SmartPark

An easy bycicle park

MATTEO DE FRANCESCO

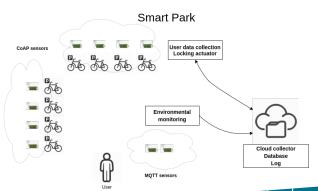
COMPUTER ENGINEERING

June 2, 2021



General overview

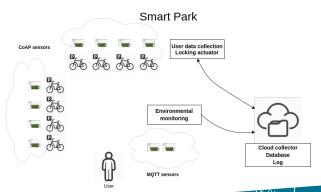
• SmartPark: a place where bycicle park gets easier





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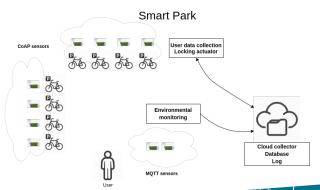
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- · Why need to bring a lock each time you go to work?





General overview

- SmartPark: a place where bycicle park gets easier
- · Why need to bring a lock each time you go to work?
- With SmartPark this is not anymore a problem!





Main Functionalities



- Cloud collector with backend database and log show
- Cloud server send packets to the lock sensors to lock/unlock chain whenever a user is recognized

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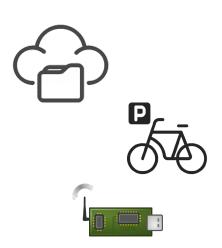




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- Cloud server send packets to the lock sensors to lock/unlock chain whenever a user is recognized
- Bycicle spots with sensors enabling user input name and password
- Central sensors collecting information about the weather
- Both type of sensors collects data which is sent to the cloud collector and stored



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 a message to the sensor, enabling the lock or disabling it
- Upon receipt of the answer, the sensor enable/disable lock with respectively green/red leds



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- Each of them will follow a registration process through the MQTT broker and a next phase with data reporting
- The status of the MQTT connection is checked very frequently
- Instead the payload with information about temperature, umidity and actual weather is sent through another PROCESS_THREAD every 30 seconds



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- Each time an update on the lock status is POST by the coap server or an MQTT update is received, a log of the respective database table is showed



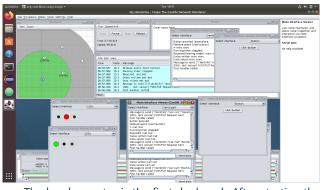
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- Each time an update on the lock status is POST by the coap server or an MQTT update is received, a log of the respective database table is showed
- Data is stored inside datacollector database, with 2 tables, coapsensors and mqttsensors





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- Node 3 is locked (red leds)
- Node 5 is available (green leds)

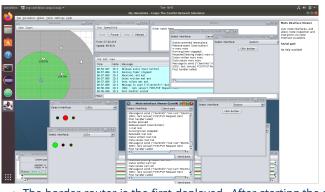




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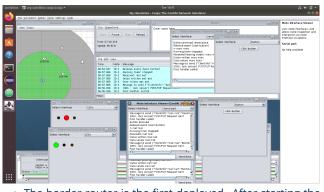




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- In the meantime on the testbed..



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```
Lere BB undertels:-/contil-ting/Project/sensors/mytt_sensors-nake-TABCCT-nrf52840-BDABD-dongle-login-PGRT=/dev/ttyACRIS
connecting to /dev/ttyACRIS [DX]
connecting to /dev/ttyACRIS [DX]
Application has a MQTT-connection
mobiling
```

Figure 1: Testbed MQTT node

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DescriptionnetS:-/contitt-gp/Project/sensors/mait_sensorS-make_TARCCT-mrf52840-BOARD-dongle-login-PORIs/dev/ttyACNIS
connecting to /dev/ttyACNIS-[CR]
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 After MQTT connection is established, one PROCESS_THREAD checks the connection periodically

Another PROCESS_THREAD, every 30 seconds, publish a JSON payload with the environmental information captured

Università di Pisa

Simulation - Collector

```
abboneshbases (contil ingreject/collector) gethan server_test_py
mittalizing server_and ROTI (client thread
mittalizing server and server
("Dead page "server", "motolessource") "client t, "ModelD" (2)
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Figure 2: Node registration

 Each coap sensor register through the coap server



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```
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strictletts prever_admyDf.Cleant thread

MgH.Cleant starting
Connected with sevent code a
GH.Server_rectived message:

GH.S
```

Figure 2: Node registration

	Callback-called, resource-arrived
weatherinfo-b'{"temp":11,"unidity":0,"weather":2}'	{"ClientInfo":"carl carl","BoxSituation":"B"}
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Client-credentials-are:
· · id· · timestamp · · · · · · · · · temperature · · · · unidity · · weather · ·	['carl', · 'carl']
1 2021-06-01-16:40:09	User-recognized! R
2 2021-06-01-16:40:39	<pre><pynysql.connections.connection 0x7f5d98710278="" at="" object=""></pynysql.connections.connection></pre>
3- -2021-06-01-16:41:09- 6- 54- -CLOUDY	<pre><pymysql.connections.connection 8x7f5d98710278="" at="" object=""></pymysql.connections.connection></pre>
4- -2021-06-01-16:41:39- 23- 51- -CL0U0Y	id - . timestamp . name entering -
	1- -2021-06-01-16:40:40- -mat 1-
6 · . 2021 - 06 - 01 - 16 : 42 : 39 ·	2- -2021-06-01-16:41:08- -mat
7- -2021-06-01-16:43:09-	
8 . . 2021 - 86 - 01 - 16 : 43 : 39 .	<u> </u>
9- -2021-06-01-16:44:09- 11- 0- -RAINY	4- -2021-06-01-16:42:41- -carl 0-

Figure 3: Data log

- Each coap sensor register through the coap server
- Every time an update is published on the MQTT broker or a user acts on the lock sensor, the database is updated and the data log is showed



Reproduce

To reproduce the simulation on remote testbed, login into the remote testbed with 3 different terminals, one of them forwarding the local 1883 port:

 Remember to add listener 1883 localhost to mosquitto.conf and the define IEEE802154 CONF PANID 0x0015 to both router and mgtt sensor

Terminal #1

- · cd contiki-ng/Project/sensors/rpl-border-router
- make TARGET=nrf52840 BOARD=dongle border-router.dfu-upload PORT=/dev/ttyACM67
- make TARGET=nrf52840 BOARD=dongle connect-router PORT=/dev/ttyACM67

Terminal #2

• sudo mosquitto -c /etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf

Terminal #3

- cd contiki-ng/Project/sensors/mqtt-sensor
- make TARGET=nrf52840 BOARD=dongle mqtt-client.dfu-upload PORT=/dev/ttyACM15
- make TARGET=nrf52840 BOARD=dongle login PORT=/dev/ttyACM15

