



# Insight Security

CS 499

May 18, 2020

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Eric Benjamin

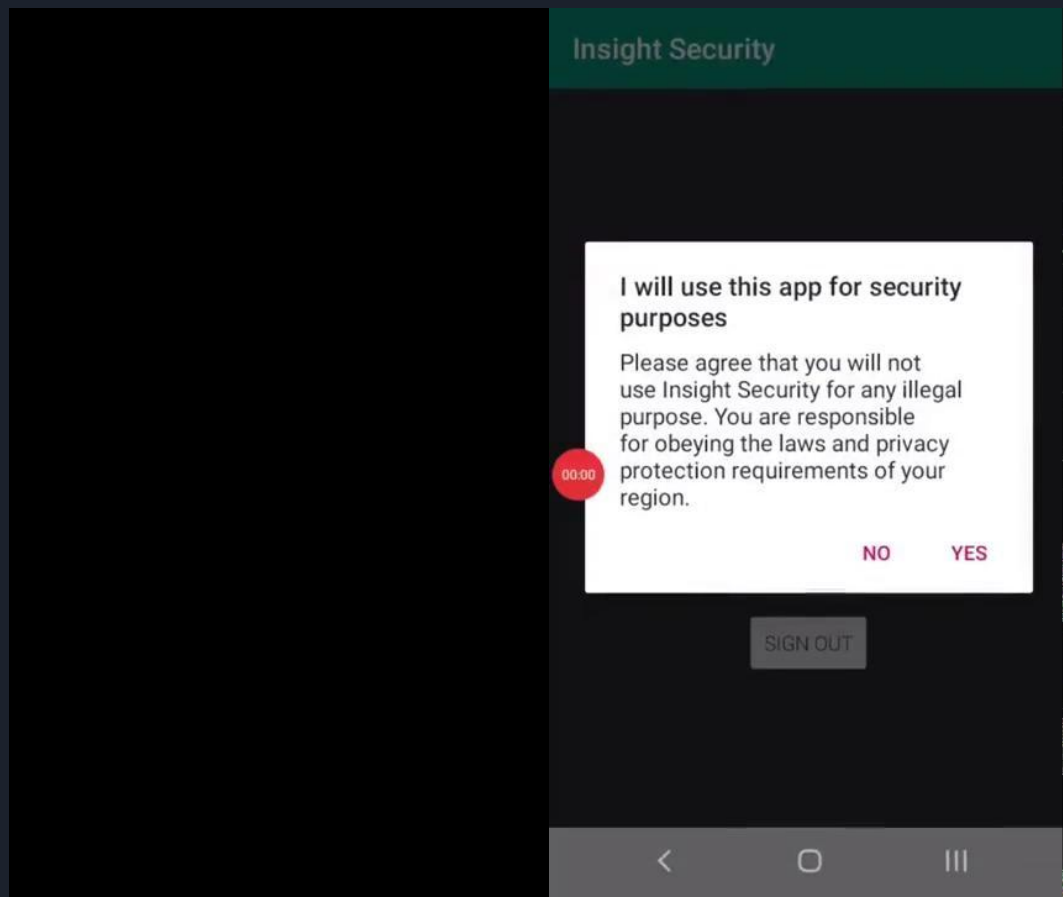
Merna Eldesouki



# What is Insight Security?

- Solves lower-income individuals' problem of not being able to afford a brand home security system by letting them turn their old phones into security systems
- Android application that connects user's phones to the hardware of old junk phones.
- We know if our product works when it detects excess sound and takes action (image capture, notifications between phones and more)

# Camera + Viewer Perspective Demo





# New Features Part 1

- *Noise Event Algorithm:* The algorithm now compares the current noise level to previous noise level data. If it is a certain percentage higher AND is over a certain base amount, a noise event is triggered
- *Notification Protection:* Prevents users from receiving more than one notification every five minutes, using a scheduled cloud function
- *Integrity Agreement:* The app shows a simple license agreement upon logging in, to ensure ethical use. If the user declines to agree, they are logged out
- *Battery Saver:* Once the app goes into camera mode, the screen turns off to conserve battery and it starts recording noise levels



# New Feature: Image Capture

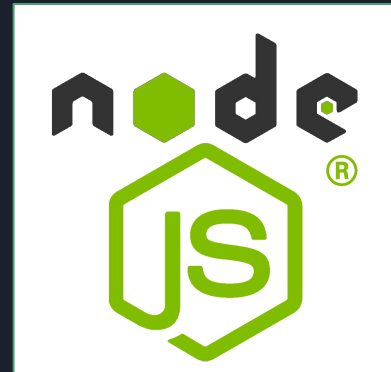
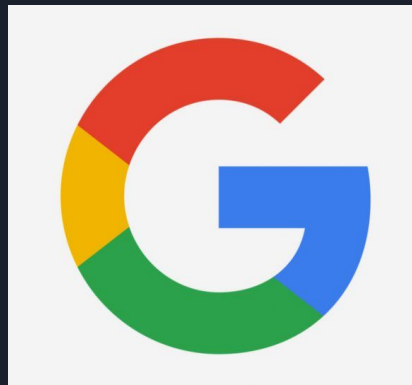
- Once a noise spike is detected, an image is captured
- Additionally, user can choose to start a timer so that the app takes a picture once every 30 minutes automatically
- These images are viewable in-app from any phone logged into the same email address



# New Feature: File Path Creation

- Used a timestamp to create unique paths for pictures
- Pictures are named “Hour\_Min\_Second.jpeg”
- This allows me to:
  - Automatically upload photos
  - Delete photos

# Tools





# Work Distribution

## Eric

Notifications  
Database management

## Merna

UI  
Noise detection

## Richard

Image capturing  
Google sign-in  
Database management



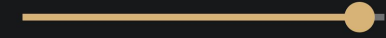
# Challenges

- Sending out too many notifications during a period of constant noise
- Using the phone's camera without a user physically present
- Perfecting the noise event algorithm to not be too lax or too careful

4:20 PM Sun, May 17



93%



Auto

**Suspicious noise detected!**

Touch here to view security images.

now

**Suspicious noise detected!**

Touch here to view security images.

now

**Suspicious noise detected!**

Touch here to view security images.

1m

**Suspicious noise detected!**

Touch here to view security images.

1m

**Suspicious noise detected!**



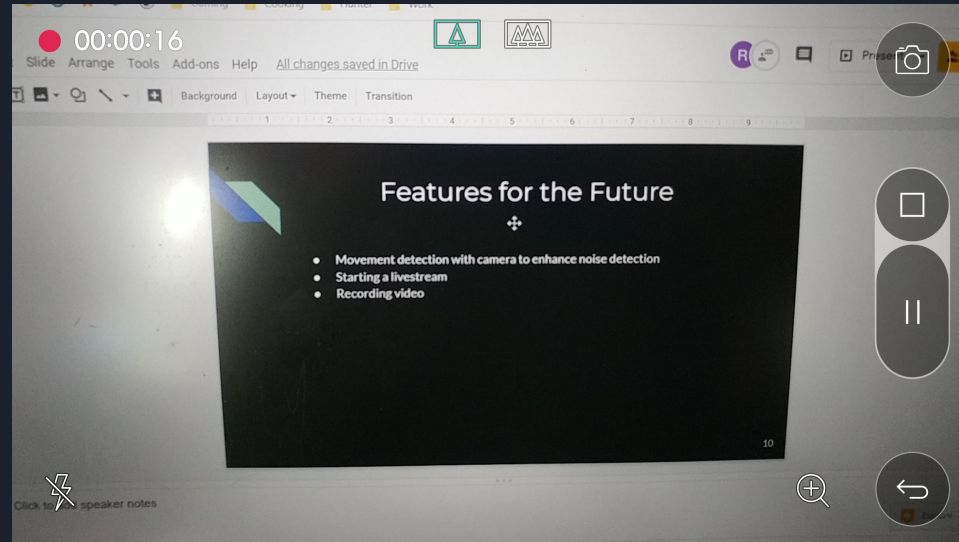
CLEAR

Metro by T-Mobile



# Features for the Future

- Movement detection with camera to enhance noise detection
- Recording video when detecting a noise event
- Starting a livestream



Questions?

# Firebase Cloud Functions

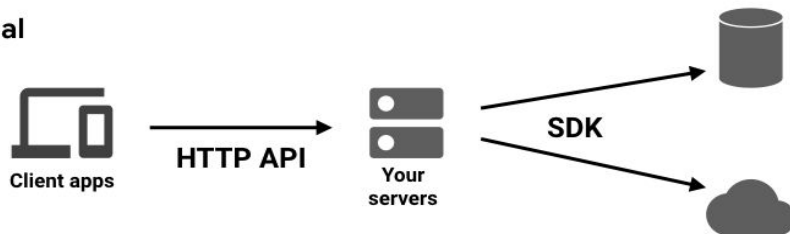
Presented by Eric Benjamin and Merna Eldesouki



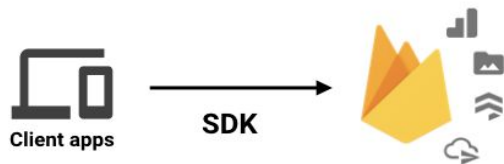
# What is Firebase?

- Firebase acts as your server, API and Datastore
- Firebase is a BaaS

## Traditional



## Firebase



# What are Firebase Cloud Functions?

Cloud Functions automatically run your code in response to events in your Firebase database. Firebase handles:

- Storing and running your code in a managed environment
- Scaling to support more or less usage
- Securing your code away from the client

# Using Firebase Cloud Functions to Notify Users

- Our project utilized Firebase Cloud Functions to deliver push notifications to users whenever a noise event was detected on one of their devices
- We developed a Cloud Function to trigger when a user's noiseEvent value was updated to true, and then utilize Firebase Cloud Messaging to send the notifications

```
-M7JYin4slUwK_sFzorq
  noiseEvent: false
  notificationToken: "evycj0cbT5WgGQI1KqXd01:APA91bFDc_kKP80pdLzH3Mtt
  notified: true
  userEmail: "eric.benjamin2010@gmail.cc
  userName: "Eric Benjamir
```

# Limitations of Firebase Cloud Functions

- For mobile apps the main alternative to Google Cloud Functions is App Engine
- App Engine allows you to control individual instances and how they scale
- Firebase Cloud Functions are limited to nine minutes running time, while App Engine does not have a running time limit
- Firebase Cloud Functions only supports NodeJS, while App Engine allows for a variety of common programming languages



VS



App Engine

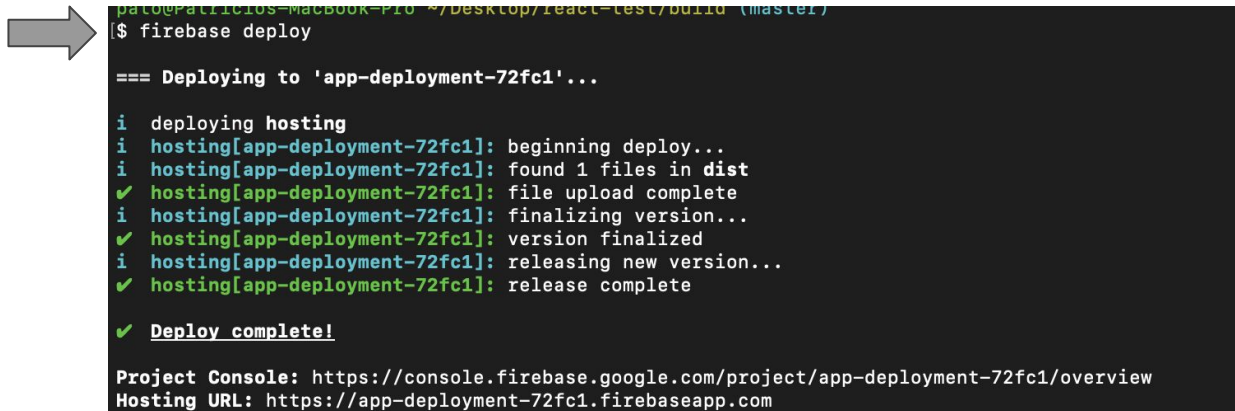


# Costs Comparison (United States)

	Firebase Cloud Functions	Google App Engine
Free	2,000,000 invocations, 400,000 GB-sec, 200,000 CPU-sec, and 5 GB of Internet egress traffic each <b>month</b>	28 hours per day of "F" instances, 9 hours per day of "B" instances and 1 GB of egress each <b>day</b>
Paid (after free quotas are used)	\$0.40/million invocations, \$0.0025/thousand GB-seconds, \$0.01/thousand CPU-seconds	\$0.05 - \$0.48 per hour per instance, depending on location and instance class
Outbound networking	\$0.12/GB	\$0.12/GB

# Reasons to use Firebase Cloud Functions

- Ease of setup and use: Deploy your function with one line
- Great documentation and a variety of code samples
- Ridiculously flexible, easily integrating with other Firebase Services, Google Cloud Platform services and more



```
pat@Patricios-MacBook-Pro: ~/Desktop/react-test/build (master)
$ firebase deploy

=== Deploying to 'app-deployment-72fc1'...

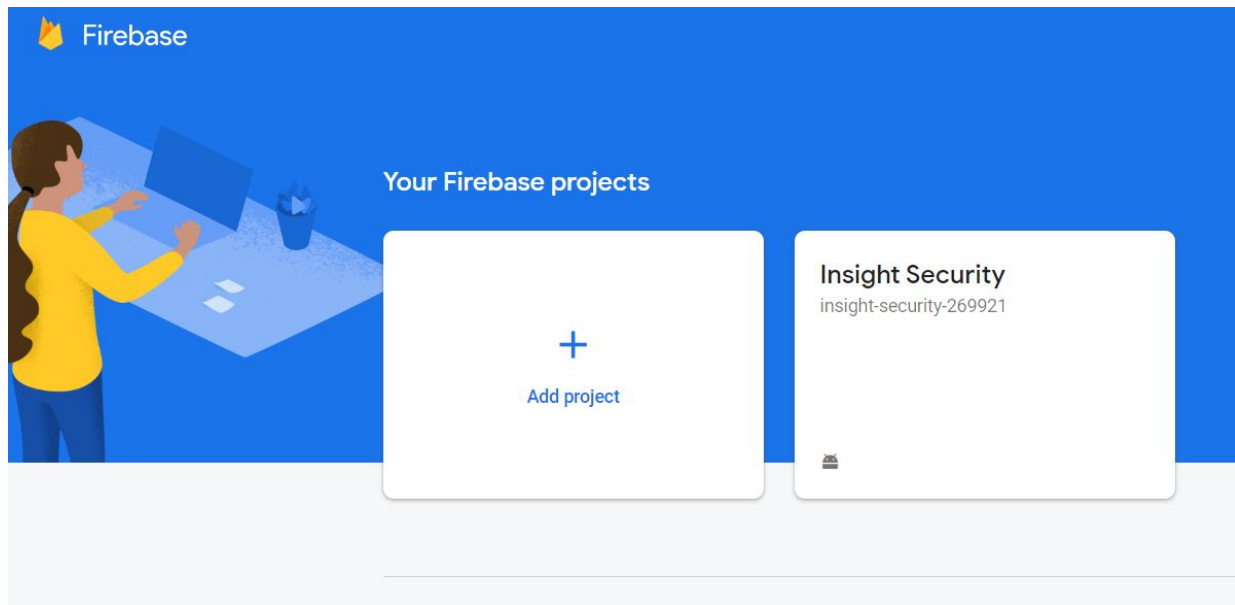
i  deploying hosting
i  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: beginning deploy...
i  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: found 1 files in dist
✓  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: file upload complete
i  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: finalizing version...
✓  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: version finalized
i  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: releasing new version...
✓  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: release complete

✓  Deploy complete!

Project Console: https://console.firebase.google.com/project/app-deployment-72fc1/overview
Hosting URL: https://app-deployment-72fc1.firebaseio.com
```

# Getting Started with Firebase Cloud Functions

Step one: Create a Firebase project, or use an existing GCP project!



# Getting Started with Firebase Cloud Functions

## Step two: Installations

- Install NodeJS
- Install the Firebase Command Line Interface via npm, using:

```
npm install -g firebase-tools
```

# Getting Started with Firebase Cloud Functions

Step three: Initialize your project

- Run 'firebase login' in your command line
- Run 'firebase init functions' in the directory where your Cloud Function code lives
- You can now write and deploy your Cloud Function!

# Getting Started with Firebase Cloud Functions

Final step: Deploy your cloud function!

```
pat@Patricios-MacBook-Pro: ~/Desktop/react-test/build (master)
➔ $ firebase deploy

=== Deploying to 'app-deployment-72fc1'...

i  deploying hosting
i  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: beginning deploy...
i  hosting[app-deployment-72fc1]: found 1 files in dist
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✓  Deploy complete!

Project Console: https://console.firebase.google.com/project/app-deployment-72fc1/overview
Hosting URL: https://app-deployment-72fc1.firebaseio.com
```

# Thank you!

We hope you'll consider Firebase and Firebase Cloud Functions for your own projects. They were a pleasure to work with!

# Image Capture

Presented by Richard Basdeo



# Image Capture

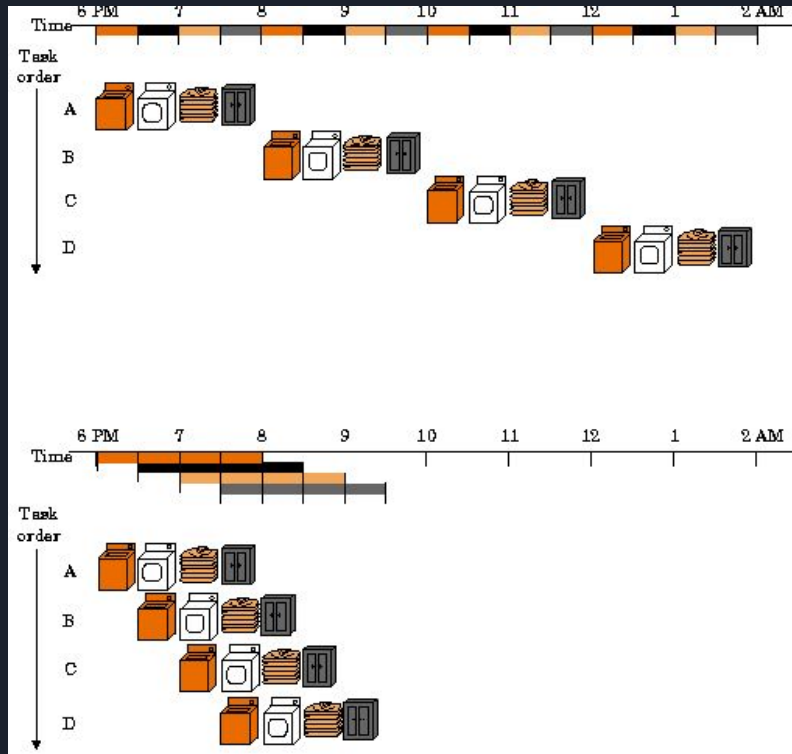
Camera API



Camera2 API

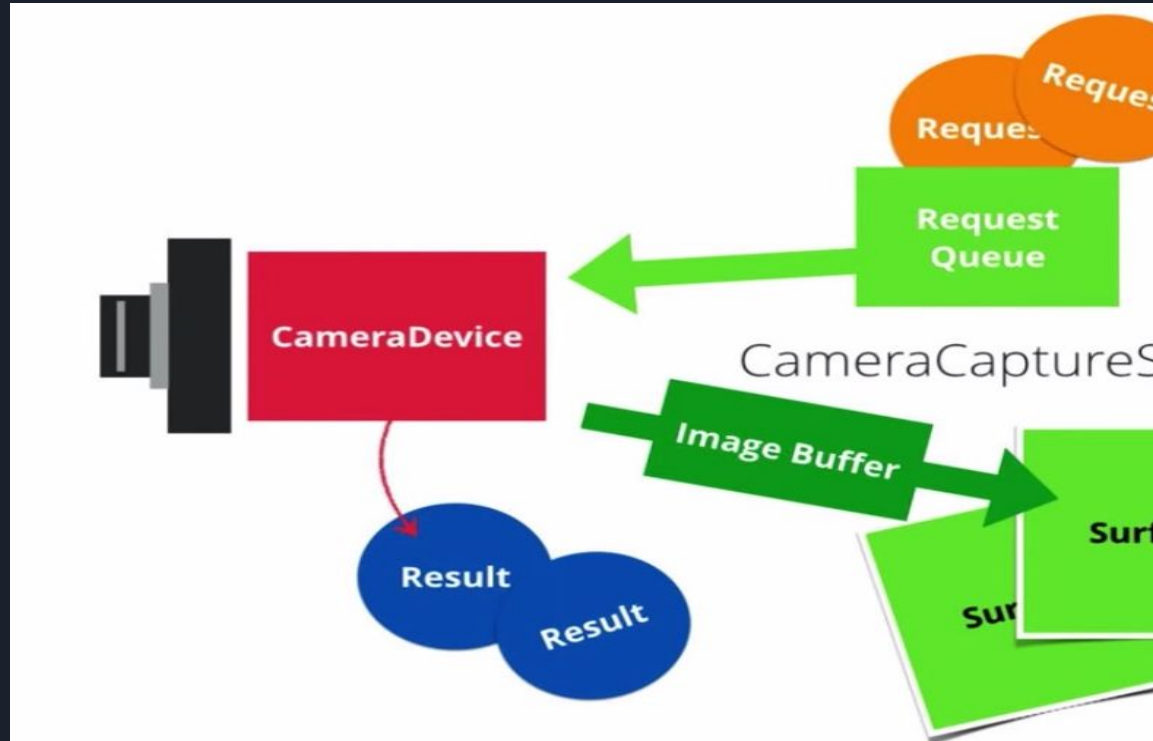


# Pipeline



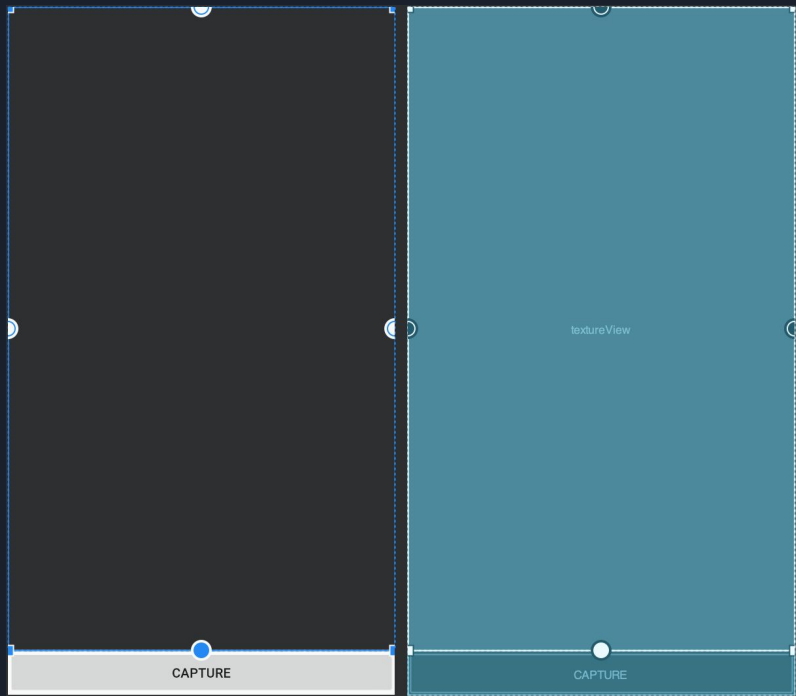
- Storing and executing instructions in a timely manner.
- Keep all parts of the camera busy to fully use its resources.

# Pipelining In Camera2 API



# How to take a picture without a user?

Create a Texture View:





# Open The Camera

```
private void openCamera() {  
    CameraManager manager = (CameraManager) getSystemService(Context.CAMERA_SERVICE);  
    Log.e(TAG, "msg: is camera open");  
    try {  
        cameraId = manager.getCameraIdList()[0];  
    }  
}
```

# Create the Preview And Take Picture

```
284     protected void createCameraPreview() {
285         try {
286             SurfaceTexture texture = textureView.getSurfaceTexture();
287             assert texture != null;
288             texture.setDefaultBufferSize(imageDimension.getWidth(), imageDimension.getHeight());
289             Surface surface = new Surface(texture);
290             captureRequestBuilder = cameraDevice.createCaptureRequest(CameraDevice.TEMPLATE_PREVIEW);
291             captureRequestBuilder.addTarget(surface);
292             cameraDevice.createCaptureSession(Arrays.asList(surface), new CameraCaptureSession.StateCallback(){
293                 @Override
294                 public void onConfigured(@NonNull CameraCaptureSession cameraCaptureSession) {
295                     //The camera is already closed
296                     if (null == cameraDevice) {
297                         return;
298                     }
299                     // When the session is ready, we start displaying the preview.
300                     cameraCaptureSessions = cameraCaptureSession;
301                     updatePreview();
302                     takePicture();

```

Thank you!