



POORNIMA

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Promoted by Shanti Education Society, Affiliated to Rajasthan Technical University & Approved by AICTE

A Report on 5-days Faculty Development Program

- ♦ **TITLE AND DURATION:** “Ubiquitous Computing and Wireless Sensor Networks” from 16 - 21 Sept., 2019
- ♦ **SPONSORS:** AICTE Quality Improvement Scheme (AQIS).
- ♦ **SUPPORTERS:** Dept. of Computer Engineering Dept. of Electronics & Communication Engineering
- ♦ **ORGANIZERS:** Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
- ♦ **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the Short-Term Training Program (STTP) is to bring together the Communities who are working in the areas of Ubiquitous computing and wireless sensor network.
 - To make them understand current developments in Ubiquitous computing.
 - To provide knowledge about WSN, communication protocols and algorithms to be used in various industrial and societal applications and to create ubiquitous / pervasive computing environment for such applications.
 - To provide awareness and usage of various tools for implementing Ubiquitous and WSN applications.
 - To provide hands-on practice to carry out further experimental / research work in the area.
- ♦ **EXPECTED OUTCOMES:**
 - The objective of bringing together academic scientists, professors, research scholars and students working in various fields of engineering and Technology.
 - It will provide the authors, research scholars, listeners with opportunities for national and international collaboration and networking among universities and institutions for promoting research and developing the technologies globally.
 - To promote translation of basic research into institutional and industrial research and convert applied investigation into real- time application.

◆ BROCHURE / POSTER / LEAFLET / FLYER:

Short Term Training Programme (STTP) on Ubiquitous Computing & Wireless Sensor Networks

September 16-21, 2019

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____
Designation: _____
Department: _____
Institute: _____
Institute Address: _____
Mailing Address: _____
Mobile No.: _____
E-mail: _____
Accommodation Required: _____ (Yes/No)
Details of the D.D*: No. _____ Dated _____
Issued by (Bank & Branch) _____
*Demand Draft drawn in favor of "Poornima College of Engineering", payable at Jaipur.
I declare that the details furnished are true to the best of my knowledge and I agree to abide by the rules and regulations governing the conduct of the AICTE sponsored programme.
Place: _____ Signature of Participant _____
Mr/Ms/Ds _____
Sponsorship Certificate
Mr/Ms/Ds _____ is an employee of our Institute and is hereby sponsored by us. He/She will be permitted to attend the course if selected.
Seal & Signature of Director / Principal _____

ACCOMMODATION & TRANSPORT

Mr. Ashwini Lata Dean (Hostel), PG
Mr. Anmol Chaturvedi Proctor, PCE
Mr. Amit Gupta Proctor-in-Chief, PG
Mr. B. P. Yadav Transport Officer, PG

HOW TO REACH

Road Map to Poornima Foundation

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E-mail : drg.mathur@poornima.org
Department of Computer Engineering
Department of Electronics & Comm. Engineering
POORNIMA
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
ISI-6, RIICO Institutional Area, Sitapura, Jaipur
www.pce.poornima.org

Short Term Training Programme (STTP) on Ubiquitous Computing & Wireless Sensor Networks

September 16-21, 2019

Sponsored by

**All India Council For Technical Education
Under
AICTE Quality Improvement Scheme (AQIS)**

Organized by

Department of Computer Engineering
Department of Electronics & Comm. Engineering
POORNIMA
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
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POORNIMA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Poornima College of Engineering (PCE), established as a brand of technical education in the year 2000, has its own glorious legacy of leading the young engineers to the mammoth sky of success. Its accomplishments forecast its journey through the hardships and its triumph over them one after another. PCE left no stone unturned since its establishment in turning the glorious vision into unbelievable reality providing the platform for knowledge and research and their practical implementations in different engineering professional/propose. Glorious glimpses of PCE:
Highly recognized and renowned affiliated technical institution all over Rajasthan with built up area more than 3.5 lacs square feet
Affiliated to RTU, Kota & approved by AICTE, New Delhi
The most preferred NBA Accredited Engineering College with running of six specializations of Engineering at UG Level (CSE, ECE, EE, ME, IT, CIV) and two at PG level (CS & VLSI)
The only institution permitted by RTU to admit FN/PIO/Gulf students & designated as centre of excellence by IBM
An excellent institution building its rapport in all sectors of education, research and development

ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Recent years, there has been development of new technologies related to Internet of Things, Industrial IoT (IIoT), Industry 4.0, Smart Factories, Smart HealthCare, Smart Logistic and Supply Chains, Smart Mobility, and Smart Energy etc. Sensor nodes are the backbone of these technologies and these nodes can be worn, carried, embedded in the environment those can provide interesting contextual information. A significant increase in real world event monitoring capability with Wireless Sensor Networks will lead to a further evolution of ubiquitous computing applications. This new paradigm is about networked processors embedded in everyday objects, surrounding us, talking to each other over wireless links. Wireless Sensor Network along with RFID plays a vital role for ubiquitous computing as both the components can couple the physical world and virtual world. Ubiquitous computing and wireless sensor network has emerged as multi-disciplinary area of research and development.
Course participants will learn these topics through lectures and hands-on experiments. Also case studies and assignments will be shared to stimulate research motivation of the participants.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Short Term Training Programme (STTP) is to bring together the communities who are working in the areas of Ubiquitous computing and wireless sensor network and;

- To make them understand current developments in Ubiquitous computing.
- To provide knowledge about WSN, communication protocols and algorithms to be used in various industrial and societal applications and to create ubiquitous / pervasive computing environment for such applications.
- To provide awareness and usage of various tools for implementing Ubiquitous and WSN applications.
- To provide hands on practice to carry out further experimental / research work in the area.

COURSE CONTENTS

Wireless Sensor Networks:

- Introduction to Wireless Sensor Networks and its Application
- Architecture Routing Algorithms
- Clustering algorithms
- Energy Efficient Schemes in WSN
- Application areas and Research issues in WSN
- Security issues in WSN
- WSN and NS-2: Hands-on experience
- Introduction to Sensnet: A hands-on session

Ubiquitous Computing

- Architectural Structure, Design Decisions and Philosophies
- Automatic Management of Ubiquitous Systems
- Intelligent Devices and Environments
- Wearable Computers and Technologies
- Ubiquitous applications like Health care system, wearable devices

IMPORTANT DATES

Deadline for receiving Registration Form 10. 09. 2019
Intimation of Selection: 11. 09. 2019

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation will be provided to the participants on prior request based on availability in hostel on payment.

REGISTRATION FEES

No fees for this STTP

ELIGIBILITY

Faculty members/PG/Ph.D. Scholars from AICTE recognized Engineering colleges & Polytechnic colleges.

EMINENT SPEAKERS

Dr. Uday Desai	IIT, Hyderabad
Dr. Shankar Prakriya	IIT, Delhi
Dr. Rahul Banerjee	LNMIT, Jaipur
Dr. Santhi Thilagam	NIT, Surathkal, Karnataka
Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar	VIT University, Tamil Nadu
Dr. L. Nirmala Devi	O. U. College of Engineering, Telangana

PATRON

Dr. S. M. Seth Chairman (Emeritus) Poornima Group	Dr. Shashikant Singh Chairman, Poornima Group
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ADVISORS

Mr. M. K. M. Shah Director (Admin & Finance) Poornima Group	Dr. Rahul Singh Director Poornima Group
Dr. Mahesh M. Bunde Principal & Director, Poornima College of Engineering	Dr. Pankaj Dhemla Vice-Principal Poornima College of Engineering

COORDINATORS

Dr. Ajay Khunteta	Coordinator
Dr. Garima Mathur	Co-coordinator

PCE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

Dr. Surendra Kumar Yadav	HOD, CSE
Dr. Virendra Sanghani	HOD, EE
Mr. Amol Saxena	HOD, IT
Dr. Ashok Kalia	Professor, CSE
Dr. Sunil Pathak	Professor, CSE
Dr. Praveen Gupta	Professor, CSE
Dr. Sunil Gupta	Asso. Professor, CSE
Dr. Neelam Chaplot	Asso. Professor, CSE
Dr. Satya Prakash Maurya	Asso. Professor, CSE
Dr. Sonali Sharma	Asso. Professor, CSE
Dr. Meenakshi Naval	Asso. Professor, CSE
Dr. Anil Dhinagra	Asso. Professor, ECE
Mr. Manish Bhardwaj	Asst. Professor, CSE
Mr. Rajveer	Asst. Professor, ECE
Mr. Tarun Mishra	Asst. Professor, ECE

♦ **PROGRAM SCHEDULE:**

Poornima College of Engineering (PCE), under the aegis of its Department of Computer Engineering, and Department of Electronics & Comm. Engineering, organized the Short-Term Training Program on Ubiquitous Computing and Wireless Sensor Networks from 16-21st September, 2019. This STTP was sponsored by AICTE under AQIS scheme. Programme schedule for all six days and Q Sheet of Inaugural function are as follows

Programme Outline	
Monday, Day 1: 16th September, 2019	
8.00 am – 09.00 am	Welcome Reception and Registration Opens
9.00 am – 10.00 am	Inaugural Function A. Chief Guest Prof. (Dr.) Uday B. Desai, Former Director, IIT, Hyderabad B. Guest of Honour Prof. (Dr.) Rahul Banerjee, Director, LNM IIT, Jaipur C. Dr. Mahesh Bunde, Director, Poornima College of Engineering D. Mr. Pankaj Dhemela, Vice Principal, Poornima College of Engineering E. Dr. Ajay Khunteta, Coordinator STTP Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
10.00 am – 10.30 am	High Tea / Coffee Break
10.30 am -11.45 am	Keynote Address-1 Resource Person: Prof. (Dr.) Uday B. Desai, Former Director, IIT, Hyderabad Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
11.45 am - 1.00 pm	Keynote Address -2 Resource Person: Prof. (Dr.) Rahul Banerjee, Director, LNM IIT, Jaipur Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
1.00 pm - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break
2.00 pm - 4.00 pm	Lab Session 1: Introduction & Hands-on on NS-3 Resource Person: Mr. Rahul Hada, System Engineer, Criterion Networks Ltd, Bangalore Venue: IBM Lab
Tuesday, Day 2: 17th September, 2019	

9.00 am -11.00 am	<p align="center">Session 1</p> <p>Title: Popular Routing Algorithms WSN Resource Person: Dr. L. Nirmala Devi, Osmania University. Hyderabad Venue: CF-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur</p>
11.00 am – 11.30 am	High Tea / Coffee Break
11.30 am - 1.30 pm	<p align="center">Session 2</p> <p>Title: Popular Clustering Algorithms in WSN Resource Person: Dr. L. Nirmala Devi, Osmania University. Hyderabad Venue: CF-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur</p>
1.30 pm - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break
2.00 pm - 4.00 pm	<p align="center">Lab Session 2: Hands-on on NS-3</p> <p>Resource Person: Mr. Rahul Hada, System Engineer, Criterion Networks Ltd, Bangalore Venue: IBM Lab</p>
Wednesday, Day 3: 18th September, 2019	
9.00 am -11.00 am	<p align="center">Session 3</p> <p>Topic: Extending Battery Lifetime Through Energy Harvesting, and the Journey Towards Self-Sustaining Nodes Resource Person: Dr. Shankar Prakriya, Professor, Deptt of ECE, IIT Delhi Venue: CF-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur</p>
11:00 am – 11:30 am	High Tea / Coffee Break
11.30 am -1.30 pm	<p align="center">Session 4</p> <p>Title : Towards Higher security and Spectral Utilization Efficiency through Interference Management Resource Person: Dr. Shankar Prakriya, IIT Delhi Venue: CF-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur</p>
1.30 pm-2.00 pm	Lunch Break
2.00 pm - 4.00 pm	<p align="center">Lab Session 3: Introduction & Hands-on on SenseNut WSN Tool</p> <p>Resource Person: Dr. Garima Mathur, HoD, ECE, PCE Jaipur Venue: IBM Lab</p>
Tuesday, Day 4: 19th September, 2019	
9.00 am – 11.00 am	<p align="center">Session 5</p> <p>Title: Research on WSN at IIT Bombay Resource Person: Dr. Shabbir Merchant, IIT Bombay, Mumbai Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur</p>

11:00 am – 11:30 am	High Tea / Coffee Break
11.30 am - 1.30 pm	Session 6 Title: WSN Taxonomy of Simulation Tools Resource Person: Dr Tarun Kumar Dubey, Manipal University, Jaipur Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
1.30 pm - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break
2.00 pm - 4.00 pm	Lab Session 4: Hands-on on SenseNut WSN Tool Resource Person: Dr.Garima Mathur, HoD, ECE, PCE Venue: IBM Lab
09:00 am – 11:00 am	Session 7 Title: Data Management Issues in WSNs Resource Person: Dr. Santhi Thilagam, Professor, NIT, Surathkal, Karnataka Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
11:00 am – 11:30 am	High Tea / Coffee Break
11.30 pm - 1.30 pm	Session 8 Title: Wireless Sensor Networks and Network Simulator 2 Hands On Experience Resource Person: Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar, Professor, VIT University, Tamil Nadu Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
1.30 pm - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break
2.00 pm - 4.00 pm	Lab Session 5: Hands on Practise on NS2 Resource Person: Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar, Professor, VIT University, Tamil Nadu Venue: IBM Lab
Tuesday, Day 6: 21st September, 2019	
9:00 am – 10:00 am	Session 9 Title: Challenges in Ubiquitous Computing & WSN Resource Person: Dr. Mahesh Bundeale, PCE Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
10:00 am -11:00am	Evaluation Test Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
11:00 am - 11:30 am	High Tea / Coffee Break
11.30 am - 12.30 pm	Valedictory Function
12.30 pm - 1.30 pm	Lunch Break
1.30 pm - 5.30 pm	Jaipur Visit

♦ **INAUGURAL SESSION:**



Short Term Training Program on
Ubiquitous Computing and Wireless Sensor
Networks September 16 -21, 2019



Sponsored by
AICTE Quality Improvement Scheme
(AQIS)

Organized by:
Department of Computer
Engineering Department of
Electronics & Comm. Engineering
Poornima College of Engineering,
Jaipur

Q- Sheet Inaugural Session

Monday 16th September, 2019, Venue: CG 05, PCE,
Jaipur

S. No	Activity	Duration	Time
1.	Reporting and Registration of Delegates	30 Min	08:30 am-09:00 am
2.	Welcome of Dignitaries by the anchors	05 Min	09:00 am-09:05 am
3.	Request the dignitaries for lighting of lamp (Parallel Saraswati Vandana) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chief Guest Prof. (Dr.) Uday B. Desai, Former Director, IIT, Hyderabad• Guest of Honour Prof. (Dr.) Rahul Banerjee, Director, LNM IIT, Jaipur• Dr. Mahesh Bunde, Director, Poornima College of Engineering• Mr. Pankaj Dhemela, Vice Principal, Poornima College of Engineering• Dr. Ajay Khunteta, Coordinator STTP	05 Min	09:05 am-09:10 am

4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felicitation of Chief Guest Prof. (Dr.) Uday B. Desai, Former Director, IIT, Hyderabad by Dr. Mahesh Bundeale, Director, Poornima College of Engineering • Felicitation of Guest of Honour (Dr.)Rahul Banerjee, Director, LNM IIT, Jaipur by Mr. Pankaj Dhemela, Vice Principal, Poornima College of Engineering 	5 Min	09:10 am-09:15 am
5.	Introduction of STTP by Coordinator Dr. Ajay Khunteta, Professor CSE, PCE	5 Min	09:15 am-09:20 am
6.	Welcome address by Dr. Mahesh Bundeale, Director, Poornima College of Engineering	5 Min	09:20 am-09:25 am
7.	Address by Prof. (Dr.) Rahul Banerjee, Director, LNMIIT, Jaipur	10 Min	09:25 am-09:35 am
8.	Inaugural Address by Chief Guest Dr. Uday B. Desai, IIT, Hyderabad	15 Min	09:35 am-09:50 am
9.	Vote of Thanks by Dr. Garima Mathur, HoD, ECE	05 Min	09:50 am-09:55 am
10	Group Photograph	05 Min	09:55 am-10:00am
11	High Tea	30 Min	10:00 am-10:30 am

♦ DETAILS OF RESOURCE PERSONS:

- Dr. Uday Desai, Professor, IIT, Hyderabad Dr. Shankar Prakriya, Professor, IIT, Delhi
- Dr. Rahul Banerjee, Professor, LNMIIT, Jaipur
- Dr. Shabbir Merchant, Emeritus Professor, IIT Bombay, Mumbai Dr. Santhi Thilagam, Professor NIT, Surathkal, Karnataka
- Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar, Professor, VIT University, Tamil Nadu
- Dr. L. Nirmala Devi, Associate Professor, O. U. College of Engineering, Tamil Nadu Dr. Mahesh Bundeale, Professor, Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
- Dr. Tarun Kumar Dubey, Associate Professor, Manipal University, Jaipur Dr. Garima Mathur, Professor, Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur.
- Mr. Rahul Hada, System Engineer, Criterion Networks Ltd, Bangalore

♦ GLIPMSES OF CONDUCTION:

On First day 16th September, 2019, the inaugural ceremony was organized in the Conference Room, Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur.

Department of Computer Engineering

Dr. Mahesh Bundeale
B.E., M.E., Ph.D.
Director
Poornima College of Engineering
ISI-6, FIICO Institutional Area
Sitapura, JAIPUR

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Hall CG-05. Prof. Dr. Uday B. Desi, Former Director, IIT Hyderabad was invited as the Chief Guest and Dr. Rahul Banerjee, Director, LNM IIT, Jaipur was invited as Guest of Honor in the ceremony. Presence of students and faculty members of various engineering colleges across India as audience made the event lively. The inaugural ceremony started with lighting of lamp by the dignitaries.



Anchor of Inaugural Session



Lighting of Lamp by Prof. Dr. Rahul Banerjee



Lighting of Lamp by Prof. Dr. Mahesh Bunde



Lighting of Lamp by Prof. Pankaj Dhemela



Lighting of Lamp by Dr. Ajay Khunteta

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Dignitaries were felicitated by bouquets and mementos. The ceremony was enlightened by precious words of Dignitaries.



Felicitatation of Dr. Uday B. Desi By Dr. Mahesh Bundele



Felicitatation of Dr. Uday B. Desi By Dr. Mahesh Bundele



Felicitating of Dr. Rahul Banerjee by Prof. Pankaj Dhemela



Felicitating of Dr. Rahul Banerjee by Prof. Pankaj Dhemela

♦ **Introduction of One Week STTP on Ubiquitous Computing and WSN:**

Dr. Ajay Khunteta Professor and Coordinator of this STTP, welcome and introduced all guests to the audience. He threw a light on importance and relevance of this STTP in current scenario. He informed to all that total 42 PG students and faculty members across India are participating in this Training Program. He briefly introduced all the experts of STTP and lab session on NS3 and Sensnut.



Introduction of STTP by Dr. Ajay Khunteta

♦ **Address by Director, PCE:**

Dr. Mahesh Bundeale (Director, PCE) congratulated all the participant to be a part of this training program. Dr. Mahesh Bundeale spoke about the steps taken by Poornima Engineering College for improvement in research and development. He also informed the audience about ongoing and upcoming IEEE conferences organizing by college in near future. He also invited all audience for submit their research paper in upcoming IEEE conference ICRAIE-2019 (International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering - 2019) to be held in Malaysia in month of November 2019.



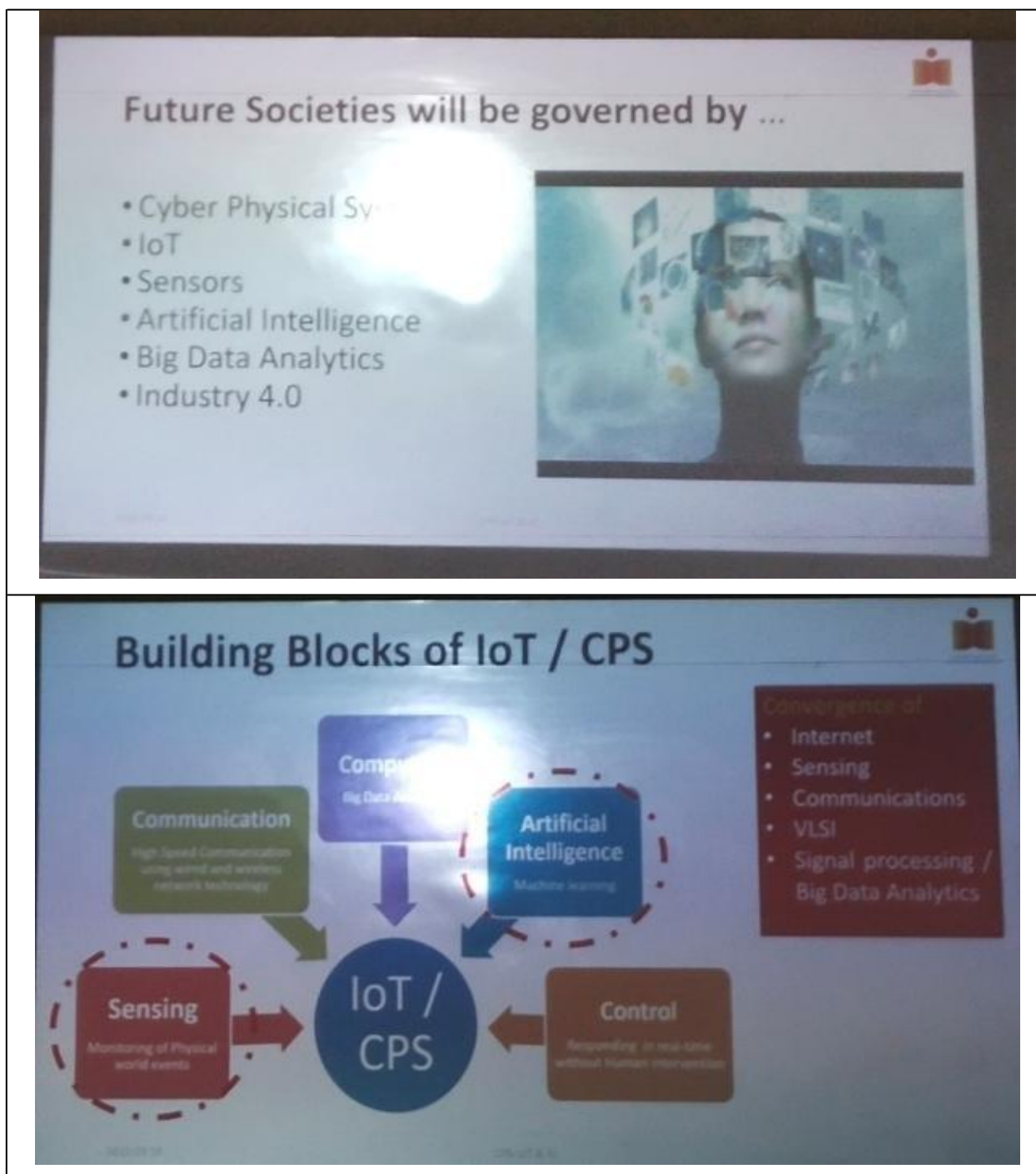
Welcome Address by Dr. Mahesh Bunde, Director, PCE

The Expert talk were conversed by Prof. Dr. Uday B. Desi Former Director, IIT Hyderabad and Dr. **Rahul Banerjee.** , Director, LNM IIT, Jaipur.



Expert Talk by Prof. Dr. Uday Desi, Former Director, IIT Hyderabad

Prof. Dr. Uday B. Desi, Former Director, IIT Hyderabad delivered a talk on challenges of Ubiquitous computing and WSN. He motivated students to work on some challenging problems and discussed some project and research work carried out at IIT Hyderabad in areas of Robotics, Healthcare, IOT and Agriculture. He also shown some video of projects of woman security using wsn, autopilot drone, Drone based remote sensing, IOT network for smart agriculture, detection of flowering panicles, Emergency alarming device with LoRa, and crop prediction of rice etc carried out at IIT H by his team and students.



Cyber Physical System (CPS)

- Orchestrating **physical world** with **networked computational resources**
- CPS: Fundamentally a closed loop system
- Feedback will play a very important role

IoT Network for Smart Agriculture

➤ Monitoring:

- ❑ Soil Parameters: Soil Moisture and Soil Temperature
- ❑ Environmental Parameters: Ambient Temperature, Humidity, Light Intensity and CO2 concentration.

➤ In-House developed IITH mote as a sensor node and the sink.

➤ Sensors:

- ✓ Light Intensity BH1750
- ✓ Humidity and Ambient Temperature: DHT11
- ✓ CO2 concentration: Figaro's CDM4161A
- ✓ Soil Temperature: Thermister – 10kΩ
- ✓ Soil Moisture: In-house developed at IITH

AI and IoT: Emotion Recognition at End-Node

- Raspberry Pi is used for real-time emotion recognition from the images taken by the R-Pi cam.
- Created a 8 layer CNN model from scratch with 3 convolutional layers, 3 pooling layers and 2 fully connected layers.
- Seven emotion labels are taught to the network: Anger, Happy, Sad, Fear, Neutral, Surprise, Disgust.
- Trained on JAFFE dataset and accuracy is 50%.
- Alert is sent only for sad emotions like Anger, Fear, Disgust.
- After detecting, the emotion is stored in a local database in the R-Pi itself which can later be retrieved to further train the network.
- Working on improving the algorithm accuracy.

End Node architecture with emotion recognition

Surveillance and Security application

CNN Model used for emotion recognition

Developed Emergency Alarming Device with LoRa

- LoRa radios are used for communication which are capable of 3 km range in LoS.
- Consumes less current, 0.2 μ A in Sleep mode and 30 mA in Active mode.
- Can operate for approx. 29 months without the need of battery recharge.
- Nearly 100 devices will be deployed in IIT Hyderabad campus.

Advantages:

- Easily scalable architecture, Low cost
- Very low maintenance

Developed device with LoRa communication

Deployed device at the street light

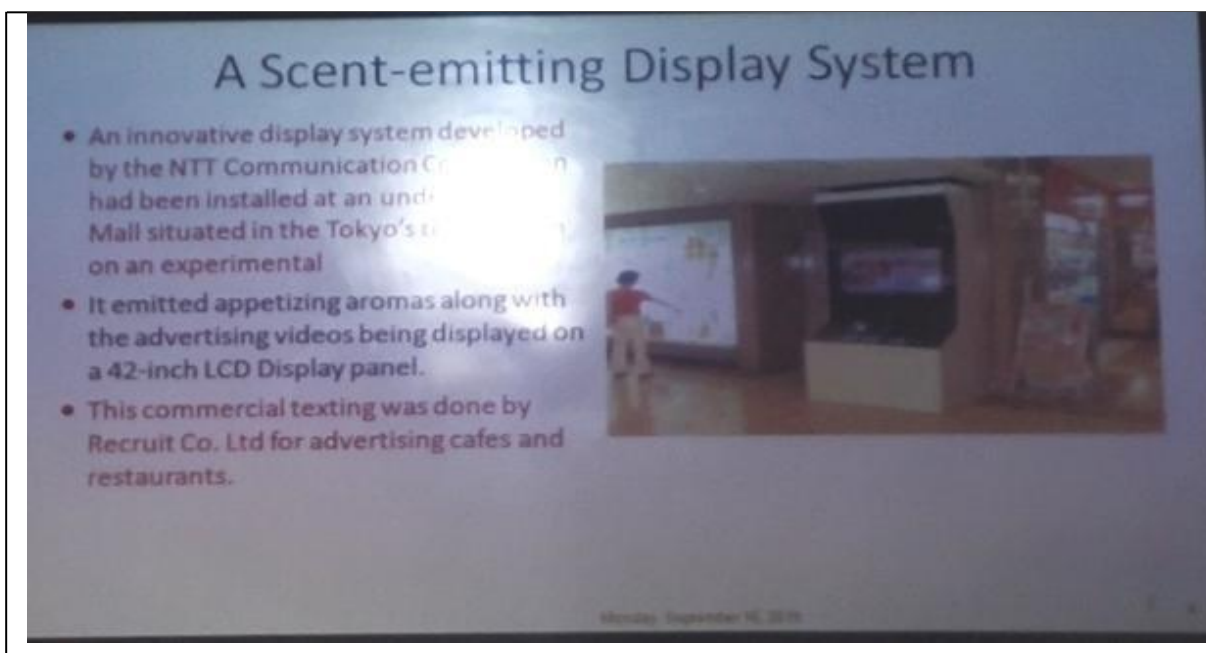
Some of slides during talk of Prof. Dr. Uday B. Desi

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The other keynote speaker **Dr. Rahul Banerjee**, Director, LNMIIT, Jaipur shared his experiences in field of Ubiquitous computing. He shared some challenging problems and their possible solutions with the participants. He discussed a scent emitting display system, MS EL Project carried out at an MSR laboratory, and Emotion recognition at end node using AI and IOT.



Expert Talk by Prof. Dr. Rahul Banerjee, Director, LNMIIT, Jaipur

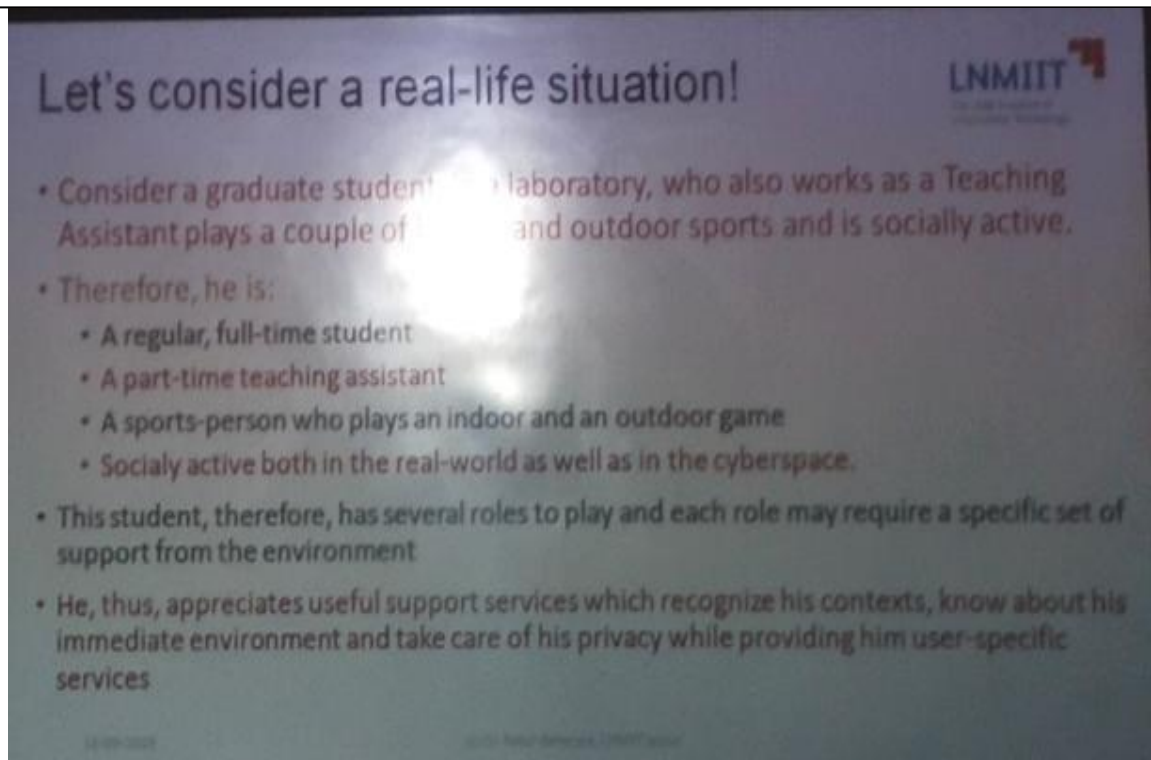




Update on Communication & Networking Aspects and IoT Software Development and Services

LNMIIT

- **Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF):** One of the major objectives is to bring about interoperability through open source framework: **IoTivity**.
<https://openconnectivity.org/>
- **IoTivity:** IoTivity is an open source software framework for enabling seamless device-to-device (smallest to largest devices) connectivity for IoT services
 - IoTivity (regular / full)
 - IoTivity Lite <See: <https://wiki.iotivity.org> and code is available on GitHub>
 - IoTivity support / plug-ins for many platforms like IoTivity plug-in for Eclipse SmartHome, iOS™, Apple® MacOS™, Linux™, MicroSoft® Windows™, IoTivity for Contiki™, TinyOS™, many other RTOS
 - IoTivity Simulator is also available for free download online
 - IoTivity Tutorials (many, on YouTube™)



Some of slides during talk of Prof. Dr. Rahul Banerjee



Vote of Thanks by Dr. Garima Mathur, Professor, PCE, Jaipur

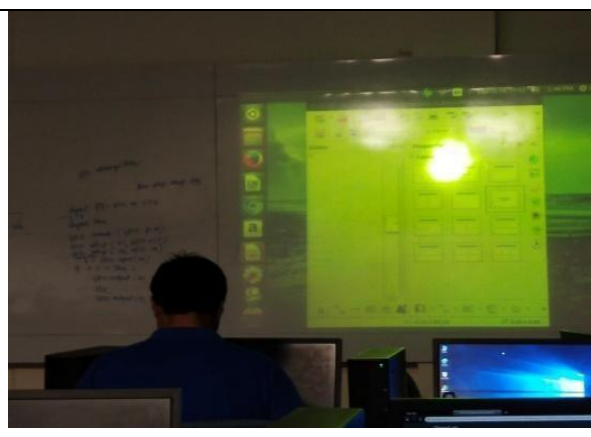
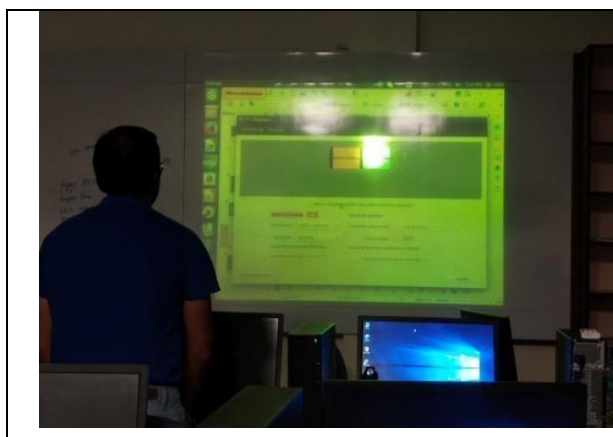
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Dr. Garima Mathur Prof. ECE department proposed vote of thanks. Celebration was successfully completed under the encouraging support and guidance of Dr. Mahesh Bundeale, Director, Mr. Pankaj Dhemia, Vice Principal, Mr. Punit Shukla, Registrar, Dr. Suchi Dave, Chair WISE, Mr. Amol Saxena HOD-IT, Poornima College of Engineering.



♦ **CONTENT DELIVERY / PRACTICAL SESSIONS:**

After lunch Mr. Rahul Hada has taken the lab session on NS3. He discussed the importance features of NS3 which are useful in research in area of network. He demonstrated the method through which anybody can use NS3 from cloud which was deployed by himself. He also demonstrated the process of installation of NS3 on desktop PC.



Day 2:

On day 2 Tuesday Prof. **Dr. L. Nirmala Devi**, from Osmania University, Hyderabad was resource person. She took two different session on WSN from 9.00am to 11 am and 11.30 am to 1:30 pm. In first session form 9:00am to 11:00 am she explained some very popular routing algorithms in field of WSN.



Felicitation of Dr. L. Nirmala Devi by Dr. Mahesh Bundeale

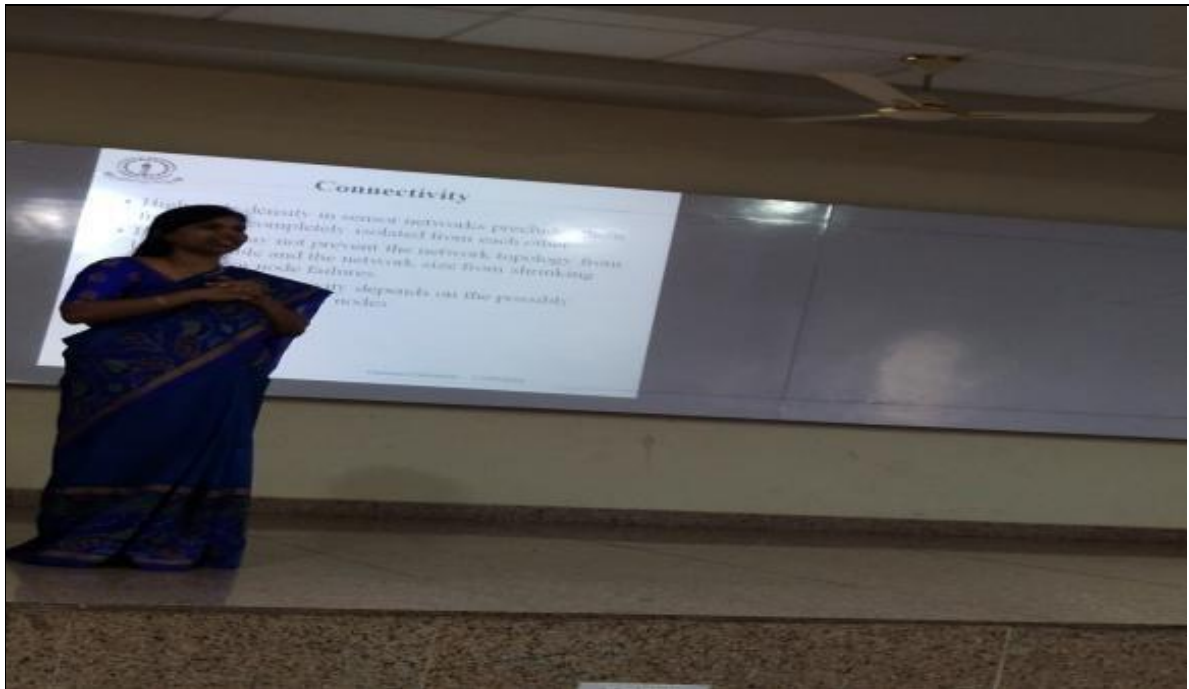


Felicitation of Dr. L. Nirmala Devi By Dr. Mahesh Bundeale

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She discussed the challenges and limitation with exiting routing algorithms in wsn. She discussed some of her publications related possible solution of energy problems in exiting routing algorithm. She was very much focused on energy harvesting systems in WSN and related protocols. She explained the architecture of some very famous solution of battery problem with real time examples. In next session form 11:30am to 1:30 pm she demonstrates some projects which were carried out by PG students under her supervision.





Some Screenshot during talk of Dr. L. Nirmala Devi

She also discussed one DST project on measurement of water quality on hill areas at Hyderabad. She explained the role of wsn in water problem using sensors and 3D printing machine.

Lab session: on day 2 Mr. Rahul Hada continued with previous session. He demonstrates the implementation of some routing algorithms using NS3.

Day 3:

On day 3 Wednesday, **Dr. Shankar Prakriya**, Professor, Dept. of ECE, IIT Delhi was the resource person. He took session first from 9:00am to 11:00am and second session from 11:30am to 1:30 pm.



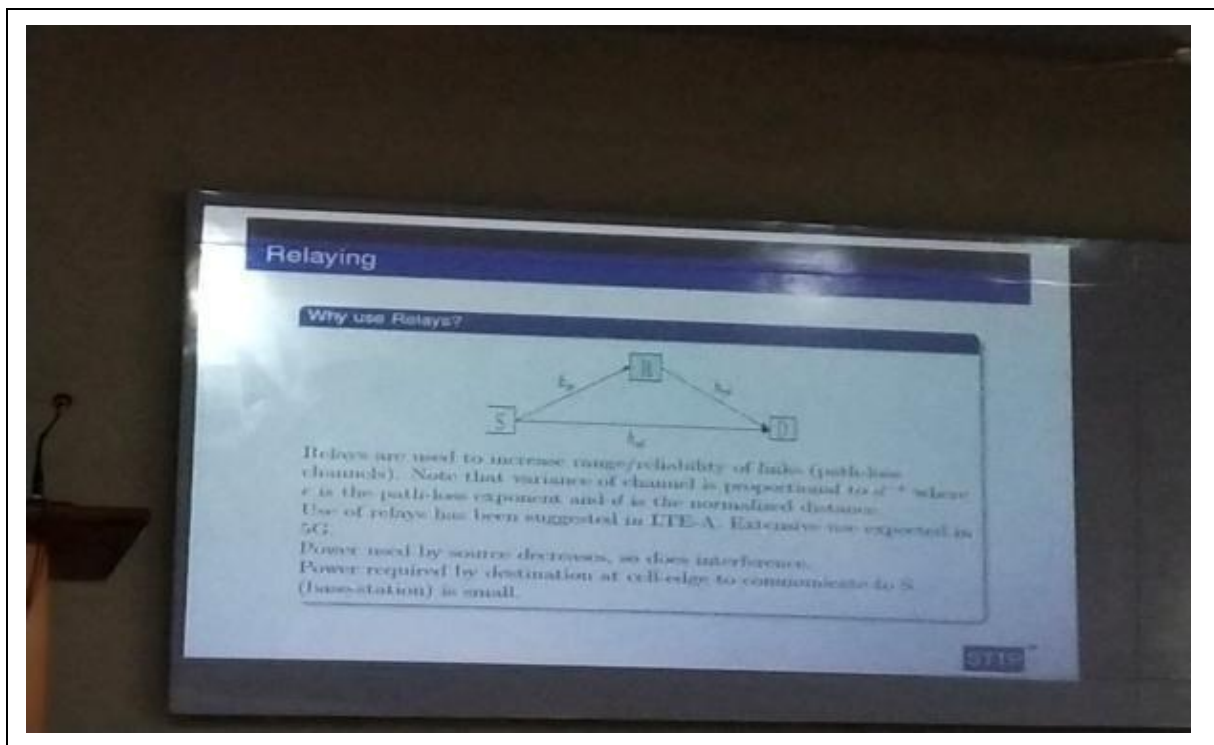
Felicitatation of Dr. Shankar Prakriya by Dr. Mahesh Bundele



Felicitatation of Dr. Shankar Prakriya by Dr. Mahesh Bundele

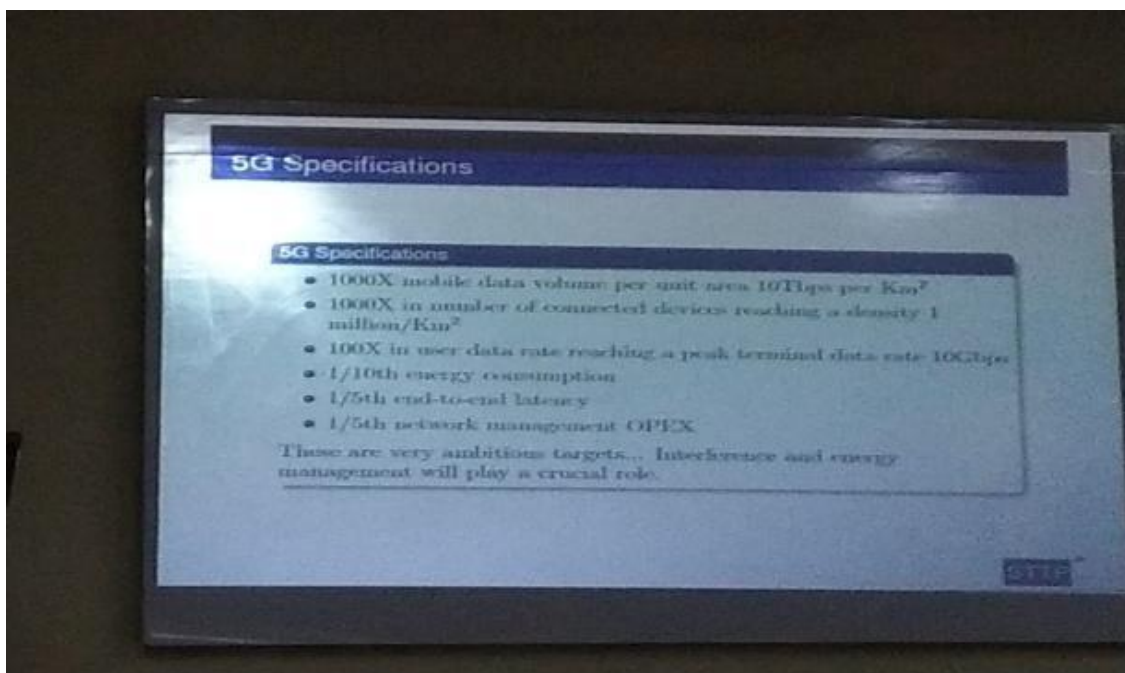
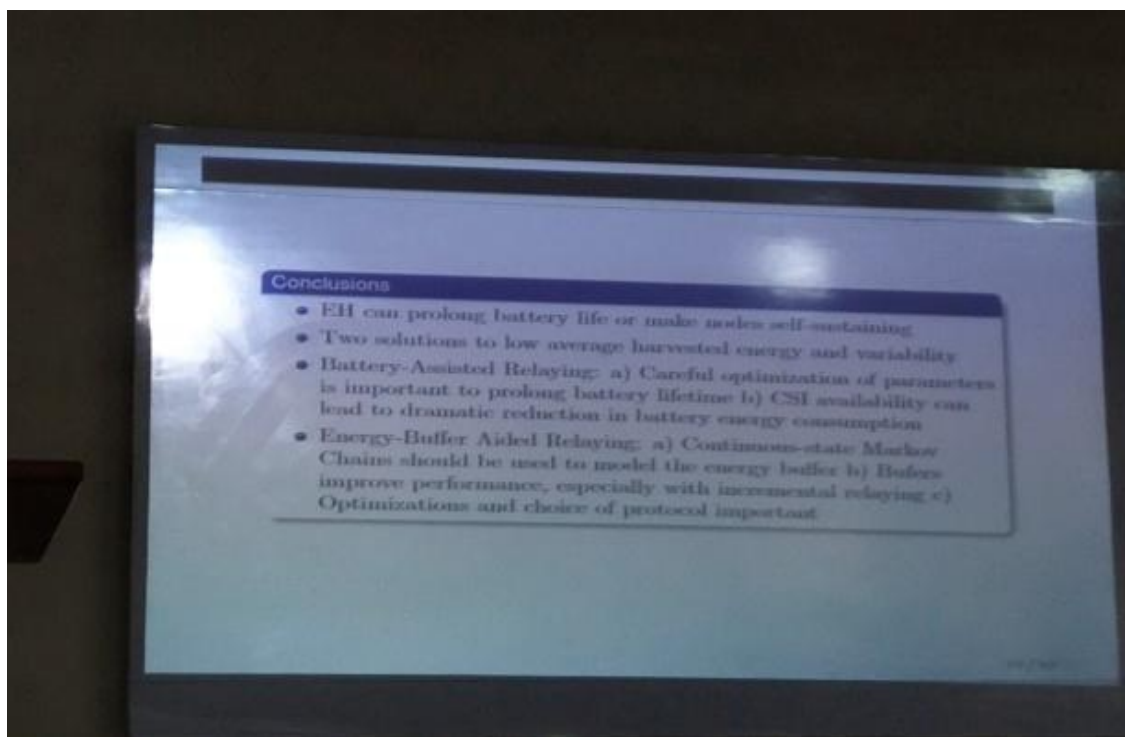
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In first session he delivered a talk on “Extending Battery Lifetime through Energy Harvesting, and the Journey towards Self-Sustaining Nodes”.

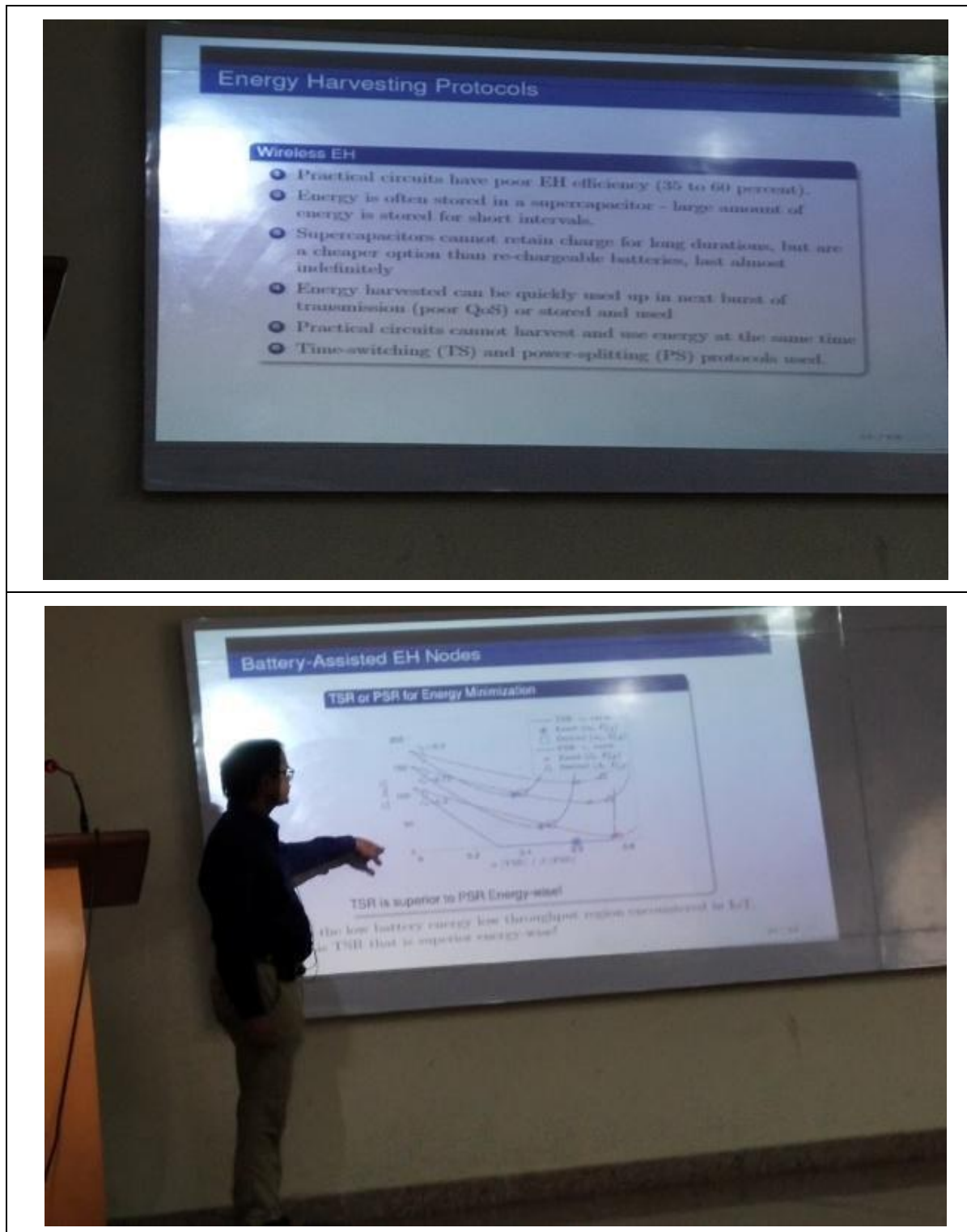


Some Screenshot during talk of Prof. Dr. Shankar Prakriya





Some Screenshot during talk of Prof. Dr. Shankar Prakriya



He started his session with some discussion on some communication terminology like Throughput, Relaying, 5G specifications, and then he explained some of his work on energy harvesting protocols. In second session he discussed Optimization methods and battery assisted EH nodes architecture and results of his research work carried out at IIT Delhi. He motivated and invited interested participants to work on WSN in IIT Delhi.

♦ **Lab session:**

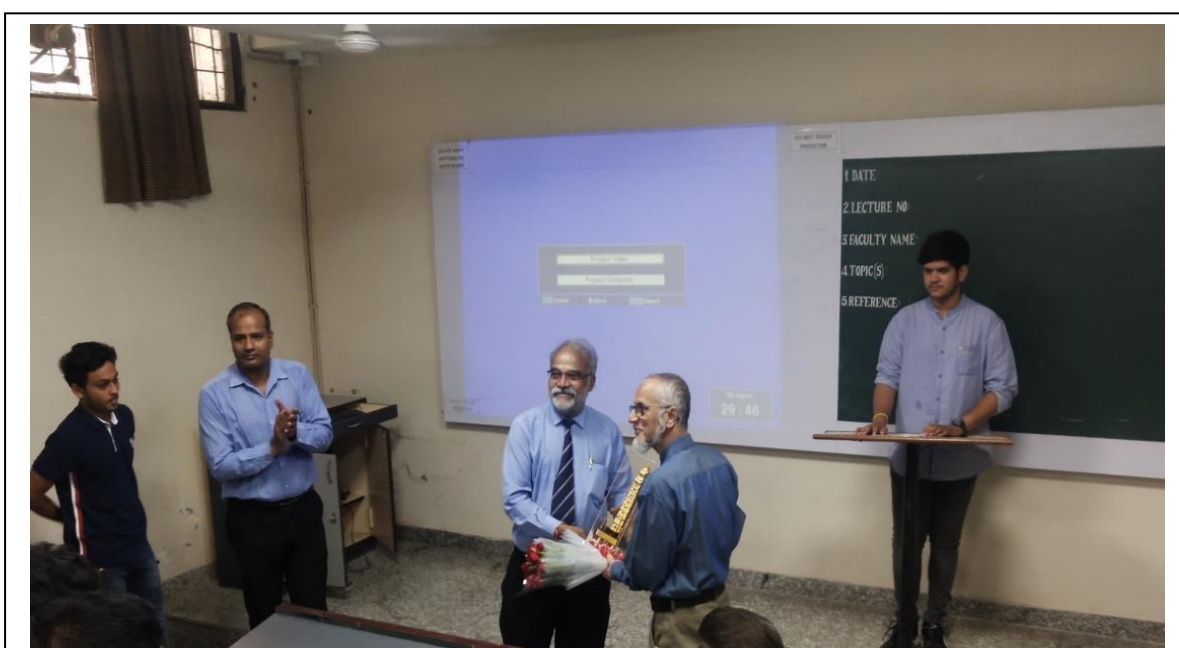
Day Third Dr. Garima Mathur and his team explain the role of sensnut in field of WSN. They also demonstrated solutions of some small problems using sensnut. The list of experiments is attached with this report as appendix 1.



Lab Session on Sensnut

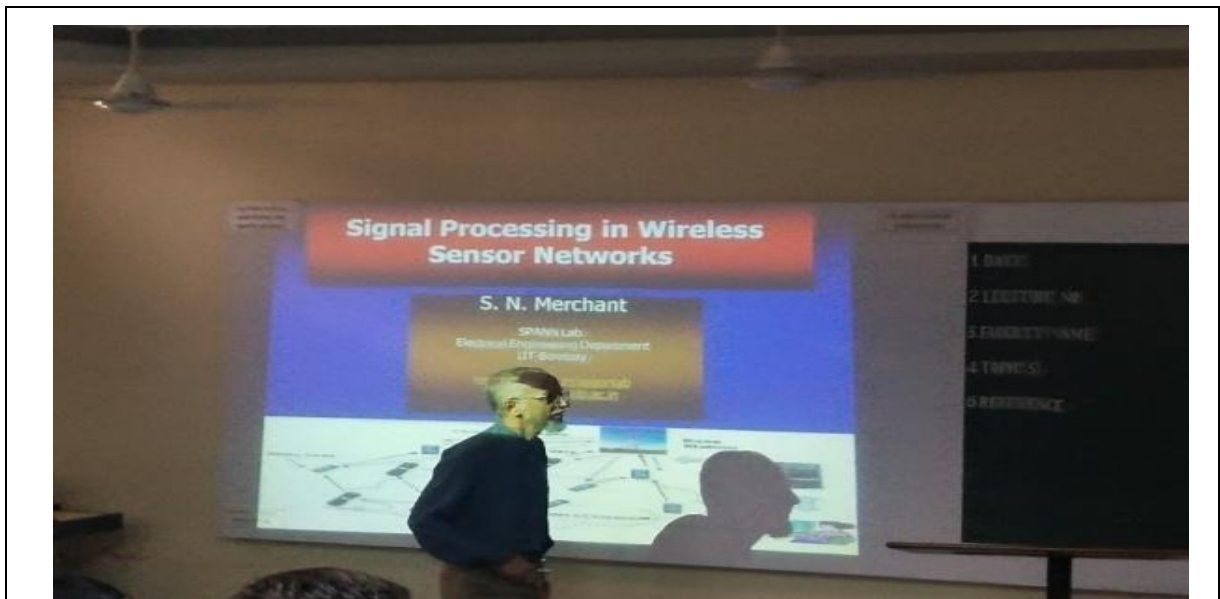
Day 4:

19th September, Day 4, Dr. Shabbir Merchant, Emeritus Professor, IIT Bombay, and Dr. Tarun Dubey, Associate professor were resource person.

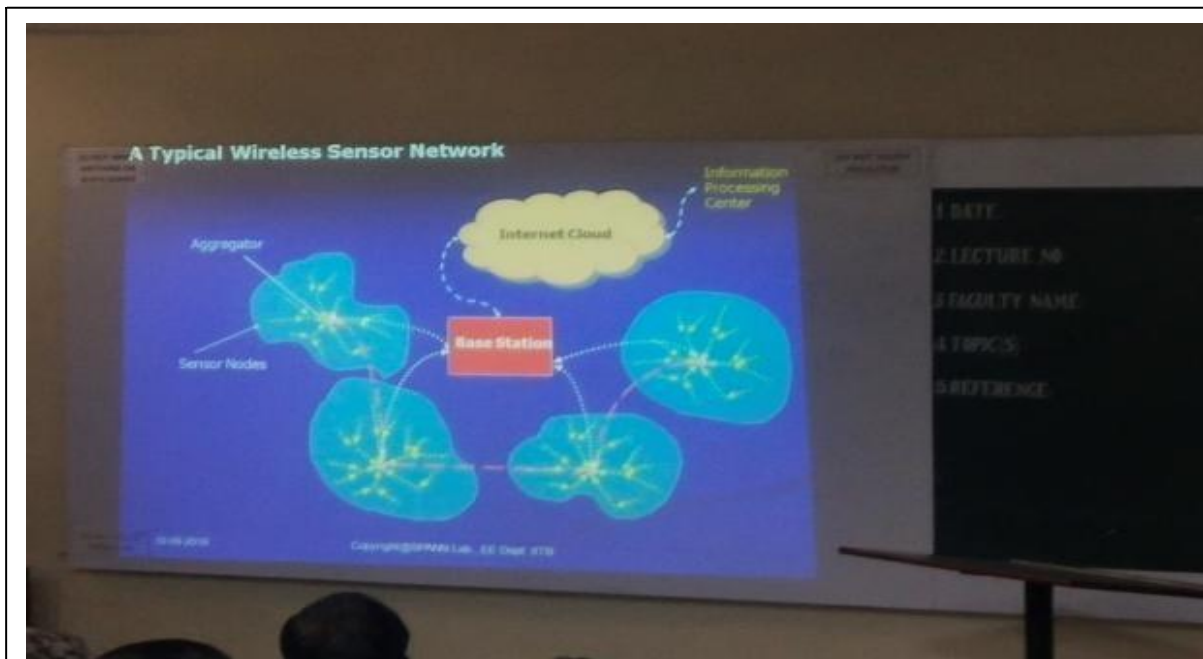


Felicitation of Prof. Dr. Shabbir Merchant by Dr. Mahesh Bundeale

Dr. Shabbir Merchant discussed various project which they implected at IIT Bombay related various social problems. He discussed the theoretical concepts of WSN, and architecture of different systems which they developed at IIT Bombay. He discussed signal Processing in WSN, Ubiquitous computing, importance of WSN in agriculture, and then he discuss in details of Design and development of



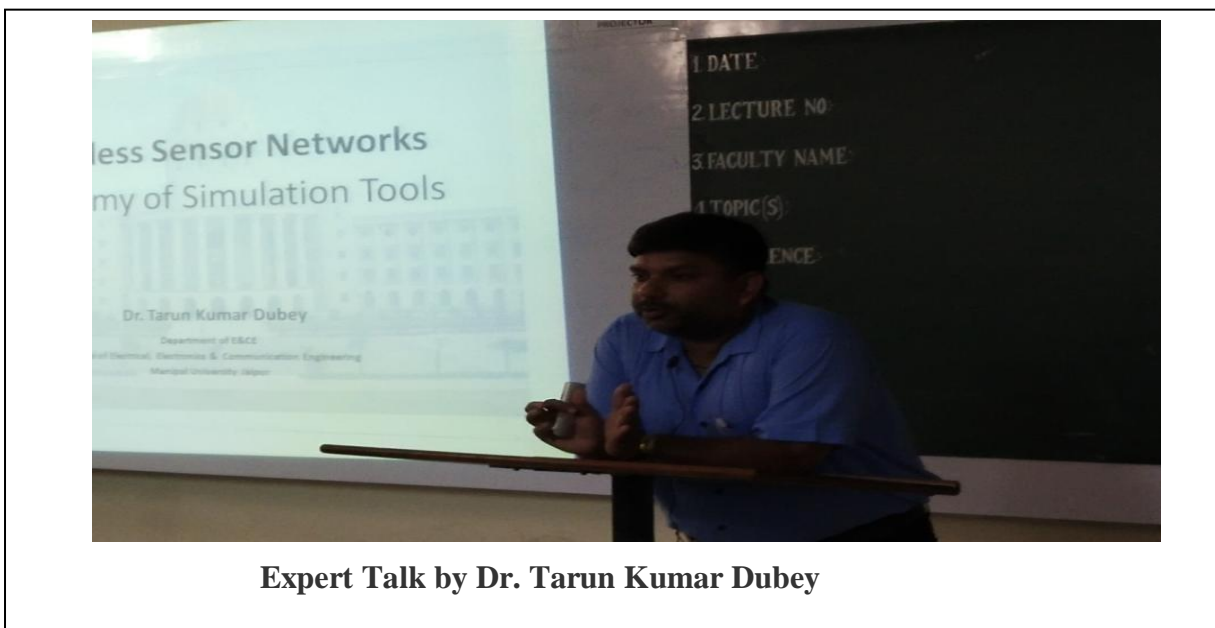
Some Screenshot during talk of Prof. Dr. Shabbir Merchant



Some Screenshot during talk of Prof. Dr. Shabbir Merchant



Prof. Trun Dubey presented a talk on “Wireless sensor networks: Taxonomy of Simulation Tools”
He discusses various simulation tools available online free of cost in area of WSN. He discussed the limitation and advantages of these tools in details and gave some suggestion as per the need and availability of best tools in different research areas.



♦ **Lab session:**

Forth Day Dr. Garima Mathur and his team explain and demonstrated solutions of some problems using sensnut. The list of experiments is attached with this report as appendix 1.

Day 5:

On day 5, 20th September the resource Person were Dr. Santhi Thilagam, Professor, NIT, Surathkal, Karnataka, and Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar, Professor, VIT University, Tamil Nadu.



Felicitaton of Prof. Dr. Santhi Thilagam By Dr. Mahesh Bunde



Felicitaton of Prof. Dr. Santhi Thilagam By Dr. Mahesh Bunde

Dr. Santhi delivered a talk on Data Management Issues in WSNs in morning session. She discussed External Storage and Query Management, and TAG approaches as a solution of these types of problems. She also discussed some of her publications in this area.



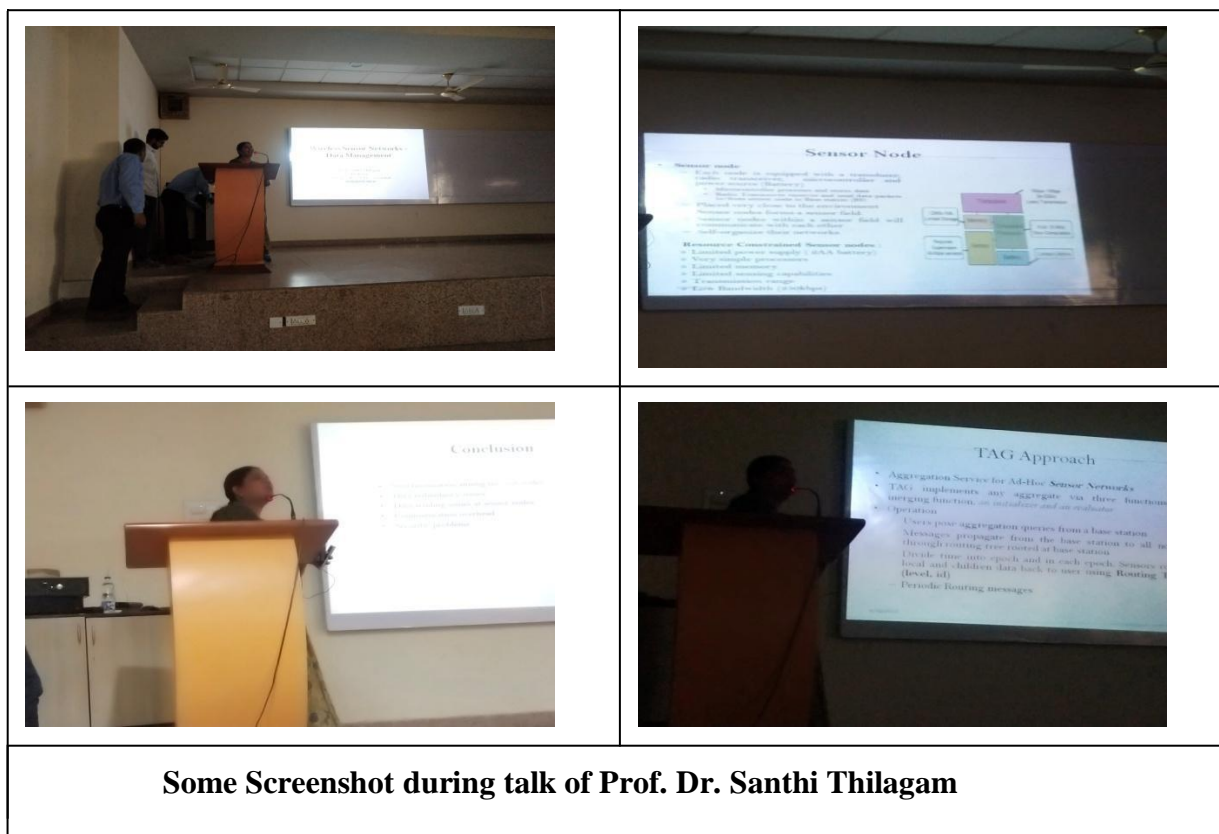
Felicitatation of Prof. Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar by Dr. Mahesh Bundeale



Felicitatation of Prof. Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar by Dr. Mahesh Bundeale

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In second session Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar delivered a talk on how to design some good projects using WSN and IOT. He Demonstrate some projects implemented at VIT using WSN like Traffic controller, Smart Dustbin, Woman security, Blind Person Kit, Waste Management of Plastic Pen etc. He also demonstrates some of code to implement some ideas in NS2.



♦ Lab session:

Fifth Day Dr. Garima Mathur and Dr. T.S.Pradeep Kumar explain some Projects using NS2 and sensnut. The list of experiments is attached with this report as appendix 1.





Some Screenshot during talk of Prof. Dr. T.S. Pradeep Kumar

Day 6:

On last day of this STTP Prof. Mahesh Bunde Director delivered a talk on “Challenges in Ubiquitous Computing & WSN Resource”. In his talk he discussed various challenges in ubiquitous computing and possible solutions. He motivated all to start work in field of WSN and ubiquitous computing.

A MCQ test was also taken which includes the questions which were discussed and explained in this STTP by different experts. The MCQ paper is attached as Appendix 2.

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After tea break valedictory function started in which Dr. Ajay Khunteta discussed the various outcomes of this sttp. Some of participants shared their views about this STTP. All participants appreciated the efforts done by organized team for success of this STTP. At last participation certificates distributed to participants. After the lunch a bus was available for Jaipur visit.

♦ **VALEDICTORY SESSIONS:**

9:00 am –10:00 am	Title: Challenges in Ubiquitous Computing & WSN Resource Person: Dr. Mahesh Bunde, PCE Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
10:00 am -11:00am	Evaluation Test Venue: CG-05 Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur
11:00 am - 11:30 am	High Tea / Coffee Break
11.30 am - 12.30 pm	Valedictory Function
12.30 pm - 1.30 pm	Lunch Break
1.30 pm - 5.30 pm	Jaipur Visit

♦ **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS:**

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♦ **FEEDBACK ANALYSIS: * Add Feedback / Attainment Calculations**

Assessment test for all participants

Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 hours

All the questions has one marks.

Topic: Introduction of Ubiquitous & WSN

1. MEMS stands for _____
2. A sensor network is subject to a unique set of resource constraints such as
 - a: finite on-board battery power
 - b: limited network communication bandwidth
3. In a typical sensor network, each sensor node operates unethereed and has a microprocessor and a small amount of memory for signal processing and task scheduling (true/false) _____
4. Each node is equipped with one or more sensing devices such as acoustic microphone arrays, video or still cameras, infrared, seismic or magnetic sensors (true/false) _____
5. Information collected by and transmitted on a sensor network describes conditions of physical environments and requires advanced query interfaces and search engines _____

6. support user-level functions (true/false)
7. _____ routes user queries or commands to appropriate nodes in a sensor network (bridge/gateway)
8. Communicating 1 bit over the wireless medium at short ranges consumes _____ energy than processing that bit (less/more)
9. For the Sensoria sensors and Berkeley motes, the ratio of energy consumption for communication and computation is in the range of _____ to (100/1000/10000)
10. _____ A sensor network is designed to collect information from a _____ environment (logical/physical)
11. It is more appropriate to address nodes in a sensor network by _____ than by _____ (IP address/physical properties)
12. Mobility and instability in wireless links prevent the use of many existing edge network gateway protocols for internetworking IP and sensor networks (true/false) _____
13. The challenges we face in designing sensor network systems and applications include a:
 limited hardware
 b: limited support for networking
 c: limited support for software development Ans: _____ (a/b/c/all)
14. Match the following

Limited hardware:	the tasks are typically real-time and massively distributed, involve dynamic collaboration among nodes, and must handle multiple competing events
Limited support for networking:	each node has limited processing, storage and communication capabilities, and limited energy supply and bandwidth
Limited support for software development:	the network is peer-to-peer, with a mesh topology and dynamic, mobile and unreliable connectivity

Topic: Localization and Tracking

1. Localizing and tracking moving objects is an essential capability for a sensor network in many practical applications (true/false)_____
2. A central problem for CSIP is to dynamically define and form sensor groups based on _____
(task requirements/resource availability/both)
3. A sensor network can be defined as an abstract tuple $G = \langle V, E, P_v, P_e \rangle$ where _____ specifies nodes, _____ specifies link connectivity, _____ is a set of functions that characterizes the properties of each node and specifies properties of each link
4. DOA stands for _____
5. _____ is a distributed physical quantity such as temperature, pressure or optical flow across a region of space (area/field)
6. A tracking task can be formulated as a constrained optimization problem $\langle G, T, W, Q, J, C \rangle$ where _____ is the sensor network, _____ is a set of targets, _____ is a signal model for how target signals propagate and attenuate in the physical medium, _____ denotes a set of user queries, _____ specifies an objective function defined by task requirements and _____ specifies a set of constraints
7. In wireless sensor networks, some of the information defining the objective function and constraints is available only at _____ (compile time/run time)
8. The position estimation may be accomplished by a:
a: triangulation computation
b: least square computation
9. Bayesian estimation can be used for position estimation (true/false)_____
10. When the two targets move close to a target track, _____ problem has to be addressed (data relationship/data association)

Topic: Networking Sensors

1. Networking allows geographical distribution of the sensor nodes and their placement close to signal sources (true/false)_____
2. Radio communication is the most expensive operation a node performs in terms of energy usage, and thus it must be used sparingly and only as dictated by the task requirements (true/false)
3. Sensor networks are typically deployed in an adhoc manner (true/false) _____
4. Wireless communication between nodes utilizes radio links (true/false)_____
5. Within the coverage range, communication is by _____(multicast/broadcast)
6. UDG stands for_____
7. Nodes operate unethered and have limited power resources(true/false)_____
8. For communication, the main consideration is that communication paths consists of many short hops can be _____energy efficient than paths using a few long hops (less/more)
9. Networking involves multiple layers in the protocol stack (true/false)_____
10. _____sub-layer manages access to the physical network medium, and its fundamental goal is to reduce or avoid packet collisions in the medium (MAC/LLC)
11. Following characteristics of wireless sensor networks point to the need for a specialized MAC protocol
 - a: the issues of fairness of the node level are much less important than overall application performance
 - b: most sensor nodes are idle much of the time
 - c: In-network processing can greatly improve bandwidth utilization
 - d: the assumed lack of mobility and therefore the relatively fixed neighborhood of each node can be exploited in medium access protocol design
 - e: issues of energy efficiency, scalability and robustness remain paramount
12. Following MAC protocols have been developed for wireless voice and data communication networks
 - a: TDMA b: FDMA c: CDMA d: CSMA e: WLAN
13. The main goal of the _____is to reduce energy waste caused by idle listening, collisions, overhearing and control overhead (S-MAC protocol/IEEE802.15.4 standard)
14. The S-MAC protocol includes following major components
 - a: periodic listen and sleep
 - b: collision avoidance
 - c: overheating avoidance d: message passing

Topic: Infrastructure Establishment

1. The problem of _____ for a sensor network is how to set the radio range for each node so as to minimize energy usage, while still ensuring that the communication graph of the nodes remains connected and satisfies other desirable communication properties (topology control/traffic monitoring)
2. CTR stands for _____
3. _____ problem states "compute the minimum common transmitting range r such that the network is connected" (topology control/critical transmitting range)
4. The probabilistic theory best suited to the analysis of CTR is the theory of (GRG/GLS) _____
5. GRG stands for _____
6. In _____ setting, n points are distributed into a region according to some distribution, and then some aspect of the node placement is investigated (GRG/GLS)
7. If n points are randomly and uniformly distributed in the unit square, then the critical transmission range is, with high probability
a: $r=c.\sqrt{n/\log n}$ b: $r=c.\sqrt{\log n/n}$
8. One should choose _____ ranges in areas of high node density and _____ ranges in regions of low density (short/long)
9. The range assignment problem has been shown to be NP complete for dimensions \geq and above $(1/2)$ _____
10. _____ MST based algorithms can be expensive to implement on typical sensor nodes (homogeneous/non-homogeneous/either)

Topic: Sensor Tasking and Control

1. _____ sensor can be tasked to look for animals of a particular size and color.
_____ sensor can be tasked to detect the presence of a particular type of vehicle (acoustic/camera)
2. IDSQ stands for _____
3. The purpose of a sensor system is to obtain information that is as extensive and detailed as possible about the unknown parts of the world state (true/false) _____
4. When we know the relevant manifest variables defining the world state, then computing the answers to queries about the world state is a _____ problem (standard algorithm design/range assignment)
5. The standard algorithm design problem needs to be modified in the sensor network context because
 - a: the values of the relevant manifest variables are not known but have to be sensed
 - b: the cost of sensing different variables or relations of the same type can be vastly different
 - c: frequently the value of a variable or a relationship between variables, may be impossible to determine using the resources available in the sensor network
6. The online nature of sensing requires the use of methods such as _____ to account for the fact that the value of sensor readings cannot be known before they are made (competitive analysis/value of information/either)
7. The main idea of information-based sensor tasking is to base sensor selection decisions on information content as well as constraints on resource consumption, latency and other costs (true/false) _____
8. _____ formulates the sensor tasking problem as a general distributed constrained optimization that maximizes information gain of sensors while minimizing communication and resource usage (IDSQ/IBST)
9. _____ refers to the knowledge about the target state such as position and velocity (belief state/true state)
10. Following approaches can be used for localizing a stationary source and tracking a moving source
 - a: a leader node might act as a relay station to the user, in which case the belief resides at this node for an extended time interval, and all information has to travel to this leader
 - b: the belief itself travels through the network, and nodes are dynamically assigned as leaders

Topic: Sensor Network Databases

1. From a data storage point of view ,one may think of a sensor network as a distributed database that
 - a; collects physical measurements about the environment
 - b; indexes them
 - c; serves queries from users and other applications external to or from within the network
2. The advantage of the database approach is that it provides a separation between the logical view of the data held by the sensor network and the actual implementation of these operations on the physical network (true/false)_____
3. In a classical DBMS, data is stored in a_____location (centralized/distributed)
4. The structure and constraints of the data format are called database_____(table/schema) 5. The database scheme is typically defined or modified by a database administrator using _____(DML/DDL)
6. DDL stands for_____
7. Today most databases employ relational schemas and their variants, organizing data into tables whose are record tuples and whose _ are labeled by data attributes rows/columns)
8. _____compiler translates the definitions into metadata which is stored in permanent storage along with the actual data (DML/DDL)
9. _____is a data structure describing the structure of the database data and the constraints they must satisfy (metadata/temporal data)
10. In a typical database system ,the_____directly controls storage devices such as disks and the flow of data between them and main memory (storage & buffer manager/transaction manager)

Topic: Applications and Future Directions

1. The main problem with wired sensor networks is _____ in deployment
2. A _____ network is more time consuming to construct and deploy, precluding applications where immediate data collection is needed (wired/wireless)
3. The size of wireless sensor system is limited mostly by a: the cost of maintaining communication links
b: the cost of sensor hardware
4. Following are application areas of wireless sensor network a: asset and warehouse management
b: automotive c: building monitoring and control d: environmental monitoring
5. Following are application areas of wireless sensor networks a: health care
b: industrial process control
c: military battlefield awareness d: security and surveillance
6. DSRC stands for _____
7. NHTSA stands for _____
8. Sensors may be used
a: to monitor and track assets such as trucks or other equipment
b: to manage assets for industries such as oil and gas, utility, and aerospace
9. Sensors can be used
a: to monitor conditions and movements of wild animals or plants in wildlife habitats
b: to monitor air quality and track environmental pollutants, wildfires or other natural or man-made disasters
c: to monitor biological or chemical hazards to provide early warnings
d: to monitor earthquake
10. _____ sensors instrumented in a building can detect the direction and magnitude of a quake and provide an assessment of the building safety (acoustic/seismic)
11. C3I Stands for _____
12. Ensuring security and privacy is one of the highest priorities for sensor network systems (true/false) _____
13. PKI stands for _____
14. EmSoft Stands for _____
15. _____ framework allows an application developer to write code for a sensor network signal processing and tracking application using a state-centric model of programming (TOSSIM/PIECES)

♦ **SWOT ANALYSIS:**

- It promotes student-centered learning and collaboration
- Lessons and Contents are more accessible
- It can more efficient
- It relies on preparation and trust
- There is significant work on the front end.
- This is more about proper planning and includes any iteration required for the purpose of highly building highly scalable software.

♦ **BUDGET & ACTUALS: N/A**