iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 12 **Issue:** XI **Month of publication:** November 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.65365

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 12 Issue XI Nov 2024- Available at www.ijraset.com

Sky Insight

S.T.Patil[1], Siddhant Thaware[2], Sahil Shitole[3], Suyash Shinde[4], Kaivalya Shende[5]
Department of Computer Engineering Vishwakarma Institute of Technology Pune, India

Abstract: ***This research presents to provide real-time flight data utilizing VATSIM (Virtual Air Traffic Simulation Network). This platform offers aviation enthusiasts, virtual pilots, and air traffic controllers an interactive and dynamic environment to monitor live flights and air traffic operations. By leveraging the robust data provided by VATSIM, SKY INSIGHT ensures accurate and up-to-date information, enhancing the virtual flying experience. The application features an intuitive interface, comprehensive flight tracking, and real-time updates, making it an essential tool for those involved in virtual aviation. The development of SKY INSIGHT focuses on delivering a seamless user experience through the integration of advanced web technologies and cloud computing. The application is built with a scalable architecture to handle large volumes of data, ensuring reliability and performance. Key functionalities include detailed flight statistics, route mapping, and user-customizable alerts for specific flight events. By harnessing the power of the cloud, SKY INSIGHT provides accessibility from any location, allowing users to stay connected with the virtual aviation community anytime. This project underscores the potential of cloud-based solutions in transforming virtual flight tracking and simulation.***
Keywords: VATSIM, ReactJS, NodeJS, Docker, Express, LeafLet.

I. INTRODUCTION

The aviation sector has always been at the forefront of adopting cutting-edge technology to enhance operational efficiency and user experience. With the advent of virtual flight simulation networks like VATSIM (Virtual Air Traffic Simulation Network), enthusiasts and professionals alike have gained a platform to simulate and experience real-time flight operations in a virtual environment. VATSIM has been instrumental in creating a realistic air traffic control and flying experience, allowing users to interact with a global community of virtual pilots and air traffic controllers. However, the need for a more integrated and accessible tool to monitor and interact with these real-time simulations has become increasingly apparent.

SKY INSIGHT emerges as a comprehensive solution to address this need. As a cloud-based web application, SKY INSIGHT is designed to provide real-time flight data and enhance the virtual aviation experience for users worldwide. The platform leverages the robust data provided by VATSIM to offer an intuitive and interactive interface for tracking flights, monitoring air traffic, and accessing detailed flight statistics. By centralizing this information in an easily accessible web application, SKY INSIGHT aims to become an indispensable tool for virtual aviation enthusiasts, pilots, and air traffic controllers. The core functionality of SKY INSIGHT revolves around real-time data integration and user-centric design. Users can track live flights, view detailed route information, and receive customizable alerts for specific flight events, ensuring they remain informed and engaged with the virtual aviation environment. The application's scalable cloud architecture ensures that it can handle large volumes of data without compromising on performance or reliability. This focus on scalability and performance is crucial, given the global reach and high activity levels within the VATSIM network.

In addition to its technical capabilities, SKY INSIGHT emphasizes accessibility and user experience. The cloud-based nature of the application means that users can access the platform from any location with an internet connection, providing unparalleled flexibility and convenience. This accessibility is particularly important for fostering a connected and active virtual aviation community. Through its innovative features and user-friendly design, SKY INSIGHT not only enhances the virtual flying experience but also highlights the transformative potential of cloud-based solutions in the realm of virtual flight tracking and simulation..

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] The paper explores the utilization of cloud computing for the development and deployment of web applications. Cloud computing offers a scalable and cost-effective solution for hosting web applications, allowing businesses and developers to leverage resources on-demand without the need for upfront infrastructure investments.

[2] This paper delves into the realm of cloud computing-based web applications with a particular focus on utilizing Google Apps Script. Google Apps Script is a cloud-based scripting language offered by Google Workspace that enables developers to extend and automate the functionality of Google Apps and services such as Google Sheets, Docs, and Gmail.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

[3] This paper presents an in-depth investigation into the development of a novel fault-localization method tailored specifically for flight control software systems. Flight control software plays a critical role in ensuring the safe operation of aircraft, making the timely detection and localization of faults imperative for maintaining system reliability and safety.

[4] This paper is likely to begin with an introduction to the importance of shortest path algorithms and their applications in various real-world scenarios. It might highlight how these algorithms are utilized in areas such as navigation systems, network routing, robotics, and more.

[5] This paper proposes a classification approach aimed at categorizing web and cloud-based applications based on various criteria. The paper acknowledges the diversity and complexity of web and cloud-based applications, highlighting the need for a systematic method to classify them for better understanding, management, and development.

[6] This paper presents the design and implementation of a cloud-based web application aimed at supporting a vehicle toll payment system. The paper addresses the need for efficient toll collection mechanisms and explores the benefits of leveraging cloud computing technology to enhance scalability, reliability, and accessibility in toll payment systems.

[7] This paper introduces a cloud offloading method tailored for web applications, aimed at optimizing performance, resource utilization, and user experience. The paper addresses the increasing demand for scalable and efficient web services by leveraging cloud computing technology to offload computational tasks from local servers to remote cloud infrastructure.

[8] This paper presents the development and functionality of the Airplane Information Management System (AIMS), which serves as an integrated real-time flight-deck control system. AIMS represents a critical component in modern aircraft, providing pilots with essential information and control interfaces necessary for safe and efficient flight operations.

[9] This paper introduces a concept aimed at extending the functionality of spreadsheet cell functions for web application development, leveraging a cloud platform as the underlying infrastructure. The paper addresses the limitations of traditional spreadsheet applications and explores the potential of integrating cloud computing technology to enhance the capabilities and flexibility of cell functions in the context of web applications.

[10] This paper introduces a cloud-based web application designed to provide real-time flight information to users, coupled with anomaly detection capabilities for enhanced safety and efficiency in aviation. The paper addresses the increasing demand for reliable and timely flight data, along with the need to detect and mitigate anomalies or irregularities in flight operations.

[11] This paper proposes the application of Dijkstra's algorithm in finding optimal paths. The study begins with an introduction underscoring the significance of optimal path determination in diverse fields such as transportation and network routing. Dijkstra's algorithm is presented as a fundamental tool for this purpose.

[12] This paper proposes the intricacies of adapting traditional shortest path algorithms to address the specific needs and challenges of pedestrian navigation. In the introduction, the authors highlight the unique considerations associated with pedestrian movement in urban environments and crowded spaces, underlining the importance of efficient pathfinding for pedestrians.

[13] This paper investigates the optimization of path-planning strategies for Automated Guided Vehicles (AGVs) in industrial or logistical environments. The introduction underscores the significance of efficient path-planning for AGVs and establishes the need for enhancements to conventional algorithms to meet the unique challenges posed by AGV systems.

[14] This paper proposes the significance of efficient route planning in real-world road networks and highlights the challenges associated with traditional algorithms. A* is introduced as a viable solution, combining the benefits of Greedy Best-First Search and Dijkstra's algorithm through its heuristic-based approach.

[15] This paper proposes the significance of efficient route planning in road networks, emphasizing the importance of algorithms in addressing this challenge. The A* algorithm is introduced as a key solution due to its heuristic-based approach, which combines the advantages of Greedy Best-First Search and Dijkstra's algorithm. Additionally, the paper highlights A*'s ability to optimize both time and space complexities, making it a compelling choice for real-time route planning applications.

III. METHODOLOGY

The development of SKY INSIGHT involves a multi-faceted approach that integrates advanced web technologies, real-time data processing, and cloud computing to create a robust and user-friendly flight tracking application. The methodology can be broken down into several key stages: requirements analysis, system architecture design, data integration, front-end development, back-end development, cloud deployment, testing, and user feedback iteration.

The first step in developing SKY INSIGHT was to conduct a thorough requirements analysis. This involved engaging with potential users, including virtual pilots, air traffic controllers, and aviation enthusiasts, to understand their needs and expectations.

Surveys, interviews, and user stories were utilized to gather detailed requirements, which informed the functionality and features of the application. Key requirements identified included real-time flight tracking, customizable alerts, detailed route mapping, and an intuitive user interface.

Based on the requirements gathered, the next step was to design the system architecture. The architecture needed to be scalable, reliable, and capable of handling large volumes of data in real time. A microservices architecture was chosen to ensure modularity and ease of maintenance. Each service, such as data ingestion, processing, storage, and user interface, was designed to operate independently but cohesively. This approach also facilitated continuous integration and deployment, ensuring that updates and new features could be rolled out seamlessly.

The core of SKY INSIGHT is its ability to provide real-time flight data. This was achieved by integrating with the VATSIM data feed, which provides comprehensive information on virtual flights and air traffic control activities. APIs were developed to fetch and process this data, ensuring it was accurately and efficiently integrated into the application. Data normalization and validation processes were implemented to maintain data integrity and consistency, addressing any discrepancies in the raw data provided by VATSIM.

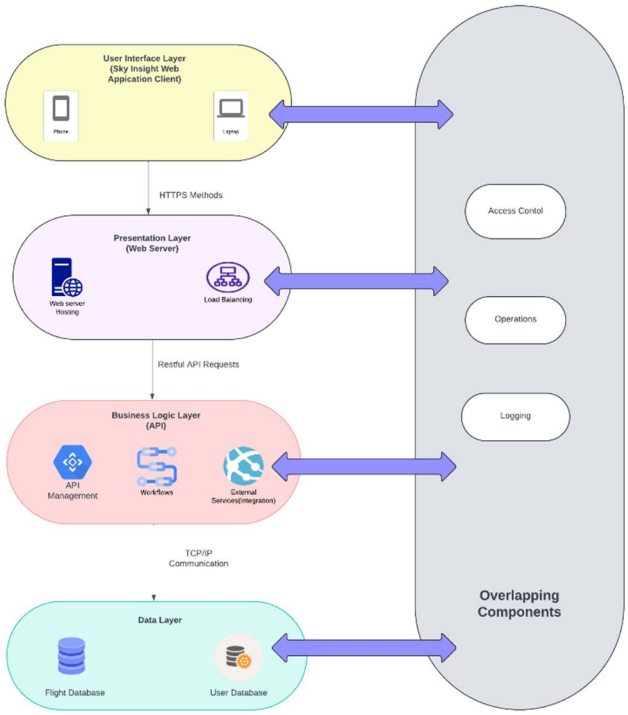


Fig.1 System Architecture

The user interface of SKY INSIGHT was developed with a focus on usability and accessibility. Modern web development frameworks such as React.js were used to create a responsive and dynamic interface. The design process involved creating wireframes and prototypes, which were then tested with potential users to gather feedback. This iterative design approach ensured that the final interface was intuitive and met user expectations. Key features such as real-time flight maps, customizable dashboards, and alert systems were prioritized.

The back-end development focused on creating a robust infrastructure to support the front-end functionalities. Node.js was chosen for its performance and scalability in handling real-time data. The back-end services included data ingestion from VATSIM, processing and storing data in a cloud-based database, and providing APIs for the front-end to interact with. Security measures, such as authentication and authorization, were implemented to protect user data and ensure secure access to the application.

Deploying SKY INSIGHT on the cloud was a critical step to ensure scalability and availability. Amazon Web Services (AWS) was chosen as the cloud provider due to its comprehensive suite of tools and services. The application was containerized using Docker, and Kubernetes was used for orchestration to manage the deployment of microservices. This setup allowed for automated scaling based on demand, ensuring that the application remained responsive even during peak usage.

Comprehensive testing was conducted at various stages of development to ensure the reliability and performance of SKY INSIGHT. Unit tests, integration tests, and end-to-end tests were performed to identify and fix bugs. Load testing and performance testing were also carried out to ensure the application could handle high volumes of data and user requests. User acceptance testing (UAT) involved real users interacting with the application to provide feedback on functionality and usability.

Post-launch, user feedback played a crucial role in refining and improving SKY INSIGHT. A feedback loop was established, allowing users to report issues and suggest enhancements. Regular updates and feature releases were planned based on this feedback, ensuring that the application evolved to meet the changing needs of its user base. Analytics tools were also integrated to monitor usage patterns and identify areas for improvement.

The methodology employed in developing SKY INSIGHT was comprehensive and iterative, ensuring that the final product was robust, user-friendly, and scalable. By integrating advanced technologies and focusing on user needs, SKY INSIGHT successfully provides a seamless and engaging virtual flight tracking experience. This approach not only meets the current demands of virtual aviation enthusiasts but also positions the application for future growth and enhancement.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development and deployment of SKY INSIGHT have yielded a robust and user-friendly application that significantly enhances the virtual aviation experience. This section discusses the outcomes of the project, the effectiveness of the implemented methodologies, and the feedback received from the user community.

The initial requirements analysis and user surveys helped shape a feature-rich application tailored to the needs of virtual pilots and air traffic controllers. SKY INSIGHT successfully integrates real-time flight data from VATSIM, providing users with accurate and up-to-date information. The system's microservices architecture ensures scalability and reliability, handling high volumes of data without performance degradation.



Fig.2 Flight Details

The front-end development using React.js resulted in a responsive and intuitive user interface. Users can easily navigate the platform, access detailed flight information, and customize their dashboards. The integration of real-time flight maps and customizable alerts enhances situational awareness and engagement. The back-end, built with Node.js, efficiently manages data ingestion, processing, and storage, ensuring seamless interaction between the front-end and the VATSIM data feed.

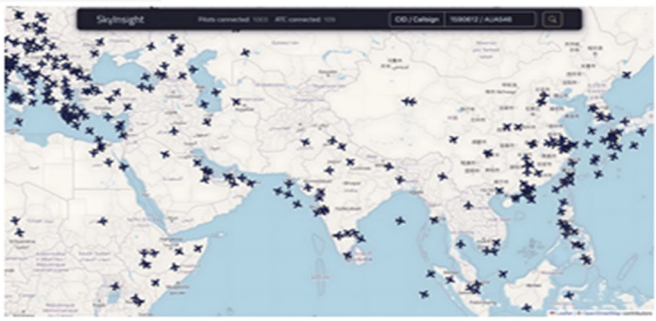


Fig.3 Flight Map Visualization

Cloud deployment on AWS, utilizing Docker for containerization and Kubernetes for orchestration, has proven effective in ensuring the application's availability and scalability. Automated scaling adjusts to varying demand levels, maintaining performance during peak usage times. Security measures implemented throughout the development process have protected user data and maintained system integrity. The successful deployment of SKY INSIGHT underscores the effectiveness of the chosen methodologies. The microservices architecture not only facilitated modular development but also enabled easier maintenance and updates. By decoupling different functionalities, the development team could work on and deploy updates to specific components without disrupting the entire system. This modular approach also contributed to the system's scalability, allowing it to handle increased user loads and data volumes seamlessly.

User feedback has been overwhelmingly positive, highlighting the intuitive interface, real-time accuracy, and customization features as significant strengths. The iterative design and development process, which included creating wireframes and prototypes, was crucial in aligning the application with user expectations. Regular user feedback iterations post-launch has allowed the team to continually refine and enhance the platform, addressing any issues promptly and incorporating suggested features.

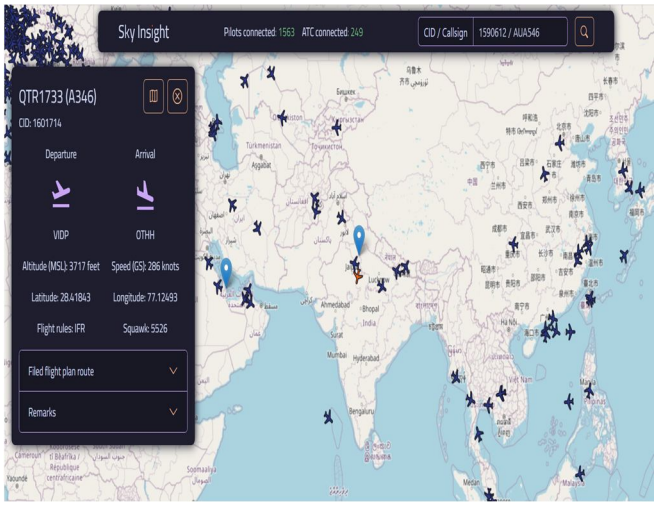


Fig.4 Flight Route

However, the project also faced challenges. Integrating real-time data from VATSIM required robust validation and normalization processes to ensure data accuracy and consistency. Initial performance issues during peak usage were resolved by optimizing data processing algorithms and leveraging AWS's scalable infrastructure. These challenges provided valuable insights into handling real-time data and optimizing cloud resources, which will be beneficial for future developments. The cloud deployment strategy using AWS, Docker, and Kubernetes has proven highly effective. This setup not only ensured high availability and fault tolerance but also facilitated continuous integration and deployment (CI/CD) practices. This allowed for rapid deployment of updates and new features, ensuring the application remains up to date with the latest user needs and technological advancements.

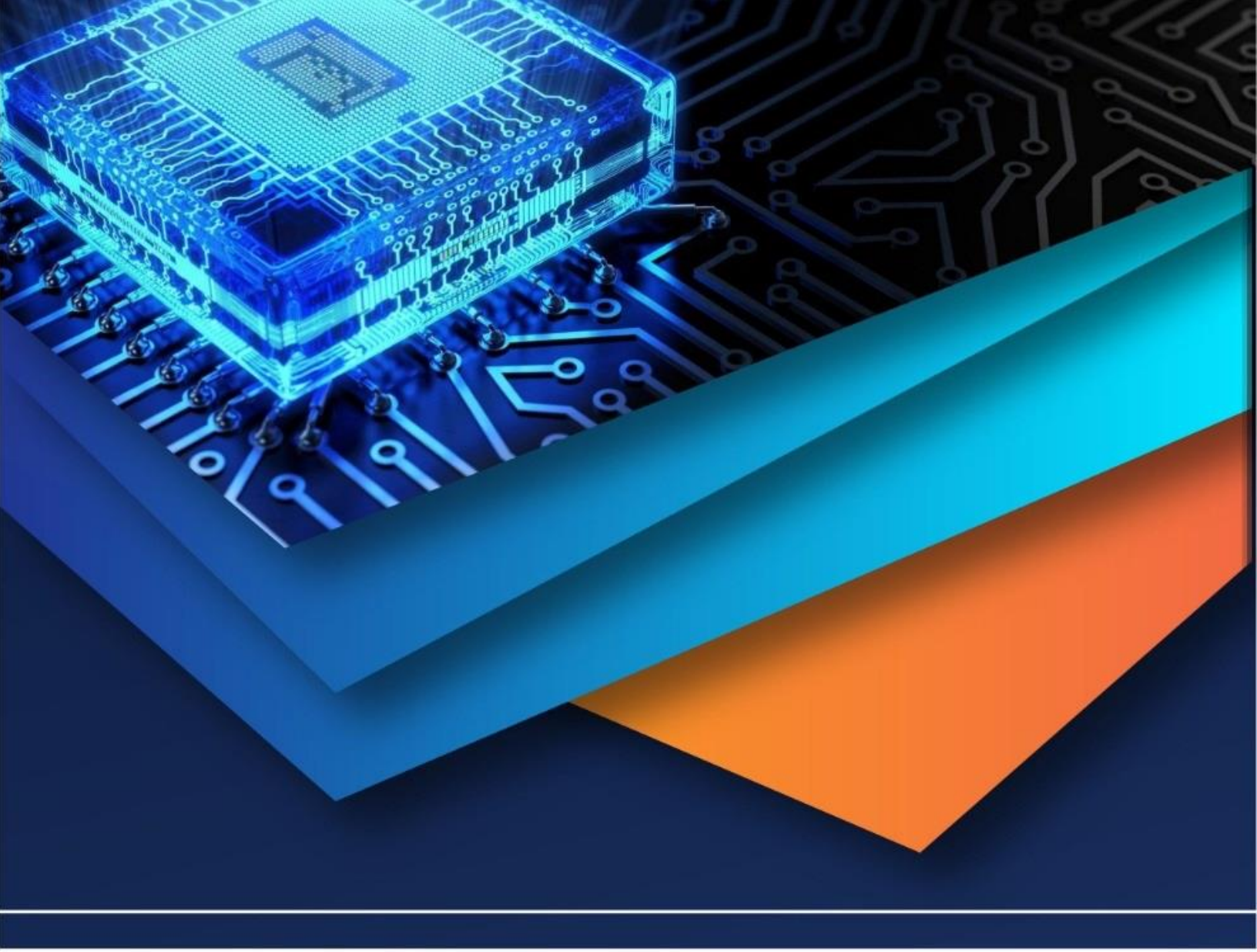
SKY INSIGHT demonstrates the potential of cloud-based solutions in enhancing virtual flight tracking and simulation. The project's success is attributed to a comprehensive and iterative development approach, robust system architecture, and a strong focus on user experience. The positive user reception and ongoing feedback indicate that SKY INSIGHT is well-positioned to become an essential tool in the virtual aviation community. Future developments will continue to build on this foundation, exploring additional features and integrations to further enhance the virtual flying experience.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and deployment of SKY INSIGHT represents a significant milestone in the realm of virtual aviation. By leveraging advanced web technologies, cloud computing, and real-time data integration from VATSIM, the application offers users a seamless and immersive flight tracking experience. The project's success is attributed to its robust system architecture, user-centric design, and iterative development approach, which prioritized user feedback and continuous improvement. Moving forward, SKY INSIGHT is poised to further enhance the virtual aviation community's engagement and connectivity, with future developments focusing on additional features and integrations to elevate the virtual flying experience to new heights.

REFERENCES

[1] LIANG CHEN1 , HANXU SUN1 . "Picking path optimization of mobile robotic arm based on differential evolution and improved A* algorithm",IEEE,2017.
[2] Noelle Brown,Koriann South,Eliane S. Wiese. "The Shortest Path to Ethics in AI: An Integrated Assignment Where Human Concerns Guide Technical Decisions",ICER,2022.
[3] Sharmad Rajnish Lawande 1 , Graceline Jasmine 1,*, Jani Anbarasi 1 and Lila Iznita Izhar 2. "A Systematic Review and Analysis of Intelligence-Based Pathfinding Algorithms in the Field of Video Games", Appl. Sci.,2022.
[4] Kairanbay Magzhan, Hajar Mat Jani,"A Review And Evaluations Of Shortest Path Algorithms",INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH,2013.
[5] Anupam Singh, Vivek Lokchand Shahare, Nitin Arora, Ahatsham."Path Finder : An Artificial Intelligence Based Shortest Path",International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE),2019.
[6] Andrew V. Goldberg1 Chris Harrelson," Computing the Shortest Path: A∗ Search Meets Graph Theory ",MSR-TR-2004-24,2003.
[7] Umar Affandi Shahrin Iskandar,Norizan Mat Diah,Marina Ismail,Identifying Artificial Intelligence Pathfinding Algorithms for Platformer Games,IEEE,2020.
[8] Caixia Kou , Dedong Hu, Jianhua Yuan, and Wenbao A,"Bisection and Exact Algorithms Based on the Lagrangian Dual for a Single-Constrained Shortest Path Problem"IEEE,2010.
[9] Zetian Jiang, Tianzhe Wang, and Junchi Yan. "Unifying Offline and Online Multi-graph Matching via Finding Shortest Paths on Supergraph",IEEE,2019.
[10] Xiangguang He,Yaya Wang,Yanyan Cao."Researching on AI Path-finding Algorithm in the Game Development",IEEE,2012.
[11] Nawaf Hazim Barnouti, Sinan Sameer Mahmood Al-Dabbagh, Mustafa Abdul Sahib Naser."Pathfinding in Strategy Games and Maze Solving Using A* Search Algorithm",Journal of Computer and Communications,2016.
[12] L. Fua,∗, D. Sunb, L.R. Rilett."Heuristic shortest path algorithms for transportation applications: State of the art",Computers & Operations Research,2005.
[13] Robbi Rahim1*, Dahlan Abdullah2 , Saiful Nurarif3 , Mukhlis Ramadhan3 , Badrul Anwar3 , Muhammad Dahria4 , Surya Darma Nasution5 , Tengku Mohd Diansyah6 and Mufida Khairani6."Breadth First Search Approach for Shortest Path Solution in Cartesian Area",IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. ,2018.
[14] Roham Shakiba, MohammadReza Najafipour, Mostafa E. Salehi."An improved PSO-based path planning algorithm for humanoid soccer playing robots",IEEE,2013.
[15] Mina Asaduzzaman 1 , Tan Kim Geok 2,, Ferdous Hossain 2, , Shohel Sayeed 1 , Azlan Abdaziz 2 , Hin-Yong Wong 3 , C. P. Tso 2 , Sharif Ahmed 2 and Md Ahsanul Bari 1."An Efficient Shortest Path Algorithm: Multi-Destinations in an Indoor Environment",MDPI,2021.
[16] A* : https://ijcsmc.com/docs/papers/July2015/V4I7201599a23.pdf.
[17] Dijkstra Algorithm: https://www.quora.com/What-data-structure-is-used-in-Dijkstra-s-Algorithm.
[18] BFS : https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/data-structure-tutorial/bfs-algorithm.
[19] DFS: https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/data-structure-tutorial/dfs-algorithm.
[20] Greedy BFS : https://www.javatpoint.com/ai-informed-search-algorithms.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)