

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
MSc Cloud Computing

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Configuration Manual

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1 Simulating the Dataset

In this section, the modeling steps for simulating the dataset for Communication Based Train Control (CBTC) system. It consists of a dataset that simulates train operations, equipment status, task offloading, maintenance schedules and environmental conditions.

1.1 Dataset Overview

The SimPy library was used to create the dataset by simulating dynamic operations of trains and associated infrastructure. The key features include:

- Train speed, train position, onboard computation load.
- The costs for wayside equipment status and maintenance.
- Temperature, humidity, wind speed, environmental factors.
- Decisions of offloading tasks over network latency and bandwidth.

1.2 Simulate the dataset.

1. Set up the simulation environment in Google Colab:

- Open Google Colab, create a new notebook.
- Import the necessary libraries

```
Libraries to install

%pip install simpy
%pip install numpy
%pip install pandas
%pip install tensorflow==2.12.0
%pip install keras
%pip install numpy
%pip install pandas
%pip install gym
%pip install scikit-learn
%pip install stable_baselines3==2.3.2
%pip install shimmy>=0.2.1
%pip install --upgrade stable-baselines3
```

2 Defining Parameter for Simulation

- Set edge device, number of trains, and time intervals simulation parameters.

Category	Feature	Description
Train Operations Data	timestamp	Time when the data was recorded
Train Operations Data	train_id	Unique identifier for each train
Train Operations Data	speed_kmph	Speed of the train (km/h)
Train Operations Data	position_km	Distance from the starting point (km)

Train Operations Data	energy_consumption_kWh	Energy consumed by the train (kWh)
Wayside Equipment Data	equipment_id	Unique identifier for each piece of equipment
Wayside Equipment Data	equipment_status	Operational status of the equipment
Wayside Equipment Data	maintenance_cost_eur	Estimated cost of maintenance (EUR)
Network Communication	signal_strength_dbm	Signal strength between train and equipment (dBm)
Network Communication	latency_ms	Latency between train and equipment (ms)
Environmental Data	temperature_celsius	Ambient temperature (°C)
Environmental Data	humidity_percentage	Humidity level (%)
Task Offloading	task_offloaded	Size of task being offloaded (MB)
Task Offloading	energy_saved_kWh	Energy saved by offloading (kWh)
Maintenance Data	maintenance_type	Type of maintenance (scheduled/unscheduled)
Maintenance Data	downtime_minutes	Duration of downtime (minutes)
Table.1. Key Constraints for the simulated Dataset		

Generate the data: Simulate data for each train, equipment, and environmental factors of trains, edge devices, and time intervals using a loop.

4. Save the dataset:

- Simulated dataset is exported to the CSV file for processing.
- Upload the CSV file generated to Google Drive for model train.

3 Model Training in Google Colab

In the next section, we explain how the model is trained using the simulated dataset. For Deep Q-Network (DQN) and Q-learning model, we implemented it through Stable-Baselines3 library to optimize the CBTC system.

3.1 Create Training Environment

3.1.1 Install necessary libraries.

Library imports

```
import simpy
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import random
import gym
from gym import spaces
from stable_baselines3 import DQN
from stable_baselines3.common.logger import configure
import torch
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

- Define the custom environment: Simulation of the CBTC system will be performed by creating a gym environment.
- Initialize the DQN model: To do this we set the learning parameters and model architecture.
- Train the model: Model should be trained for a given number of timesteps
- Save the trained model: After training we should save the model for deployment

4 Deploy the Model to AWS IoT Greengrass.

4.1 Set Up AWS Greengrass

Step 3: Install the Greengrass Core software

Operating system
☒ Linux ☐ Windows

Step 3.1: Install Java on the device
The AWS IoT Greengrass Core software runs on Java. Follow instructions to install the Java runtime on the device. [Learn more](#)

Step 3.2: Configure AWS credentials on the device
The Greengrass installer uses AWS credentials to provision the AWS resources that it requires. You can provide credentials as environment variables. Copy the command below to your device's terminal. Replace the text after the "=" sign with the specified information. [Learn more](#)

```
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=AWS_SESSION_TOKEN
```

Step 3.3: Run the installer
AWS IoT Greengrass provides an installer that you can use to set up a Greengrass core device in a few minutes. The installer runs on the device and does the following:

1. Provisions the Greengrass core device as an AWS IoT thing with a device certificate and default permissions. [Learn more](#)
2. Creates a system user and group, `ggc_user` and `ggc_group`, that the software uses to run components on the device.
3. Connects the device to AWS IoT.
4. Installs and runs the latest AWS IoT Greengrass Core software as a system service.

Download the installer
Run the following command on the device to download the AWS IoT Greengrass Core software.

```
curl -s https://d2s8p88vqdw66.cloudfront.net/releases/greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip > greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip && unzip greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip -d GreengrassInstaller
```

Run the installer
The AWS IoT Greengrass Core software is a JAR file that installs the software when you run it for the first time. Run the following command on the device.

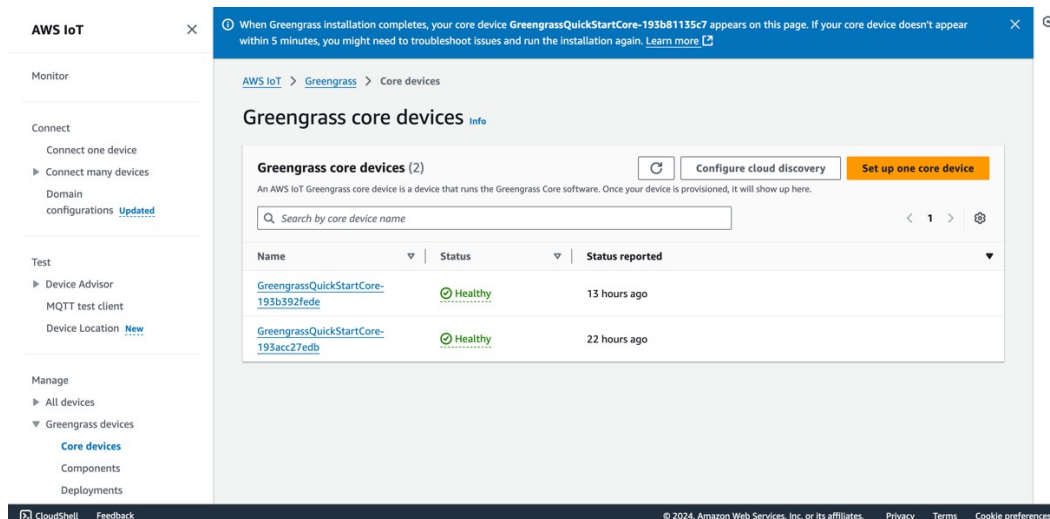
```
sudo -E java -Droot="/greengrass/v2" -Dlog.store=FILE -jar ./GreengrassInstaller/lib/Greengrass.jar --aws-region eu-west-1 --thing-name GreengrassQuickStartCore-137888575e --thing-group-name GreengrassQuickStartGroup --component default --user ggc_user:ggc_group --provision true --setup-system-service true --deploy --dev-tools true
```

Instructions:

- The installation process takes a few minutes. When the installer completes, you can find your device in the list of Greengrass core devices on the **Core devices** page. If the installation fails or you can't see the device, you can troubleshoot the issue and try again. [Learn more](#)
- This install command deploys the Greengrass Command Line Interface (CLI) to your device. You can use the Greengrass CLI to develop and debug components on your core device. [Learn more](#)

Cancel **View core devices**

1. Install AWS CLI and AWS Greengrass.
2. Install AWS Greengrass on the Edge Device.
 - SSH into the edge device.
 - Download the Greengrass Core software using the above instructions.



3. After all the above steps are complete, the edge device should be set up and running and it should show on the connected core device with status 'healthy'.
4. Configure Greengrass components: The components, DQN model and the task offloading service should be set up to run on the edge device.
5. Deploy trained model to the edge device with the use of AWS IoT Greengrass.
6. The model is deployed and evaluated on the edge device once, the key metrics evaluated include Latency reduction, Energy savings Cost optimization

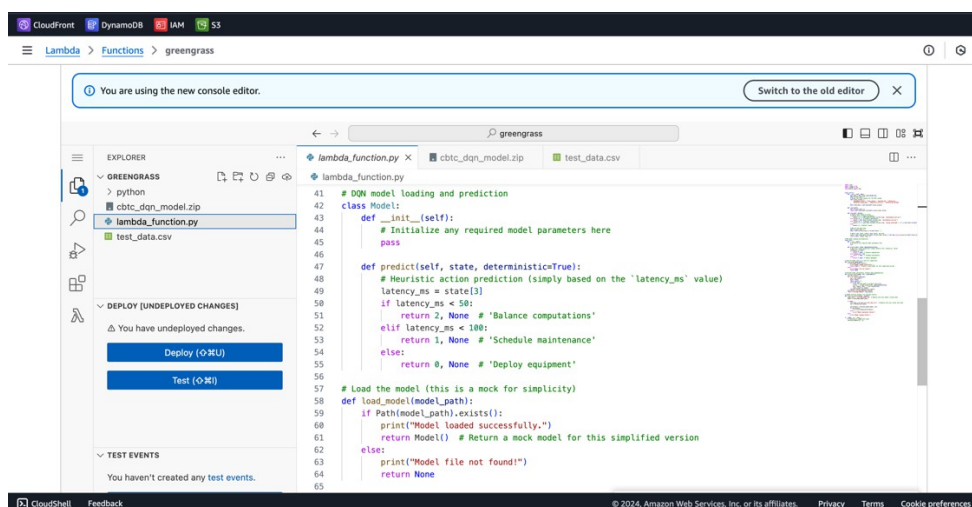
4.2 Prepare the Lambda Function

1. Create the Lambda Function:

- a) Develop the function to evaluate your model.
- b) Name the handler function `lambda_function.lambda_handler`.

2. Package the Lambda Function:

- a. Include the inference script and required dependencies in a .zip file:
 - `code mkdir package cp lambda_function.py package/`
 - `pip install -r requirements.txt -t package/`
 - `cd package`
 - `zip -r lambda_package.zip.`



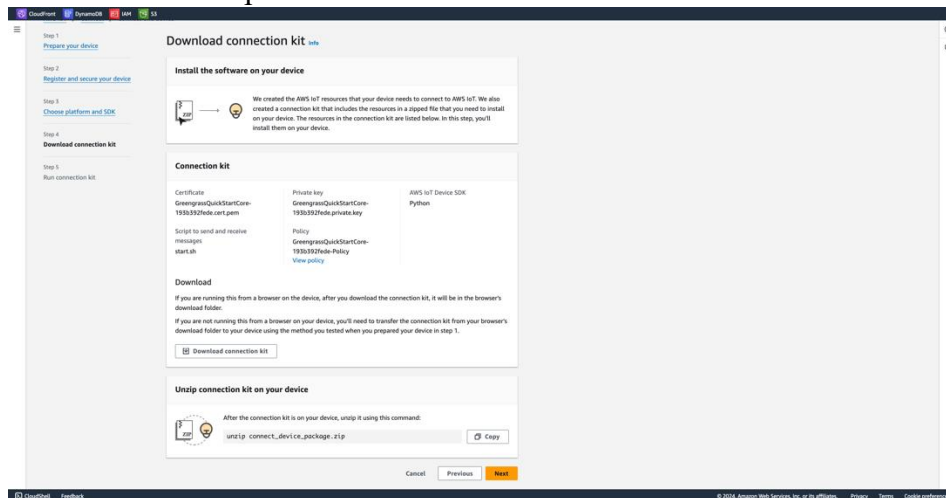
3. Upload the Lambda Package:
 - a) Open the AWS Lambda Console.
 - b) Create a new function or update an existing one with the lambda_package.zip.
4. Test the Lambda Function in AWS: Use sample data to ensure the function processes correctly.

4.3 Deploy the Lambda Function to Greengrass

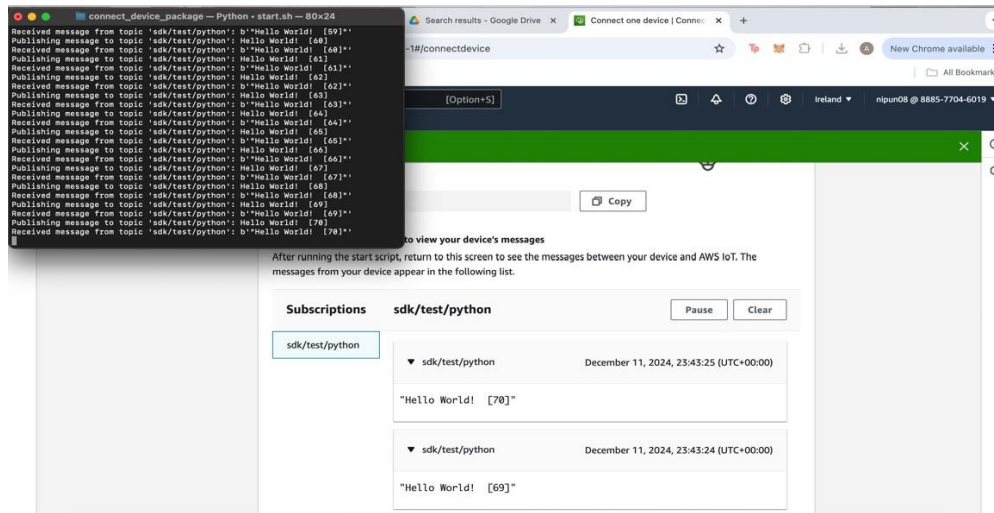
1. Add Lambda to Greengrass Deployment:
 - a) Navigate to **Greengrass Groups** in the AWS Management Console.
 - b) Create a deployment or update an existing one.
 - c) Add the Lambda function to the group.
 - d) Configure the function to start automatically.
2. Push the Deployment to Edge Device: Deploy the group to the registered Greengrass Core device.

4.4 Set up Connectivity and send Test Data.

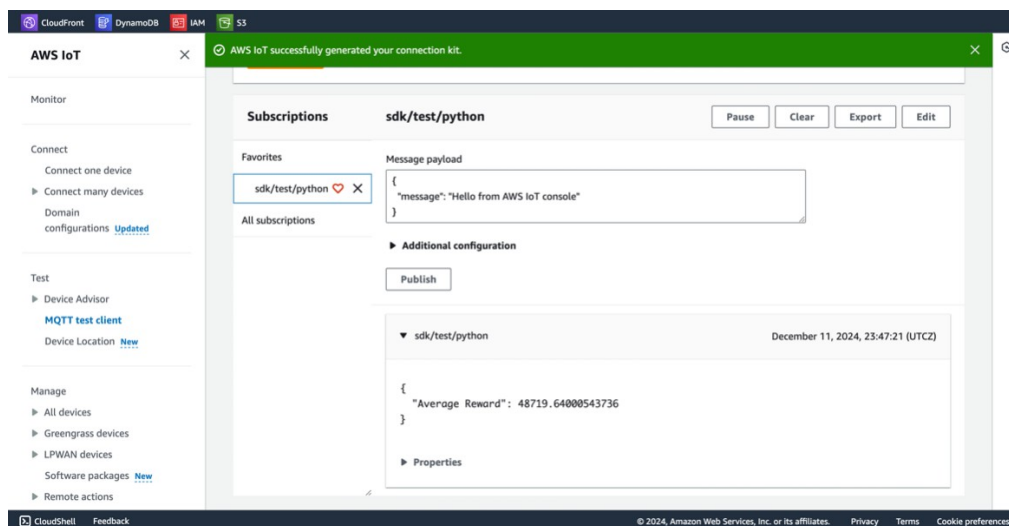
1. Set up connection to IOT Greengrass by AWS IoT > Connect > Connect one device. And follow the steps.



2. After downloading the configuration kit, should get all necessary key files to send and receive messages from AWS IOT securely via MQTT.



3. Prepare Test Data: Format the test data based on the expected structure of your Lambda function.
4. Whenever the test data is given to the model, it will trigger the Lambda function and show the results on IOT Greengrass.



5 Verify Model Execution:

- a) Check logs on the Greengrass Core device.
- b) Alternatively, check CloudWatch logs.

5.1 Validate Edge Evaluation Results

- a) Collect Inference Outputs: Retrieve inference results from the Lambda function logs or MQTT response topic.
- b) Analyse Results: Compare outputs with expected results to validate model accuracy.

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