ISSN 2395-1621

A Smart Process of Uploading and Executing To Save On Cloud Using WSN

#1Sonali Bhange, #2Amruta Kolhe, #3Nirmala Mandge, #4Preeti Wankhede,
#5Prof. R.A.Mahajan

[1]Bhangesonali1993@gmail.com
[2]Shitalamruta98@gmail.com
[3]nirmalamandge@gmail.com
[4]Preeti.wankhede1992@gmail.com
[5]rupalimahajan@gmail.com

#12345Bhivarabai Sawant Institute of Tech. & Research, Wagholi
Pune, India

ABSTRACT

The fundamental goal is to provide recharge facility of mobile phones, DTH, data cards, electricity and much more. To make users use the system in paperless way. To make virtual transactions without being in queue registered user can login into website using its registered mobile number and password. New user can register using his/her mobile number.OTP will be generated to verify the mobile number. Registered user can enter mobile number on which recharge to be done. The recharge gateway will identify the mobile service provider and will show the recharge plans available. User can now choose plan from the list or can enter the amount manually. After entering the amount user will be redirected to payment gateway. Payment gateway will respond the recharge status. Success/failure status. Registered user can enter data card number on which recharge to be done. The recharge gateway will identify the data card service provider and will show the recharge plans available. User can now choose plan from the list or can enter the amount manually after entering the amount user will be redirected to payment gateway.

Keyword— Wireless sensor networks, mobile cloud computing, integration, usefulness, reliability.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Received :16th April 2016

Received in revised form :

19th April 2016

Accepted : 21st April 2016

Published online :

27th April 2016

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor networks (WSN), sometimes called wireless sensor and actuator networks (WSAN), are spatially distributed autonomous sensors to monitor pysical or environmental conditions, such as temperature, sound, pressure, etc. and to cooperatively pass their data through the network to a main location.With the ubiquitous data gathering ability of sensors, WSN has great potential to enable a lot of significant applications in various areas of industry, civilian and military (e.g., industrial process monitoring, forest re detection, battlefield surveillance, etc.), which could change the way people interact with the physical world.Cloud Computing (CC) is a new computing paradigm enabling users to elastically utilize a shared pool of cloud resources (e.g., processors, storages, applications, services) in an on-demand fashion, mobile CC (MCC) further transfers the data storage and data processing tasks from the mobile devices to the powerful cloud.

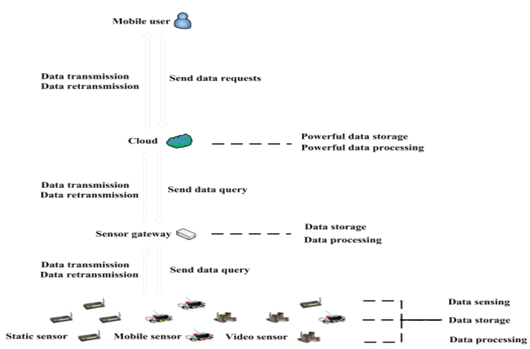

Fig.1 Architecture

- cloud computing use in the mobile phones by using application model & how to upload the data on the cloud by using the mobile phone applications.
- In the paper the mobile device is used for the sensor which is capture the any photo, video, location, etc. and upload this file by the permission of the mobile user. Without mobile user mobile device is can't upload this file on the cloud. This done by the using of the using of the application or the website.
- This file is stored on the cloud which protect by the any encryption algorithm.
- The WSN acts as the data source for the cloud and mobile users are the data requesters for the cloud. With just a simple client on their mobile devices, mobile users can have access to their required sensory data from the cloud, whenever and wherever there is network connection. Evolving as the concept of ``sensor cloud'', the integrated WSN-MCC is ``an infrastructure that allows truly pervasive computation using sensors as an interface between physical and cyber worlds, the data-compute clusters as the cyber backbone and the internet as the communication medium''.

TPSDT
The difference between our proposed TPSDT and other selective data transmission methods in WSN is that TPSDT is the first method for WSN gateway to selectively transmit data to the cloud, considering the time and priority characteristics of the data requested by the mobile user. These characteristics are recorded in a Point vs Time & Priority (PTP) table maintained in the cloud for each mobile user, where each point corresponds to a sensor node and the time reflects the specific time period and the priority reflects the probability that the mobile user requests data from the corresponding sensor node during that time period.

PSS-

- The difference between our proposed PSS and other sleep scheduling algorithms (see [28][31]) in WSN is that PSS first incorporates the time and priority characteristics of the data requested by the mobile user into the WSN sleep scheduling process to gather and transmit data for the cloud, with PTP table.
- Pseudo code of PSS algorithm

frist:Run the following at gateway g during each time period t

Step 1: Gateway g obtains PTP table.

Step 2: pt to base i > 0, g sends flag A to node i.

Step 3: Run the second part at each node i.

Second: Run the following at each node i during each time period t.

awake otherwise.

• Any two nodes in Ci are connected either directly

themselves or indirectly through nodes within i's 2-hop

neighborhood that have e more than ei.

• Any node in Ni has at least k neighbors from Ci.

• It does not receive flag A.

Step 7: Return.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Fig.2. Proposed Scheme of System

The main objective of the system is to provide online recharge facility using website and mobile devices.The project provides recharge facility of mobile phones, DTH, data cards, electricity and much more.To make users use the system in paperless wayTo make virtual transactions without being in queue.

Feasibility Study
One of the important criteria of the system is that if it is feasible that is within the scope of organization or not. It has three parts:

Technical Feasibility**:**
It considers if it is possible to develop a system on available hardware, software & manpower. It takes into consideration cost of hardware, software and technical equipment to see if the proposed system is technically feasible or not.

Economical Feasibility:

Here the actual cost involved in the proposed system is calculated. It checks the cost benefit from the new system to the organization. It considers if the system's tangible and intangible benefits are acceptable or not.
Operational Feasibility:

The System will be used if it is developed and implemented, training of user, actual place of implementation and expenses of training program are considered to see if it is operationally feasible for the organization. It is carried by small number of people familiar to information system, techniques and rules of business organization. The person must be skilled and experienced in the system analysis and design process.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have focused on WSN-MCC integration by incorporating the ubiquitous data gathering ability of WSN and the powerful data storage and data processing capabilities of MCC. Particularly, to support WSN-MCC integration applications that need more useful data offered reliably from the WSN to the cloud, we have identified the critical issues that impede the usefulness of sensory data and reliability of WSN, and proposed a novel WSN-MCC integration scheme named TPSS to address some of these issues.

REFERENCES

1. Chunsheng zhu, zhengguo sheng, victor c. M. Leung, lei shu and laurence t. Yang “toward offering more useful data reliably tomobile cloud from wireless sensor network”, volume 3, no. 1, march 2015.

2. C. Zhu, l. Shu, t. Hara, l. Wang, s. Nishio, and l. T. Yang,``a survey on communication and data management issues in mobile sensor networks," wireless commun. Mobile comput., vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 19-36, jan. 2014.

3. Prof. Victor c.m. leung “green internet of things for smart cities”, international workshop on smart cities and urban information, hong kong, april 27, 2015.

4. A. R. Khan, m. Othman, s. A. Madani, and s. U. Khan, ``a survey of mobile cloud computing application models," ieee commun. Surv. Tuts., vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 393-413, jan./mar. 2014.

5. S. Abolfazli, z. Sanaei, m. Alizadeh, a. Gani, and f. Xia, ``an experimental analysis on cloud-based mobile augmentation in mobile cloud computing," ieee trans. Consum. Electron., vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 14-154, feb. 2014.

6. I. F. Akyildiz, w. Su, y. Sankara subramaniam, and e. Cayirci, ``wireless sensor networks: a survey," comput. Netw., vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 393_422, mar. 2002.

7. M. Li andy. Liu, ``underground coal mine monitoring with wireless sensor networks," acm trans. Sensor netw., vol. 5, no. 2, mar. 2009, art. Id 10.

8. C. Zhu, l. Shu, t. Hara, l. Wang, s. Nishio, and l. T. Yang, ``asurvey on communication and data management issues in mobile sensor networks," wireless commun. Mobile comput., vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 19_36, jan. 2014.

9. C. Zhu, v. C. M. Leung, x. Hu, l. Shu, and l. T. Yang, ``a review of key issues that concern the feasibility of mobile cloud computing," in proc. Ieee int. Conf., cyber, phys. Soc. Comput. (cpscom), aug. 2013, pp. 769_776.

10. S. Abolfazli, z. Sanaei, m. Alizadeh, a. Gani, and f. Xia, ``an exper- imental analysis on cloud-based mobile augmentation in mobile cloud computing," ieee trans. Consum. Electron., vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 146_154, feb. 2014