
Temperature Data Aggregation in Bliss Hall at SUNY New Paltz

Embedded Linux (CPS342)

May 9, 2016



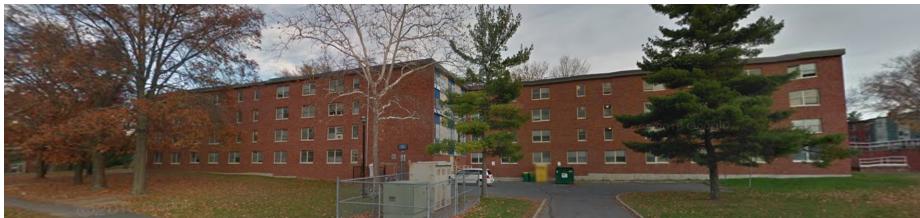
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1 Introduction

This report documents the process that several students in Dr. Chirakkal Easwaran's Spring 2016 Embedded Linux class took to complete their final class project. The course is designed to introduce students to the fundamentals of Linux programming - particularly embedded Linux. Dr. Easwaran's course is oriented around the Raspberry Pi and the Raspbian (Debian) Linux distribution to give students this fundamental practice. Students throughout the course learn basic terminal commands, how to read temperature sensors, how write to a SQLite3 database, and more. Midway through the semester, students are separated into groups, and assigned a final project. Students Brendan Lowe, Cesar Done, Heidi Fritz, Jabari Dash, Roberto Milanese, and Victoria Bottali were tasked with collecting temperature data throughout Bliss Hall at the SUNY New Paltz campus and representing it graphically for later analysis by the Sustainability Office.



Google Maps screen-shot of rear of Bliss that demonstrates Raspberry Pi / Sensor distribution

2 Individual Student Responsibilities



Brendan handled server-side programming, networking, deployment



Cesar handled front-end programming, GUI design



Heidi handled client-side programming, front-end programming



Jabari handled documentation, logistics, GUI design



Roberto handled front-end programming, GUI design



Victoria handled client-side programming

3 Project Goals

3.1 Student Learning Outcome Goals

For this project students will be provided with first hand experience with software engineering. Being a Software Engineer / Developer is different than simply being a Coder or Programmer. A Programmer is someone who knows a set of programming languages, and knows how to write programs as assigned in those languages - the same for a coder. A Software Developer differs in that they analyze a problem, gather a team, and design and implement a solution. The goal of this project is just that. The task of this project is to familiarize students with processes and resources that Software Engineers use when creating solutions.

For this given project, students will use resources such as GitHub as a repository for their code. Using GitHub will give students the opportunity to work collaboratively, stage, and commit code. They will write software using Python, JavaScript, PHP, SQLite3, MySQL, HTML, and more. They will also obtain some of the soft skills required such as team work, communication, and basic negotiation skills (in terms of decision making).

3.2 Project Output Goals

To have several weeks worth of temperature data on Bliss Hall accessible in a user friendly web page that the Sustainability Officer will be able to view and later analyze.



6 Raspberry Pis at the pre-deployment stage

4 Materials & Programming Languages

4.1 Hardware

- Raspberry Pi Single Board Computer (8)
- Adafruit Raspberry Pi Enclosure(8)
- MicroUSB + Wall Adapter Kit (8)
- 4GB+ SD Card (8)
- Cobbler Cable + Pi Header Kit (8)
- DS18B20 Digital Temperature Sensor (8)
- Breadboards (8)
- 4.7k Ohm Resistor (8)
- Ethernet Cables (9)
- Networking Switch (1)
- Wire Tie (8)
- Duct Tape

4.2 Software

4.2.1 Client-Side Programming

- Crontab
- HTML
- JavaScript
- Python
- SQLite3

4.2.2 Server-Side Programming

- MySQL
- PHP

4.2.3 Documentation

- GitHub
- LATEX

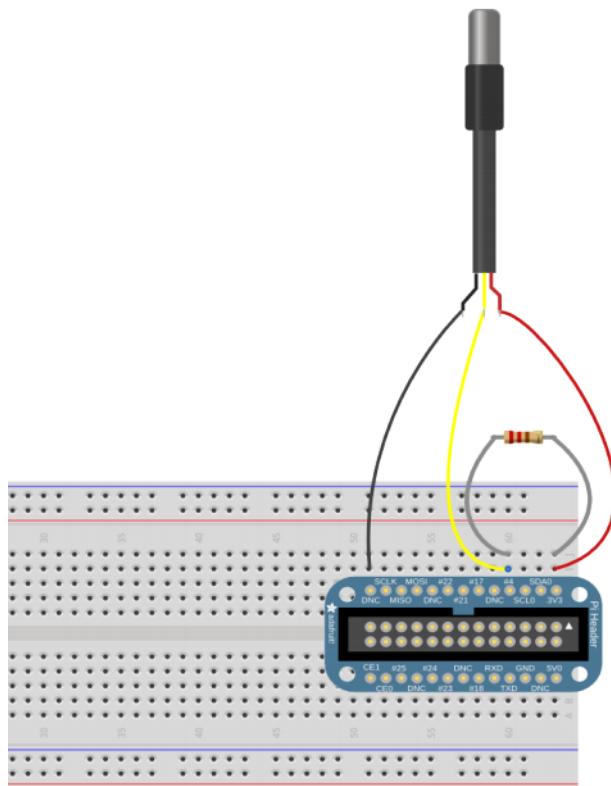
5 Implementation

Students distributed several internet connected Raspberry Pi computers throughout Bliss Hall in residents' rooms where each Pi periodically (every 10 minutes) reads the current ambient temperature in the room and writes it to a local database. A Linux Apache MySQL and PHP (LAMP) server running on SUNY New Paltz servers periodically performs a pull request on each Pi, and compiles all of the temperature data in a MySQL database. This data can then be viewed graphically on a live website - hosted by school servers.

The website, and the project overall implements the Model View Controller (MVC) design pattern. This means that the Model (the data), the View (GUI), and the controller (server) are all coded separately from each other.

5.1 Temperature Sensor Setup

The temperature sensor is connected to the Raspberry Pi's General Purpose Input Output (GPIO) pins via breadboard, and the 24-pin cobbler cable. The DS18B20 has three cables: ground (GND), 3.0v - 5.0v power line, and a data line. We connect the GND to the GND pin on the Raspberry Pi, the power line to the 3.3v rail, and the data line to GPIO #4. We then set up a pull-up resistor that connects the data line (pin 4) to the 3.3v line. Temperature sensors were set up by Brendan and Jabari, and deployed by Brendan.



DS18B20 Digital Temperature Sensor connected to the breadboard using a 4.7k pull-up resistor

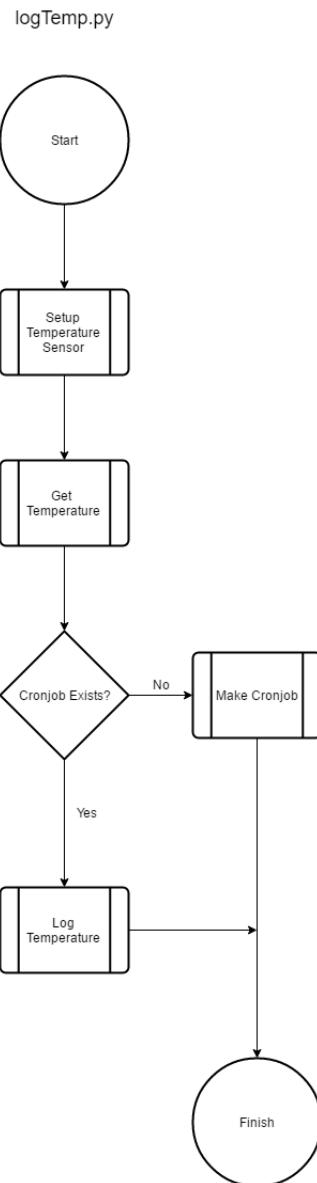
5.2 Model

In the MVC design pattern, the Model handles how data is stored. For this project, a combination of SQLite3, MySQL, and Python allow the data to be stored properly - with redundancy.

5.2.1 Programming the Raspberry Pi using Python Scripts

Each Pi has 3 Python scripts that allow the Pi to collect data, convert it to JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format, and return the JSON to the LAMP server. The temperature data is stored locally in the SQLite3 database file for redundancy. For example, in the event that data transfer is interrupted during a pull request from the server, once the connection is remade, the data that was failed to send can still be resent from the local copy.

- tempLog.py: Creates a Cronjob (scheduled task) the first time tempLog.py executes. The Cronjob executes tempLog.py every 10 minutes. The script reads the ambient temperature in celcius and writes it to a SQLite3 database file called climate_info.db. tempLog.py was written by Heidi.



- `index.py`: When passed a given start and stop date, `index.py` sets up a Flask server on the Pi and converts the data from the SQLite database into JSON objects. The JSON is put onto the Flask server in preparation to be sent to the LAMP server. `index.py` was written by Brendan.
- `json_push.py`: Creates the JSON post to push to data to the LAMP server. `json_push.py` was written by Brendan.

5.2.2 SQLite3 Database Schema (on Raspberry Pi)

Each Pi has two SQLite3 database files. climate_info.db stores all of the temperature data.

5.2.3 MySQL Database Schema (on LAMP Server)

5.3 View

The View is what the user actually sees, and interacts with. Typically the View and Graphical User Interface are interchangeable. For this project, students were asked to implement two different views of the same data. This demonstrates the value of the MVC design pattern. Provided that the data (Model) is separate from the View, the data can be displayed in several different ways without having to rewrite code relating to the data itself.

5.3.1 Graphical User Interface (GUI) by Group A

GUI A is written by Heidi and Jabari. It is written in HTML and JavaScript, and implements the Google Charts API for graphical representation of the data.

5.3.2 Graphical User Interface (GUI) by Group B

GUI B is written by Cesar, Roberto, and Victoria.

5.4 Controller

The Controller is responsible for getting data back and forth between the Model and the View. In this case, the Controller is also responsible for getting data from one element of the Model, to the other. For example, the periodic pull request from the server to each Pi collects the local data from each Pi, and compiles all of the temperature data into one large database on the LAMP server.

5.4.1 PHP Scripts

- api\input.php: Allows basic interaction between Raspberry Pi ad Server. Specifically json_push.py. Provides basic point of data collection. This script receives an http request from the pi about when was the last time in the MySQL database, and passes that back to json_push.py.
Receives an HTTP Post (of json data) from the json_push.py of all data after time stamp, and then writes the json data into the mysql database on the lamp server.
- api\climate.php: http get (ajax) request is sent to this script. The request is from the View/GUI, and service that would like to display this data. Provided room number, and optional start and end date, this script returns the temperature data in the form of a json file.
- api\device.php: Answers ajax request that for list of devices that have entries in the temperature database. This is in place for future device management. (ability to add, remove, and contact individual devices on the project.
- device\index.php: Works in conjunction with api/device.php to display the devices on the project.

6 Student Analysis

6.1 As of April 25, 2016

- Brendan Lowe:
 - Cesar Done: The project thus far has been running very smoothly. We are lucky to have access to several rooms here on campus as well as several network settings that students do not regularly have. The Pis have not given us any problems and the actual set up and maintenance of them have been smooth as well. This project can become a even bigger, funded project by the school if we manage to provide accurate as well as beneficial data to the school. Also if we can create a simple interface that school can use to access the data, they would be more inclined to support and provide their services for the project.
 - Heidi Fritz: This project had simple tasks that we planned out and I took on the back end operations that the raspberry pi would carry out to collect the temperature and humidity data. To do this I connected my own temperature sensor to a personal pi and wrote python script which consisted of four functions. A function to get the temperature from the device, log the temperature and time into a SQLite3 database, create a Cronjob to repeat data collection, and a main function to start the process. One struggle I came across was opening the device file so it would work on every pi. I imported glob to find the correct path name within the pi. The python script was easily integrated with the other scripts to work on one pi so we could make copies of the SD card. In the end, I met the team goals and expectations.
 - Jabari Dash: The project so far is going well in that the data is being collected correctly. The beginning was challenging in that the group was lost because we were unsure of how to implement this project - particularly the intercommunication between the Raspberry Pis and the server. We wanted to used static IP addresses on the school network, but this was not permitted. Fortunately, Brendan's skill in networking, and more importantly, his position as the Networking Manager allowed us to have a subnet on the school network, with static IP addresses. This was a "quick and dirty" solution that allowed us to focus more on other elements of the projects, but also reduces the scalability and portability of our implementation.
- Roberto Milanese:
- Victoria Bottali: My goal for the end of the project is to have a working Flask app that is able to graph the temperature from the back-end based on different sets of parameters passed via user input. More specifically, I would like the app to be able to dynamically plot data given a broad spectrum of options,including different periods of time and whether or not the

user would like to see multiple data sets plotted together for comparison. I think the project turned out well, though we needed to rely on a few "quick" fixes here and there in the interest of time.

6.2 As of May 1, 2016

- Brendan Lowe:
- Cesar Done:
- Heidi Fritz:
- Jabari Dash:
- Roberto Milanese:
- Victoria Bottali:

7 Conclusion