# Buoy Management System

## Buoy Sensor Device

The device will contain 2 main parts. An ECB and an ECU.

### The ECB

The ECB will receive data via 4 fiber ports (0, 1, 2, 3). The ECB will share data via an ethernet port. The ECB does not persist data. Instead, on demand it will give the requestor values from all ports in the form of a custom TCP packet. The device can respond to 200 requests per second.

The ethernet port will be bound to a fixed IP address and port as it is not reachable externally and DNS is not available. 127.0.0.1 should not be used to avoid collisions with the ECU and any potential loopback logic.

The TCP packet will contain an integer length (based on the number of ports) and a decimal reading of each port. If a fiber port is not connected to the device it will return NaN. In this way a device can have N fiber ports and report their values without configuration. For instance:

| Length | Port 0 | Port 1 | Port 2 | Port 3 |

| ------ | ------ | ------ | -------| ------ |

| 4 | 100.00 | NaN | 100.00 | NaN |

The decimal values are the depth in feet of the water beneath the buoy.

### The ECU

The ECU will be a device similar in capability to a Raspberry Pi device. It will run a Linux OS.

The ECU will host a firmware written in [ASP.NET](http://asp.net) / C# / Blazor Server. The firmware will be responsible for collecting data from the ECB, calculating nominal sea level, transmitting the data to a remote service, queuing data that is unable to be sent to the remote service, allowing technicians to “peak” at data in real time, and maintaining its own configuration.

Data Collection: The firmware will contain a “BuoySensorReaderService”. This service will be a BackgroundService. Each second it will connect to the ECB and gather current readings. For each port that returns a value (not NaN) a packet of data is formed. To later calculate “Wave Amplitude” the service will keep a collection of recent readings in memory. These readings will be averaged to give a nominal sea level. To avoid false averages sea levels will be NaN until there is at least 60 seconds of data. This packet will contain the depth reading, sea level, a globally unique id, and a timestamp. This packet will be “published” to an internal dispatcher.

public Guid Id { get; init; }

public int Port { get; init; }

public double Depth { get; init; }

public double? SeaLevel { get; init; }

public long ReadingOn { get; init; }

The “BuoySensorPacketDispatcher” will respond to dispatch events. It will first attempt to push this packet to a remote service for aggregation and management. If the remote service is unavailable the packet will be stored in a local SQL Lite database for retry later. The dispatcher will also send readings to the local user interface if a user is watching. This allows technicians to see data in real time.

A “BuoyPacketRetryService” will poll the database on a regular interval (default 5 minutes). If any packets are in the database the service will attempt to send them to the remote service. If any fail to send the retry process is stopped until the next interval. Upon successful sending of a stored packet the packet is removed from the database. This process continues until an internet connection is established and all packets have been sent successfully.

The “BuoyPacketRetryService” will have 2 unwanted side effects.

1. Retried packets will be sent out of chronological order. The timestamp in the packet must be trusted.
2. The database will grow if there is no internet connection. Eventually packets will need to be ejected to prevent the disk filling and causing device failure.

To maintain the database size a “BuoyPacketPurgeService” will purge older packets. Multiple strategies can be implemented to choose when to purge packets. In no particular order.

1. Monitor database size
2. Monitor disk space
3. Monitor row count (not recommended as knowledge of row byte size is needed)

In any strategy, we are likely in this state due to an ongoing internet outage. We need to be proactive enough to keep the system from crashing and to stay ahead of new data ingestion.