

CLASS SUBJECT REMINDER APPLICATION

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I--INTRODUCTION:

To investigate the efficacy of Reminder application text alerts sent to a mobile phone as a memory aid, a single case experimental design across behaviors was used. The participant, JA, was a 43-year-old man with significant executive dysfunction brought on by a traumatic brain injury (TBI). JA was originally quite resistant to using any memory help, so a thorough analysis of his attitudes towards them, his cognitive challenges, and his social environment was carried out before a set of guidelines for an aid was jointly created.

Three target memory behaviors and three control memory behaviors had baseline data gathered over a six-week period, and intervention data was collected over a six-week period. The analysis of the results used nonoverlap of all pairings (NAP) analysis that revealed no change in two of the three control behaviors and a decrease in forgetting in the three target behaviors. An arbitrary evaluation tool (the updated Daily Memory Questionnaire) also showed progress. This research highlights the value of selecting a memory aid that fits a person's lifestyle and values and shows how powerful Reminder application is as a memory help.

The use of portable electronic aids that provide both a means of communication and continuous memory support throughout the day is now commonplace. Such aids are in keeping with current technological trends and are widely accepted. Devices include personal hand-held computers, e.g., mini notebooks and tablets, such as the iPad, mobile phones and smartphones.

The present study describes the use of Alarm application and a mobile phone as an electronic memory aid for a man with acquired brain injury (ABI) who found other memory strategies unacceptable on the basis that they were potentially stigmatising. Memory impairment not only affects the ability to recall past information but also the ability to remember to perform intended tasks at specific times in the future, i.e., prospective memory

(PM) (Fish, Wilson, & Manley, 2010). Everyday functioning depends heavily on PM and a deficit in this area is associated with increased disability and limited social participation, making it an important target for rehabilitation (Fleming, Shum, Strong, & Light body, 2005). Several studies of PM have shown that difficulties persist long after injury (e.g., Knight, Harneet, & Titov, 2005; Potvin, Rouleau, Aude, Charbonneau, & Giger, 2011) and there is little evidence that suggests that lost memory functioning can be restored following ABI (Wilson et al., 2009). In a review of the literature relating to PM functioning in closed head injury, Shum, Levin, and Chan (2011) identified seven studies using either a remedial/ restoration or compensatory approach to treat PM impairments. Studies suggested that both approaches produced promising findings in terms of improvements in PM behaviour, although studies lacked long-term follow up. However, rehabilitation of memory functioning generally after ABI has tended to focus on compensatory approaches rather than techniques that aim to restore/retrain memory function. Cicerone et al. (2005) recommends that external compensatory strategies including assistive technology, should be a practice guideline in the treatment of people with moderate to severe memory problems and, in clinical practice, external aids have been reported to be the most widely used compensatory strategy (Evans, Wilson, Needham, & Brentnall, 2003).

Paper-based aids, such as notebooks, calendars, lists and diaries, have been shown to be effective methods of compensating for memory difficulties and improving independence (e.g., McKerracher, Powell, & Orebodies, 2005; Solberg & Matter, 1989). The disadvantage of paper-based aids is that they are passive reminders requiring individuals themselves to initiate using or checking them which, in itself, is a memory task (Wilson, Emslie, Quirk, & Evans, 1999). One way of overcoming this difficulty is through the use of electronic memory aids as they often include a cueing device that attracts the individual's attention to the task as well as having the facility to store information (Kapoor, Gilinsky, & Wilson, 2004).

Keywords: Google Calendar; Single case experimental design; Prospective memory; Acquired brain injury.

II-EXISTING SYSTEM:

GOOGLE CALENDER:

Google Calendar is an online calendar and appointment scheduling app that helps you manage your work, personal life and everything in between. You can add tasks, events, reminders and goals from Google Calendar, Gmail or the Google Tasks app. You can also sync your calendar with other apps and devices.

To use Google Calendar, you need to have a Google account and log in with it. You can access Google Calendar on your computer or mobile device. You can customize your calendar's look and feel, choose which dates to see, subscribe to other calendars, create events and tasks, invite people or groups to events, add attachments or video conferencing to events and more. You can also set up daily agenda emails, use appointment slots and sync your calendar with other apps. To make a Google Calendar, you need to follow these steps:

- On your computer, open Google Calendar.
- On the left, next to "Other calendars," click Add other calendars Create new calendar.
- Add a name and description for your calendar.
- Click Create calendar.

If you want to share your calendar with others, you can do so by clicking on it in the left bar, then selecting Share with specific people.

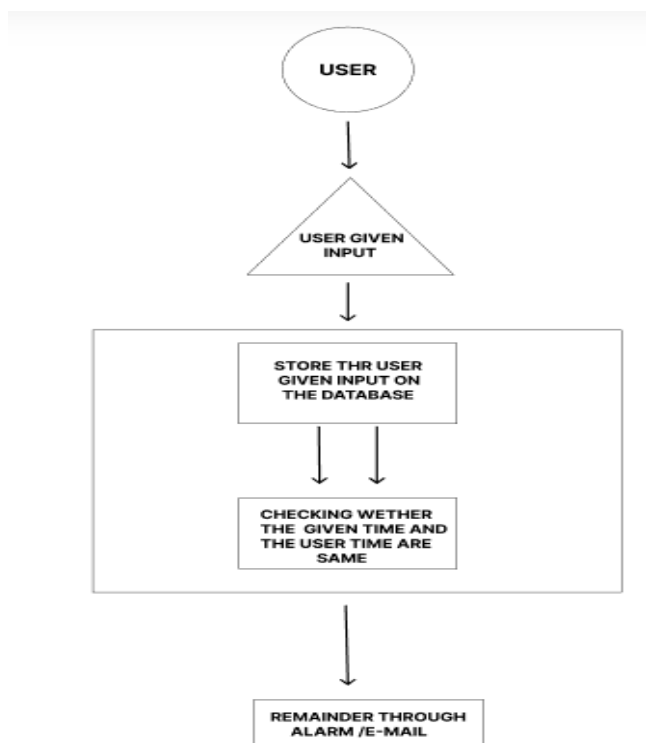


Fig 1. Reminder Application working procedure

III—PROPOSED SYSTEM

PYTHON: We are utilising the high-level, all-purpose programming language Python to create our project. Code readability is prioritised in its design philosophy, which makes heavy use of indentation.

Python uses garbage collection and has dynamic typing. It supports a variety of programming paradigms, including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming as well as structured programming (especially this). Due to its extensive standard library, it is frequently referred to as a "batteries included" language.

Python was created by Guido van Rossum in the late 1980s to replace the ABC programming language, and it was originally made available as Python 0.9.0 in 1991.

In 2000, Python 2.0 was made available. The 2008 release of Python 3.0 was a significant update that was only partially backwards compatible with previous iterations. The final Python 2 release was Python 2.7.18, which was made available in 2020. Python consistently ranks as one of the most popular programming languages.

smtplib module in python: To notify the user through email, we are utilising Python's smtp module. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

- SMTP is a set of communication guidelines that allow software to transmit an electronic mail over the internet is called **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**.
- It is a program used for sending messages to other computer users based on e-mail addresses.
- It provides a mail exchange between users on the same or different computers, and it also supports:
 - It can send a single message to one or more recipients.
 - Sending message can include text, voice, video or graphics.
 - It can also send the messages on networks outside the internet.
- The main purpose of SMTP is used to set up communication rules between servers. The servers have a way of identifying themselves and announcing what kind of communication they are trying to perform. They also have a way of handling the errors such as incorrect email address. For example, if the recipient address is wrong, then receiving server reply with an error message of some kind.

playsound module in python: utilising the playsound module in Python to play an alert to

remind the subject. The user's prefixed phone ringtone is utilised as the alarm sound, but the user may also manually choose the ringtone.

For additional information about the playsound module, see the next paragraph.

we will see how to play sound in Python using some of the most popular audio libraries. We will learn about the various methods for playing sound.

Method 1: Using playsound module

Run the following command to install the packages:

pip install playsound

The playsound module contains only a single function named playsound().

It requires one argument: the path to the file with the sound we have to play. It can be a local file, or a URL. There's an optional second argument, block, which is set to True by default. We can set it to False for making the function run asynchronously.

It works with both WAV and MP3 files.

Method 2: Using pydub module

Run the following commands to install the packages:

```
sudo apt-get install ffmpeg libavcodec-extra  
pip install pydub
```

Note: You can open WAV files with python. For opening mp3, you'll need ffmpeg or libav.

This module uses the from_wav() method for playing wav file and from_mp3() method for playing an mp3 file. The play() method is used to play the wav and mp3 file.

datetime module in python: Using the datetime module in Python, we can establish the time specifications for our class reminder programme. Dates can be set in a variety of time formats, including 12-hour and 24-hour formats.

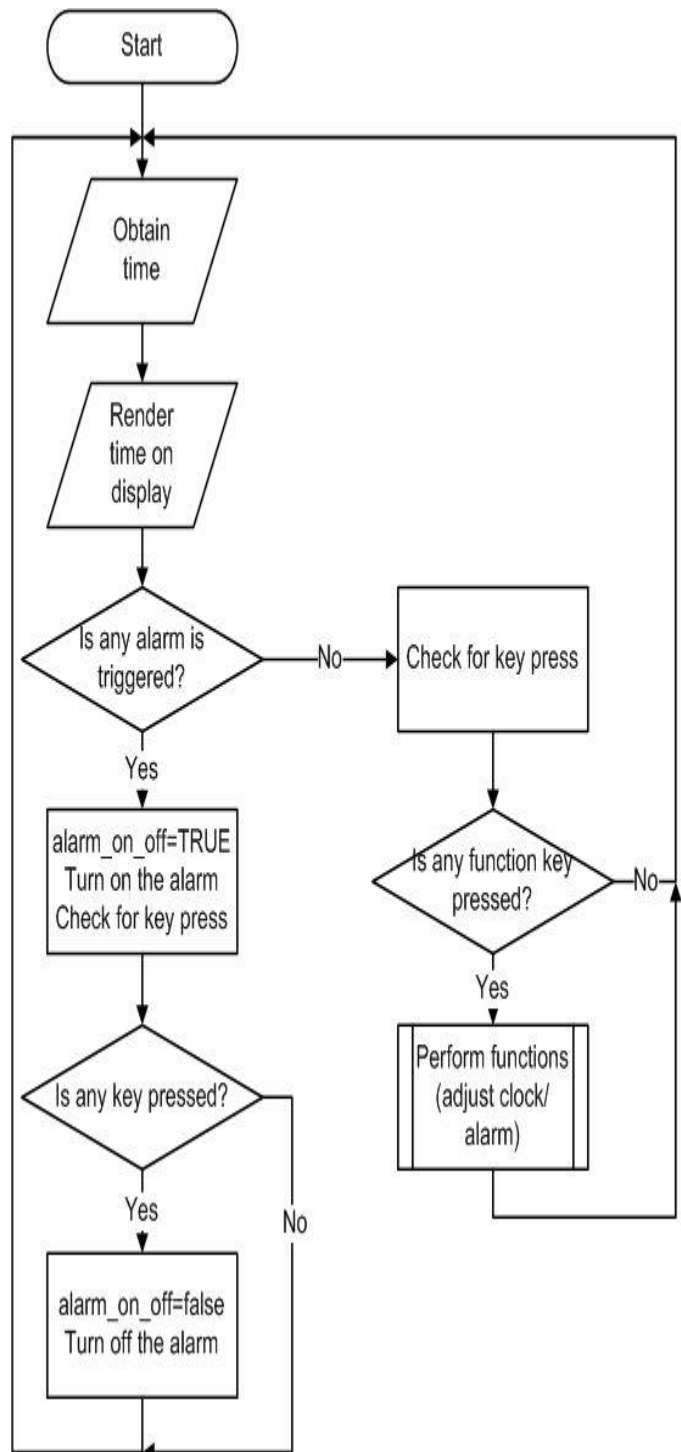
The datetime module in Python is a module that supplies classes to work with date and time. You can import it using import datetime. It has a class named datetime that can contain information from both date and time objects.

For example, you can create a datetime object like this:

```
from datetime import datetime  
# datetime(year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond)  
dt = datetime(2023, 3, 9, 5, 24, 40)  
print(dt)
```

IV.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

In fig1.2 The automatic class remaining application is described in the flowchart below.



The first stage in any process involving system architecture is to get things going. The second stage, which comes after the first, is to get the user's input on the time so that we may render it as a display of time being observed. The word "render" refers to the process of displaying user-provided input. The method checks to see if the input was successfully entered before checking the alarm for any trigger movement. By hitting the appropriate key, the

command to "turn the alarm on" is transmitted if there is any movement. Once the alert has been shown, any key presses must cause the alarming process to halt.

If no key has been touched, a procedure is dispatched to see whether any function keys have been pushed. Following that, the procedure is assigned to carry out the task, which is to change the clock alarm. The method has moved on to the second stage, "obtain of time," after completing all the steps.

These are all the system architecture which is being explained in the flow chart.

V.FUTURE SCOPE

The future generation is the process' primary beneficiary. Students and teachers may completely utilise this programme, which will aid in the improvement of the kids' knowledge, unlike utilising a real time table.

The phrase "betterment" is used to inform both students and professors of the upcoming start time for their next lesson.

This approach aids in improving educational goals while also benefiting those who retain less information. We think the alarm application that has been discovered will play a crucial and important part in the next generation.

VI.CONCLUSION

A cleverly made timetable makes the students' and teachers' jobs much easier and stress-free. It also helps students to stay focused on one particular subject at a particular time.

Therefore, a timetable is the most important thing for the students as well as teachers. And so, it needs to be crafted with care.

The timetable management feature of the school management system allows you to create optimal timetables without wasting much time and energy. Apart from that, it reduces human error and is an eco-friendlier alternative to manually created physical timetables

These are some of the techniques through which the class remainder application is being made in a way which is user friendly. The class will be revolutionary application to the Future generation in which there is no doubt or debate about it.

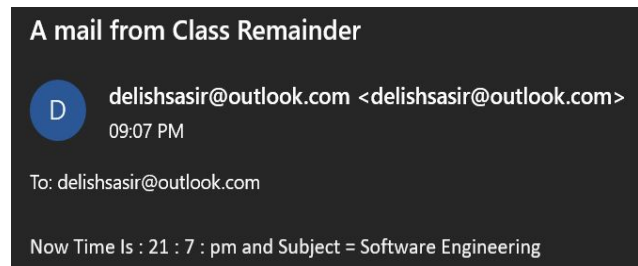
VII.RESULT

This is the result which is being executed for class remainder application.

```
hour : 9
mins : 7
am/pm : pm
Playing..
Mail Sent
```

This is the steps which is to be followed in the class reamainder process. At first the hours,mins and am/pm are being entered by the user.

Then the process has being sent in the email as an output to the user.



Once the process has been completed the output has been transported to the e-mail and being ring toned in the sound that the user has designed to hear the class remainder application.

VIII.REFERENCE

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