

# **Department of Information Technology**

## **NBA Accredited**

A.P. Shah Institute of Technology

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UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Academic Year 2021-2022

A Project Report on

# **An IOT based framework for Statistical Analysis and Screening of Covid-19**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of  
Bachelor of Engineering(Sem-8)

in

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

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# 1. Project Conception and Initiation

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# 1.1 Abstract

- COVID-19 has become a part of everyone's life whether we like it or no. Even though scientists and experts are trying their best to deliver vaccines to the public and they have also been successful in doing so, it is not practically possible that vaccines will be taken by each and every individual. There are other ways to detect this disease but it is either not 100% accurate or it takes a lot of time to give the result.

# 1.1 Abstract

- A low-power wireless respiratory monitoring system for cough detection is proposed to detect various parameters that are required for the overall detection of this illness of peoples health. Further, this data will be processed on Raspberry Pi Model 3B+ where Support Vector Machine algorithm will be performed and send the prediction of the disease on the application as a conclusive Solution
- Also, this data will be displayed over the website in the form of a dataset that can be used for future studies. The proposed system will always be used when a person comes outside from the house as a precaution and it can be used for actual patient monitoring and thus can be used for effective analysis and detection of this illness.

# 1.2 Objectives

- To measure Oxygen Rate, Pulse Rate, Cough and Body Temperature using IOT Hardware Framework.
- Collect the measured data and perform a Support Vector Machine Algorithm on Cloud to predict the diseases.
- Display the predicted output on the Android Application also gets some basic detail to complete the sort of data that can be used further for studying.
- Display the complete data on the website from where it can be accessed for study in different formats.

## 1.3 Literature Review

Sr No.	Paper Title	Authors	Outcomes
1.	Web-based patient health monitoring system using Raspberry Pi, IEEE, 04 May 2017	Dhiraj Sunehra, Pini Ramakrishna	Various basic human physiological parameters such as pressure, heart rate, blood oxygen saturation (SPO2), body temperature, and fall detection are measured by relevant sensors and sent to the plate Arduino microcontroller to continue the process.
2.	An IOT Based Patient Monitoring System using Raspberry Pi, IEEE, 31 October 2016.	R.Kumar, Dr.M.Pallikonda Rajasekaran	Temperature, breathing, patient movements, and heart rate readings are monitored. The signals from these sensors are sent to the Raspberry Pi via the amplifier circuit and the signal learning unit (SCU) due to the low signal level (amplification). Therefore the amplifier circuit is used to generate the signal and to transmit the signals to the Raspberry Pi

# 1.3 Literature Review

Sr No.	Paper Title	Authors	Outcomes
3.	Healthcare based on IoT using Raspberry Pi, IEEE, 14 January 2016.	M. Surya Deekshith Gupta, Vamsikrishna Patchava, Virginia Menezes	The heartbeat is in the traditional range, monitoring continues. Sends alert to the authorized person by sending SMS via GSM.
4.	Portable electrocardiogram sensor monitoring system based on body area network, IEEE, 28 July 2016.	M. Udin Harun Al Rasyid, Alif Akbar Pranata, Bih-Hwang Lee, Ferry Astika Saputra, Amang Sudarsono	The device measures the graphical protocol signals continuously and therefore the signals are recorded by the e-Health device. These values represent the square of the USB cable streamed to a Raspberry Pi for victimization. The minicomputer processes the information and displays the value on the monitor like a terminal console. together they show diagrams corresponding to these ECG values.



# 1.3 Literature Review

Sr No.	Paper Title	Authors	Outcomes
5.	Wearable for Safety-Aware Mobility During Pandemic Outbreak. IEEE Consum. Electron. Mag. 2020, 9, 57–61	Tripathy, A.K.; Mohapatra, A.G.; Mohanty, S.P.; Kougianos, E.; Joshi, A.M.; Das, G. EasyBand	The Author has discussed on the device helps in alerting for social distancing by auto contact tracing technology which will also help in limiting the growth of the virus. The overview of the system architecture is present in the paper, How it will be working in the tight area and loose contact.
6.	Low-Cost Contact Thermometry for Screening and Monitoring during the COVID-19 Pandemic. In Proceedings of the 2020 IEEE International IOT, Electronics and Mechatronics Conference (IEMTRONICS), Vancouver, BC, Canada, 9–12 September 2020; pp. 1–6.	Yamanoor, N.S.	The author has discussed the device which can be used for monitoring temperature using MAX30205 sensor embedded with the Arduino in the form for small band by making consideration on Low-Cost Modelling.

# 1.4 Problem Definition

- Problem Identified
  - Testing results take time
  - Some tests are not that accurate
  - It is not possible that everyone has taken the vaccine
- Proposed Solution
  - The aim is to develop an screening of patients with various sensors like LM35 and pulse rate sensor to make a statistical data of that patient and predict whether he/she has covid-19 or not that is faster and more accurate than RT-PCR test

## 1.5 Scope

- Dataset which are generated are helpful for further studies.
- Use of this compact device is preferable instead of using individual machine.
- Different disease can be develop other than Covid-19 detection.

# 1.6 Technology Stack

- Hardware Module
  - Arduino Uno
  - LM35 temperature sensor
  - Oximeter, Heart Rate Sensor(HBTV2)
  - Push button10k Resistor
  - Male-female wires
  - Breadboard

# 1.6 Technology Stack

- Mobile Application
  - SQL Database
  - Android Studio
  - Flask Framework
- Website
  - HTML
  - CSS
  - Python Flask
  - SQL Database

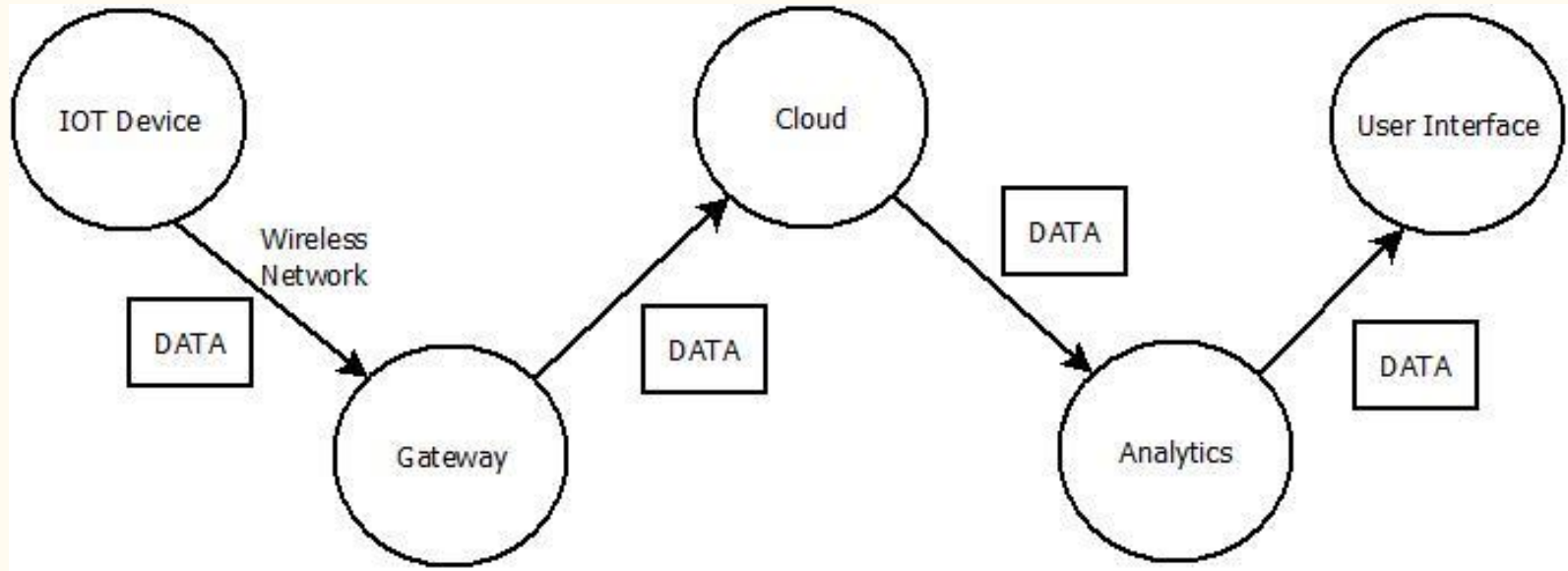
## 1.7 Benefits for Environment & Society

- It will help common people to test the vitals and keep check on it regularly.
- It will help hospitals to measure this factors using compact device, and getting the data in place.
- It will help us to generate mass data.
- The dataset can help in further studies of different diagnostics.

## 2. Project Design

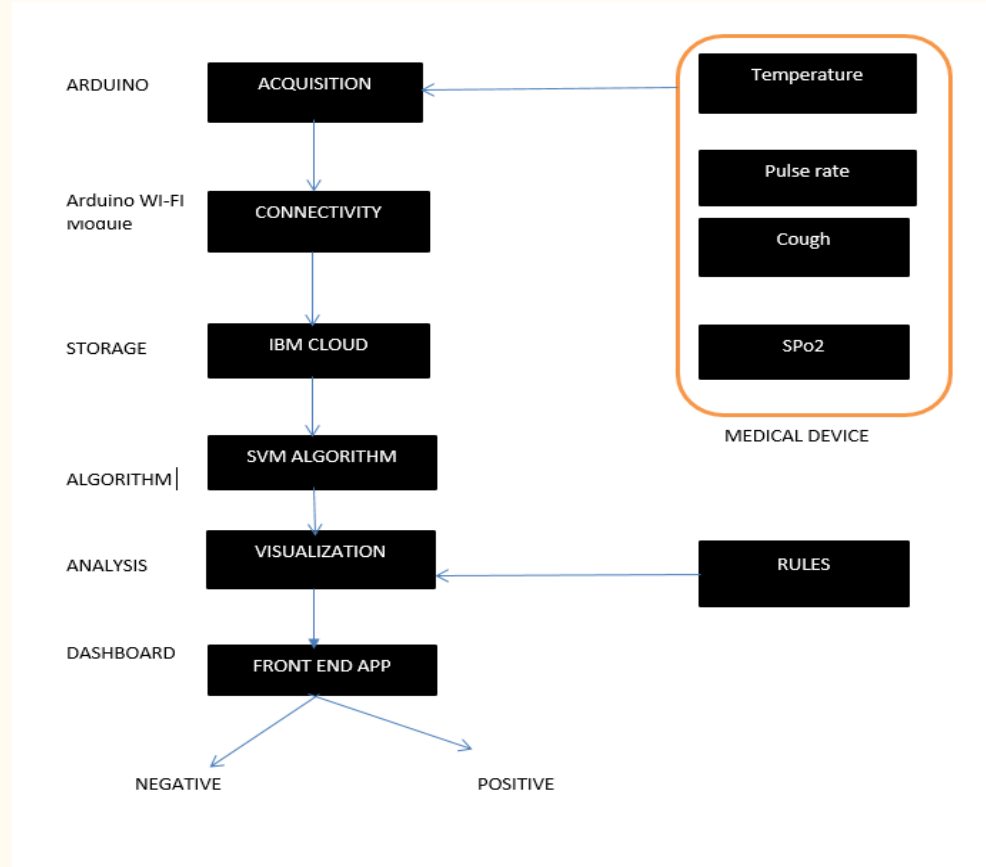
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## 2.1 Proposed System

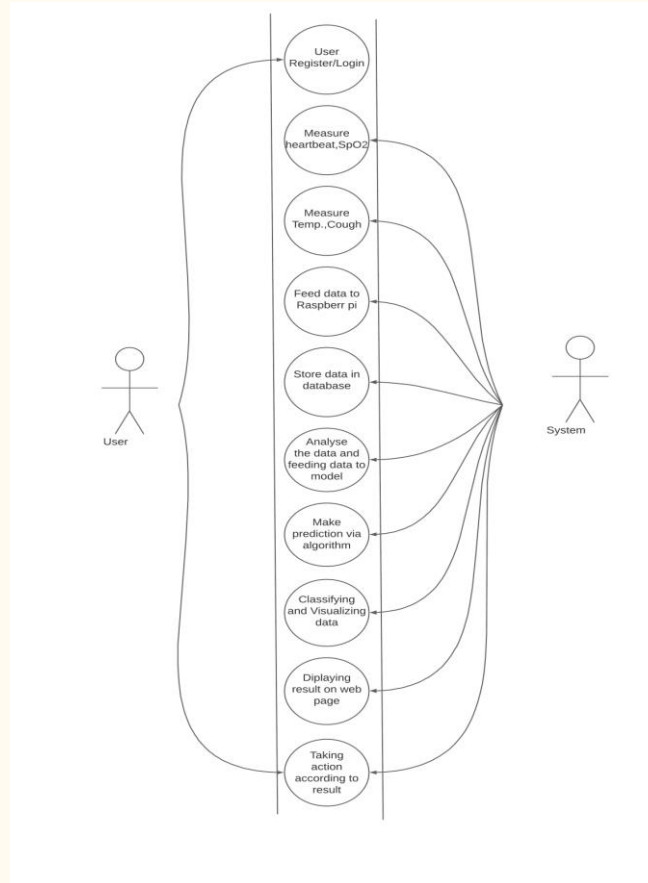




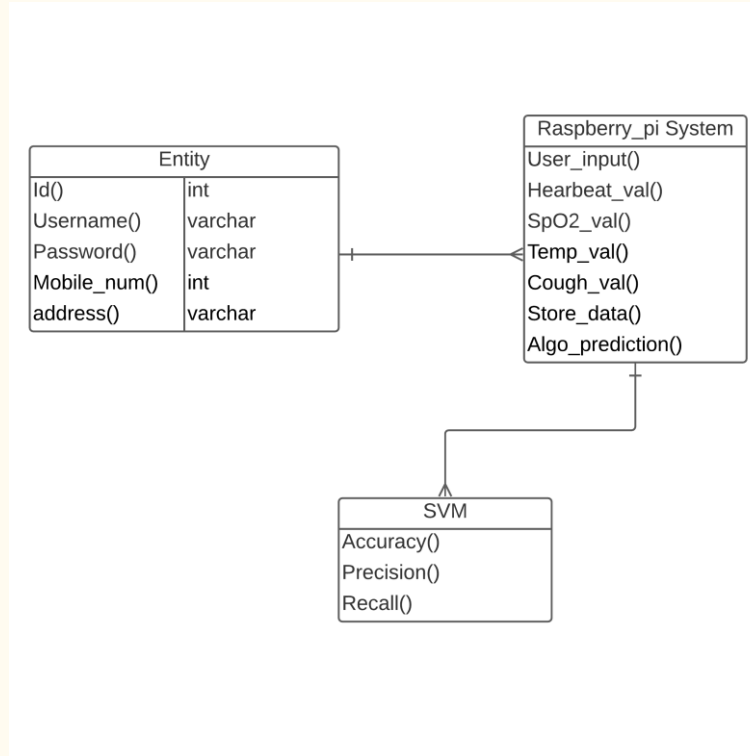
## 2.2 Design(Flow Of Modules)



## 2.3 Use Case



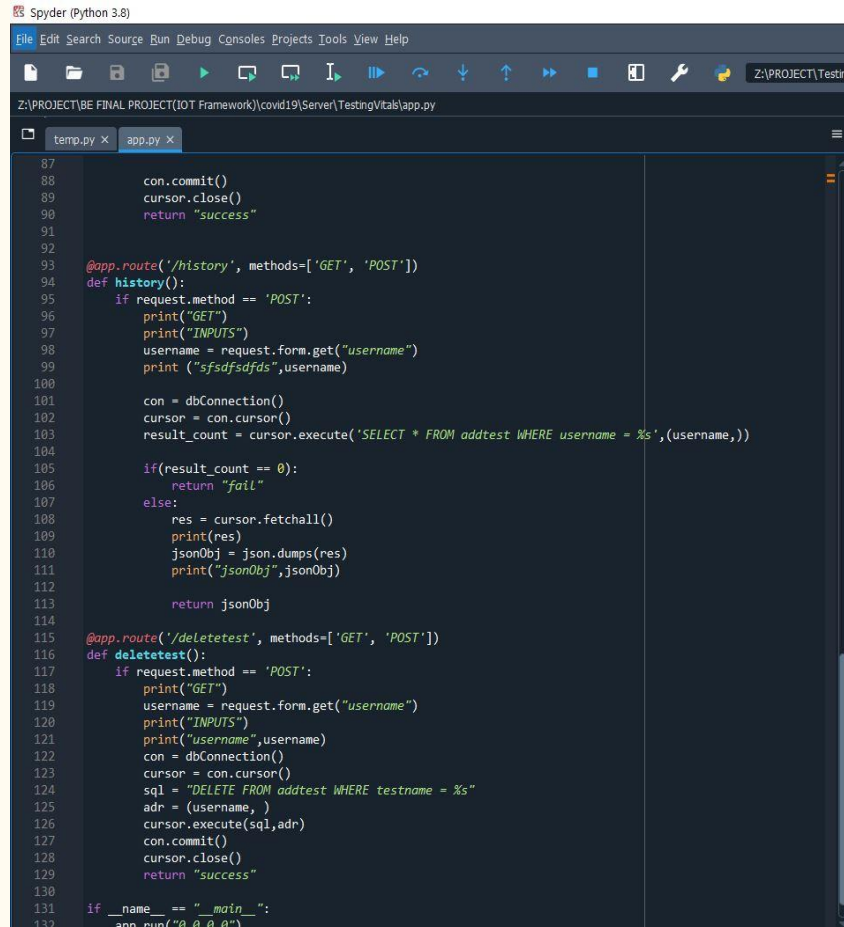
## 2.4 Class Diagram



# 3. Implementation

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# 3.1 Application History and Delete Test feature



The image shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Source, Run, Debug, Consoles, Projects, Tools, View, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for file operations, running, and debugging. The file explorer on the left shows the project structure with files like temp.py and app.py. The main editor displays the code for app.py, which includes two Flask routes: /history and /deletetest. The /history route handles GET and POST requests, printing inputs and querying a database for user history. The /deletetest route handles GET and POST requests, printing inputs and deleting a test record from the database based on the username.

```
87
88     con.commit()
89     cursor.close()
90     return "success"
91
92
93 @app.route('/history', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
94 def history():
95     if request.method == 'POST':
96         print("GET")
97         print("INPUTS")
98         username = request.form.get("username")
99         print ("sfdsfdfsdfs",username)
100
101     con = dbConnection()
102     cursor = con.cursor()
103     result_count = cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM addtest WHERE username = %s',(username,))
104
105     if(result_count == 0):
106         return "fail"
107     else:
108         res = cursor.fetchall()
109         print(res)
110         jsonObj = json.dumps(res)
111         print("jsonObj",jsonObj)
112
113         return jsonObj
114
115 @app.route('/deletetest', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
116 def deletetest():
117     if request.method == 'POST':
118         print("GET")
119         username = request.form.get("username")
120         print("INPUTS")
121         print("username",username)
122         con = dbConnection()
123         cursor = con.cursor()
124         sql = "DELETE FROM addtest WHERE testname = %s"
125         adr = (username, )
126         cursor.execute(sql,adr)
127         con.commit()
128         cursor.close()
129         return "success"
130
131 if __name__ == "__main__":
132     app.run("0.0.0.0")
```

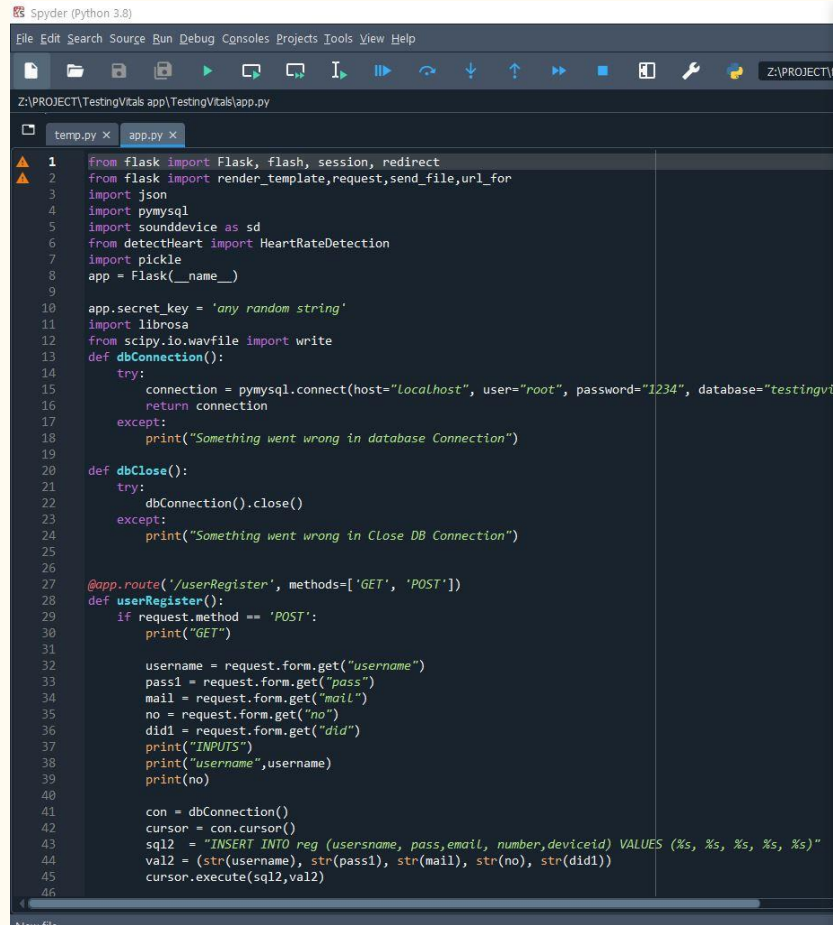
## 3.2 Vitals Capturing

```
Spyder (Python 3.8)
File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help

Z:\PROJECT\final\covidot\Server\TestingVitals\app.py

temp.py x app.py x
156 data = pd.read_csv('data_new_extended.csv')
157 data = data.drop(['filename'],axis=1)
158
159 scaler = StandardScaler()
160 X = scaler.fit_transform(np.array(data.iloc[:, :-1], dtype = float))
161
162 opOftransform=scaler.fit(np.array(data.iloc[:, :-1], dtype = float))
163 def loadmodelandpredict(output):
164     model1 =load_model('final_covidcough.hp5')
165     classes=["Covid","No covid"]
166     output=np.array(output, dtype = float)
167     t2=opOftransform.transform([output])
168     print('t2',t2)
169     #t1=np.array([t2])
170     #print('t1',t1)
171     valpredictmurmurtype=model1.predict(t2)
172     position=np.argmax(valpredictmurmurtype)
173
174     output=classes[position]
175     return output
176
177 def convertAudioToImage(filename):
178
179     y,sr = librosa.load(filename, mono=True, duration=5)
180     chroma_stft = librosa.feature.chroma_stft(y=y, sr=sr)
181     rmse = librosa.feature.rms(y=y)
182     spec_cent = librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr)
183     spec_bw = librosa.feature.spectral_bandwidth(y=y, sr=sr)
184     rolloff = librosa.feature.spectral_rolloff(y=y, sr=sr)
185     zcr = librosa.feature.zero_crossing_rate(y)
186     mfcc = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=y, sr=sr)
187     to_append = f'{np.mean(chroma_stft)} {np.mean(rmse)} {np.mean(spec_cent)} {np.mean(spec_bw)} {np.mean(rolloff)} {np.mean(zcr)} {np.mean(mfcc)}'
188     for e in mfcc:
189         to_append += f' {np.mean(e)}'
190     print(to_append)
191
192     #op1=map(int,to_append.split())
193     op1 = [float(n) for n in to_append.split()]
194     #output=np.array(op1)
195
196     return op1
197
198
199
200 def recordvoice():
201     fs = 44100 # Sample rate
```

# 3.3 Website Backend



```
1 from flask import Flask, flash, session, redirect
2 from flask import render_template, request, send_file, url_for
3 import json
4 import pymysql
5 import sounddevice as sd
6 from detectHeart import HeartRateDetection
7 import pickle
8 app = Flask(__name__)
9
10 app.secret_key = 'any random string'
11 import librosa
12 from scipy.io.wavfile import write
13 def dbConnection():
14     try:
15         connection = pymysql.connect(host="localhost", user="root", password="1234", database="testingvit")
16         return connection
17     except:
18         print("Something went wrong in database Connection")
19
20 def dbClose():
21     try:
22         dbConnection().close()
23     except:
24         print("Something went wrong in Close DB Connection")
25
26
27 @app.route('/userRegister', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
28 def userRegister():
29     if request.method == 'POST':
30         print("GET")
31
32         username = request.form.get("username")
33         pass1 = request.form.get("pass")
34         mail = request.form.get("mail")
35         no = request.form.get("no")
36         did1 = request.form.get("did")
37         print("INPUTS")
38         print("username", username)
39         print(no)
40
41         con = dbConnection()
42         cursor = con.cursor()
43         sql2 = "INSERT INTO reg (username, pass,email, number,deviceid) VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)"
44         val2 = (str(username), str(pass1), str(mail), str(no), str(did1))
45         cursor.execute(sql2, val2)
46
```

# 4. Testing

---



# 4.1 Unit Testing

- Unit testing is the testing of an individual unit of a software at the code level are functional and work as they were designed.
- Testing of each module separately, like the login page, register page, home page, contacts page, add test page, test result page, etc.
- All these pages are tested and debugged before going for further integration.
- And check whether we are getting the desired output from each module as for the objectives.

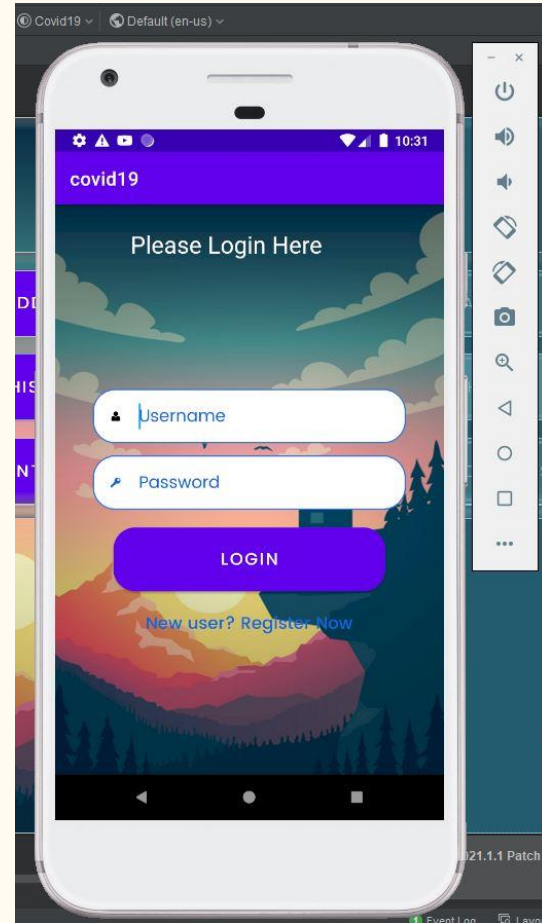
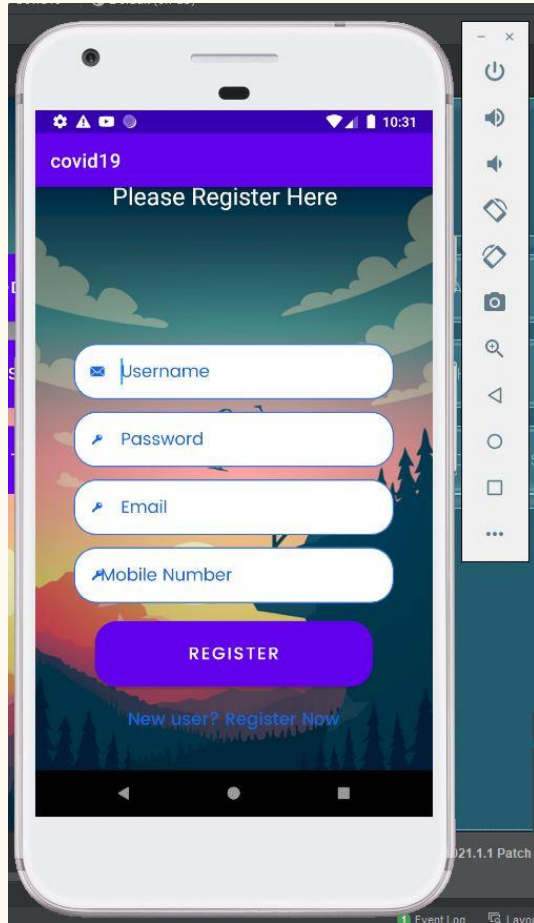
## 4.2 Integration Testing

- After each unit is thoroughly tested, it is integrated with other units to create modules or components that are designed to perform specific tasks or activities.
- Modules are integrated and checked whether they behave as for the objectives.

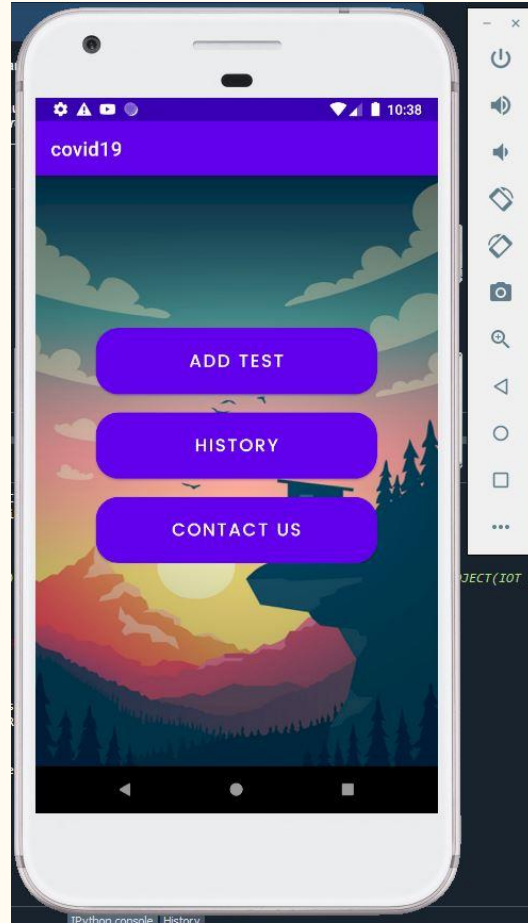
# 5. Result

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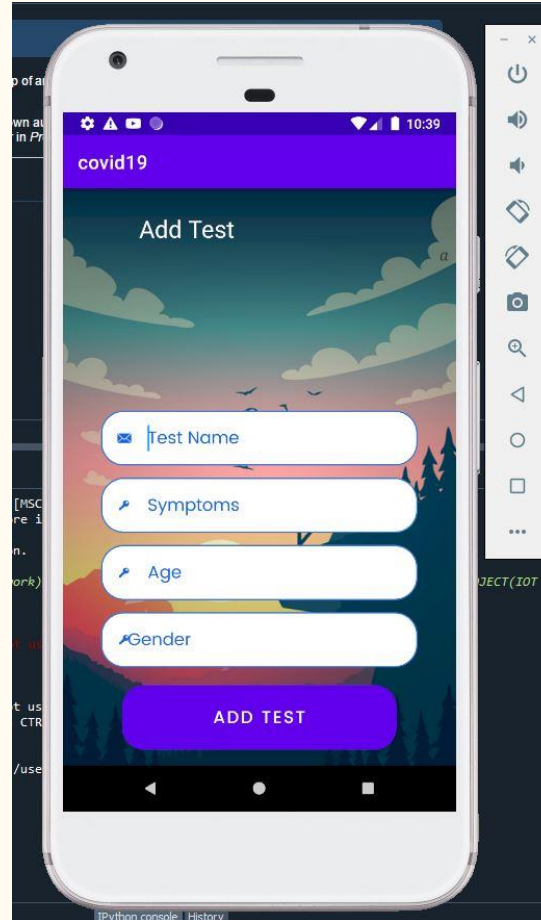
# 5.1 Login Screen



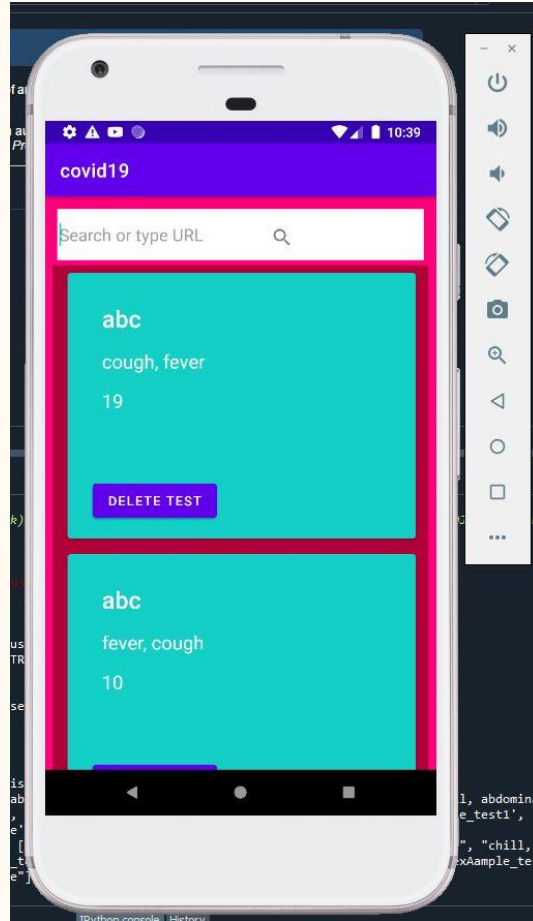
## 5.2 Home Screen



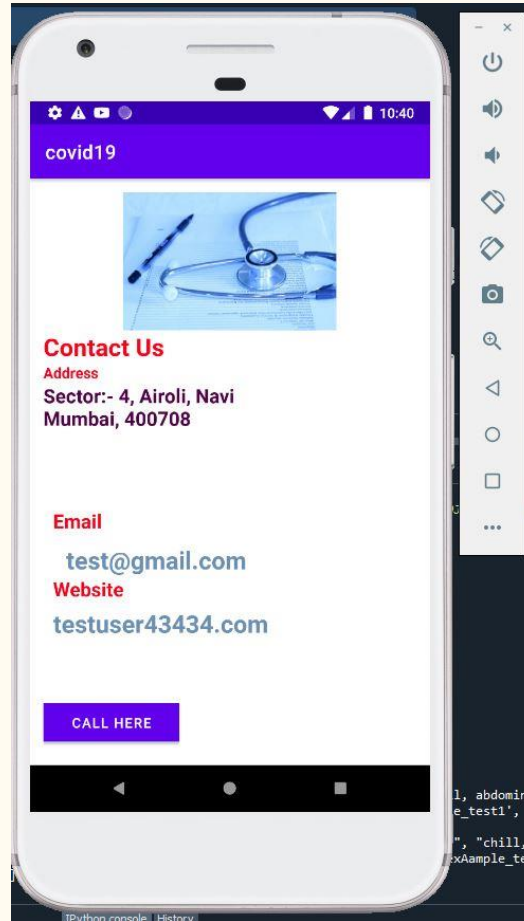
## 5.3 Add Test Screen



## 5.4 Test History Screen



# 5.5 Contact Screen





## 5.6 Vitals Capturing Site

Vital test Username:

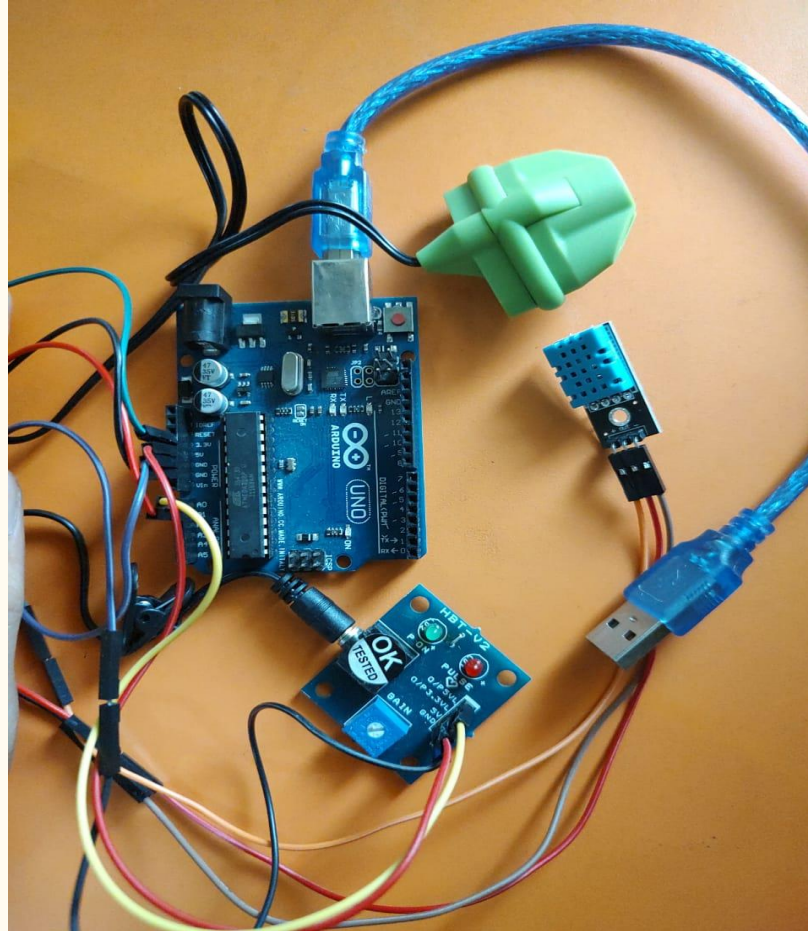
Oxygen saturation level should be seen in your mobile and enter  
:

Temperature :  0

Heart pulse rate :  0

Vital test Username:

## 5.7 Hardware Device



## 6. Conclusion and Future Scope

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# 6.1 Conclusion

- As there are many difficulties and dangers associated with its diagnosis of COVID 19, it is preferable to be able to detect the disease using portable devices.
- This article has proposed a framework for the remote screening of the virus using the standard practice identified in the literature.
- The framework uses sensors made in the form of a wearable device that can be worn by any individual to know in seconds whether the person is healthy or whether they are in doubt to be affected by the disease.
- The framework requires testing on a large population and, at the same time, the data obtained from the tests can be used for advanced analyzes such as epidemic forecasting and prevention, population segmentation, as well as to assist the government and policymakers to take appropriate action.

## 6.2 Future Scope

- This project aims to deliver data to the Government and Researchers so that it can take suitable actions according to the analyses done in our project.
- We can switch the entire module/setup into a mobile application with the help of IR(InfraRed).
- By analyzing the data more , we will come to more accurate results.

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# Paper Publication

- Paper entitled **“An IOT based framework for Statistical Analysis and Screening of Covid-19 ”** is selected and presented at **“Third International Conference on Internet of Things organized by SRM Institute of Science and Technology ICloT-2022”** by **“Pratik Gholap”, “Apoorva Gadkari”** and **“Priyanka Walekar”**.
- Paper entitled **“An IOT based framework for Statistical Analysis and Screening of Covid-19”** is selected at **“Third International Conference on Artificial Intelligence: Advances and Applications ICAIAA-2022”** which is a Springer Paper by **“Pratik Gholap”, “Apoorva Gadkari”** and **“Priyanka Walekar”**.
- Paper entitled **“An IOT based framework for Statistical Analysis and Screening of Covid-19”** is selected at **“Internet of Things in Modern Computing: Theory and Applications IOT 2022”** which is a Springer Paper by **“Pratik Gholap”, “Apoorva Gadkari”,** and **“Priyanka Walekar”**.

**Thank You**

