

HOMEVISE

SMART HOME SYSTEM MOBILE APP FOR PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE

ABSTRACT

The aim of this project is to develop a mobile application that collects data from sensors in home appliances and transfers this data to users. Thus, users will be able to monitor and detect potential problems in their smart home devices through the mobile application. The name of the application is "HomeWise".

PLANNING AND REQUIREMENTS

Scope:

- -laundry machine
- -dishwasher
- -fridge
- -climate
- -Robot Vacuum Cleaners

PLANNING AND REQUIREMENTS

Functional requirement:

- -Microcontrollers in the device analyze error codes
- -Sensors automatically calculate the maintenance period
- -The data from the sensors is transferred to the cloud via Wi-Fi

Non-functional requirements:

- -The system must work stably in any environment.
- -Data must be well secured.
- -Easy to develop.

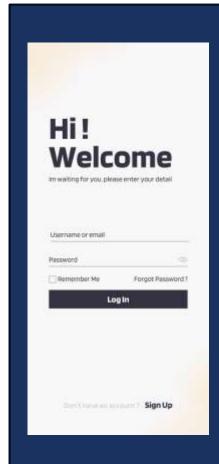
System Layers:

Smart home device layer: collects and analyzes data from devices and identifies error codes.

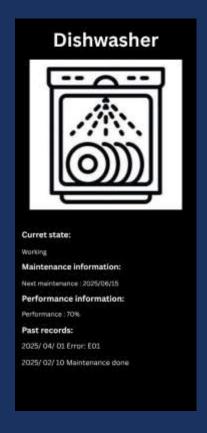
Cloud-based server layer: stores, analyzes and processes the transmitted data and forwards it to the mobile app.

Mobile Application layer: is the mobile application user interface, providing the user with information about fault information, error codes, device history, performance status and maintenance schedule.

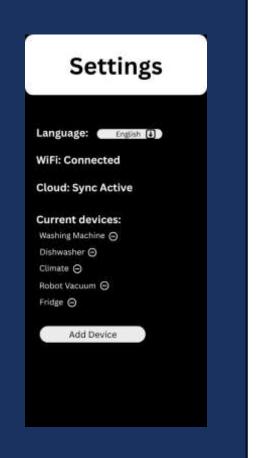
UI DESIGNS



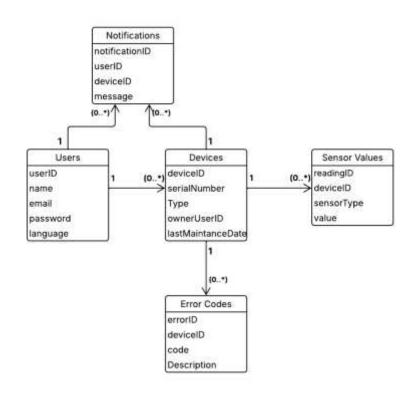




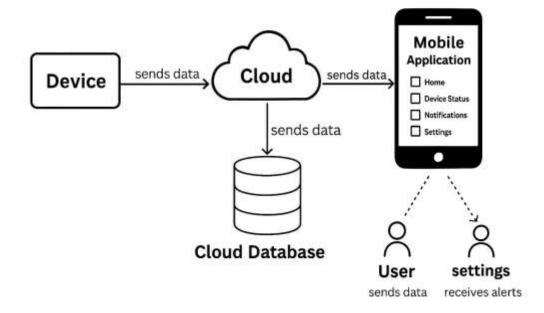




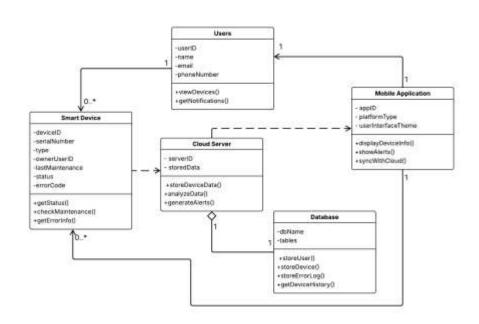
DIAGRAMS:



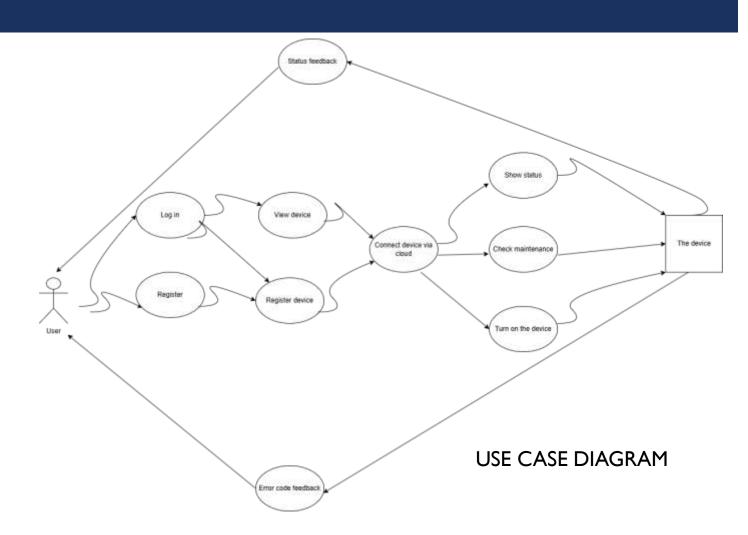
Data Flow



DATABASE DIAGRAM DATAFLOW DIAGRAM



UML CLASS DIAGRAM



System Dependency:

- -Hardware Compatibility
- -Network Connections
- -Cloud Servers
- -Mobile Application

Tools and Technologies Used:

Programming Language: Python

Database: Firebase cloud-based data storage and real-time data synchronization

IDE: Thonny IDE is preferred because its interface is simple and understandable.

agile methodology was considered for the project developed, the project was divided into sprints and a dynamic mindset was adopted for each sprint, and it was prepared with team awareness by distributing different tasks to different people.

Some alghorithms examples:

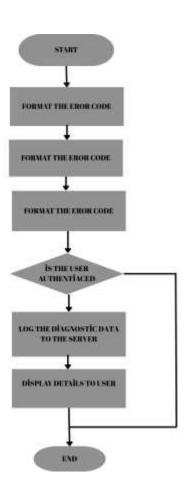
- -Getting the error code
- -Sending the error code to user
- -Check the maintenance
- -Showing device status
- -Water heater control

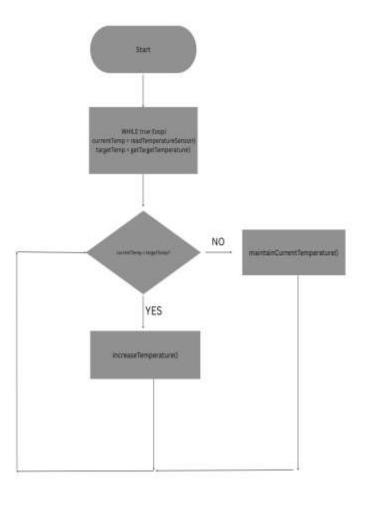
Getting the error code

- algorithm does error checking the moment the application is opened
- 2) Checks if any device has received an error
- 3) Send to the database if any error is found
- 4) If no errors are found, terminate the process

Flowcharts:







IMPLEMENTATION

First, a data processing module was developed to detect the fault codes of the devices, then a fault code matching algorithm was created to make sense of this data.

Another important part of the application was the calculation of maintenance times. An algorithm was developed that dynamically estimates the maintenance time for each device based on its usage time, fault history and model. Thanks to this algorithm, the maintenance time of the device could be notified to the user via the mobile application.

The python codes of the algorithms are given in a simplified form.

NOTE: These codes are draft and do not reflect the actual implementation

```
import time as t
class Methods:
    maintenance_counter = 0
    @classmethod
    def update_monthly(update):
        t.sleep(30 * 24 * 60 * 60)
        update.maintenance_counter += 1
    @classmethod
    def get_current_maintenance(value):
         return value.maintenance_counter
     @staticmethod
    def send_notification_to_app(value):
        print("sending notification to app...")
        t.sleep(5)
        print(value)
for i in range(6):
    Methods.update_monthly()
maintenance_counter = Methods.get_current_maintenance()
if maintenance_counter >= 6:
    message = "maintenance time has been reached please see a service"
    Methods.send_notification_to_app(message)
    print("User notified")
    print("No maintenance needed")
```

This script allows to check the maintenance date monthly

```
1 		✓ class SmartDevice:
          def __init__(self, device_id, device_type, sensor_data):
              self.device_id = device_id
              self.device_type = device_type
              self.sensor_data = sensor_data
          def get_error_code(self):
              # Some error examples
             if self.sensor_data.get("temperature", 0) > 80:
                  return "E01" # High temperature
              elif self.sensor data.get("voltage", 0) < 180:</pre>
                  return "E02" # High voltage
              else:
                  return None
          def send_to_database(self,error_code):
              print(f"{self.device id} - Hata kodu: {error code} >>> veritabanına gönderildi.")
      #fake devices
      devices = [
          SmartDevice("fridge_01", "fridge",{"temperature":75, "voltage":220}),
          SmartDevice("washer_02", "washer",{"temperature":90, "voltage":220}),
          SmartDevice("vacuum_05", "vacuum",{"temperature":70, "voltage":170})
      for device in devices:
          error= device.get_error_code()
          if error:
              device.send_to_database(error)
      print("Taramalar tamamland1")
```

This script allows to getting error codes

```
class Methods:
    def __init__(self,code,device):
        self.code = code
        self.device = device
    @staticmethod
    def get_error_from_database():
        error code = " "
       print("The error code has been get from database")
        return error_code
    def send_via_Wİ_FI(massage):
         message_sent = print("sending via WI-FI: ", message)
         return message_sent
    check_sent = lambda: True
error data = Methods.get error from database()
if error_data != None:
    device = error_data.device
    code = error data.code
    message = print(f"The error code{code} has been send {device}")
   Methods.send_via_Wİ_FI(message)
if Methods.check_sent == True:
    print("The message has been sent successfully")
elif Methods.check_sent == False:
    print("message failed to sent")
else:
    print("message failed to found in database")
```

This script allows to sending error codes to user

```
class Microcontroller:
    def check_device_status(self):
        print("[Microcontroller] cihaz durumu kontrol ediliyor...")
        return "Device is ON"
class Cloud:
    def __init__(self, microcontroller):
        self.microcontroller = microcontroller
    def send signal to microcontroller(self):
        print("[Cloud] Mikrodenetleyici sinyal gönderilir.")
        return self.microcontroller.check device status()
    def receive_status(self,status):
        print(f"[Cloud] Durum alind1: {status}")
        return status
class Database:
    def init (self,cloud):
        self.cloud = cloud
        self.stored_status = None
    def forward signal to cloud(self):
        print("[Database] sinyal buluta veritabanına iletildi.")
        status = self.cloud.send_signal_to_microcontroller()
        return self.cloud.receive status(status)
    def store_status(self, status):
        self.stored_status = status
        print(f"[Database] Durum veritabanına kaydedildi: {status}")
```

```
38 ∨ class MobileApp:
           def __init__(self, database):
               self.database = database
           def user_login(self):
               print("[App] kullanıcı giriş yaptı.")
               self.send signal to database("request device status")
           def send signal to database(self, signal):
               print(f"[App] veritabanına sinyal gönderildi: {signal}")
               status = self.database.forward signal to cloud()
               self.database.store status(status)
               self.display status to user(status)
           def display_status_to_user(self, status):
               print(f"[App] kullanıcıya cihaz durumu gösteriliyor: {status}")
       # kullanım örneği
       micro = Microcontroller()
       cloud = Cloud(micro)
       database = Database(cloud)
       app = MobileApp(database)
       # Simulate
       app.user_login()
```

This script allows to show device status

TEST PROCESS

The mobile application developed in the project was tested for basic functions such as real-time data retrieval, error code processing and maintenance time calculation. This testing process was carried out to increase the stability, reliability and user experience of the software and to eliminate potential errors.

-Unit testing:

Unit tests were performed to see if each module worked correctly individually.

-System Testing:

All components of the system were assembled and tested end-to-end.

-Security Testing:

Login, user authentication and database access permissions were checked on Firebase for data security.

-Acceptance Test:

User scenarios were created to test whether the application is functional for the end user.

TEST PROCESS

Example of unittes script

this code does unit testing and checks that the software works correctly.

```
import sys
   from implementations showing device status import Microcontroller, Cloud, Database, MobileApp
    def test(did_pass):
       """ Print the result of a test. """
       linenum = sys._getframe(1).f_lineno  # Get the caller's line number.
       if did_pass:
           msg = "Test at line {0} ok.".format(linenum)
        else:
           msg = ("Test at line {0} FAILED.".format(linenum))
       print(msg)
   micro = Microcontroller()
    cloud = Cloud(micro)
   database = Database(cloud)
    app = MobileApp(database)
   status = micro.check_device_status()
   test(status == "Device is ON")
    status_from_cloud = cloud.send_signal_to_microcontroller()
    test(status_from_cloud == "Device is ON")
   app.user_login()
    test(database.stored_status == "Device is ON")
```

DEPLOYMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Deployment:

After the completion of this project, the software is not only intended to be published, but also to be easy, efficient and functional for the users. Several steps were taken to achieve this goal:

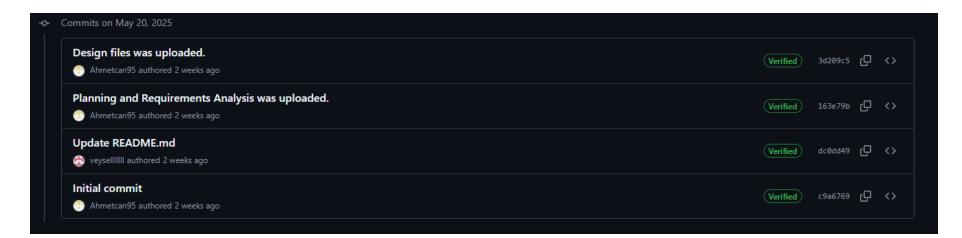
- -User Guides
- -Education Support
- -On-Site Support

Maintenance:

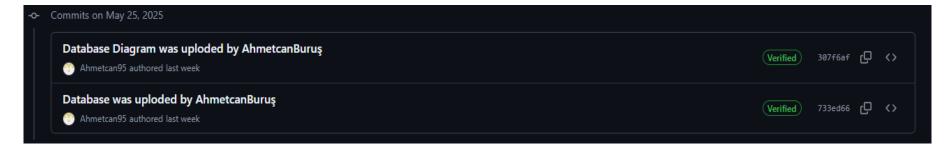
It is designed to ensure that the system can be easily adapted to new software during the maintenance process without interruption in the long term. Maintenance has several critical points:

- -Updates and Bug Fixes
- -User Online Support

GITHUB LOGS

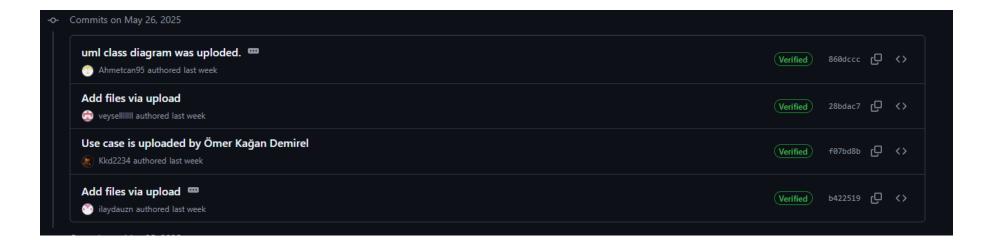


May 20, 2025



May 25, 2025

May 26, 2025



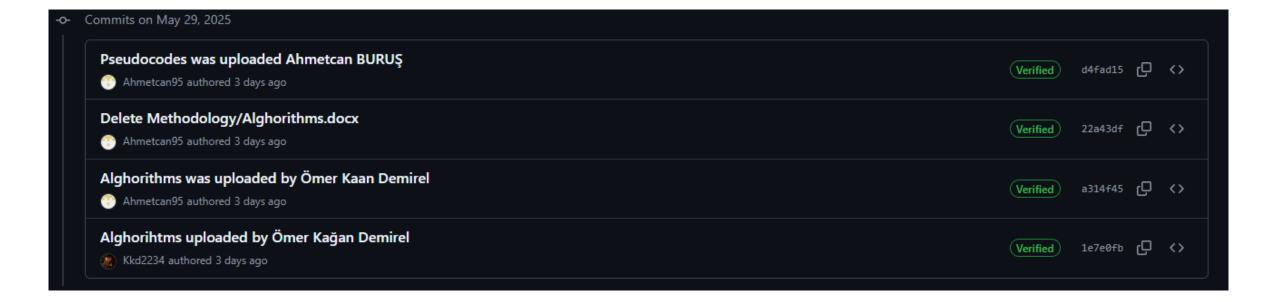


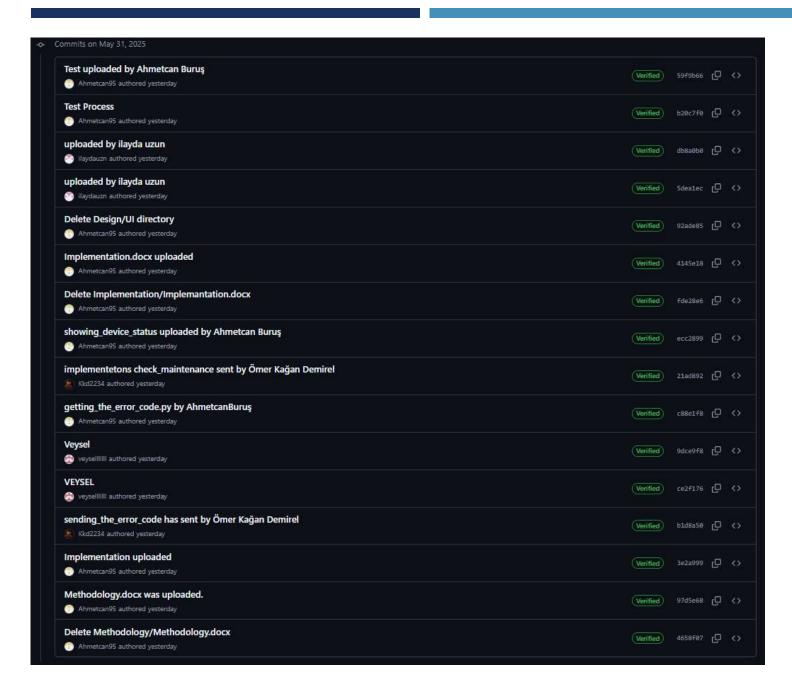
May 27, 2025



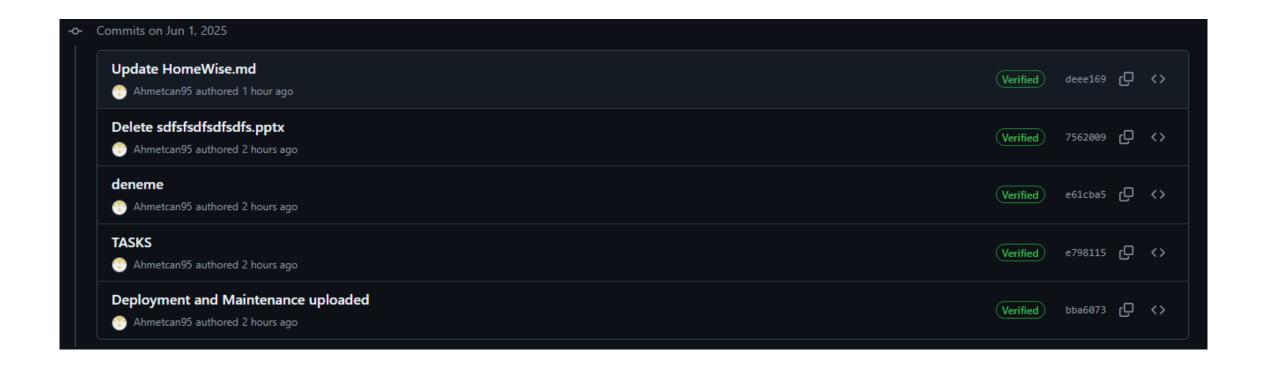
May 28, 2025

May 29, 2025





May 31, 2025



Jun 1, 2025



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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