Assignment-1

Internet of Things

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Objective:

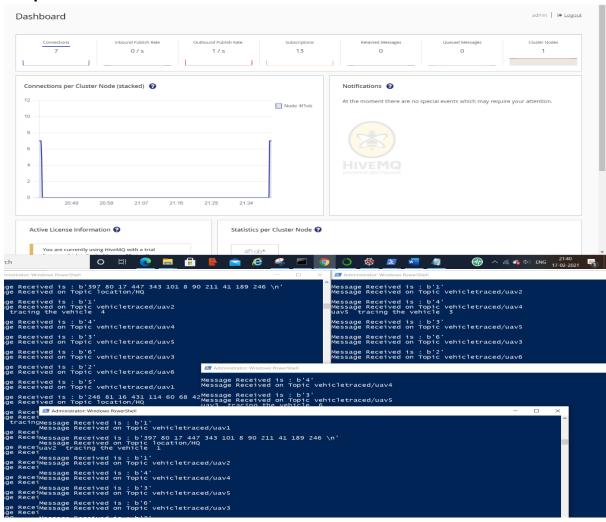
Our Objective is to keep track of the highly crucial vehicles locations continuously with the help of UAVs using an IoT broker, HiveMq. We have 6 vehicles and 6 UAVs. At any point of time, no two UAVs should track the same vehicle.

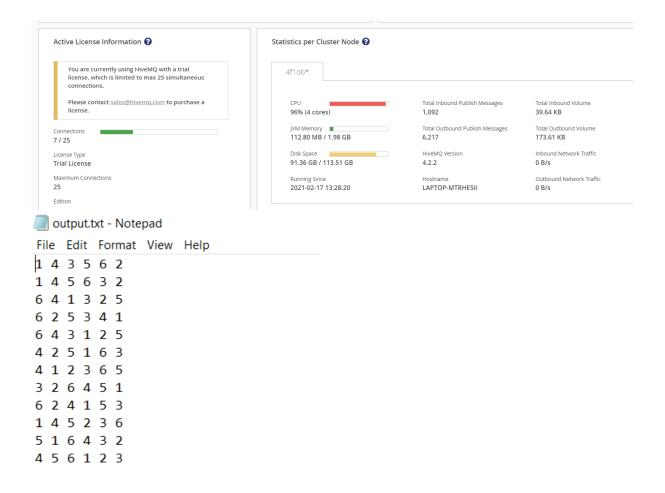
Procedure:

- We have 3 kinds of devices here.
- 1. HQ which has the information of the all-vehicle locations for each time stamps.
- 2. UAV which must find out its nearest vehicle and report back to HQ saying that it is tracking this vehicle.
- 3. IoT broker (here MQTT) which connects both.
- Process that has been followed is-
- At HQ.py
- Read the vehicle_location.txt and published the vehicle locations with respect to the time stamps.
- At UAV.py
- Received those messages and read its own location at that time stamp from uav(id).txt file.
- Calculated the distances between uav and all vehicles at that timestamp and stored.
- Calculated minimum distanced vehicle (Vmin) for that uav and Deployed conflict resolution algorithm.
- Checked whether any other uav is also tracing the same vehicle.
- If yes, then find out the next minimum distanced vehicle.
- Finally, It publishes the traced vehicle details.
- At HQ.py
- HQ already subscribed to all uav clients' messages, HQ receives them and write them to an output file called "output.txt".

- Conflict Resolution Algorithm: -
- Each UAV subscribes to the other UAVs messages also.
- For each timestamp-
- Whenever 'present UAV' receives any message from other UAVs about the vehicle number that they are tracing, 'present UAV' stores that vehicle number into a list. (here completed_veh_ids)
- 'Present UAV', just before publishing the minimum distanced vehicle (Vmin), it checks the above list whether Vmin is present in it or not.
- If yes, 'present UAV' goes to search next minimum distanced vehicle.
- Now above 2 steps repeat again to check for this next minimum vehicle.
- Like this loop will run till 'present UAV' gets the possible minimum distanced vehicle which is not traced by other UAVs.
- After publishing the vehicle number that 'present UAV' is tracing, it will empty the completed_veh_ids so that it can store for the next timestamp.
- In simple words, it is like listen before talking, checking other UAVs status before 'present UAV' publishes its own status.

Output:





Conclusion:

We have successfully assigned 6 UAVs to trace 6 vehicles at every timestamp.