

Disaster Management Application



Mobile Computing WS 20/21 Project Documentation

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Abstract—In catastrophic situations WMN based disaster network infrastructure can be implemented using battery powered routers. On this network foundation Disaster Management application is deployed which can be used for human resources management and quick communication between Govt. different departments and victim in case of emergency.

Keywords—*Wireless Mesh Network WMN, Network Function Virtualization NFV, node , communication infrastructure , Web application , spring boot application , MySQL db. Server, Docker Application, RescueTeam, Request Generation, Authentication, Resilience network*

BACKGROUND

Following project is developed according to the scope of the research project VirtO4WMN of Prof. Dr. Trick's research group of telecommunications networks. The research project investigates the possibility to deploy an emergency communication infrastructure in case of a natural disaster destroyed or heavily damaged the existing communication infrastructure. The emergency communication infrastructure is constructed from battery-supplied multi-radio wireless outdoor-routers which are deployed by first responders in the affected region. The outdoor-routers are connecting to each other and are building a wireless mesh network (WMN)-based disaster network, which provides the basis for an IP-based communication. Various network functionalities and services for the end-users are provided within the WMN-based disaster network by utilizing the concept of NFV.

I. INTRODUCTION

Catastrophic events can disrupt the telecommunication infrastructure on which today's society is dependent for its proper functioning and maintaining order in the region. During such events region is affected for a prolonged period which brings the necessity of a network that can recover quickly and can maintain its functioning flexibly as there can be circumstances when hardware may become faulty.

In [1] authors have provided scientific derivation and definition for the prior setting of WMN based disaster network, and definition of challenges which possibly can result from environmental based events. Also, emergency corrections capable of resolving the influences of an occurring challenge are defined.

Following disaster network will be deployed in the region with the help of first responders using battery-supplied multi-radio wireless outdoor routers. These routers will establish a cluster-based mesh network which will build a foundation for IP-based network infrastructure. Routers are particularly used to integrate network function virtualization (NFV) into the mesh network which will help disaster network to maintain adaptable network service and better process provisioning. Router resources will be utilized to establish the required NFV-Infrastructure. [1] The disaster network needs to function and render its functionality to the user at any event to remain ready and thus usable. In [2] authors present various necessities for the WMN-based disaster network. Among other necessities, a continuous working infrastructure, as well as the support of flexible and dynamic infrastructure, are crucial for the disaster network. This happens from the perspective, that the net-work

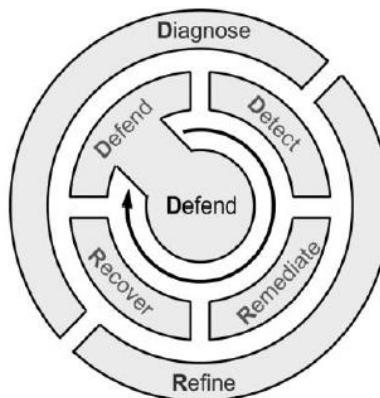


Figure 1 D2R2+DR model [4]

foundation of the disaster network is permanently endangered to predictable and unplanned occurring events, such as node failures. These events result from the disaster environment and the concept of the WMN-based disaster network itself. Among other circumstances, an existing node might fail either due to a drained battery or spontaneously due to its destruction resulting from an aftershock or outbreaking fire resulting from the catastrophe. Also, a new node might join the network due to the deployment of a corresponding new outdoor router by the first responders for a geographical expansion of the network. Network availability is distributed among the nodes which are the primary function of NFV orchestration to guarantee a functioning communication infrastructure.

In [3] authors have provided standardized NFV orchestrator which are logically "centralized component" for a failure at a single point. As NFV orchestrator standardized in [3] is a logically "centralized component" that provides an opportunity for a "singular" brings the necessity of particular NFV orchestration which can sustain the network infrastructure during on-going events.

In [1] authors introduced a normal state of WMN operational network based on the D2R2+DR model which was introduced in [4] which includes its services requirements, possible challenges and emergency measures and corrections to maintain its pre-defined states.

On this network foundation, Disaster Management application developed can be used for resources management and communication application by all people i.e. citizen, victim, and Govt. Department employees i.e. rescue teams, management department employees for stability in the region.

In [5] authors have complied possible challenges that are usually faced by communication network for disaster operations such as **Popularity, Usability, Practicability, Capacity, Sustainability, Adaptability, Operability, Connectivity, Security** detailed explanation can be found in [6] [7] [8]

In [5] authors have described the event when terminal needs the communication infrastructure to start the communication as drawbacks of device-to-device mode.

Next section of report is structured as follow section [II] project details **defines aim, use case diagram, description, tech-stack, network architecture, application architecture, implementation strategy of application, application testing, guide**.

II. PROJECT DETAILS

A. Aim: Self-contained dockerized web application for management of human resources of different Govt-departments and communication links between people in the affected region with the employees.

B. Use Case:

1) Decsription:

a) Medical Assistance:

Victim of calamities can suffer medical injuries which can require quick transportation, guidance regarding the condition of the patient, and

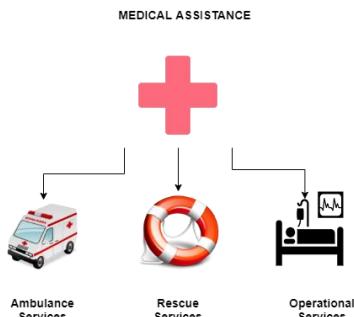


Figure 2 Medical Assistance

other problems can be solved by communicating with the medical team assigned to the victim via Disaster Management applications.

b) Fire Assistance:



Figure 3 Fire Assistance

During calamities, fire outbreaks can happen which can cause serious damage to the region's people and infrastructure. During such scenario, victim can contact fire department which will assign the victim's request to fire department's rescue team which will be in constant communication with the victim while reaching the victim's location.

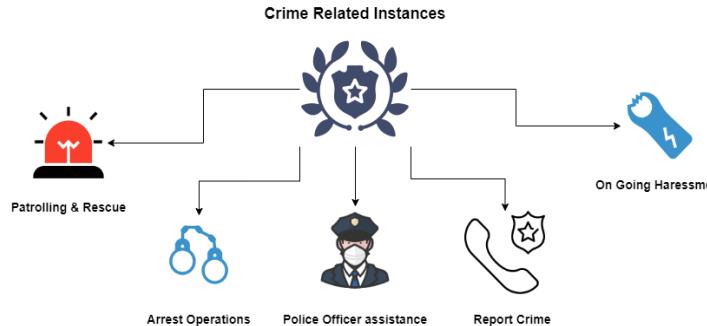


Figure 4 Crime Assistance

c) *Crime Assistance:*

Victim can report crime and ask for assistance, via Disaster Management application to contact the police authority. Different examples of assistances: Ambulance Service. Doctor's advice. Rescue Operations. Fire Brigade Crime Report.

C. UML Diagrams:

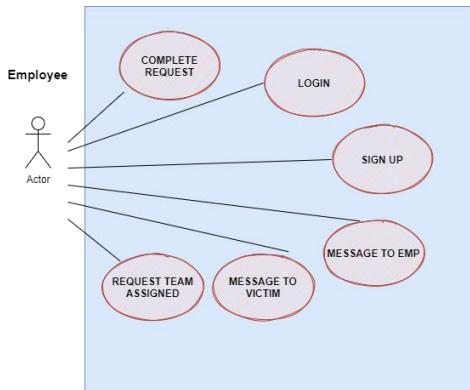


Figure 5 Employee/User UML

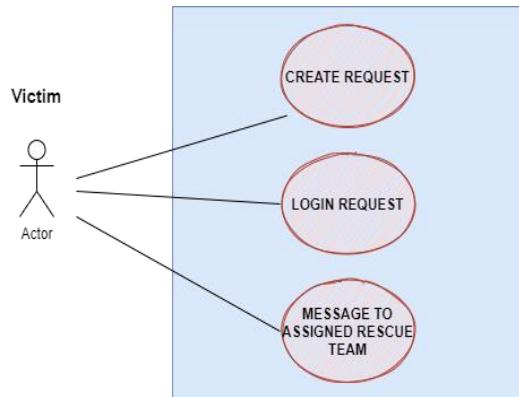


Figure 7 Victim UML

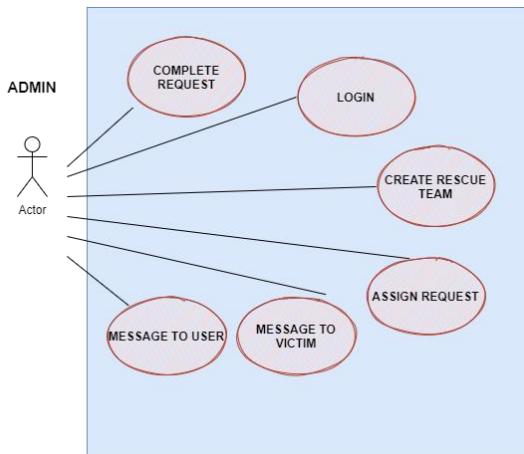


Figure 6 Admin UML

D. Architecture:

1) Network Architecture:

WMN architecture can be classified into three types [9]:

a) BackBone:

The mesh routers/gateways form an infrastructure for clients and can be connected to various networks, e.g. Internet. Furthermore, the mesh routers have minimal mobility. [5]

b) Client:

Client meshing provides peer-to-peer networks among client devices. In this type of architecture, client nodes constitute the actual network to perform end-user applications to customers. [5]

c) Hybrid:

This architecture is the combination of backbone and client meshing, as shown in Fig. 8. Mesh clients can access the network through mesh routers and directly connect to other mesh clients. The backbone provides connectivity to other networks [5]

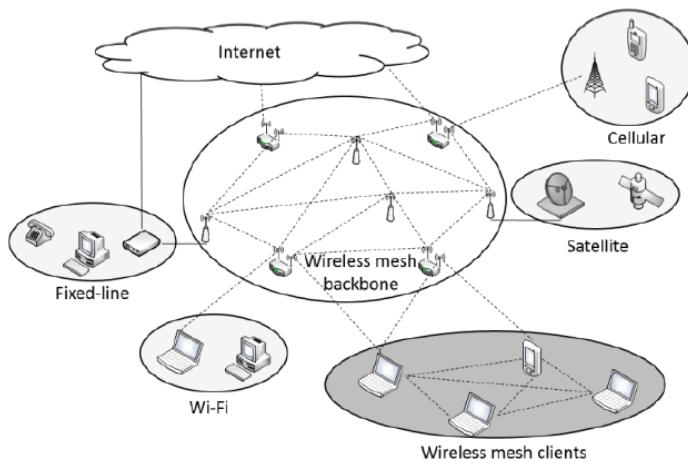


Figure 8 Hybrid WMN network [5]

Normal State WMN network:

Several NSC [Normal state Cluster] together constitute WMN network

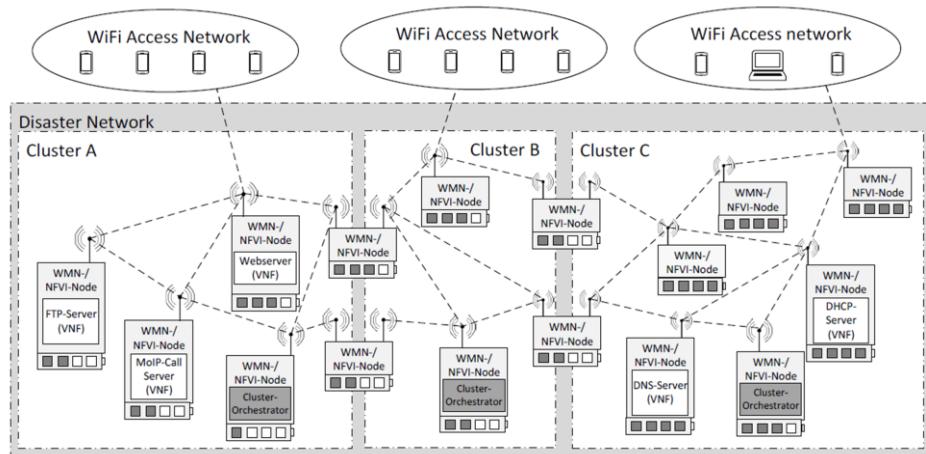


Figure 9 Normal State of WMN network [2]

2) Web Application Architecture:

- The **client server** is the presentation layer and provides the user interface. Following is provided using **angular** application.
- The **application server** corresponds to the application layer, housing the business logic used to process user inputs and queries the entities related to the project to be stored in the database. Application server is provided using **spring boot** application.
- The **database server** is the data layer of a web application. It runs on database management software, for the following application we are using **MySQL**.

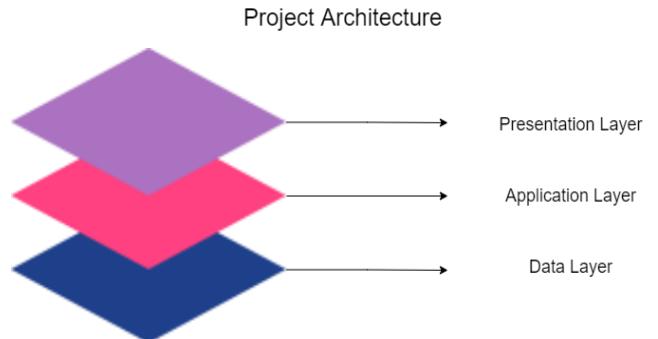


Figure 10 Project Architecture

E. Implementation Strategy

1) Angular application:

a) Introduction

Angular is Typescript based open source web application framework

b) Components:

```
[{component : LoginComponent},
 {component : RequestComponent},
 {component : LogoutComponent},
 {component : AdminComponent},
 {component : SignupComponent},
 {component : HeaderComponent},|
 {component : ChatLobbyComponent},
 {component: LoginComponent},
 {component: SidebarComponent},
 {component: ToolbarComponent},
 {component: HomePageComponent},
 {component: RequestLandingComponent},
 {component: RequestLoginComponent},
```

Figure 11 All Angular Components

c) Routes:

```
const routes: Routes = [
  {path : 'login' , component : LoginComponent},
  {path : 'request' , component : RequestComponent},
  {path : 'logout' , component : LogoutComponent,canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'admin' , component : AdminComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'signup' , component : SignupComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'header' , component : HeaderComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'chatLobby' , component : ChatLobbyComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : '' , component: LoginComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'sidebar' , component: SidebarComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'toolbar' , component: ToolbarComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'home' , component: HomePageComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'requestLanding' , component: RequestLandingComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
  {path : 'requestLogin' , component: RequestLoginComponent, canActivate:[UrlPermission]},
];
```

Figure 12 Angular routes

d) Services:

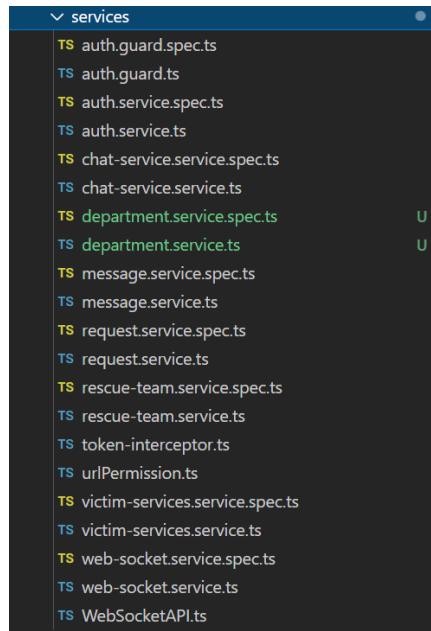


Figure 13 Angular Services

e) Dialogs & ScreenShots:

- Login Page: Input Username | Password.
- Signup Page: Input Email | Username | Password | Departments.
- Victim Login Page: Input Victim name | location.
- Create Request: Input Victim name | no. of people | location | nature as assistance needed.

Figure 14 Login Page

Figure 15 Victim Login Page

Figure 17 Create Request

- Victim Dashboard: Victim can see all messages sent to him | also can see rescue Team assigned details.

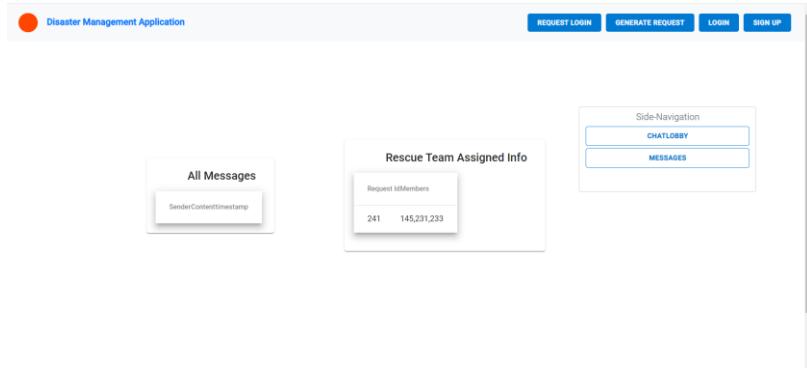


Figure 18 Victim Dashboard

- Request Dialog: User/Admin can see request dialog which shows request assigned to user participated rescue Team. Action button to complete request or message victim is also provided.
- Rescue Team Dialog: User/Admin can see rescue team details and action button to message rescue team.

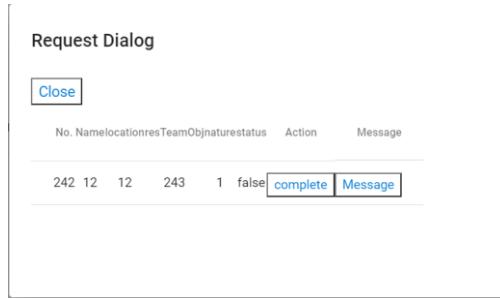


Figure 20 Request Dialog

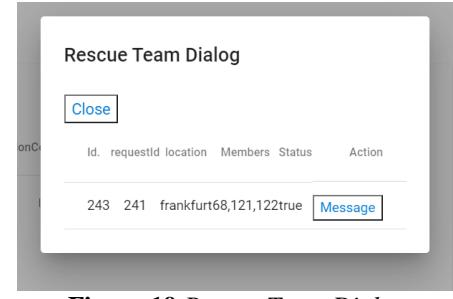


Figure 19 Rescue Team Dialog

- All Users Dialog: Admin/User can see all other employees from different departments | Message can also be send to other user.

All user			
		Id, username	rescueTeamIdAction
		68 test2	243 [Message]
		70 admin	0 [Message]
		87 test3	0 [Message]
		88 test4	0 [Message]
		121FireDepEmp1	243 [Message]
		122FireDepEmp2	243 [Message]
		123FireDepEmp3	244 [Message]

Figure 21 Employees Dialog

f) Dependencies:

```

{
  "dependencies": {
    "@angular/animations": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/cdk": "^11.1.0",
    "@angular/common": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/compiler": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/core": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/forms": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/material": "11.1.0",
    "@angular/platform-browser": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/platform-browser-dynamic": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/router": "~11.0.5",
    "@auth0/angular-jwt": "^5.0.2",
    "@stomp/ng2-stompjs": "^8.0.0",
    "@stomp/rx-stomp": "^1.0.1",
    "@stomp/stompjs": "^6.0.0",
    "@types/socket.io-client": "^1.4.35",
    "axios": "^0.21.1",
    "body-parser": "^1.19.0",
    "bootstrap": "^4.6.0",
    "cors": "^2.8.5",
    "dotenv": "^8.2.0",
    "express": "^4.17.1",
    "nqx-toastr": "^13.2.0"
  },
  "devDependencies": {
    "@angular-devkit/build-angular": "~0.1100.5",
    "@angular/cli": "~11.0.5",
    "@angular/compiler-cli": "~11.0.5",
    "@types/jasmine": "~3.6.0",
    "@types/node": "^12.19.15",
    "@types/sockjs-client": "1.5.0",
    "codelyzer": "^6.0.0",
    "jasmine-core": "~3.6.0",
    "jasmine-spec-reporter": "~5.0.0",
    "karma": "~5.1.0",
    "karma-chrome-launcher": "~3.1.0",
    "karma-coverage": "~2.0.3",
    "karma-jasmine": "~4.0.0",
    "karma-jasmine-html-reporter": "^1.5.0",
    "protractor": "~7.0.0",
    "ts-node": "~8.3.0",
    "tslint": "~6.1.0",
    "typescript": "~4.0.2"
  }
}

```

Figure 22 Angular app dependencies

2) Spring boot application:

a) Introduction:

The Spring Framework is an application framework and inversion of control container for the Java platform. The framework's core features can be used by any Java application, but there are extensions for building web applications on top of the Java EE (Enterprise Edition) platform. Although the framework does not impose any specific programming model, it has become popular in the Java community as an addition to the Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) model. The Spring Framework is open source. [10]

b) Configurations:

❖ *Web Security Adapter:*

Following adapter is part of Spring Security.

By configuring it, we can secure our application. During its configuration we assign the endpoints which can be accessed by authenticated users and further aspects regarding application security,

❖ *Web Socket Message Broker:*

A WebSocket is a persistent connection between a client and server. WebSockets provide a bidirectional, full-duplex communications channel that operates over HTTP through a single TCP/IP socket connection. At its core, the WebSocket protocol facilitates message passing between a client and server.

❖ *Web MVC:*

It's a module of the spring framework dealing with the Model-View-Controller, or MVC pattern. It combines all the advantages of the MVC pattern with the convenience of spring

c) *Controllers*:

Rest Controller annotation is used to create RESTful web services using Spring MVC. Spring Rest Controller takes care of mapping request data to the defined request handler method.

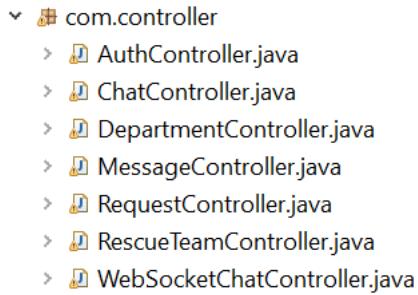


Figure 23 Spring Controllers

d) *JPA Entities*:

Entities represent persistent data stored in a relational database automatically using container-managed persistence. An entity can aggregate objects together and effectively persist data and related objects using the transactional, security, and concurrency services of a JPA persistence provider.



Figure 24 JPA entities

e) *Repositories*:



Figure 25 JPA repositories

The Java Persistence API (JPA) is the standard way of persisting Java objects into relational databases. The JPA consists of two parts: a mapping subsystem to map classes onto relational tables as well as an Entity Manager API to access the objects, define and execute queries, and more.

3) MySQL Database Server:

a) Introduction

It is an open source Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that uses Structured Query Language (SQL). SQL is the most popular language for adding, accessing and managing content in a database. It is most noted for its quick processing, proven reliability, ease and flexibility of use.

b) Configuration with spring boot

```
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
#spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/dismgmtapp
#jdbc:mysql://dismgmtdb:3306/dismgmtapp
spring.datasource.username=root
spring.datasource.password=XXXXXX
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
spring.datasource.initialize=true
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
```

Figure 26 Spring Boot database configuration

4) FlowChart:

a) Request handling:

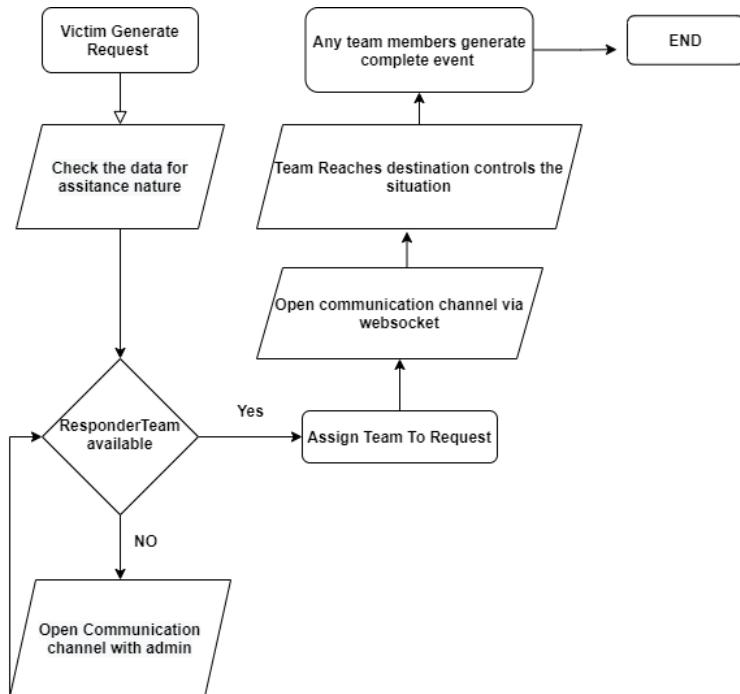


Figure 27 FlowChart requestHandling

5) Network Call:

a) Request Handling:

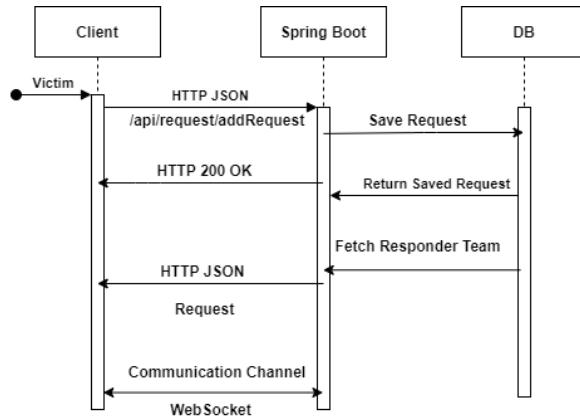


Figure 28 NetworkCall-requestHandling

6) Entity-Relationship Diagram:

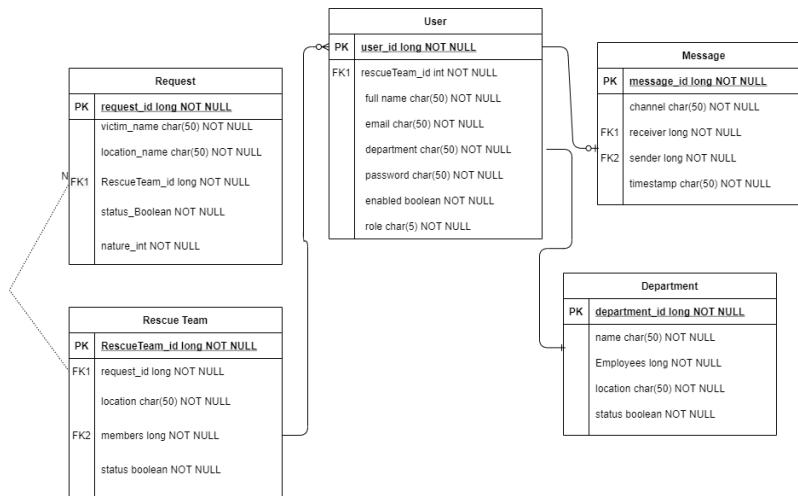


Figure 29 Entity Relationship

7) API's

/api/auth : /signup / login /logout /userByUsername /getAllEmp
/api/department : /addDepartment /getAll /logout /userByUsername /getAllEmp
/api/request : /addRequest /getById /getAll /Completerequest /getAllEmp /victimLogin /getUserActiveRequest /getAllActiveRequest
/api/rescueTeam : /addRescueTeam /getById /getRequestByRescueTeamId /getAll /assignRequestToResTeam
/api/chat :/{roomId}/sendMessage /{requestId}/send / {rescueTeamId}/sendToRescueTeam /{userId}/sendToUser /{roomId}/addUser

8) Data Security:

JWT token for authentication and Password encoders are used during the saving process of data in DB.

	id	username	password	department	role	fullName	rescue_team_id	user_id	email	enabled
▶	2	test2	\$2a\$10\$8Hyq3Fo6KnsQGZHc0h7nMuH83AOsu...	Fire	USER	HULL	243	68	test2@email.com	1
3	admin	admin	\$2a\$10\$5hhObS/sJ/t8u/.FjHRuTuzoP8ufyPUzu...	ALL	ADMIN	HULL	0	70	admin@admin.com	1
4	test3	test3	\$2a\$10\$c75QIBLRn619SxZ5mhSoYTvffDoaJ...	Medical	USER	HULL	0	87	test3@email.com	1
5	test4	test4	\$2a\$10\$zVahd.33r3cf/f/JtQODKOVNk1gVsFF...	Police	USER	HULL	0	88	test4@email.com	1
6	FireDepEmp1	FireDepEmp1	\$2a\$10\$JG.4Frc98qaq36gotCjymZQ2kEzej0...	Fire	USER	HULL	243	121	FireDepEmp1@xyz.com	1
7	FireDepEmp2	FireDepEmp2	\$2a\$10\$sJZHub3QVRex0XctDNhDluTkCvZ3NAL...	Fire	USER	HULL	243	122	FireDepEmp2@xyz.com	1
8	FireDepEmp3	FireDepEmp3	\$2a\$10\$H+vT3HSkpPtAsg78BjorB2eyi7JMkhL...	Fire	USER	HULL	244	123	FireDepEmp3@xyz.com	1
9	FireDepEmp4	FireDepEmp4	\$2a\$10\$Eqvb4XfmYmt1a6BWnxu4MeoF229HT...	Fire	USER	HULL	244	126	FireDepEmp4@xyz.com	1
10	FireDepEmp5	FireDepEmp5	\$2a\$10\$eM/EIkuQ.RFF519UZAqqI.cG05.lld7E...	Fire	USER	HULL	244	127	FireDepEmp5@xyz.com	1
11	MedicalDepEmp1	MedicalDepEmp1	\$2a\$10\$E2CvPfwgwQ1frn8Gf7rGew/2gAFt9GZ...	Medical	USER	HULL	0	128	MedicalDepEmp1@xyz.com	1
12	MedicalDepEmp2	MedicalDepEmp2	\$2a\$10\$0/CmgMR8aOehkCzPmZj.ayvD.yqIv...	Medical	USER	HULL	0	129	MedicalDepEmp2@xyz.com	1
13	MedicalDepEmp3	MedicalDepEmp3	\$2a\$10\$1yMOMsjqlG673u5118Kae/FitMWkoVj...	Medical	USER	HULL	0	131	MedicalDepEmp3@xyz.com	1
14	MedicalDepEmp3	MedicalDepEmp3	\$2a\$10\$y6AIyNyW5xdvxtAbIBelKloY8dkqj0...	Medical	USER	HULL	0	132	MedicalDepEmp3@xyz.com	1

Figure 30 Password Encryption

F. Application Tesing:

1) WireShark Captures:

a) User/Employee Sign-up : Request , Response.

- /api/auth/signup POST request.

```
71 [13.204428] ::1 ::1 HTTP/JSON 778 POST /api/auth/signup HTTP/1.1 , JavaScript Object Notation
< 
Frame 71: 778 bytes on wire (6224 bits), 778 bytes captured (6224 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_Loopback, id 0
Null/Loopback
Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: ::1, Dst: ::1
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 64365, Dst Port: 8080, Seq: 2, Ack: 1, Len: 714
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
JavaScript Object Notation: application/json
Object
Member Key: username
Member Key: email
Member Key: password
Member Key: department
```

Figure 31-SignUp request

- Sign up response with userId department enabled and rescueTeamId assigned

```
564 8.398598 ::1 ::1 HTTP/JSON 69 HTTP/1.1 200 , JavaScript Object Notation
<
Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: ::1, Dst: ::1
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 8080, Dst Port: 52802, Seq: 8339, Ack: 1102, Len: 5
[2 Reassembled TCP Segments (7729 bytes): #560(7724), #564(5)]
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
JavaScript Object Notation: application/json
Array
Object
Member Key: userId
Member Key: username
Member Key: password
Member Key: email
Member Key: role
Member Key: department
Member Key: rescueTeamId
Member Key: enabled
```

Figure 32 SignUp response

b) Request Assigned to user in RescueTeam/Responser Team:

- Request Assigned to rescue team.

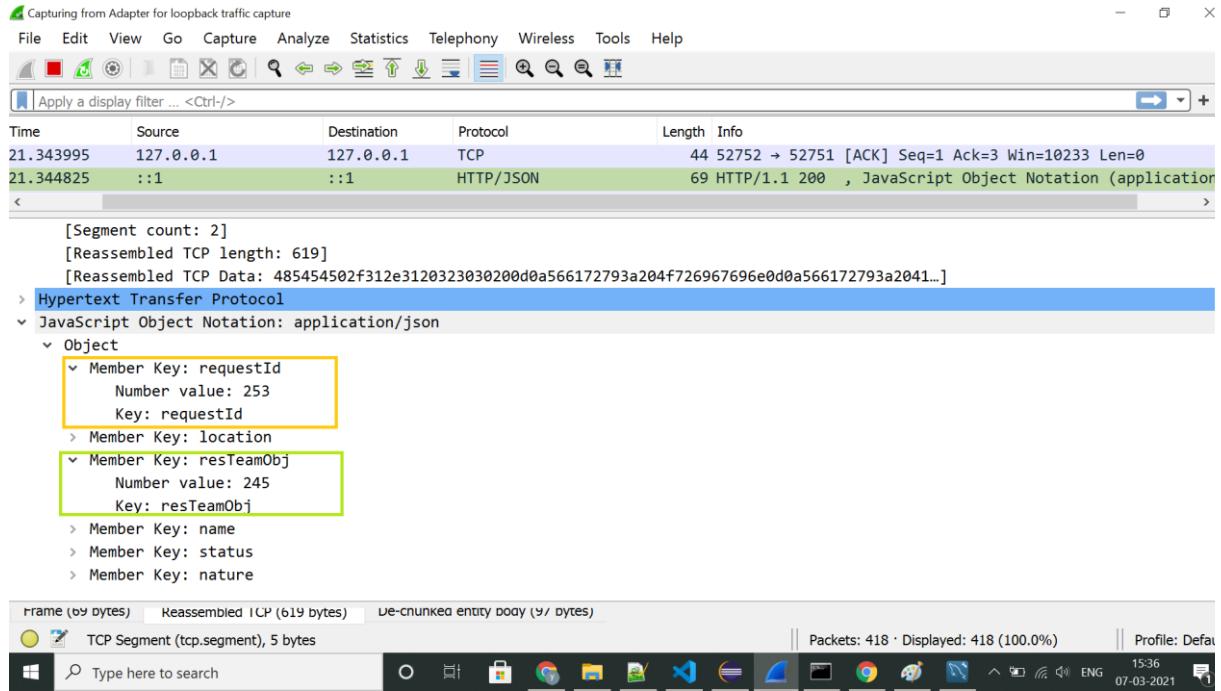


Figure 33 Request Assigned to Rescue Team

c) Active Request Assigned to user:

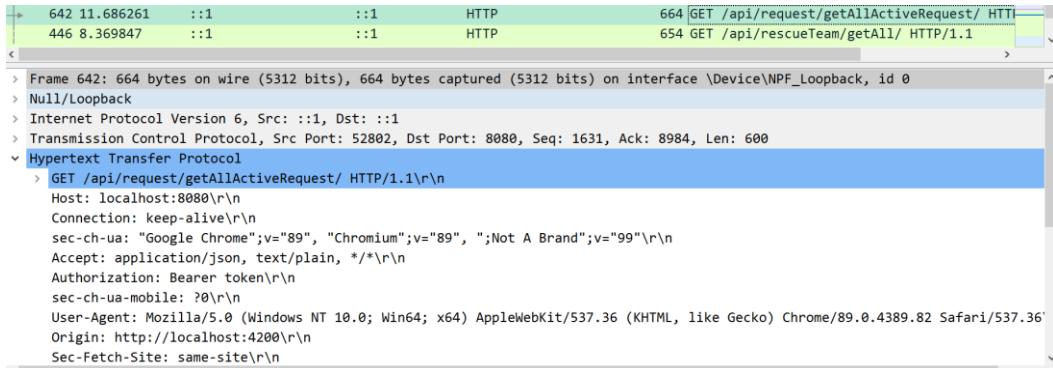


Figure 34 User Active Request

d) Department:

- Departments' details call from User/Admin component.

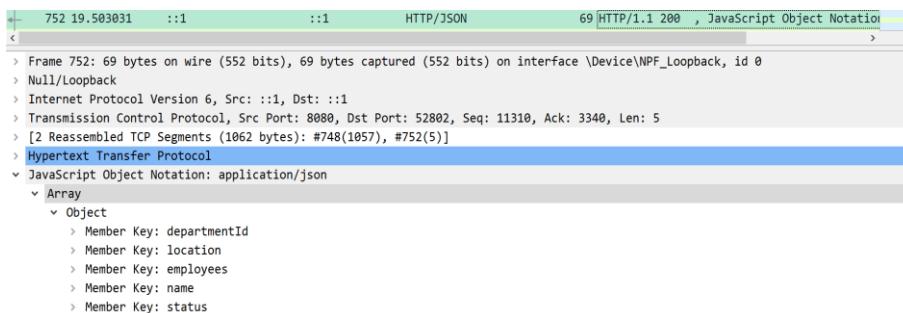


Figure 35 Department

G. Guide:

1) Installation:

- Unzip Category_B-Group_29 | Go to Implementation/springboot-backend

OR

Download repositories from

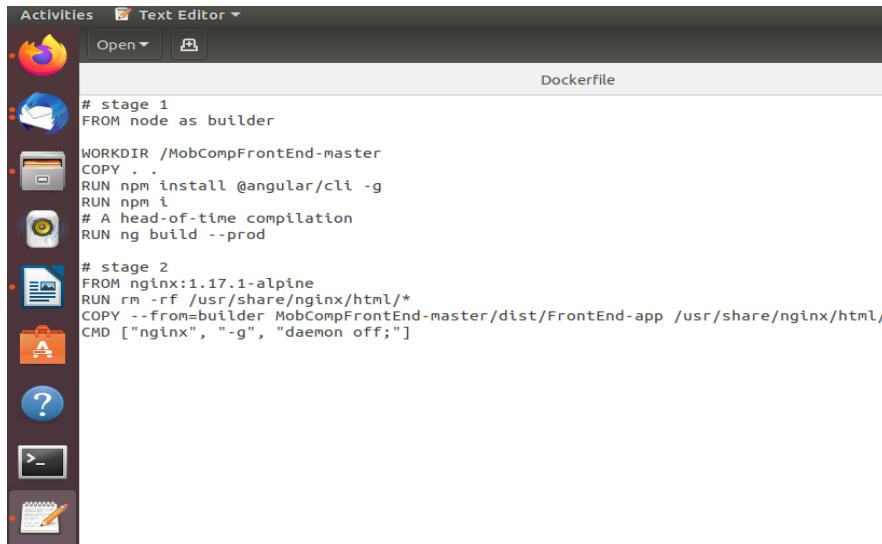
BackEnd: <https://github.com/yashvyas95/MobCompBackEnd.git>

FrontEnd: <https://github.com/yashvyas95/MobCompFrontEnd.git>

Install Required Dependencies mentioned in [section 2 E-f].

- Create Dockerfile in respected application root folder.

>Angular Application DockerFile

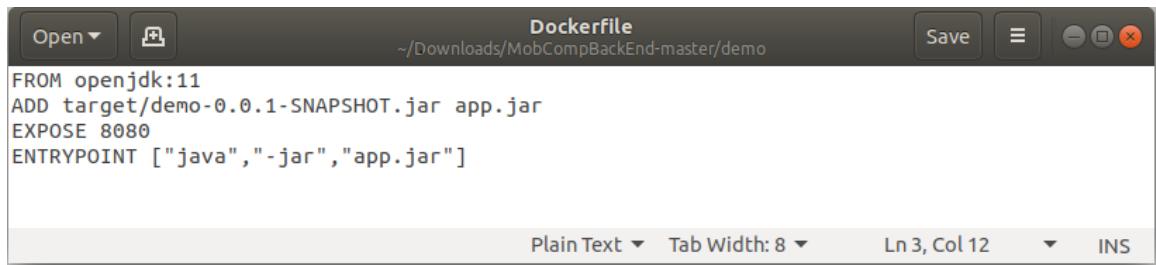


```
# stage 1
FROM node:14-alpine
WORKDIR /MobCompFrontEnd-master
COPY . .
RUN npm install @angular/cli -g
RUN npm i
# A head-of-time compilation
RUN ng build --prod

# stage 2
FROM nginx:1.17.1-alpine
RUN rm -rf /usr/share/nginx/html/*
COPY --from=builder MobCompFrontEnd-master/dist/FrontEnd-app /usr/share/nginx/html/
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

Figure 36 DockerFile Angular

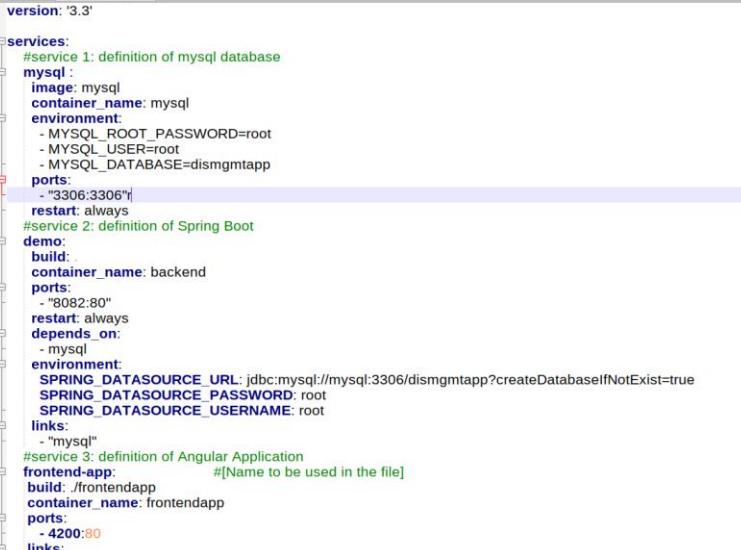
>SpringBoot Application DockerFile



```
FROM openjdk:11
ADD target/demo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar app.jar
EXPOSE 8080
ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "app.jar"]
```

Figure 37 DockerFile SpringBoot

>Docker Compose File



The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window with a Docker Compose file named `docker-compose.yml`. The file defines three services: a MySQL database, a Spring Boot backend, and an Angular frontend application.

```
version: '3.3'

services:
  #service 1: definition of mysql database
  mysql:
    image: mysql
    container_name: mysql
    environment:
      - MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root
      - MYSQL_USER=root
      - MYSQL_DATABASE=dismgmtapp
    ports:
      - "3306:3306"
    restart: always
  #service 2: definition of Spring Boot
  demo:
    build:
      container_name: backend
    ports:
      - "8082:80"
    restart: always
    depends_on:
      - mysql
    environment:
      SPRING_DATASOURCE_URL: jdbc:mysql://mysql:3306/dismgmtapp?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true
      SPRING_DATASOURCE_PASSWORD: root
      SPRING_DATASOURCE_USERNAME: root
    links:
      - "mysql"
  #service 3: definition of Angular Application
  frontend-app:
    build: ./frontdapp
    container_name: frontdapp
    ports:
      - 4200:80
    links:
      - demo


```

Figure 38 Docker Compose File

- Build Docker compose in root directory from terminal/command Line using command “`docker compose build-up`”

Figure 39 Docker Compose Running Console

- Access Client application [angular-FrontEnd] from browser “localhost:4200”

2) *Checking Running Docker Containers:*

```
yv@yv-ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              PORTS                 NAMES
0e0b72f248fd        demo_frontend-app   "nginx -g 'daemon of..."   9 minutes ago     Up About a minute   0.0.0.0:4200->80/tcp   frontendapp
a6d8e7cf8a73        demo_demo          "java -jar app.jar"    9 minutes ago     Up About a minute   8080/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8082->80/tcp   backend
2e8c2e41769c        mysql              "docker-entrypoint.s..." 15 minutes ago    Up About a minute   0.0.0.0:3306->3306/tcp, 33060/tcp   mysql
yv@yv-ubuntu:~$
```

Figure 40 Checking running docker containers

3) *Possible Difficulties that can arise:*

- Cross Origin Policy Issue:
If CORS policy problem occurs with the Browser then try to disable –web-security
- Dependencies not installed:
Install dependencies if not using docker containers.

4) *Tutorial:*

- New User/Employees: Sign UP->email verification using token->Login*
- Victim: GenerateRequest{Givedetails}->Assigning_ResponderTeam->Communication->Complete_Request*
- RescueTeam: Employees are assigned to rescue team. Active Request dialog, message dialog, chat board dialog are on dash board*
- Admin: CRUD-> {Employee,Department,RescueTeam,Message}*

H. *Expansion Scope:*

- Shortest path algorithms can be used for location management of IOT tags,
- Video-audio communication between victim and RescueTeam.

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