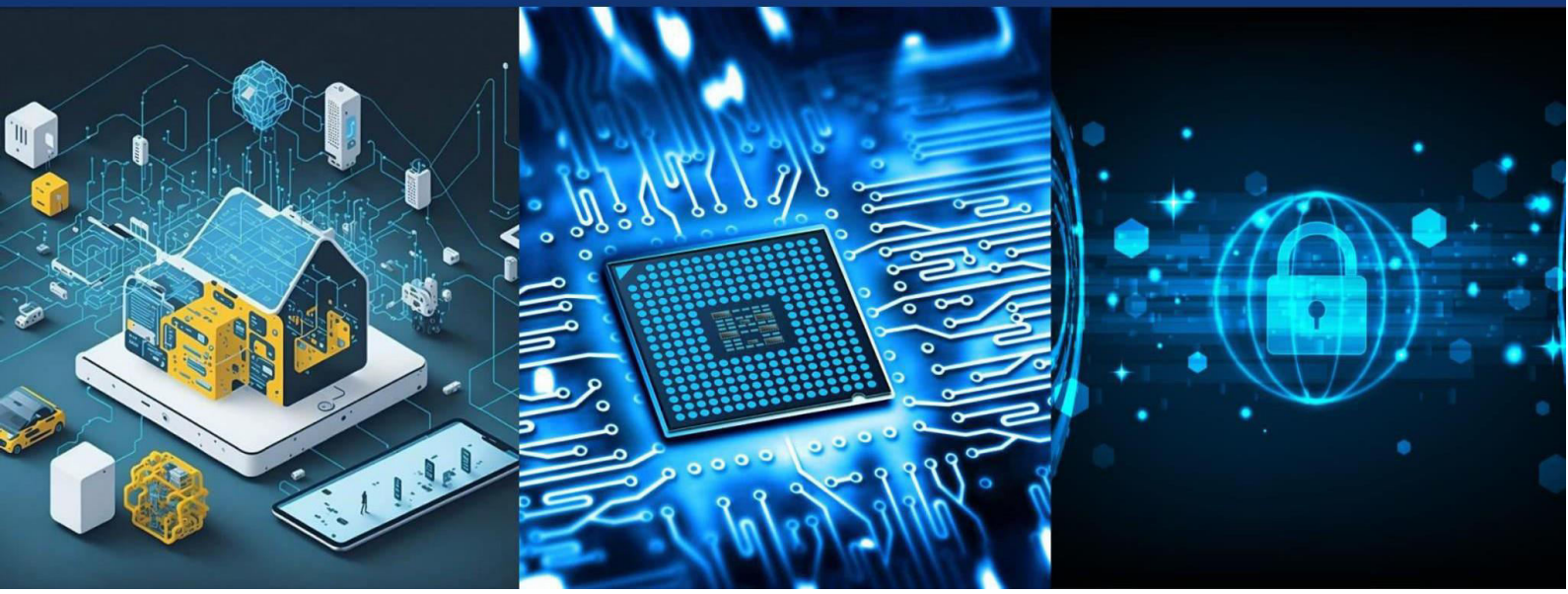
IJIRCCE

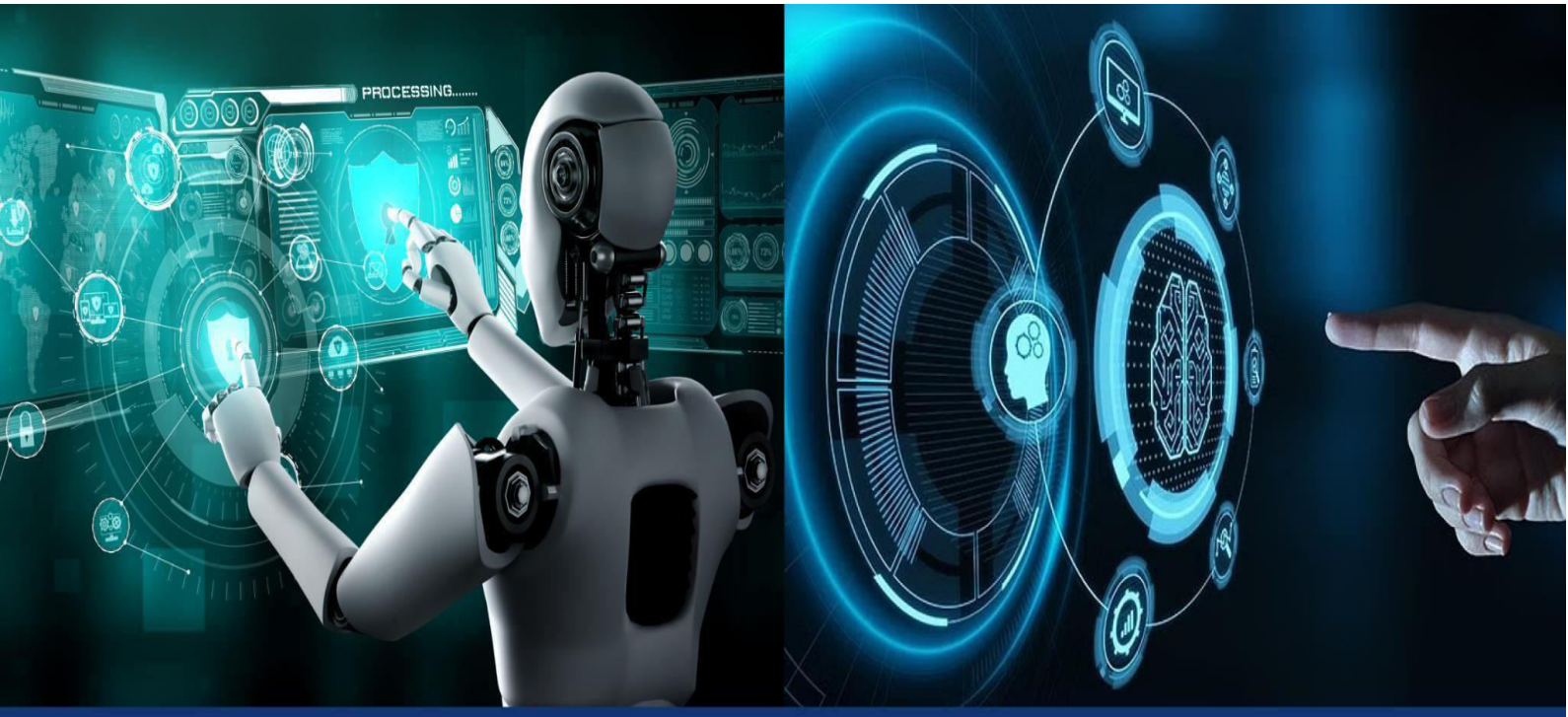
ISSN(O): 2320-9801

ISSN(P): 2320-9798



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.771

Volume 14, Issue 2, February 2026

© 2025 IJIRCCE | Volume 14, Issue 2, February 2026| DOI:10.15680/IJIRCCE.2026.1402035

www.ijircce.com | e-ISSN: 2320-9801, p-ISSN: 2320-9798| Impact Factor: 8.771| ESTD Year: 2013|

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (IJIRCCE)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

Smart Weather and Pollution Based Personal Safety Assistant

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ABSTRACT: The Smart Weather and Pollution Based Personal Safety Assistant is a Python-based web application designed to provide real-time environmental monitoring and personalized safety recommendations. The system collects live weather parameters and air quality index values, including temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed, PM2.5, and PM10, using external APIs and processes them through a rule-based risk assessment model. Based on this analysis, it categorizes conditions as safe, moderate, sensitive, or dangerous and delivers timely alerts and practical guidance to users through an intuitive interface. Experimental results show that the application effectively improves awareness and supports informed decision-making, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children, elderly individuals, and people with respiratory issues. By integrating weather and pollution analytics into a single platform, the system transforms raw data into meaningful safety insights, promoting preventive healthcare and smarter urban living. The proposed assistant offers a scalable and cost-effective solution, with future enhancements including machine learning-based personalization, wearable device integration, and predictive modeling to further improve accuracy and usability.

KEYWORDS: Weather Monitoring, Air Pollution Analysis, Personal Safety Assistant, Python Web Application, Real-Time Alerts.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rapid urban growth and industrial development have greatly increased air pollution. Climate change has caused unpredictable weather patterns in many areas. These environmental issues pose serious risks to human health, especially for vulnerable groups like children, the elderly, and those with respiratory or heart issues. While many digital platforms offer weather forecasts and air quality data, most provide raw data without clear explanations or personalized safety advice. As a result, users often find it hard to grasp the health risks of environmental conditions and do not take timely preventive steps.

Recent studies highlight the strong link between air pollution exposure and respiratory illnesses, reduced lung function, and higher hospital admissions. Extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, heavy rain, and strong winds, have been connected to accidents, dehydration, and other health problems. Despite this increased awareness, there is still a lack of systems that combine weather and pollution data with real-time safety recommendations. Current apps usually treat these factors separately and do not consider individual sensitivity or location-based risks.

This research aims to fill this gap by proposing a Smart Weather and Pollution-Based Personal Safety Assistant, which is developed as a Python web application. The system collects real-time environmental data from external APIs and processes it through a rule-based risk evaluation mechanism. By analyzing factors like temperature, humidity, wind speed, and air quality index values, the application categorizes risk levels and provides clear, actionable recommendations to users. Unlike traditional platforms, this solution focuses on turning complex environmental data into easy-to-understand safety alerts, helping users make informed decisions.

The importance of this study lies in its focus on preventive healthcare and environmental awareness through technology. By providing personalized alerts and safety guidance, the system helps users lower their exposure to harmful conditions and adopt safer daily habits. Additionally, the lightweight and scalable design allows for easy

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deployment in urban and semi-urban areas. This work contributes to the creation of smart, user-focused safety systems and highlights how combining weather and pollution monitoring can improve personal well-being in today's society.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main goal of this research is to create a Smart Weather and Pollution Based Personal Safety Assistant. This assistant will monitor the environment in real time and offer personalized safety tips through a Python-based web application. The project aims to look at live weather data and air quality information to identify health risks. It will make complex environmental details easy to understand and provide practical advice for users.

A central aim of the proposed system is to combine weather and pollution data into one platform. This allows for simultaneous assessment of conditions that influence personal safety. The system collects data continuously, including temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed, and air quality index values, using application programming interfaces. It processes this information with a rule-based risk assessment method to classify safety levels and send out alerts as needed.

Another key goal is to raise user awareness and encourage health precautions with location-specific and sensitivity-aware recommendations. The system will help vulnerable groups, such as people with respiratory issues, by providing early warnings and suggestions to limit exposure. The research also aims to create a user-friendly interface that is accessible and easy to navigate for various users.

Additionally, the project intends to show how effective Python web technologies can be in developing scalable and affordable safety solutions. With a lightweight design, the application will offer great performance and flexibility for future upgrades, such as adding machine learning for personalization and integrating wearable devices. Overall, the research objectives focus on increasing awareness of environmental risks, helping users make informed choices, and advancing intelligent personal safety systems.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

The current systems for monitoring weather and air quality mainly rely on separate mobile or web apps that provide real-time data, including temperature, humidity, rainfall, and air quality index values. These platforms usually display information in numbers or graphs, allowing users to view current conditions and short-term forecasts. While these systems help with general awareness, they mainly focus on visualizing data instead of offering meaningful insights or personalized safety guidance.

Most applications today treat weather and pollution as separate issues, forcing users to switch between different platforms to get a complete picture of environmental risks. Moreover, many solutions overlook individual health sensitivities and location-specific exposure levels. Users must interpret air quality categories and weather warnings on their own, which can be confusing for those without technical backgrounds. Consequently, timely preventive actions often get delayed or missed.

Another drawback of the current system is the lack of smart decision support. Although alerts exist for severe weather or high pollution levels, these notifications tend to be generic and not customized to individual needs. There's little integration of risk assessment that considers multiple environmental factors to create personalized recommendations. Additionally, many apps do not provide practical advice on when to avoid outdoor activities or take precautions.

From a technical standpoint, current platforms often rely on centralized data services and fixed threshold values, lacking adaptive or user-friendly features. The absence of unified risk evaluation and personalized alerts decreases their effectiveness in helping vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and people with respiratory issues.

Thus, even with tools for monitoring weather and air quality, existing systems miss integrated analysis, personalization, and preventive guidance. These shortcomings point to a need for a smart, user-centered solution that merges weather and pollution data into a single platform and offers real-time safety recommendations, laying the groundwork for the proposed system.

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IV. METHODOLOGY

The approach taken in this research uses a clear method to design and build a Smart Weather and Pollution-Based Personal Safety Assistant with Python web technologies. The development process starts by identifying key environmental factors that affect personal safety, such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed, and air quality index values. These factors are collected in real time from trusted external application programming interfaces.

The system is split into frontend and backend modules. The frontend uses common web technologies to create an interactive user interface. In contrast, the backend is built with Python and the Flask framework to manage data processing and application logic. User location data is gathered either automatically or through manual input, which helps fetch specific weather and pollution information for that region.

After retrieving the data, it goes through a rule-based risk evaluation process. Predefined threshold values categorize environmental conditions as safe, moderate, sensitive, or dangerous. This classification allows the system to produce personalized safety recommendations, such as limiting outdoor activities or taking protective measures in high-risk situations. The processed results are saved in a local database for future reference and performance review.

Alert notifications are sent whenever hazardous conditions are detected, ensuring timely communication with users. The approach also includes validating system outputs by comparing real-time data with generated risk levels to check for accuracy and consistency. Functional testing evaluates system responsiveness, data reliability, and user experience.

Overall, this organized method ensures that the proposed system provides reliable and valuable insights by integrating real-time data collection, smart risk assessment, and user-focused design. The approach effectively supports the research goals by offering a combined platform for environmental monitoring and personal safety guidance, thereby playing a role in proactive health management.

Figure X. Methodology of Smart Weather and Pollution Based Personal Safety Assistant

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Smart Weather and Pollution Based Personal Safety Assistant was successfully implemented and tested using real-time environmental data from external application programming interfaces. During the tests, the system retrieved weather parameters like temperature, humidity, rainfall, and wind speed, along with air quality index values for various locations. This data was processed through the rule-based risk evaluation module, which categorized environmental conditions as safe, moderate, sensitive, or dangerous.

The results showed that the application effectively generated personalized safety recommendations based on current environmental conditions. It accurately identified high pollution levels and bad weather situations, displaying alerts to

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users in real time. The system consistently updated data at regular intervals and presented clear visual indicators of risk levels. User testing confirmed that the interface was easy to use and that safety messages were clear.

It was noted that combining weather and pollution data on a single platform greatly improved awareness of the situation compared to traditional standalone applications. The alert system successfully notified users during hazardous conditions, allowing them to take preventive action. The database stored historical records efficiently, enabling users to review past environmental trends and system responses.

The discussion points out that this system provides meaningful insights from raw environmental data instead of just showing numbers. Unlike traditional applications, the assistant focuses on actionable advice, helping users make informed choices about outdoor activities. This unified risk assessment approach improves the reliability of safety recommendations by looking at multiple environmental factors at once. Additionally, the lightweight design ensures scalability and supports future improvements like machine learning-based personalization and wearable device integration.

Overall, the experimental results show that the system achieves its goals of delivering real-time monitoring, personalized alerts, and an easy-to-use interface. The findings confirm that this approach effectively enhances awareness of environmental risks and helps with proactive personal safety management.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study presented a context-aware emotion and sentiment analysis system that interprets emotional intent from textual data using transformer-based Natural Language Processing techniques. The experimental results showed that the system identified sentiment polarity, multiple emotions, and sarcasm in real-world text, including informal and context-dependent expressions. By using deep contextual understanding, the system addressed major limitations of traditional sentiment analysis methods. The findings highlight the importance of transformer models in improving emotional understanding from text and confirm the practical use of the system in areas like customer feedback analysis, social media monitoring, and emotion-aware intelligent systems.

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