Assignment Three -- Contiki-NG Wireless Sensor Network

Group 3

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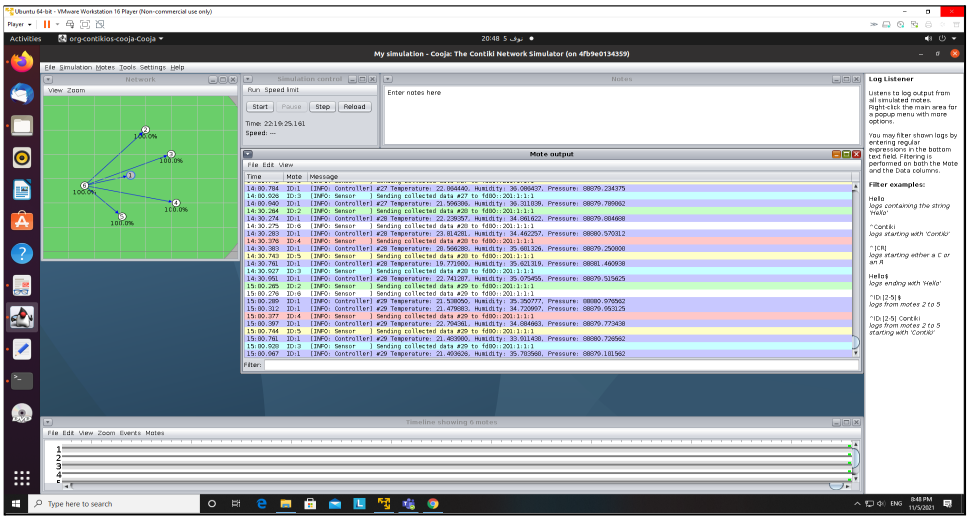
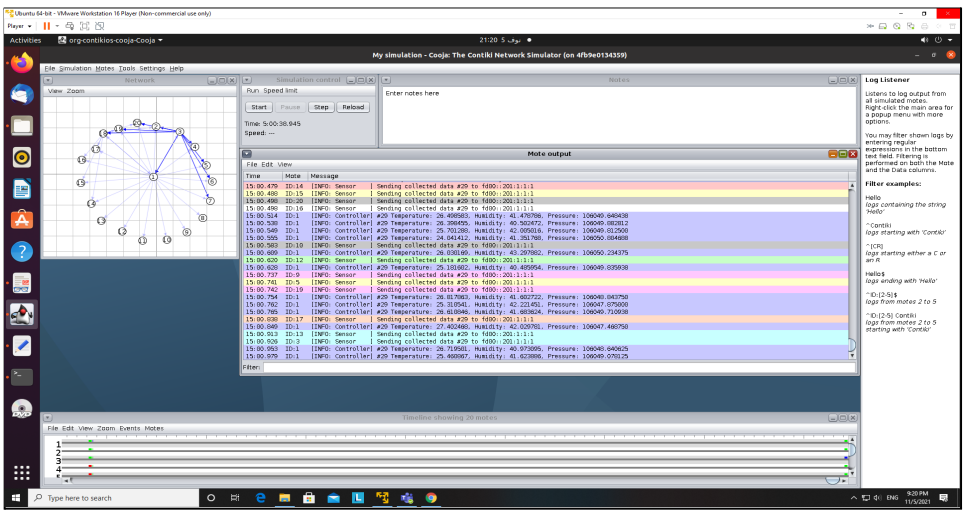
1. **How you implement this network. Give a screenshot of your network structure and output in the Cooja simulator.**
   - **Scenario1**



   - **Scenario2**



- In scenario 1 we create 1 controller with 5 sensors and scenario 2 with 20 sensors and the controller reads the data gram from sensors at the same time in 30 rounds (we add addtive_noise to each sensor)

2. **After the controller receives data from sensors, you can save the output messages in the "Mote output" window to a .txt file. Write a program (Choose the programming language you like, Python, Java, etc.) that can extract the data controller received, calculate the average value for each round, and add the controller channel additive noise to calculate the estimated value and estimate errors.**

❖ We save the output in a file and use python language to extract the readings:

Scenario1

```
df1.head()
```

	Temperature	Humidity	Pressure
0	22.039919	35.314243	88881.757812
1	19.936319	34.878464	88880.085938
2	21.735485	36.398315	88879.843750
3	22.616833	36.851501	88878.265625
4	20.938187	35.434803	88880.093750

Scenario2

```
df2.head()
```

	Temperature	Humidity	Pressure
0	25.435286	42.223263	106048.460938
1	26.330587	42.437786	106051.070312
2	26.772217	42.101654	106050.984375
3	24.533381	41.667213	106049.703125
4	26.598448	43.126816	106051.812500

❖ Then we calculate the mean value for each round:

```
def calc_mean(df):
    temp_5, humidity_5, pressure_5 = [], [] , []

    for i in range(0, len(df), 5):
        temp_5.append(np.mean(df['Temperature'].iloc[i: i + 5]))
        humidity_5.append(np.mean(df['Humidity'].iloc[i: i + 5]))
        pressure_5.append(np.mean(df['Pressure'].iloc[i: i + 5]))
    return temp_5, humidity_5, pressure_5
```

```
# Senario 01
temp01, humidity01, pressure01 = calc_mean(df1)
# Senario 02
temp02, humidity02, pressure02 = calc_mean(df2)
```

❖ Add noise to data according to a normal Gaussian distribution

Scenario1	Scenario2

`mu, sigma = 0, 1 # mean and standard deviation`
`noise_data1 = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, 30)`
 	
`temp_noise1, humadity_noise1, pressure_noise1 = [], [], []`
 	
`for i in range(len(temp01)):`
`  temp_noise1.append(temp01[i] + noise_data1[i])`
`  humadity_noise1.append(humidity01[i] + noise_data1[i])`
`  pressure_noise1.append(pressure01[i] + noise_data1[i])`
	`mu, sigma = 0, 1 # mean and standard deviation`
	`noise_data2 = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, 114)`
	
	`temp_noise2, humadity_noise2, pressure_noise2 = [], [], []`
	
	`for i in range(len(temp02)):`
	`  temp_noise2.append(temp02[i] + noise_data2[i])`
	`  humadity_noise2.append(humidity02[i] + noise_data2[i])`
	`  pressure_noise2.append(pressure02[i] + noise_data2[i])`

❖ Estimated Error scenario

Scenario1	Scenario2

`true_readings01 = [25.0, 40.0, 101000.0]`
`error_temp01, error_humadity01, error_pressure01 = [], [], []`
`for i in range(len(temp_noise1)):`
`  error_temp01.append(np.absolute(temp_noise1[i] - true_readings01[0]))`
`  error_humadity01.append(np.absolute(humadity_noise1[i] - true_readings01[1]))`
`  error_pressure01.append(np.absolute(pressure_noise1[i] - true_readings01[2]))`
	`error_temp02, error_humadity02, error_pressure02 = [], [], []`
	`for i in range(len(temp_noise2)):`
	`  error_temp02.append(np.absolute(temp_noise2[i] - true_readings01[0]))`
	`  error_humadity02.append(np.absolute(humadity_noise2[i] - true_readings01[1]))`
	`  error_pressure02.append(np.absolute(pressure_noise2[i] - true_readings01[2]))`

3. Record the smallest, largest, and average estimate errors for Scenario-1 and Scenario-2.

❖ **Scenario 1 :**

Temperature Senario 01 round 30

```
1  avg_temp1 , min_temp1 , max_temp1 = min_max_avg(error_temp1)
```

```
Max Val: 5.44
Min Val: 0.64
Avg Val: 3.05
```

Humadity Senario 01 round 30

```
1  avg_humadity1 , min_humadity1 , max_humadity1 = min_max_avg(error_humadity1)
```

```
Max Val: 6.60
Min Val: 2.66
Avg Val: 4.93
```

Pressure Senario 01 round 30

```
1  avg_pressure1 , min_pressure1 , max_pressure1 = min_max_avg(error_pressure1)
```

```
Max Val: 12122.53
Min Val: 12117.79
Avg Val: 12120.09
```

❖ **Scenario 2 :**

Temperature Senario 02 round 30

```
1 avg_temp2 , min_temp2 , max_temp2 =  min_max_avg(error_temp2)
```

```
Max Val: 4.45
Min Val: 0.04
Avg Val: 1.53
```

Humadity Senario 02 round 30

```
1 avg_humadity2 , min_humadity2 , max_humadity2 = min_max_avg(error_humadity2)
```

```
Max Val: 4.55
Min Val: 0.00
Avg Val: 2.13
```

Pressure Senario 02 round 30 ¶

```
1 avg_pressure2 , min_pressure2 , max_pressure2 = min_max_avg(error_pressure2)
```

```
Max Val: 5052.66
Min Val: 5046.83
Avg Val: 5050.09
```

4. **What are your conclusions upon comparison of the results of Scenario-1 and Scenario-2?**

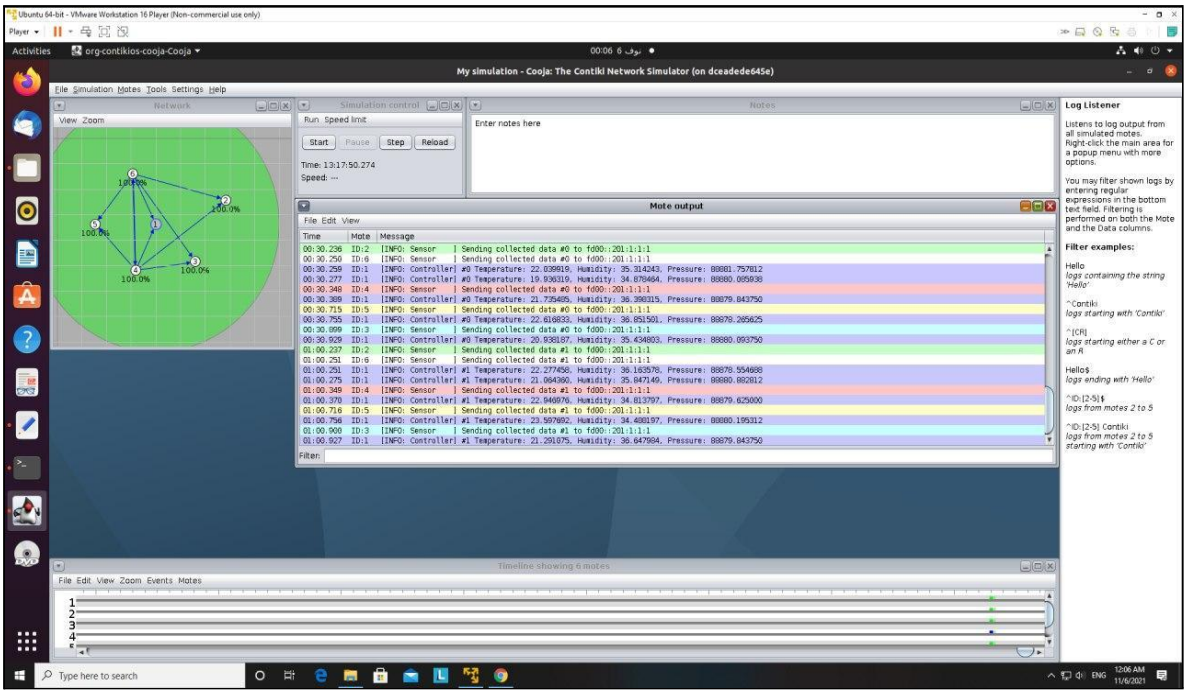
As we see from average estimated error from readings of scenario 1 and scenario 2, the mean error of scenario 2 is lower than the error of scenario 1, and this because, the number of sensors in scenario 2 higher than number of sensors in scenario 1 and this lead to more readings and this make the controller more accurate as the number of reading increases

```
Average Temperature Error in Scenario 1: 3.053
Average Humadity Error in Scenario 1   : 4.926
Average Pressure Error in Scenario 1   : 12120.091
```

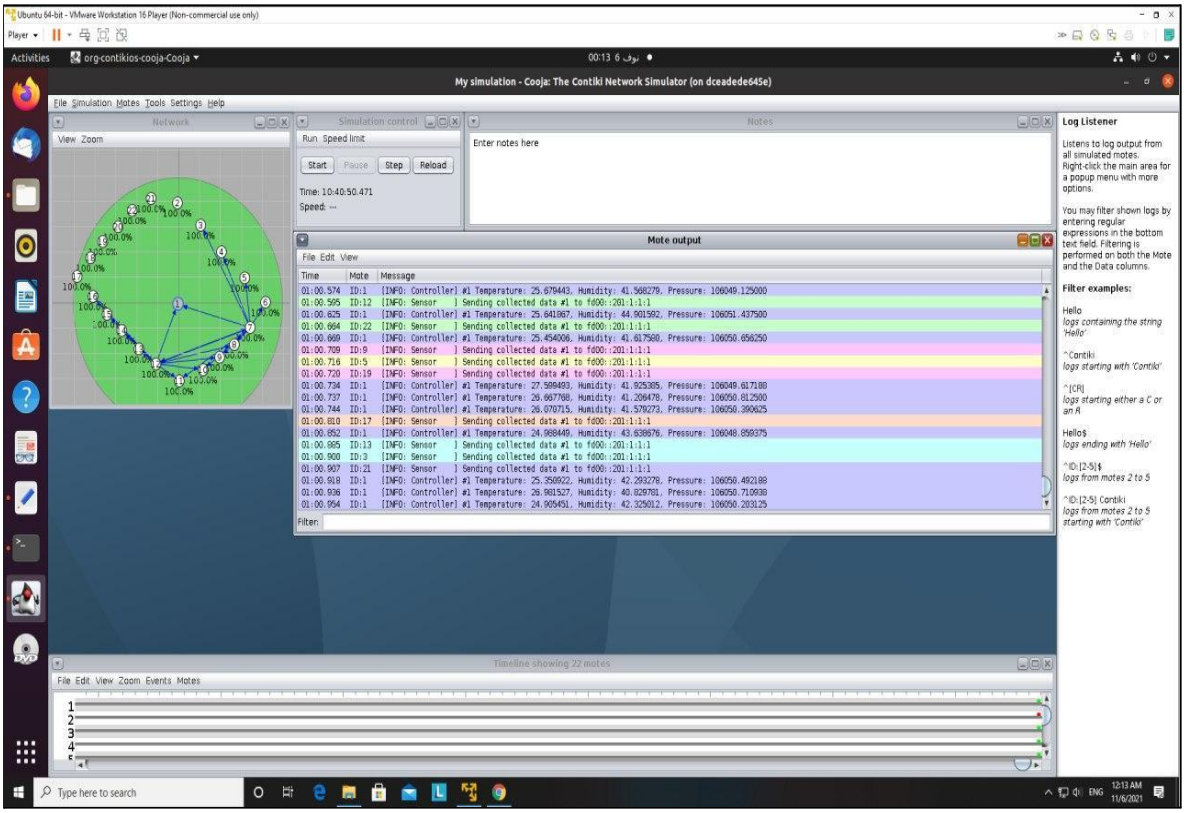
```
Average Temperature Error in Scenario 2: 1.532
Average Humadity Error in Scenario 2   : 2.128
Average Pressure Error in Scenario 2   : 5050.088
```

5. Will your answers change if you run each program only twice instead of 30 times? Explain why?

❖ **Scenario 1**



❖ **Scenario 2**



❖ Estimated Error scenario 1 round 2

```
error_temp3, error_humadity3, error_pressure3 = [], [], []
for i in range(len(temp_noise3)):
    error_temp3.append(np.absolute(temp_noise3[i] - true_readings[0]))
    error_humadity3.append(np.absolute(humadity_noise3[i] - true_readings[1]))
    error_pressure3.append(np.absolute(pressure_noise3[i] - true_readings[2]))
```

❖ Estimated Error scenario 2 round 2

```
error_temp4, error_humadity4, error_pressure4 = [], [], []
for i in range(len(temp_noise4)):
    error_temp4.append(np.absolute(temp_noise4[i] - true_readings[0]))
    error_humadity4.append(np.absolute(humadity_noise4[i] - true_readings[1]))
    error_pressure4.append(np.absolute(pressure_noise4[i] - true_readings[2]))
```

❖ Min, avg, max in Scenario 1 :

Temperature Senario 01 round 2

```
avg_temp3 , min_temp3 , max_temp3 = min_max_avg(error_temp3)
```

```
Max Val: 3.98
Min Val: 3.23
Avg Val: 3.60
```

Humadity Senario 01 round 2

```
avg_hum3 , min_hum3 , max_hum3 = min_max_avg(error_humadity3)
```

```
Max Val: 5.62
Min Val: 3.90
Avg Val: 4.76
```

Pressure Senario 01 round 2

```
avg_pressure3 , min_pressure3 , max_pressure3 = min_max_avg(error_pressure3)
```

```
Max Val: 12121.39
Min Val: 12119.67
Avg Val: 12120.53
```

❖ Min, avg, max in Scenario 2:

Temperature Senario 02 round 2

```
avg_temp4 , min_temp4 , max_temp4 = min_max_avg(error_temp4)
```

```
Max Val: 2.55
Min Val: 0.86
Avg Val: 1.60
```

Humadity Senario 02 round 2

```
avg_hum4 , min_hum4 , max_hum4 = min_max_avg(error_humadity4)
```

```
Max Val: 3.18
Min Val: 0.35
Avg Val: 2.19
```

Pressure Senario 02 round 2

```
avg_pressure4 , min_pressure4 , max_pressure4 = min_max_avg(error_pressure4)
```

```
Max Val: 5052.06
Min Val: 5048.58
Avg Val: 5050.39
```

❖ From These readings, we can conclude that the results become different after we make just 2 rounds, as the readings become little.