

# PROJECT REPORT

TEAM ID :	PNT2022TMID03505
PROJECT NAME :	PERSONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SENIORS WHO ARE SELF-RELIANT
TEAM MEMBERS:	Arunkumar P Praveenkumar M Poovendan R Yogeshwaran M

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Project Overview

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. Here Node-red connects the Web UI, Cloudant DB and IBM Watson IoT platform.

### 1.2. Purpose

The major purpose of this project is to help the elderly people who can assist themselves with the help of an voice alarm to take medicine at correct time. This avoids the irregular intake of medicine and keeps their body healthy. Some elderly people have oblivion to take medicine at right time but they can assist themselves in all other works these type of elderly people will make of this project to their best. This method of medicine alerts also avoids the need of personal care assistance expences and man power.

## 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

### 2.1. Existing problem

The aging of population is a global issue all over the world and as the people start aging it is a common problem of getting diseases such as cholestrol, diabetes, blood pressure, etc, . It is not possible to assist elderly people with our presence with them to take medicine at correct time, some elderly people have a problem in taking medicine at correct time and get confused to take which medicine due to forgetness, this leads to severe health issues for elderly people. To avoid this Existing problem new method is proposed to help elderly people to get voice messages to take which type of medicine at what time as an alert.

### 2.2. References

1. A. Wong, Population Aging and the Transmission of Monetary Policy to Consumption, 2015, [https://economics.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/arlene\\_wong\\_jmp\\_latest-2g9f9ga.pdf](https://economics.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/arlene_wong_jmp_latest-2g9f9ga.pdf).
2. B. Ma, The Monitor System of Elderly People Living Alone Based on the Comprehensive Computer Vision, Zhejiang University of Technology, 2014.
3. Y. Bai, J. Li, and J. He, "The design of the fall detection system based on embedded video monitoring," *Television Technology*, vol. 38, no. 15, 2014.  
View at: [Google Scholar](#)
4. L. Liu, E. Stroulia, I. Nikolaidis, A. Miguel-Cruz, and A. Rios Rincon, "Smart homes and home health monitoring technologies for older adults: a systematic review," *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, vol. 91, pp. 44–59, 2016.  
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5. A. Jacobsson, M. Boldt, and B. Carlsson, "A risk analysis of a smart home automation system," *Future Generation Computer Systems*, vol. 56, pp. 719–733, 2015.  
View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
6. C. D. Kidd, R. Orr, G. D. Abowd et al., *The Aware Home: a Living Laboratory for Ubiquitous Computing Research* International Workshop on Cooperative Buildings, Springer, Berlin Heidelberg, 1999.

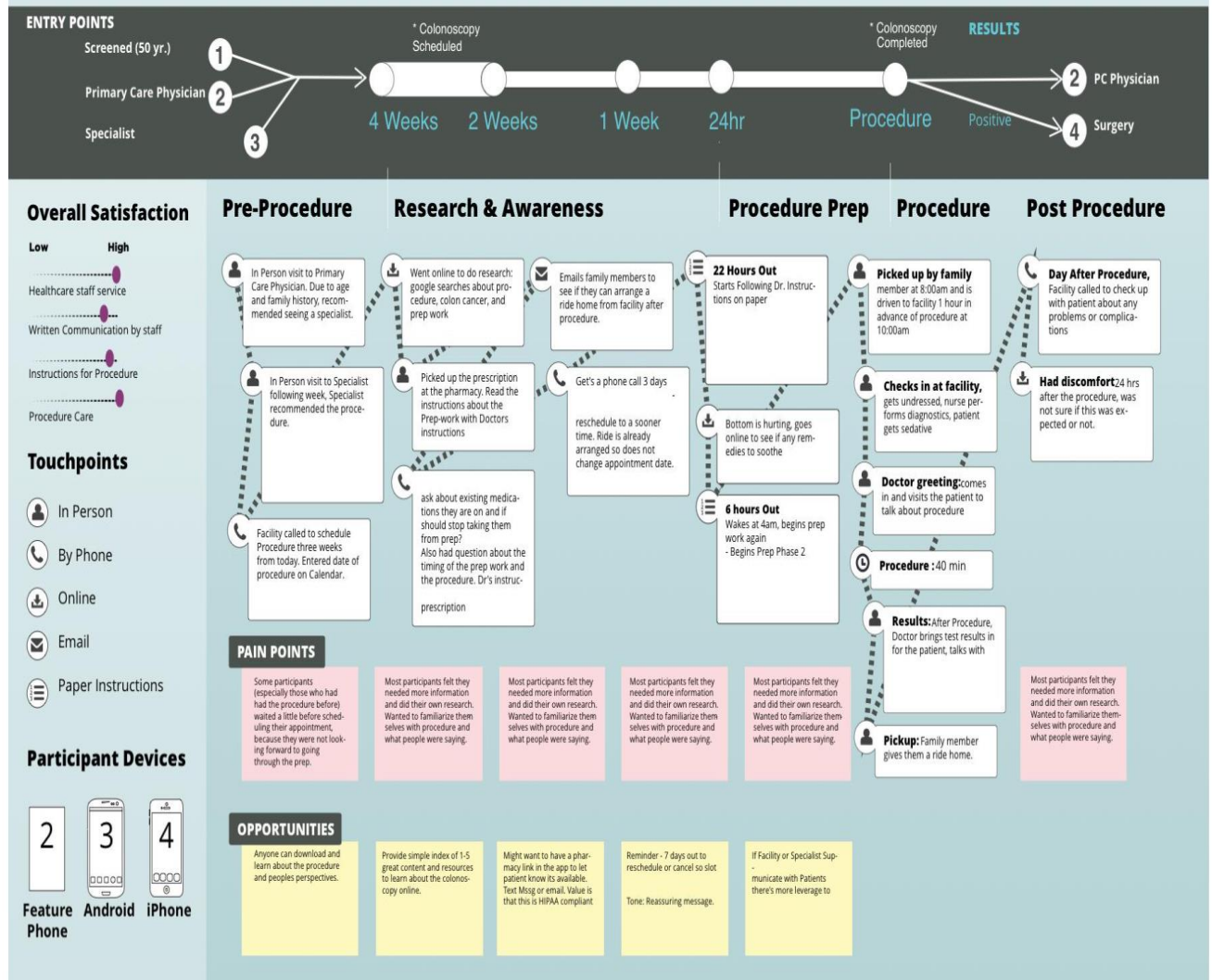
### **2.3. Problem Statement Definition**

Personal Assistance for elderly people for alerting them to take medicine on time is designed for helping the seniors who are self - reliant. The alerting mechanism also includes the medicine details for specific users so that it will be easy for them to find their medicine and take it at right time.

## **3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION**

### **3.1. Empathy Map**

# Patient Procedure Journey Map : Peter's First Procedure



## 3.2. Ideation & Brainstorming

## Ideation Phase Brainstorm & Idea Prioritization Template

Date	19-10-2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID03505
Project Name	IoT Medicine Reminder
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

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

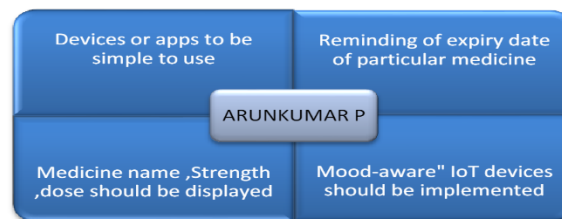
1:

#### DEFINE PROBLEM STATEMENT:

A medicine reminder app designed for people who frequently forget to take their medications. You may also keep track of your appointments. Its parental feature distinguishes it from other apps on the market, allowing you to keep track of and remotely assist your loved ones who find it difficult to utilize such an app with their reminders.

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

#### 2: BRAINSTORM



### 3.3. Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	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.
2.	Idea / Solution description	we introduce a smart medicine reminder system based on IoT. The proposed scheme was particularly created for the Android platform. For our system, we implement a reminder system which provides an alarmwhen it is time for taking medicine. Along with that, there is an android application where the user can set their medicine time. In the application, there will some feature that help the user to know more details about their medicine. It keeps track for the medicine which means how much medicine they have to take they can be fixed in the application
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	It is a user-friendly app that sends users medicationand refill reminders, provides drug interaction warnings, and helps caregivers manage prescriptions for lovedones
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	When it comes to the business there is no one-size-fits- all solution. The model you choose depends on yourtarget audience , business goals , and the resources youalready possess.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	where the user can set their medicine time. In the application, there will some feature that help the user to know more details about their medicine. It keeps track for the medicine which

		means how much medicine they have to take they can be fixed in the application
6.	Scalability of the Solution	

### 3.4. Problem Solution fit



## 4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

### 4.1. Functional requirement

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story/ Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIN

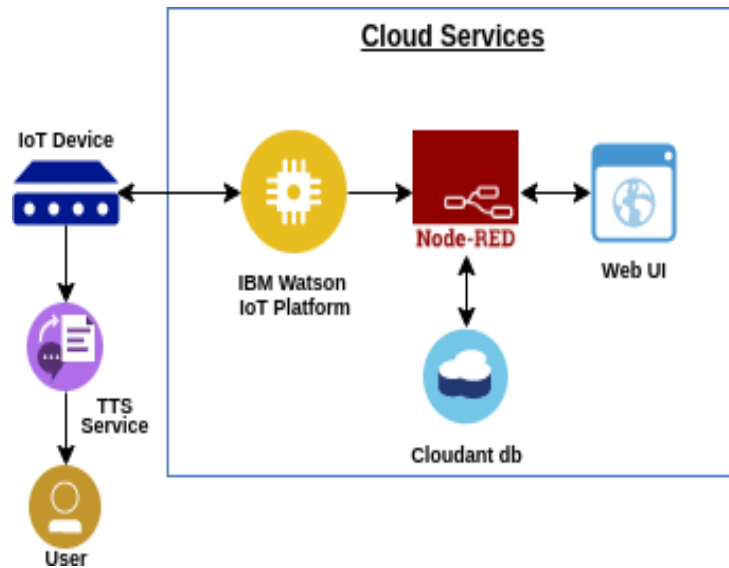
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	User Login	login through User Id and Password.
FR-4	Network Connectivity	via wifi /mobile data.
FR-5	IBMIoT Platform	Access cloud storage via internet and it gives medication information.
FR-6	Node-RED	Uses to transfer the data fromIOT platform to UI platform and helpsin storing the data.

#### 4.2. Non-Functional requirements

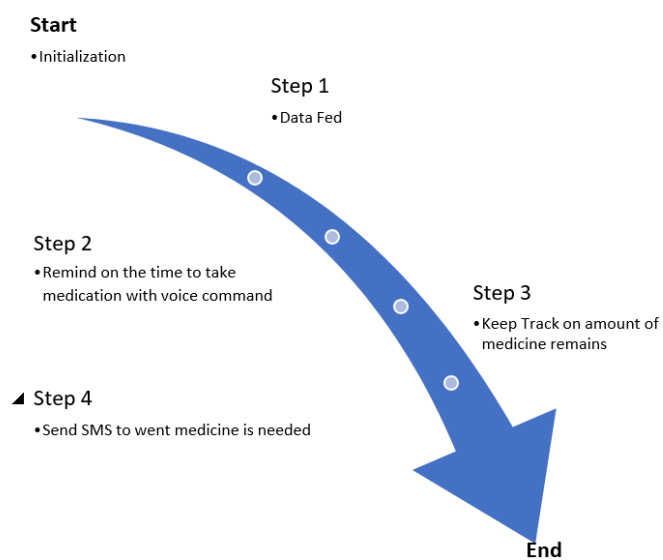
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	<b>Usability</b>	It can easily track and monitor the medication time of users and share the information to the caregivers.
NFR-2	<b>Security</b>	Thecloudant database is highly secured and it prevents data fromhacking.
NFR-3	<b>Reliability</b>	Theprescription of medication for users is assured all the time.
NFR-4	<b>Performance</b>	It reminds users to take their medications and getthemrefilled, warns about druginteractions, and assists caregivers in managing prescriptions.
NFR-5	<b>Availability</b>	Tokeep track the medication of users.
NFR-6	<b>Scalability</b>	The users can set the time for their medication and also can adjust how much medication to take within the application.

### 5. PROJECT DESIGN

#### 5.1. Data Flow Diagrams



## 5.2. Solution & Technical Architecture



**Table-1: Components & Technologies:**

S. No	Component	Description	Technology
-------	-----------	-------------	------------



1.	User Interface	Mobile App	MIT
2.	Application Logic-1	Gathering medicine details and check the timings	Python
3.	Application Logic-2	alarms	IBM Watson
4.	Cloud Database	Database Service on Cloud	IBM Cloudant DB

**Table-2: Application Characteristics:**

S N	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1	Open-Source Frameworks	Mobile application development setup, programming the IoT device, text to speech service, storing details in cloud	MIT, IBM Watson, node red, IBM cloud
2	Security Implementations	Implementing encryption for security purpose	SHA-256.
3	Scalable Architecture	Application is able to load as many members as logged in	MIT, IBM Watson
4	Availability	Application is available 24/7	MIT, IBM Watson, node red, IBM cloud
5	Performance	Reminder with correct timing	IBM Watson, IBM IoT Platform

### 5.3. User Stories

User Type	Functional requirement	User story number	User story/task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user, Web user, Care executive, Administrator)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my mail, password, and confirming my password	I can access my account/ dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through internet	I can register & access the dashboard with Internet login	Low	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail	I can confirm the registration in Gmail	Medium	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	I can login with my id and password	High	Sprint-1

## 6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Functional Requirement (Epic)</b>	<b>User Story/Task</b>	<b>Story Points</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Sprint-1	Intializing the Resources	Create an account in Open Weather API	1	LOW
Sprint-1	Code in Software is written	Write a python script using the inputs given from OpenWeather API	2	MEDIUM
Sprint-2	Sending the software to cloud	The python code from sprint 1 should be sent to cloud so that it is easily accessible	1	MEDIUM
Sprint-3	Initialising the connection between hardware and cloud	The hardware should be intergrated for the easy access of the cloud functions	2	HIGH
Sprint-4	User input-output optimisation and error identification and rectification	Rectify all the shortcomings/errors and initiate the optimisation for better	3	HIGH

## 7. CODING & SOLUTIONING

### 7.1. Feature 1

- IoT Device
- IBM Watson platform
- Node - Red
- Cloudant DB
- Web UI
- MIT App Inventor
- Python Code

### 7.2. Feature 2

- Login
- Wokwi

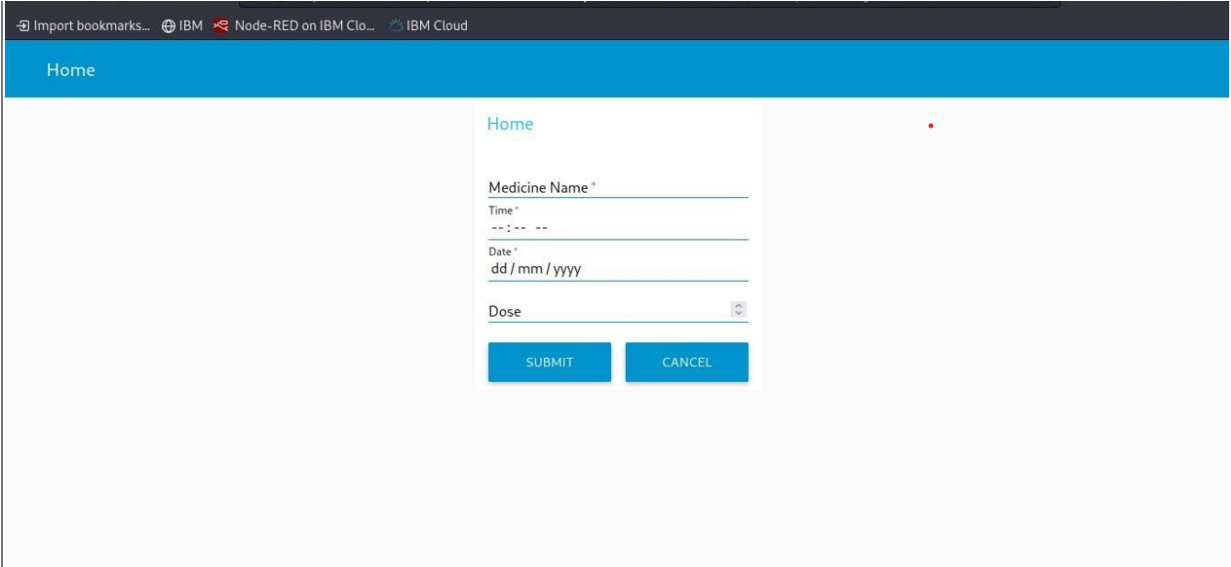
## 8. TESTING

### 8.1. Test Cases

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested.

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Login Page	5	0	0	5
Node Red Dashboard	32	0	0	32
IBM Watson IOT platform	2	0	0	2
MIT App Inventor	3	0	0	3

### Test Case 1:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Import bookmarks...", "IBM", "Node-RED on IBM Clo...", and "IBM Cloud". The page has a blue header bar with the text "Home". Below the header, there is a form titled "Home" in light blue. The form contains the following fields: "Medicine Name \*" (text input), "Time \*" (text input with a time picker icon), "Date \*" (text input with a date picker icon), and "Dose" (text input with a dropdown arrow). At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "SUBMIT" and "CANCEL".

## 8.2. User Acceptance Testing

The main Purpose of UAT is to validate end to end business flow. It does not focus on cosmetic errors, spelling mistakes or system testing. User Acceptance Testing is carried out in a separate testing environment with production-like data setup. It is kind of black box testing where two or more end-users will be involved.

UAT is performed by :

- Client
- End user



## Defect Analysis

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved.

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	4	3	2	1	10
Duplicate	1	0	3	0	4
External	2	2	1	1	6
Fixed	4	3	5	19	31
Not Reproduced	1	0	1	1	3
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2

## 9. RESULTS

### 9.1. Performance Metrics

An experiment is conducted on an elderly person who is in need of Personal Assistant Device and the following results are obtained, it shows the medicine reminder that gives the information regarding the intake of medicine by the person using the personal Assistant Device. The stored data in cloudant database on specified time alerts user with a voice message.



- Interruption

PDA's may likewise turn into an interruption when they're not satisfying an authentic need. The capacity to be constantly associated can prompt sat around riding the Web, settling on telephone decisions or messing around. Some business clients whine of being "available to come in to work" when their colleagues and bosses can reach them whenever.

- Restricted in Scope

PDA's are restricted in degree. They are neither PC substitutions nor would they be able to be successfully used to supplant mobile phones. PDA's are not furnished to manage miniature preparing capacities.

- Time constraint

PDA's are not generally the best response to business arrangements. Paper-based coordinators are a more reasonable choice since PDA's are hard to utilize, information passage is abnormal, they are moderate and beginner clients discover them superfluously unpredictable.

## **11. CONCLUSION**

With the continuously increasing utilization of internet in this point in time, this assignment paintings has been engaged to execute a framework depending on web innovation which could discuss through internet for health checking of patients and for giving assist to vintage people. It utilized to apprehend the development of patient which sends this statistics to everything communicate producer to reveal the readings . During the crisis situations, a caution might be raised over the internet level telling the expert/overseer by way of the patient simply by squeezing a seize in the helpful machine. This offers a trustworthy framework which can screen the well-being reputation continuously of a patient or an vintage individual.

## **12. FUTURE SCOPE**

Whether or not the role of IoT as the best solution to provide help for the weak elderly citizens is accepted, yet these people are certainly in need of care. There are some strong and determined persons who manage to preserve their mind and body active until an old age. Still there are many who are in need of aid in their routine life as well as those people who totally depend on others. It provides an effective homecare monitoring and care support for elderly people by communication and coordination with professional helpers and thereby improving the quality for independent life of old aged. Future elder care IoT projects will also more than likely have the ability to take on medical diagnostics, as well as use facial recognition algorithms to determine how someone is feeling. But despite all of this future capability, there still exists a dichotomy of things that IoT can do way better than humans and things they simply cannot do at all. For instance, an elder care IoT based projects in the future may easily be able to find and retrieve a pill box from another room, however, without an excellent mobility system, it will be stopped dead in its tracks should it get caught on something along the way. Collaboration and integration between researchers, private industry, investors, and the government will be key in the years to come.

## 13. APPENDIX

### 13.1. Source Code

```
#include <WiFi.h>//library for wifi
#include <PubSubClient.h>//library for MQTT

#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
#define LED 2

void callback(char* subscribetopic, byte* payload, unsigned int payloadLength);

//-----credentials of IBM Accounts-----

#define ORG "88ju36"//IBM ORGANITION ID
#define DEVICE_TYPE "Node-MCU"//Device type mentioned in ibm watson IOT Platform
#define DEVICE_ID "2"//Device ID mentioned in ibm watson IOT Platform
#define TOKEN "123456789" //Token
String data3="";

//----- Customise the above values -----
char server[] = ORG ".messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com";// Server Name
char publishTopic[] = "iot-2/evt/Data/fmt/json";// topic name and type of event perform and format in
which data to be send
char subscribetopic[] = "iot-2/cmd/command/fmt/String";// cmd REPRESENT command type AND
COMMAND IS TEST OF FORMAT STRING
char authMethod[] = "use-token-auth";// authentication method
char token[] = TOKEN;
char clientId[] = "d:" ORG ":" DEVICE_TYPE ":" DEVICE_ID;//client id
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27,16,2);

//-----
WiFiClient wifiClient; // creating the instance for wificlient
PubSubClient client(server, 1883, callback ,wifiClient); //calling the predefined client id by passing
parameter like server id,portand wificredential
void setup()// configureing the ESP32
{
  Serial.begin(115200);
  pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);
```



```
delay(10);
Serial.println();
wificonnect();
mqttconnect();
}
```

```
void loop()// Recursive Function
```

```
{
  if (!client.loop()) {
    mqttconnect();
  }
}
```

```
/*.....retrieving to Cloud.....*/
```

```
void mqttconnect() {
  if (!client.connected()) {
    Serial.print("Reconnecting client to ");
    Serial.println(server);
    while (!!!client.connect(clientId, authMethod, token)) {
      Serial.print(".");
      delay(500);
    }
  }
}
```

```
  initManagedDevice();
  Serial.println();
}
```

```
void wificonnect() //function defination for wificonnect
```

```
{
  Serial.println();
  Serial.print("Connecting to ");
```

```
  WiFi.begin("Wokwi-GUEST", "", 6);//passing the wifi credentials to establish the connection
```

```
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
    delay(500);
    Serial.print(".");
  }
  Serial.println("");
```

```
Serial.println("WiFi connected");  
Serial.println("IP address: ");  
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());  
}
```

```
void initManagedDevice() {  
  if (client.subscribe(subscribetopic)) {  
    Serial.println((subscribetopic));  
    Serial.println("subscribe to cmd OK");  
  } else {  
    Serial.println("subscribe to cmd FAILED");  
  }  
}
```

```
void callback(char* subscribetopic, byte* payload, unsigned int payloadLength)  
{
```

```
  Serial.print("callback invoked for topic: ");  
  Serial.println(subscribetopic);  
  for (int i = 0; i < payloadLength; i++) {  
    //Serial.print((char)payload[i]);  
    data3 += (char)payload[i];  
  }
```

```
  Serial.println("Please take "+ data3);  
  if(data3 != "")  
  {  
    lcd.init();  
    lcd.print("Take"+ data3);
```

```
digitalWrite(LED,HIGH);  
delay(20000);  
digitalWrite(LED,LOW);  
}  
else  
{  
digitalWrite(LED,LOW);
```

```
}  
data3="";  
}
```