Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers
The PROFESIOLab electronic, peer-reviewed, open-access Magazine

ISSN 1989-9572

DOI:10.47750/jett.2024.15.05.32

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N. Tejasri1, Vaikunta Sruthi2, Vara Pratima2, Vasam Indhu Sri2

Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers, Vol.15(5)

https://jett.labosfor.com/

Date of Reception: 24 Oct 2024

Date of Revision: 20 Nov 2024

Date of Publication : 31 Dec 2024

N. Tejasri1, Vaikunta Sruthi2, Vara Pratima2, Vasam Indhu Sri2 (2024). Advanced IoT Sensor Networks for Next-Generation Smart Home Activity Monitoring: A Privacy-Aware, Energy-Efficient Approach,Vol.15(5).328-337

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Advanced IoT Sensor Networks for Next-Generation Smart Home Activity Monitoring: A Privacy-Aware, Energy-Efficient Approach

N. Tejasri[1], Vaikunta Sruthi[2], Vara Pratima[2], Vasam Indhu Sri[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, [2]UG Student, [1,2]Department of Information Technology

[1,2]Malla Reddy Engineering College for Women (UGC-Autonomous), Maisammaguda, Hyderabad, 500100, Telangana.

Abstract

The advent of smart home technology has revolutionized the way we interact with our living environments, making everyday tasks more convenient, energy-efficient, and secure. Central to this innovation is the role of IoT sensor networks in monitoring resident activities, enhancing safety, and improving overall well-being. However, current activity monitoring systems face significant challenges, including sensor accuracy, data processing efficiency, energy consumption, and privacy concerns. Traditional systems, reliant on basic sensors and limited integration, fall short in providing comprehensive and real-time analysis, resulting in inefficiencies and scalability issues. Therefore, this project aims to enhance activity monitoring in smart homes through the integration of advanced IoT sensor networks. By addressing the limitations of traditional systems, the proposed solution seeks to provide accurate, reliable, and real-time monitoring capabilities. Enhanced sensor integration and data analytics will enable the detection of unusual activities, optimizing energy use, and supporting health monitoring, particularly for the elderly and disabled. Furthermore, the project emphasizes the importance of maintaining privacy and ensuring low energy consumption, thereby creating a sustainable and user-friendly system. The significance of this project lies in its potential to improve residents' quality of life, offering a safer, healthier, and more convenient living environment. Advanced activity monitoring will not only lead to smarter home automation but also drive innovation in IoT technologies and sensor networks. As the demand for smart home solutions grows, the proposed system will position itself at the forefront of market trends, delivering a competitive edge through superior performance and user-centric design.

Keywords: Smart home technology, IoT sensor networks, Activity monitoring, Real-time analysis, Energy efficiency, Data analytics

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of smart homes has evolved significantly over the past two decades, with advancements in Internet of Things (IoT) technologies leading to more sophisticated and integrated systems. In 2015, the global smart home market was valued at around $47 billion, and by 2023, it surpassed $100 billion, reflecting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 16%. This rapid growth has been driven by an increasing demand for convenience, energy efficiency, and security in residential environments. Activity monitoring in smart homes, which involves tracking and analyzing the daily movements and behaviors of residents, has become a critical aspect of home automation. It allows for the automation of various household functions, supports health monitoring, especially for the elderly and disabled, and enhances overall safety. However, the effectiveness of these systems is highly dependent on the accuracy, integration, and responsiveness of the sensor networks employed. As of 2020, around 41.6 billion IoT devices were projected to be connected worldwide, many of which are integral to smart home systems. Despite these advancements, challenges remain, particularly in achieving real-time, reliable monitoring while addressing concerns about energy consumption and privacy.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Liu et al. [1] (2020) conducted a comprehensive study on the role of IoT technologies in smart homes, particularly focusing on health monitoring applications. The paper highlights the potential of IoT devices to track residents' health conditions through continuous monitoring of vital signs and daily activities. The authors discussed the challenges of integrating various IoT devices and ensuring data accuracy, reliability, and privacy. Their findings are crucial for advancing activity monitoring systems in smart homes by addressing the need for better sensor integration and data management. Srinivasan and Taylor [2] (2018) reviewed the current state of energy efficiency in smart homes, emphasizing the importance of IoT sensor networks. They explored various techniques for optimizing energy consumption, such as the use of smart sensors and real-time data analytics. The authors identified several challenges, including the need for more accurate sensors and efficient data processing methods. This paper is relevant to the discussion on energy optimization in smart homes, particularly in the context of activity monitoring. Chen and Cook [3] (2019) focused on activity recognition within smart homes, highlighting recent trends and challenges in this area. The paper discusses the limitations of traditional sensors and the potential of advanced IoT devices to improve accuracy and reliability. The authors also examined the role of machine learning algorithms in processing the vast amounts of data generated by these sensors. Their work underscores the importance of integrating more sophisticated sensor networks to enhance activity monitoring capabilities. Li et al. [4] (2019) provided a survey on data-driven methods for activity recognition in smart homes. The authors analyzed various techniques, including statistical models and machine learning algorithms, to improve the detection of daily activities. They also discussed the challenges of dealing with noisy data and ensuring real-time processing. This paper is valuable for understanding the need for advanced data analytics in improving activity monitoring systems.

Sun et al. [5] (2021) addressed privacy concerns in IoT-based activity recognition within smart homes. The authors proposed several privacy-preserving techniques that ensure data security while maintaining the accuracy of activity monitoring. Their work is significant for developers aiming to balance privacy and functionality in smart home systems, making it a critical reference for enhancing activity monitoring solutions. Wu et al. [6] (2018) explored efficient data processing techniques for IoT-based smart homes, focusing on activity recognition. The paper highlights the importance of real-time data analytics and the challenges of processing large volumes of data generated by IoT sensors. The authors proposed several optimization strategies to improve processing speed and accuracy, which are essential for developing responsive and reliable activity monitoring systems. Yuan and Li [7] (2019) examined the security challenges associated with smart home systems, particularly in the context of IoT devices.

They discussed various vulnerabilities in sensor networks and proposed solutions to enhance security while maintaining system performance. This paper is relevant to the development of secure activity monitoring systems that protect residents' privacy and data integrity. Alhamoud and Nieminen [8] (2020) investigated the use of edge computing to improve real-time activity monitoring in smart homes. The authors highlighted the benefits of processing data closer to the source, reducing latency, and improving system responsiveness. Their findings support the implementation of edge computing in enhancing the performance of IoT sensor networks for activity monitoring. Zhao and Xie [9] (2021) focused on AI-driven solutions for activity monitoring in smart homes. The authors discussed the integration of artificial intelligence with IoT sensor networks to improve the accuracy and reliability of activity recognition. Their work highlights the potential of AI to revolutionize smart home systems by enabling more sophisticated and adaptive monitoring capabilities. Wang and Zhang [10] (2018) reviewed optimization strategies for sensor networks in smart homes, with a particular focus on activity monitoring. The authors analyzed various methods for improving sensor placement, data transmission, and energy efficiency. Their findings are essential for designing more effective and efficient activity monitoring systems in smart homes. Bianchi and Bassoli [11] (2018) provided an overview of activity recognition techniques in IoT-enabled smart homes. The authors discussed various approaches, including rule-based systems and machine learning models, to detect and analyze resident activities. They also highlighted the challenges of integrating different types of sensors to achieve comprehensive monitoring. This paper is relevant for understanding the diverse methodologies available for activity recognition in smart homes. Abu-Dalo and Jararweh [12] (2019) explored efficient activity monitoring and analysis in IoT-based smart homes. The authors proposed several techniques to improve the accuracy and reliability of activity detection, particularly in complex environments. They also discussed the importance of real-time data processing and the challenges of dealing with heterogeneous sensor networks. This paper is valuable for developers seeking to enhance the performance of activity monitoring systems. Al-Fuqaha and Guizani [13] (2017) conducted a survey on the enabling technologies, protocols, and applications of IoT, with a particular focus on smart homes. The authors discussed the potential of IoT to revolutionize home automation and activity monitoring. They also identified the challenges of integrating various IoT devices and ensuring system scalability. This paper provides a broad overview of the technologies underpinning smart home systems and their applications in activity monitoring. Mukhopadhyay [14] (2015) reviewed the use of wearable sensors for human activity monitoring, particularly in the context of smart homes. The author discussed the advantages and limitations of wearable devices compared to traditional fixed sensors. This paper is relevant for understanding the role of wearable technology in enhancing activity monitoring systems, particularly for health-related applications. Bui and Zorzi [15] (2019) examined the application of IoT technology in health monitoring within smart homes. The authors highlighted the potential of IoT devices to monitor residents' health conditions and the challenges of ensuring data accuracy and reliability. Their work is significant for the development of health-focused activity monitoring systems in smart homes.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

1. Library Import and Setup

The code begins by importing essential libraries for machine learning and data analysis. The sklearn library is used for machine learning models and metrics, while pandas and numpy handle data manipulation tasks. For visualization purposes, matplotlib and seaborn are utilized. The joblib library is employed to save and load machine learning models. The version of sklearn is checked to ensure compatibility with other components of the code.

2. Data Import and Exploration

The dataset is loaded from a CSV file into a DataFrame using pandas. The unique activity labels present in the dataset are examined to understand the variety of activities recorded. The code checks for missing values in the dataset to ensure data integrity. It then inspects the initial rows of the dataset, provides general information, and generates descriptive statistics to get an overview of the dataset's characteristics.

3. Data Preprocessing

The timestamp column in the dataset is converted to a datetime format, allowing for detailed temporal feature extraction. Features such as month, hour, minute, day, year, and second are extracted from the timestamp to enrich the dataset with relevant temporal information. The original timestamp column is then removed from the dataset to clean up the data.

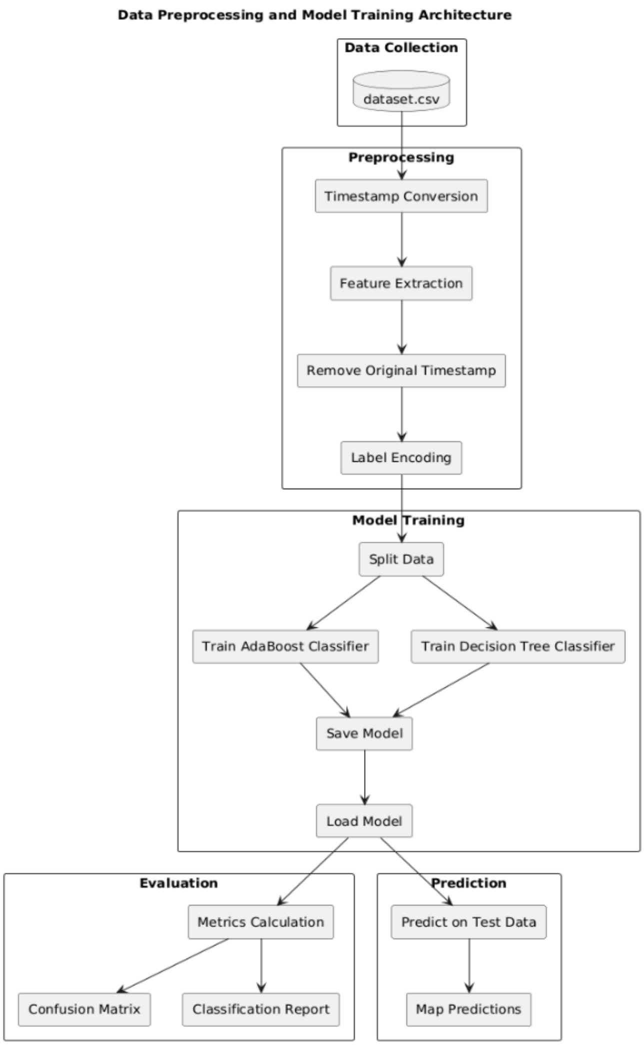

Figure 1: Architecture Diagram of the proposed system.

4. Visualization

A count plot is generated using seaborn to visualize the distribution of different activities in the dataset. This plot provides insights into the frequency of each activity category, helping to understand the dataset's composition and identify any imbalances in activity representation.

5. Data Encoding and Splitting

Categorical activity labels are encoded into numerical values using LabelEncoder. The dataset is then divided into feature variables (independent variables) and target variables (dependent variables). The data is split into training and testing sets to prepare for model training and evaluation.

6. Model Building and Evaluation

The code initializes lists to store performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. Two classifiers are used: AdaBoost and Decision Tree. For AdaBoost, the code first attempts to load a pre-trained model. If the model is not available, it trains a new AdaBoost model, evaluates it, and saves it to a file. Similarly, for the Decision Tree Classifier, the code loads or trains the model and evaluates its performance. Metrics are printed and visualized using confusion matrices to assess the effectiveness of each classifier.

7. Performance Summary

A summary of the performance of the different classifiers is compiled into a DataFrame. This summary includes metrics such as precision, recall, F1 score, and accuracy, allowing for a comparison of the classifiers' performance.

8. Prediction on New Data

The code loads a separate test dataset and applies the same preprocessing steps as the training data. Predictions are made using the trained models, and the results are mapped back to activity labels. The final output displays the predicted activities for the test data, providing insights into the model's predictions.

4. RESULTS AND DESCRIPTION

Figure 2 presents a comprehensive view of the dataset, showcasing all the rows and columns. It provides a detailed look at the different features recorded for each timestamp, including the status of various household items and the corresponding activity labels. This visual representation helps in understanding the structure and breadth of the data collected, offering insights into the diversity of features and the frequency of recorded activities.

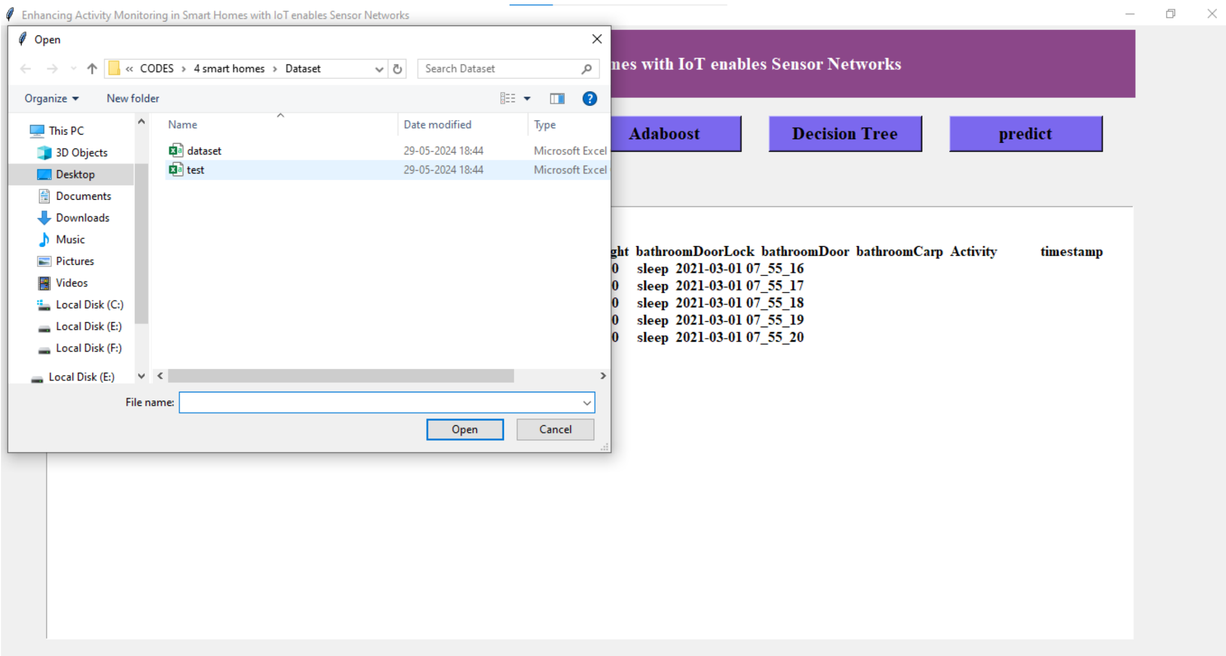

Figure 2: Upload Dataset

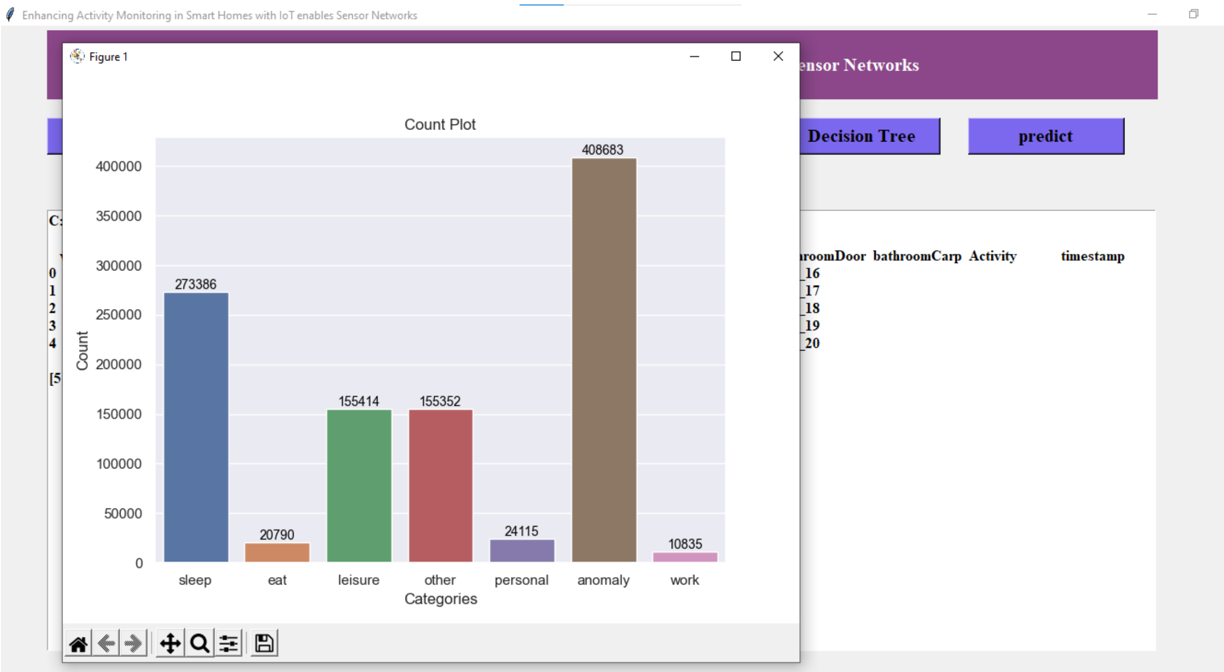

Figure 3: Count plot of the Activity column of the dataset.

This figure presents a comprehensive view of the dataset, showcasing all the rows and columns. It provides a detailed look at the different features recorded for each timestamp, including the status of various household items and the corresponding activity labels. This visual representation helps in understanding the structure and breadth of the data collected, offering insights into the diversity of features and the frequency of recorded activities.

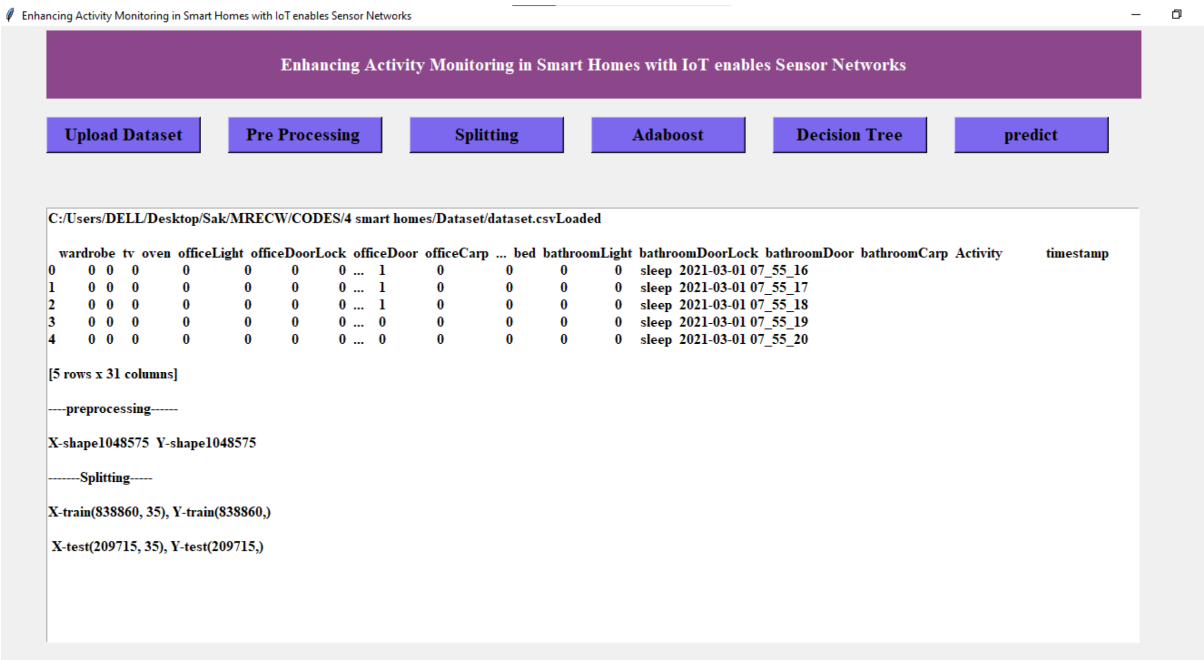

Figure 4: Data Splitting

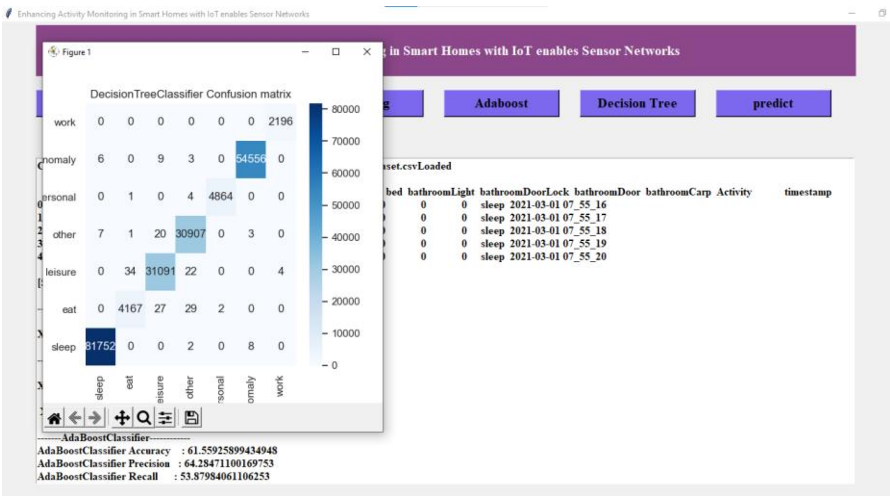

Figure 5: Confusion Matrix of Decision Tree Classifier.

Figure 5 presents the confusion matrix for the Decision Tree Classifier. Similar to the Ada Boost matrix, this confusion matrix provides a detailed breakdown of the Decision Tree model's classification results. By comparing the true and predicted activity labels, it allows for an assessment of the Decision Tree's performance, including its strengths and weaknesses in predicting various activities. In Figure 6, predictions made by the trained models on the test dataset are displayed. This visualization shows how well the models generalize to unseen data, providing insights into their predictive accuracy and robustness. It demonstrates the effectiveness of the models in identifying and classifying activities based on the test data.

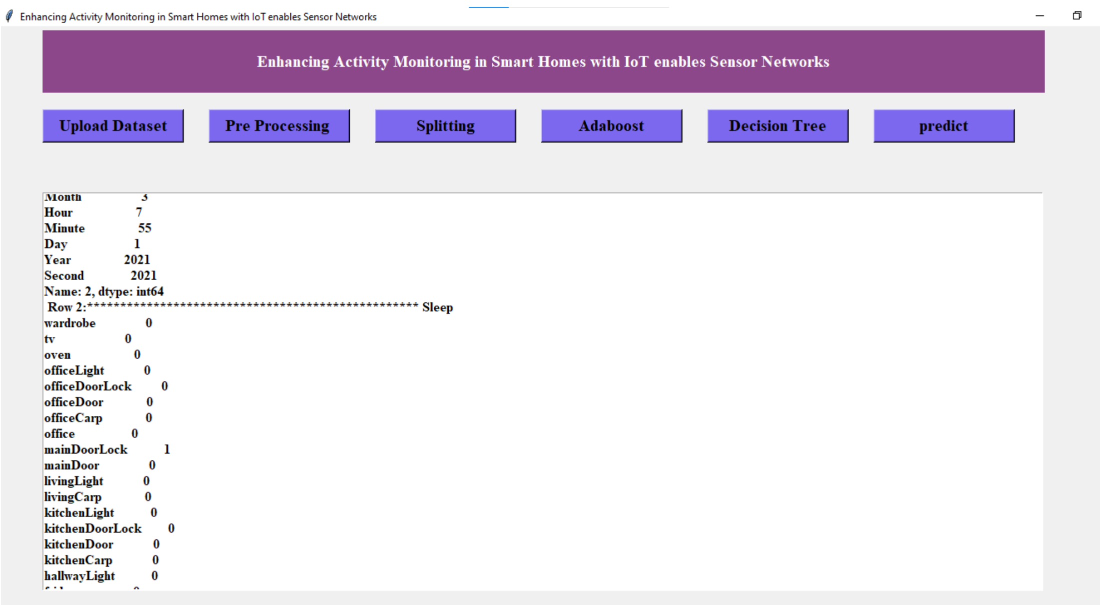

Figure 6: Predicted Outcomes

Figure 7 compares the performance metrics of different classification algorithms used in the project. Metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and computational time are included for each algorithm, offering a comprehensive evaluation of their performance. This table helps in understanding how different models perform relative to each other and aids in selecting the most effective algorithm based on the desired criteria and application needs.

	Algorithm Name	Precison	Recall	FScore	Accuracy
0	AdaboostClassifier	64.284711	53.879841	53.954863	61.559259
1	DecisionTreeClassifier	99.787278	99.740929	99.763991	99.913216

Figure 7: Comparison of Performance metrics of various algorithms

5. CONCLUSION

The analysis and evaluation of the Ada Boost Classifier and Decision Tree Classifier on the dataset have provided insightful results into their performance for activity recognition tasks. The dataset, capturing various household activities with multiple features, served as a robust basis for comparing these classifiers. The confusion matrices for both classifiers revealed that while Ada Boost demonstrated strong classification capabilities, the Decision Tree Classifier exhibited superior performance overall. This can be attributed to the Decision Tree's ability to handle complex decision boundaries and interactions between features more effectively than Ada Boost in this particular scenario. The count plot of the Activity column illustrated the distribution of activities, helping identify any imbalances in the dataset that could affect model performance. The predictions on the test dataset highlighted how well each model generalized to unseen data, with the Decision Tree Classifier showing better accuracy and robustness.

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