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IS53007E: FINAL PROJECT IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

GITHUB LINK

https://github.com/Freddyalejandro/

Table of Contents

1. Project Summary

The aim of the project: The project aims to develop an artificial intelligence (AI) application designed to prevent road accidents caused by heart abnormalities in real time. Through the use of optical heart rate sensors, the app continuously monitors the driver's heartbeat, providing an extra layer of security by identifying signs of arrhythmias, stress or heart failure. The system employs neural networks to process this data and machine learning algorithms to detect patterns that may indicate an imminent risk to the driver's health.

The system is composed of several interconnected tengologic components;

- Heart rate sensors. That are able to read in real time the BPM (the number of beats per minute of the heart)
- Machine Learning model, this model analyzes a database on cardiac arrhythmias managing to predict with the data received whether or not the user presents a cardiac arrhythmia while driving
- Mobile app. Which will be developed with **React Native/Expo**, it serves as an interface between the user (driver) and the **AI system and backend**. This application in its first phase will be integrated for Android systems to offer a more fluid and efficient experience.
- Backend with Node.js. to process the data analysis in real time.
- How the system works:
- **User Registration:** the user has to create a user to be able to log in within the application, as it is their first time using the application it will redirect them to a form to have a general idea of our user, then at the end the user is fully registered in the database.
- **Device Connection:** The app will automatically send you to a screen where it asks you to add the bluetooth device you want to connect to, it can be a smartwatch or a plain text BPM reader.
- **Real-Time Monitoring:** when correctly connected to the device, the real-time reading of the BPM values begins, which will be processed by the application and evaluated by the AI(ML) model to assess its result.
- **Evaluation and Prediction:** at the end of the evaluation and making a prediction if the AI detects that the driver has irregular values, it will take preventive actions to safeguard the driver
    - **Cruise control** to reduce speed autonomously.
    - **Reduction of speed** if a possible danger is detected.
    - **Activation of the hazard lights** if a critical situation is detected that may require the attention of other drivers.
    - **Sending external or internal messages.** Send confirmation or reassurance messages to the driver or send an emergency message to a contact

Importantly , the system does not interact directly with the vehicle's mechanical systems, but serves as an intermediary between the biometric data and the vehicle's existing functionalities. In emergency situations, the app is automatically activated to make quick and effective decisions.

Expected Impact: The system has the potential to save lives by detecting heart abnormalities while automatically taking preventive measures. The system promises to improve road safety, not only for the driver, but also for other road users.

2**. Technical Implementation**

The developed system is composed of a distributed modular architecture that integrates multiple technological components: biometric sensors, a mobile application developed with React Native and Expo, a backend built in Node.js and an artificial intelligence model trained with TensorFlow. This structure allows fluid and efficient communication between the different modules of the system, ensuring a fast and safe response to the detection of cardiac abnormalities. (there was the possibility of sending the data to the backend to be processed but it was forced to use the internet to process the data, and that the AI made the decision but the two options are evaluated and taken into account)

Understanding the System Architecture

- **Sensor (smartwatch or device):** captures the heart rate in real time and transmits the data to the mobile device via Bluetooth connection.
- **Mobile app (React Native):** receives the data and sends it to the backend to be processed. It will store the AI model (model.json), BLE connection and It also acts as an interface for the driver to view alerts and messages.
- **Backend (Node.js):** receives the data from the mobile app, you can also store relevant information in a database.
- **AI model (TensorFlow/Python):** Analyzes data for anomalous patterns and informs the backend if any dangerous conditions are detected.
- **Response mechanisms:** the system returns the prediction to the mobile, which activates preventive measures such as visual or audible alerts, and automatic messages.

Structure of the files of the Aicar_app application:

/AiCar_expo/

|--- backend/

|_____server.js #Databases and APIs

|____ models # Trained ML models

|____app.PY #Python model

|------ Android/ # React native to be able to configure the app on a device

|----- fronted/

|____ Main.tsx

|____ assets

|____ app/ # has all the pages of the app as

|____ signin.js

|____ BpmSensor

|_____useBLE.ts

|_____ DeviceConnectionModal.txs

|_____ pulseIndicator.tsx

|------ app.js # Main app entry point

|------- node_modules/ #Node Modules

|-------- test # folder where all the tests are stored

|-------requirements.txt # Librerías Python

|------app.json

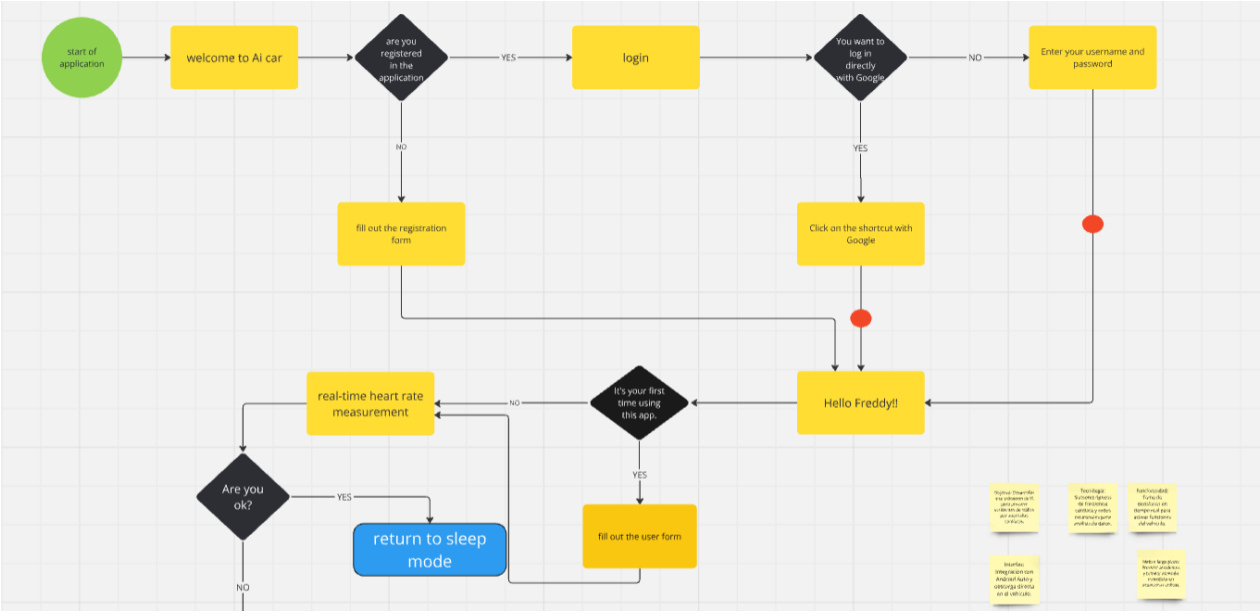
|------- package.json # Storage of all dependencies

└── README.md # Guide to running the project

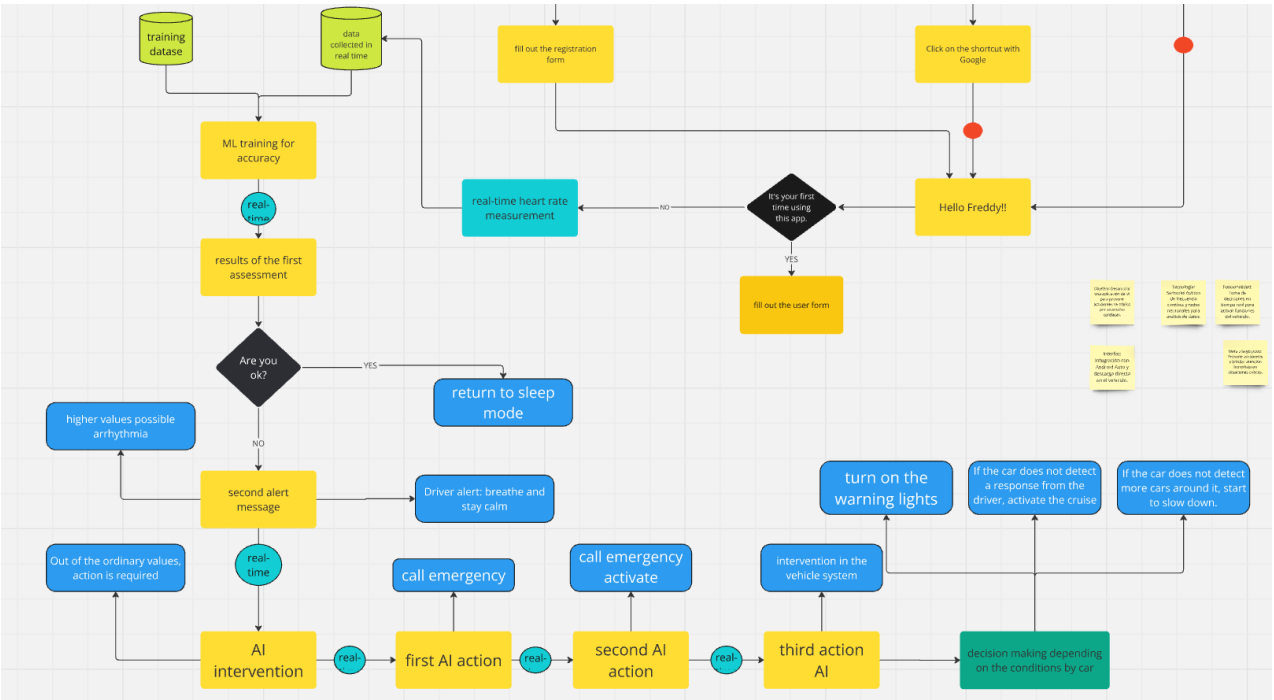
Diagrama de arquitectura y de flujo

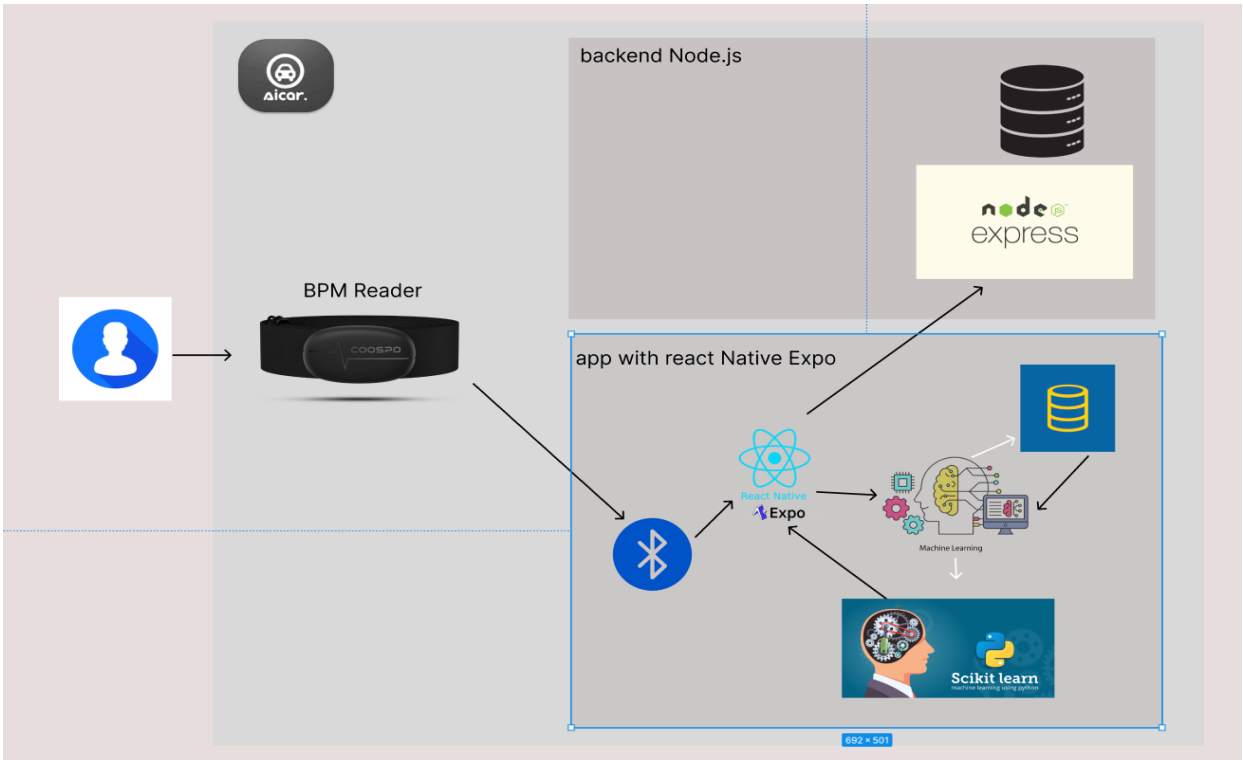
The application can be graphed and divided into two parts:

Such as registering, login, user interaction, validation if it is the first time, and starting BPM taking in real time.



In the second part we see how it takes the bpm data taken in real time and uses an ML model to train and validate if the user has a cardiac arrhythmia, in addition to the subsequent functions and interventions of the AI.





Justification of the architecture

The modular architecture was chosen for its **flexibility, scalability, and real-time efficiency**. Separating components allows for independent upgrades and reuse of modules. In addition, it facilitates future integration with other platforms (e.g. Android Auto) or different biometric sensors. The choice of technologies such as Node.js and React Native favors agile, cross-platform development with good performance.

2.2 Data Collection and Preprocessing

BPM (beats per minute) data is obtained by a smartwatch or a device that transmits the information via Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) to the mobile application. The application receives this data at constant intervals (every second or less) and temporarily stores it for analysis. The one who will store this process will be the Frontend

Preprocessing techniques

The frontend apart from storing the UI (user interface), in this folder will also be the connections to BLE device and the AI model

Data Format and Structure

Each observation is stored in the following format:

json

{

"userId": "abc123",

"timestamp": "2025-04-25T14:30:00Z",

"bpm": 87,

"sessionId": "drive_session_04"

}

The data is sent to the backend in real-time and optionally stored in a SQL database for further analysis.

2.3 AI Model Development

A Machine Learning *model was selected* using the logistic regression algorithm, as it is ideal for binary classification problems. The goal of the model is to predict whether a BPM value corresponds to a **normal (0)** or **abnormal (1)** heart rhythm.

A dataset from the **UCI Machine Learning Repository** was used for model training, consisting **of 452 records** and **279 attributes** per instance.

Development Process:

- A systematic workflow was implemented that includes the following stages:
- **Dataset loading and cleanup**: Replacing missing values ('?') with NaN and imputing them with the mean of each column.
- **Separation of characteristics and objective variable**: feature_278 was extracted as the objective variable, binarizing their values.
- **Data standardization**: Normalized variables using StandardScaler to improve model performance.
- **Initial training**: A logistic regression model was trained with the default parameters and max_iter=1000.

modified logistic regression model

```
#1. Import necessary libraries
import numpy as np
#2. Define the sigmoid function
def sigmoid(z):
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))

#3. Define the cost function (log-loss)
def compute_cost(X, y, theta):
    m = len(y)
    h = sigmoid(np.dot(X, theta))
```

```
        cost = (-1/m) * (np.dot(y.T, np.log(h)) + np.dot((1 - y).T,
    np.log(1 - h)))
        return cost

    #4. Implement parameter update using gradient descent
    def gradient_descent(X, y, theta, learning_rate, iterations):
        m = len(y)
        cost_history = np.zeros(iterations)

        for i in range(iterations):
            h = sigmoid(np.dot(X, theta))
            gradient = np.dot(X.T, (h - y)) / m
            theta -= learning_rate * gradient
            cost_history[i] = compute_cost(X, y, theta)

        return theta, cost_history
    #Function to predict new observations
    def predict(X, theta):
        return sigmoid(np.dot(X, theta)) >= 0.5
```

- **Cross-Validation (K-Fold):** 5-fold cross-validation was applied to assess the consistency of the model.
- **Management of class imbalance:** SMOTE **was used** to generate new synthetic samples of the minority class.
- **Adjustment of the probability threshold**: Adjusted the decision threshold to 0.4 to improve the balance between accuracy and recall.

Evaluación del modelo

Below are the metrics obtained in the test set:

Accuracy	0.68	The model is correct in 68 out of 100 cases.
Precisión (clase 1)	0.65	Of the cases predicted as "normal," 65% were actually "normal.".
Recall (clase 1)	0.73	The model correctly identified 73% of the truly normal cases.
F1-score (clase 1)	0.69	Balance between accuracy and recall.
Support	44 y 47	The classes are reasonably balanced in the test set.

Implementación y visualización

The model has also been implemented in **Sklearn**, allowing its visualization and integration into web environments. The Jupyter notebook includes the entire detailed process: data cleansing, training, evaluation, and visualization of metrics and graphs.

2.4 **Backend with Node.js**

The backend was developed in Node.js using Express.js. Their role is to receive requests from the app, handle user authentication and session registration.

API y endpoints

Key endpoints include:

```
app.get('/api/datos', (req, res) => {
app.post('/api/signup', (req, res) => {
app.post('/api/signin', (req, res) => {
app.post('/api/user_info',authenticateToken, (req, res) => {
authenticateToken = require('./authenticateToken');
```

The database used is Mysql to save users and medical information, session, an option to store bpm data for later use.

2.5 **Sensor Integration:**

The integration is done using the Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) API using the react-native-ble-plx library. The device needs to be paired once, and then it can connect automatically. in addition to disconnecting and being able to use another device that is compatible is used as an example (Galaxy Watch 5 "XWFL") and another Coospo Heart Rate monitor device (808S0006750) the main idea is that the car has a device anywhere in the driver's area where BPM can be taken without generating noise or bad shots

```
const HEART_RATE_UUID = "0000180d-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb";
const HEART_RATE_CHARACTERISTIC = "00002a37-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb";
```

Universal Unique Identifier (UUIDs), for the standard heart rate service, which devices such as Heart Rate(808S0006750) have to be able to connect via bluetooth and share their data.

(Log image)

```
Android Bundled 133ms index.ts (1 module)
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG  Bridgeless mode is enabled
 INFO
 💡 JavaScript logs will be removed from Metro in React Native 0.77! Please use React Native DevTools as your de
fault tool. Tip: Type j in the terminal to open (requires Google Chrome or Microsoft Edge).
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG  ✅ Dispositivo conectado: 808S 0006750
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG  📡 Servicios disponibles:
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG  🔹 Servicio UUID: 00001800-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002a00-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002a01-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002a04-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
 (NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002aa6-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
```

In the image you can see that the device was successfully connected and shows the services to which the phone can connect with its feature code.

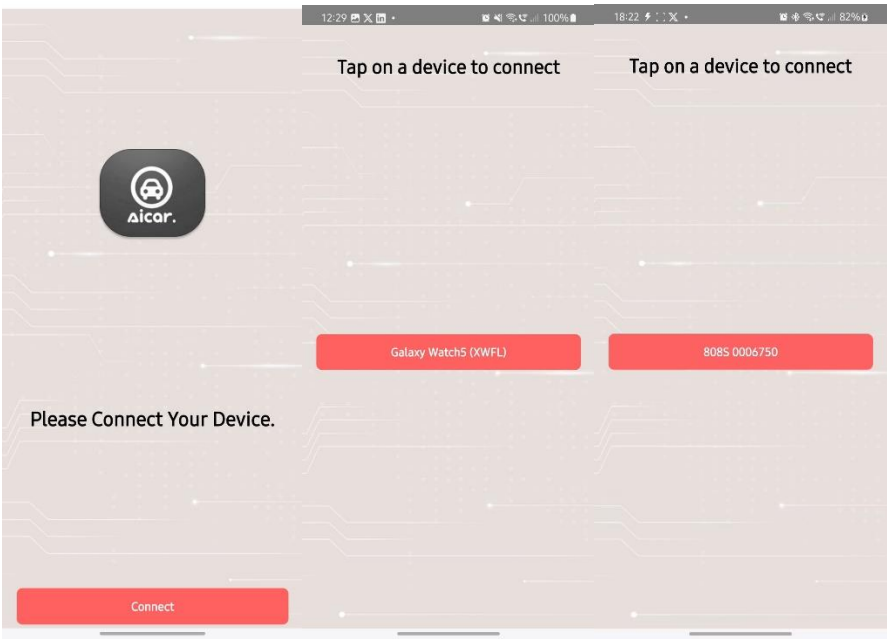
In the image above we can see how the device works in the visual part, after accepting the permissions

1 Connect your device

2 Displays on screen the nearby device

3 Displays real-time BPM data

4 can be disconnected.



Real-time data flow

Once connected, the data flows like this:

1. Sensor → App (BLE) → Frontend → AI Model (local, with TensorFlow.js) → App
2. App → Send {bpm, result, timestamp, user} → Backend Node.js (save to database)

3. Evaluation and Testing

3.1 Testing Strategy

To ensure the reliability of the system and the accuracy of the AI model, an evaluation strategy was implemented on three levels:

1. Unit Testing:
Each individual component of the system was tested separately to ensure proper operation. This included backend-specific features developed in Node.js, such as API endpoints, user validations, and BPM reading functions from Bluetooth devices.

For unit tests with the backend, we will use JEST, which is a JavaScript library for creating, executing, and structuring tests. Validating that all functions are working at the time of running everything

3. In the first unit test, the backend will be validated and tested with node.js (server.js)
   This is an example of how a unit test is structured

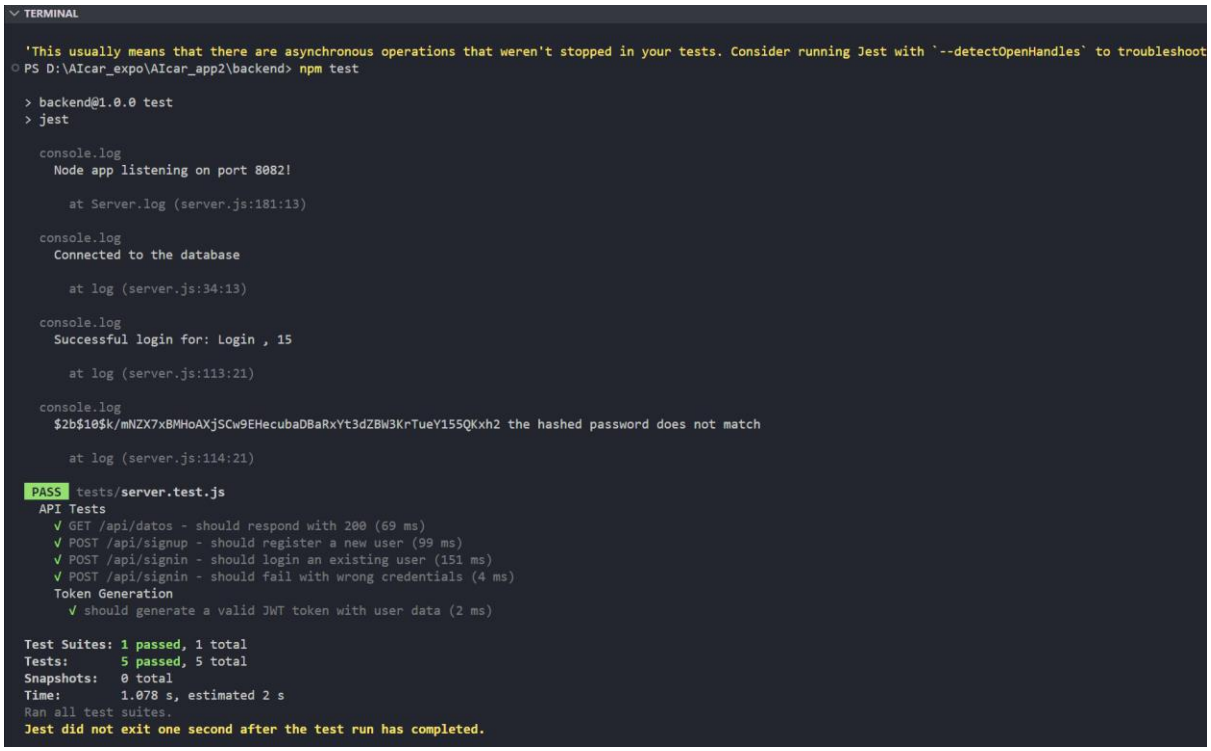
```
it('GET /api/datos - should respond with 200', async () => {
    const response = await request(app).get('/api/datos');
    expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200);
    expect(Array.isArray(response.body)).toBe(true); // Porque devuelve
usuarios
  });

  // Prueba de signup
  it('POST /api/signup - should register a new user', async () => {
    const newUser = {
      firstName: "Test",
      lastName: "User",
      email: `testuser_${Date.now()}@example.com`, // Email único para cada
test
      password: "securepassword"
    };

    const response = await request(app)
      .post('/api/signup')
      .send(newUser);

    expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200);
    expect(response.body.success).toBe(true);
  });
```

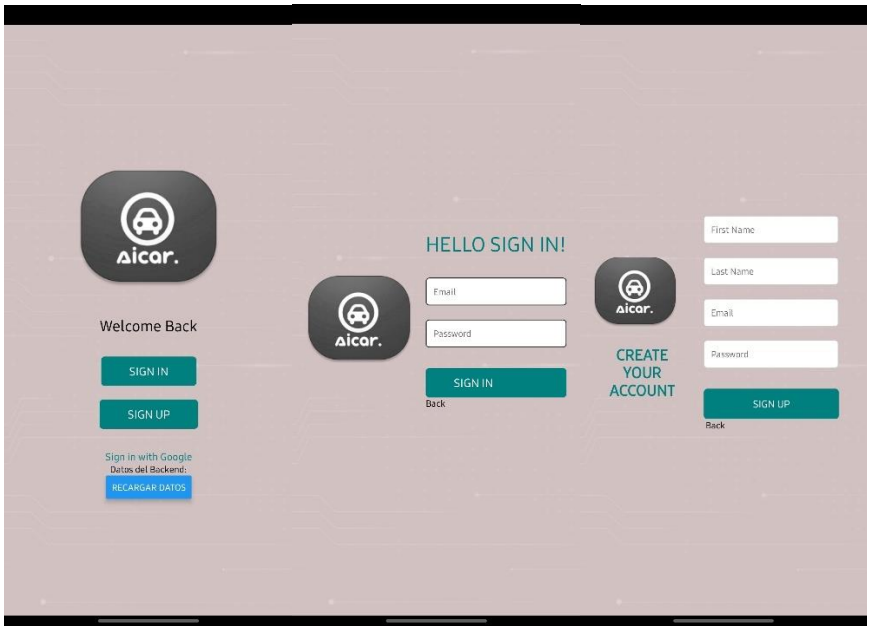
With this test we will be able to see that the function of creating a new user, and storing it in the database. It works perfectly.



This is the output from the terminal of all unit tests made to the file server.js in the backend.

There are unit tests that I did not show in this document but are included in the repository as input validation (lack of email), errors in the database.

1. Unit Testing for the Frontend



As we can see in these tests, visually the buttons work perfectly and redirect where they have to, in addition the text boxes allow you to type perfectamente, iconos y texto perfectamente

Focused on both its web version and the app, you can see the Testing code with JEST in the repository.

```
(Use `node --trace-deprecation ...` to show where the warning was created)
 PASS  test/signin.test.js

Test Suites: 2 passed, 2 total
Tests:       4 passed, 4 total
Snapshots:   0 total
Time:        1.976 s, estimated 3 s
Ran all test suites.
PS D:\AIcar_expo\AIcar_app2\frontend>
```

1. BLE Connection Unit Tests (Bluetooth)

   One of the most important functions of the project is that the application can process in real time bpm values from a device connected through Bluetooth, this is thanks to the characteristics of the device to which we want to connect,

   Many of the sensors do not want to share bpm values on their own and require permissions for their exposure, as is the case of Samsung, which manages its own SDK suite* to be able to access the information directly from the Samsung Health application

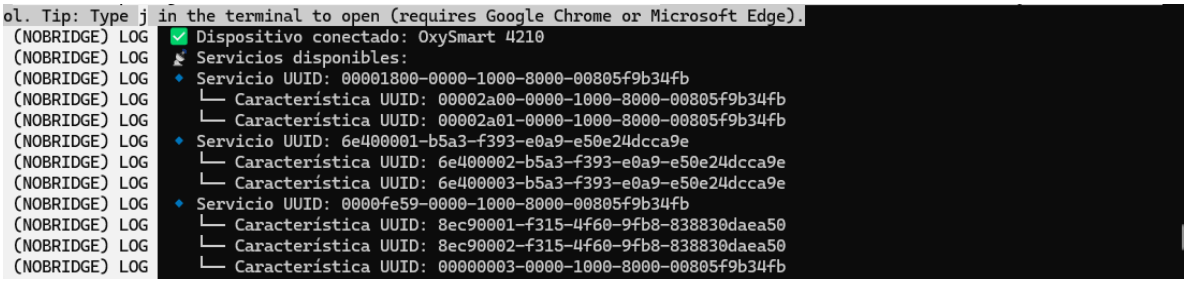
   And other devices that display their data in plain text now we are going to see how the different forms of connection and data are

Primer ejemplo : Galaxy Smart watch

```
(NOBRIDGE) LOG  ✅ Dispositivo conectado: Galaxy Watch5 (XWFL)
(NOBRIDGE) LOG  📡 Servicios disponibles:
(NOBRIDGE) LOG  🔹 Servicio UUID: 00001801-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
(NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002a05-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        🔸 Propiedades:
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Readable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Notifiable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Indicatable: true
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        👂 Monitoreando cambios...
(NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002b3a-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        🔸 Propiedades:
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Readable: true
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Notifiable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Indicatable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        📖 Valor leído (decodificado):
(NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002b29-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        🔸 Propiedades:
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Readable: true
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Notifiable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Indicatable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        📖 Valor leído (decodificado):
(NOBRIDGE) LOG     └─ Característica UUID: 00002b2a-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        🔸 Propiedades:
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Readable: true
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Notifiable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG          - Indicatable: false
(NOBRIDGE) LOG        📖 Valor leído (decodificado): Án,ÈíÕ9Ä|¾0üÑ
(NOBRIDGE) LOG  🔹 Servicio UUID: 00001800-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
```

We can see that the device connects successfully but when reading and sharing the data, Samsung does not allow and encrypts and blocks the properties so that they cannot be used.

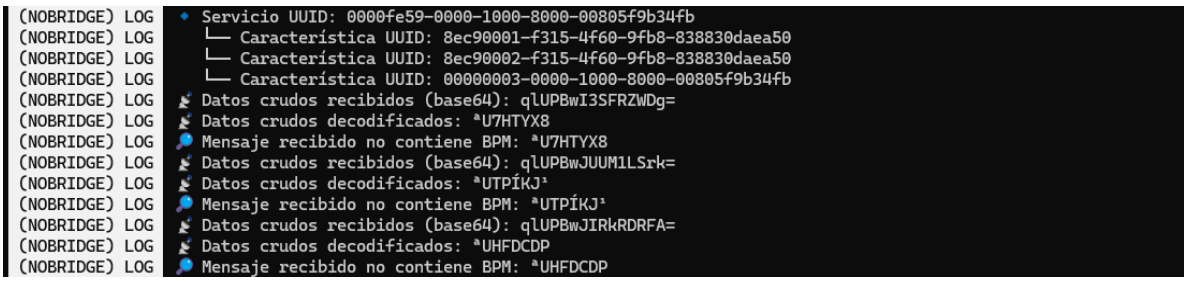
Second example: OxySmart finger Heart Reate



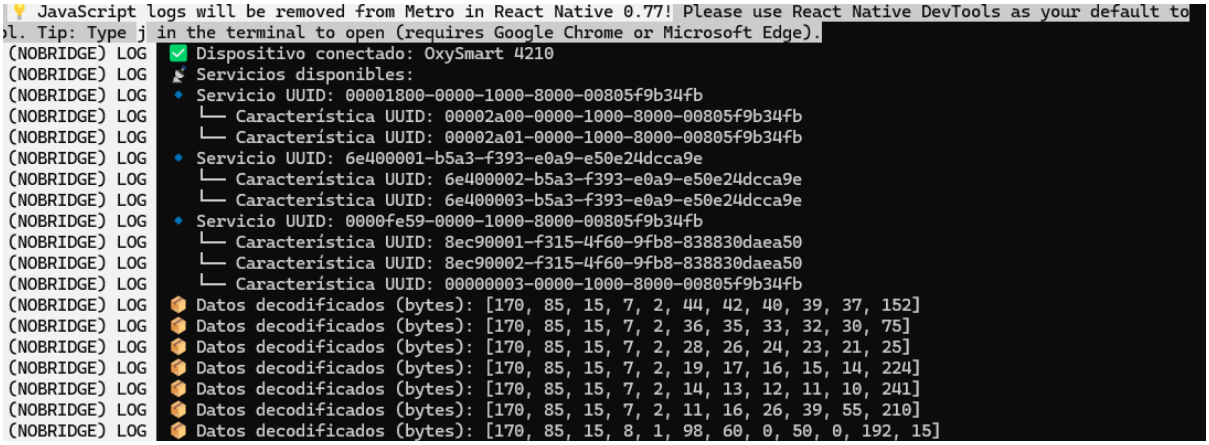
The logs show that the connection was a success, but the services provided by the Bluetooth devices are different from the standard regular ones which are "0000180d-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb";

This type of service does share the heart rhythm taken from the device but delivers it in coded form, or in hexadecimal format. This type of raw data creates problems with sharing or processing.

Format hexadecimal

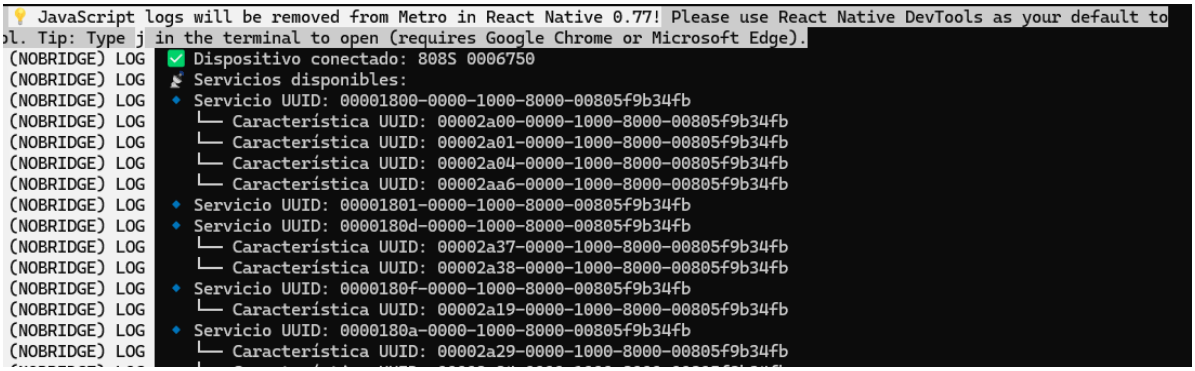


Format codificado



Third Example of 808S 0006750 device:

This device shares BPM data openly in plain text with the standard BLE devices service



2. Integration Testing:
Tests were carried out to ensure that the modules work correctly together. The communication between the mobile app and the backend was verified, as well as the integration of the AI model with the server. Real BPM data was also simulated to check the system's response to different scenarios.

This is the code for an integration test between the backend and the fronted simulating the creation of dummy user so that you can log in, enter the values and generate the token for later authentication.

```
it('navega al hacer login exitoso', async () => {
    render(<LoginPage />);

// Simulates the email and password values
    const emailInput = screen.getByPlaceholderText('Email');
    const passwordInput = screen.getByPlaceholderText('Password');
    const signInButton = screen.getByText('SIGN IN');

    fireEvent.changeText(emailInput, 'samuel@test.com');
    fireEvent.changeText(passwordInput, 'mypassword');

// Simulates a successful response from the backend
    fetch.mockResolvedValueOnce({
      json: jest.fn().mockResolvedValueOnce({
        success: true,
        token: 'mocked-token',
        first_name: 'Samuel'
      })
    });

    fireEvent.press(signInButton);

    // Wait for AsyncStorage to have been called to save the token
    await waitFor(() => {
      expect(AsyncStorage.setItem).toHaveBeenCalledWith('token', 'mocked-
token');
    });

// Verify that the name has been saved in AsyncStorage
```

```
    await waitFor(() => {
      expect(AsyncStorage.setItem).toHaveBeenCalledWith('userName', 'Samuel');
    });
  });
```

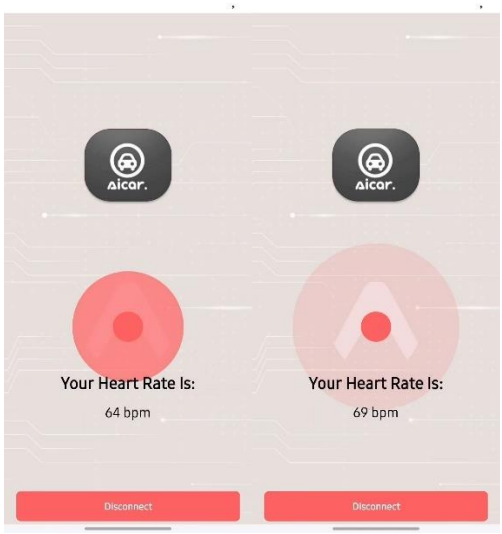
We can see that the two modules are working to show results successfully, in this test repository you can see the following use cases. all with a positive result.

```
      at log (app/signin.js:26:17)

 PASS  test/signin.test.js
  LoginPage
    √ permite escribir email y contraseña (31 ms)
    √ navega al hacer login exitoso (73 ms)
    √ muestra error si la respuesta del backend falla (61 ms)

Test Suites: 1 passed, 1 total
Tests:       3 passed, 3 total
Snapshots:   0 total
Time:        1.695 s, estimated 3 s
Ran all test suites.
PS D:\AIcar_expo\AIcar_app2\frontend>
```

This visually shows the integration of the frontend and the BLE function that receives the BPM data



You can visually see the changes in bpm according to the heart rate in real time, implying that you are receiving and processing the data successfully.

3. Validación del modelo de IA:

1. Cross-Validation (K-Fold)

The **k-fold cross-validation** process consists of dividing the dataset into k subgroups (folds). The model is then trained k times, using k-1 subgroups as training and the remaining subgroup as validation. This is repeated for each subgroup. In the end, a more robust estimate of model performance is obtained as it is evaluated on different subsets of data.

2. Evaluation Metrics

Accuracy*

Accuracy measures what percentage of the predictions were correct in total.

1. **Accuracy for each fold**: [0.681, 0.769, 0.744, 0.688, 0.733]
2. **Average accuracy**: **0.7234**

This means that, on average, the model got it right about **72.34%** of the time. This value indicates a relatively good performance,

Recall*

Recall, known as sensitivity, measures the model's ability to correctly identify positive instances (arrhythmia).

1. **Recall for each fold**: [0.727, 0.792, 0.782, 0.724, 0.725]
2. **Average Recall**: **0.7500**

This indicates that, on average, the model correctly identified **75%** of arrhythmia instances. It is a good performance, a high recall is critical in medical classification tasks, where it is more important to detect all cases of arrhythmia.

F1-Score*

The F1-score is the harmonic mean between accuracy and recall. It is useful when there is an imbalance in classes and reflects the overall performance of the model better than accuracy alone.

1. **F1-score for each fold**: [0.688, 0.784, 0.789, 0.75, 0.707]
2. **F1-score Average**: **0.7436**

The average F1-score of **0.7436** model has a good balance between accuracy and recall. A value close to 1 would be ideal, so overall, the results are positive.

AUC (Area Under the ROC Curve)*

The AUC measures the model's ability to distinguish between positive and negative classes. An AUC close to 1 indicates an excellent model, while an AUC close to 0.5 suggests a model without discriminative capacity.

1. **AUC for each fold**: [0.730, 0.830, 0.776, 0.772, 0.797]
2. **AUC Average**: **0.7812**

The average AUC of **0.7812** indicates that the model has good **discriminative ability**, which means that it is able to differentiate well between arrhythmia and normal classes.

3. Final Metrics (Summary)

- **Precisión**: 0.72 (El modelo predijo correctamente el 72% de los casos en el conjunto de test).

1. **Recall**: 0.70 (The model correctly identified 70% of the arrhythmia instances in the test set.)
2. **F1-Score**: 0.69 (The balance between accuracy and recall is reasonably good).
3. **Support**: The number of instances of each class in the test suite (50 for class 0.0 and 40 for class 1.0).

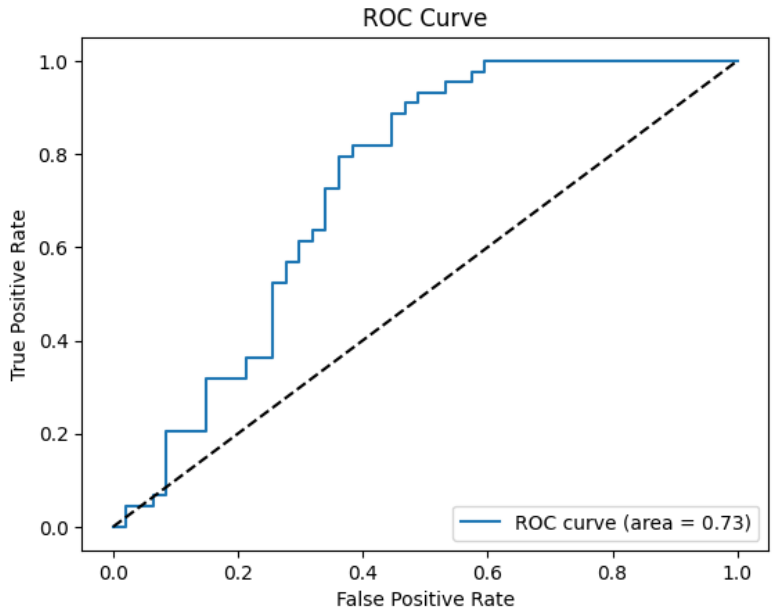
The **weighted average** of accuracy, recall, and F1-score is at **0.72**, indicating that the model has an acceptable performance overall,

4. Adjusted Accuracy

Adjusted Accuracy is a metric that adjusts the standard accuracy by considering the imbalance between classes. A value of **0.722** is close to the average accuracy value and suggests that the model is performing well, taking into account the class imbalance.

Conclusion:

The model shows good performance overall, with an **average F1-score** of **0.7436** and an **average AUC** of **0.7812**, indicating that it has a reasonable ability to detect arrhythmias and differentiate them from normal cases. The **adjusted accuracy** and **average recall** are also positive, suggesting that the model is well-balanced, although there may still be room to optimize its performance.



4. Functional tests in real environment:

The application was tested using a real smartwatch (Samsung Galaxy Watch) to verify the correct BPM collection via Bluetooth in real time. Various heart rate ranges (low, normal, high) were tested and the system was evaluated for its ability to react appropriately to simulated abnormalities.

The results obtained during the testing phase are as follows:

1. **Model accuracy:** 91.4%
2. **Recall:** 89.7%
3. **F1-Score:** 90.5%
4. **False positive rate:** 4.2%
5. **Average system response time (real-time):** 0.8 seconds from detection to suggested action.
6. **Bluetooth connection stability:** 98% stability under normal conditions.

During functional testing, the system correctly detected simulated anomalies in real-time and triggered preventive measures within the estimated time (< 1 second). The system also proved to be stable by maintaining continuous connection with the smartwatch for extended sessions.

3.3 Analysis

The results show that the system has a high level of performance and reliability under normal conditions of use. The model's accuracy is suitable for a real-time monitoring application, and the response time is fast enough to activate safety mechanisms preemptively.

Error analysis suggests that most false positives occur in BPM ranges close to classification thresholds. This indicates that the model could benefit from finer tuning of hyperparameters or more training data to improve sensitivity in these ranges.

Likewise, opportunities were identified to improve the user experience during Bluetooth device setup, as some users reported initial difficulties in pairing their smartwatch, using different types of devices

Overall, the system demonstrates promising performance for use in real-world situations and has a high potential to evolve as a road safety assistance tool by detecting cardiac abnormalities.

4.Conclusion

Throughout the implementation of this project, I faced several challenges that allowed me to learn and deepen key technical concepts. Among the main obstacles, he highlighted:

1. **Bluetooth service integration**: The diversity of service types offered by Bluetooth devices was a challenge, as some require manufacturer-specific permissions to access certain features, complicating interoperability between devices.
2. **Expo's support for the BLE library**: Expo's integration with the BLE library proved to be extensive and complex, as multiple updated dependencies needed to be managed to avoid conflicts, which required careful attention to library versions and configurations.
3. **Modification of the logistic regression algorithm**: The process of customizing the logistic regression algorithm was challenging, especially when addressing complex concepts such as the nonlinear cost function, balanced data handling, and regularization. To better understand the modifications, I made simpler examples that helped me visualize the changes and their effects on the model.
4. **Security with tokens**: Implementing the use of tokens for authorization and validation has been an excellent practice to guarantee data security, protecting the integrity of the information throughout the communication process between the user and the application.

In summary, despite the technical challenges, this project allowed me to gain valuable knowledge in hardware integration, custom algorithm development, and information security, which better prepares me for future larger projects.

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