
WASP

Wireless Arduino Sensor Protocol

GROUP SW513E15



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1. Project introduction

This is an introduction.

Here is the initializing problem statement:

1.1 Initializing problem statement

How can a sensor network and a protocol be designed, so that data can be relayed throughout the network, enabling an endpoint device to receive the information without being within range of all sensors in the network?

It is a good question and we will analyze it.

Part I

Analysis

The analysis will discuss and look into the different aspects of the initializing problem formulation and the topics therein. The sections in this chapter blah-blah..

2. Context

3. Use case

The purpose of this project is to create a protocol that allows multiple Arduinos to share data to a single endpoint, but a use case is needed to test the protocol.

The chosen use case for this report is soil moisture sensors for use on golf courses. A golf course is usually very large, and covering an entire golf course with cords would be a big task. Furthermore this would make the system hard to extend and almost impossible to make hot pluggable.

This makes this project a good use case for golf courses, as soil moisture is important in determining where it is necessary to water the course.

We shall look at some existing technologies now.

4.1 Networks

This section will contain descriptions of networks and network theory.

A computer network is a collection of computers and devices connected so that they can share information and services [1]. The way these devices are interconnected is called topology.

There are different types of network topologies, and here are some examples:

- Ring
- Line
- Bus
- Tree
- Star
- Mesh
- Fully connected

These can be seen in figure xx, that will be put here somewhere. The topologies considered for this use case are star, mesh, tree and ring networks. A star network has one main node that the other nodes are directly connected to. An example of a star topology network is wifi, typically with a wireless router to which other devices connect to gain network access. A tree network also utilizes a main node, but the devices in the network do not necessarily connect directly to the main node, but rather connect to another node that relays to the main node. This can repeat over multiple levels, so that information is relayed through multiple nodes, before reaching the main node. A ring network consists of devices

An ad-hoc wireless network is a wireless network, comprised of mobile computing devices that use wireless transmission for communication, having no fixed infrastructure [2].

4.2 Wireless communication

4.3 Communication protocols

5. Problem Statement

Very good problem statement for you, my friend. Special prize.

Make a good sending data network for arduino.

5.1 Requirements

There are some requirements to the system and its software. These are split in two categories: functional and non-functional. This is based on some smart guys work [keylist].

5.1.1 Functional requirements

The list of functional requirements:

1. Actually run is an important part to passing the exam

5.1.2 Non-functional requirements

List of non-functional requirements:

1. Looking good is not a bad thing.

Part II

Implementation

8. Implementation

Part III

Conclusion

10. Reflection

oh..

10.1 What have we done!?

ok..

11.1 It ended like this

12. Future Work

Here's what's missing..

12.1 To be done

- [1] K. Mansfield and J. Antonakos. *Computer Networking for LANS to WANS: Hardware, Software and Security*. Networking (Course Technology, Inc.) Cengage Learning, 2009. ISBN: 9781423903161. URL: <https://books.google.no/books?id=VQvhAN9iBuMC>.
- [2] C.S.R. Murthy and B.S. Manoj. *Ad Hoc Wireless Networks: Architectures and Protocols*. Pearson Education, 2004. ISBN: 9780132465694. URL: <https://books.google.no/books?id=U-yLb-9nXyYC>.

Part IV

Appendix