

SMART CAMPUS DESIGN

PROJECT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF NETWORKING AND COMMUNICATIONS

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

MINI PROJECT

SUBJECT CODE: 18CSS202J

SUBJECT TITLE: COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS

SMART CAMPUS DESIGN

BY

TEAM MEMBERS

SHAURYA SINGH SRINET (RA2111032010006)

SHOUNAK CHANDRA (RA2111032010026)



SRM University, SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur-603203

Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu

BONAFIDE

This is to certify that **18CSS202J – COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS LABORATORY project report** titled “**SMART CAMPUS DESIGN**” is the bonafide work of **SHAURYA SINGH SRINET (RA2111032010006), SHOUNAK CHANDRA (RA2111032010026)** who undertook the task of completing the project within the allotted time.

Signature of the Guide

Mrs. Parimala G

Assistant Professor

Department of NWC

SRM Institute of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT

The smart campus simulation project aims to showcase the potential of IoT technology in a larger-scale setting, particularly in a university campus environment. The project involves creating a complex network and IoT layout, which allows for deeper interactions between IoT devices, and provides us with more options for future exercise expansion. The simulation features various IoT devices, such as RFID access control management and an intelligent sport field watering solution, which highlights the practical applications of IoT technology.

The project aims to provide us with a more comprehensive understanding of IoT technology and its potential applications. By simulating a university campus environment, the project seeks to prepare us for the future of IoT technology, where the integration of different IoT devices and networks would become increasingly common.

The smart campus simulation project also demonstrates the importance of security in IoT networks, particularly in an environment where access control management is essential. The project highlights the role of RFID technology in securing access to different areas of the campus, while also showcasing the potential of IoT technology in intelligent water management, which can help to conserve resources and reduce costs.

Overall, the smart campus simulation project aims to provide us with a practical and comprehensive understanding of IoT technology and its potential applications in a larger-scale setting. By showcasing the benefits of IoT technology in a university campus environment, the project aims to prepare us for the future of IoT technology, where the integration of different IoT devices and networks will become increasingly prevalent.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the smart campus simulation project is to provide us with a more comprehensive understanding of IoT technology by simulating a university campus where various IoT devices are connected through a network. The project aims to demonstrate the potential of IoT technology in a larger-scale setting like a university campus by showcasing examples of RFID access control management and an intelligent sport field watering solution. The project also aims to create a more complex network and IoT layout, allowing for deeper interactions between IoT devices and providing us with more options for future exercise expansion. Overall, the objective is to prepare us for the future of IoT technology by providing them with a practical and comprehensive understanding of its potential applications.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the Internet of Things (IoT) has revolutionized the way in which devices interact with each other and has opened a whole new world of opportunities for businesses and organizations to improve efficiency and productivity. The implementation of IoT technology in a university campus environment can help to create a more connected and intelligent campus, allowing for better resource management, improved security, and enhanced learning experiences.

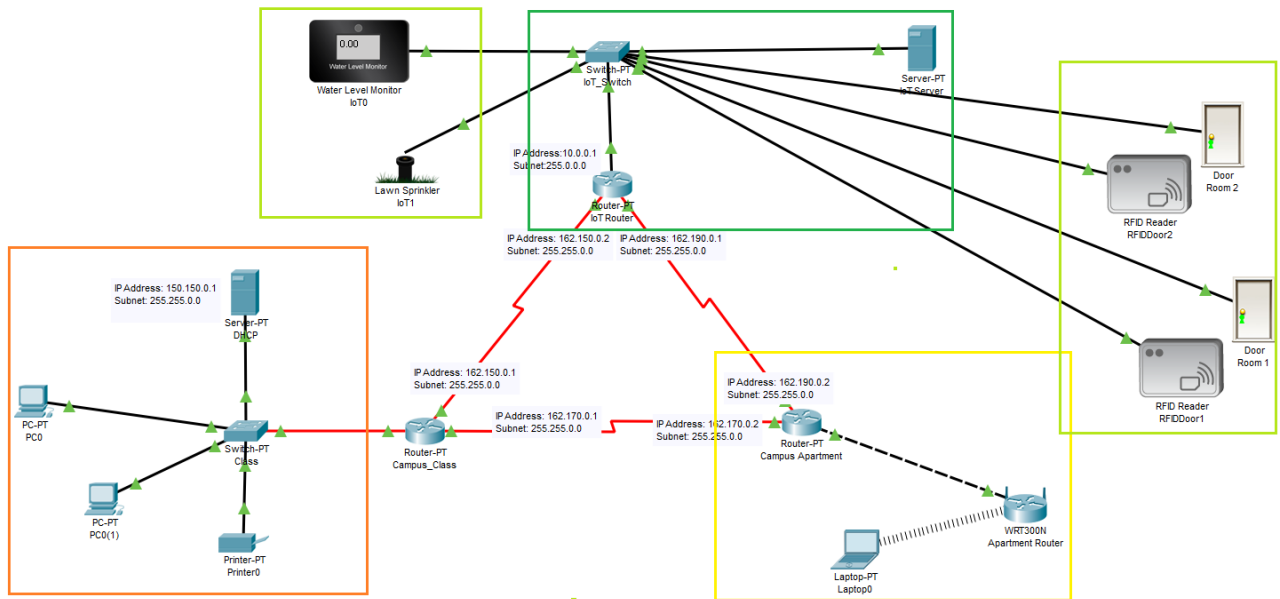
The smart campus simulation project aims to showcase the potential of IoT technology in a university campus setting by creating a complex network and IoT layout that allows for deeper interactions between IoT devices. The project demonstrates the practical applications of IoT technology through examples of RFID access control management and an intelligent sport field watering solution.

This project report outlines the process and results of the smart campus simulation project, including the development of the network and IoT layout, the integration of various IoT devices, and the demonstration of the practical applications of IoT technology in a university campus environment. The report also provides insights into the potential benefits of IoT technology in a larger-scale setting and the importance of security in IoT networks.

The smart campus simulation project offers a valuable opportunity for us to gain hands-on experience with IoT technology and its potential applications in a university campus environment. By creating a complex network and IoT layout and integrating various IoT devices, we can develop a practical understanding of how IoT technology can improve efficiency, resource management, and security on a larger scale. This experience prepares us for the future of IoT technology, where the integration of different IoT devices and networks will become increasingly essential in various industries.

MODULES

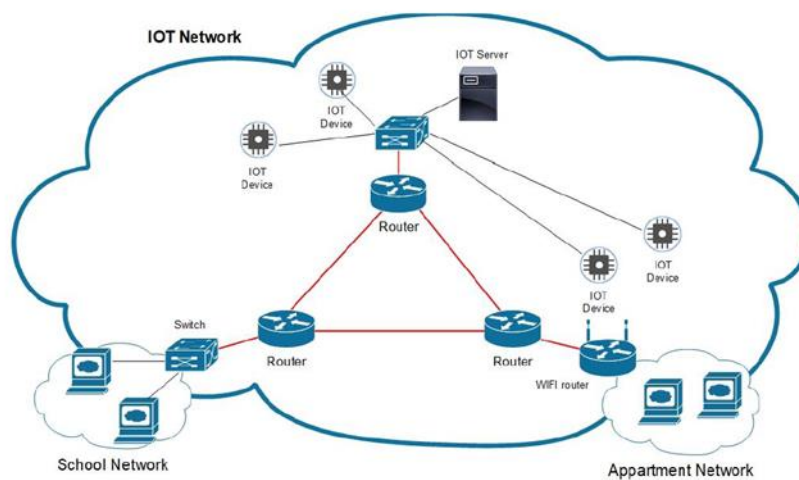
Smart Campus Topology



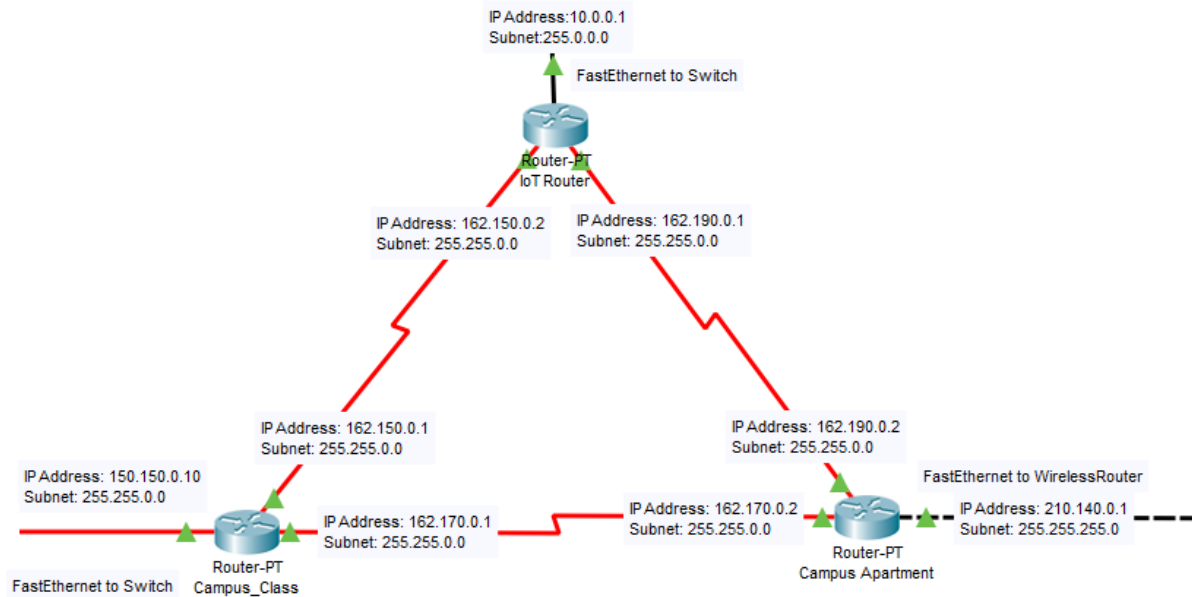
Network Layout

The network layout in this exercise is more complex compared to previous lab exercises. This network topology includes:

- Backbone router network
- Traditional switch-based classroom wired network
- Wireless LAN for the apartment buildings
- Dedicated IoT network based also on switch.



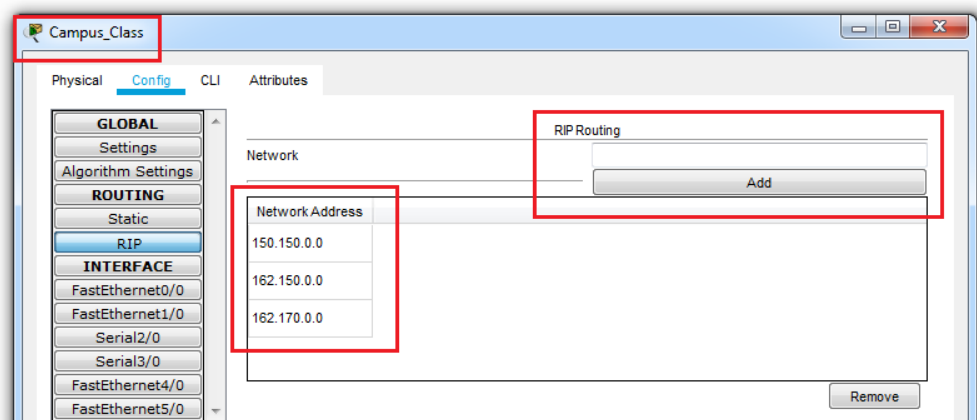
Part 1: Backbone Router Network

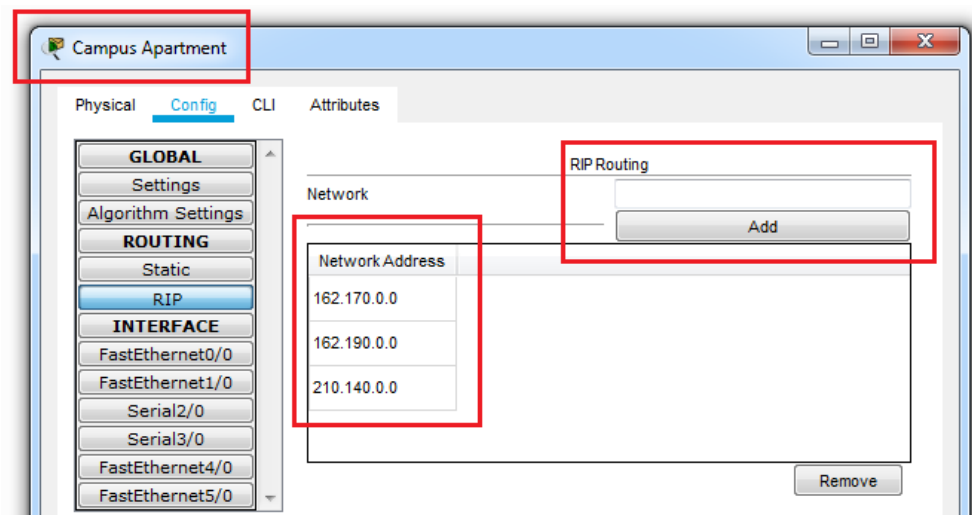
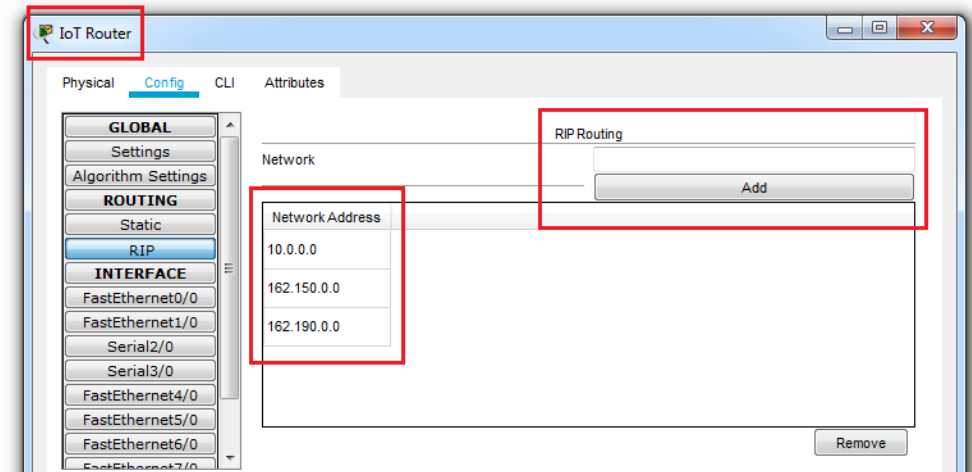


- Set the router interface IP addresses as follows:

Router Name	Interface	IP Address	Subnet
Campus Class	FastEthernet to Switch	150.150.0.10	255.255.0.0
	Serial 2/0	162.150.0.1	255.255.0.0
	Serial 3/0	162.170.0.1	255.255.0.0
Campus Apartment	FastEthernet to Wireless Router	210.140.0.1	255.255.0.0
	Serial 2/0	162.190.0.2	255.255.0.0
	Serial 3/0	162.170.0.2	255.255.0.0
IoT Router	FastEthernet to Switch	10.0.0.1	-
	Serial 2/0	162.150.0.2	255.255.0.0
	Serial 3/0	162.190.0.1	255.255.0.0

- Implement RIP protocol on all the three routers as shown below:

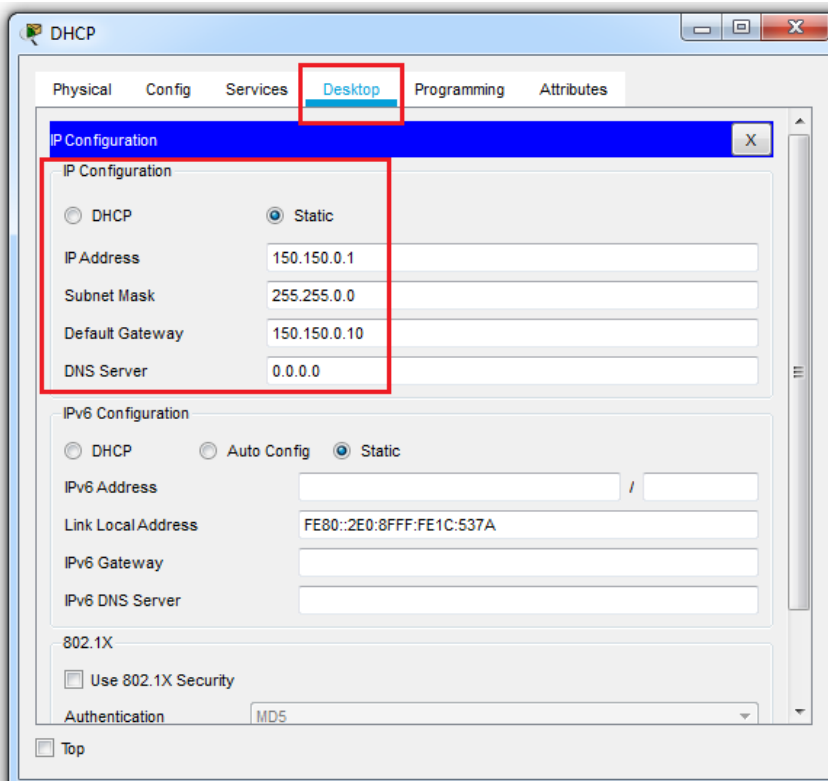
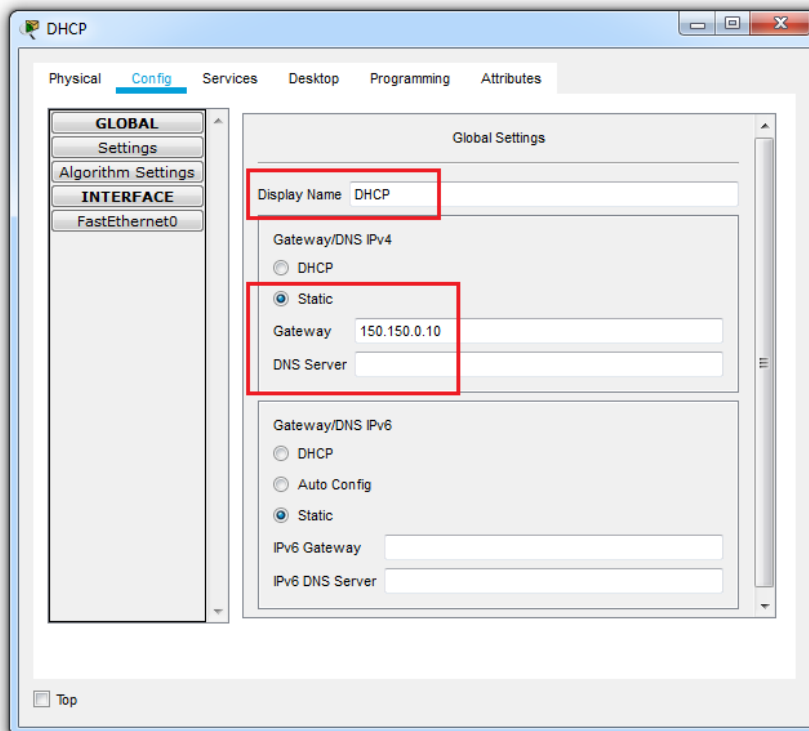


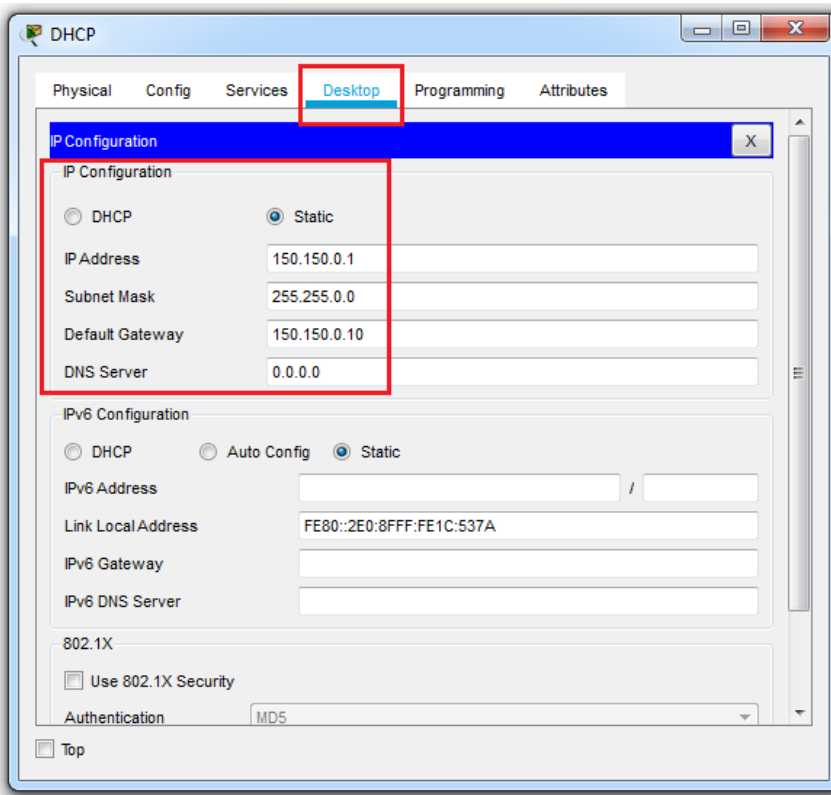


(Part 2 Below)

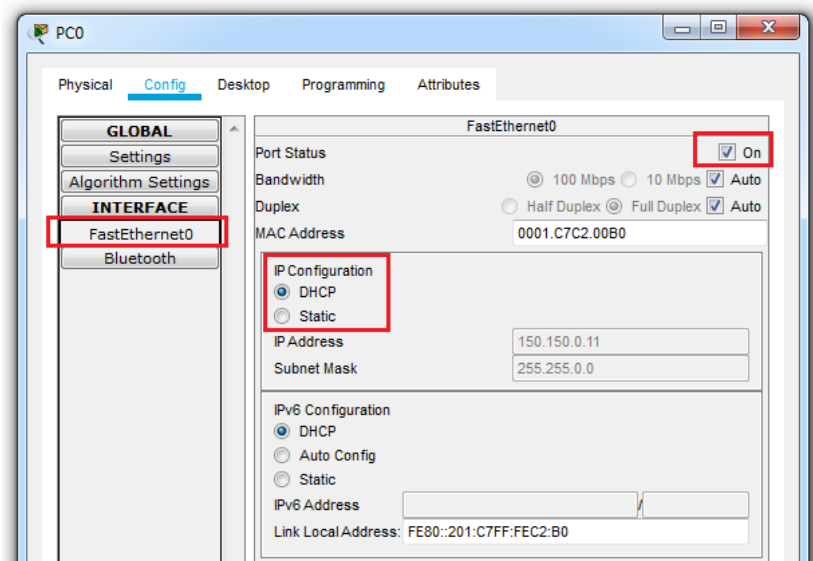
Part 2: Setting up Campus Class Network

1. Add devices as shown in the above diagram.
2. Setup a DHCP server. A DHCP Server is a network server that automatically provides and assigns IP addresses, default gateways and other network parameters to client devices. Therefore, once a DHCP server is configured, there is no need to add IP Addresses to the remaining client devices.

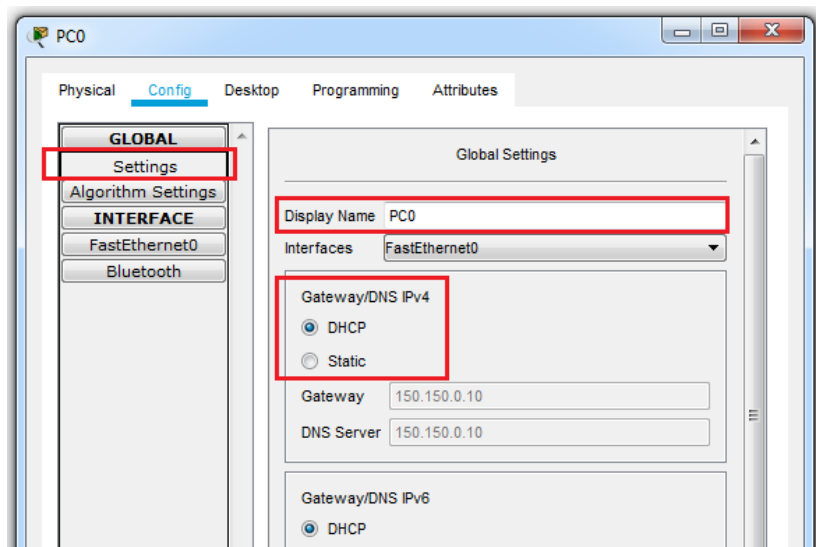




3. For all the devices, turn on the connected port and refresh the DHCP option. The port is allocated an IP address by the server.

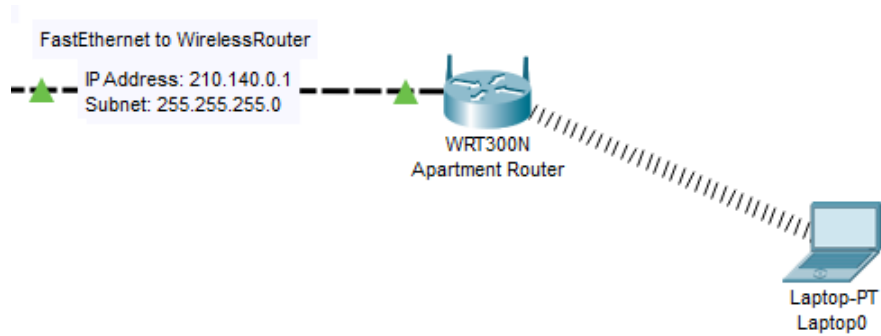


4. For all the devices, refresh the DHCP option in the settings. The Gateway and DNS IP Address configured in the DHCP server will appear.

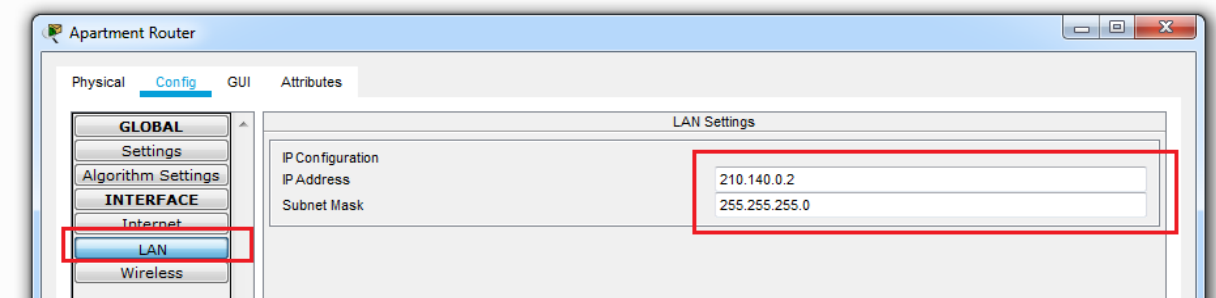
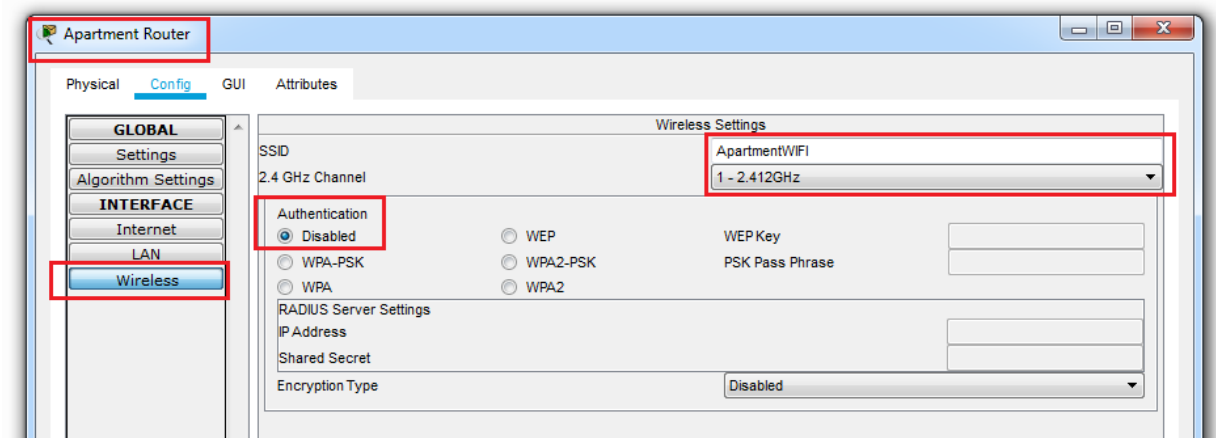


(Part 3 Below)

Part 3: Setting up Campus Apartment Network



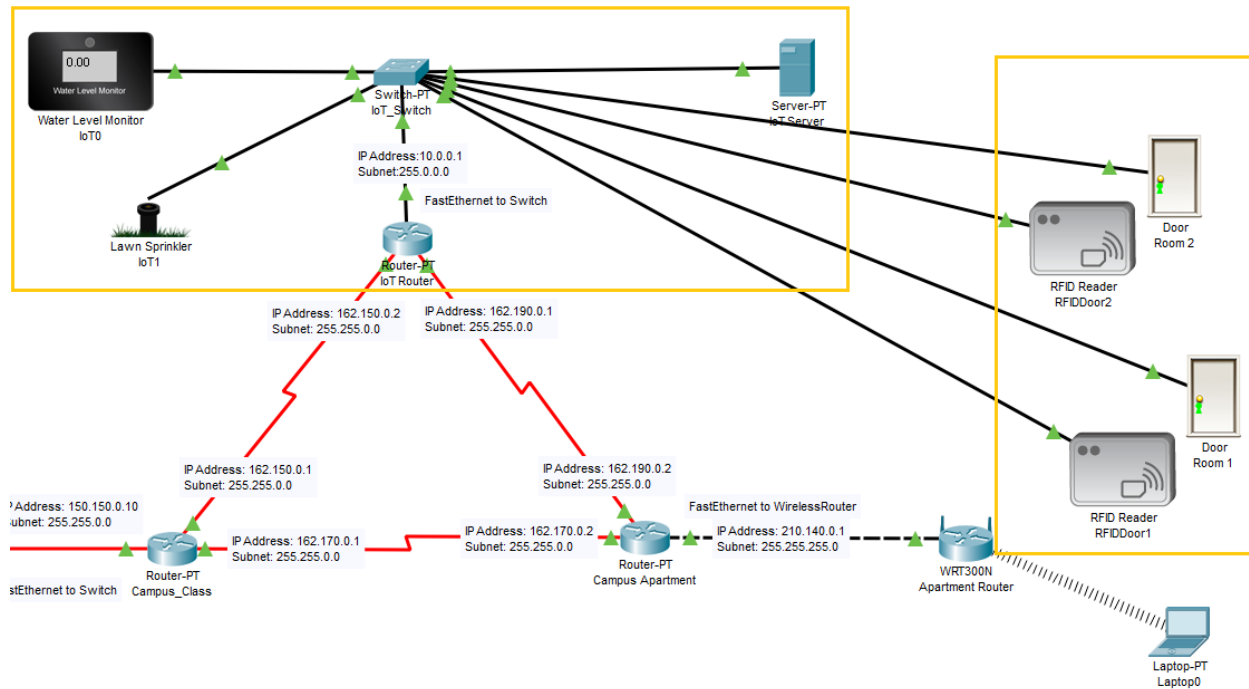
1. Setup the wireless router WRT300N as shown below. We setup a wireless network through which various devices can connect.



(Part 4 Below)

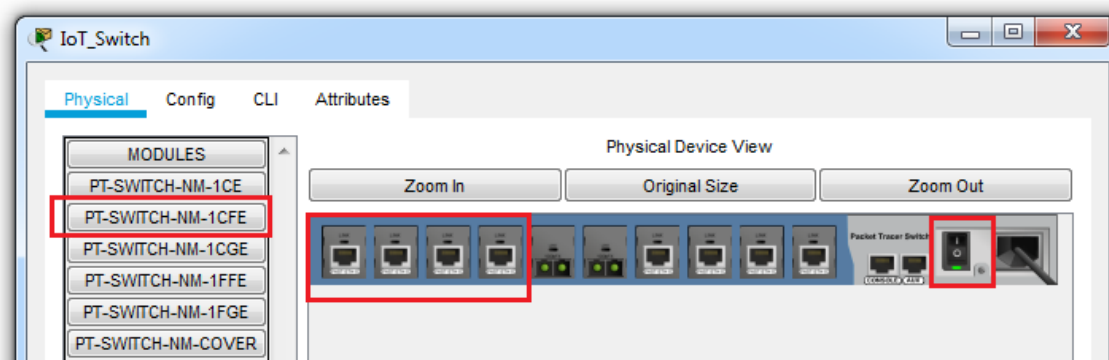
Part 4: Setting up IoT Network

Setup the wireless router WRT300N as shown below. We setup a wireless network through which various devices can connect.

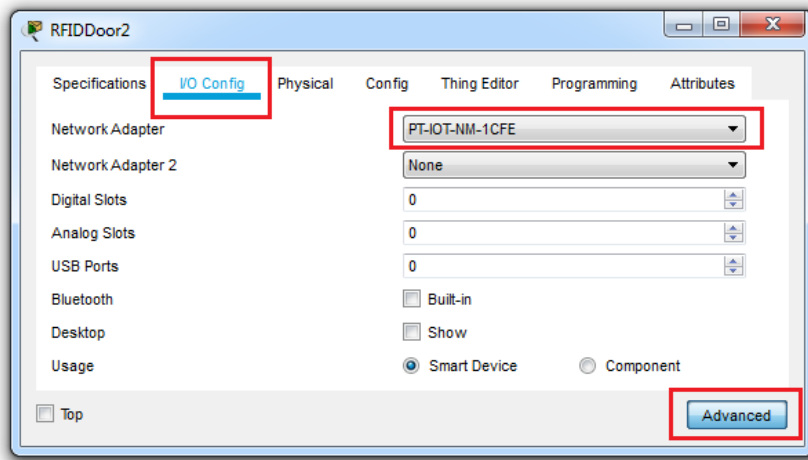


However, you will find that the switch does not have enough FastEthernet port to connect all devices. Therefore, we add the ports to the switch as follows:

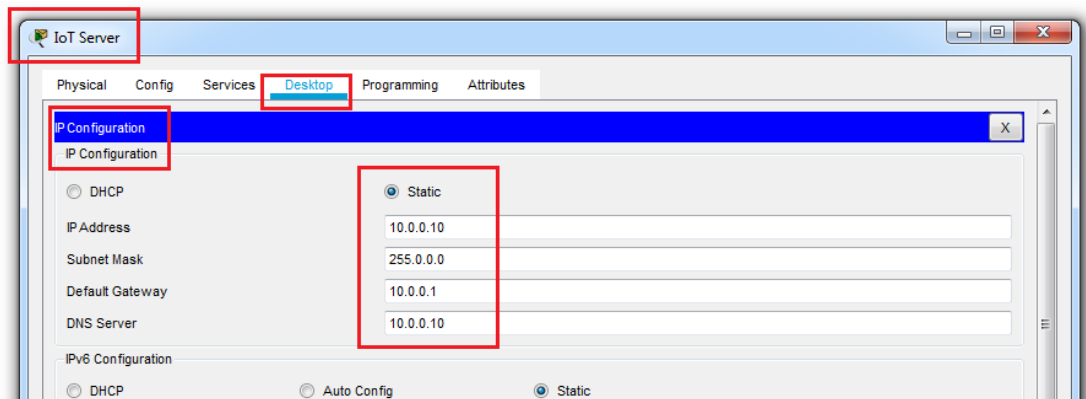
1. Shut down the switch. Drag the PT-SWITCH-NM-1CFE to the empty slots on the right side of diagram.



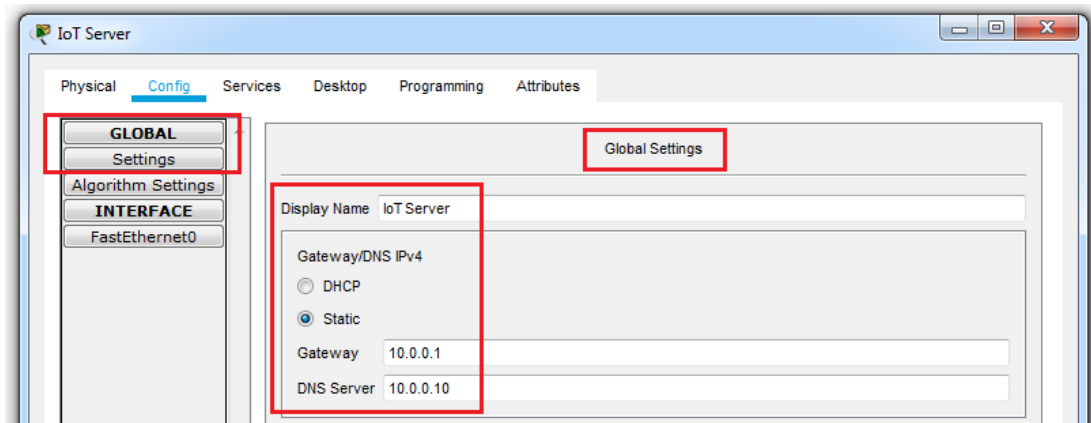
2. Make sure the IoT devices have FastEthernet ports. If not use the Advanced button on every IoT device. That will provide an I/O Config option, where you can change the port connectivity type.



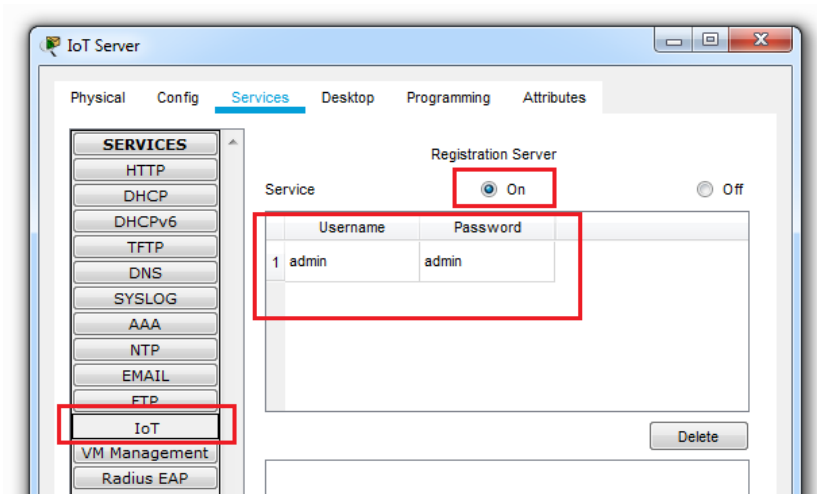
3. After adding all the devices and auto cabling them, we start with configuring the devices.
4. First, we configure the IoT Server. Add IP Address to the IoT Server as shown below.



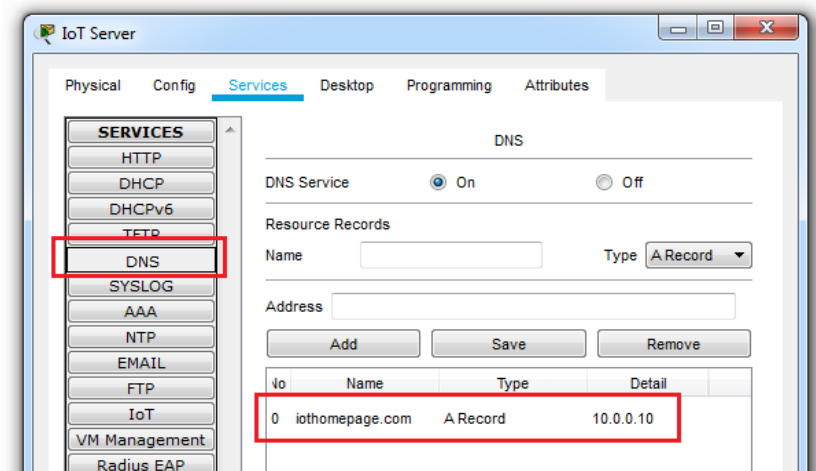
5. In Global Settings, configure the Name, Gateway IP and the DNS IP.



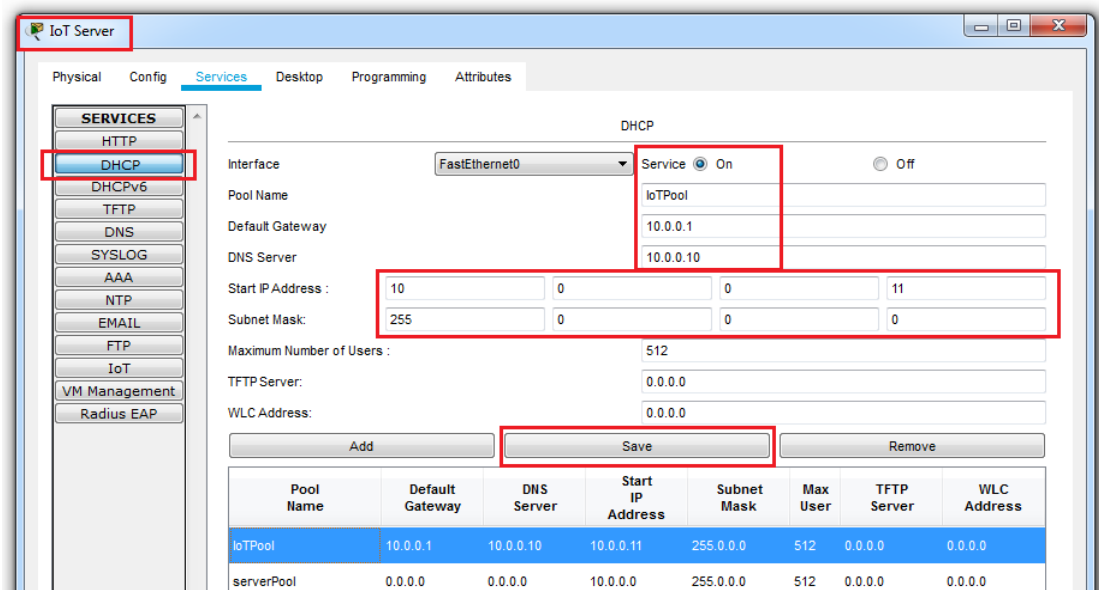
6. Add IoT Registration services as performed in previous labs.



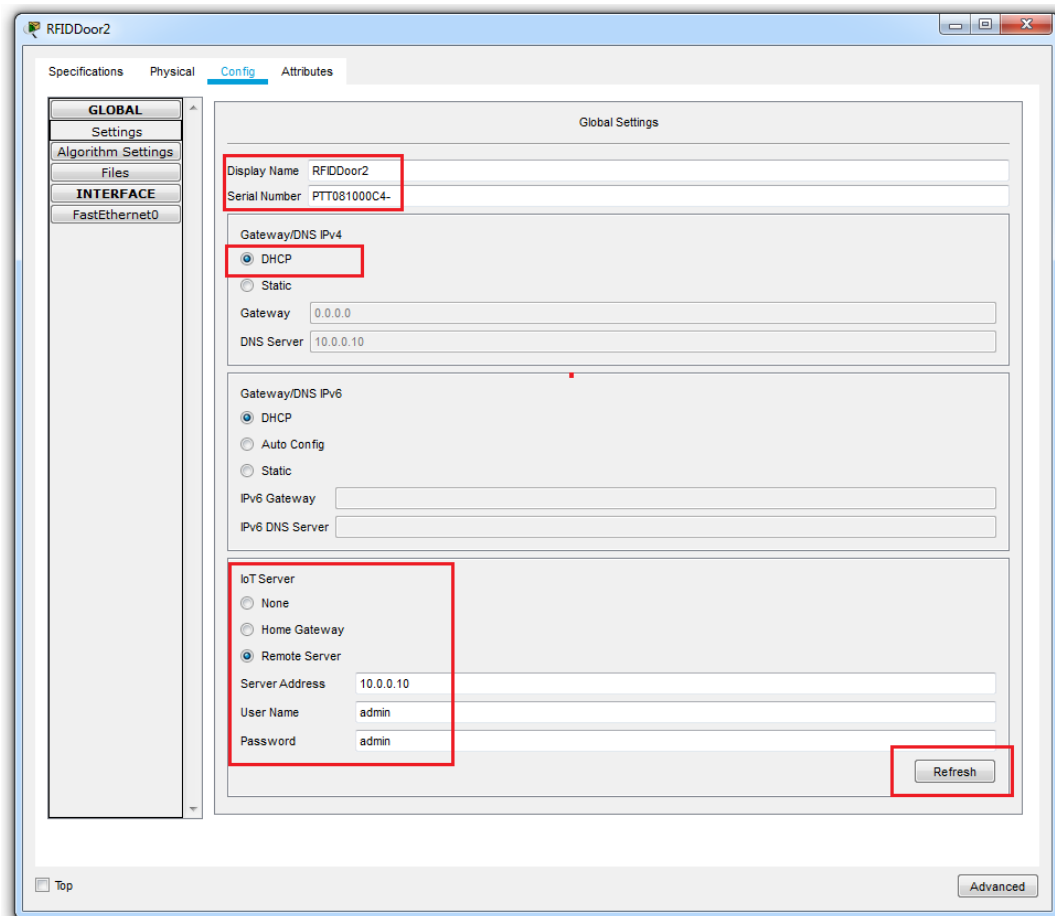
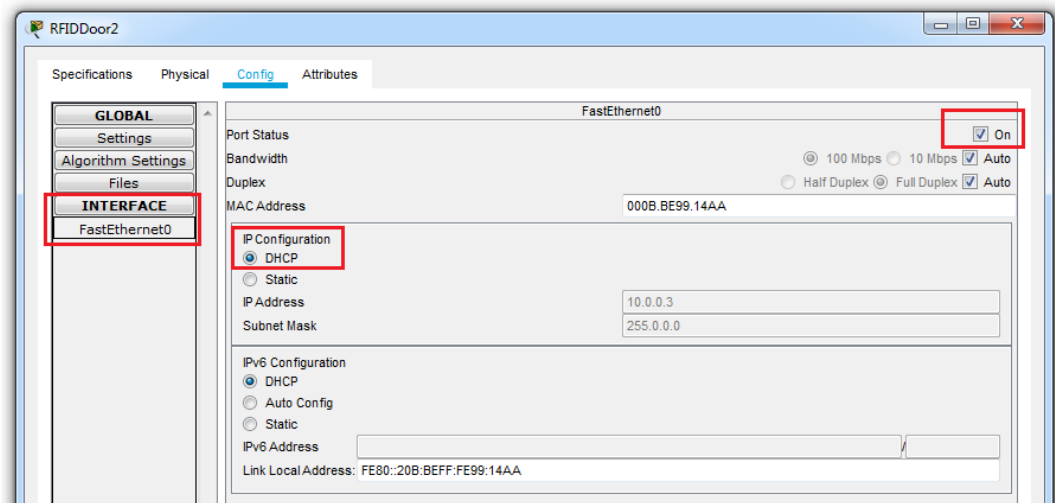
7. Add DNS services on the IoT Server.



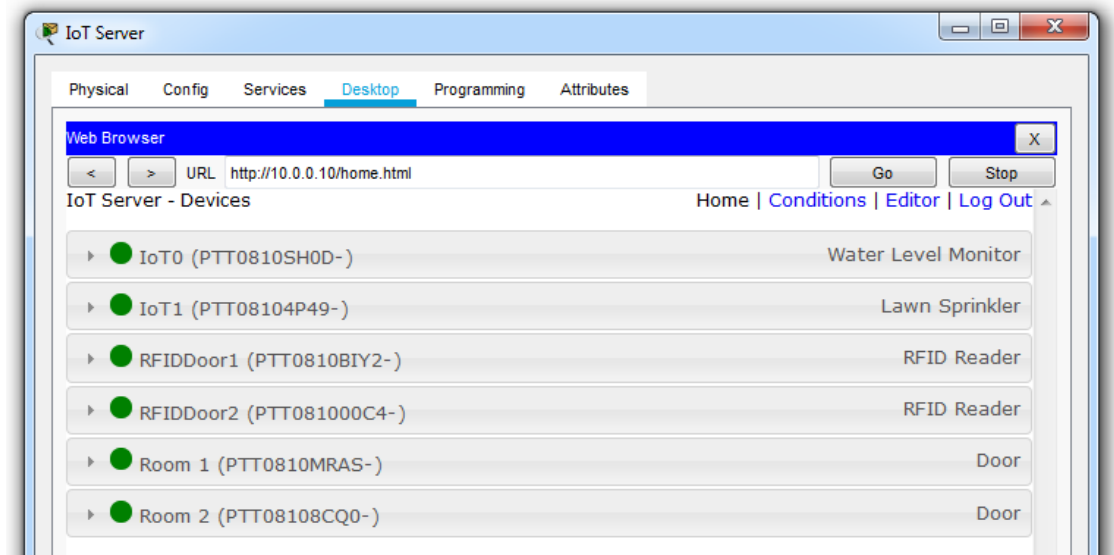
8. Add DHCP service on the IoT Server so it can assign IP addresses to IoT devices.



9. Add DHCP service on the IoT Server so it can assign IP addresses to IoT devices.



10. When all the devices are properly connected, the devices will show up in the IoT Registration Service. The Registration service can be accessible using the Web Browser and IP address 10.0.0.10



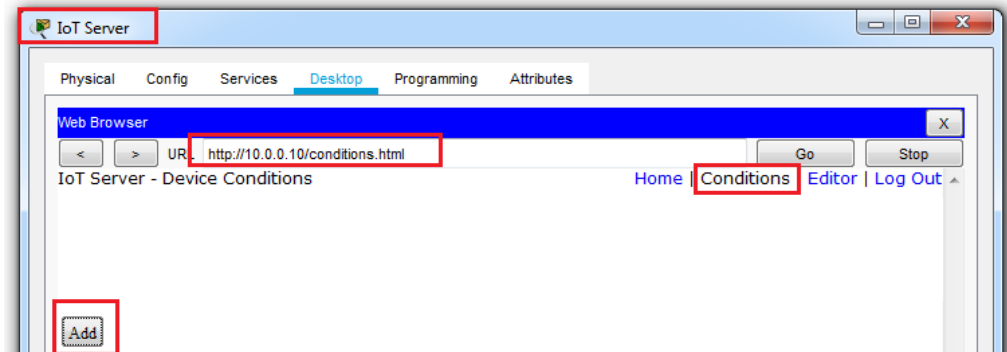
(Part 5 Below)

Part 5: Adding IoT Device Conditions

There are 2 ways to add IoT Conditions.

- Add a micro-controller, connect the devices, and program the conditions
- Add the conditions in the IoT Registration Server.

We will use the second approach as we do not need to change the topology.



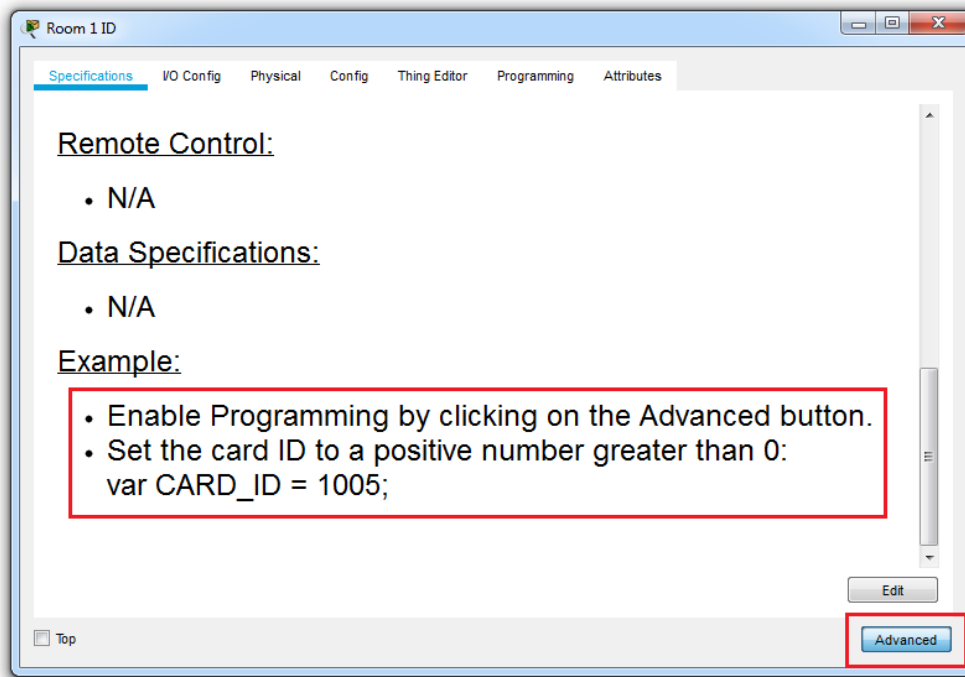
1. Add conditions for Lawn Sprinkler ON and OFF.

Two 'Add Rule' dialog boxes are shown. The first dialog is for 'Lawn Watering ON'. It has 'Name' set to 'Lawn Watering ON' and 'Enabled' checked. Under 'If:', the 'Match' is set to 'All', and the condition is 'Water Level Monitor' < '3 cm'. Under 'Then set:', 'Lawn Sprinkler' status is set to 'true'. The second dialog is for 'Lawn Watering OFF'. It has 'Name' set to 'Lawn Watering OFF' and 'Enabled' checked. Under 'If:', the 'Match' is set to 'All', and the condition is 'Water Level Monitor' >= '3 cm'. Under 'Then set:', 'Lawn Sprinkler' status is set to 'false'.

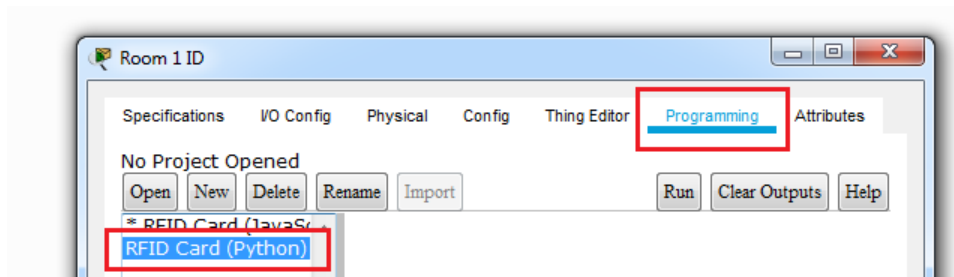
2. We now add RFID cards for the Apartment Doors



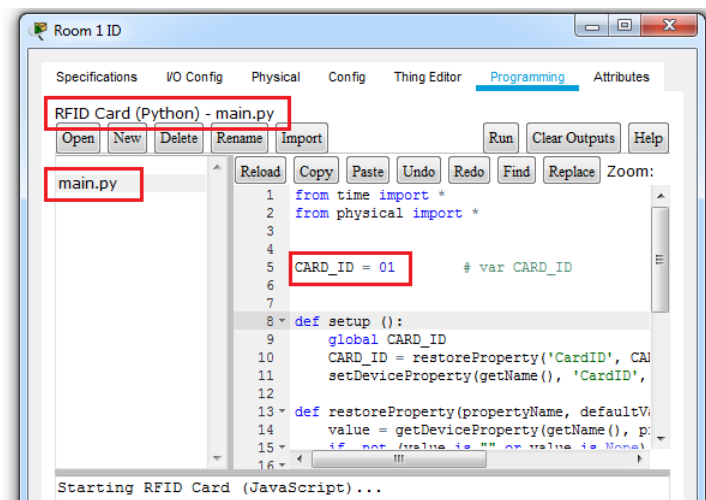
3. Configure the above RFID cards as follows:



4. Select the Programming option and double click on RFID Card (Python)



5. Double click on the main.py. And change the value of Card_ID to 01. Click Run. Similarly add 02 and 03 to RFID Card 2 and 3 respectively.



6. We now configure the RFID Reader. Add the following conditions in the Condition section in the IoT Registration Service website. Perform the following for all the RFID readers:

- We first set all the RFID into a waiting mode and set room doors to lock status.

Edit Rule [X]

Name

Enabled ☒

If:

Match **All** [Condition] [Group]

Then set:

to

to

[Action]

- We set the unlocking conditions for the door.

Add Rule [X]

Name

Enabled ☒

If:

Match **All** [Condition] [Group]

Then set:

to

to

[Action]

- We set the locking conditions for the door.

Edit Rule [X]

Name

Enabled ☒

If:

Match **All** [Condition] [Group]

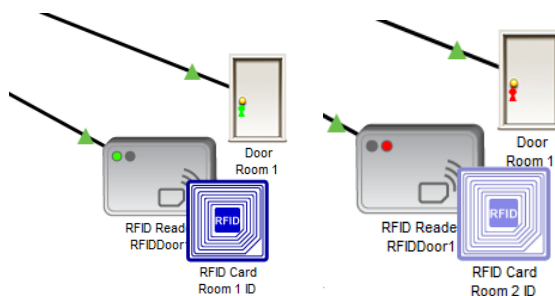
Then set:

to

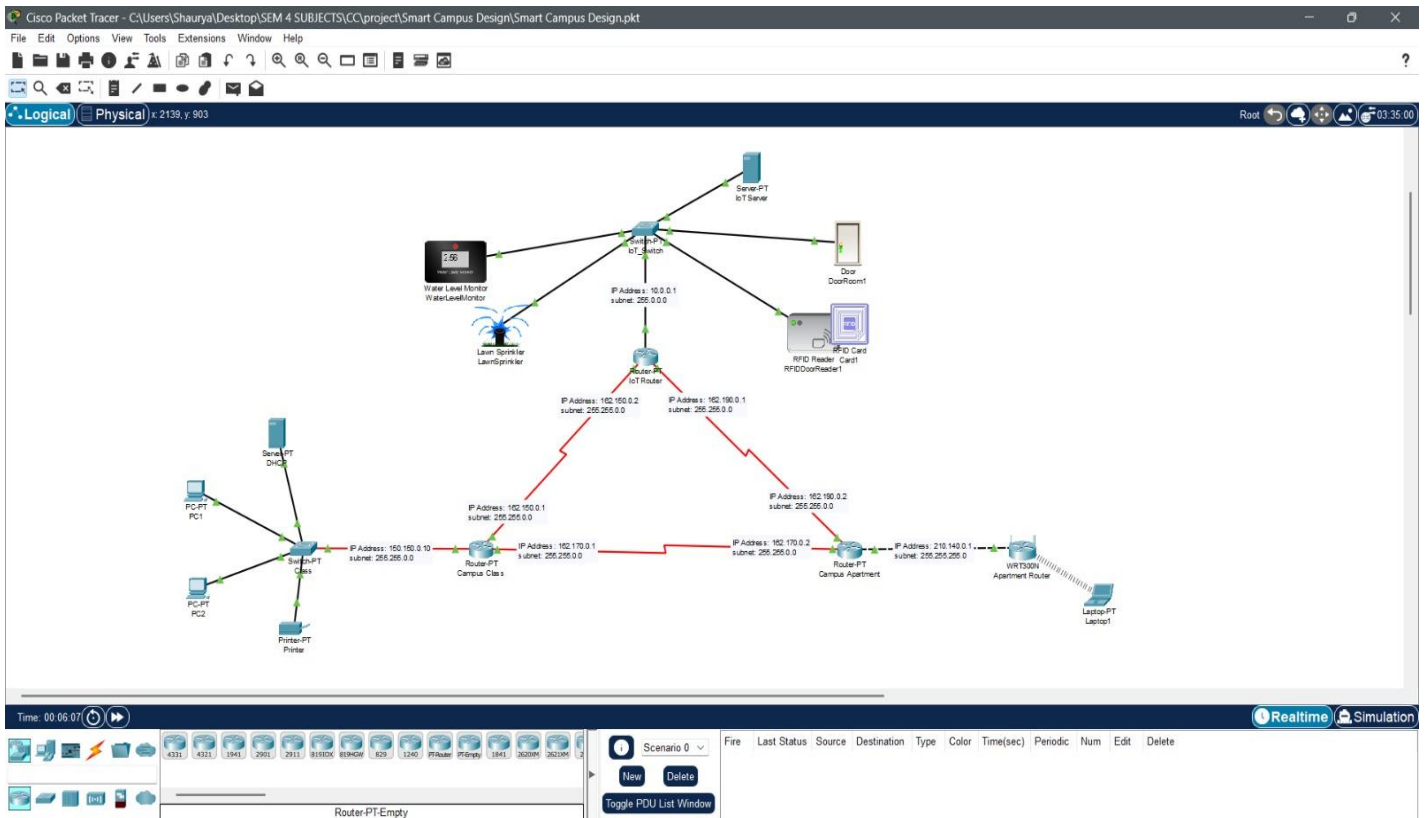
to

[Action]

- The door will unlock with proper RFID Card



IMPLEMENTATION



INFERENCE

The smart campus simulation project serves as a practical and valuable learning experience for students to gain a comprehensive understanding of IoT technology and its potential applications in a larger-scale setting like a university campus. By simulating the integration of various IoT devices and networks, students can develop practical skills in creating complex network layouts and understanding how IoT devices interact with each other. The project also highlights the importance of security in IoT networks and demonstrates the practical applications of IoT technology in improving efficiency, resource management, and security. Overall, the smart campus simulation project provides students with a valuable opportunity to prepare for the future of IoT technology and its integration in various industries.

REFERENCES

1. Chen, J., & Wu, H. (2019). Smart Campus: From Vision to Reality. *Journal of Software Engineering and Applications*, 12(6), 250-263.
<https://doi.org/10.4236/jsea.2019.126018>
2. Fan, J., Wang, S., & Chen, G. (2018). An IoT-based Campus Security System. In 2018 17th IEEE International Conference on Communication Technology (ICCT) (pp. 1303-1307).
<https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCT.2018.8539584>
3. Khan, A., & Nizamuddin, N. (2019). IoT-based Intelligent System for Water Management of Agriculture Fields. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET)*, 14(14), 105-116.
<https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v14i14.10753>
4. Lu, Y., & Liu, X. (2017). Research on IoT technology application in university campus environment. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Education, Management and Systems Engineering (EMSE 2017)* (pp. 290-297). Atlantis Press.
<https://doi.org/10.2991/emse-17.2017.55>
5. Wang, S., Jiang, J., & Wang, Y. (2018). IoT-based Intelligent Campus Energy Management System. In 2018 International Conference on Cyber-Enabled Distributed Computing and Knowledge Discovery (CyberC) (pp. 190-194). IEEE.
<https://doi.org/10.1109/CyberC.2018.00041>