PROJECT 381 : MILESTONE 3 DRONE PROJECT GROUP 5 SOFTWARE DOCUMENTION

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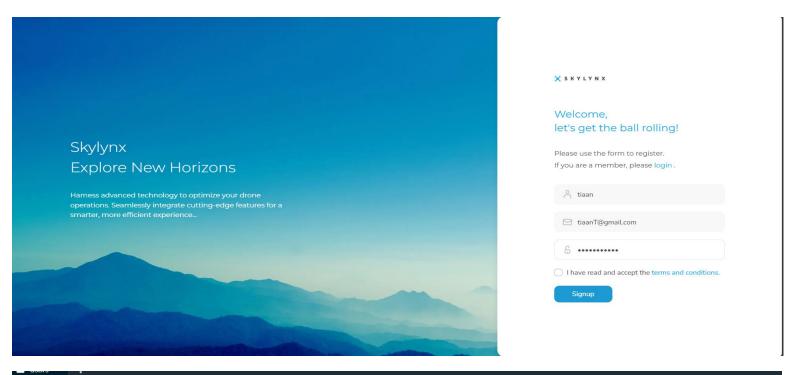
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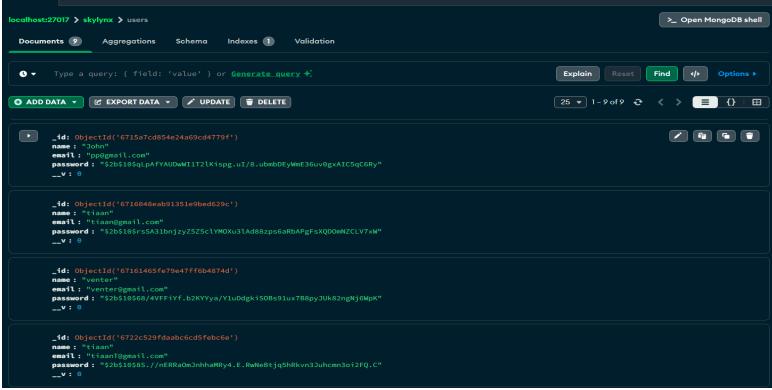
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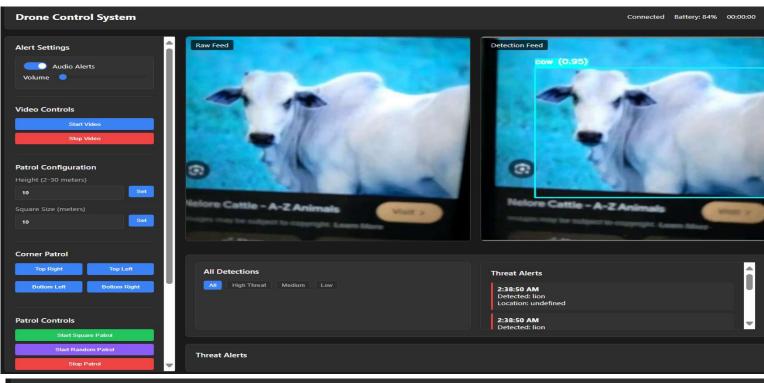
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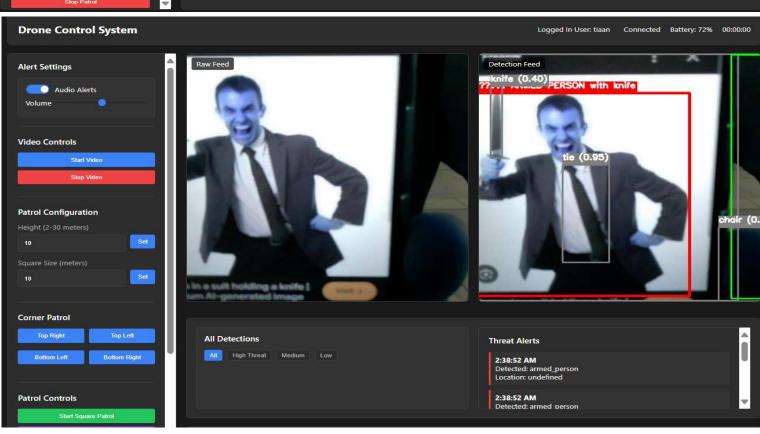
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The Security Drone Monitoring System

1. System Overview

The Security Drone Monitoring System is a comprehensive solution for automated surveillance using DJI Tello drones. This system integrates real-time video streaming, threat detection, and automated patrol capabilities.

1.1. Core Components

- 1. Drone control and management
- 2. Video streaming with real-time processing
- 3. Object detection and threat classification
- 4. Automated patrol patterns
- 5. Real-time alerts and monitoring

1.2. System Architecture

DroneManager: Core drone operations
VideoStreamer: Video processing
ObjectDetector: Threat detection
PatrolSystem: Patrol logic
— Δnn ny: Main annlication server

2. Class Documentation

2.1. DroneManager

Purpose: Manages drone operations, connection, and movement control.

Dependencies:

- djitellopy
- asyncio
- numpy
- logging

2.1.1. Methods

 $connect_drone()$

Input: None

Process:

- 1. Initializes drone connection
- 2. Performs initial battery check
- 3. Sets up video stream
- 4. Output: Boolean (connection success/failure)

move_to(x: float, y: float, z: float)

Input: Target coordinates in meters

Process:

- 1. Validates movement safety
- 2. Converts coordinates to drone commands
- 3. Executes movement sequence
- 4. Output: Boolean (movement success/failure)

scan_360()

Input: None

Process:

- 1. Performs 360-degree rotation
- 2. Maintains stable height
- 3. Executes in 45-degree increments
- 4. Output: Boolean (scan completion status)

2.2. VideoStreamer

Purpose: Handles video streaming and frame processing.

Dependencies:

- OpenCV
- base64
- threading
- socketio

2.2.1. Stream Control

 $start_streaming(drone)$

Input: DJITello instance

Process:

- 1. Initializes streaming thread
- 2. Sets up frame processing
- 3. Begins capture loop
- 4. **Output**: Boolean (stream start status)

2.2.2. Frame Processing

process_frame(frame)

Input: OpenCV frame (numpy.ndarray)

Process:

- 1. Resizes frame to standard size
- 2. Performs threat detection
- 3. Encodes frame for streaming
- 4. Output: Processed frame data via socket

2.3. ObjectDetector

Purpose: Performs threat detection and classification.

Dependencies:

- YOLO
- OpenCV
- numpy

2.3.1. Detection Methods

detect_objects(frame)

Input: OpenCV frame (numpy.ndarray)

Process:

- 1. Runs YOLO detection
- 2. Filters and classifies threats
- 3. Validates temporal consistency
- 4. Output: List of detected objects with classifications

2.4. PatrolSystem

Purpose: Manages patrol logic and mission control.

Dependencies:

- asyncio
- numpy
- DroneManager
- VideoStreamer

2.4.1. Patrol Control

start_patrol(patrol_type: str)

Input: Patrol type ('square' or 'random')

Process:

- 1. Initializes mission
- 2. Generates patrol points
- 3. Executes movement sequence
- 4. Performs scans at each point
- 5. Output: Boolean (mission success/failure)

3. API Documentation

3.1. REST Endpoints

GET /status

Description: Returns current system status

Authentication: Required (JWT)

```
Request: None
Response:
{
       "connected": true,
       "battery": 85,
       "streaming": true,
       "patrol_status": "idle",
       "current_command": "move_to",
       "queue_size": 0
}
3.2. Response Formats
All API responses follow the standard format:
{
       "success": true,
       "data": {},
       "error": null
      }
On error:
```

```
"success": false,

"data": null,

"error": {

"code": "ERROR_CODE",

"message": "Error description"

}
```

3.3. Error Handling

Common error codes:

AUTH_001: Authentication failed

DRONE_001: Drone connection failed

PATROL_001: Invalid patrol parameters

STREAM_001: Stream initialization failed

4. Socket Events

4.1. Connection Events

connect

Purpose: Establishes socket connection and initializes drone

```
Emits:
```

```
{
    "data": "Connected to drone",
    "type": "success"
}
```

disconnect

Purpose: Handles client disconnection and cleanup

Process: Stops active operations and cleans up resources

4.2. Video Control Events

start_video

Purpose: Initiates video streaming

```
Input: None
Emits:
{
     "video_frame": {
        "frame": "base64_encoded_frame",
        "timestamp": 1635789012.45,
        "fps": 20.5
      }
}
```

detection_frame

Purpose: Streams processed frames with detections

```
Emits:
{
       "frame": "base64_encoded_frame",
       "detections": [
             "class": "person",
             "confidence": 0.85,
             "box": [100, 200, 300, 400],
             "threat_level": "high"
      ],
"timestamp": 1635789012.45
}
```

4.3. Mission Events

start_square_patrol

```
Purpose: Initiates square patrol mission
Input:
{
       "size": 10.0,
       "height": 15.0
}
Emits Status Updates:
{
       "status": "patrolling",
       "current_point": "Point(x=10.00, y=0.00, z=15.00)",
       "battery": 85,
       "points_covered": 2,
       "total_points": 4
}
start_random_patrol
Purpose: Initiates random point patrol
```

Input: None (uses predefined square size)

4.4. Status Updates

},

```
patrol_status
Purpose: Real-time mission status updates
Frequency: Every 1 second or on state change
Format:
       "status": "patrolling",
       "mission_id": "20240130_143022",
       "current_position": {
       "x": 10.0,
       "y": 5.0,
       "z": 15.0
},
       "battery": {
       "level": 85,
       "status": "SAFE",
       "estimated_time": 1200
```

```
"metrics": {
       "points_covered": 2,
       "total_points": 4,
       "threats_detected": 0,
       "mission_duration": 120
       }
}
threat_alert
Purpose: Real-time threat detection alerts
Triggered: On threat detection
Format:
       "threats": [
       {
              "class": "person",
              "confidence": 0.92,
              "location": "Point(x=10.00, y=0.00, z=15.00)",
              "threat_level": "high",
```

```
"timestamp": 1635789012.45
],
       "mission_context": {
       "patrol_type": "square",
       "current_point": 2,
      "status": "scanning"
      }
Client-Side Implementation Example
const socket = io('http://localhost:5000', {
      auth: {
      token: 'JWT_TOKEN'
});
// Connection handling
socket.on('connect', () => {
      console.log('Connected to drone server');
      updateConnectionStatus(true);
```

```
});
socket.on('disconnect', () => {
       console.log('Disconnected from drone server');
       updateConnectionStatus(false);
});
// Video stream handling
socket.on('video_frame', (data) => {
       updateVideoFeed(data.frame);
       updateMetrics(data.fps);
});
// Threat detection handling
socket.on('threat_alert', (data) => {
       displayThreatAlert(data.threats);
      triggerAlarm(data.threats[0].threat_level);
});
// Mission status updates
```

```
socket.on('patrol_status', (data) => {
     updateDashboard(data);
     updateBatteryStatus(data.battery);
     updateMissionProgress(data.metrics);
});
```

5. Frontend Server

5.1. Express.js Setup

The frontend server runs on Express.js and provides a secure interface for accessing the drone control system.

Server Configuration:

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
const PORT = 3000;
app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
app.use(express.json());
app.use(express.static('public'));
```

5.2. Authentication System

1. JWT-based authentication

- 2. Session management
- 3. Route protection
- 4. Role-based access control

Authentication Flow:

Login Request -> Validate Credentials -> Generate JWT -> Set Cookie -> Redirect to Dashboard

5.3. Route Protection

```
Protected routes require valid JWT:

// Middleware example

const authMiddleware = (req, res, next) => {

    const token = req.cookies.token;

    if (!token) return res.redirect('/login');

    // Verify token and proceed
};
```

5.4. MongoDB Integration

Database Schema:

User ├─name ├─email └─password(hashed) 5.5. EJS Templates Template structure: views/ ├─login.ejs ├─register.ejs └─dashboard.ejs

6. System Requirements

6.1. Hardware Requirements

- 1. DJI Tello Drone
- 2. Fully charged battery
- 3. Firmware updated

- 4. Working WiFi capability
- 5. Computer System
- 6. CPU: Quad-core or better
- 7. RAM: 8GB minimum
- 8. WiFi adapter
- 9. Storage: 10GB free space

6.2. Software Dependencies

Backend Requirements:

- Python 3.8+
- pip
- OpenCV
- YOLO
- Socket.IO
- asyncio

Frontend Requirements:

- Node.js 14+
- npm
- MongoDB 4.0+
- Express.js
- Socket.IO client

6.3. Pre-flight Setup

- 1. Drone Preparation:
- 2. Power on drone
- 3. Connect to drone's WiFi network
- 4. Verify drone battery level
- 5. Network Configuration:

Drone WiFi: TELLO-XXXXXX

Backend Server: localhost:5000

Frontend Server: localhost:3000

MongoDB: localhost:27017

6.4. Startup Sequence

- 1. Start Database:
 - a. Mongod
- 2. Start Python Backend:
 - a. pip install -r requirements.txt
 - b. python app.py
- 3. Start Frontend:
 - a. npm install
 - b. npm run start

6.5. Common Issues

- 1. Connection Issues:
- 2. Verify drone WiFi connection
- 3. Check all ports are available
- 4. Ensure MongoDB is running
- 5. Video Stream Issues:
- 6. Verify camera access
- 7. Check bandwidth availability
- 8. Monitor system resources

7. Client Integration

7.1. Socket Event Handling

```
// Initialize socket connection
const socket = io('http://localhost:5000');

// Handle connection events
socket.on('connect', () => {
            console.log('Connected to drone server');
});
```

```
// Handle video streams
socket.on('video_frame', (data) => {
      const rawFeed = document.getElementById('raw-feed');
      rawFeed.src = `data:image/jpeg;base64,${data.frame}`;
});
7.2. Status Display Functions
function updateMissionStatus(status) {
      document.getElementById('patrol-status').textContent = status.status;
      document.getElementById('battery-level').textContent = `${status.battery}%`;
}
7.3. Video Feed Implementation
function initializeVideoFeeds() {
      const rawFeed = document.getElementById('raw-feed');
      const detectionFeed = document.getElementById('detection-feed');
      // Setup feed refresh rate
      setInterval(() => {
             if (isStreaming) {
```

requestNewFrame();

```
}, 50); // 20 FPS
7.4. Error Handling
socket.on('error', (error) => {
       console.error('Socket error:', error);
      showErrorNotification(error.message);
});
function showErrorNotification(message) {
      // Display error to user
       const notification = document.getElementById('notification');
       notification.textContent = message;
      notification.classList.add('error');
```

7.5. Authentication Integration

```
async function login(credentials) {
try {
       const response = await fetch('/auth/login', {
       method: 'POST',
       headers: {
       'Content-Type': 'application/json'
      },
       body: JSON.stringify(credentials)
      });
       if (response.ok) {
       window.location.href = '/dashboard';
       }
} catch (error) {
       showErrorNotification('Login failed');
       }
```

8. Installation Guide

8.1. Database Setup

```
# Install MongoDB
sudo apt-get install mongodb

# Start MongoDB service
sudo service mongodb start

# Verify MongoDB is running
mongo --eval 'db.runCommand({ connectionStatus: 1 })'
```

8.2. Server Configuration

Environment Variables:

```
DRONE_SERVER_PORT=5000

FRONTEND_SERVER_PORT=3000

MONGODB_URI=mongodb://localhost:27017/security_drone

JWT_SECRET=your_secret_key
```

8.3. Environment Variables

Create .env file in project root:

NODE_ENV=production

JWT_SECRET=your_secret_key

MONGO_URI=mongodb://localhost:27017/security_drone

DRONE_SERVER_URL=http://localhost:5000

8.4. Starting Services

Complete Startup Script:

#!/bin/bash

Start MongoDB

sudo service mongodb start

Start Python backend

python app.py

Start Frontend

npm run start

8.5. Verification Steps

1. Check Services:

Check MongoDB mongo --eval "db.stats()"

Check Python server

curl http://localhost:5000/status

Check Frontend server

curl http://localhost:3000/login

9. Troubleshooting

9.1. Common Problems

- 1. Drone Connection Issues
- 2. Symptom: Cannot connect to drone
- 3. Solution: Verify WiFi connection
- 4. Check drone battery level
- 5. Video Stream Issues
- 6. Symptom: Black screen or lag
- 7. Solution: Check network bandwidth
- 8. Verify system resources

9.2. Error Messages

ERROR_001: Drone connection failed

- Check WiFi connection
- Verify drone power

ERROR_002: Stream initialization failed

- Check system resources
- Verify camera access

ERROR_003: Database connection failed

- Check MongoDB service
- Verify connection string

9.3. System Logs

Log locations:

--- drone/

```
├— flight.log
└— battery.log
— missions/
└— patrol.log
```

9.4. FAQ

- 1. Q: How do I reset the drone connection?
- 2. A: Restart drone and reconnect to WiFi
- 3. Q: What causes video lag?
- 4. A: Network bandwidth or processing power limitations

10. Maintenance

10.1. Backup Procedures

Database backup

mongodump --db security_drone --out /backup/

Log rotation

logrotate /etc/logrotate.d/security_drone

10.2. Updates

```
1. System Updates:# Backend updates
        pip install --upgrade -r requirements.txt# Frontend updates
        npm update
```

10.3. Performance Monitoring

```
// Monitor system metrics
{
     "cpu_usage": "<percentage>",
     "memory_usage": "<percentage>",
     "disk_space": "<available_gb>",
     "network_bandwidth": "<mbps>"
}
```

10.4. Security Measures

- 1. Regular security audits
- 2. JWT token rotation
- 3. SSL/TLS encryption
- 4. Rate limiting

11. Conclusion

11.1. System Overview

The Security Drone Monitoring System provides:

- 1. Automated surveillance
- 2. Real-time threat detection
- 3. Secure access control
- 4. Comprehensive monitoring

11.2. Best Practices

- 1. Safety:
- 2. Maintain visual contact
- 3. Monitor battery levels
- 4. Follow regulations
- 5. Regular system checks
- 6. **Operation**:
- 7. Pre-flight checks
- 8. Regular maintenance
- 9. Log monitoring
- 10. Update procedures

11.3. Limitations

- 1. Battery life constraints
- 2. Weather dependencies
- 3. WiFi range limitations

4. Processing requirements

11.4. Future Development

- 1. Enhanced detection models
- 2. Multi-drone support
- 3. Mobile applications
- 4. Al improvements
- 5. Extended battery life

11.5. Support

Contact for support:

- 1. System logs review
- 2. Documentation reference
- 3. Technical assistance
- 4. Custom implementations

12. Appendices

12.1. JSON Examples

Patrol Status:

```
{
    "status": "active",
    "battery": 85,
    "position": {
        "x": 10,
```

```
"y": 20,
"z": 15
}
```

12.2. Error Codes

Complete list of system error codes:

- 1. 1000-1999: Connection Errors
- 2. 2000-2999: Video Stream Errors
- 3. 3000-3999: Patrol Errors
- 4. 4000-4999: Authentication Errors

12.3. Configuration Templates

Example configuration file:

```
{
    "drone": {
        "max_height": 30,
        "default_speed": 50,
        "battery_warning": 20
},
```

```
"video": {

"resolution": "720p",

"framerate": 30,

"quality": "high"

}
```

12.4. Log Formats

Standard log entry format:

[TIMESTAMP] [LEVEL] [MODULE] Message

2024-01-30 14:30:22 INFO DRONE Connected successfully

Final Conclusion

System Summary

The Security Drone Monitoring System represents a significant advancement in automated surveillance technology. By combining DJI Tello drone capabilities with advanced computer vision, secure web technologies, and robust authentication systems, this solution provides a comprehensive platform for security monitoring operations.

Key Achievements

- 1. Integration Success
- 2. Seamless combination of Python drone control with Node.js frontend
- 3. Real-time video processing and threat detection

- 4. Secure user authentication and access control
- 5. Automated patrol systems with intelligent battery management
- 6. Technical Innovation
- 7. Multi-server architecture (Python backend, Node.js frontend)
- 8. Real-time video processing with YOLO detection
- 9. Socket.IO-based live streaming
- 10. JWT-secured API endpoints
- 11. Security Features
- 12. Multi-level threat detection
- 13. Real-time alerting system
- 14. Secure authentication
- 15. Comprehensive logging

Operational Highlights

- 1. Automated Patrols: Systematic coverage with intelligent path planning
- 2. Real-time Processing: Immediate threat detection and notification
- 3. User Interface: Intuitive dashboard for monitoring and control
- 4. Data Management: Structured logging and threat data storage

System Benefits

- 1. Reduced manual monitoring requirements
- 2. Enhanced threat detection capabilities
- 3. Automated reporting
- 4. Comprehensive system oversight
- 5. Resource optimization
- 6. Organization
- 7. Improved security coverage
- 8. Cost-effective solution
- 9. Scalable architecture

Future Outlook

The system provides a strong foundation for future enhancements:

- 1. Al-powered decision making
- 2. Extended detection capabilities
- 3. Multi-drone coordination
- 4. Mobile application integration
- 5. Enhanced analytics and reporting

Final Thoughts

The Security Drone Monitoring System demonstrates the potential of combining drone technology with modern web architecture and AI capabilities. Its modular design, secure implementation, and user-friendly interface make it a valuable tool for security operations.

Support and Maintenance

For ongoing support and system maintenance:

- 1. Regular system updates
- 2. Performance monitoring
- 3. Security patches
- 4. Technical support