

## Ubiquitous Sensing and Smart City Assignment Three

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## 1. Setup.txt

In the configuration file 'Setup.txt' we changed the '|Days of simulation|' and '|Number of users|' according to the assignment requirements.

## 2. ZFMTasks.py

a. In the file 'ZFMTasks.py' we modified 'task\_generator()' function to generate the tasks according to the requirements in the 'Table1':

Table 1 Task generation requirements	
Task Feature	Requirement
Day	Distribution consistent in [1, 2]
Hour	40%: 9:00 AM-11:00 AM
	30%: 12:00 PM-5:00 PM
	30%: 6:00 PM-8:00 AM
Duration	50% in {20, 40, 60}
(minutes)	40% in {30, 50, 70}
	10% in {10, 80, 100}

Uniformly distributed in [1,10]

Table 1 Task generation requirements

```
for i in range(num_tasks):
   #day = np.random.choice(range(1, days + 1))
   day = np.random.randint(1, days+1)
   #Task hour and minute
   distrib = np.random.randint(1, 100)
   if distrib <= 40:
       h = np.random.randint(9, 10)
   elif distrib <= 70:
      h = np.random.randint(12, 16)
       h = np.random.randint(18, 19)
   m = np.random.randint(0, 59)
   # Task duration
   distrib = np.random.randint(1, 100)
   if distrib <= 50:
       dur = np.random.choice([20, 40, 60])
   elif 5 < distrib <= 90:
```

dur = np.random.choice([30, 50, 70])
else:
 dur = np.random.choice([10, 80, 100])
task\_value = round(np.random.uniform(1, 10))

b. We added 'task value' feature to be written in 'mytask.txt'.

Task Value

c. The tasks are then generated by running the python file.

d. The 1000 generated tasks are saved in 'mytask.txt'. The figure below shows a snippet from 'mytask.txt':

## 3. Crowdsensim2.py

a. In 'crowdsensim2.py' we modified the code section responsible for deciding the route, to decide the route stochastically.

```
(length, path) = nx.single_source_dijkstra(G_old, origin_node, target=None, cutoff=cutadded, weight='length')
ids=[]
idr=-1
for 1 in length:
   if length[l]>cut:
       ids.append(1)
try:
        p=np.random.dirichlet(ids)
        idr=np.random.choice(ids, p=p)
except (IndexError, ValueError):
        idr=-1
if idr==-1:
    idr=max(length, key=length.get)
##print (cut-length[idr])
##route = nx.shortest_path(G_old, origin_node, destination_node)
route=path[idr]
```

b. The movements are then generated by running the python file.

c. A list of user movements for 8000 users is generated in 'user\_movements\_0.txt' and 'usermovements\_1.txt'. Below is a snippet from 'usermovements\_0.txt':

```
File Edit Format View Help

| VID-User/-/Lat/-/Long/-/Alt/-/Day/-/Hour/-/Minute/-
1 49.61090324693451 6.165594844155451 0 0 12 12
1 49.6108298 6.1657953 0 0 12 13 1 140.04842542004133 14.171478474760931
1 49.6110605 6.1664945 0 0 12 14 2 56.309458591014334 18.462195772745257
1 49.6103466 6.1672081 0 0 12 15 3 147.06838295945312 94.57884947071028
1 49.6098164 6.1661148 0 0 12 16 4 246.23286365908615 66.13341479253383
1 49.609598869494256 6.1651464997796115 0 0 12 17 6 250.92950551496995 120.53973905433332
```