

OOM MINI-PROJECT ATMOSPHERIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Group Number: 7

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Problem Statement

To develop a GUI enabled air quality management system for IIITA campus. The system should be able to monitor the level of hazardous gases present in the environment (via means of random number generation). In an alarming situation the system must be able to generate alarm (also add auto generated message and mail system). Meanwhile, the system must also be capable of measuring the humidity and temperature present in the atmosphere. The code must also maintain the log record of previous days and a generate report button should be added to generate the report with the input given as range of timestamp or the whole record. Here is rough standard air quality measure:

Qualitative name	Index or sub-index	Pollutant (hourly) density in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$			
		NO ₂	PM ₁₀	O ₃	PM _{2.5}
Very low	0–25	0–50	0–25	0–60	0–15
Low	25–50	50–100	25–50	60–120	15–30
Medium	50–75	100–200	50–90	120–180	30–55
High	75–100	200–400	90–180	180–240	55–110
Very high	>100	>400	>180	>240	>110

Air Quality Measures

Technologies Used:

Java, Java Swing/AWT

Required Functionality:

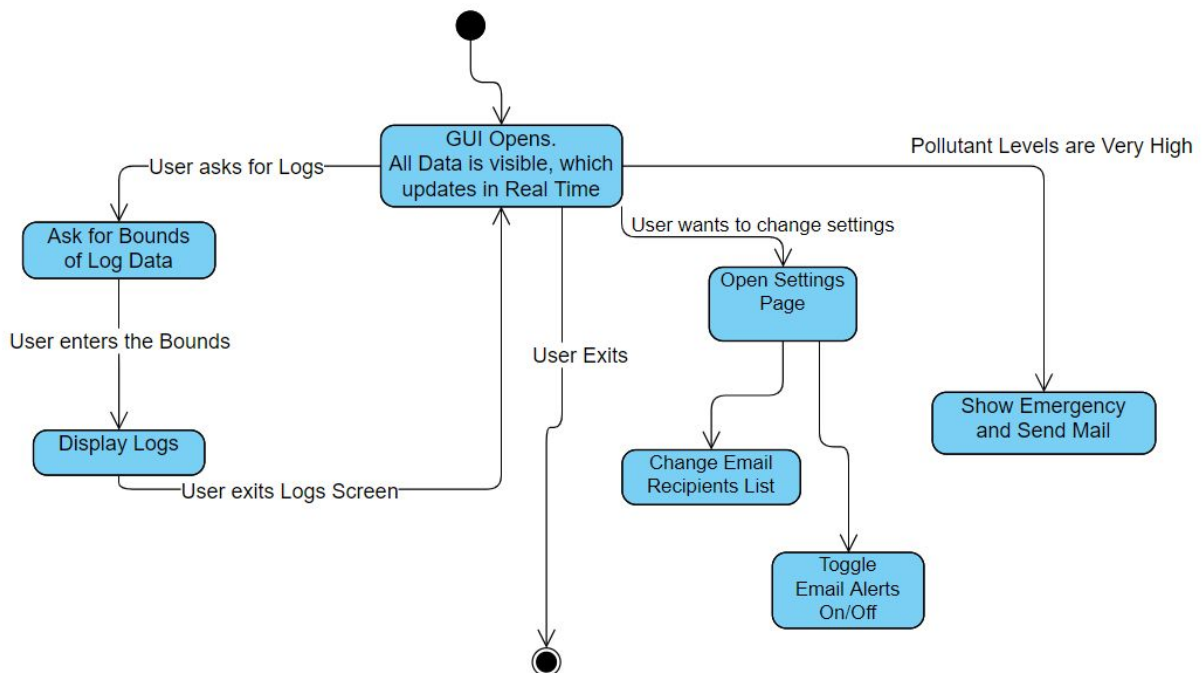
1. Main Screen: All air quality measures, pollutant levels, temperature and humidity is displayed and updated in real time.
2. Logs Screen: Generate log records of pollutant levels of previous days
3. Automatic Alerts: Email Alert when pollutant level is high.

Improvised Functionality Added:

1. Settings Screen: Change the mailing list for email alerts and also ability to toggle on/off the emails.

State Diagram

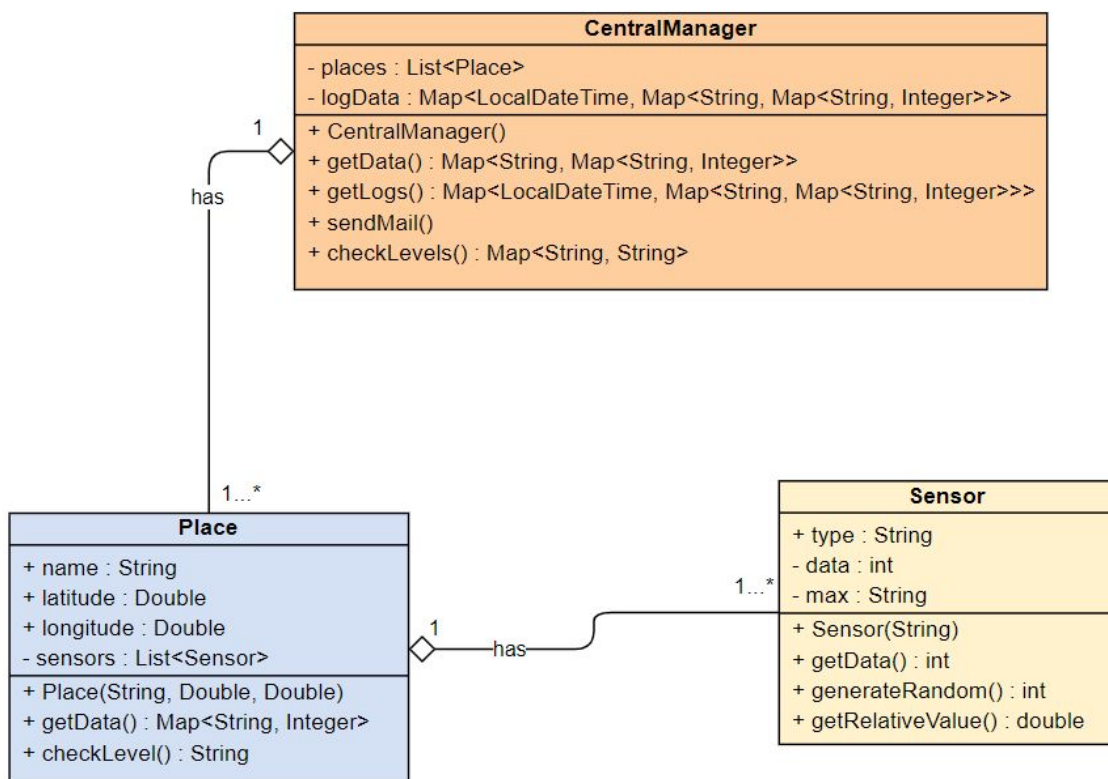
A State Diagram is a **behavioral** diagram which represents the behavior of a system or a part of a system using finite state transitions. The first state shows that the app opens and shows the levels of pollutants updating in real time. Now if the pollutants levels in the atmosphere are high, then the app shows an emergency and sends an Email to the admin. The user can also ask for logs details, where he is asked for bounds of the Log data required and once the user enters the Bounds then the app will display logs. The user can also open the settings page and change email recipients for emergency mails and can also toggle the emails off entirely.



State Diagram

Class Diagram

The class diagram has appropriate structure to represent the classes, inheritance, relationships, and everything that OOPs have in its context. So here we have a class named `CentralManager` with attributes `places` and `logData` to store a list of places and log data. It has a default constructor for initializing the `Places`, `checkLevels()` to check the pollutants level in air and `getData()` and `getLogs()` that return data and logs, `sendMail()` to send a mail to admin on an emergency. `CentralManager` can manage one or more `Place` at a time. A `Place` class will have `name`, `latitude`, `longitude` and a list of sensors as its attributes. It has a constructor for initializing the `Sensors`. It also has the following functions: `checkLevel()` to check if pollutant level at the place is high or not,



Class Diagram

`getData()` to get pollutant levels at the place. Again a place can have one or more sensors to check different pollutant levels. The `Sensor` class has its `type`(what type of pollutant it will measure), `data`, `min` and `max` as its attributes. The constructor initializes the sensor `type` and `min-max` values, `generateRandom()` which will generate a random value of pollutant level and a `getData()` function that will return the data collected by the particular sensor.

CRC Diagram

CRC Diagram consists of some standard cards which represent the responsibilities and collaborators of each class. So, the first card shows the Sensor Class and all its responsibilities are listed in the left column of the card and the right column is empty which means the Sensor Class doesn't require any other to fulfill its mentioned responsibilities. Then the next card shows the Place Class with its responsibilities mentioned in the left column and it needs to collaborate with the Sensor Class to get all of its responsibilities done and the last card shows the CentralManager Class with its responsibilities mentioned in the left column and CentralManager needs to collaborate with the Place class as it manages and stores details of all the Place instances.

Sensor	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knows the gas it is measuring• Knows the current quantity of the gas it is measuring• Knows the minimum/maximum value possible of the gas it is measuring• Generates random values for its data• Returns the level of the gas at the current moment	

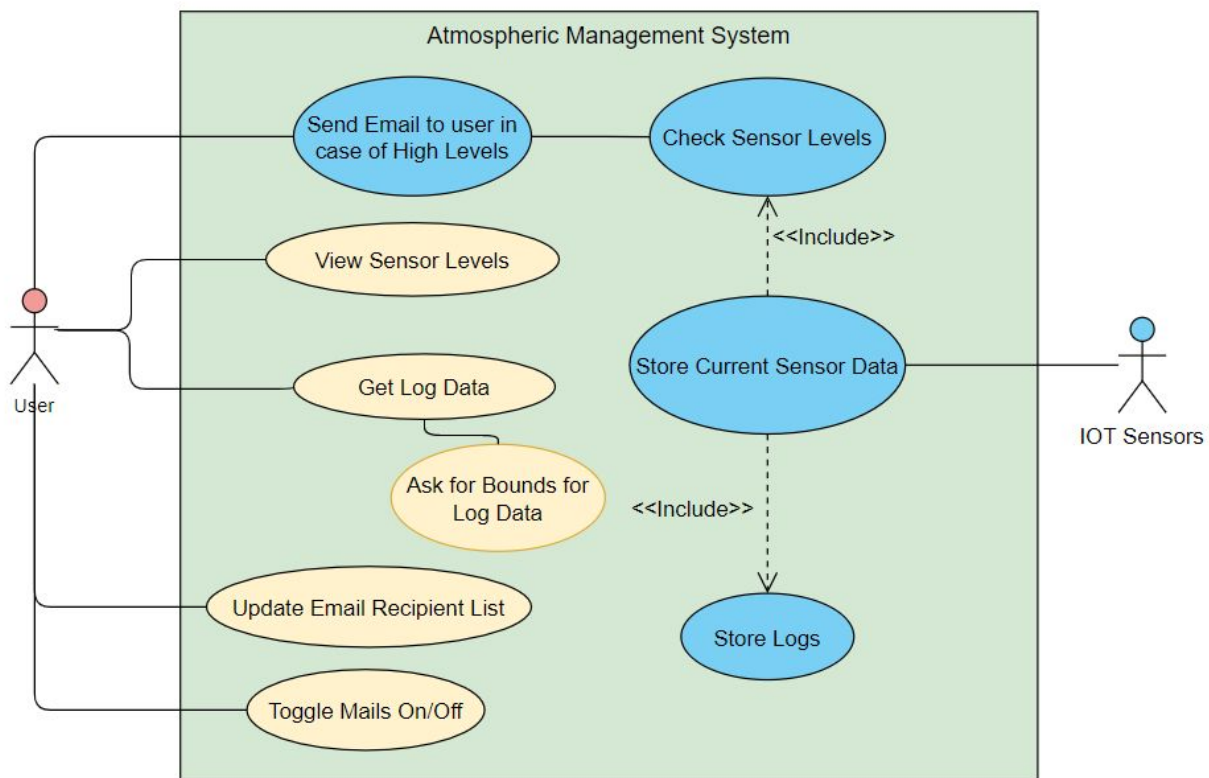
Place	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knows the name, latitude and longitude of the location it is representing• Knows the details of each Sensor measuring values at the location• Checks the Levels of the Pollutants at its location through the Sensors• Returns levels of all the Sensors at its location at the current moment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sensor

CentralManager	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knows the details of all the Places that are being monitored• Stores Log Data• Checks the Levels of Pollutants at all locations through the Place class• Returns all the Sensor Data of all Places at the current Moment• Returns Log Data• Sends Email/Alert in case of High Levels of Pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Place

CRC Diagram

Use Case Diagram

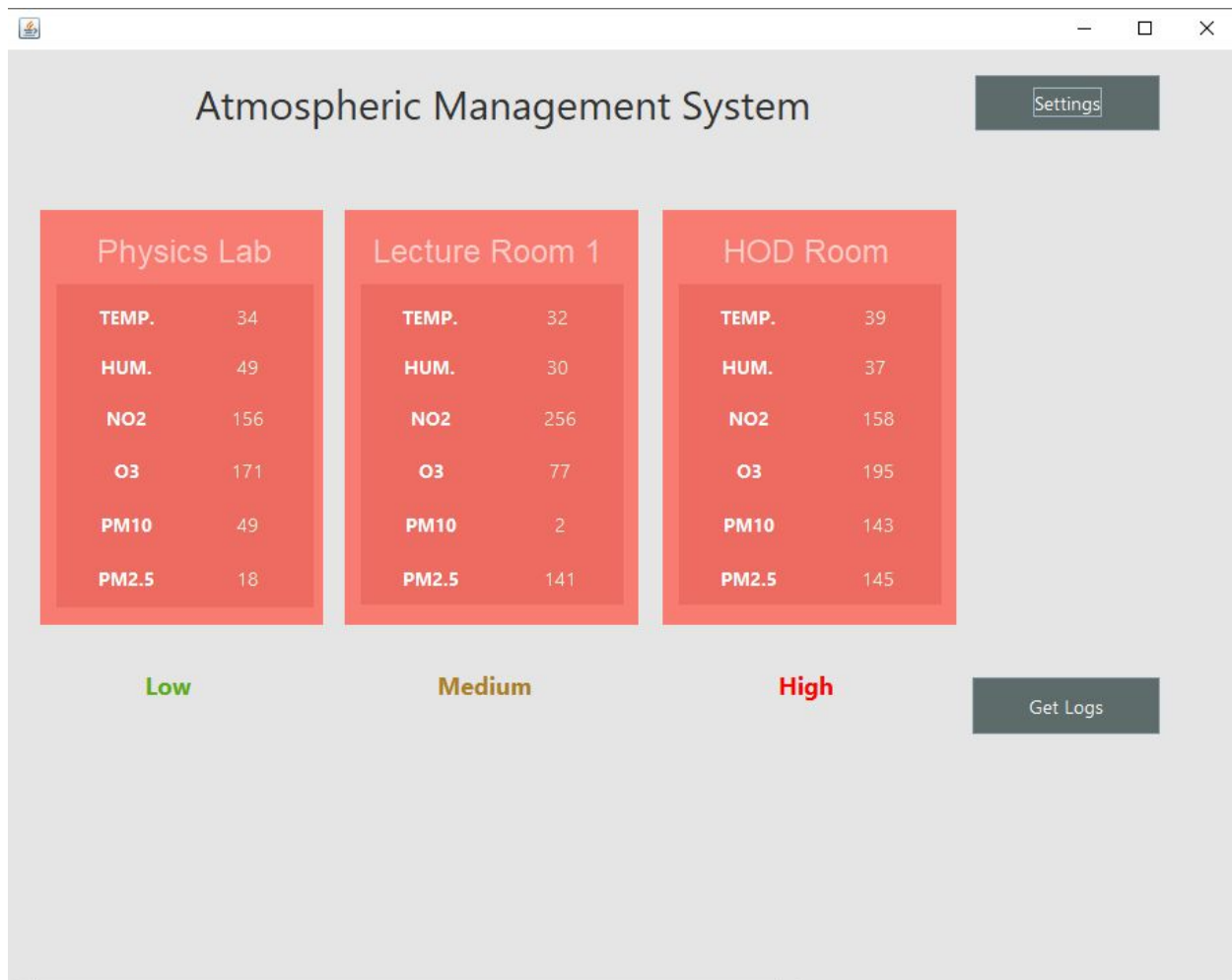
Use Case Diagram is used to represent the dynamic behavior of a system. It encapsulates the system's functionality by incorporating use cases, actors, and their relationships. The user can view the sensor levels, get log data, update email recipients list, or toggle mails on/off. In the backend, the IOT Sensors(random number generation here) will generate the data, and the included functionality is that it checks the sensors levels and stores them as logs, it will also send an email alert when the pollutant levels are high.



Use Case Diagram

App Walkthrough

This is the homescreen of our system. On the homescreen we display the level of different gases present in three different places of CC3 (Physics Lab, Lecture Room 1, HOD Room). In each card we display the level of hazardous gases in the particular place and also the temperature and humidity.. These values that are generated randomly are updated every 4 seconds in each card and according to the level of gases.



Home Screen

According to the relative levels of the pollutants, an AQI level is generated as Very Low, Low, Medium, High and Very High.

Accordingly, in the particular screenshot, it shows the pollutant level at the places as **Low**, **Medium** and **High**.

If the level is High or Very High an email is sent as an alert.

The home screen has buttons to get the logs, or to access the settings.

If we click the Settings button, the Settings screen is displayed.

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing a mailing list. It features a 'Go Back' button in the top left corner. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Modify mailing list' and 'Recipient List'. The 'Modify mailing list' section has a red background and contains two text input fields labeled 'Add Emails*' and 'Remove Emails*', each with a scrollable list below it. A 'Modify' button is positioned below these fields. A note at the bottom of this section states: '*Seperate email addresses by commas to add/remove multiple emails'. The 'Recipient List' section on the right displays a list of email addresses: 'technology.shreyas@gmail.com' and 'iit2019117@iit.ac.in'. At the bottom of the page, there is a checkbox labeled 'Activate Notifications' which is currently unchecked.

Settings Screen

In the Settings Screen, the mailing list is displayed and emails from the list can be added or removed. This mailing list is used to determine who will get the email alerts in case of high pollutant level.

The active notifications checkbox is present to toggle the alert mails on or off. If the box is unchecked the high alert mail would not be sent. This is added to prevent spamming of inbox with alert mails.

We can always go back to our home screen by pressing the Go Back button.

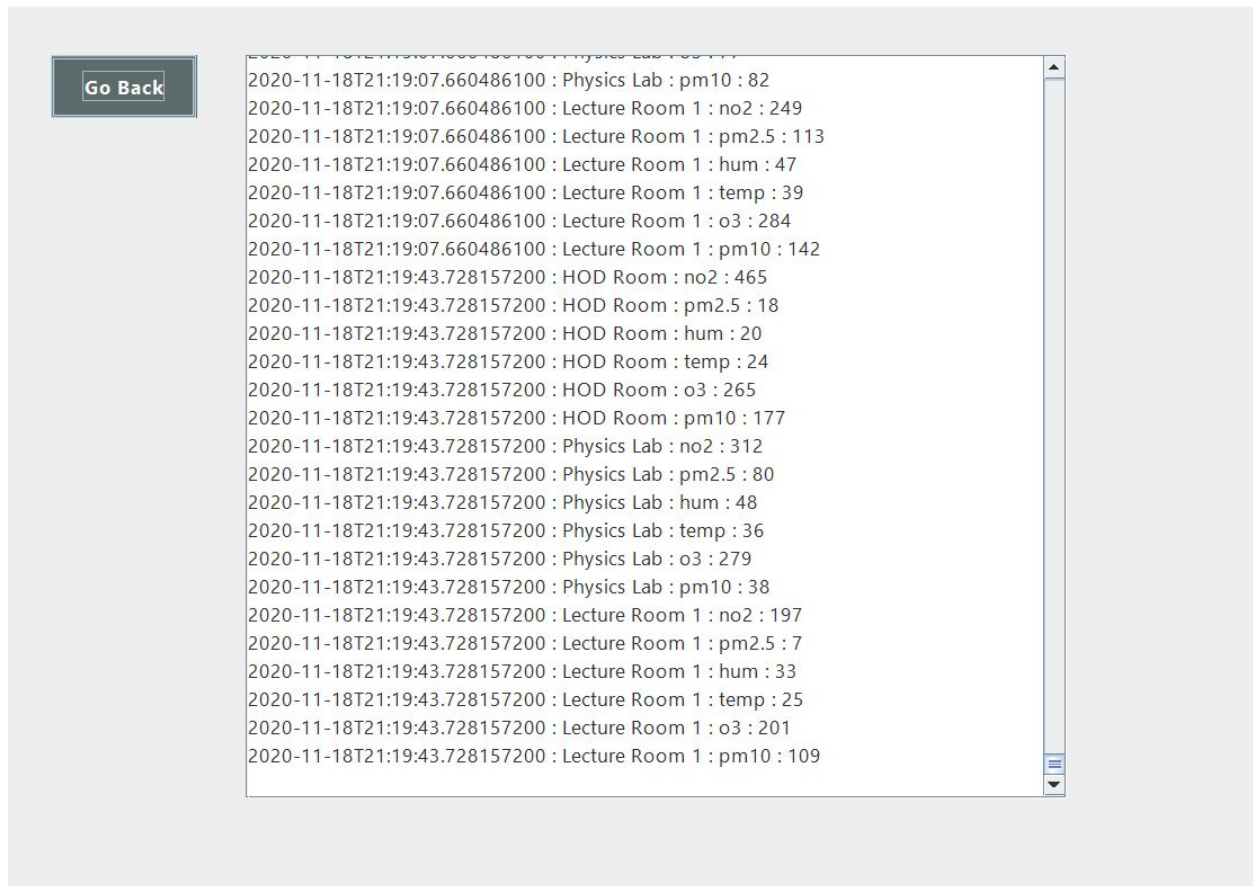
If we click on the Get Logs button from the homescreen, the Select Logs Duration Screen opens up.

The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Select the duration". It has a "Go Back" button in the top left corner. The main content area is a red box. Inside this box, there are two date pickers. The top one is labeled "Start Date" and the bottom one is labeled "End Date". Both date pickers show a calendar for November 2020. The 19th of November is highlighted in red in both calendars. Below the date pickers, there is a "Display Data" button.

Select Logs Duration Screen

Here we have to decide for what duration we want our logs to be shown. We have to select the start and the end date and click on the display data option. Also just to note, while testing, we need to mention the dates of 18 as start, and 20 as end to get the logs for 19. So, Start and End Date are not included in the Log Data, only dates in between. We can also always go back to the Home Screen by clicking the Go Back button.

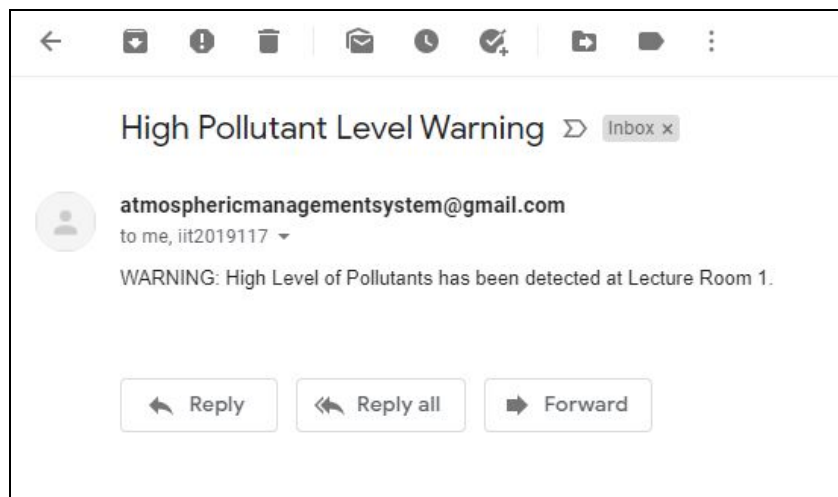
When we click Display Data after selecting the bounds, the Logs screen is displayed.



Logs Screen

The logs will give the exact details, so what was the level of each pollutant at a place with an exact timestamp.

Also, here is a sample mail that is sent in case of emergency:



Sample Mail