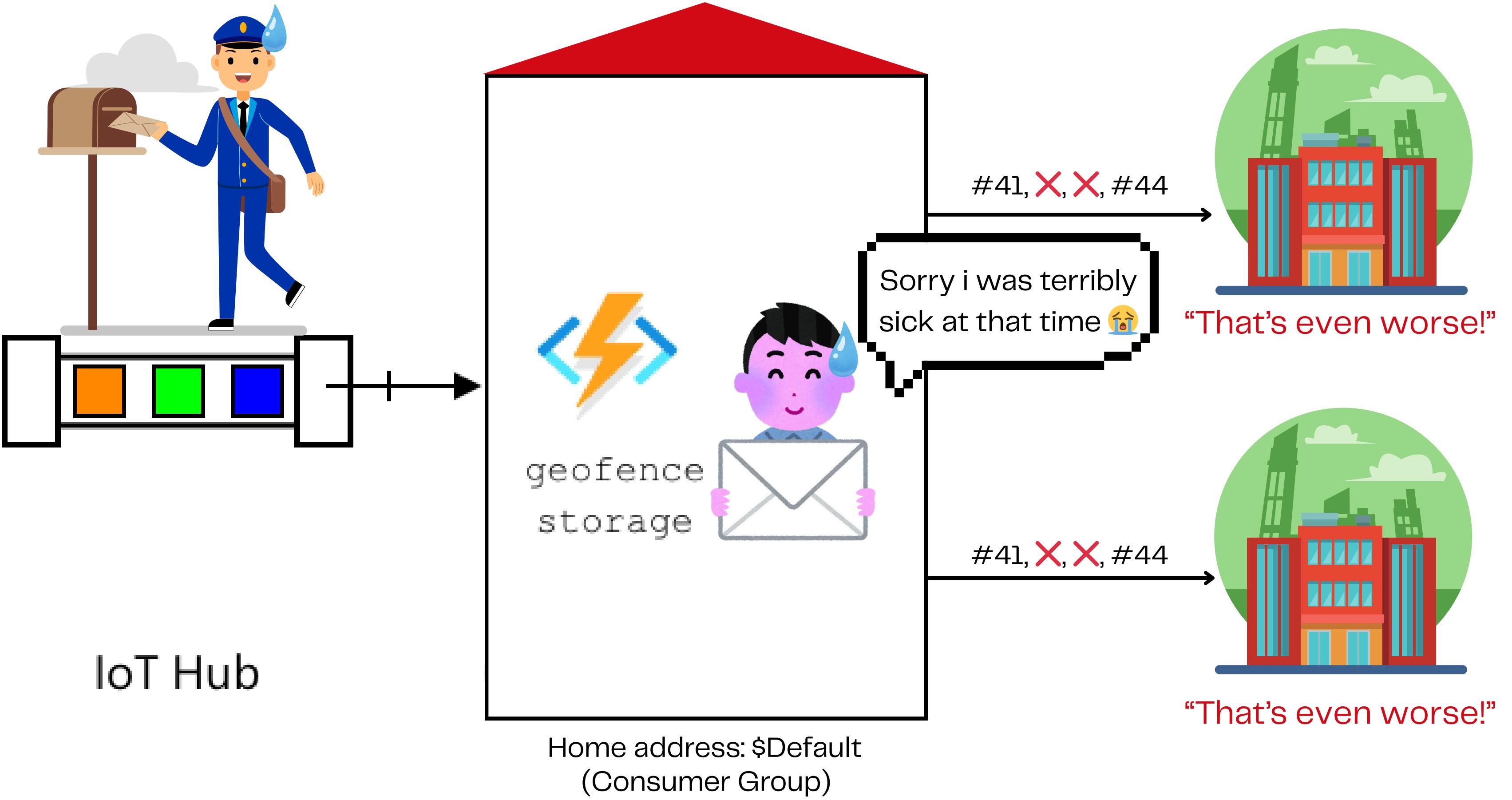
IoT Hub

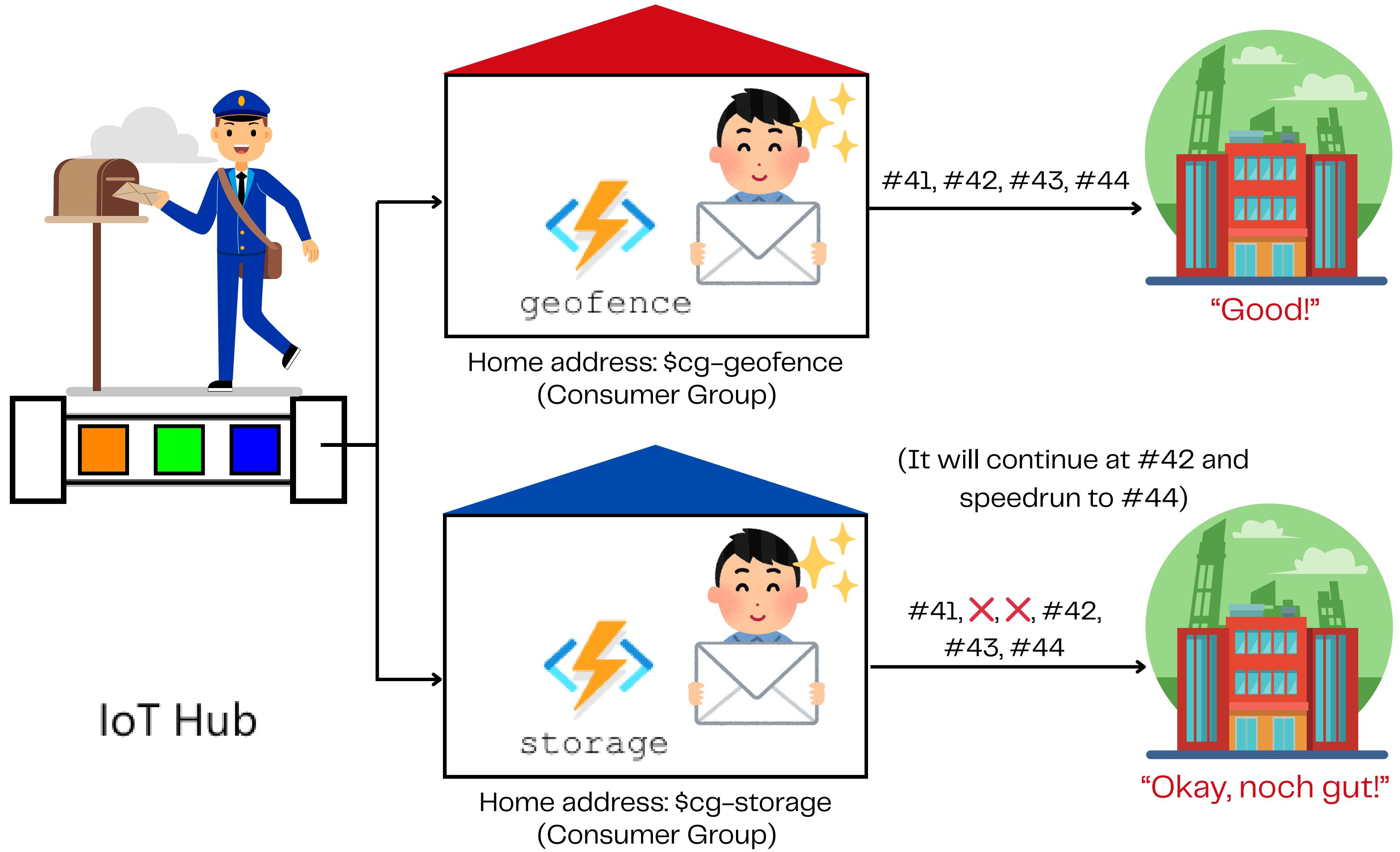


Home address: \$Default  
(Consumer Group)









Microsoft Azure

Home > gps-hub-khoa

# gps-hub-khoa | Built-in endpoints

IoT Hub

Search Save Undo

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Diagnose and solve problems Events Resource visualizer Device management Devices IoT Edge Configurations + Deployments Updates Queries Hub settings Built-in endpoints Message routing File upload Failover Pricing and scale Properties Locks Security settings Identity Shared access policies

Each IoT hub comes with built-in system endpoints to handle system and device messages. When you create new endpoints and routes, messages stop flowing through the built-in endpoints.

### Event Hub Details

Partitions ① 2

Event Hub-compatible name ① [REDACTED]

Retain for ① 1 Days

Consumer Groups ①

- Consumer Groups
- \$Default
- cg-geofence
- cg-storage** 

Create new consumer group

### Event Hub compatible endpoint

Only policies that allow service connect permissions can be selected. These permissions are applied to the built-in endpoint.

Shared access policy ① [REDACTED]

Event Hub-compatible endpoint ① [REDACTED]

### Cloud to device messaging

Control message retention time and retry attempts.

Default TTL ①

Add or remove favorites by pressing **Ctrl+Shift+F**

# IoT Hub

## >> Built-in endpoints

## >> Consumer Groups

## >> cg-storage cg-geofence or-any-name

## 1. Check your function.json (or attribute in code)

- If you're using a language like JavaScript or Python, open the **function.json** for that Function and look for the Event Hub binding:

```
json
{
  "type": "eventHubTrigger",
  "name": "events",
  "direction": "in",
  "eventHubName": "your-hub-name",
  "connection": "YourConnStringSetting",
  "consumerGroup": "my-consumer-group"    ← here
}
```

If there's no "consumerGroup" property, it defaults to "\$Default".

Azure function  
    >> **function.json**  
    >> **"consumerGroup":**  
    >> **\$Default**  
         **cg-storage**  
         **cg-geofence**  
         **or-any-name**



# DEMO



Docs: <https://termux.dev/docs>  
Donate: <https://termux.dev/donate>  
Community: <https://termux.dev/community>

Working with packages:

- Search: `pkg search <query>`
- Install: `pkg install <package>`
- Upgrade: `pkg upgrade`

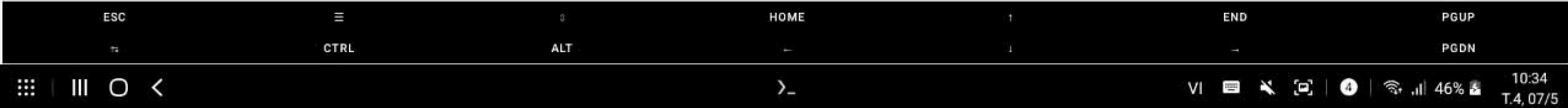
Subscribing to additional repositories:

- Root: `pkg install root-repo`
- X11: `pkg install x11-repo`

For fixing any repository issues,  
try '`termux-change-repo`' command.

Report issues at <https://termux.dev/issues>

- `python send_gps.py`
- GPS Choose location provider to use (network/gps): █



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** File, Edit, Selection, ..., back arrow, forward arrow, search bar (GpsProcessor), user icon, and window control buttons.
- Sidebar Icons:** PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, PORTS, AZURE, and other icons for Search, Share, etc.
- Terminal Tab:** Active, showing the output of the Azure Functions Core Tools command "func start".
- Output:**

```
(.venv) PS C:\Users\Admin\Documents\Visual Studio Code\azure-functions\GpsProcessor> func start
func start
Found Python version 3.9.13 (py).

Azure Functions Core Tools
Core Tools Version:        4.0.7030 Commit
hash: N/A +bb4c949899cd5659d6bfe8b92cc9234
53a2e8f88 (64-bit)
Function Runtime Version: 4.1037.0.23568
```
- Right Panel:** Shows a list of terminal sessions:
  - Admin@Admin-PC MINGW64 ~/Documents/Visual Studio Code/azure-functions/GpsProcessor (master)
  - \$ [empty]
- Bottom Bar:** Navigation icons (back, forward, search, etc.), status bar (Ln 25, Col 1 (514 selected), Spaces: 2, UTF-8, CRLF, {}, JSON, etc.).



# SUMMARY

- Geofence and its application
- Ray casting
- Search buffer
- Test point against geofence
- Data inaccuracy handling
- Consumer Group
- Demo: GPS fetching
- Demo: Real-life scenario

quiz

thank you for listening