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8/12/2020

IOT ANALYTICS IN HEALTH MONITORING

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DONE BY,
NEHA SATISH

1) INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Health Monitor is used to check if a person is following a healthy regime. It is used by collecting data on regular components of health such as body temperature or water level in the body.

1.2 Purpose

More skilful patient administration can help use the assets of the clinic all the more astutely and set aside cash. It is simpler to utilize the framework for patients and clinical experts. The checking framework is particularly helpful to screen patients with interminable sicknesses. Most ailments are serious, so it is important to screen the condition of the patient while at home, and rapidly react if well-being markers compound.

2) LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

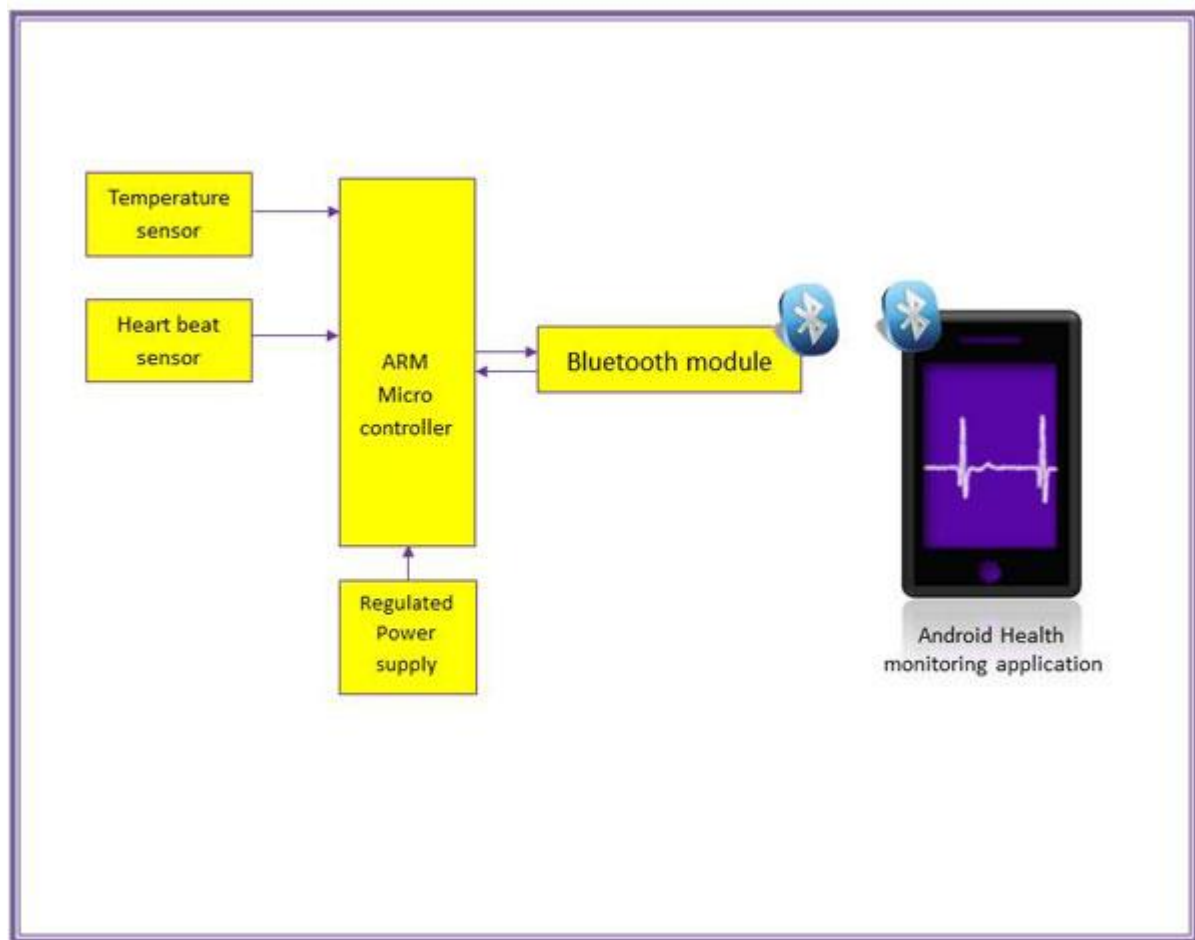
Many people run to the hospitals for a regular health check-up. Due to the Covid19 Pandemic, most of the patients couldn't visit the hospital for regular check-ups. This has increased panic in people and also ailments which people do not find cure to.

2.2 Proposed solution

The health Monitor is built to give people a better exposure to hoe they can have a regular check-up at home. Using the health monitor they can check their body temperature and know if their water levels are proper, and if not get appropriate cure.

3) THEORITICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Block diagram



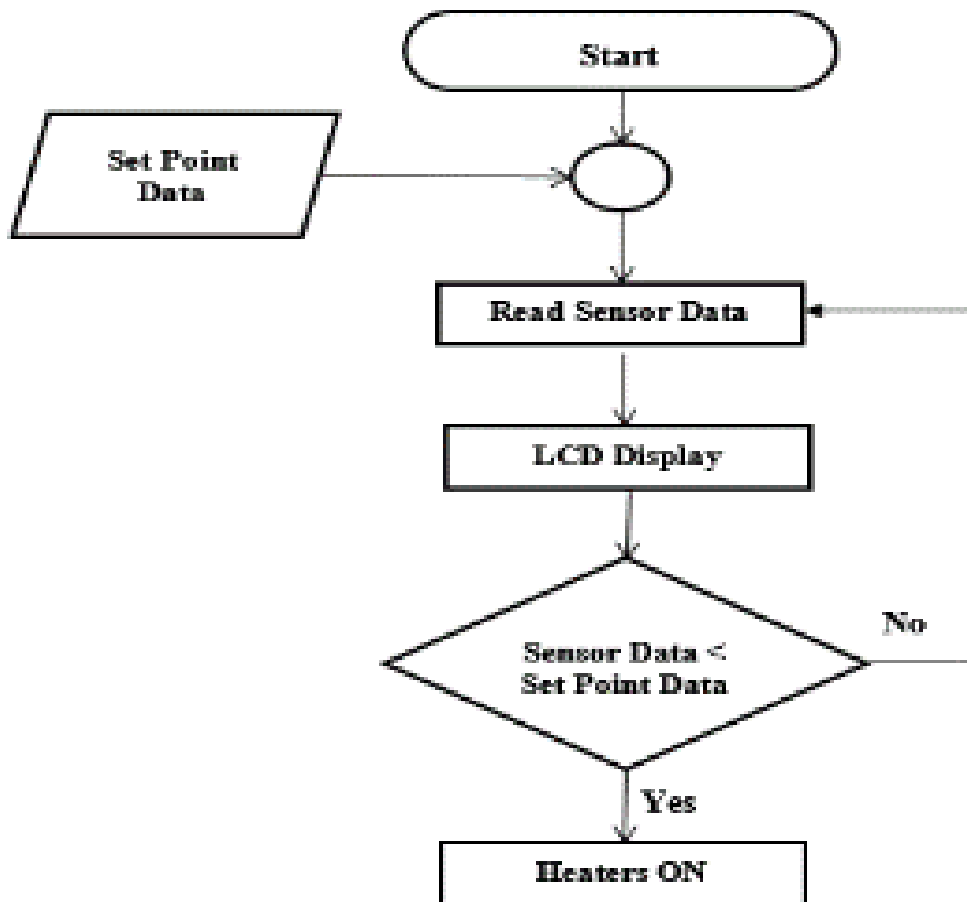
3.2 Software designing

Software components used are : 1.IBM cloud 2.IBM IOT platform 3.IBM Watson 4.node-red 5.Tinker cad 6.Python IDLE 7.MIT app inventor

4) EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

People who felt sick, immediately checked their temperature using the health monitor and found cure.

5) FLOWCHART



6) RESULT

Health monitor was built using IBM watson assistant, IOT sensor simulator to check the health parameters of a person.

7) ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

PROS:

- Many people can be helped at the same time in a short while.
- Health Monitor cannot spread virus and diseases to the people.

CONS:

- The Health monitor requires Internet and power supply. In most rural and remote areas, reliable source of power is a major challenge.

8) APPLICATIONS

- Allows sending data from patients to health professionals in real time
- Improves patients' lifestyle.
- Makes healthcare more available
- Saves money.
- Timely detection and action for specific conditions which require quick attention.
- Assisted and rapid diagnoses that may help arrive at logical conclusions.
- Reduction in hospitalization and related time, effort, and costs.
- Better adherence to the medication schedule.
- Home or familiar premises may be more amenable for several patients than hospitals.

9) CONCLUSION

Health monitor app is available on your phones. Any time, any place it can be accessible. It is very feasible and eco-friendly. This helps a lot of people to get their regular medical check-ups done and follow a healthy regime.

10) FUTURE SCOPE

With more High-end hardware and software, the Health Monitor can be customized and can be upgraded and improved for more efficiency and success rate.

11) BIBLIOGRAPHY

a.Github

b.ubuntupit

c.youtube

d.smart internz

12) APPENDIX

A. SOURCE CODE

1. DHT HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE:

```
#include <dht.h>
#define dht_apin A0

dht DHT;

void setup(){

  Serial.begin(9600);
  delay(500);
  Serial.println("DHT11 Humidity & temperature Sensor\n\n");
  delay(1000);

}

void loop(){
  DHT.read11(dht_apin);
  Serial.print("Current humidity = ");
  Serial.print(DHT.humidity);
  Serial.print("% ");
  Serial.print("temperature = ");
  Serial.print(DHT.temperature);
  Serial.println("C ");
  delay(5000);
}
```

2. BUZZER ALARM:

```
// Declaring Pins
const int buzzerPin = 5;
const int ledPin = 6;
const int motionPin = 7;
const int buttonPin = 12;

// Setting Buzzer mode to False
```

```

boolean buzzer_mode = false;

// For LED
int ledState = LOW;
long previousMillis = 0;
long interval = 100; // Interval at which LED blinks

void setup()
{
    //The Following are our output
    pinMode(ledPin,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(buzzerPin,OUTPUT);

    //Button is our Input
    pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT);

    // Wait before starting the alarm
    delay(5000);
}

void loop()
{
    // To chech whether the motion is detected or not
    if (digitalRead(motionPin)) {
        buzzer_mode = true;
    }

    // If alarm mode is on,blink our LED
    if (buzzer_mode){
        unsigned long currentMillis = millis();
        if(currentMillis - previousMillis > interval) {
            previousMillis = currentMillis;
            if (ledState == LOW)
                ledState = HIGH;
            else
                ledState = LOW;
            // Switch the LED
            digitalWrite(ledPin, ledState);
        }
        tone(buzzerPin,1000);
    }

    // If alarm is off

```

```

if (buzzer_mode == false) {

    // No tone & LED off
    noTone(buzzerPin);
    digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);
}

// If our button is pressed Switch off ringing and Setup
int button_state = digitalRead(buttonPin);
if (button_state) {buzzer_mode = false;}
}

```

3. Connecting NodeMCU to WIFI:

```

#include<ESP8266Wifi.h>
#include <PubSubClient.h>
#include <ArduinoJson.h>
const char* ssid = "<yourWIFIssid>";
const char* password = "<yourWIFIpasword>";

#define ORG "xyz1kg"
#define DEVICE_TYPE "<Arduino"
#define DEVICE_ID "<ard123"
#define TOKEN "12345678"
char server[] = ORG ".messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com";
char authMethod[] = "use-token-auth";
char token[] = TOKEN;
char clientId[] = "d:" ORG ":" DEVICE_TYPE ":" DEVICE_ID;

const char eventTopic[] = "iot-2/evt/status/fmt/json";
const char cmdTopic[] = "iot-2/cmd/led/fmt/json";

WiFiClient wifiClient;
void callback(char* topic, byte* payload, unsigned int payloadLength)
{
    Serial.print("Message arrived [");
    Serial.print(topic);
    Serial.print("] ");
    for (int i = 0; i < payloadLength; i++) {
        Serial.print((char)payload[i]);
    }
}

```



```

Serial.println();

// Switch on the LED if an 1 was received as first character
if (payload[0] == '1') {
    digitalWrite(BUILTIN_LED, LOW); // Turn the LED on (Note
that LOW is the voltage level
    // but actually the LED is on; this is because
    // it is active low on the ESP-01)
} else {
    digitalWrite(BUILTIN_LED, HIGH); // Turn the LED off by
making the voltage HIGH
}

}
PubSubClient client(server, 1883, callback, wifiClient);

int publishInterval = 5000; // 5 seconds//Send adc every 5sc
long lastPublishMillis;

void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600); Serial.println();
    pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
    wifiConnect();
    mqttConnect();
}

void loop() {
    if (millis() - lastPublishMillis > publishInterval) {
        publishData();
        lastPublishMillis = millis();
    }

    if (!client.loop()) {
        mqttConnect();
    }
}

void wifiConnect() {
    Serial.print("Connecting to "); Serial.print(ssid);
    WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
    while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
        delay(500);
        Serial.print(".");
    }
}

```

```

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

}

void mqttConnect() {
    if (!client.connected()) {
        Serial.print("Reconnecting MQTT client to "); Serial.println(server);
        while (!client.connect(clientId, authMethod, token)) {
            Serial.print(".");
            delay(500);
        }
        if (client.subscribe(cmdTopic)) {
            Serial.println("subscribe to responses OK");
        } else {
            Serial.println("subscribe to responses FAILED");
        }
        Serial.println();
    }
}

```

```

void publishData() {
    // read the input on analog pin 0:
    int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);

    String payload = "{\"d\":{\"adc\":";
    payload += String(sensorValue, DEC);
    payload += "}}";

    Serial.print("Sending payload: "); Serial.println(payload);

    if (client.publish(eventTopic, (char*) payload.c_str())) {
        Serial.println("Publish OK");
    } else {
        Serial.println("Publish FAILED");
    }
}

```

4. For Publishing the data using MQTT:

```
int Publish(char* payload, int payload_size) {
    int rc = -1;
    MQTTClient client = {0};
    MQTTClient_connectOptions conn_opts =
MQTTClient_connectOptions_initializer;
    MQTTClient_message pubmsg = MQTTClient_message_initializer;
    MQTTClient_deliveryToken token = {0};

    MQTTClient_create(&client, opts.address, opts.clientid,
                     MQTTCLIENT_PERSISTENCE_NONE, NULL);
    conn_opts.keepAliveInterval = 60;
    conn_opts.cleansession = 1;
    conn_opts.username = k_username;
    conn_opts.password = CreateJwt(opts.keypath, opts.projectid, opts.algorithm);
    MQTTClient_SSLOptions sslopts = MQTTClient_SSLOptions_initializer;

    sslopts.trustStore = opts.rootpath;
    sslopts.privateKey = opts.keypath;
    conn_opts.ssl = &sslopts;

    unsigned long retry_interval_ms = kInitialConnectIntervalMillis;
    unsigned long total_retry_time_ms = 0;
    while ((rc = MQTTClient_connect(client, &conn_opts)) !=
MQTTCLIENT_SUCCESS) {
        if (rc == 3) { // connection refused: server unavailable
            usleep(retry_interval_ms * 1000);
            total_retry_time_ms += retry_interval_ms;
            if (total_retry_time_ms >= kMaxConnectRetryTimeElapsedMillis) {
                printf("Failed to connect, maximum retry time exceeded.");
                exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
            }
            retry_interval_ms *= kIntervalMultiplier;
            if (retry_interval_ms > kMaxConnectIntervalMillis) {
                retry_interval_ms = kMaxConnectIntervalMillis;
            }
        } else {
            printf("Failed to connect, return code %d\n", rc);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }
    }
}
```

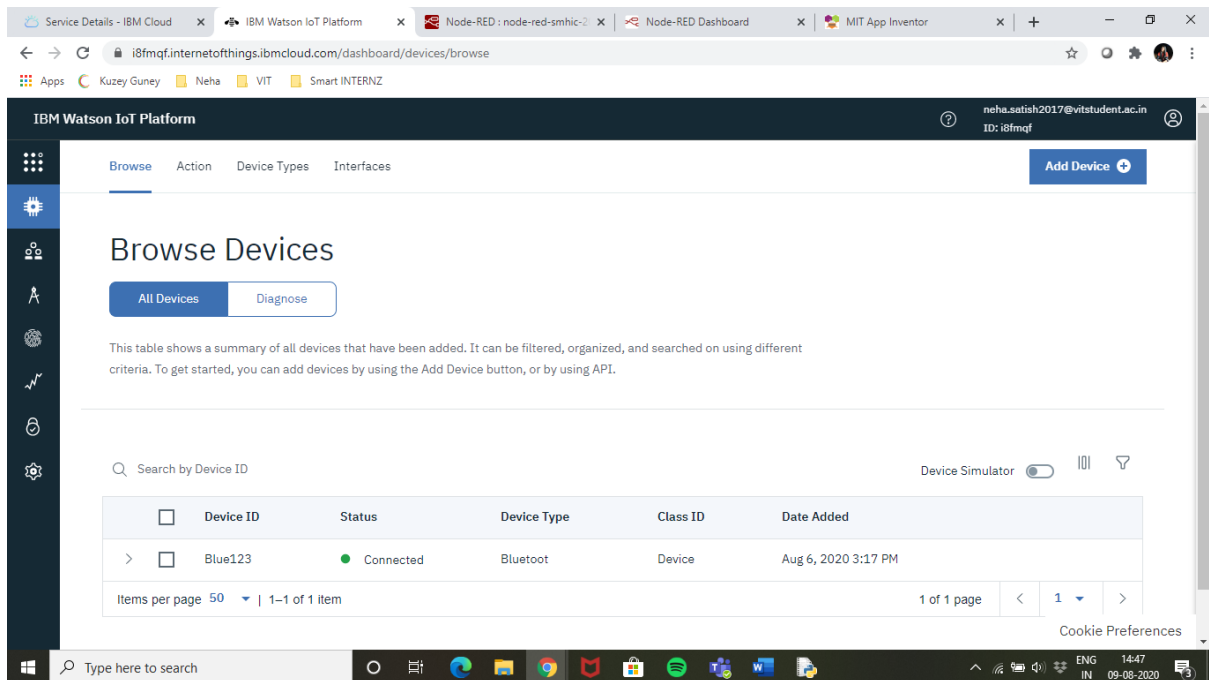
```

pubmsg.payload = payload;
pubmsg.payloadlen = payload_size;
pubmsg.qos = kQos;
pubmsg.retained = 0;
MQTTClient_publishMessage(client, opts.topic, &pubmsg, &token);
printf(
    "Waiting for up to %lu seconds for publication of %s\n"
    "on topic %s for client with ClientID: %s\n",
    (kTimeout / 1000), opts.payload, opts.topic, opts.clientid);
rc = MQTTClient_waitForCompletion(client, token, kTimeout);
printf("Message with delivery token %d delivered\n", token);
MQTTClient_disconnect(client, 10000);
MQTTClient_destroy(&client);

return rc;
}

```

B. UI output Screenshot.



```
ibmp.py - C:\Users\Neha Satish\Desktop\Smart Internz\ibmp.py (3.8.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random

#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "18fmgf"
deviceType = "Bluetooth"
deviceId = "Blue123"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "12345678"

def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data)#Commands

try:
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType,
deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
#.....

except Exception as e:
    print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
    sys.exit()

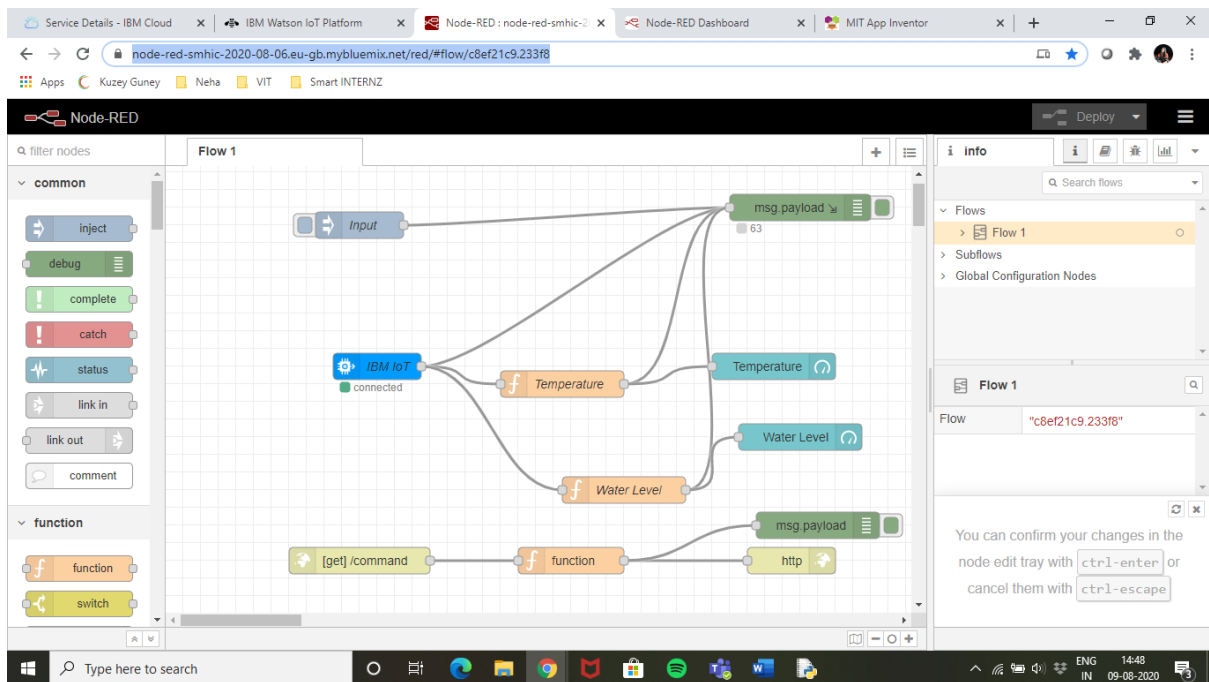
# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the
deviceCli.connect()

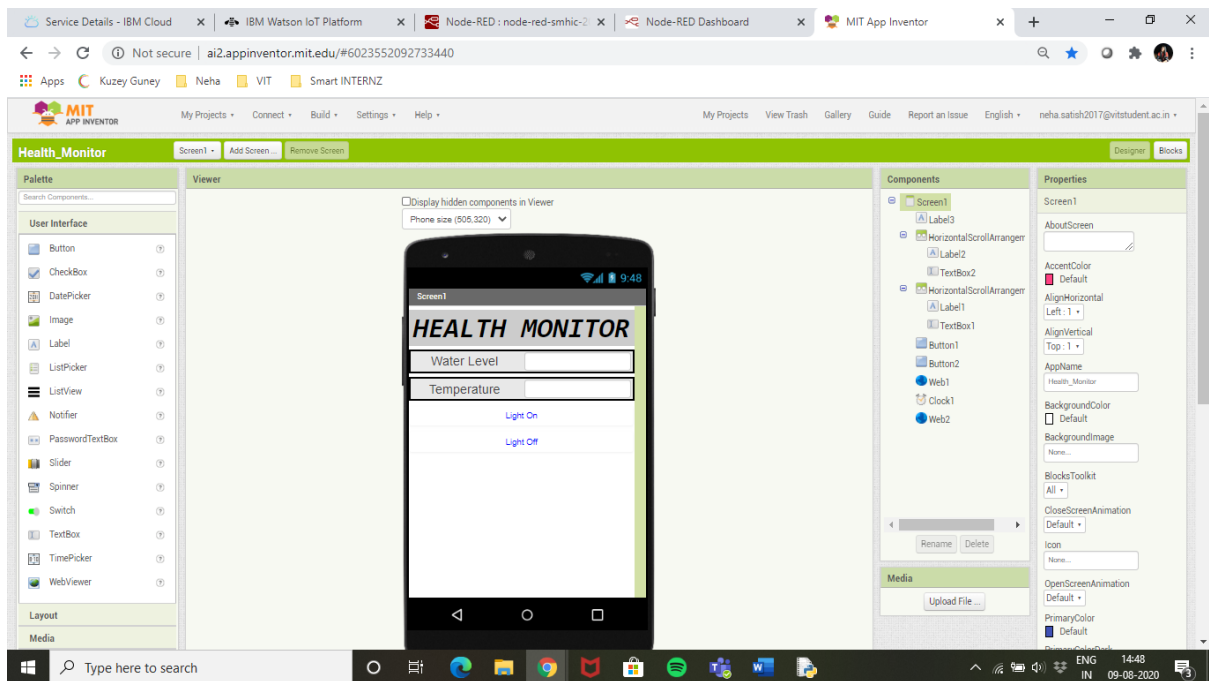
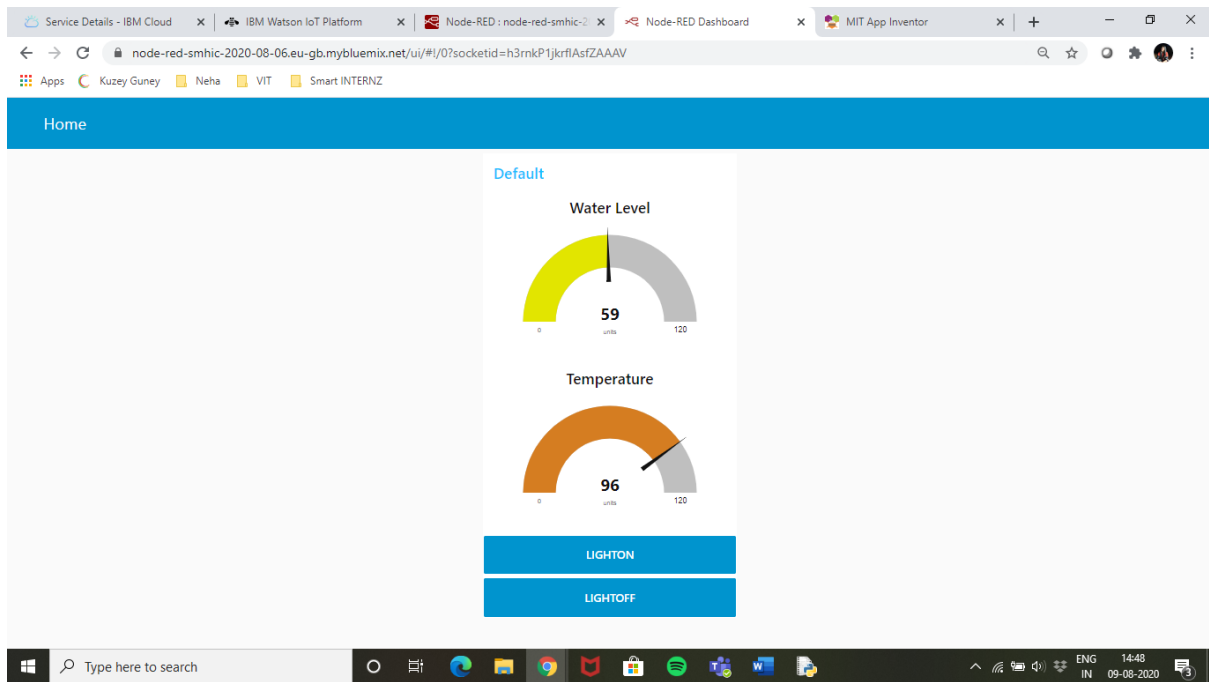
while True:
    hum=random.randint(55, 65)
    #print(hum)
    temp =random.randint(96, 99)
    #Send Temperature & Water_Level to IBM Watson
    data = { 'Temperature' : temp, 'Water_Level': hum }
    #print (data)
    def myOnPublishCallback():
        print ("Published Temperature = %s C" % temp, "Water_Level = %s" % hum)

    deviceCli.publish(data, myOnPublishCallback)
```

```
Python 3.8.5 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Published Temperature = 97 C Water_Level = 62 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 97 C Water_Level = 63 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 97 C Water_Level = 64 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 97 C Water_Level = 59 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Water_Level = 63 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Water_Level = 59 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 99 C Water_Level = 60 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Water_Level = 56 % to IBM Watson
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Published Temperature = 97 C Water_Level = 61 % to IBM Watson
```





Service Details - IBM Cloud | IBM Watson IoT Platform | Node-RED : node-red-smhic-2 | Node-RED Dashboard | MIT App Inventor

Not secure | ai2.appinventor.mit.edu/#6023552092733440

Apps | Kuzey Guney | Neha | VIT | Smart INTERNZ

Health_Monitor

Screen1 | Add Screen | Remove Screen | Designer | Blocks

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Blocks

- Built-in
 - Control
 - Logic
 - Math
 - Text
 - Lists
 - Dictionaries
 - Colors
 - Variables
 - Procedures
- Screen1
 - Label3
 - HorizontalScrollArran
 - Label2
 - TextBox2
 - HorizontalScrollArran
 - Label1
 - TextBox1

Media

Upload File...

Viewer

```
when Web1 GotText
do
  set TextBox1 Text to look up in pairs key Temperature
  call Web1 JsonTextDecode jsonText get responseContent
  notFound not found
  set TextBox2 Text to look up in pairs key Water_Level
  call Web1 JsonTextDecode jsonText get responseContent
  notFound not found

when Clock1 Timer
do
  set Web1 Uri to https://node-red-smhic-2020-08-08.eu-gb.mybluemix.net
  call Web1 Get

when Button1 Click
do
  set Button1 BackgroundColor to 
  set Button2 BackgroundColor to 
  set Web2 Uri to https://node-red-smhic-2020-08-08.eu-gb.mybluemix.net
  call Web2 Get

when Button2 Click
do
  set Button1 BackgroundColor to 
  set Button2 BackgroundColor to 
  set Web2 Uri to https://node-red-smhic-2020-08-08.eu-gb.mybluemix.net
  call Web2 Get
```

0 0 Show Warnings

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