TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION FOR RAPIDKL



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION FOR RAPIDKL



This report is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the

Bachelor of [Computer Science (Interactive Media)] with Honours.

FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN

JUDUL: THE DEVELOPMENT LRT AND MRT RAPIDKL BY USING AUGMENTED REALITY

SESI PENGAJIAN: [2020 / 2021]

4. * Sila tandakan (/)

Saya: NOORIN NAZIRA BINTI RUSAN

mengaku membenarkan tesis Projek Sarjana Muda ini disimpan di Perpustakaan Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

- 1. Tesis dan projek adalah hakmilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka.
- 2. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan unituk tujuan pengajian sahaja.
- 3. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan tesis ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi.

SULIT	(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah
(N) () (keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti
کل ملیسیا مالات	yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA
UNIVERSITI TEKNIK	RASMI 1972) (Mengandungi maklumat TERHAD yang telah
TENIAD	ditentukan oleh organisasi / badan di mana
	penyelidikan dijalankan)

nazira

(TANDATANGAN PELAJAR)

Alamat Tetap: No 3 Jalan Bunga Kemboja 11a, Taman Muda, Ampang 56100 Kuala Lumpur

TIDAK TERHAD

Tarikh: 31/8/2021

(TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)

Nama Penyelia

DR. ULKA CHANDINI PENDIT Pensyarah Kanan Jabatan Media Interaktif

Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunilusi Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM)

Tarikh: 31/8/2021

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitled

[The development LRT and MRT RapidKL by using Augmented Reality

is written by me and is my own effort and that no part has been plagiarized

without citations.

STUDENT: NAZIRA BINTI RUSAN).

One of the state of the st

I hereby declare that I have read this project report and found

this project report is sufficient in term of the scope and quality for the award of

Bachelor of [Computer Science (Interactive Media)] with Honours.

SUPERVISOR: ____

_ Date: 31/8/2021

(DR ULKA CHANDINI PENDIT)

DEDICATION

This final project is wholeheartedly dedicated to my beloved parents, who have been my source of inspiration, gave me strength when I thought of giving up, support and help whenever and wherever I need.

In addition, to my supervisor, who always committed, endless support and guide me while the progress of this final project.

To my evaluator, who gives a feedback and advice on this final year project.

Lastly, to all my beloved friends who always there to help me through anything and shared their words of advice and encouragement to finish my final year project.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirahmanirahim,

In the name of Allah, thank you for the guidance, strength and giving me a healthy life. Alhamdulillah, with his permission I am able to finish and completed my final year project.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my parents, for their contribution on financial, endless moral support and all the guidance and advice to help me on this project.

Secondly, thank you to my supervisor Dr Ulka Chandini Pendit, who always guide me all along the way to develop this project, for always encourage me in my progress and for being a very kind and thoughtful supervisor. Thank you for all of your help and advices in the making of this final year project.

To wrap things up, I dedicated this final year project to all my friends who always give a hand and their support during the development of this projects.

UNIVERSITI TEKNIK Thank you. AYSIA MELAKA

ABSTRACT

Malaysia has many different public transports. LRT and MRT are the most popular public transport in Malaysia. LRT and MRT is a train that link from one place to others place. LRT and MRT simplify user affairs without having to face traffic jam especially when go and back form works and public holiday. This project for promoting LRT and MRT for user and tourists. In this project, have information about LRT and MRT RapidKL using Augmented Reality (AR). The users need to download the Augmented Reality application and scan the RapidKl card so the popup of Augmented Reality will display. This project to study about the LRT and MRT transportation using Augmented Reality. Next, to develop the augmented reality application for LRT and MRT RapidKL and to evaluate the effectiveness of Augmented RapidKL based on usability. The application is expected to successfully develop the application that use an augmented reality feature as a platform for promote LRT and MRT RapidKL.



ABSTRAK

Malaysia mempunyai pelbagai pengangkutan awam yang berbeza. LRT dan MRT antara pengangkutan awam yang paling popular di Malaysia. LRT dan MRT adalah kereta api yang menghubungkan dari satu tempat ke tempat lain. LRT dan MRT juga mempermudahkan urusan pengguna tanpa perlu menghadapi kesesakan jalan raya terutama ketika pergi dan balik kerja dan cuti umum. Projek ini untuk mempromosikan LRT dan MRT untuk pengguna dan pelancong. Dalam projek ini, mendapatkan maklumat mengenai LRT dan MRT RapidKL dengan menggunakan Augmented Reality (AR). Pengguna perlu memuat turun aplikasi Augmented Reality dan mengimbas kad RapidKl sehingga pop timbul Augmented Reality akan dipaparkan. Projek ini untuk mengkaji mengenai pengangkutan LRT dan MRT menggunakan Augmented Reality. Seterusnya, untuk mengembangkan aplikasi augmented reality untuk LRT dan MRT RapidKL dan untuk menilai keberkesanan Augmented RapidKL berdasarkan kebolehgunaan. Aplikasi ini diharapkan dapat berjaya mengembangkan aplikasi yang menggunakan ciri-ciri augmented reality sebagai platform untuk mempromosikan LRT dan MRT RapidKL.

اونيونر سيتي تيكنيكل مليسيا ملاك UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	II
DEDICATION	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IV
ABSTRACT	V
ABSTRAK	VI
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VII
LIST OF TABLES	XII
LIST OF FIGURES	XIII
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 Problem Statement . TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	
1.3 Objective	2
1.4 Project Scope	3
1.4.1 Module	3
1.4.2 Target Audience	3
1.5 Project Significant	4
1.6 Conclusion	4
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW ÄND PROJECT METHO	DOLOGY
	5

2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Facts and findings	5
2.3 Domain	6
2.3.1 Augmented Reality (AR) definition	6
2.3.2 Visualization	6
2.3.3 Types of Augmented Reality	6
2.3.4 Augmented Reality Application	9
2.3.5 Usage of Augmented Reality in Tourism	10
2.4 Existing System	
2.5 Comparison	
2.6 Project Methodology	.4
2.7 Project Requirements	5
2.8 Conclusion	
CHAPTER 3: ANALYSIS1	7
3.1 Introduction	
3.2 Current Scenario Analysis	
3.2.1 Comparing Existing Augmented Reality	7
3.3 Requirement Analysis	8
3.3.1 Project Requirement	8
3.3.2 Software Requirement	9
3.3.3 Hardware Requirement	0
3.4 Project Schedule and Milestone	21
3.5 Conclusion	2

CHAPTER 4: DESIGN	23
4.1 Introduction	23
4.2 System Architecture	24
4.2.1 Marker for Flyer	24
4.3 Preliminary Design	25
4.3.1 Storyboard Design	25
4.4 User Interface Design	28
4.4.1 Navigation Design	28
4.4.2 Logo Design	29
4.4.3 Card Design	
4.4.4 3D Model Design	30
4.4.5 Metaphor	30
4.4.6 Template Design	32
4.5 Conclusion	32او.
CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION	
5.1 Introduction	36
5.2 Media Creation	36
5.2.1 Production of Text	37
5.2.2 Production of Graphics	38
5.2.3 Production of Audio	39
5.2.4 Production of Animation	40
5.3 Media Integration	41
5.4 Product Configuration Management	41

5.4.1 Configuration environment Setup	45
5.4.2 Version Control Procedure	45
5.5 Implementation Process Status	46
5.6 Conclusion	, 47
CHAPTER 6: TESTING	48
6.1 Introduction	48
6.2 Test Plan	48
6.2.1 Test User	49
6.2.1.1 Multimedia Expert	
6.2.1.2 Public	50
6.2.1.3 Subject Matter Expert	50
6.2.2 Test Schedule	
6.3 Test Strategy	
6.4 Test Implementation	52
6.4.1 Test Description	
6.4.2 Test Data	53
6.5 Test result and analysis	58
6.5.1 Multimedia Expert	58
6.5.1.1 Learnability	58
6.5.1.2 Effectiveness	59
6.5.1.3 Ease of use	61
6.5.1.4 Flexibility	62
6.5.1.5 Accessibility	63

6.5.2 Target User
6.5.2.1 Usability of product
6.5.2.2 Effectiveness of product
6.5.2.3 Flexibility
6.5.3 Subject Matter Expert
6.5.3.1 Content of project
6.5.3.2 Usability of project
6.6 Analysis
6.4 Conclusion
CHAPTER 7: TESTING
7.1 Observation on weakness and strength79
7.1.1 Weakness
7.1.1.1 Less Augmented Reality interaction
7.1.1.2 Less Information about RapidKL
7.1.2 Strength
7.1.2.1 Interactive design of application
7.1.2.2 Combination of multimedia element
7.1.2.2 Utilizing the use of smartphone
7.2 Proposition for improvement
7.2.1 Build in iOS user

APPENDIX	88
REFERENCES	83
7.4 Conclusion	
7.3 Project Contribution	
7.2.3 Add a few function	. 81
7.2.2 Upload an application to google play store	81



LIST OF TABLES

PAGE
Table 2.1 Summary and Comparison of Reviewed System and Proposed Project
Table 3.1: Project Schedule and Milestone
Table 4.1 3D Modelling Design
Table 5.1 Environment Setup
Table 5.2 Version Control Procedure
Table 5.3 Status of component implementation
Table 6.1 Test User for testing
Table 6.2 Test schedule for testing
Table 6.3 Scoring details for User Testing
Table 6.4 Test data for user testing
Table 6.5 Results of Functionality Testing for multimedia expert
Table 6.6 Result of User Acceptance Testing for target user
Table 6.7 Results of Content Testing for Subject Matter Expert 58
Table 6.8 Graph of learnability for multimedia expert, 60
Table 6.9 Graph of effectiveness for multimedia expert
Table 6.10 Graph of ease of use for multimedia expert
Table 6.11 Graph of flexibility for multimedia expert

Table 6.12 Graph of accessibility for multimedia expert	1
Table 6.13 Graph of usability of product for target user	8
Table 6.14 Graph of effectiveness of product for target user	0
Table 6.15 Graph of flexibility of product for target user	2
Table 6.16 Graph of content of project for subject matter expert7	3
Table 6.17 Graph of usability of project for subject matter expert	7



LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE
Figure 2.1: Marker Based Augmented Reality (researchgate.net,2019 September)
6
Figure 2.2: Markerless Based Augmented Reality (researchgate.net,2019 September)
Figure 2.3: Projection Based Augmented Reality (researchgate.net,2019 September)
Figure 2.4: Superimposition Based Augmented Reality (augmented-minds.com,2020,
July 7)9
Figure 2.5: Example of Augmented Reality Application (play.google.com,
November 9, 2017)
Figure 2.6: Example of Augmented Reality in Tourism (searchabledesign.com,2020
Diecember 7) 9
Figure 2.7 Display for the main page of mobile application
Figure 2.8 Example of first page for mobile application
Figure 2.9 Example of services page for mobile application
Figure 2.10 Agile Model (Quora.com)
Figure 4.1: The System Architecture of Augmented Reality
Figure 4.2: Marker for Card RapidKL
Figure 4.3 Storyboard of LRT RapidKL AR
Figure 4.4 Flowchart for navigation design
Figure 4.5 The logo for the RapidKL mobile application
Figure 4.6 Card Design

Figure 5.1 The process of the Elements	37
Figure 5.2 Production of Graphic for Vector Asset	38
Figure 5.3 Example of graphic	39
Figure 5.4 Production of Audio	39
Figure 5.5 Production of Animation	40
Figure 5.6 Example of Animation	40
Figure 6.1 Graph testing of target user	. 65
Figure 6.2 Result of gender for target user	66
Figure 6.3 Result of age for target user	. 67
Figure 6.4 Result of status for target user	67
Figure 6.5 Graph of Multimedia Expert Results	. 78
Figure 6.6 Graph of Target User Results	. 79
Figure 6.7 Graph of Subject Matter Expert Results	. 79

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FYP - - Final Year Project

AR - - Augmented Reality

LRT - - Light Rail Transit

MRT - - Mass Rail Transit



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

In retail or sales (for example, an online fashion shop), augmented reality has been widely employed as a virtual product demo tool, giving you to virtually visualise the clothes you want to buy. In the sector of industry training, augmented reality technology can give virtual products to be studied in place of the physical product. Augmented reality provides extra information about the product while also improving subject visualisation. Malaysia is a developing country that has public transportation. RapidKL is a brand name used by Prasarana Malaysia companies to represent to public transportation services in the Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley areas.

Users may move faster, reduce traffic congestion, especially when heading to and from work, and reduce air pollution caused by car and motor smoke with this LRT and MRT RapidKL. Understanding and researching the LRT and MRT RapidKL to users and tourists through augmented reality technology is one approach to accomplish this (AR). As a result, with Marker-Based Augmented Reality, an AR application is created to visualise the information of the LRT and MRT transit stations based on Android.

Many companies have switched to a computerised working system in this information technology age. Augmented Reality (AR), which is part of computer science, is the less field than its counterparts. Augmented Reality (AR) is an interactive experience of a real-world environment in which computer-generated elements complement the real-world ones. The purpose of this study is to look into the relevance

and importance of Augmented Reality in assisting users in using and launching LRT and MRT RapidKL as a public transportation system.

This application has several objectives, which is to study about the LRT and MRT transportation using Augmented Reality and also to develop the augmented reality application for LRT and MRT RapidKL. Aside from that, is to evaluate the effectiveness of Augmented RapidKL based on usability. Next, the project's expected outcome is the successful development of an application that uses an augmented reality feature as a platform to promote LRT and MRT RapidKL so that tourists are more aware of their use and people have a better understanding of LRT and MRT.

1.2 Problem Statement

Malaysia provides a variety of public transportation options, including LRT, MRT, bus, and taxi. People prefer to use public transportation to get there from one location to another, especially in cities where traffic is unpredictable and has become an issue. In certain places, the local government prevents private vehicles from entering the city centre, encouraging residents to take public transportation instead to avoid traffic jams and pollution. The problem now is that users and tourists are having difficulty finding the interactive map. In addition, there is no AR application for RapidKL. Lack of AR application for RapidKL (Ng, C., & Ramasamy, C., 2018). And also, lack of interactive maps for RapidKL to be use by user (siti nurbaya binti karim, 2016).

When users or tourists visit a train station these days, they are given a board with a map but no interactive content. As a result, no one wants to see the map. Those applications, in general, provide information on LRT and MRT rail station maps.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this project are:

- a) To study about the LRT and MRT transportation using Augmented Reality.
- b) To develop the augmented reality application for LRT and MRT RapidKL.

c) To evaluate the effectiveness of Augmented RapidKL based on usability.

1.4 Scope

The scopes in developing this project are:

1. Module/content:

There are several module will be used in this application. The features on part of the LRT RapidKL will be displayed such as

KAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

- a) Introduction
- b) RapidKL map
- c) Information

2. Target Audiance:

This Augmented Reality application is targeting for public and tourists.

3. Software and Requirement:

I. Software components:

- Unity 2019
- Vuforia Engine
- Operating System : Windows 10
- Aurasma Studio

II. Hardware components:

- WINDOWS-R77FH7H
- Processor: Intel® Core ™ i3. 6006U CPU @ 2.00GHz 1.99GHz
- 64-BIT Operating System, x64-based processor
- 4.00 GB Installed RAM

1.5 Project Significant

The purpose of the project is to provide an interactive new experience for the audience in understanding RapidKL through Augmented Reality. Following that, it will be quite helpful to everyone. Users will gain a better knowledge of what augmented reality is as a result of the initiative. As a result, the new Augmented Reality technology can be developed or upgraded.

1.6 Conclusion

The aim of this project is to create a standalone application that can display the LRT and MRT train station maps to the public so that they may better understand LRT and MRT. Using Augmented Reality technology, the application was created and constructed. The problem statements explain the situation as it is now and why this initiative is necessary. In the problem statement, the objective are mentioned clearly. The objectives must be realistic and reasonable. The research interests explain the basic target customer, system, and usability.

اونيونرسيتي تيكنيكل مليسياً ملاك UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

A writing audit is a study of useful materials on a specific topic. It provides a flow diagram, identifying relevant hypotheses, methodologies, and holes in the current investigation. It keeps track of the best in class on the subject or point you're discussing. Make a reference to Harvey. A library dedicated to Andruss (2019) It should provide a speculative foundation for the research and helps in the selection of assessment options. The writing evaluation considers previous subject matter experts' contributions and, as a result, assures the reader that the examination has been thoroughly organised.

Methodology is a set of procedures, processes, cycles, and frameworks that are utilised to attain a goal. The strategy is a broad investigative framework that sets out how assessment will be carried out and, among other things, how the procedures will be carried out. These procedures described in the theory show techniques or strategies for data variety or how to resolve a given result. Despite how much effort is put to the nature and types of cycles to be maintained in a particular system or to achieve a purpose, theory does not provide definitive strategies.

2.2 Facts and findings

The basic concept of Augmented Reality in terms of definition, as well as several problems related to Augmented Reality, will be discussed in Chapter 2. (AR). This