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# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Personal assistance App is meant to aid the forgetful and busy with remembering to take their daily medications. It is designed for users who need a little help keeping track of their medication schedule and who are dedicated to keeping the schedule.

It is difficult for doctors/caretakers to monitor the patients around the clock. To avoid this problem, this medicine reminder system is developed. A personal assistance app will help you to take medications in a particular time.

Personal assistance applications will ask users to add the medicine names and time based upon their prescription, reminder will be updated which will be visible to the user. Also, users canget a voice commands to take their medications. They have an option to set an alarm which will notify them to take medications, they can either stop or snooze the alarm as per their need.

#### 1.2. PURPOSE

Sometimes elderly people forget to take their medicine at the correct time. They also forget which medicine He / She should take at that particular time. And it is difficult for doctors/caretakers to monitor the patients around the clock. To avoid this problem, this medicine reminder system is developed.

An app is built for the user (caretaker) which enables him to set the desired time and medicine. These details will be stored in the IBM Cloudant DB. If the medicine time arrives the web application will send the medicine name to the IoT Device through the IBM IoT platform. The device will receive the medicine name and notify the user with voice commands.

#### LITERATURE SURVEY

## 2.1. EXISTING PROBLEM

- 1. Older adults often prefer to stay in their homes rather than enter a healthcare Institution. Although in own-home assistance might appear as the better solution to elderly people, it may require efforts from informal caregivers such as family members, friends, neighbours, and volunteers hardly compatible with the family and social lifestyle.
- 2. There is a possibility that the screening process, the analysis and interpretation of the them was influenced by the author's own perceptions or understanding of the topic.
- 3. This system can be improved, providing a more flexible way to schedule medicines consumption alarms such as twice a week, three times a week, every other day, among others.
- 4. To improve the proposed system, closing the dispenser compartments so that they only open when the camera detects the face of the caregiver who must place the medicine boxes in them . This would make it safer. It would also be good for the system to automatically detect which medicines and how many of them the caregiver has put in the different compartments; currently ,he/she is who must provide these data through the mobile app.

#### 2.2. REFERENCES

- 1. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31331279/
- 2. <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336879808\_Using\_IoT\_technologies\_t\_o\_develop\_a\_low-cost\_smart\_medicine\_box">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336879808\_Using\_IoT\_technologies\_t\_o\_develop\_a\_low-cost\_smart\_medicine\_box</a>
- 3. <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345347015\_IoT-Based Smart Medicine Dispenser to Control and Supervise Medication I ntake">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345347015\_IoT-Based Smart Medicine Dispenser to Control and Supervise Medication I ntake</a>

## 2.3. PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION

Personal assistance App is meant to aid the forgetful and busy with remembering to take their daily medications. It is designed for users who need a little help keeping track of their medication schedule and who are dedicated to keeping the schedule.

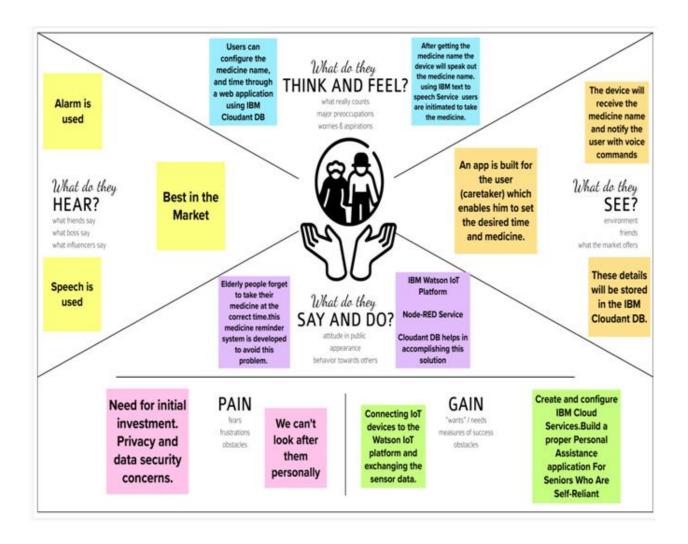
Sometimes elderly people forget to take their medicine at the correct time. They also forget which medicine He / She should take at that particular time. And it is difficult for doctors/caretakers to monitor the patients around the clock. To avoid this problem, this medicine reminder system is developed.

An app is built for the user (caretaker) which enables him to set the desired time and medicine. These details will be stored in the IBM Cloudant DB. If the medicine time arrives the web application will send the medicine name to the IoT Device through the IBM IoT platform. The device will receive the medicine name and notify the user with voice commands.

### **IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION**

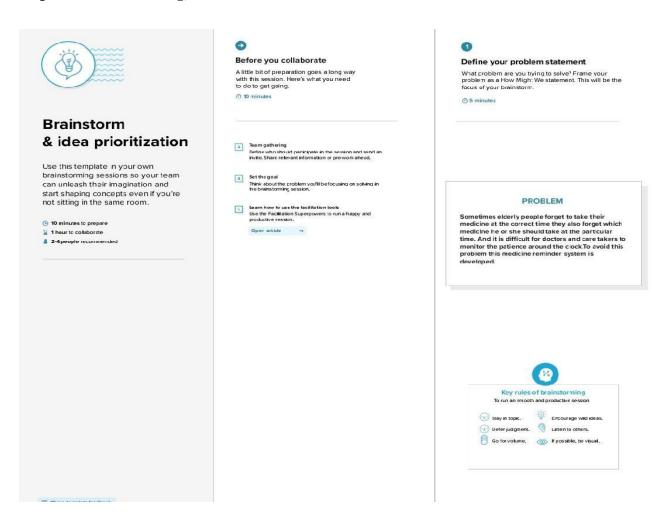
#### 3.1. EMPATHY MAP CANVAS

An empathy map is a simple, easy-to-digest visual that captures knowledge about a user's behaviors and attitudes. It is a useful tool to helps teams better understand their users. Creating an effective solution requires understanding the true problem and the personwho is experiencing it. The exercise of creating the map helps participants consider thingsfrom the user's perspective along with his or her goals and challenges.

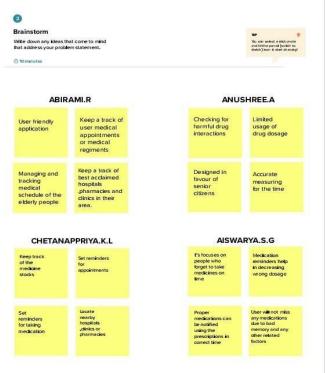


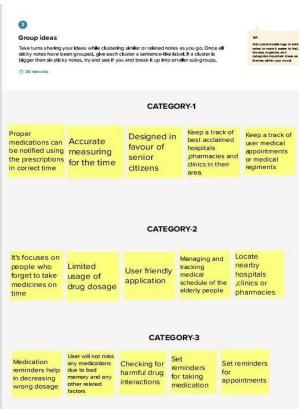
## 3.2. IDEATION & BRAINSTROMING

## Step-1: Team Gathering, Collaboration and Select the Problem Statement

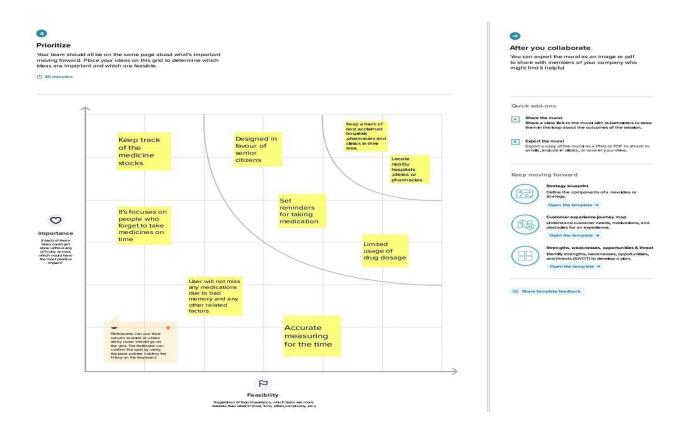


## Step-2: Brainstorm, Idea Listing and Grouping





## **Step-3: Idea Prioritization**



## 3.3. PROPOSED SOLUTION

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Some people find it difficult to learn new apps in this ever-expanding digital environment, and people nowadays tend to forget things more easily, such as taking their prescriptions. People need a way to remember to take their prescriptions without having to learn how to use sophisticated programs.
2.	Idea / Solution description	Create a basic, easy-to-use app so that users don't forget their medicine schedules, can easily discover pharmacies and clinics near them, and can be directed through the app by their loved ones if necessary.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	My research began with a series of inquiries directed at a variety of people in order to have a better understanding of their issues and demands in remembering their routines. The purpose of this study was to gain a better understanding of individuals and their needs, as well as to put them at the centre of our design process and product.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	I constructed these proto-personas, or names, based on the research findings from the user interview. They would be crucial to the rest of the design process. All design decisions may be assessed and re-evaluated using these personas, keeping the user and their perspective in mind.

#### 3.4. PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

bothering about others.

#### CL CS CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) 6. CUSTOMER LIMITATIONS EG. BUDGET, DEVICES 5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS PLUSES & MINUSES Older aged people, who have difficulty with This application is not so expensive . Once the Even though there are more various ways such daily activity, often end up in hospital application is installed and the data bases are and methods to take care of the age peoples provided it will perform its work at the fullest or nursing homes, spending a this application makes an alarm and reminds .Aged people will feel more comfortable in disproportionately large amount of money the user to take medicine by a sending a just to take care of their aged beloved taking the daily medicines on time without voice message. failing and without relying on others personal people in taking their daily medicines on time. This application has to be installed in each and every house in which self reliant aged people live. 2. PROBLEMS / PAINS + ITS FREQUENCY 9. PROBLEM ROOT / CAUSE 7. BEHAVIOR + ITS INTENSITY The main root cause of identifying this application is It tries to make an alarm which enables the The application provides a database which the emerging old aged homes in which people leave user to take medicine. It notifies using a consist username , name of the medicine, their elderly people because they can no longer take care of them anymore. This application surely reduces alarm and an voice message. It is user and the time in which the medicine has to be percentage of sending aged people to old age homes. friendly. taken once the database along with the data sets are provided the application is known ready to use . The installation of the system is easier way. SL CH 8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOR 10. YOUR SOLUTION 3. TRIGGERS TO ACT In a population of 100 percentage, there are nearly 79 percentage of seniors out of them in which 40 percentage of OFFLINE: In offline mode it remembers the An intervention called CAPABLE senior people are self-reliant. In such case, this application if installed in one house, the neighbourhood people will see that the self-reliant people are user with an specified alarm which even for Community Aging in Place, Advancing Better remembers the user that it's time to take the Living for Elders involves home visits with medicine . To avoid the confusion on which stressfree and enjoying their life with this application. an occupational therapists, a registered nurse. medicine has to be taken in that particular If there is also senior people who are self reliant in their house m and a handyman to work together with older specific type, the application even alarms eans,, surely they will get triggered to install this application in t adults to identify mobility and self careissues in with the name of the medicines too their homes and fix or modify them. As a part of this, bymaking small adjustments, from installing such application systems, it helps the client EM 4. EMOTIONS BEFORE / AFTER ONLINE: It can neither be used in online or remember to take medicines at either in offline too. it is a double mode BEFORE: one may find it difficult to do the the proper time each and every day. operating system. Which is designed to be a same thing all the day. The client may user friendly. sometimes find it hard to rely to the same person for even small things. AFTER: Client can do their job in a most comfortable way without worrying or

## REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

## 4.1. FUNTIONAL REQUIREMENT

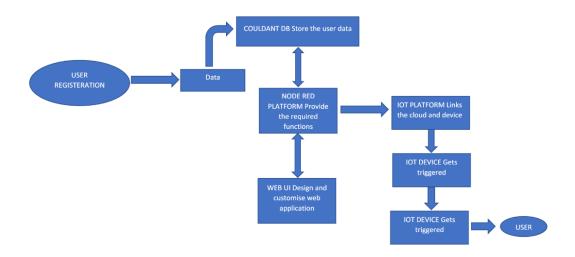
FR No.	Functional Requirement	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
	(Epic)	
FR-1		Registration through G-mail Registration by phone number
FR-2		Confirmation via Email Confirmation through SMS/Messages
FR-3	User Login (Web)	Login with registered mail id and password
FR-4		Login with registered mobile number and password
FR-5		In the app,enter your medicine details with date. Then set the time in the app.
FR-6	1 0	All the user's data are got with the help of a text field in the dashboard in the app.

## **4.2. NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

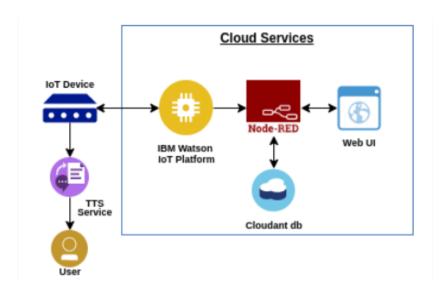
FR No.	Non-Functional	Description
	Requirement	
NFR-1	Usability	The system should be user-friendly for the users. It is used to remind the medicine names.  It alerts the users through voice commands.
NFR-2	Security	The login information should not be accessed by any other users than the respective.  The data of the users should be kept confidential.
NFR-3	Reliability	It reminds on correct time The user data should be updated and examined after certain period of time.
NFR-4	Performance	The voice message will be delivered accurately to the given time. It works without any connection interruption
NFR-5	Availability	The system should be monitored 24X7 for the alert of medicines. It can be used by any registered users from any place.
NFR-6	Scalability	It is easily adaptable The device is compatible and portable The application can handle any number of registration

# HAPTER 5 PROJECT DESIGN

## 5.1. DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS



## 5.2. SOLUTION & TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



## **5.2. USER STORIES**

User Type	Functional User Requirement Story (Epic) Number		User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Senior user)	caretaker	USN-1	As a user, I want to take Medicines on time and monitor my health	I want to take medicines on time	High	Sprint-1
Customer (Diabetes Patient)	Smart medicine box	USN-2	As a user, I want to take Medicines on time and monitor my health	I want to take my tablets on time by voice command	High	Sprint-1
Customer (Thyroid Patient)	Smart medicine box	USN-3	As a user, my patient needs to take medicines on time and monitoring the activity	My patient needs to take medicines on time	Medium	Sprint-2
Customer (Coma Patient)	Caretaker	USN-4	As a user, my patient needs medication time and prescription should load indatabase for upcoming week	My patient medication time and prescription should be in database list	Low	Sprint-4
Customer (Disabled <i>People's</i> )	Smart medicinebox	USN-5	As a user ,i need to take my medicine in nearby places with light notification	I need to take my medicine in nearby places with light notification	Medium	Sprint-3

## PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

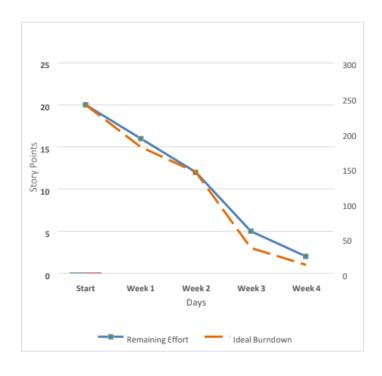
## **6.1. SPRINT PLANNING & ESTIMATION**

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story /	Task	Story points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint 1	Set Alarm	USN-2		can set lerting ne cine tem.	10	High	Anushree A
Sprint 1  Sprint 2 Voice Assistant		USN-2	As a user, I Activate and Deactivate th alarm		10	High	Abirami R
	Voice Assistan		As a user one the alarm it v alert us voice assistant.	vill	10	High	Chetanappriya KL
Sprint 2		USN-4	It will tell time and name medicine one time has set.	of the		High	Aiswarya SG
Sprint 3	Cloudant DB	USN-6	For storing details of medi reminder for w Cloud DB is used	hich	5	C A	Anushree A, Chetanappriya KL, Liswarya SG, Lbirami R
Sprint 3		USN-7	As a user, I can the name of medicine timing.	store 10 the with	0	A	Abirami R, Anushree A, Chetanappriya KL, Aiswarya SG
Sprint 4	User Friendly Application		Our app will companian for senior citizen consumes medicines on time	be 5 the to the		Low	Abirami R, Anushree A, Chetanappriya KL, Aiswarya SG
			As a user, one ne set the medicine time as per instruction given buser the voice assiwill help to medicines on tim senior citizens.	anc the y the istan take	0		Anushree A, Abirami R, Chetanappriya KL, Aiswarya SG

## 6.2. SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint 1	20	8 days	02-11-2022	09-11-2022	20	8-11-2022
Sprint 2	10	8 days	05-11-2022	12-11-2022	10	11-11-2022
Sprint 3	20	8 days	07-11-2022	14-11-2022	20	23-11-2022
Sprint 4	10	8 days	10-11-2022	17-11-2022	10	30-11-2022

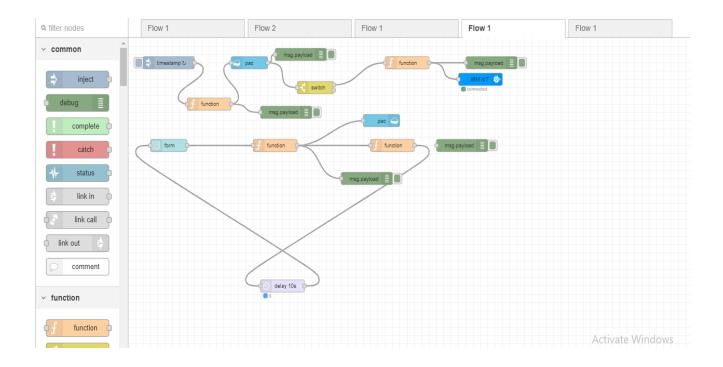
## 6.3. REPORTS FROM JIRA



### **CODING & SOLUTIONS**

## 7.1. MEDICINE.PY (PYTHON SCRIPT TO RECEIVE DATA FROM NODE-RED)

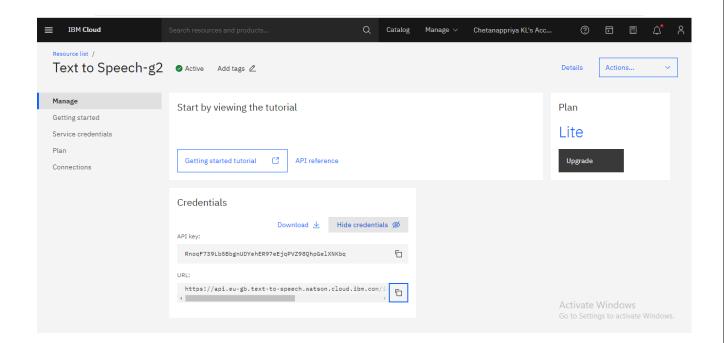
```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random
#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "j9acsm"
deviceType = "medicine"
deviceId = "09876"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "12345678910"
# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
  print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
  name=cmd.data['command']
  print ("Take medicine :" +name)
try:
      deviceOptions = { "org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-method":
authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
      deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
      #.....
except Exception as e:
       print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
      sys.exit()
# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an event of type "greeting"
10 times
deviceCli.connect()
while True:
    #Get Sensor Data from DHT11
    deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
deviceCli.disconnect()
```



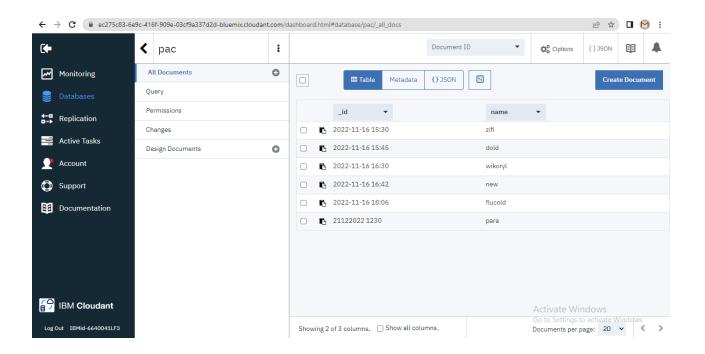
## 7.2. TTS.PY (PROGRAM FOR ACCESSING TEXT TO SPEECH SERVICE)

from ibm\_watson import TextToSpeechV1 from ibm\_cloud\_sdk\_core.authenticators import IAMAuthenticator authenticator = IAMAuthenticator('RnoqF739Lb5BbgnUDYehER97eEjqPVZ98QhpGelXNKbq') text\_to\_speech = TextToSpeechV1( authenticator=authenticator)

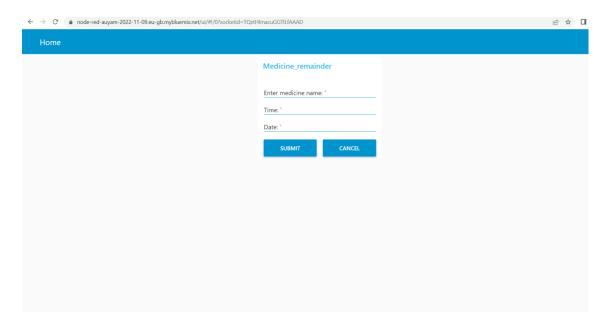
text\_to\_speech.set\_service\_url('https://api.eu-gb.text-to-speech.watson.cloud.ibm.com/instances/f60eb2cf-126a-4812-baf3-1a3eb7324f54') with open('hello\_world.wav', 'wb') as audio\_file: audio\_file.write( text\_to\_speech.synthesize( 'its time to take ',voice='en-US\_AllisonV3Voice', accept='audio/wav').get\_result().content)



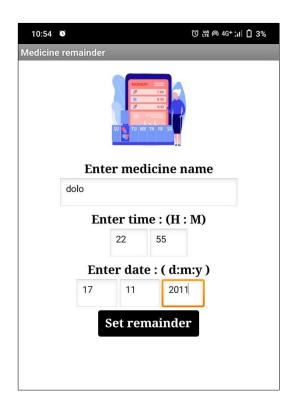
## 7.3. DATABASE SCHEMA

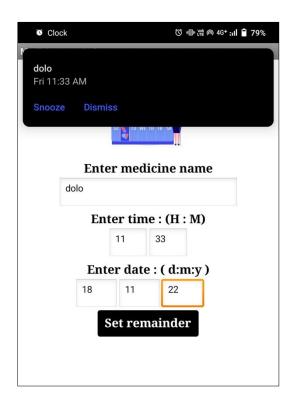


## **WEB USER INTERFACE:**



## **APPLICATION:**





• Voice commands are also been generated. (The generation of voice command is attached in the demo link).

# CHAPTER 8 TESTING

## 8.1. TEST CASES

S.No	MEDICINE NAME	TIME (H:M)	Expected output	Actual Output
1	Dolo	11:20	Alarm is set	Alarm is set
2	Flucold	12:00	Alarm is set	Alarm is set
3	Wikoryl	23:54	Alarm is set	Alarm is set
4	vicks	1:20	Alarm is set	Alarm is set

## 8.2. USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

- The web application will be served to the user for setting reminder.
- The user can set alarm or reminder by running the application.
- Based on the medicine name and time entered in the app, an alarm is set and a voice command is played at the entered time.

# CHAPTER 9 RESULTS

## 9.1. PERFORMANCE METRICS

The accuracy of the app is 96.5%.

					NFT - Risk	Assessment			
S.No	Project Name	Scope/feature	Functional Changes	Hardware Changes	Software Changes	Impact of Downtime	Load/Voluem Changes	Risk Score	Justification
1	Personal Assistance	New	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	>5 to 10%	ORANGE	As we have seen the change
	or Seniors Who Are								
	Belf-Reliant								
					NFT - Detai	ed Test Plan			
			S.No	Project Overview	NFT Test approach	Assumptions/Dependencies/Risks	Approvals/SignOff		
			1	Medicine Reminder Web -UI	Stress	App Crash/ Developer team/ Site Down	Approved		
			2	Medicine Reminder Web -UI	Endurance	App Crash/ Site Down	Approved		
			3	Medicine Reminder Web -UI	Load	lerver Crash/ Developer team/ Server Dov	Approved		
					End Of To	est Report			
.No	Project Overview	NFT Test approach	NFR - Met	Test Outcome	GO/NO-GO decision	Recommendations	ldentified Defects (Detected/Closed/Open)	Approvals/SignOff	
11	Medicine Reminder Web -Ul	Stress	Performance	CPU-01	GO	High Performance server	Closed	Approved	 
2	Medicine Reminder Web -Ul	Load	Scalability	DB Storage - 01	NO-GO	ibm cloud	Closed	Approved	
3	Medicine Reminder Web -Ul	Endurance	Connectivity	Connection	GO	High Performance	Closed	Approved	

# CHAPTER 10 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

## **ADVANTAGES:**

- Receiving remainders to take medications.
- Alarm is set at particular time as per the user requirement.
- Voice commands are received at particular time to take medications.
- No need of internet connection.
- Customer satisfaction.

## **DISADVANTAGES:**

- Possibility of run time problem when user enters two medicines at the same time.
- The need for training in the operation of the new program.

## CHAPTER 11 CONCLUSION

The objective of this project was to design and develop a simple, reliable, efficient, and medicine remainder system that has a precise and quick notification mechanism. Appropriate services were used to make reminder alarm and voice commands .A step-by-step approach was followed in the design of the system. The design was carried out based on the study and analysis of existing similar systems and user perceptions. A prototype of the system was implemented and tested in home and office environments. Several tests were conducted, and the results were analysed to ensure that the system produced the intended results. The system has been implemented and tested, showing satisfactory performance.

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

## • Users:

Single point user to multi point user.

## • <u>Health info:</u>

The application helps family members to keep track of the medicines.

## • Alert message:

If the medicines are out of stock it will give an alert message to the user.

## • Chat with caretaker:

Consultation can be taken online.

## • Buy medicines:

We can order medicines through nearby pharmacy

## **APPENDIX**

#### 13.1. SOURCE CODE

## **MEDICINE.PY**

```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random
#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "j9acsm"
deviceType = "medicine"
deviceId = "09876"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "12345678910"
# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
  print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
  name=cmd.data['command']
  print ("Take medicine :" +name)
try:
      deviceOptions = { "org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-method":
authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
      deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
      #.....
except Exception as e:
      print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
      sys.exit()
# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an event of type "greeting"
10 times
deviceCli.connect()
while True:
    #Get Sensor Data from DHT11
    deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
deviceCli.disconnect()
```

#### TTS.PY

 $from\ ibm\_watson\ import\ TextToSpeechV1\\ from\ ibm\_cloud\_sdk\_core.authenticators\ import\ IAMAuthenticator\\ authenticator = IAMAuthenticator('RnoqF739Lb5BbgnUDYehER97eEjqPVZ98QhpGelXNKbq')\\ text\_to\_speech = TextToSpeechV1(\ authenticator=authenticator)$ 

text\_to\_speech.set\_service\_url('https://api.eu-gb.text-to-speech.watson.cloud.ibm.com/instances/f60eb2cf-126a-4812-baf3-1a3eb7324f54') with open('hello\_world.wav', 'wb') as audio\_file: audio\_file.write( text\_to\_speech.synthesize( 'its time to take ',voice='en-US\_AllisonV3Voice', accept='audio/wav').get\_result().content)

## 13.2. LINKS:

• GitHub link:

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-17150-1659629254

Application link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fzsf45YJNHOqsYw7GPvkA88bO5Dl\_1ln/view?usp=sharing

Demo link:

