IOT-BASED PLATFORM AIR QUALITY (PM2.5) MONITORING SYSTEM

Big Data Tool with Apache Kylin

Submitted to:

Dr. Apichon Witayangkurn

AT70.19 Software Development and Quality Improvement



Project Members:

Suyogya Ratna Tamrakar (st121334)

Younten Tshering (st121775)

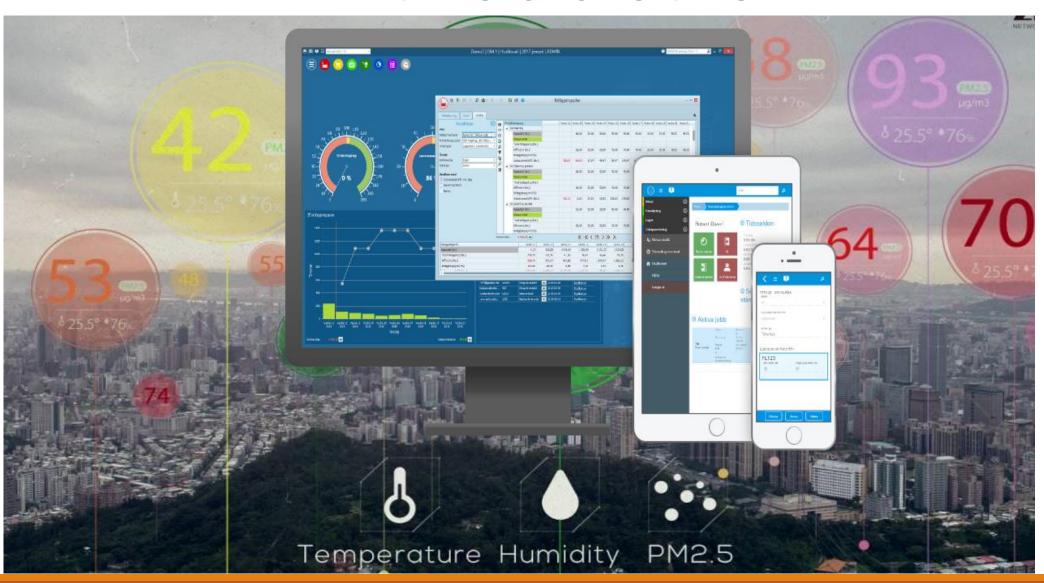
Smrity Baral (st121662)

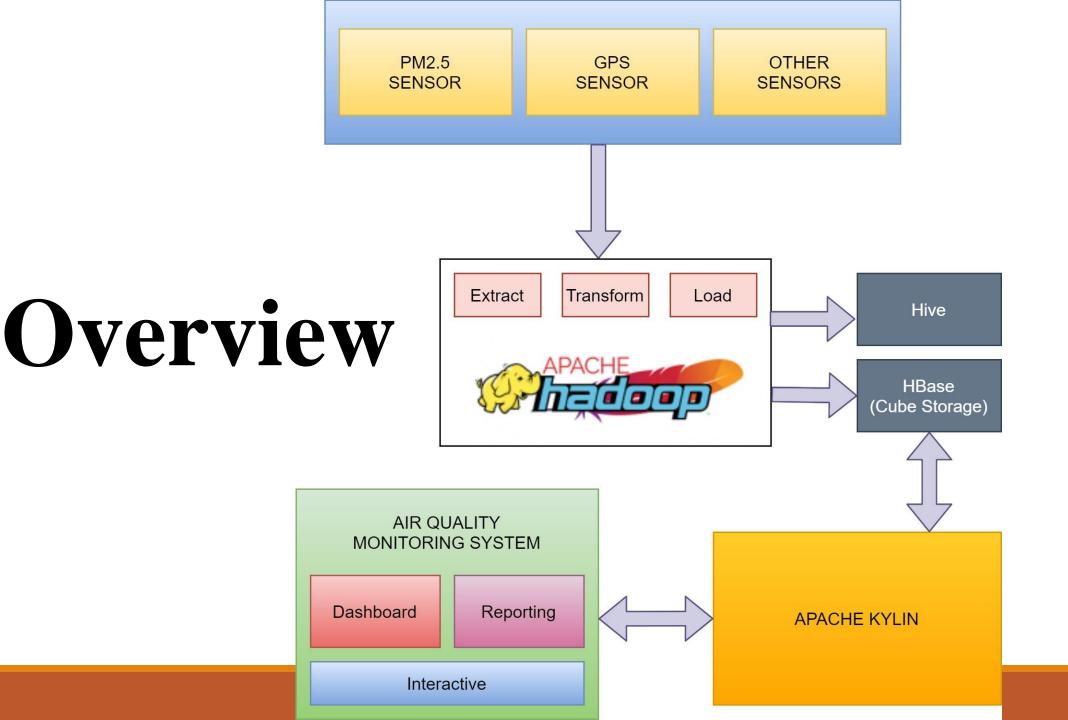
Shubhangini Gontia (st121473)

Outlines

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Software architecture
- 3. Design goals and trade-offs
- 4. Access Matrix
- 5. Framework/Library
- 6. User Acceptance Test Report
- 7. The status of the implementation
- 8. Real Demo

Introduction





Functional requirements

Visualization Module

- ☐ The end users should be able to **view** an interactive dashboard of air quality monitoring with different forecasts and insights.
- ☐ The system should be able to **stream** real-time data from different nodes and stations.

System Admin Module

- ☐ The admin should be able to **login**, **logout** to the system and **modify** the system parameters and toggle dashboard controls.
- ☐ The admin should be able to register new sensors and **manage** the sensors in system.
- ☐ The admin should be able to **generate** reports of specific time periods and export those in varies formats.

Data Collection Module

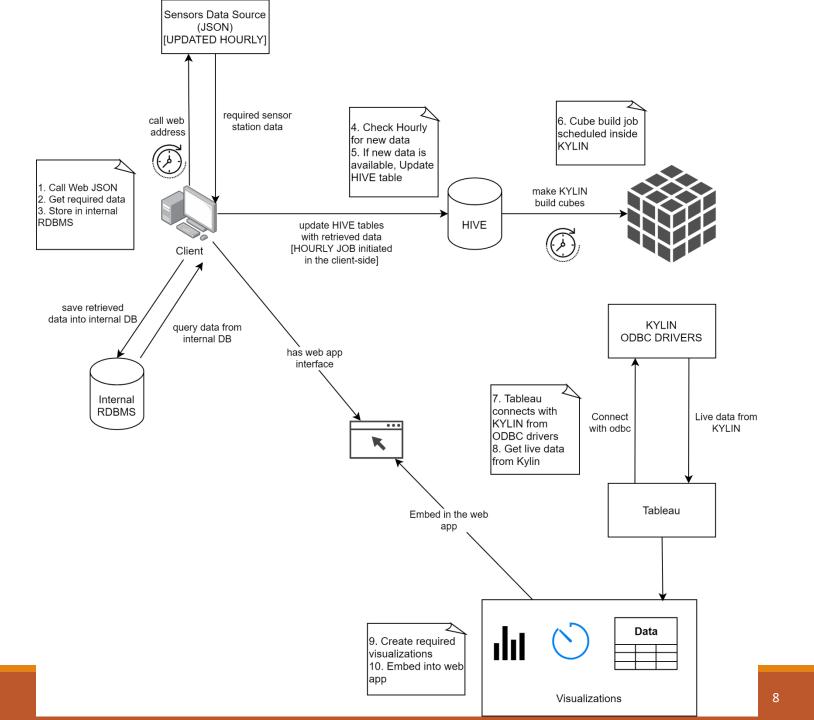
- ☐ Data will be extracted from sensors and stored in **Hadoop** which is acting as data warehouse using Hive.
- □ **Kylin** does aggregation functions on cube (HBase) and provide the required parameters to the system.

Nonfunctional requirements

- > Performance
- > Reliability
- > Interoperability
- > Portability
- > Scalability
- > Reusability

Air Quality Monitoring System System models Register Sensor Edit Sensor <<extends>> <<extends>> Disable Sensor <<extends>> Sensor <<extends>> Managemen Delete Sensor <<Include>> <<Include>> Login Update **Parameters** Admin <<Include>> <<extends>> Generate Report **Export Report** User View Dashboard Powered ByVisual Paradigm Community Edition

Software Architecture



Sensors Data Source (JSON) [UPDATED HOURLY] required sensor call web station data address . Call Web JSON 2. Get required data 3. Store in internal RDBMS 10 Client 11 12 save retrieved 13 data into internal DB query data from internal DB 41 Internal 42 **RDBMS**

```
Data
retrieval
```

```
nome > srt > Documents > PythonTests > import.py > ...

1  import csv, json, urllib, sys
2  from datetime import datetime
3  import os
4
5  # Fetch JSON from URL
6  url = "http://www.air4thai.com/services/getNewAQI_JSON.php"
7  response = urllib.urlopen(url)
8  web_data = json.loads(response.read())
9  web_data = web_data["stations"]
10
11
12  # Create our custom dictionary
13  data = []
14  for wd in web_data:
```

```
# output.writerow(data[0].keys()) # Header row

for row in data:

output.writerow(row.values()) # Values row

# Run shell script to run this file

ss.system("echo CSV file created. Listing all ...")

so.system("ls -l aqms*")

ss.system("Its time to connect to hive and copy this file into it")

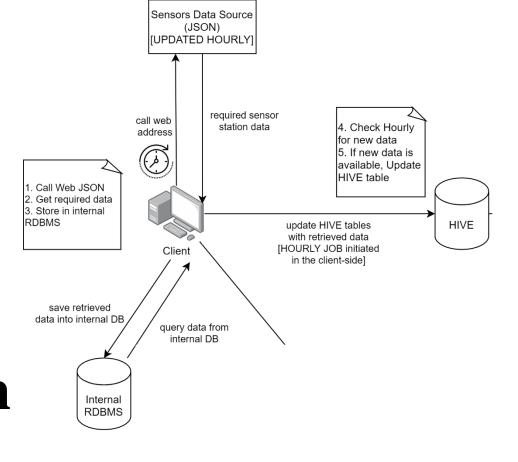
# Load data into HIVE

ss.system("Trying to load this generated file into HIVE TABLE")

ss.system("hive -f load_aqms.sql")

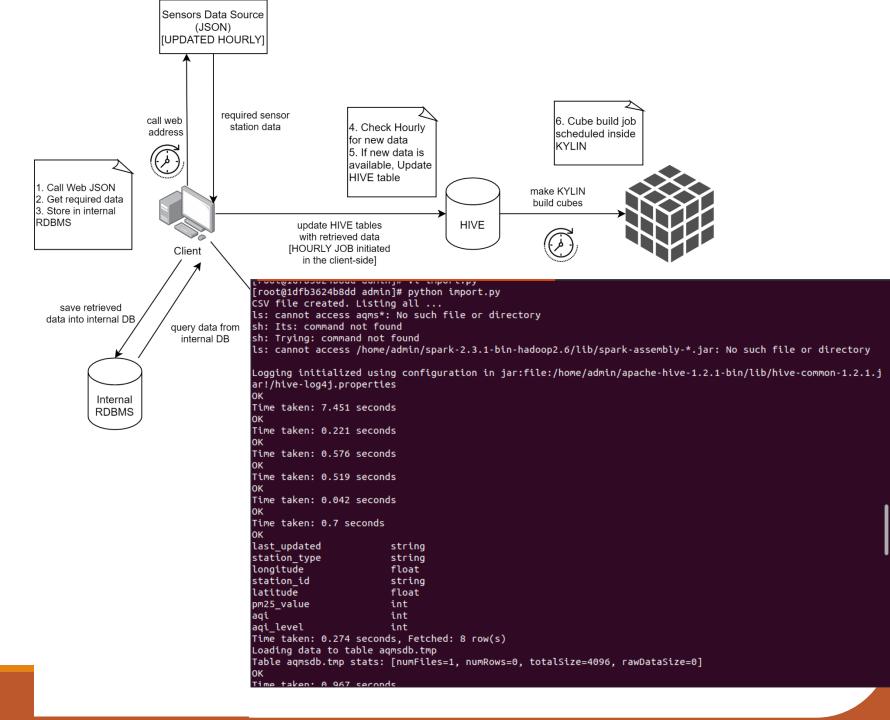
ss.system("hive")
```

Data Loading and Transformation

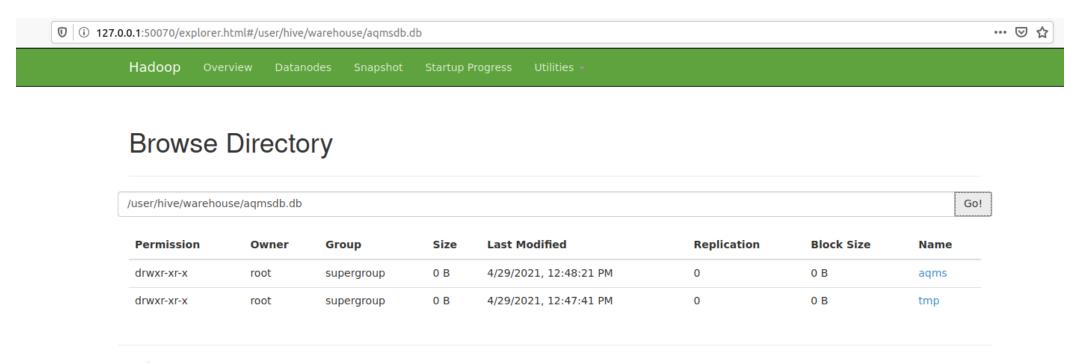


```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS agmsdb.tmp (
    last updated STRING,
    station type STRING,
    longitude FLOAT,
    station ID STRING,
    latitude FLOAT,
   PM25 value INT,
   AQI INT,
   AQI level INT
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
STORED AS TEXTFILE;
describe aqmsdb.tmp;
load data local inpath '/home/admin/test data.csv' overwrite into table aqmsdb.tmp;
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS agmsdb.agms (
    last updated TIMESTAMP,
    station type STRING,
    longitude FLOAT,
    station ID STRING,
    latitude FLOAT,
   PM25 value INT,
   AQI INT,
   AQI level INT
);
describe aqmsdb.aqms;
INSERT INTO TABLE agmsdb.agms
SELECT from unixtime(unix timestamp(last updated, 'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm')), station type, longitude, s
select * from aqmsdb.aqms LIMIT 5;
```

Building Cube



Search hive tables and view permissions

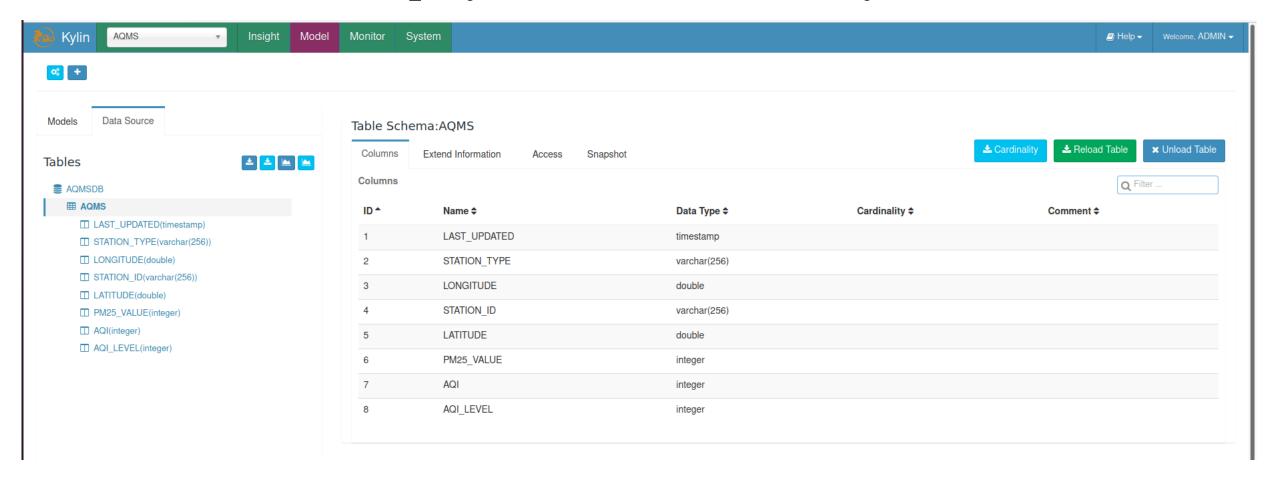


Hadoop, 2014.

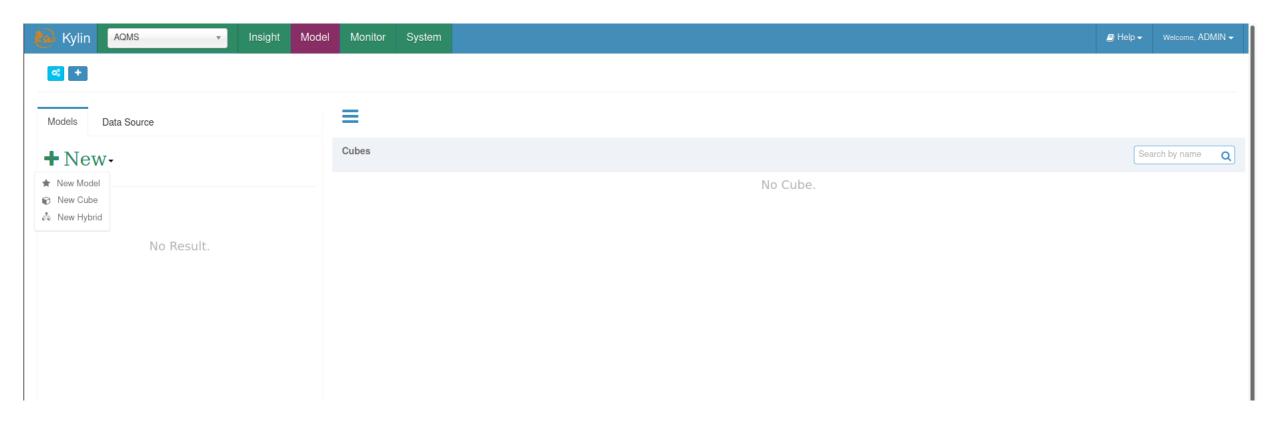
Load the table in Kylin from HIVE by navigating to data source



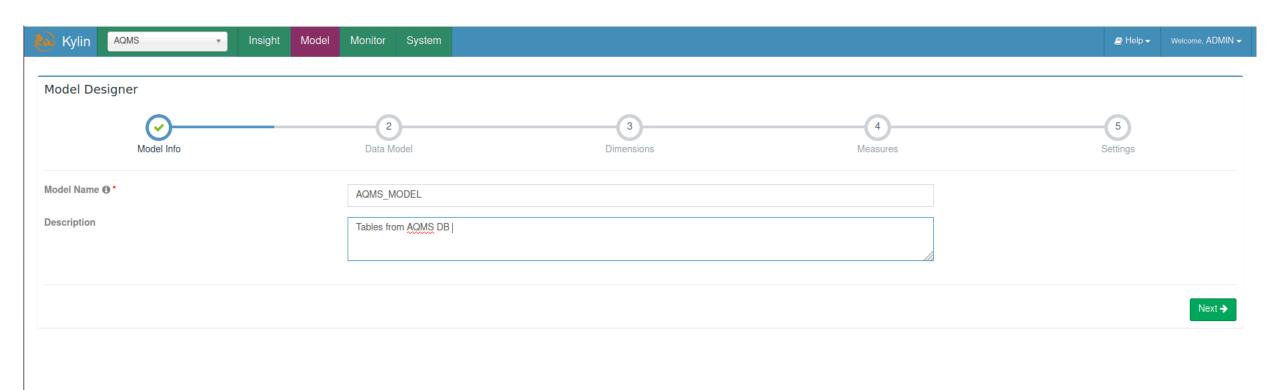
Table Schema displayed after the table is synced from HIVE



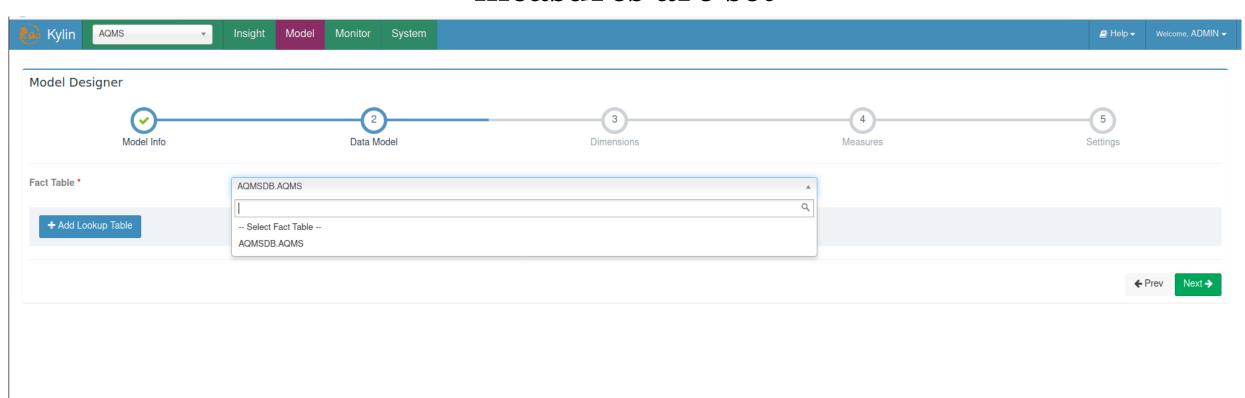
Create new Model



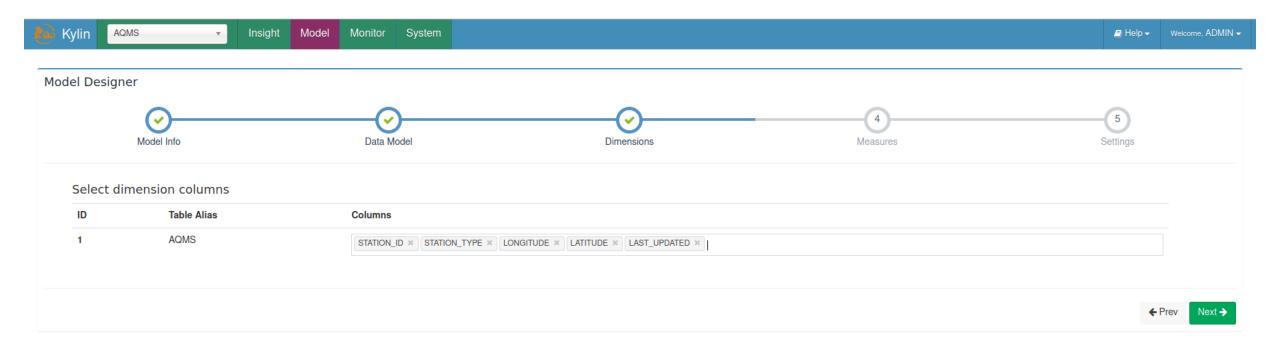
Enter model info



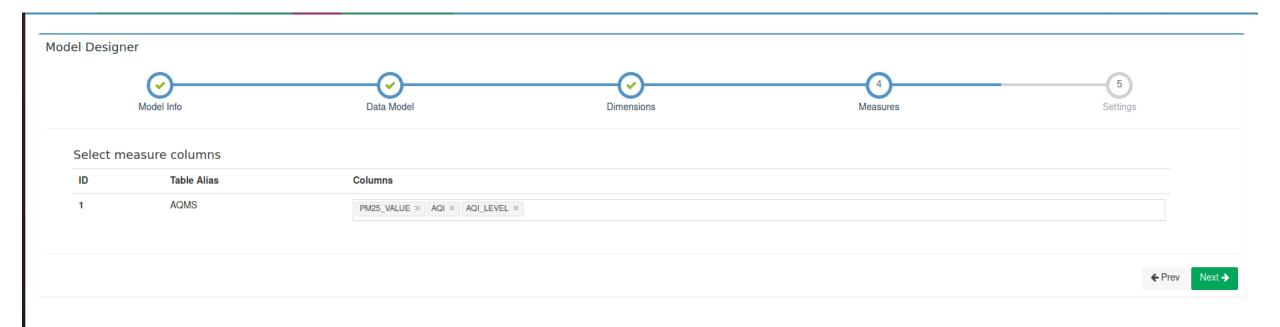
Add the fact table or base table from where all the dimension and measures are set



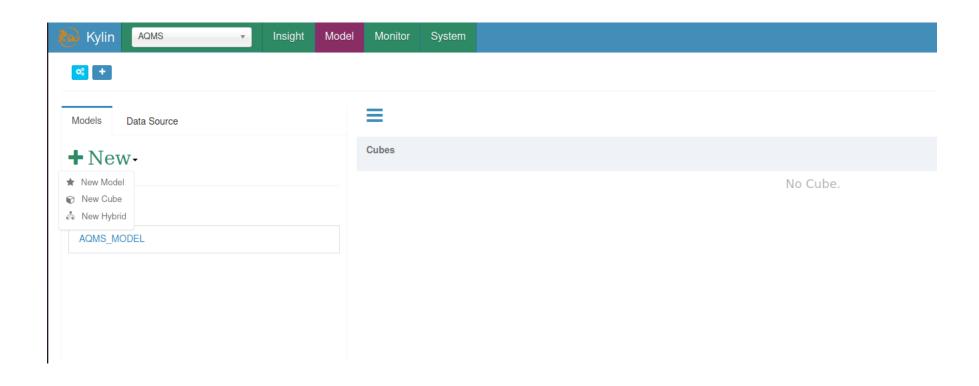
Set dimensions for the model



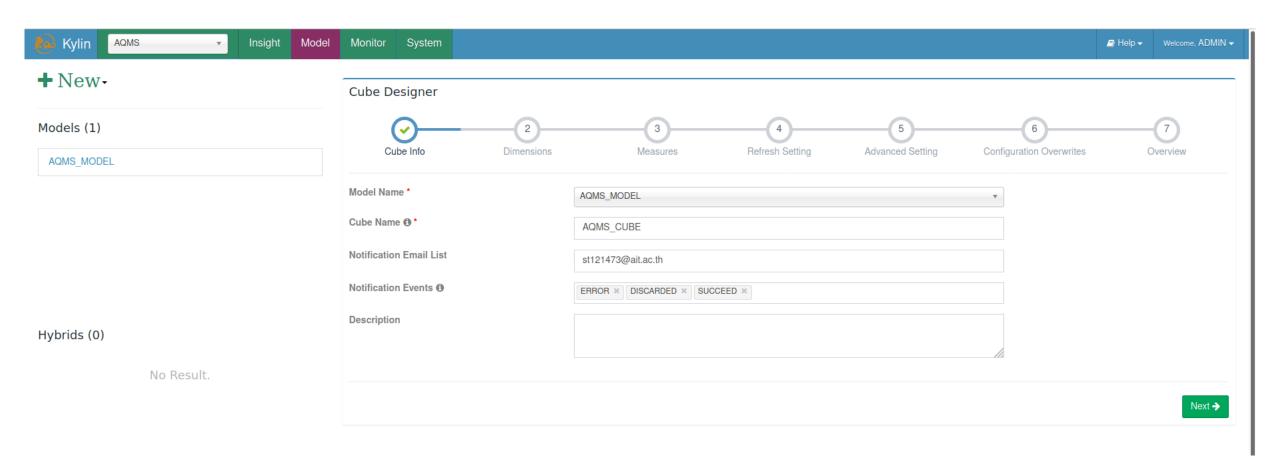
Set measure columns for the model



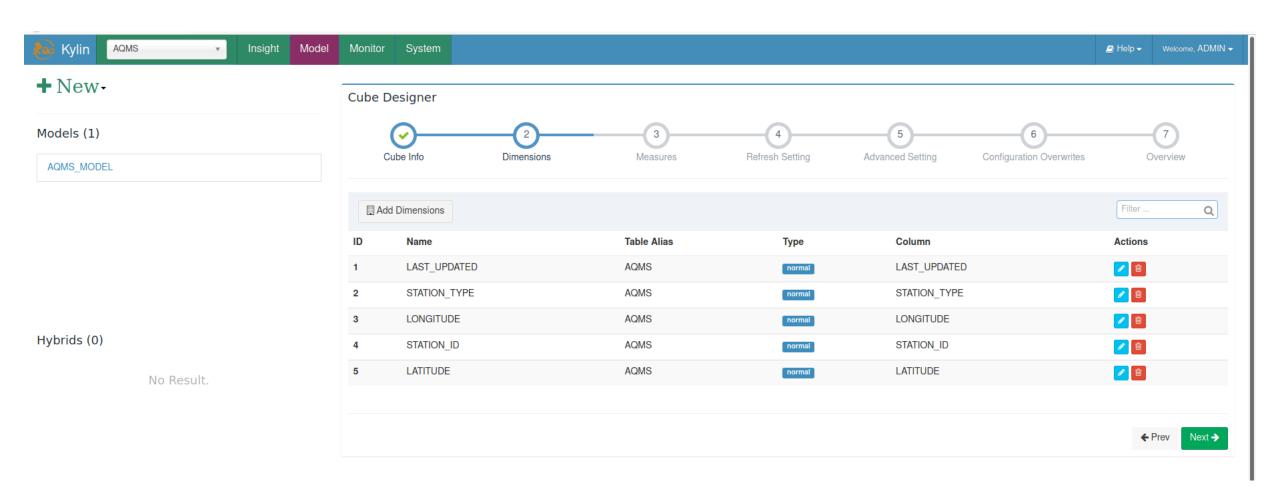
Create a new cube once the model is created



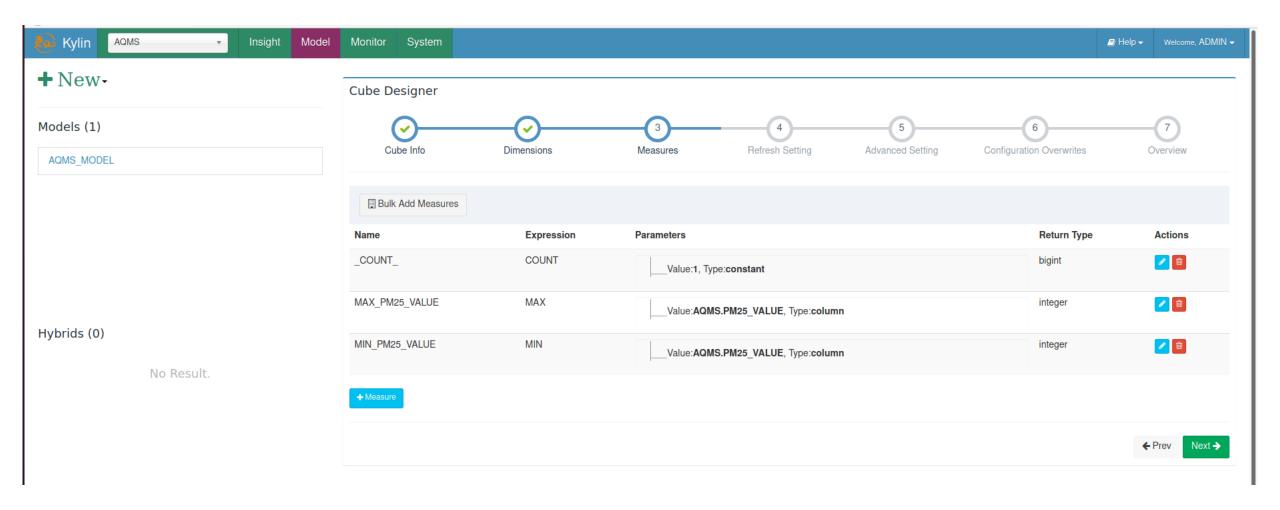
Set cube info



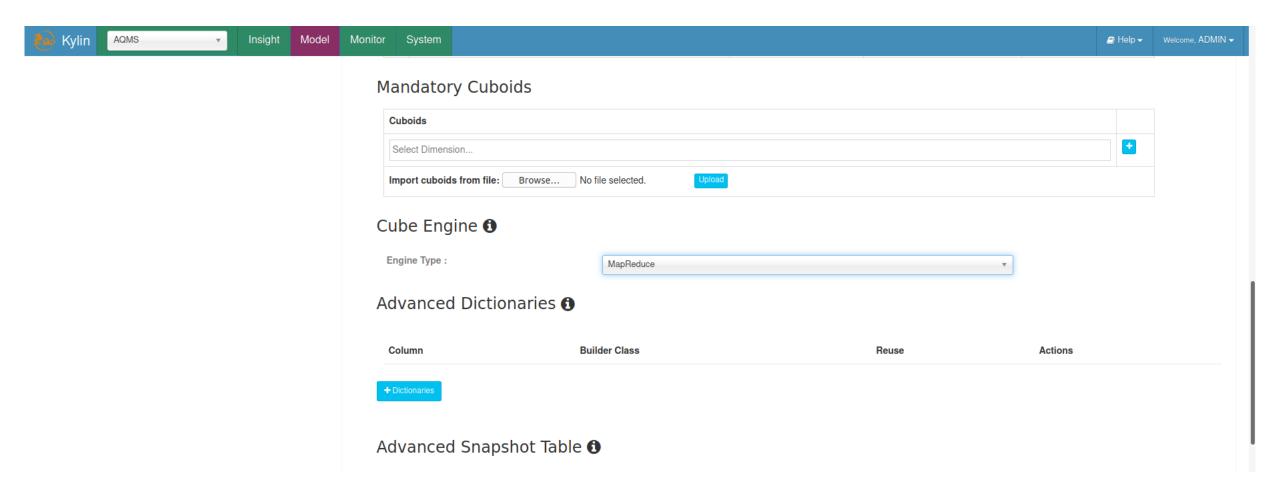
Select the dimension from the set dimension of the model



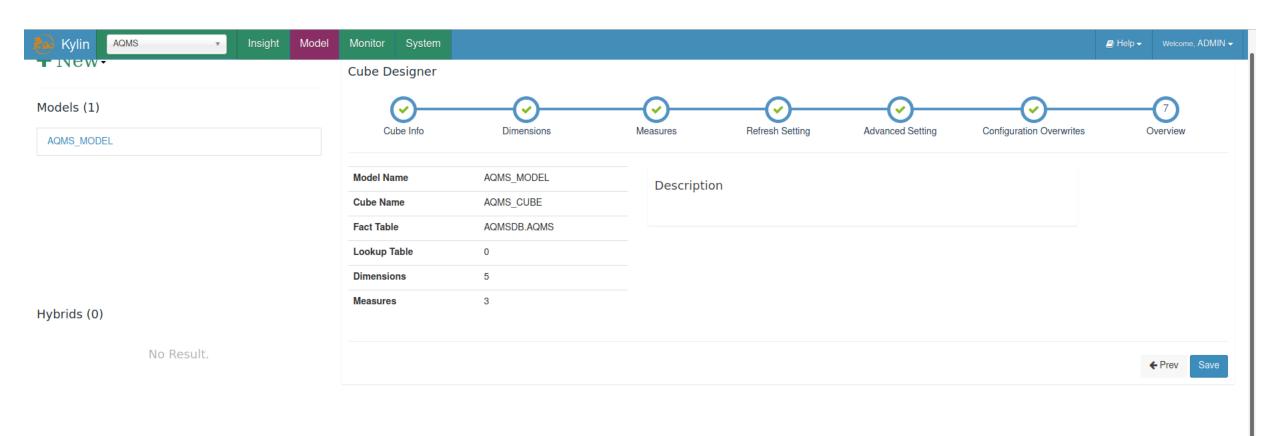
Select bulk measure for the measures



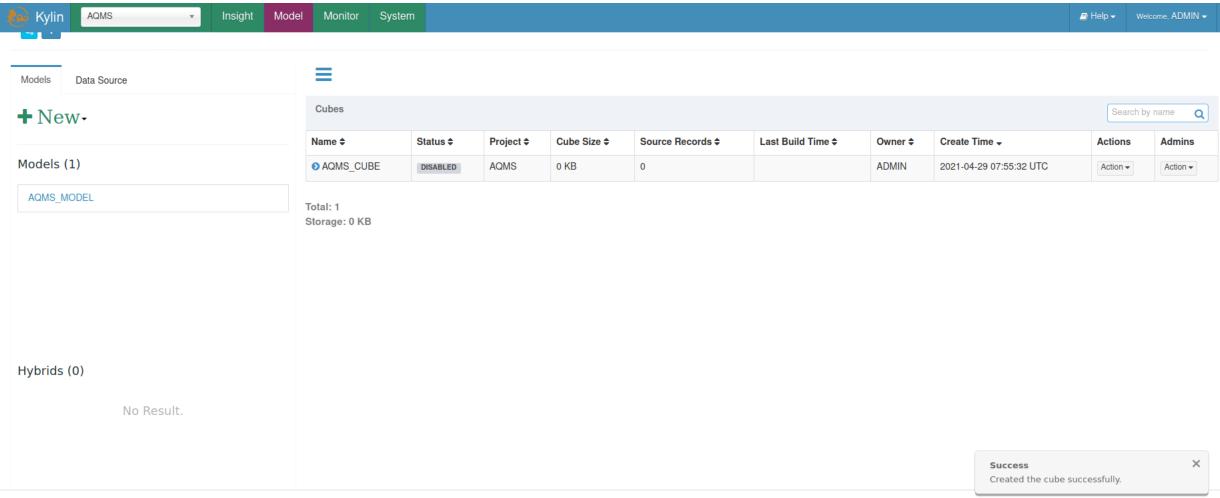
Select cube engine for the cube data



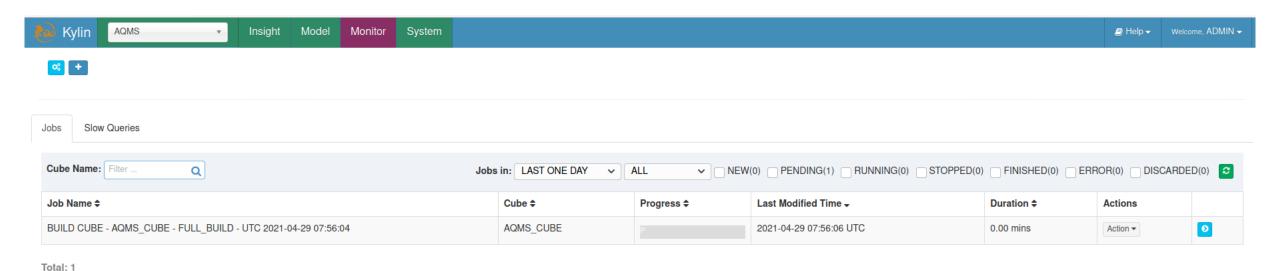
Cube info preview



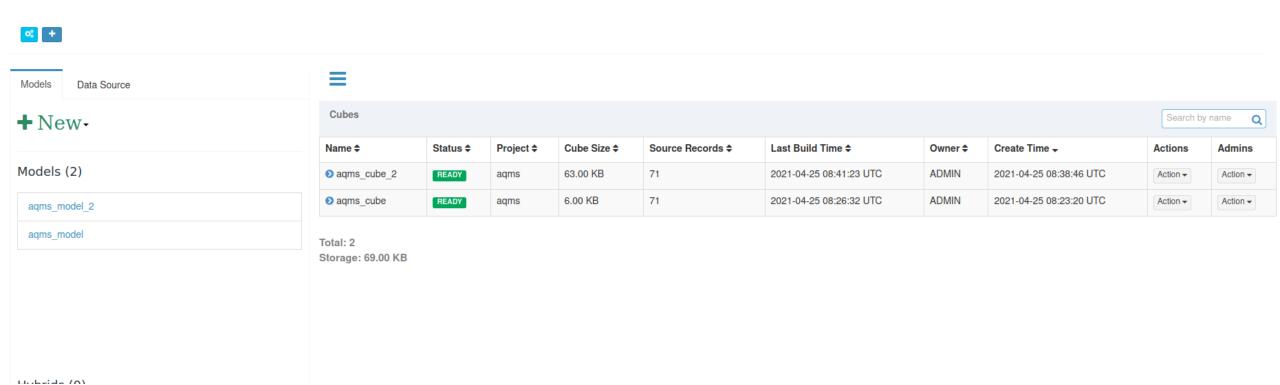
Cube is created and is in disabled status



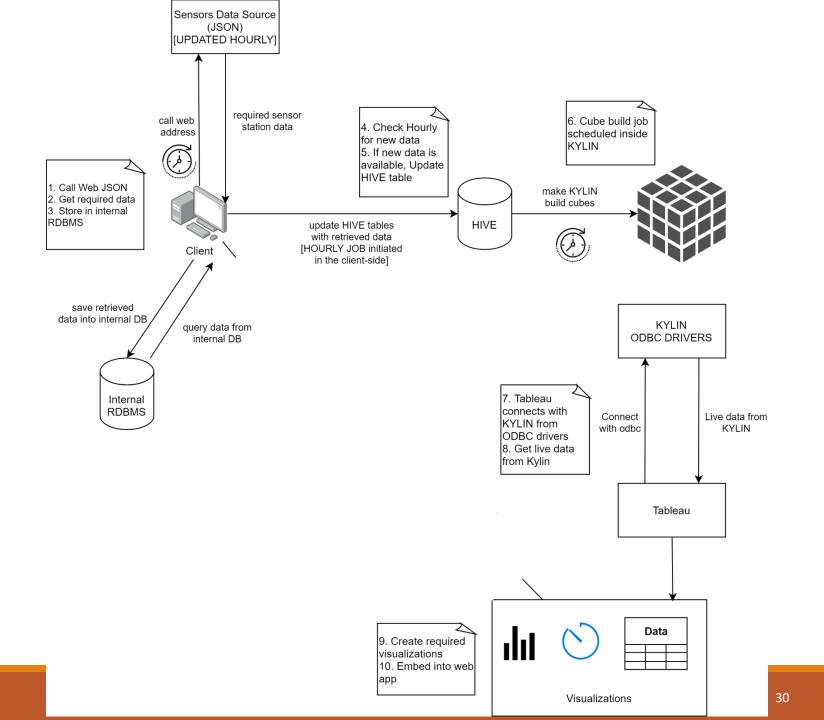
Start build process for cube and track in monitor tab



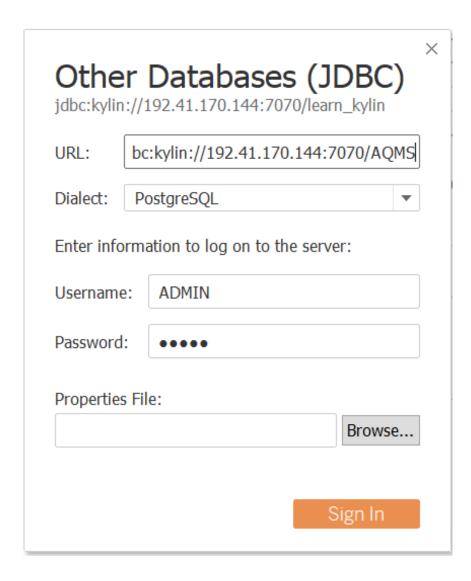
Once the cube is building is completed it's in ready status



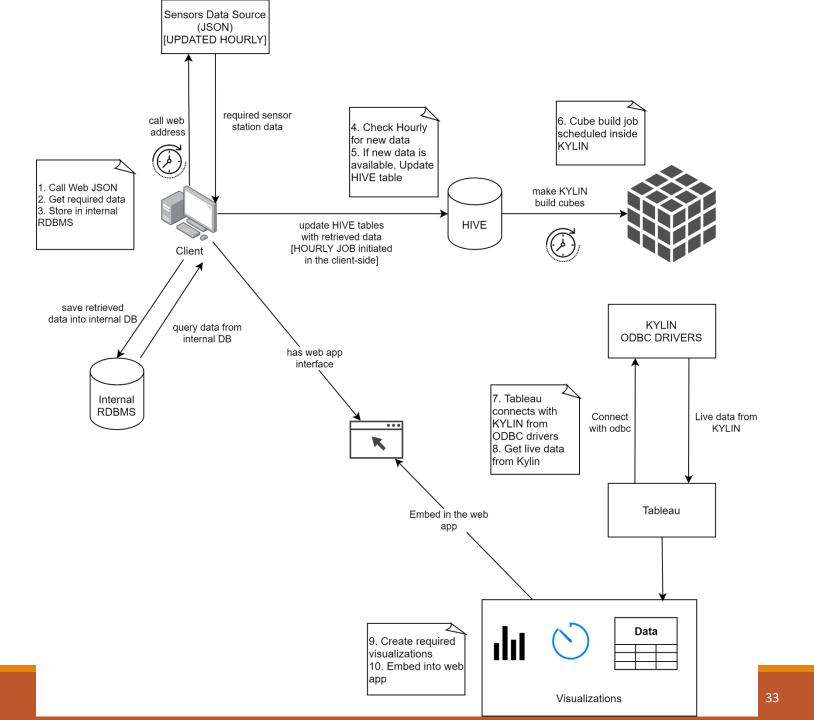
Connecting Kylin and Tableau



```
shubhi@shubhi-VirtualBox:~$ docker exec -it ts bash
[root@da9a4c6d8313 /]# ls
anaconda-post.log dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
                  etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
[root@da9a4c6d8313 /]# cd opt
[root@da9a4c6d8313 opt]# ls
tableau
[root@da9a4c6d8313 opt]# cd tableau
[root@da9a4c6d8313 tableau]# ls
docker_build tableau_driver tableau_server
[root@da9a4c6d8313 tableau]# cd tableau_driver
[root@da9a4c6d8313 tableau_driver]# lls
bash: lls: command not found
[root@da9a4c6d8313 tableau driver]# ls
jdbc postgresql-odbc
[root@da9a4c6d8313 tableau_driver]# cd jdbc
[root@da9a4c6d8313 jdbc]# ls
[root@da9a4c6d8313 jdbc]#
```

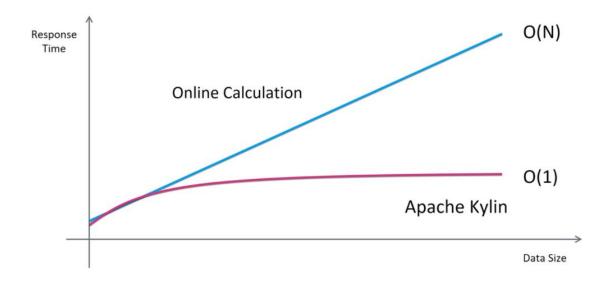


Software Architecture



Apache Kylin

- Run Kylin with Docker
- Connecting Tableau Desktop and Tableau Server with Apache Kylin



Framework/Library

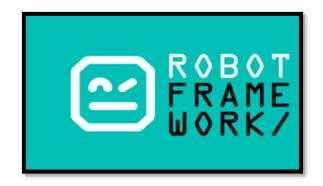
















Design goals and trade-offs

Quality	Priority Rating	Priority Justification
attributes	(L, M, H)	
Performance	Н	The system shall be designed with high performance level to handle concurrent or multiple
		information from sensors which are placed at different locations in real time. Large numbers of
		data collected from the sensor should be displayed on the responsive web application and we need
		to focus on concurrency, response time and block time.
		✓ The application should respond to a user within 2 seconds.
		✓ The application should be able to handle 100 transactions per second in the peak load time.
Usability	Н	Once the system is deployed, the maintenance of the system including tasks such as monitoring
		the system, repairing problems that arise, updating or upgrading software components, should be
		easy to be sufficiently performed by any person with a basic understanding of the dashboard
		system.
		✓ The web app should be easy to operate by users with a certain navigation menu or option.
		No need for a user manual.

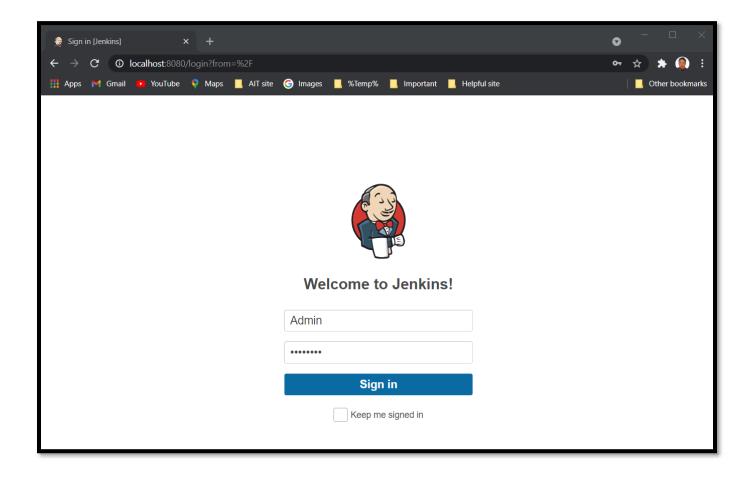
Design goals and trade-offs

Portability	M	The system shall be designed in a way that allows it to be run on multiple computers with different browsers. As it is a web application, mobile phone web browsers can also access the application. ✓ The web app must support latest Web browsers for any OS. ✓ The web app should be responsive.
Reliability	M	Reliability is one of the key attributes of the system. Back-ups will be made regularly so that restoration with minimal data loss is possible in the event of unforeseen events. The system will also be thoroughly tested to ensure reliability. ✓ The system should be able to restore backward data of 24 hours (maximum 3 Days) within 2 hours as a recovery function.
Scalability	L	With data, the storage size will increase but can be managed with time. This app can be made horizontally scalable when there are issues of memory storage.

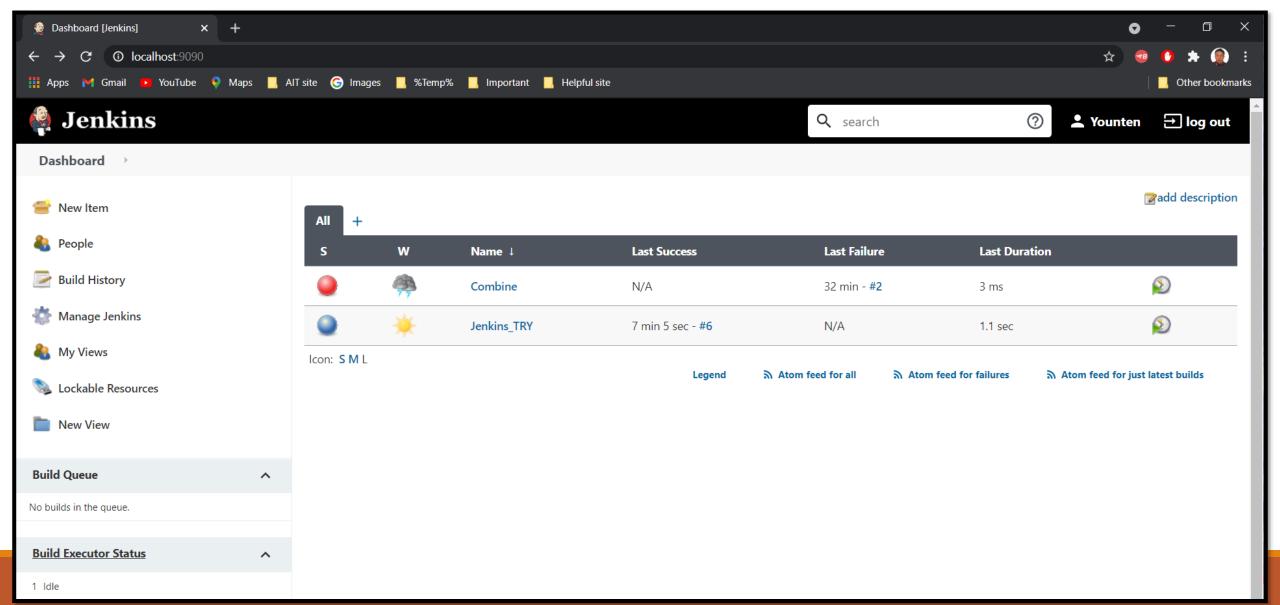
Access Matrix

Actors Dashboard viewDashboard () generateReport () Users (Public) ViewDashboard () viewDashboard () viewDashboard ()	Table 1. Access Matrix	Classes	Access Rights
Admin generateReport () updateParameter () activateSensor ()	Actors	Dashboard	System Setting
activateSensor ()		viewDashboard ()	registerSensor ()
	Admin	generateReport ()	updateParameter ()
Users (Public) viewDashboard ()			activateSensor ()
	Users (Public)	viewDashboard ()	

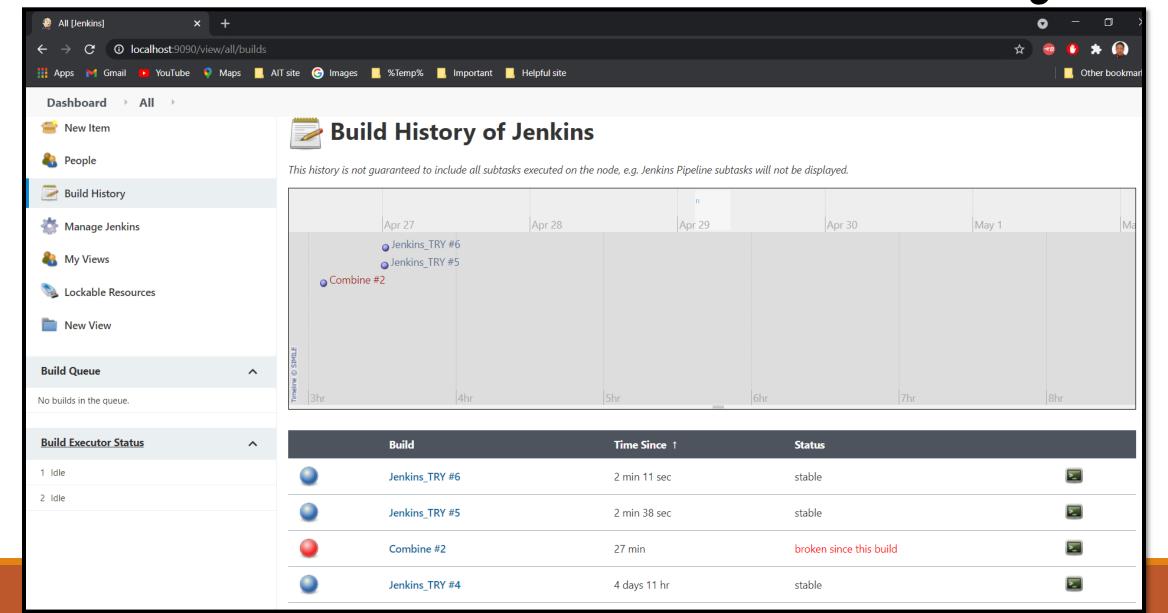
Continuous integration



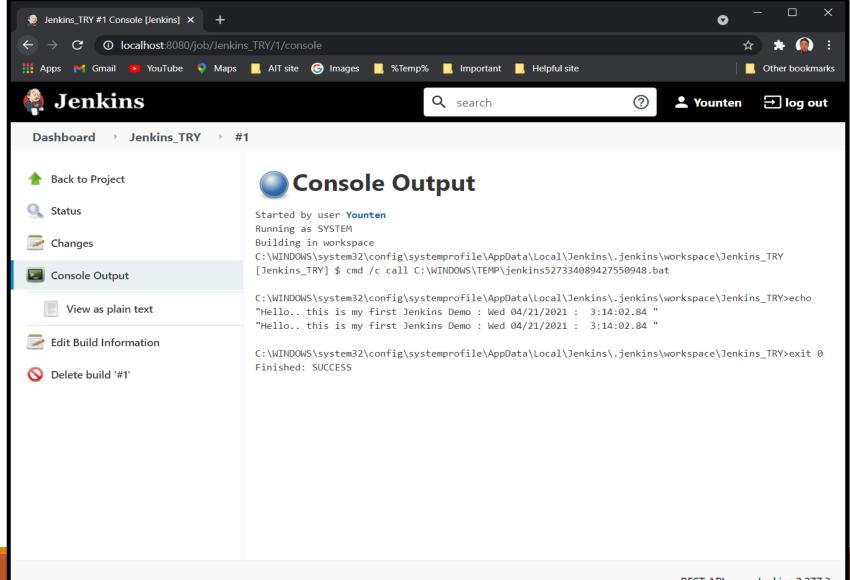
Creating Pipeline



Build and Build History



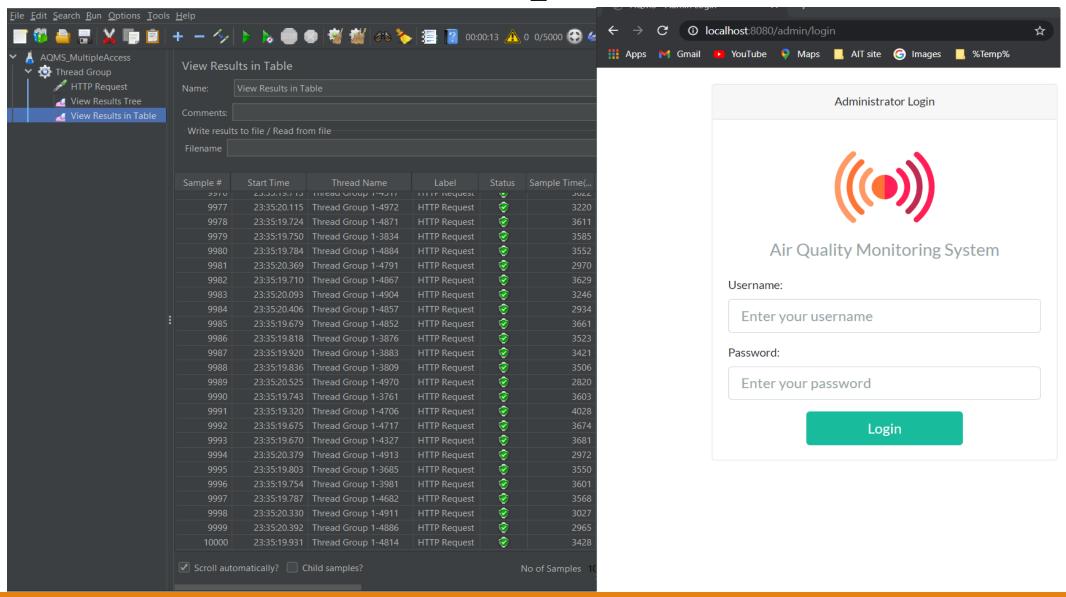
Result

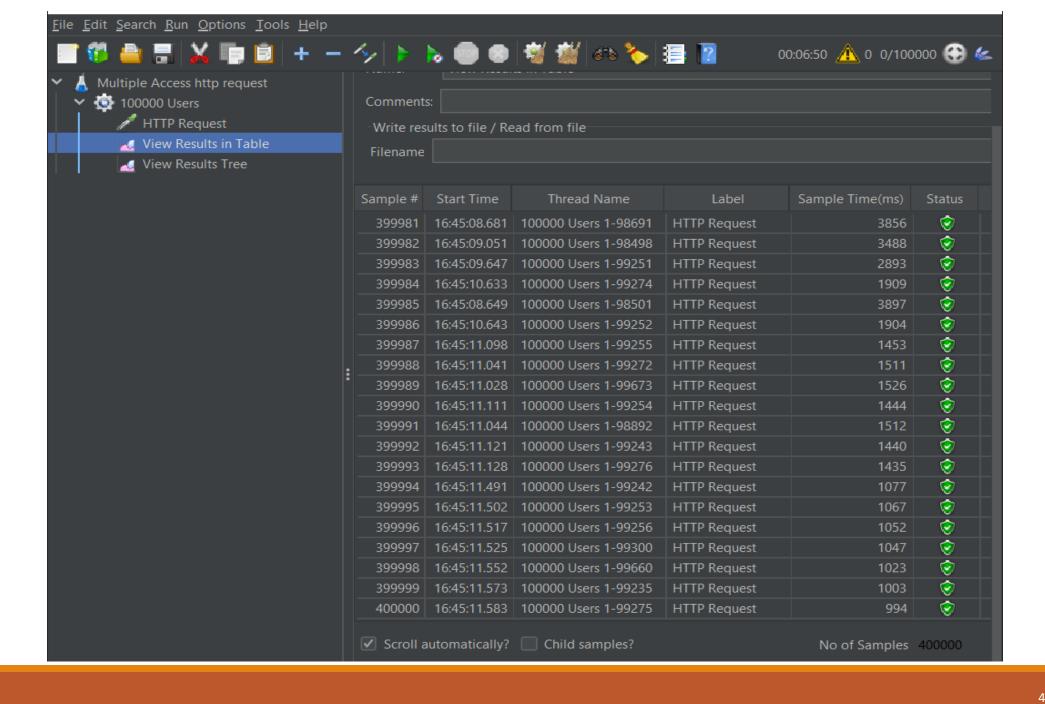


User Acceptance Test Report

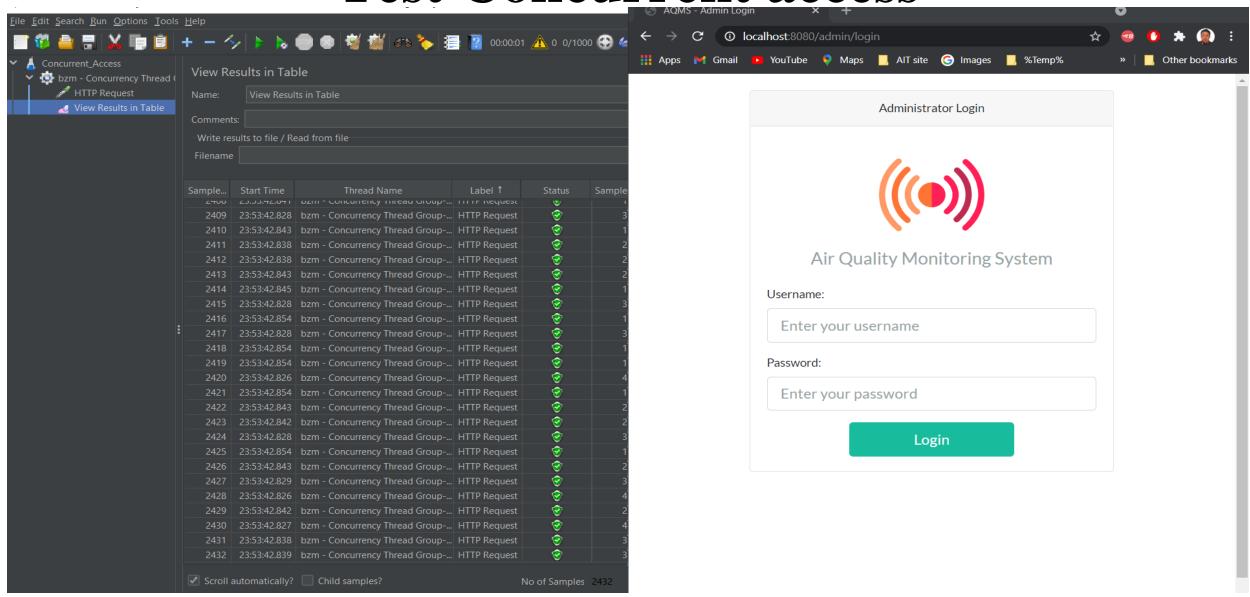
- With **JMeter**, we can increase the number of concurrent users slowly or quickly throughout our test to record how performance is affected under continuous load.
- The idea behind concurrent user testing is to **identify the response of a web app for a specified number of concurrent users** making requests to our website. A concurrent user test is often used to identify bottlenecks in the performance of a website *basically to find out how many concurrent users can make requests of a website until the performance of the site is significantly degraded.*
- Robot Framework is a test automation framework that is Python-based. Test Robot with simple webapp access by writing the script in VS Code with robot file extension and running will show test case pass or fail.

Test multiple access

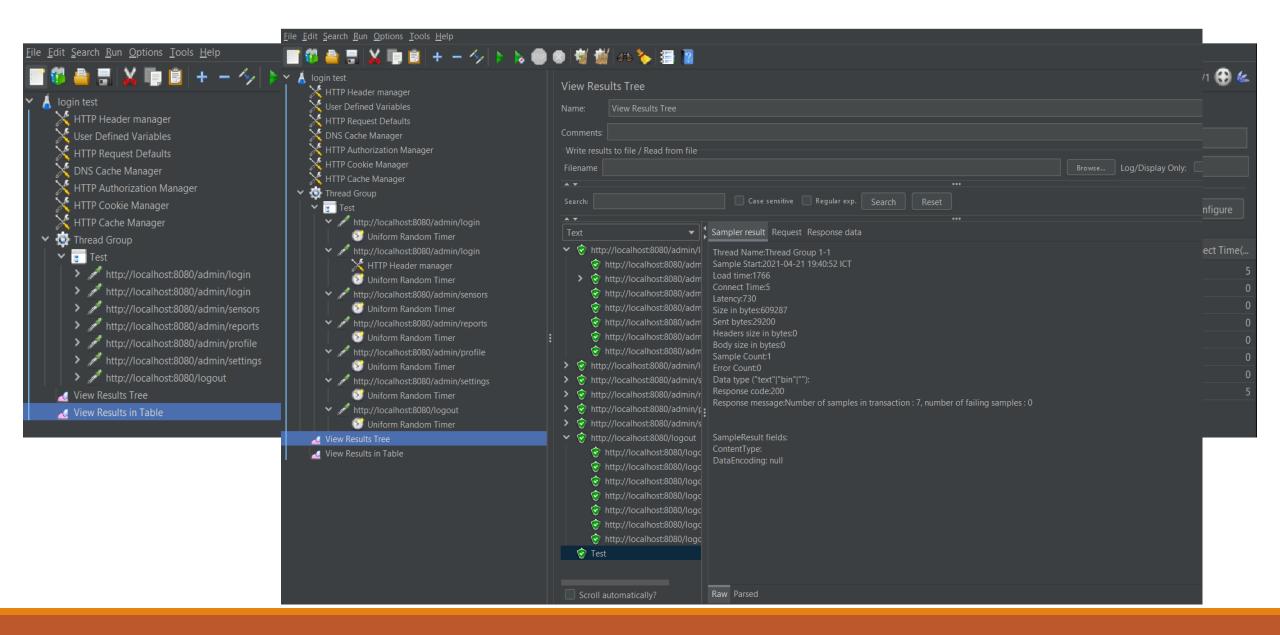




Test Concurrent access



Testing login and other options



Test using Robot Framework

```
■ AQMS.robot M •
AQMS > \ \ \ AQMS.robot > ...
      *** Settings ***
      Library Selenium2Library
      *** Variables ***
      ${expect} LocationMind
      ${url} http://localhost:8080
      ${Browser} chrome
      ${delay} 1
      *** Test Cases ***
      1. Open Website
          Open Browser ${url} ${Browser} options=add experimental option("excludeSwitches", ["enable-logging"])
          Maximize Browser Window
          Set Selenium Speed 0.5
      2. Click on login link
         Click Link //a[contains(text(), 'Login')]
      3. Input username and password
         Input Text name=username admin
         Input Text name=password admin
      4. Login
         Click Button name=submit
      5. Check page info
         Click Link //a[contains(text(), 'Sensors')]
      6. Start and Stop service
         Click Button name=Stop
         Click Button name=Start
         Click Link //a[contains(text(),'Map View')]
      7. Logout
         Click Link //a[contains(text(), 'Logout')]
      8. close Browser
         Close Browser
```

Test using Robot Framework

PROBLEMS 9 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL	
PS C:\Users\Younten Tshering\Documents\GitHub\SDQI2021_G1\AQMS> ro	bot .\AQMS.robot
AQMS	
1. Open Website	PASS
2. Click on login link	PASS
3. Input username and password	PASS
4. Login	PASS
5. Check page info	PASS
6. Start and Stop service	PASS
7. Logout	PASS
8. close Browser	PASS
AQMS 8 tests, 8 passed, 0 failed	PASS
Output: C:\Users\Younten Tshering\Documents\GitHub\SDQI2021_G1\AQLOg: C:\Users\Younten Tshering\Documents\GitHub\SDQI2021_G1\AQReport: C:\Users\Younten Tshering\User\Younten Tsher	MS\log.html

The status of the implementation

☐ Link to our GitHub with readme file about the project and status of the implementation. https://github.com/shubhanginigon/SDQI2021_G1 ☐ Link to our JIRA project with tasks and roadmap: https://sqdi2021g1.atlassian.net/jira/software/c/projects/AQMS/boards/4/roadmap ☐ Link to folder having installation and usage instruction as System Documentation and User Documentation, respectively. ☐ Updated Software Requirement Specification and Design Documents(Final Document) https://github.com/shubhanginigon/SDQI2021_G1/tree/main/Related%20Documents/Final%2 OReport% 20 Document

CONCLUSION

☐ The system 'Air Quality (PM2.5) Monitoring System' will be especially designed to be used by any user who are cautious about their health.





Future Scope:

- 1. Add more sensor data sources and test
- 2. Deploy in real servers

Real Demo

References

- Apache Kylin. (2015). Bring OLAP back to big data! Retrieved from Apache Kylin | Analytical Data Warehouse for Big Data
- Fann,N.,& Risley,D. (2011,January 5). The public health context for PM2.5 and ozone air quality trends. Air Qual Atmos Health 6, 1–11 (2013). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11869-010-0125-0
- Geetha,S.M.N. (2021, March 19). Hadoop for Analyst-Apache Druid, Apache Kylin and Interactive query tools. Retrieved from https://www.saigeetha.in/post/hadoop-for-analysts-apache-druid-apache-kylin-and-interactive-query-tools?fbclid=IwAR0RRXXxKmv8onswnS-g5mV5Hh_L5R9zOSWly6YO8d4kb6oYYW4rrjF5wlo
- Gupta, A.k., & Johari, R. (2019). IOT based electrical device surveillance and control system. International Conference on Internet of Things: Smart Innovation and Usages (IoT-SIU), https://doi.org/10.1109/IoT-SIU.2019.8777342
- Nethu, M.V. (2018, September 25). OLAP on Hadoop-Apache Kylin. Retrieved from https://medium.com/@mvneethu90/olap-in-hadoop-apache-kylin-bf0377d8b44f
- Sinha, S. (2016, October 28). Hadoop ecosystem- Get to know the Hadoop tools for crunching Big Data. edureka. Retrieved from https://medium.com/edureka/hadoop-ecosystem-2a5fb6740177
- Sinha,S. (2014, October 9). Hadoop tutorial- A comprehensive guide to Hadoop. edureka. Retrieved from https://medium.com/edureka/hadoop-tutorial-24c48fbf62f6

Ouestions and Feedhack