

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

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Search about :

Smart House

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1 Introduction

Over the previous decade, technological improvements have resulted in changes in people's preferences and a way of life that must be reflected in urban architecture and planning. Building dwellings with higher mobility, improved component interrelationships, and more transparent structures has become crucial. Adaptive, responsive, dynamic, adaptable, and robust are some of the terms used to describe such design [1]. Smart houses are the consequence of technical advancements in order to create this type of building.

2 what is smart home?

The idea of a smart home for comfort and convenience may be traced back at least as far as the introduction of electricity into the houses of the rich towards the end of the nineteenth century. In the 1930s, display homes in the United States introduced automation.

'Excessive consumerism on display, with unparalleled levels of luxury, relaxation, and pleasure... the advantages of contemporary existence

'Householders' exert less effort' . The notion of a low-effort, highly-automated smart home, on the other hand, was developed for a mass market.

In the last part of the twentieth century, as both computational power and storage capacity increased,

and the use of automated appliances grew in popularity. Around the same time, equipment in power transmission systems was being replaced at the same time.

Through computer-assisted control, it has become'smart.' This method expanded throughout the world.



Figure 1: Smart Houme

3 How far are 'home' and 'smartness' compatible?

Clearly there are different ways of understanding the properties of smart homes, depending on theoretical standpoints and intentions.

These are demonstrated in the striking differences in content and style between research papers written from differing standpoints.

However, it is sometimes possible to identify some points of contact between these modes of understanding, for example when scenarios are being developed, or when smart homes are evaluated and it is necessary to set out metrics and indicators for success or failure. sociological, engineering, computer science, energy systems and interdisciplinary energy studies literature.

It is indicative, not representative, and offered with the aim of stimulating further cross disciplinary study. These types of study do not map directly on to the four concepts of

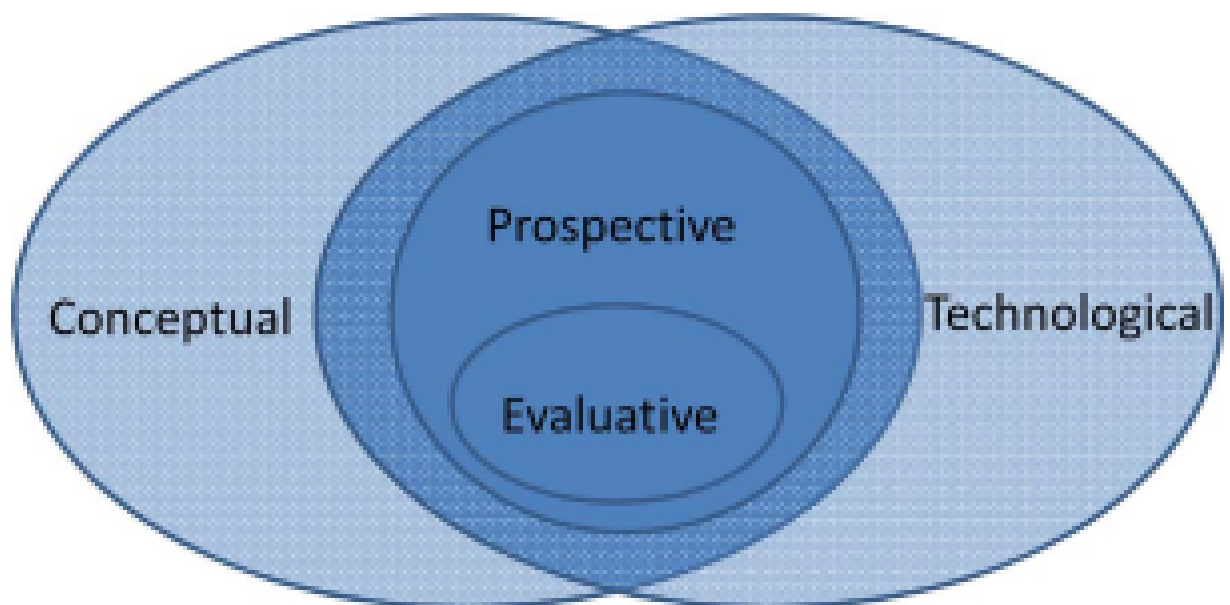


Figure 2: Types of smart home studies, and how these types relate to each other

3.1 Smart homes, security and control

Security plays an important part in the development and marketing of smart home technologies, and some companies have entered the market to expand their businesses based on their experience in security systems and a reputation for dependability.

People with chronic sickness or disabilities are also interested in creating in-home health monitoring and technologies for assisted living. However, adopting smart technology means opening up data flows within the home and between it and the rest of the world, and privacy concerns have stifled interest in smart home technology.

3.2 Smart homes as places for activity

Homes have traditionally been gathering places for various activities, including those directly related to the day-to-day running of the home, which is the subject of this section. Digital inter connectivit widespread usage of cellphones for messaging and information in addition to traditional activities like chatting, watching TV, or reading.

They can also take the place of more traditional tasks such as temperature control, keeping an eye on family members, and part of the routine monitoring and adjusting of domestic equipment.

As previously said, smart technology developers may presume that automated systems can learn and adapt to our habits.

How well the system can discern between routines and one-time tweaks will determine whether this works successfully for homeowners.

3.3 Smart homes and places for relationships and continuity

A smart house that gives flexibility as well as reliability to new occupants may be an acceptable smart home in terms of continuity: one where they are not 'locked in' to practices that they detest or do not understand. This most likely indicates that iterations will be required as programming is tested and tweaked until it is suitable for certain homes. "In the beginning, until the shutters functioned properly, until the light worked, I actually modified it on a regular basis and adjusted it and attempted to get it operating," said a guy who had smart home technology installed. The time (between revisions) is growing longer now that I have the fundamental functionality (functioning)."

3.4 Smart homes and reflection of identity and social status

A house might be temporary or permanent, complicated or simple. From a migrant worker's shared room or a nomad's shelter to a luxury city apartment or a manor house that has belonged to a family for centuries, it reflects the lives of the person or people who live there.

From the standpoint of sociological consumption, the house represents the identity and status of its inhabitants, and therefore a smart home may be evaluated in terms of what it signals to the residents and their peers.

With any new technology that is introduced into everyday life, there are early adopters who are interested in the sense of newness and social status that comes with it.

This could be interpreted as a broad driver of increased consumption. However, in the long run, when these new technologies become more widely used, they often lose their particular power.

4 conclusion

In comparison to what has been seen thus far, smart home technologies may have greater or different types of success. One strategy is to develop smart home technologies that are applicable not only to single-family homes but also to entire communities. Home in current western understandings may be largely defined by the space of the dwelling, but this does not preclude the inclusion of a broader geography. This could be particularly intriguing from the standpoint of energy studies, given the growing recognition of the importance of local networks and their administration in a future with distributed, renewable power.

References

- [Gram-Hanssen and Darby, 2018] Gram-Hanssen, K. and Darby, S. J. (2018). “home is where the smart is”? evaluating smart home research and approaches against the concept of home. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 37:94–101.