

## EDA040 Camera Project [Axis & Androids]

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# 1 System Design

## 1.1 Overview

A client has for each connected camera:

- SendThread
- ReceiveThread
- DisplayThread

and a camera server has for a client corresponding

- SendThread
- ReceiveThread

Together these threads make up the basis of the image transferring and messaging of this system. Furthermore, the system consists on the server side of a

- CameraThread
- CameraMonitor

and on the client side of

- DisplayMonitor
- GUI classes

These will be described in more detail in the following sections.

## 1.2 Networking

The networking between a client and a server is handled by a SendThread and a ReceiveThread on each end. Both thread classes make use of a common Connection object, holding a socket, and providing high level networking. By design the sending and receiving should be concurrent.

### 1.2.1 ReceiveThread

A ReceiveThread typically waits in its run-loop until it gets a command integer, according to the protocol described below, and then chooses an appropriate action. The actions on the client side are, handled by ClientReceiveThread:

- handleImage() - which receives a byte array containing an image and puts it in a corresponding DisplayThread's FrameBuffer mailbox.

- `handleDisplayMode()` - changing the display mode on request from the camera server. This method is called when a camera server detects motion and display mode should be switch to MOVIE. The display mode is then propagated to all other connected camera servers via the subscribed `SendThread` mailboxes in the `DisplayMonitor`.

The `ServerReceiveThread` only needs to handle display mode switching on request from the client's end. Both the client's and the servers `ReceiveThreads` are subclasses of `ReceiveThreadSkeleton`.

### 1.2.2 SendThread

A `SendThread` is a cyclic thread which waits for commands and/or images to be put in its or one of its mailboxes. Upon a receive on a mailbox the command or image is dispatched to its proper location.

The `ServerSendThread` receives commands to its `CircularBuffer` mailbox fetched with a non-blocking `tryGet()` method and images to its `FrameBuffer` mailbox. These are then dispatched to the client via the `SendThreads` `Connection` object.

The `ClientSendThread` gets commands posted to its `CircularBuffer` mailbox. The commands can be from the GUI or from `ClientReceiveThread` which propagates display mode changes when received.

### 1.2.3 Network protocol

The network protocol will consist of messages being sent by a `Connection` object. Each message is initialized with a command integer. The system make use of two different message types as given by the table below.

Command	Format		
Image			
	Command	Length	Byte Array
Mode			
	Command	Mode	

Figure 1: The network protocol used for sending command integers and mode flags.

The command integers and mode flags are defined in the class `Protocol`.

## 2 Client side

### 2.1 DisplayThread

Upon receiving an image frame the ReceiveThread puts it in its corresponding DisplayThread's FrameBuffer mailbox. The DisplayThread's task is then to synchronize with other DisplayThreads display this image through methods provided by the GUI.

When the display mode is set to SYNC several DisplayThreads synchronize through their shared DisplayMonitor and the synchronized method syncFrames(). To determine if the delay difference is larger than a display difference threshold, which would implicate it is time to switch to mode AUTO, another monitor method is called from inside syncFrames(), it is called chooseSyncMode() and can change the synchronization mode.

When the display mode is set to ASYNC each DisplayThread instead call a local method called asyncAsFastAsPossible(). This method as the name suggests render the images as soon as they are fetched from the FrameBuffer.

When the mode is set to AUTO each DisplayThread like in ASYNC mode calls asyncAsFastAsPossible() but in addition a DisplayMonitor method chooseSyncMode() to automatically determine if the delay difference between two DisplayThread images is smaller than a certain delay difference threshold. If so, the mode is switched to SYNC.

#### 2.1.1 DisplayMonitor with synchronized and asynchronous image viewing

Each display in the configuration is provided image frames by a DisplayThread containing a FrameBuffer mailbox. The DisplayThreads are synchronized through a common DisplayMonitor.

- **Synchronous Mode** DisplayThreads put the (timestamp, id) of the next frame of the buffer in the DisplayMonitor's priority queue. Then a DisplayThread has to wait until the time according to the timestamp is correct and until it is the first image in the priority queue. When the conditions are fulfilled the delay between creation time and show time is calculated and the sync mode is determined. Then after the DisplayThread leaves the monitor it is permitted to show its frame.
- **Asynchronous Mode** DisplayThreads are permitted to independently show their image frames as fast as possible.
- **Auto Mode** DisplayThreads are permitted to independently show their image frames as fast as possible though the delays are calculated and show time is calculated and the sync mode is determined. If the difference between delays is low the sync mode is changed to synchronous.

If the client receives images more than 0.2 seconds apart it should automatically enter Auto mode with asynchronous rendering; otherwise it should stay in synchronous mode. If the client is put in Async mode it stays in that mode.

### 2.1.2 SyncFrames

```
private long lag = TARGET_DELAY;
public synchronized long syncFrames(long timestamp) throws InterruptedException {
    timestamps.offer(timestamp);

    /* Calculate showtime for this thread in relation to FIRST SHOWN FRAME. */
    long showtime_new = lag + timestamp;
    long diffTime; // Time to showtime_new

    /* Wait until it is:
     * 1) The right time.
     * 2) timestamp less than all other timestamps. */
    while ((diffTime = showtime_new - System.currentTimeMillis()) > 0) {
        Thread.sleep(diffTime);
    }

    while (timestamp > timestamps.peek()) { // Maybe check timestamp difference too, hmmm
        wait();
    }

    /* SHOW TIME */
    timestamps.remove();
    notifyAll();

    /* Calculate and return delay */
    long delay = System.currentTimeMillis() - timestamp;
    chooseSyncMode(Thread.currentThread().getId(), delay);
    return delay; // The real delay
}
```

### 2.1.3 chooseSyncMode

```
long id_last = 0;
long delay_last = 0;

public synchronized int chooseSyncMode(long id, long delay) { // RESOLVE !!!
    if (sync_mode == Protocol.SYNC_MODE.AUTO || sync_mode == Protocol.SYNC_MODE.SYNC) {
        if (id != id_last) {
            long dist = Math.abs(delay_last - delay);
            if (dist >= DELAY_SYNCMODE_THRESHOLD_MS) {
                sync_mode = Protocol.SYNC_MODE.AUTO;
            } else {
                sync_mode = Protocol.SYNC_MODE.SYNC;
            }
        }
        id_last = Thread.currentThread().getId();
    }
}
```

```

delay_last = delay;
}
}
return sync_mode;
}
}

```

## 2.2 Desktop version

The desktop part of our surveillance solution consist of a minimalistic client application written with Swing. The client is started from the command line with the camera server hosts and ports as arguments. The client support viewing of more than two connected cameras but of course the performance will degrade when more cameras are connected. Even though the synchronization is designed with several concurrent displays in mind the automatic synchronization mode switching is not, but it can still do the job if the delay differences small enough.



Figure 2: Screenshot of desktop client

When started the Desktop Client Application is easy to use. The display mode is shown and set with the drop down menu to the left and the synchronization mode by the drop down menu to the right. The current delay for each image is shown under the images respectively.

Below is an UML diagram over the Desktop Client system.

As one can tell from the UML diagram, the DesktopClient consists of three basic parts: the GUI, a send thread and a receive thread. A simple but effective design.



Figure 3: UML of the desktop client

## 2.3 Android version

The android version was created to have a portable surveillance station.

The difference between a desktop client based on Swing and a client built with the Android SDK is a matter of two different paradigms and frameworks. Swing has a long track record for being used as a framework to build heavy desktop clients, while Android is a new operating system for mobile devices.

While developing the mobile client for our real-time concurrent surveillance application there were some difficulties apparent in the amount of new skills required to produce optimal results.

Several obstacles appeared during the different phases of production - socket programming between the mobile client device and server, how to achieve a decent user interface and an equally appropriate user experience meanwhile maintaining the required concurrency and real-time constraints.

Android is different from Swing, it uses a hierarchy based structure (with MVC, Model-View-Controller) that promotes modular programming and feels very intuitive to the programmer. The documentation provided by the Android SDK team is almost entirely flawless, albeit the unfamiliar tools and inexperience with mobile development as well as the new approach to programming in Android was the result of most obstacles that we caused ourselves. Intents are used for different types of user interaction, activities are subparts of intents and Views are used to render the different activities.

Screenshots from the Android application in action, running on the Android Virtual Machine, is shown below. First the user is presented with a connect view. After connection information is entered the user gets into display mode by pressing menu and then choosing display. Then then the display view is entered.

From the menu in display view the user can select Display Mode and Sync Mode. Modes are set as in the following screen shots.





Figure 4: Screenshot of the Android client connection menu

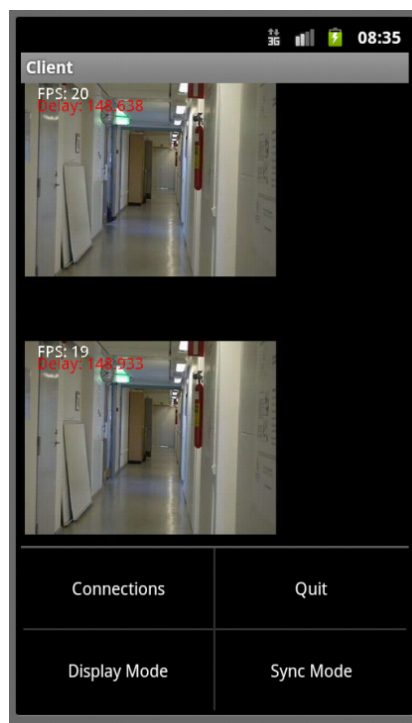


Figure 5: Screenshot of the Android client displaying the fakecamera

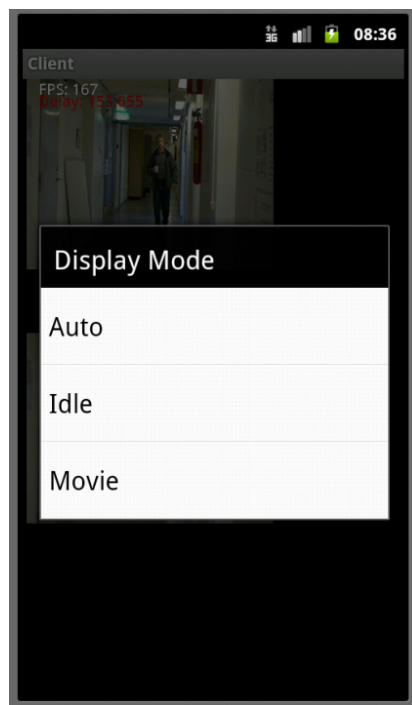


Figure 6: Screenshot of the Android client Display Mode menu

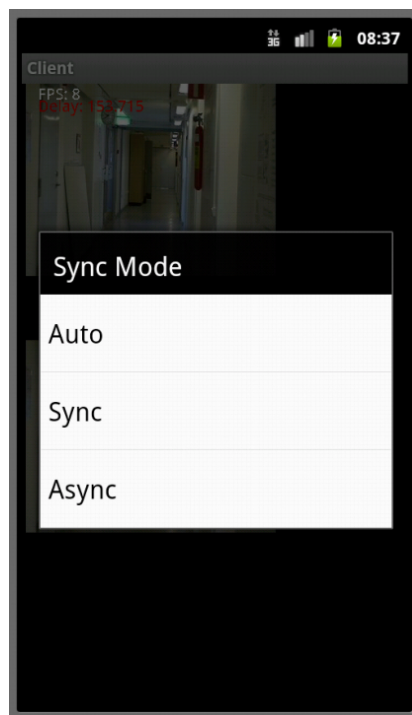


Figure 7: Screenshot of the Android client Sync Mode menu



Figure 8: Screenshot of the Android client syncing frames

## 3 Server side

The server side consist of two servers CameraServer and FakeCameraServer, where the former run against camera proxy servers and the latter is mostly for test, demo or debug purposes.

### 3.1 CameraThread

A camera server has a thread called CameraThread dedicated for fetching images from a proxy camera (or maybe from hardware - untested). The fetched images are put in the FrameBuffer mailbox of the SendThread associated with a connected client. The used cameras have capabilities to detect motion. This is used by the CameraThread if the current display mode is set to AUTO, then a motion detect will trigger a display mode MOVIE message to be put in the associated SendThreads CircularBuffer mailbox. To set the display mode to AUTO again a manual user reset is required.

The user can switch to display mode MOVIE manually in addition to the automatic motion detect triggered switch.

In order to force the camera to periodically send images each fifth second there also exist a display mode IDLE.

### 3.2 CameraMonitor

Camera monitor exist to synchronize shared data for the camera server. In this case the shared data is only the current display mode. This is an integer value and could be atomically changed anyway but keeping it in a monitor held the door open to add more functionality later.

The figure below shows a UML diagram of the Camera Server system.

### 3.3 Embedded Http Server

Camera Server support the option to run a lightweight embedded http server. The http server is started in it's own thread by specifying the flag `-http {port}` when starting the camera server. The http server send an image every time a http client requests one, so one could theoretically refresh the image 24 times per second and get a live-stream in a browser of your choosing. This also means that the camera can be accessed from unsupported platforms such as iPhone.

The UML above shows how CameraMonitor recieves commands from both the RecieveThread and the CameraThread. This is because both the client and the camera itself can decide when to switch display modes. The CameraThread is also connected to the SendThread. This is because when a display mode occurs because of motion detection, it has to tell the client. The client then tells the other cameras to make the same switch.

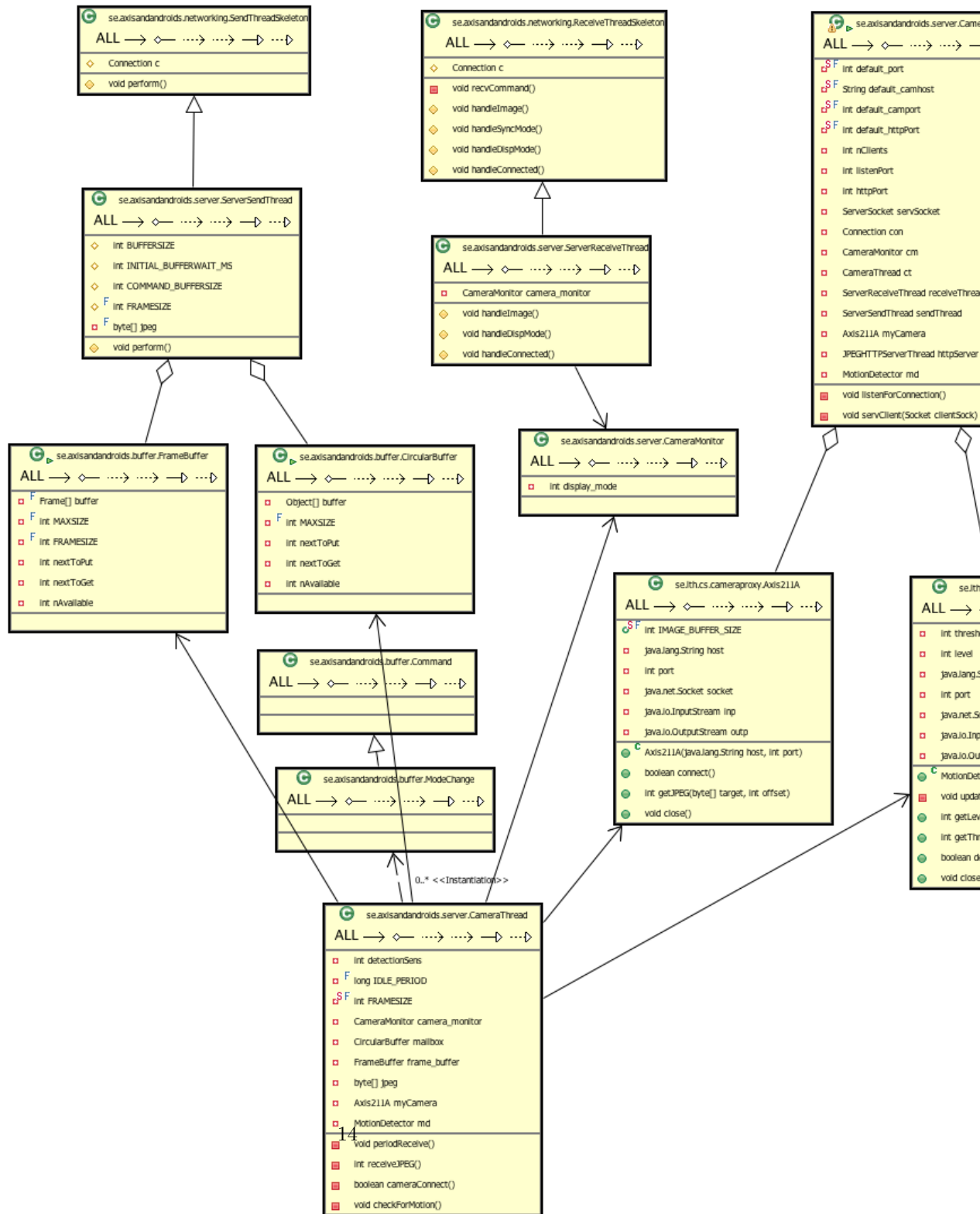


Figure 9: UML of the server side

## 4 User guide

### 4.1 The fake camera server

Start the server simply by typing

```
SERVERNAME [options] [<PORT>]
```

Where <PORT> is the port you want the server to listen to.

If the optional <PORT> is not used, it will by default listen to port 6000.

The different options are:

-help HELP!

### 4.2 The camera server

Start the server simply by typing:

```
SERVERNAME [options] [optional: <PORT>]
```

Where <PORT> is the port you want the server to listen to.

If the optional <PORT> is not used, it will by default listen to port 6000.

The different options are:

-camera <HOST> <PORT> This option connects to a camera at the specified host and port. If this option isn't used the server will connect to \argus-8.student.lth.se" at port 4321.

-http <PORT> This option starts the simple http server, listening at the specified port.

-help This option shows the help. It will guide you through the darkness that is AxisAndAndroids.

### 4.3 The client

The client supports the use of multiple cameras. A dropbox is available to change the display modes. To start the client type:

```
CLIENTNAME [<CAMERA_HOST_NAME> <PORT>]
```



To connect to more cameras type in more host names and ports in the same manner. Eg. Client argus-1.student.lth.se 4321  
argus-2.student.lth.se 4321  
If no hosts or ports are defined, it will use localhost and port 6000.