

HOLME

An Application for Migrating Smart Home Configuration Using Matter

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Abstract—Our team is strivingly working on developing a MATTER-based smart home configuration maintenance application called ‘HOLME.’ The aim of this application is to make it convenient to bring the existing smart home configuration to locations other than one’s own home. Traditional smart home configuration have been constrained to specific applications under the umbrella of a single manufacturer. However, with the emergence of the MATTER protocol, it has become possible to integrate various IoT devices of different manufacturers seamlessly. Based on the MATTER protocol, we try to utilize the protocol to upload and download one’s smart home settings to the server in any circumstances. Our core objectives revolve around the following two points: (1) Convenience: We aim to enable users to utilize our app to easily import their well-configured and time-consuming smart home settings to different places via QR code at once. (2) Replaceability: When users go to a new place which do not have device(s) in their homes, we aim to align the environment to the pre-configured environment. We provide notifications and reports after the replacement process. Through a B2B business model, our application allows users to conveniently migrate their smart home environments using QR codes, not only from one home to another but also to places like hotels. Through this project, we aspire to expand the scope of traditional smart homes and develop a service that will play a pivotal role in the emerging sharing economy, particularly in shared housing scenarios in the near future.

Index Terms—HOLME, MATTER, Convenience, Replaceability, B2B, Sharing Economy

AI Developer	Kwon Hyuktae	AI developers create programs that adapt to the business’s needs based on collected and analyzed data. In this service, they develop AI that makes recommendations based on users’ past data. They design, develop, implement, and monitor AI systems and focus on data collection and data transformation architecture.
Software Developer (Back-end)	Lim Kyumin	Backend developers consider the backend systems required for project development, utilizing databases and SQL queries. They manage the server-side and databases related to websites, web applications, or mobile solutions. As backend developers, they can work with various programming languages such as Python, Java, Node.js, and JavaScript.
Software Developer (Front-end)	Ha Seongwu	Front-end developers design the UI/UX of applications to enhance the user experience, considering user convenience while implementing application designs. To accomplish this, proficiency in React-Native, TypeScript, and CSS is necessary.

TABLE I
ROLE ASSIGNMENTS

Roles	Name	Task description and etc.
User, Customer, Development manager	Kang Museong	User/Customer consider what features should be added from the perspective of users or customers. Development manager oversees the overall aspects of the project, such as project scheduling and planning, product and service quality. Additionally, they accurately grasp user requirements and manage and supervise the entire software engineering process, including software design, development, and testing.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Motivation

In 2003, when the global population was 6.3 billion, there were 500 million IoT devices. However, it is anticipated that by 2025, there will be a distribution of 1 trillion IoT devices among a global population of 8.1 billion. As the proliferation of IoT devices has rapidly progressed, ICT companies have individually developed their IoT platforms. However, an issue arose as each company created their own applications.

The existing smart home environment relied on devices from specific manufacturers and their proprietary applications. This resulted in users being tied to specific brands or apps when setting up their smart home environments. For example, a user with Samsung smart home devices who wanted to add

LG smart home devices had to reset their existing Samsung smart home environment and download the LG smart home app, which was quite inconvenient for users.

MATTER was created with the aim of unifying these 'fragmented' IoT platforms, making it possible to control IoT devices from various manufacturers using a single protocol.

With the introduction of the new MATTER protocol, it has become possible to effectively integrate various IoT devices. Therefore, we intend to develop an application that leverages cloud servers and generative AI to enable users to easily retrieve the smart home environment they configured at home from different locations.

Our team's goal is to provide a feature that allows users to set up their initial smart home environment just once. This environment should remain easily maintainable when they travel, move, or go on business trips to different locations. This application is not only applicable to individual users but also to B2B scenarios, such as hotels and other accommodation providers. Furthermore, it is anticipated that it will play a pivotal role in shared economy models, like shared housing, in the future.

B. Problem Statement

- 1 In the modern world, where the penetration rate of IoT (Internet of Things) devices is steadily increasing, the need for services that manage these devices and operate the environment efficiently is becoming more important.
- 2 As the percentage of international travel and business trips has increased since the end of COVID-19 and this has resulted in many people moving to other places, the need for services that can easily relocate and set up the environment of smart home devices is becoming more pronounced.
- 3 When moving environments from an existing smart home, compatibility issues arise due to differences between the manufacturer's starting smart device and the target smart device, which makes it difficult for users to move their current convenient smart home settings to a new location. In this situation, there is a need for services and capabilities to easily transfer and set the environment beyond the manufacturer's constraints between the starting and target smart devices.
- 4 When you move away from the existing place where your smart home is configured and move to another place, the new configuration feels cumbersome. This increases the need for solutions that make it easier to move around and to facilitate the smooth transfer of smart home devices.
- 5 There are no applications to date that take into account the possibility of automatic replacement for devices that are not in a new location when you move your smart home environment to another location. This is

where users experience inconvenience in relocating their environment, and there is a growing demand for new solutions and capabilities.

- 6 Traditional voice notification services often tend to provide information in a way that lists hard and unnecessary content, making it difficult for users to effectively accept information and understand the situation. These limitations increase the need for improved user experience and more effective voice notification services.

C. Target Customer

- 1 Smart Home Owners
The main target audience for this project is individual smart home owners. They are people who want to effectively manage their smart home environment and migrate to other places, including smart home owners who are interested in moving their residences or bringing them up from other places.
- 2 Hotels and properties
HOLME can also be delivered to hotels and properties through the B2B business model. This may include tourists and business travelers who want to experience a home-like smart environment at a hotel or property.
- 3 IoT device maker
HOLME opens up the possibility of working with IoT device maker's products by providing solutions that integrate and maintain compatibility with various IoT devices. Also, companies looking for new business opportunities are potential target customers for HOLME.
- 4 Sharing Economy Participants
Sharing economy participants will be very interested in solutions that can easily share smart home environments and move to other places. These solutions will provide shared and rental home owners and users with the opportunity to move freely and enjoy similar smart environments in new places while sharing the convenience of smart

D. Research on Related Software

- 1 ThinQ
ThinQ is LG Electronics' brand for smart devices and appliances, providing users with a more convenient smart home experience through features like smart control, AI integration, voice commands, home automation, and smart routines. This technology and brand are utilized in various LG products. Additionally, users can invite others to their registered spaces using QR codes and have the capability to register MATTER-supported devices.
- 2 SmartThings
SmartThings is a smart home automation and control

platform developed by Samsung Electronics, allowing users to centrally control and connect smart devices and appliances. This platform offers features such as convenient remote control via a smartphone app, automation and routine settings, compatibility with various devices, interconnectivity, and integration with third-party systems, providing users with an integrated smart home experience.

3 NUGU Smart Home

NUGU Smart Home is SK Telecom's smart home platform that allows users to control household appliances and IoT devices through voice commands. Additionally, this platform provides apartment management services, including apartment news updates, filing complaints, access to shared entrances, and parking information services, among others.

4 GIGA Genie Home IoT

Giga Genie Smart Home is KT's smart home platform, enabling control of household appliances and IoT devices through voice commands. This platform collaborates with various companies to manage not only appliances like refrigerators but also devices such as boilers and cars.

5 Google Cloud IoT Core

Developed by Google, this platform provides a fully managed service and allows easy and secure connection, management, and data ingestion from globally dispersed devices.

6 AWS IoT Device Management

Provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS), this platform aims to facilitate the secure and efficient management of Internet of Things (IoT) devices. It offers tools and features to simplify the onboarding, organization, monitoring, and updating of IoT devices at scale.

7 Azure IoT Hub

Azure IoT Hub is a versatile and scalable cloud platform (IoT PaaS) that caters to multiple tenants. It comprises an IoT device registry, data storage, and robust security features. It also offers a service interface to facilitate IoT application development.

8 Nabu Casa

Nabu Casa is the company behind Home Assistant, a smart home automation platform that integrates and manages smart home devices and services. They offer cloud services for remote management and expansion of smart homes and provide a subscription-based service for storing IoT device settings and routines in the cloud, enabling remote management.

9 Hubitat

Hubitat is a home automation hub that supports Z-Wave

and Zigbee protocols, providing local control and processing, customisability, multiple smart home device compatibility, and cost-effective features. In addition, Hubitat is a hub service that manages the smart home hub itself, allowing seamless routine and rule-setting between devices from different manufacturers.

E. Expectation Effectiveness

1 Expanding the range of smart homes

In addition to breaking away from traditional smart home environments (single manufacturer, tied to specific applications), HOLME extends the reach of smart home technology by expanding existing smart home environments to other places, not just at home. This allows users to easily bring up and manage their smart home environment outside of home.

2 Technological innovation and Competitive advantage

Based on the MATTER protocol, HOLME integrates various IoT devices into smart home applications and combines generative AI with the cloud. This provides an opportunity to lead technological innovation and gain a competitive edge in the existing smart home market.

3 Forward-looking

HOLME will be able to lead smart home technology to the wider market through cooperation with various accommodations such as hotels. In addition, it will play a key role in the shared housing platform in the upcoming trend of the shared economy.

F. Key Definitions

1 Virtual space

1) Basic Assumption: Save the configuration settings and routines I'm currently using to 'virtual space.'

2) If IoT devices set at home are set in a 'virtual space' called "My House", the setting of a 'virtual space' called "My House" can be imported into another space.

2 Logical hub

Backbone SW that gives arbitrary IoT devices the ability to act as a matter hub.

3 synchronization

It refers to the process of calling the settings of 'virtual space' by scanning a QR code.

4 allocation

The function of connecting the IoT devices present in each room to their respective rooms within the hotel.

G. Scenario

- 1) A hotel entered into an agreement with HOLME and 'allocated' the existing IoT devices to their respective rooms.
- 2) User (Customer) uses the HOLME app at home and villa to store and use smart home environments and routines in the form of each 'virtual space.'
- 3) The user has a business trip coming up, so he browsed a hotel reservation app and made a reservation at a hotel with the HOLME mark.
- 4) When the user arrived at the hotel room, he scanned the QR code in the room, thereby 'synchronization' that room with the user's 'virtual space.' During the 'sync' process, the user can choose which 'virtual space' to 'synchronization' with.
- 5) Then, a new 'virtual space' that can manage the hotel room was copied into the HOLME app, and the existing settings were applied.

H. Profit Structure

- 1 Certification and Hotel Partnership
HOLME can partner with the hotel to provide certification for the hotel's smart home environment. This certification is responsible for ensuring the quality and stability of the hotel's smart home service to the customer. The hotel may pay a fee to obtain and maintain this certification.
- 2 Marketing and Public relations agreements
Once the hotel is certified by HOLME, it can be used for marketing and promotion purposes. HOLME promotes the hotel in its own application, and the hotel can promote HOLME to mutual benefit.
- 3 Custom Solutions and Consulting
Providing customized smart home solutions for properties such as hotels, and providing consulting and integrated services for this purpose can generate revenue.

II. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

A. Common Features

1 Tutorial

The tutorial should be the first screens where HOLME is downloaded and shown. Users should be able to select the following options.

- 1) Skip the tutorial and sign up directly
- 2) View next page. If a user has reached the last page of the tutorial, the next step should be sign-up

2 Sign-Up

HOLME needs four types of information to sign up for membership. These are phone numbers, passwords, name, and birth dates.

1) Enter phone numbers

The phone number must be entered, and the phone number is verified through the carrier's authentication system to confirm whether the phone number is valid for membership registration. The phone number serves as an ID in the subsequent login process.

2) Enter passwords

Passwords must be entered and must be at least 8 characters long in combination of 3 or more of English uppercase/English lowercase/number/special characters. When the user enters the desired password, it is displayed in the form of '*****' on the screen, expressing information about it as [Unavailable/Safe/Dangerous].

3) Enter a name

The name must be entered, and subsequently set to the default nickname at first login. The name is also used in ID search.

4) Enter birth dates

The birth dates must be entered, and a pop-up window is displayed every year to celebrate the birthday of the user. The date of birth is also used in ID search.

3 Log in

There are two types of logins: 1) Local logins through HOLME membership, 2) SNS logins through SNS linkage.

1) Local logins through HOLME membership

- (1) Local logins through HOLME membership The system checks whether the ID and password entered by the user have filled the digits. If the number of digits is not filled, a warning message is shown in red.
- (2) When the ID and password input by the user exist in the member database, the user succeeds in logging in. After that, it moves to the main page.
- (3) If the phone number and password entered by the user do not exist in the member database, the user fails to log in and displays "Non-existent member" in the pop-up window.

2) SNS logins through SNS linkage

- (1) Utilizes the Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, Naver, Kakao sign-up APIs.
- (2) If the SNS login link is successful, the system must receive the user's name and date of birth. Then, go to the main page.

4 Find ID

It is a function that exists for people who have lost their ID. HOLME's ID is based on the phone number, but you can add an email. Therefore, when you forget your phone number, you find your phone number using e-mail, and when you forget your e-mail, you find an e-mail based on the phone number. In case you don't remember both, you can find your ID by the name and date of birth registered at the time of membership registration.

- 1) The system receives an e-mail or telephone number. If the corresponding information exists in the user DB, a phone number or email is notified based on the corresponding information.
- 2) If the user does not know either e-mail or phone number, the system receives the name and date of birth and teaches the ID if the information exists in the user DB

5 Resetting password

- 1) The system receives an ID to reset the password.
- 2) If the input ID does not exist in the user DB, a warning message will be displayed saying, "Please enter your email or phone number correctly."
- 3) When the input ID exists in the user DB, the system receives the user's name, date of birth, and phone number, and goes through the process of verifying whether the user is correct through authentication by the carrier.
- 4) When the user succeeds in identifying himself/herself, the system receives a password so that the user can reset the password. At this time, the password must have a length of at least 8 characters in a combination of at least three of the English uppercase/English lowercase/number/special characters. When the user enters the desired password, it is displayed in the form of '****' on the screen, expressing information about it as [unavailable/safe/dangerous].

6 Language change

This is a function that should be presented in the upper right corner of the login window, and the initial default value is Korean. You should be able to change this into another language.

B. User-Specific

1 Main page

The main page is responsible for 'Virtual space'. The main page consists of Virtual space management, Virtual space setting, device addition, device operation, and routine execution.

- 1) Virtual space management
The user should be able to add Virtual space, name, modify, and delete each Virtual space. In addition,

the color should be set for each place so that the top color of the main page can be changed together.

2) Virtual space settings

Among the virtual spaces added by the user, the desired Virtual space is set as the 'current place' and set as the main page. In addition, it should be possible to show a list of Virtual spaces created by users, and to change the 'current place' into another Virtual space.

3) Device connection

Users should be able to call up all devices at once through QR code recognition.

4) Device manipulation

Users should be able to manipulate IoT devices located on the main page.

5) Run Routine

The user should be able to execute routines located on the main page.

2 Menu bar

The menu bar is responsible for 'my settings'. The menu bar consists of the following five types.

1) Device Settings

Detailed settings can be stored in advance for each type of IoT device. Here, the devices are virtual devices, and detailed settings may be set even for devices that do not have them in reality. After connecting to the space, the actual devices are covered with pre-set settings and the device setting is performed with a connection.

2) Routine Settings

(1) Search Routine

The user should be able to search for pre-set routines.

(2) Add Routine

Users should be able to generate the desired routine by adding routines. Here, the routine means the operation of several actions. The user should be able to set the routine name and then, when this routine starts, set which actions should be executed. And when adding each action, it should be possible to add the desired action of the desired device through 'device and action search'.

(2) Edit Routine

The user should be able to edit the routine. This refers to changing the name of the routine, adding actions, deleting actions, and changing the order of actions.

3) Home

The user should be able to go to the main screen of the space where he is currently located by pressing the home button.

4) Report

Reports are generated when the user connects preset device settings and routine settings to a location.

This is a specific report of what settings have been applied to automatically connected devices, which are replaceable and which are irreplaceable. It also generates a report when the routine is executed. This should inform the user that a device has performed a certain action in the course of executing the routine execution of the routine.

5) My HOLME

My HOLME plays the role of 'set-up' in other applications. These include profile changes, nickname changes, notification settings, network connections, IoT service connections, application for accommodation manager, language changes, one-to-one inquiries, email ID changes, and password changes.

3 Import settings

In conjunction with other IoT management applications, HOLME should be able to load a list or routine of devices previously used by other applications to HOLME.

4 Considering Replaceability

When a user loads their smart home environment, considering the likelihood that the configurations of all IoT devices may not be identical, interchangeability is taken into account.

(1) When function replication is possible: automatic connection and function execution.

(2) When function replication is not possible: submit a report.

3) QR code management

For rooms where device management for each room has been completed, a QR code that can bring all devices connected to the room to HOLME at once should be generated. In addition, the administrator must be able to expire the QR code if desired.

4) Inquiry

Hotels should be able to proceed remotely by contacting HOLME for all processes, including room management, room-specific device management, and QR code management. It also serves as a consultation channel for hotel managers and HOLME.

C. Hotel-Specific

1 Log in for Hotel Administrator

Hotel administrator register as members with ordinary members, but if they apply for hotel administrator authority through "application for accommodation manager", and certify it at HOLME, a new hotel management menu will be opened.

2 Menu bar for Hotel Administrator

The menu bar for hotel managers consists of the following. Room management, device management by room, QR code management, inquiry

1) Room management

The user should be able to add place, name, modify, and delete each place. In addition, the color should be set for each place so that the top color of the main page can be changed together.

2) Device management by room

Hotel managers should be able to add, modify, and delete IoT devices that will be placed in rooms created through 'room management'. This can be applied collectively to multiple rooms.