

ASSIGNMENT COVER PAGE



Programme		Course code and title		
Bachelor of Computer Science (Hons)/ Bachelor of Computer Science (Hons) in Computer and Network Technology/ Bachelor of Information Systems (Hons)/ Bachelor of Software Engineering (Hons)		CET3063/N/CET3064 Internet of Things		
Student's name / student's ID		Lecturer's name		
CHAN SEOW FEN / 0207368		Dr. Khoo Hee Kooi		
Date issued	Submission deadline		Indicative weighting	
25 th September 2023 (Week 3)	1 st December 2023 (Week 12)		30%	
Assignment 2 title Feed sensor data onto a cloud		service (400	words)	

This assessment assesses the following course learning outcomes

# as in course guide	UOW Malaysia KDU Penang University College learning outcomes
CLO1	N/A
CLO2	Evaluate IoT system architecture for a real world application.
CLO3	Develop a virtual IoT system for a specific application using cloud services and network sensors.
CLO4	N/A
# as in course guide	University of Lincoln learning outcomes
CLO1	Critically evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, and resource constraints of IoT computing systems in comparison to traditional computing models
CLO1	
	systems in comparison to traditional computing models

Student's declaration

I certify	that the work	submitted for	this assignment is my	own and research	sources are fully	acknowledged.

Student's signature:

Submission date:

1/12/23

Assignment 2

ORIGINALITY REPORT

%
SIMILARITY INDEX

0%
INTERNET SOURCES

0% PUBLICATIONS

% STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes

On

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1.0 Graphs of the Collected Sensor Datasets

The collected data from sensor were visualised through graphs below, portraying the magnitude variations over time. These graphs exhibit outstanding clarity, with sufficient datasets which is 50 data for each class of magnitude (Light, Moderate, Strong), ensuring a comprehensive overview. The resolution of the graphs contributes to a nuanced understanding of seismic activity and enables the identification of patterns and anomalies.

1.1 Magnitude - Light

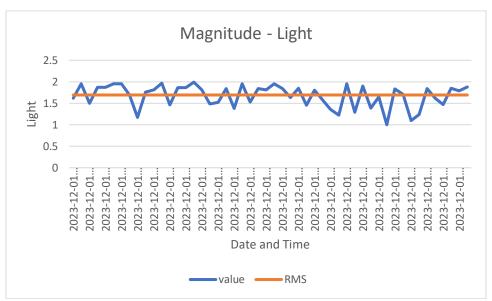


Figure 1.1 Magnitude (Light) Graph

1.2 Magnitude – Moderate

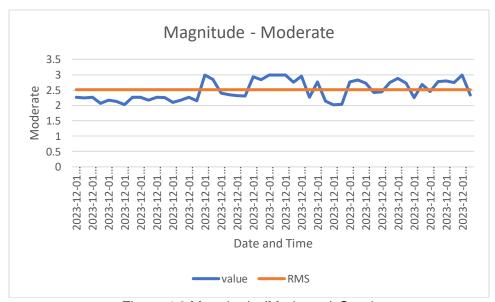


Figure 1.2 Magnitude (Moderate) Graph

1.3 Magnitude - Strong

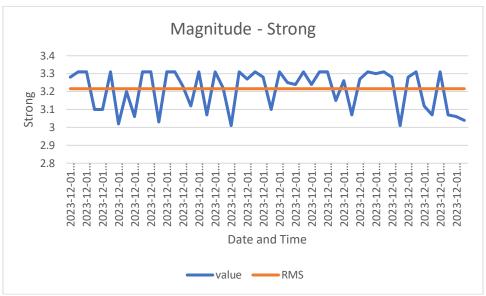


Figure 1.3 Magnitude (Strong) Graph

2.0 Analysation

The persistently high magnitudes seen in the diagrams imply an increased risk of potential catastrophic seismic events. This is a critical factor that requires precautionary measures and citizen warnings. Much like a vehicle poses a higher risk of an accident as its speed increases, seismic momentum in the high magnitude range means a greater potential for severe earthquakes. The system should be configured to detect and differentiate between sustained high magnitudes, triggering timely warnings to citizens in high-risk areas.

As the graphs indicate increasing seismic dynamics, evacuations become crucial, especially in areas where high earthquake magnitudes occur over an extended period of time. Drawing an analogy to the difficulty of controlling a vehicle during high impulse, it becomes clear how difficult it is to manage seismic events in this area. Evacuation plans should be activated promptly to mitigate the potential consequences of high magnitude earthquakes. To ensure that citizens receive timely and clear evacuation instructions, efficient communication channels such as mobile alarms and community sirens should be used.

3.0 Solution for Improving and Reconfigure the Earthquake Monitoring System

To improve the accuracy and stability of the earthquake monitoring system, several solutions are proposed. First, incorporating advanced machine learning algorithms can facilitate predictive analysis so that the system can predict seismic events based on historical data patterns. In addition, real-time monitoring of RMS values could provide early indications of seismic trends. These measures are analogous to road traffic, where predicting changes in speed helps to prevent accidents.

In view of the analogy with suddenly appearing obstacles, the system should also introduce a dynamic threshold for triggering warnings. This means that the threshold is adjusted based on current seismic conditions, similar to the real-time adjustment of vehicle safety measures to road conditions.

Moreover, in terms of the datasets, it is recommended that to increase from 50 data each class to 100 or even 1000 as the more the data a system have, the more the processing as well as the system could be relied upon. By having such improvements, the database will be highly enhanced and provide more and deeper insights.

4.0 Appendix



Figure 4.1 Adafruit Feeds



Figure 4.2 Adafruit Dashboard

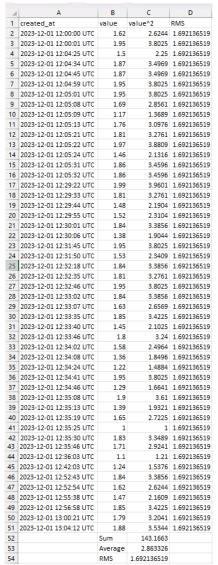


Figure 4.3 Data for Light Magnitude

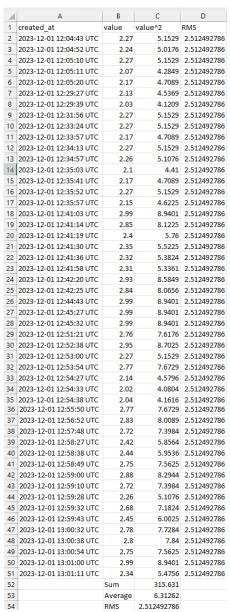


Figure 4.4 Data for Moderate Magnitude

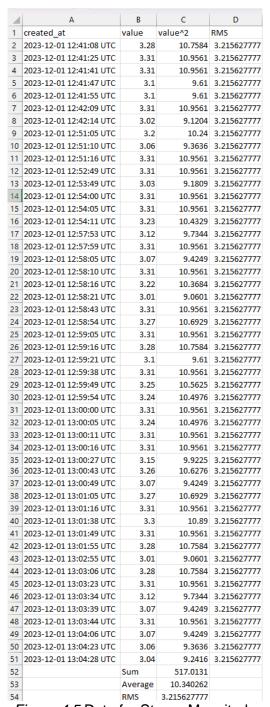


Figure 4.5 Data for Strong Magnitude

CET3063/N/CET3064 Internet of Things

MARKING RUBRIC

Assignment 2

Feed sensor data onto a cloud service (Weighted marks: 30%)

Question 1: Establish a cloud service (Score: 50%)

LEARNING	MARKING	MARKING						
OUTCOME	CRITERIA	Failed (0% to 49%)	3 rd class (50% to 59%)	2 nd lower (60% to 69%)	2 nd upper (70% to 79%)	1 st class (80% to 100%)	YOUR MARKS/COMMENTS	
rvices and	1(a) Cloud service configuration (10%)	No cloud service has created.	Cloud service has created, but without authentication and certain inappropriate settings have set.	Cloud service has created with an authentication feature, however certain inappropriate settings have set.	Good configuration of cloud service with proper authentication and settings have set.	Excellent configuration of cloud service with comprehensive authentication and parameters have set.		
lication using cloud se	1(b) Code implementation (20%)	No implementation for the cloud service.	Erroneous in the implementation for the cloud service. CRUD operations could not be performed.	Good implementation for the cloud service. However, two CRUD operations could not be performed.	Good implementation for the cloud service. All required CRUD operations can be performed.	Excellent implementation for the cloud service. All required CRUD operations can be performed. Code are well written for efficiency.		
CLO3: Develop a virtual IoT system for a specific application using cloud services and network sensors.	1(c) Data structure (10%)	No implementation for the data structure.	Brief design for the data structure. It is relatively hard to interpret the sensor data.	Good implementation for the data structure, however there are some mistakes in the naming of attributes.	Good implementation for the data structure with correct naming of attributes. It is easy to interpret the sensor data.	Excellent implementation for the data structure with compact naming of attributes. It is relatively easy to interpret the sensor data.		
	1(d) Data estimation (10%)	No implementation for the data estimation.	Erroneous in the implementation for the data estimation. Inappropriate usages of formulation and data types in the program.	Good implementation for the data estimation. However, inappropriate usage of either formulation or data types in the program.	Good implementation for the data estimation. Appropriate usages of formulation and data types in the program. Accurate results are obtained.	Excellent implementation for the data estimation with comprehensive usages of formulations and data types in the program. Precise results are obtained.		
CL03	Total (50%)							

-	Question 2: Evaluate sensor data (Score: 50%)							
LEARNING OUTCOME	MARKING CRITERIA	Failed (0% to 49%)	3 rd class (50% to 59%)	2 nd lower (60% to 69%)	= 2 nd upper (70% to 79%)	1 st class (80% to 100%)	YOUR MARKS/COMMENTS	
orld application.	2(a) Graph(s) representation (20%)	No graph has generated.	Graph(s) has/have generated, but it is insufficient to represent the developed IoT system due to limited sensor datasets are collected.	Proper graph(s) has/have generated with sufficient datasets have collected. However, there are certain inappropriate uses of graphic elements.	Proper graph(s) has/have generated with sufficient datasets have collected and proper uses of graphic elements.	Outstanding graph(s) has/have generated with sufficient datasets have collected and proper uses of graphic elements, as well as resolution to highlight certain important.		
rchitecture for a real v	2(b) Key points identification (10%)	No key point has identified.	Unclear points have identified to reflect the developed IoT system.	Good key points have identified to reflect the developed IoT system. However, there are certain misconceptions in the discussions.	Good key points have identified to reflect the developed IoT system with proper concepts. However, technical details need to be further clarified.	Excellent key points have identified to reflect the developed IoT system with proper concepts and technically sound.		
CLO2: Evaluate IoT system architecture for a real world application.	2(c) Feasibility of the solutions (20%)	No solution has discussed.	Unclear solutions have suggested to improve the developed IoT system.	Good solutions have suggested to improve the developed IoT system. However, there are certain misconceptions in the discussions.	Good solutions have suggested to improve the developed IoT system with proper concepts. However, technical details need to be further clarified.	Feasible solutions have suggested to improve the developed IoT system with proper concepts and technically sound.		
CL02:						Total (50%)		
Overall score (100%)								
						Weighted marks (30%)		