# Environment Monitoring with intrusion detection

Projektname SecureNsend

Sensor Networks Lab, WS 2014/15

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#### **Agenda**

- Application
- System Architecture
- Implementation
- Challenges
- Live Demo





#### Idea

- Monitoring of environment with existing on-board sensors
- Realising an intrusion detection with a reed switch
- sending data to a web-interface
- Visualising data and intrusion on web-interface



#### **Application scenarios**

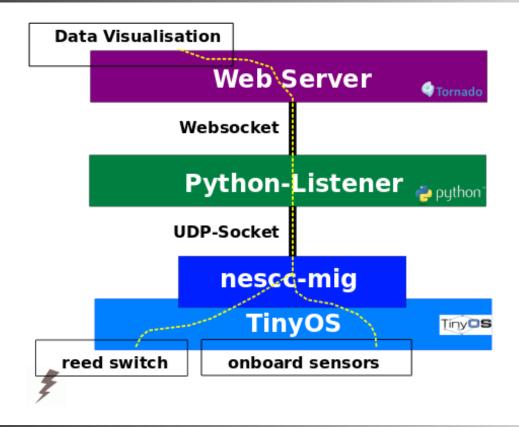
- Warehouse → night guard
- Greenhouse / plantation → gardener / farmer
- Office / Hotel → Staff
- Apartment → Owner / tenant



## **System Architecture**



#### **System Modules**







#### **Module Tasks**

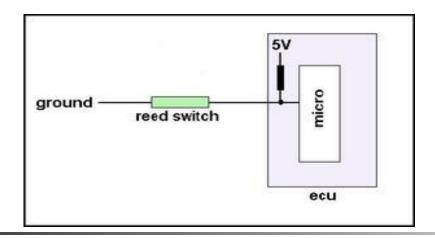
- Webserver
  - Tornado Websockets
  - fully asynchronous, event-based
  - less traffic and latency
- Python Listener
  - Request Handler
  - Distributes data into different channels via URIs
  - data processing and conversion
- TinyOS + nescc mig
  - collects data and sends it via UDP Socket
  - on-board sensors periodically
  - reed switch on interrupt





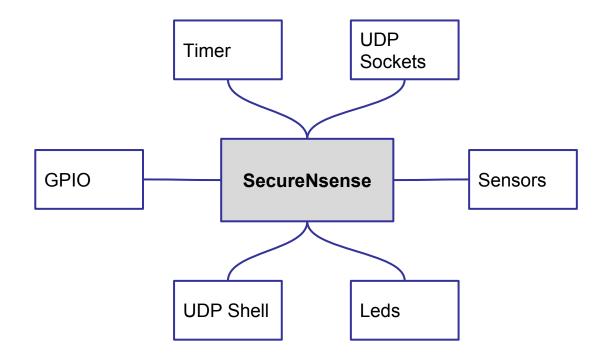
#### **Node functionality**

- Monitors environment via Temperature, Humidity and Light sensor
- Sensing period and alive message interval configurable via UDP shell
- Nodes exchange configuration on change
- Connects to a reed switch to detect intruders on e.g. doors or windows
- Intruder generates interrupt that leads to immediate alarm message





#### **Node component overview**





#### **Hardware**

- 1 telosB as a router
- 2 telosB as environment-sensing nodes

being placed somewhere in the area

Sensors: temperature, light, humidity

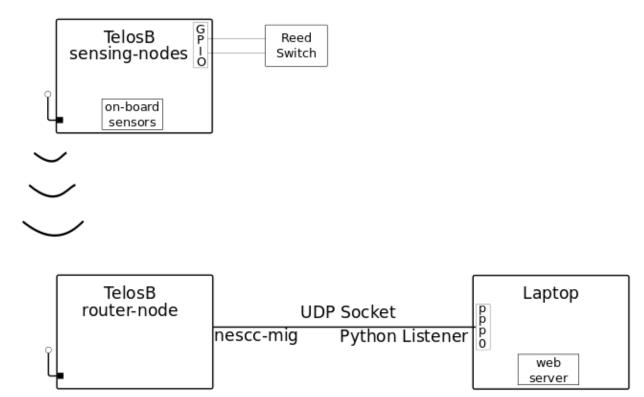
1-2 telosB as intrusion detection nodes:

being placed wherever somebody could get in (windows, doors)

Sensor: reed switch

(Python) Webserver

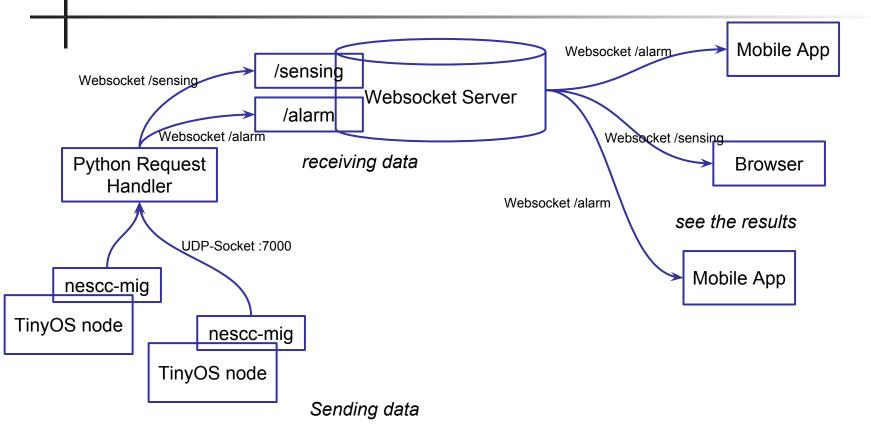
#### **Hardware Setup**





## **Implementation**

#### **Module Interaction**







#### Implementation - Websocket Server 1/2

**class** WSHandlerSensing(tornado.websocket.WebSocketHandler):

```
def check origin(self, origin):
  return True
def open(self):
  channelSensing.append(self) # this appends a connection instance
  for channel in channelSensing:
     print channel
  self.write message('Connection established URI: /sensing')
def on_message(self, message):
  #print 'message received via websocket, uri: "/sensing": %s' % message
  for self in channelSensing:
    self.write message('Sensing: '+message)
def on close(self):
  channelSensing.remove(self) # this removes an appended connection instance
  print 'connection closed URI: /sensing'
```





#### **Implementation - Websocket Server 2/2**

```
http_server = tornado.httpserver.HTTPServer(application)
http_server.listen(8888)
http_server.start()
tornado.ioloop.IOLoop.instance().start()

application = tornado.web.Application([
    (r'/sensing', WSHandlerSensing),
    (r'/alarm', WSHandlerAlarm),
])
```



#### **Implementation - Python Request Handler**

```
try:
   wsSensing = websocket.create_connection('ws://localhost:8888/sensing')
   wsAlarm = websocket.create_connection('ws://localhost:8888/alarm')
except:
   print ('unable to connect')
while True:
   data, addr = rcvSocket.recvfrom(1024) # receive data from node
   if (len(data) > 0):
     # --- forwarding data via websocket to server
      rpt = Sensing.Sensing(data=data, data_length=len(data))
     rpt = str(rpt)
      wsSensing.send(msgSensing(rpt))
      wsAlarm.send(msgAlarm(rpt))
      resultSensing = wsSensing.recv()
      resultAlarm = wsAlarm.recv()
```





## Challenges

#### **Challenges**

- reed switch on one node only worked temporary, probably hardware problem
- no websocket support in TinyOS
- concurrent websockets:
  - websockets in both directions for change settings in node
  - websocket blocks if no input from user



### Live Demo

Thank you for your attention.