

Disaster Management System – Cloud Platform Integration

Sheikha Mohammed Al Rasabiya, Marwa Mabrook Ali Al Habsi,
Senthil jayapal

Department of Information Technology, University of Technology and Applied Sciences – Ibra,oman.

Abstract: To maintain regular company operations, the DMS-primary CPI's objective is to safeguard critical corporate assets while ensuring that protected assets may be accessed and retrieved. A key component of business continuity and the DMS CPI is these. Disasters like fires, floods, and earthquakes are not protected against by conventional recovery mechanisms like internal backup and recovery tools. A collection of techniques and services known as Cloud Platform Integration (DMS-CPI) is used to secure information, apps, and other assets to cloud services or customized service providers.

Keywords: Cloud, Disaster, Integration, recovery, data privacy ,sensors.

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I. Introduction

When a disaster happens, the company may continue regular operations by restoring the impacted data, programs, and other resources to the nearby data center or a cloud provider. This planning phase outlines a complete cloud-based connectivity system that collects information from wireless sensor nodes in existing ecosystems. Then it creates a three-dimensional environment close to real-time to reflect the incident picked up by sensors for fire, chemical spills, etc.

We want to provide a valuable method for rescue team commanders to evaluate the situation and choose the required individuals, such as firemen, medical professionals, and police officers, before they get to the catastrophe scene with both the approaches we've just described. Through WSNs, this real-world information is captured from the disaster area. In the event of a significant disaster, a large number of autonomous agents, such as ground and aerial robots, are remotely sent to the disaster site to thoroughly investigate the tragedy and transmit additional data to the cloud regarding the number and condition of victims, the patterns of fire spread, etc. An immediate three-dimensional environment (3D VE) must then be created to reflect the observations of the agents/robots and wireless sensors.

II. Literature Review

A new paradigm for their use in applications for controlling natural catastrophes is created by combining 3D virtual environments, autonomous mobile sensors, and wireless sensor networks (WSNs). A realistic virtual environment based on datasets from WSNs is necessary to establish a backup rescue scenario with a good response time[1]. The sensitive data gathered using WSNs to build a near-real-time 3D environment remains vital because of the long computation periods needed for complex algorithms, bandwidth limitations, and signal fading considerations. The Cloud Platform Integration (CPI) architecture has been used to address these problems. CPI will provide solutions for digital forensics, resources, and disaster management applications[2].

A rapid and easy runtime that doesn't require programming skills is the focus of current research on 3D VE. V.E.s are used in several contexts, such as mobile games, movies, medical and educational, and architectural visualization. The most often used solutions in literature are the generic game engines, such as the Unity engine [18], Unreal engine [19,20], Gamebryo engine [21], CryEngine [22], and the Software's Source engine [23]. Although they are limited to specific occupations, the capabilities of such machines are matched with the proposed game features.

Therefore, any changes or additions that provide new functionality to the system need to restart the game engine. These programs are up-and-coming, but only if they are utilized for a particular application that doesn't call for runtime 3D content updates. Additionally, because of the complexity of V.E.s seen in games, only full-time programmers can change them. The selection of a good game engine depends on its use, platform, and the possible speed of revisions. A 3D environment is built on 3D geometric modelling and interactions with light. The rendering process is used to imitate the behaviour of light in an image [24].

Objectives

Deciding on a hosting company, the following distinct factors need to be taken into account when choosing a CPI provider: expanding; Availability; Durability; Privacy; and Accountability

Proposed DMS-CPI System Overview

Rescue teams and first responders may see, monitor, and plan actions using the system's suggested architecture and execution. The proposed approach integrates several technologies, such as WSN, routing protocols, cloud computing, 3D rendering, methods, and multi-objective optimization[3]. A group of wireless sensors are installed in the area under control as part of the disaster management system cloud platform Integration (DMS-CPI) proposal. A process for obtaining information, such as the location and intensity of the occurrence, is defined when an incident is detected, such as a fire catastrophe or a congested area. The central station routing protocol receives the data.

A near real-time rendering technique begins in the cloud (CPI) once data have been received to build a 3D scene that closely resembles reality before being sent to a user's computer. Then, using the data load method to move data to the chosen geographic cloud location, a rescue data plan is established using the encryption and decryption technique (CPI).

File patterns and GUI Interfaces

- XML ,SCXML,IXML,VRML

III. Research Methodology

Significance in the Academic, Technological, or Innovative Fields When compared to traditional Data recovery procedures, DMS-CPI offers several significant advantages. When-Use Payments The pay-as-you-go concept of cloud services, which allows businesses to only pay a recurring monthly fee for the resources and services they utilize, is a significant benefit. The payouts adjust following the addition or removal of resources. Gains for Oman Flexibility - The WSN and MRS sensors, which are frequently used in nearby or distant data centres, often impose flexibility and scalability restrictions. To link the CPI server with the designated router Interface, the company had to either purchase new servers, storage, network equipment, and software tools or use existing ones.

High-reliability and geographic redundancy - The primary benefit of CPI is to connect globally while assuring several computer servers to support enterprise customers.

Fast Recovery - High bandwidth and quick disk I/O (input/output) choices to maximize data transmission rate to suit business needs; however, data storage in CPI uses column storage technology and several access mechanisms for data retrieval.

Zero Downtime - When the source system disconnects, the mobile robotic sensors, 3D virtual environmental detectors, and wireless sensor systems (WSNs) instantly activate and incorporate the DMS-CPI.

The main component of this software is its data-gathering system, which also acts as a communication channel between the admin, clients, and rescue personnel. The geographic map is part of the data collecting system, together with information on the population, livestock, and vegetation in a particular region. Climate projections are linked to the weather forecast department, making the app an all-in-one, independent. The app is distinguished from all other developments as a dependable app by its essential portions.

DATASET: This includes all the information on the authorities and neighbouring catastrophes. After the dataset has been thoroughly examined, the data is sorted according to user requirements.

It transforms amounts into numbers and is used for categorization. This procedure includes both classification and regression. It is utilized for data analysis, type, and relapse; clothes and meals may be categorized according to priority, and they can be configured to be used differently based on gender.

Data prediction is the last step in the data set process. The disaster's projected course and susceptible areas are predicted. It employs path-finding algorithms to determine the quickest route. These algorithms are based on machine learning. The majority of forecasts are based on the system's algorithms. This significantly impacts the data forecasts. Practical execution of all algorithms has occurred.

Benefits to Flexibility

The WSN and MRS sensors frequently imposed flexibility and scalability restrictions, which are commonly used in nearby or distant data centres. To link the CPI server with the required router Interface, the company had to either acquire new servers, storage, network equipment, and software tools or use existing ones. Highreliability and geo-redundancy - CPI's key benefit is its capacity to connect globally while assuring several data centres to support business customers. Fast Recovery - High bandwidth and quick disk I/O (input/output) choices to maximize data transfer rates to suit business requirements, however, data storage in CPI uses column storage technology and several access mechanisms for data retrieval. Zero downtime – The mobile robotic sensors, wireless sensor networks (WSNs), and 3D virtual environment sensors all start working as the source system does.

IV. Conclusion

We introduced a novel disaster management system in this article using cloud technologies to demonstrate mobility and availability. We combined three packages: a 3D engine, an RLP for WSNs, and a method for optimizing rescue plans. Any application for disaster management can use the suggested system's robust architecture. In the first package, we offered a brand-new OF for RPL called Cyber-OF, which was created to satisfy the needs of a catastrophe management application. Every time a new phrase has to be included, the research must first validate it to provide the suggested approach with all the realism it requires. The firefighter's countenance turns joyful as the gunfire density drops. The primarysystem that a web application may have is the subject of this study. The government provides readily available information. Compared to the current method, this solution saves time and resources. The administrator will make updates while verifying data that the online app and phone app have spotted.

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