

Project Outline

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Contents

1	Executive Summary	3
2	History	3
3	Objectives	4
4	Execution Plan	5
5	Version	6

1 Executive Summary

This project is about how mobile devices could be used to help generate data to enhance different environments. Therefore the involves tracking the different devices within a certain environment and recording select information. This would be done through wifi tracking and pinging the mobile devices to gather information such as the mac address and Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)[1]. The title for this project is;

“Investigating the use of individuals mobile devices as a mechanism to enhance locational information within a geographic setting”

The goal for this project is to develop wifi tracking techniques and research different possibilities that the system could be used in to improve the environment within appropriate legal and ethical boundaries. Scenarios that this project could be used for;

- Visit Records - the wifi tracking could be used to count how many people enter and leave a building. Further information that could be gathered is how long they are inside the building. This data would help give a more accurate results of visits and whether the building is being used as a short cut instead of what it is intended for.
- Path Tracking - using Tomographic Reconstruction, through multiple device would allow the network to track the location of each of the devices within the wifi area. Therefore allowing the exhibit or shop to find out the most used locations within their building and adapt the exhibit or shop according to the data gathered.

2 History

This idea has been around since mobile devices have been a more common part of life. This is due to almost every person first world countries having at least one mobile device capable of connecting to wifi.

There are multiple projects that have looked into this area. One of these projects were ‘Smart Bins’ that were found in East London, developed by Renew[2][3]. These devices would track the paths of different mobile devices and record where they went through the mac address. Using this information, select advertising would be presented to a person as they walked pass the Smart Bin. This Smart Bins were reported on, as it violated people private lives from the data that was being collected. This is because the Smart Bins were recorded to only collect that that was ”extremely limited, encrypted, aggregated and anonymised data”[2], however, in reality the data was being sold to perform an advertising front for businesses that would provide money for the advantages the tracking data would give. This data was therefore gathered to track the devices and where they went to provide appropriate advertising. Therefore, the smart bins were shut down as a project and removed for violating these rules.

Another project that has looked into this area is Position Tracking Using wifi by Nathan Conrad[4]. This project used the Arduino Uno and wifi Shield to create a tracking system for the employees inside the building. The goal of this project is to create a safety mechanism that would provide position information in an emergency situation to give faster support. The position tracking was used to give more accurate information on the persons location than GPS, as this device would give the location inside the building as a map as well. When a emergency button is pressed on the employees device, a signal is transmitted to the central server and a map is provided to give a path between the two devices. To provide fast support in case of an emergency. This project had a success in creating a device that would create a map of the emergency position inside the building, although problems were discover throughout testing that showed that the device struggled with communication when there were too many wifi networks within the building.

3 Objectives

Once the project has been developed to a basic state, where the device can count the foot fall within the wifi range of the device. There are multiple theorized directions the project could take into researching the possibilities of wifi tracking advantages. This chapter will discuss the expected work, potential work and for future work after the project time period has been complete in late September 2019. These can be seen in the Table 1.

Objective ID	Objective description
Expected Work	
1	Create device to record foot fall count.
2	Be able to recognize if a person has more than one device.
3	Design and create a database to store gathered data. Make sure the database is secure.
4	Data collected will be recorded to a database for research purposes.
5	Create a network of devices to record foot fall.
6	Create secure connections between devices in the network.
7	Record the amount of time a person/device is within the network range.
8	Use data mining techniques to collect the required data from the database.
9	Display the most used paths to least used. Include peak hours of travel as well.
10	Ensure the project follows the ethical and legal boundaries.
11	Test devices inside a building over a one or two week period.
Potential Work	
12	Create a visit counter - records who visits the building and the amount of time they are inside the building.
13	Use tomography reconstruction[5] to calculate the location of the device in the building. Then produce graph for most and least used locations.
14	Use statistics or machine learning techniques to reroute people to avoid traffic in buildings.
Future Work	
15	Create route planner application, to guide user around the building.
16	Develop devices to work with vehicles.
17	Create a application for emergencies. Give specified location inside a building. Test if wifi tracking is more accurate than GPS.
18	Create sign in application for meetings or university lectures. Records attendance through wifi tracking, used to counter scan and leave scenarios.
19	Security support - Be able to tell what people are inside the building at a given time. Only works if that person has a wifi device on them, if not could be seen as suspicious.

Table 1: Objectives

4 Execution Plan

The project time span will be between July to late September. This chapter will discuss how the development of the project will progress throughout the time frame. Figure 1 shows a Gantt Chart and a Kanban board, displaying the initial deadlines for the objectives shown in table 1. The Kanban board will provide a more adaptable plan for week by week periods and their tasks. Then the Gantt chart will provide an overall view of the project time line. The sites used to help create these project are Trello[6] and GanttProject[?].

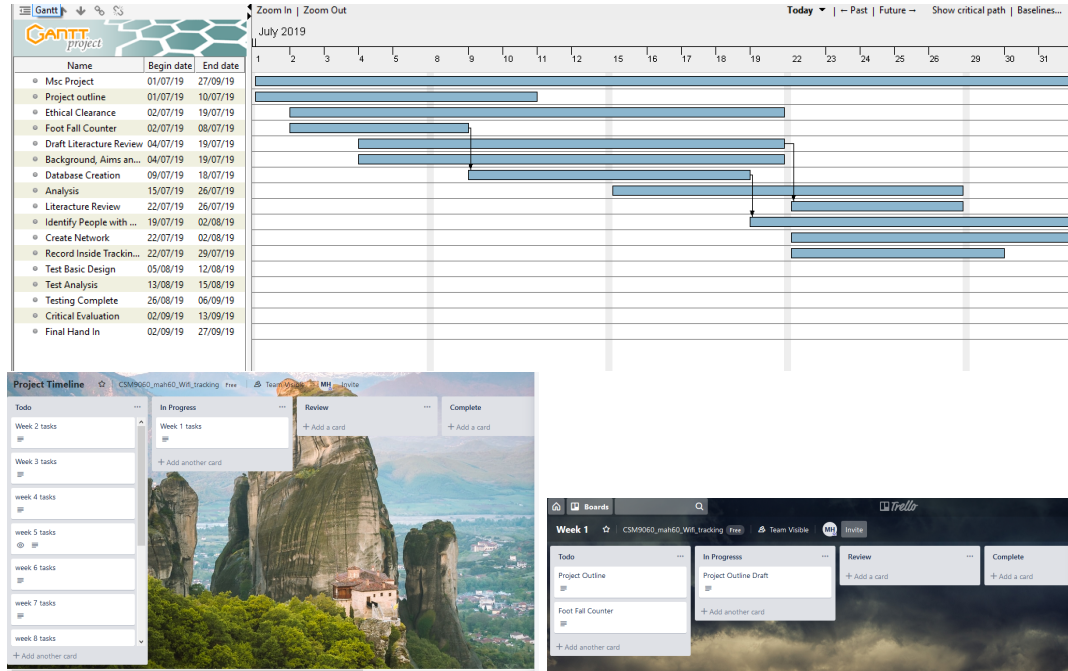


Figure 1: Gantt Chart and Kanban Board

As the project progresses throughout the time frame, certain standards will need to be kept within the code and documentation. This will be done through version control, which will record what is being modified within the file. To enhance the standards, the deadlines given in the Kanban board and Gantt chart will require all the code to be commented and documented correctly.

Throughout the project there will be a lot of work being produced, therefore if the data is lost it will severely delay the project. Therefore, backups will be made, this will be done through Github[8] and a portable hard drive to reduce the possibility of delay in the project due to loss of data.

The overall project plan will have the initial research complete and planned out, then as time progresses the given tasks will be complete. During this progression separate research will be done for each of the given tasks, then recorded to help support unforeseen events. The overall plan will follow a Scrum format[9], where at the start of each week there will be a meeting to review what has been completed and to what state. Then the overall plan will be modified accordingly. To reduce the amount of time the project could be frozen due to unexpected events.

5 Version

Version	Description	Date
0.1	Initial Design - fist official write up for the project outline chapters Executive Summary and History and began objectives.	29/06/2019
0.2	Completed Draft - finished objectives chapter and Execution chapter. Added references and proofread	30/06/2019

References

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