**ASSIGNMENT 2 FRONT SHEET**

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| **Qualification** | **TEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Computing** | | |
| **Unit number and title** | **Unit 43: Internet of Things** | | |
| **Submission date** |  | **Date Received 1st submission** |  |
| **Re-submission Date** |  | **Date Received 2nd submission** |  |
| **Student Name** |  | **Student ID** |  |
| **Class** |  | **Assessor name** |  |
| **Student declaration**  I certify that the assignment submission is entirely my own work and I fully understand the consequences of plagiarism. I understand that making a false declaration is a form of malpractice. | | | |
|  |  | **Student’s signature** |  |

**Grading grid**

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| P5 | P6 | P7 | M5 | M6 | D3 | D4 |
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| **❒ Summative Feedback: ❒ Resubmission Feedback:** | | |
| **Grade:** | **Assessor Signature:** | **Date:** |
| **Internal Verifier’s Comments:** | | |
| **Signature & Date:** | | |

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# **Introduction**

To avoid those dangers, it is important to have solutions in place for students to know their health condition and avoid risks. Group 2 in the University of Greenwich Vietnam's GCH1002 class Research and give solutions to the problem. We came up with the idea for a project dubbed "Health-Check System for Education" - a system that allows pupils to rapidly determine if they are fit for exercise or not.

# **Employee an appropriate**

## **Abstract**

Regular physical exercise is extremely helpful to health, which is why this topic is taught in schools. However, due to their living or physical habits, kids currently confront a slew of issues when they engage in physical activity. This issue has occurred often and frequently results in unfavorable outcomes. To avoid this, the health - Check System for Education is meant to assess each student's health based on their heart rate and blood oxygen levels before beginning a physical course.

## **System requirement**

### **Hard ware**

1. ESP8266 Node MCU

The ESP8266 Wi-Fi enabled system on chip (SoC) module was invented by Espresso. It's most frequently utilized to build integrated Internet of Things (IoT) apps. It is powered by an 80 MHz Ten silica Extensa L106 32-bit RISC CPU. The system contains 96KB of data random-access memory, 64KB of command memory, and 64KB of startup memory. SPI can be used to access external flash storage.

This Wi-Fi module is a low-cost wireless transceiver that is ideal for IoT end-point applications. To connect with the ESP8266, the microcontroller needs utilize a set of AT commands (Wi-Fi module). The ESP8266-01 device is connected to the microcontroller through a UART with a preset Baud rate (Kolban, 2015).



Figure : ESP8266 node MCU

1. RFID tags and RFDI Reader

RFID Tags and RFID Readers: RFID stands for radio frequency identification and refers to digital data stored in smart tags and obtained through radio waves by a reader. An RFID tag is composed of two parts. 1. A data transmission antenna; 2. An integrated circuit (IC) chip used to store data on the tag. RFID tags are attached to retail shop merchandise in order for the reader to track them. An antenna transmits energy to RFID tags, which activates the chip and sends a signal back to the antenna. Each chip includes memory banks that store information about the tagged item or the tag itself, depending on the memory bank selected (Amsle, 2022).

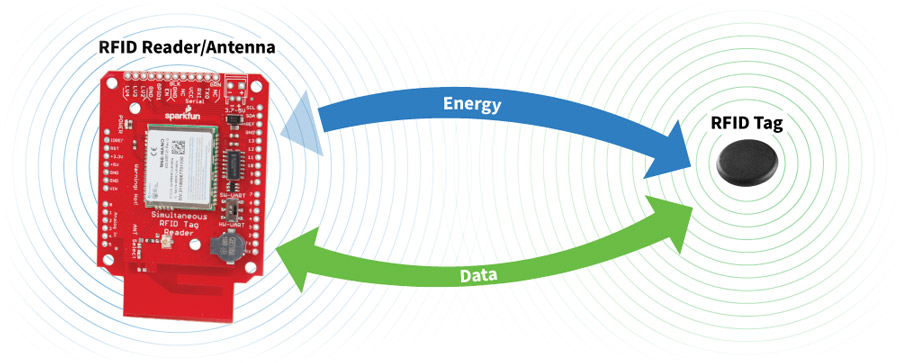


Figure : RFID tags and Readers

1. 20x2 LCD display

A 20x4 LCD can display 20 characters per line and has four such lines. Each character is presented in a 5x7 pixel matrix on this LCD. This LCD contains two registers: Command and Data. The LCD on the HD44780 controller is standard (Sunrom, 2022). User can be checking the healthy status by them.

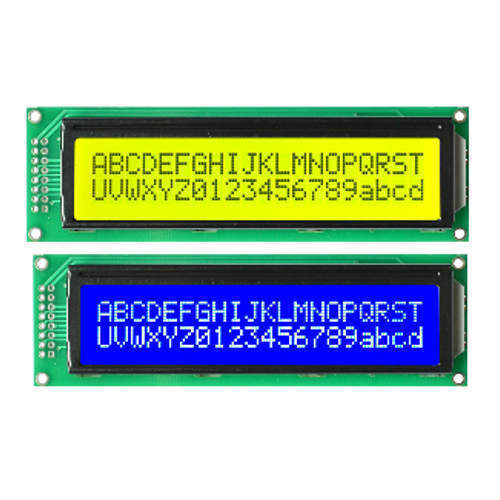


Figure : 20x2 LDC display

1. ECG Sensor and SPO2 sensor

The Spo2 sensor is an IoT medical gadget that measures blood oxygen saturation SpO2 and heart rate. The measurement of oxygen in the blood has a history of more than 150 years. As technology has advanced, this device has had the ability to evolve, enhance its accuracy, and reduce its size, allowing the general people access to a pulse oximeter (Rendall, 2021).

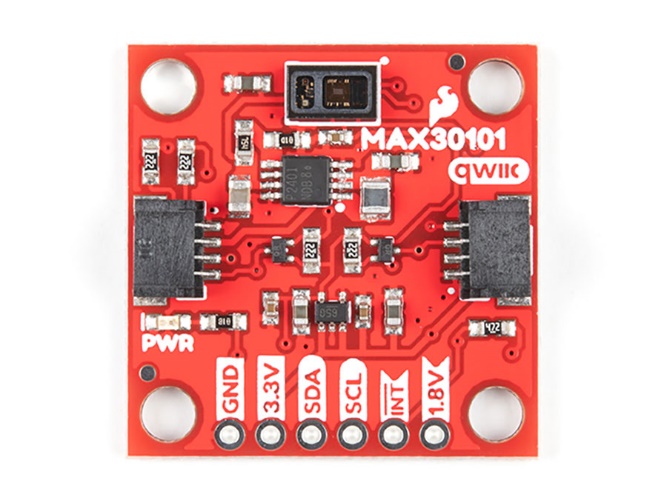


Figure : EGG and SPO2 sensor

1. Breadboard

A breadboard is a solderless device used to create temporary electrical prototypes and test circuit designs. Most electrical components in electronic circuits can be coupled by placing their leads or terminals into the holes and then connecting them with wires as needed.



Figure : Breadboard

1. I2C Arduino

IIC is an abbreviation for "Inter Integrated Circuits." It is commonly referred to as I2C, I squared C, or even 2-wire interface protocol (TWI) in certain places, although it all implies the same thing. I2C is a synchronous communication protocol, which means that both devices sharing information must use the same clock signal (Electronicwings, 2022).



Figure : I2C Arduino

### **Soft ware**

1. Blink

Blynk is an application that works on Android and iOS smartphones that allows Smartphones to operate any IoT-based application. It enables you to design your own graphical user interface for an IoT application. In this section, we will configure the Blynk application to monitor BPM and SPO2 over Wi-Fi using the NodeMCU ESP8266.

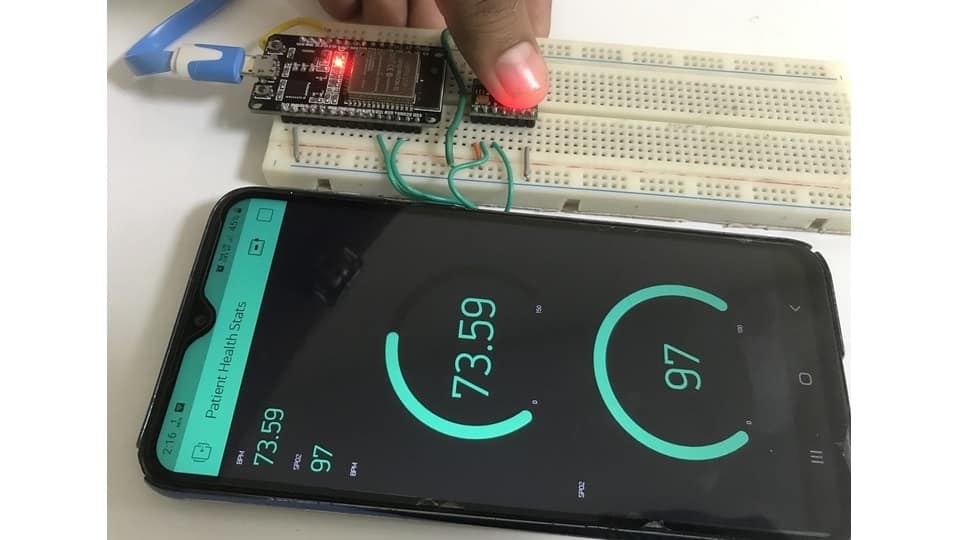


Figure : Blink

1. Webserver

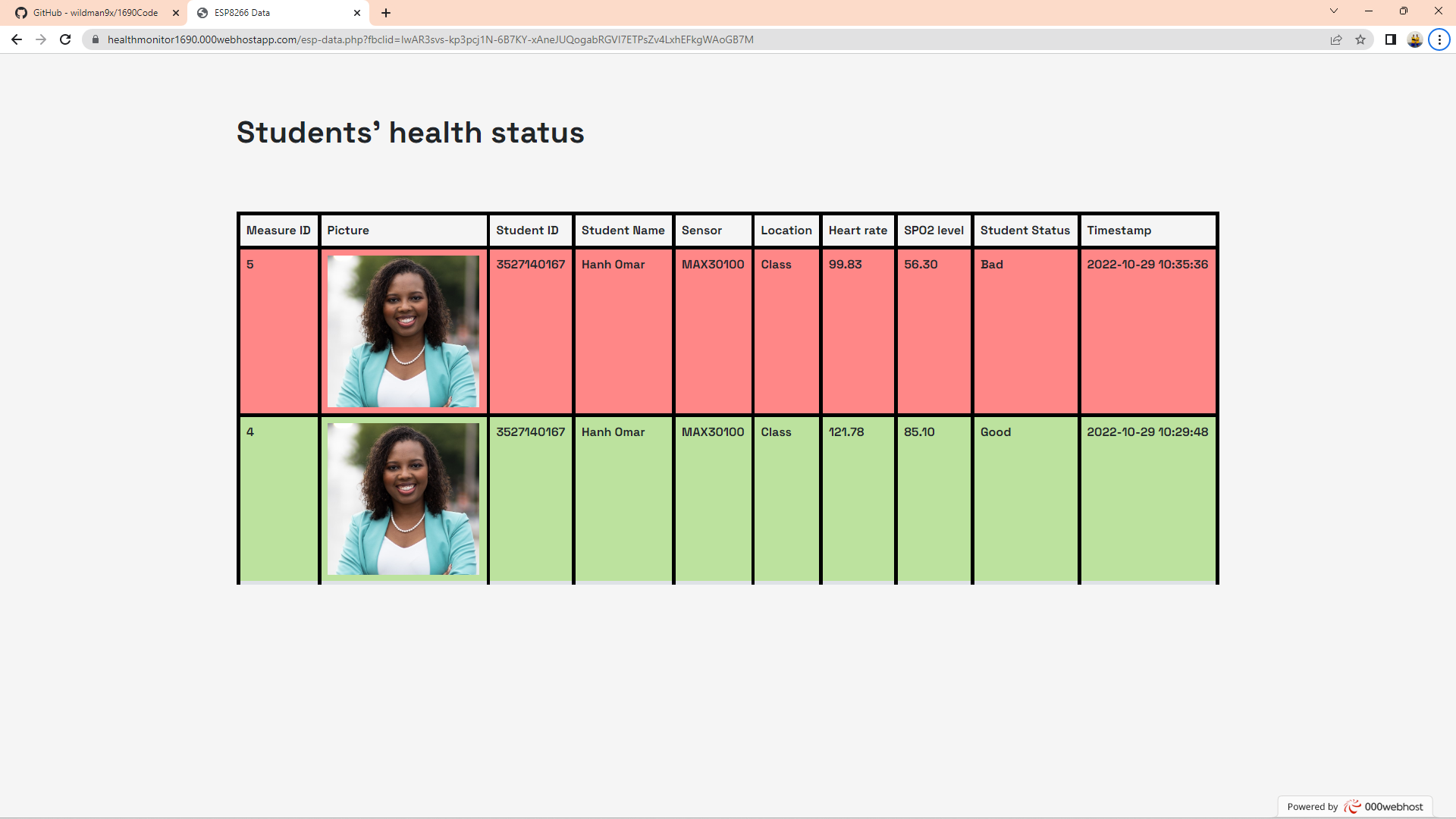


Figure Web server

The website will be pre-designed based on the school or educational institution's server, and stakeholders such as the health department, parents, and the school will be able to use it to look up and monitor the student health information.

## **Deployment**

### 3. 1. Design

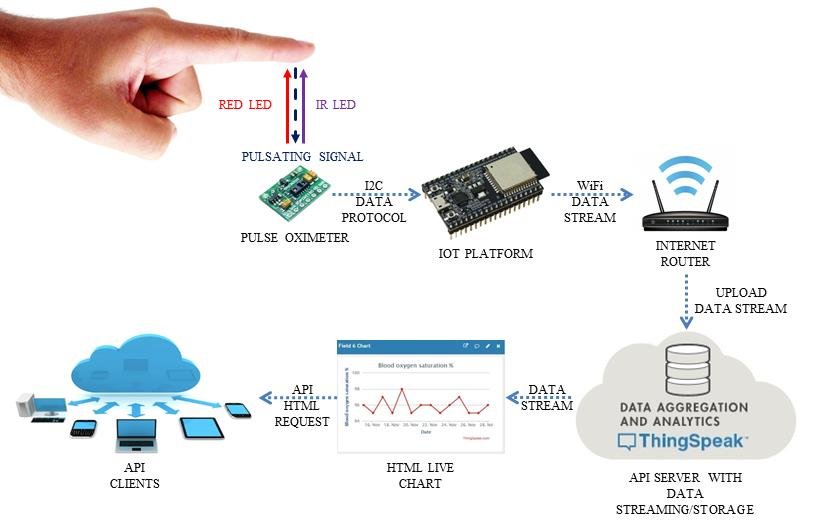


Figure Design model

### **3.2. How the system work?**

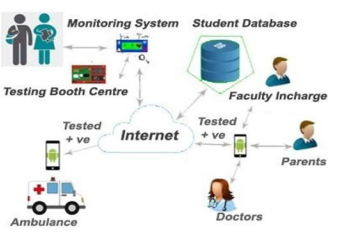


Figure : System work

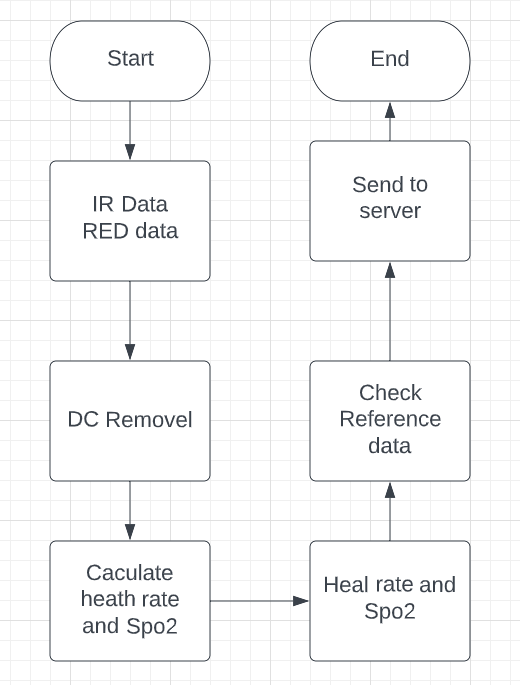


Figure Flowchart

As we do not require further registration, the suggested design may be executed using the following: the system employs RFID technology, which offers all relevant information about the student. Temperature readings, heart rate, and oxygen levels are all recorded by the health monitoring system. For communication between the two ends, the IOT integrated system is employed. If the student is determined to have poor health, the ends are responsible for medical care. Thus, using the suggested approach, student health may be readily monitored.

The following is a paradigm for IoT-based student healthcare monitoring and testing. The testing model is made up of three subsystems that work together to accomplish autonomous student healthcare management.

* + Student Database System
  + Health Monitoring System
  + IOT device.

1. **Student database System**

The student's information, as well as their personal data, is gathered and maintained in the school and college databases. Several databases from many schools and institutions have been collected and combined to form the consolidated student database. Details such as the student's name, date of birth, blood group, mobile phone, parents and caregiver number, address, and medical history are saved in the database for future reference.

The main health care departments are linked to the consolidated student databases. Their health may be monitored on a daily basis by health care agencies. If a student has a health concern, health care experts will visit the school or institution and take the required procedures to treat the students.

Thus, by keeping the information, the student's health may be prioritized. This database unit collaborates with the health monitoring system to measure temperature readings, pulse rate, heart rate, and oxygen saturation levels, among other things. These data are saved in RFID tags and sent to each student.

1. **Health monitoring System**

The health monitoring system is made up of an infrared temperature sensor, ECG sensors, and spo2 sensors. The IR Temperature sensor detects each student's body temperature as they enter the classroom. The health monitoring system monitors for a normal body temperature range of 97°F (36.1°C) to 99°F (37.2°C).

If the body temperature rises over the usual range, the system assumes the student has a fever and requests a medical examination. This information is also given to parents, caregivers, school or college administrators, and healthcare staff. ECG sensors are utilized to capture the student's heart rate measurements.

This ECG sensor will be activated if the pupil exhibits any indicators of being in poor health. The oxygen saturation level and pulse rate of the learner can then be determined using oximeters. These data are collected and saved on a daily basis. If any of the measured data exceeds the usual range, the pupil should be sent to a medical examination. These datasets are made available to the IoT system. To interact with other devices, IoT systems are integrated with various components.

1. **IoT device**

The IOT system is made up of a Node MCU, an RF Tag and Reader, an LCD Display, and a Wi-Fi module. The MCU is the system's heart, acting as a microcontroller device. Based on the command instructions, the instructions are delivered to the MCU controller, on which the microcontroller operates. The modem may be directly connected to a PC serial port or to any microcontroller equipped with the Wifi - module. The attendance recorder (RF tag and Reader) is linked to the Node MCU, which monitors the student's attendance at the entry. We employ RFID readers to scan the RFID tags that are issued to students as ID cards for the attendance system. RFID tags include all of the relevant information about the student. On the screen, the LCD module indicates the student's temperature range, heart rate, and oxygen levels. We're using a 20x2 LCD display here. The display and application will indicate the status of the student deviations from the typical range of values. The Wi-Fi module is utilized to link the networked IOT devices in order to facilitate network connectivity. The ESP8266 gadget is the primary Wi-Fi module. The student health monitoring data may be exchanged with primary health care facilities via the networking device to monitor the student's health. As a result, the suggested approach may be adopted in all schools and colleges to protect student health and provide a healthy atmosphere on school and college grounds.

### **3.3. Test the software**

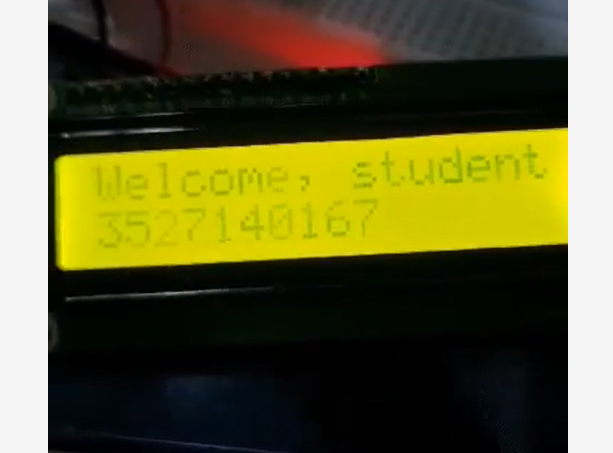


Figure : Check in



Figure : Waiting the user action



Figure : User action

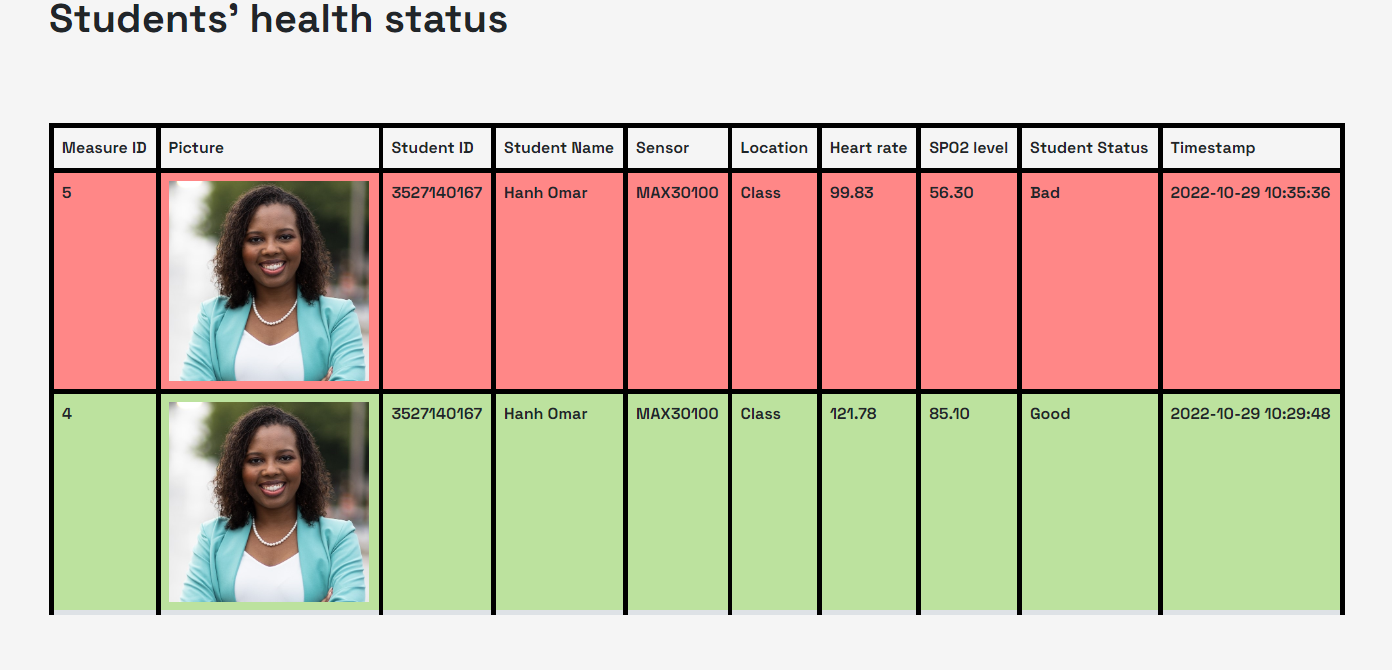
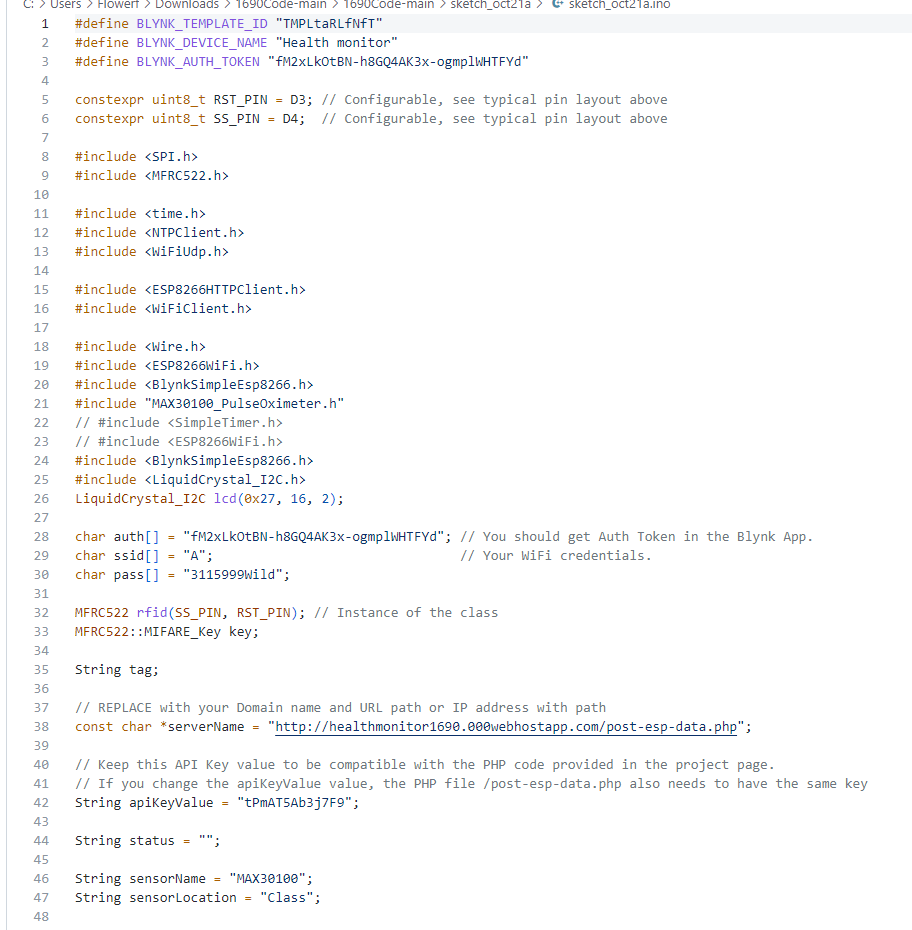


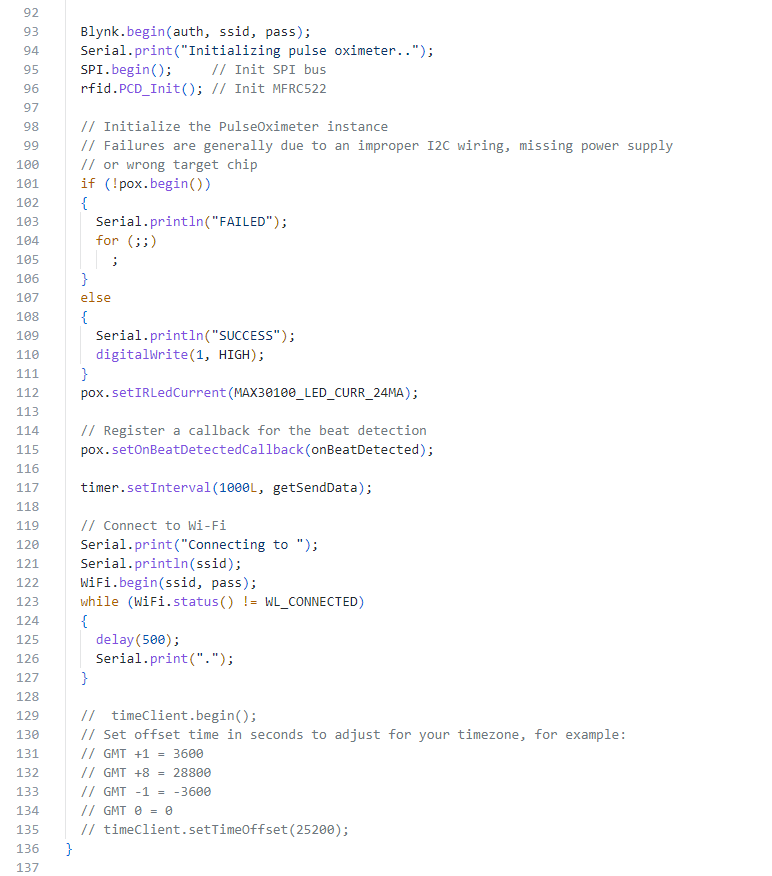
Figure : Send to server

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Critera | Sucess factors |
| Student status | * Sucess |
| Persional control | * Sucess check SPO2 and heart rate * Sucess check ID and information * Sucess view website * Sucess conenct to blink application |
| IoT system | * Sucess to conect to web server * Sucess to conect to blink * Sucess to conect to Lan * Sucess to conect sensor |

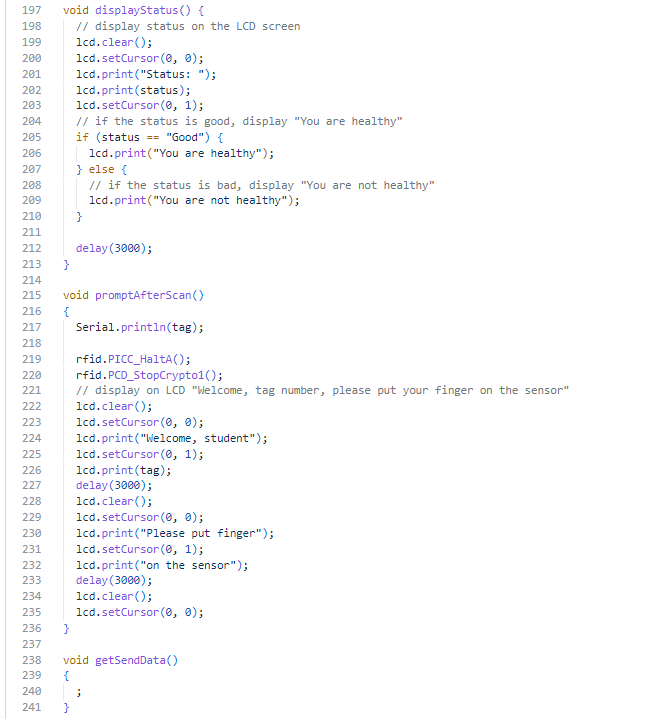
### **3.4. Source code:**















# **Evaluating End-User feedback from the IoT application.**

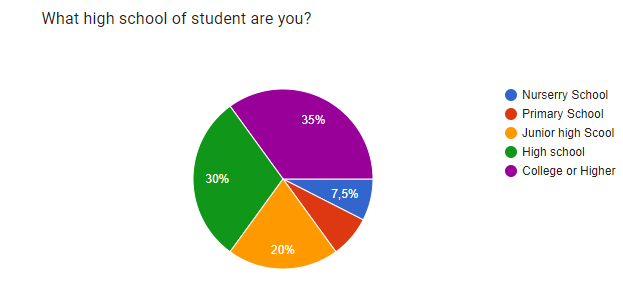
Any information gathered from users or customers regarding their experience with my product or service is referred to as user feedback. This user feedback can be either proactive (The manager’s product request them from users) or reactive (the users provide it to me unprompted).

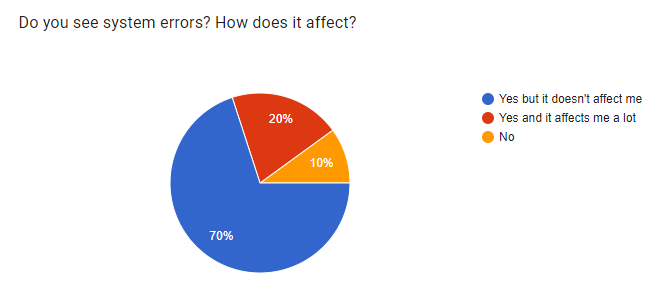
Feedback may come from a variety of sources and in a variety of formats. Bug reports and help inquiries are examples of feedback.

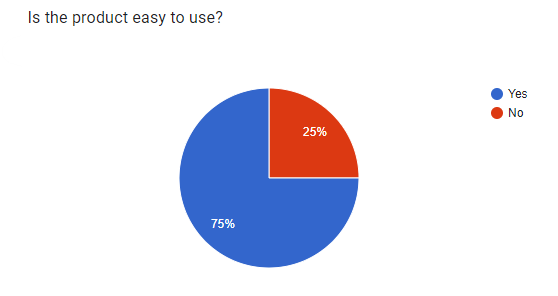
Any thoughts about how to enhance the product Live chat, in-product surveys, email, phone, and more channels are available. After gathering input, multiple teams use it to enhance the user or customer experience.

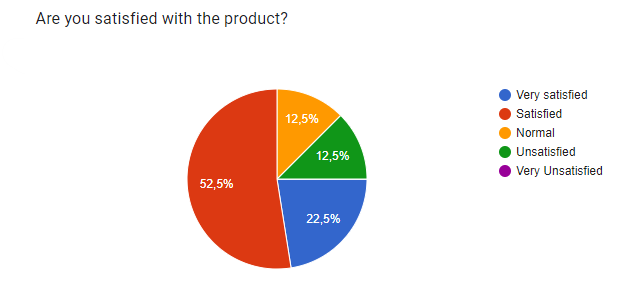
## **User feedback**

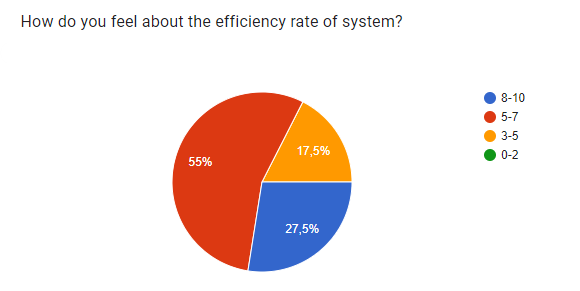
Here are some results from surveys of over 100 random students who used the software:











### **Evaluate from user feedback IoT application**

Based on the survey and customer comments, we want to develop and enhance the completion as well as solve the project's limitations in the future.

Because of the subjectivity of students, schools, and families. Students' ability to care for and monitor their peers' well-being is badly insufficient. The Student health check system, which includes a "website system, blink application, heart rate monitoring system, and spo2 concentration," acts as a computerized fog to assist monitor and discover dangers before they occur. In this paper, we created an IoT system based on the internet of healthcare things infrastructure model. Student parameters will be provided through the cloud system, indicating the pupils. Kids are experiencing health issues, and data is given to medical facilities, schools, and students' parents. This research has the potential to enhance medical management in educational settings.

The current system is dependent on the body sensors as well as the ambient circumstances in which the system sensors are present. It is a non-contact health monitoring device that requires the patient to be present within a few yards of the sensors. This model examined the student's indicators and recognized biological and behavioral changes using smart healthcare technology. The model that was created enhanced the accuracy of assessing a student's condition. Using machine learning and deep learning techniques, e-healthcare monitoring systems may be performed with more accuracy and in less time in the future.

# **IV. Evaluate end user feedback from your IoT application.**

To be able to meet user requirements, this IoT project must satisfy the following factors:

### **The product has met the basic requirements of the user.**

However, there are a few issues that the author's team needs to consider for their product:

Integrated product security: Security must be selected and embedded in every element of the IoT workflow. When it comes to network and device management, the top requirement is to have all data traffic encrypted using industry standard security protocols - be it from base stations to management servers or from management server to end applications. If the security is poor, it can lead to the risk of system hacking.

Device compatibility of many vendors: The author's product is built quickly without careful preparation, so it will certainly not be compatible with many new devices on the market today. The exploding number of hardware vendors has turned the smart device ecosystem into a very complex landscape. In order for the IoT system to create the highest value, multi-vendor devices are required to effectively solve many challenges. Therefore, the author needs to build the most optimal system with other devices.

## Evaluate feasibility through the following factors:

**Technical Capability**: The organization currently has sufficient technical resources to implement the project.

**Budget:** The organization currently has sufficient financial resources to implement the project.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Devices | Cost | Explain |
| Node MCU | 10$ | Main device |
| RFID Tags and RFID Reader | 4$ | Security checking |
| Wi-Fi ESP8266 module | 5$ | Support connecting to IOT system |
| 20x2 LCD display | 4$ | Display heals status of students |
| ECG sensor and SPO2 Sensor | 4$ | While entering the classroom, note each student's temperature. Health monitoring |
| I2C Arduino | 3$ | Support connecting |

**Legality:** Since the project has just been completed, legal issues have not been implemented yet. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct product authentication at the nearest agencies.

**Risks**: Risks related to the implementation of this project may be hardware and software malfunctions, but the organization will fix it as soon as possible.

**Time:** The project will be completed within a reasonable timeline.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Project Phases | Time | Detail |
| Build operational models | Took 1 days | Drawing models online  Insert the code into the model  Test the model |
| Buy tools | Took 2 days | Buy components for installation |
| Installing the product | Took 4 days | Hardware installation and software installation |
| Test run the product | Took 1 days |  |

## **Possibility of commercialization:**

The author intends in the future to expand the product into wireless and remote control products. In the era of technology 4.0, remote control technology applications are strongly developed, bringing comfortable and comfortable living experiences to users. Therefore, investing in this market will bring profits to the author.

## **Improvements: Intuitive, customizable user interface/management portal:**

Even when a REST API is available to integrate and manage from the user's preferred interface, the network management solution must come with a clean, consistent, and intuitive user interface on its own. All functions such as device management, data monitoring, network status information, and backend integration should be easily accessible and easy to navigate on the user interface. Likewise, incoming messages must be updated in real time and there must be an option to filter messages and export data.

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