



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

# IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 13, Issue 5, May 2024

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.423

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

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# QR Code Based Indoor Navigation for Commercial Building Using KNN Algorithm in Machine Learning

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**ABSTRACT:** This study proposes an indoor navigation system that integrates QR codes with the KNN algorithm, a machine learning technique known for its simplicity and effectiveness in classification and regression tasks. QR codes serve as waypoints within a building, providing precise location data when scanned by a user's mobile device. The KNN algorithm uses this data to offer personalized navigation guidance by learning from the user's location history and preferences, improving path recommendations over time. The system is built on a Python-based framework that analyzes spatial data encoded in QR codes, scattered throughout a commercial building. The system's application interface is designed for simplicity and ease of use, facilitating interactions between the system and its users. Preliminary results show a significant improvement in navigation accuracy and user satisfaction, highlighting the system's adaptability to diverse user needs and its capacity to learn from user behaviors and preferences. The system also introduces potential advancements in indoor navigation technologies, such as dynamically updating routes based on real-time conditions.

**KEYWORDS:** Indoor Navigation, QR Codes, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Algorithm, Machine Learning, Commercial Buildings, Personalized Navigation, Python.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Navigating through complex commercial buildings is a challenge for visitors, employees, and patrons. Traditional outdoor navigation solutions, such as GPS, often fail in these structures, leaving individuals to rely on static maps or cumbersome directions. To address this, innovative indoor navigation systems have emerged, leveraging technology to provide seamless guidance. QR code-based navigation systems have gained traction for their simplicity and accessibility. However, to enhance efficiency and adaptability, the integration of machine learning algorithms becomes imperative. This paper explores the convergence of QR code-based indoor navigation and the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm, a fundamental tool in machine learning.

By combining the ubiquity of QR codes with the predictive capabilities of the KNN algorithm, the authors aim to develop a robust indoor navigation system tailored specifically for commercial buildings. This system not only addresses indoor navigation challenges but also offers personalized guidance based on user preferences and real-time conditions within the building environment. The paper presents the results of a pilot study conducted in a commercial building environment to assess the performance and user satisfaction with the developed system. The paper contributes to the ongoing discourse on indoor navigation systems by introducing a novel approach that harnesses the combined power of QR codes and the KNN algorithm, aiming to pave the way for more intuitive, efficient, and personalized indoor navigation experiences in commercial settings, ultimately enhancing user satisfaction and accessibility.

### A. QR Code Encoding and Decoding

QR code encoding is the process of converting location-specific data into a matrix barcode format, serving as digital markers or waypoints within a building. Decoding involves extracting encoded information from the QR code matrix using a mobile device with camera and scanning capabilities. When a user scans a QR code, the encoded information is presented, providing contextual details about the corresponding location. QR codes are crucial for indoor navigation, strategically placed at entrances, intersections, or important destinations, providing a seamless and intuitive way to navigate complex indoor spaces.

### B. KNN Algorithm Overview:

The K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm is a powerful machine learning technique used for classification and regression tasks. It uses pre-existing data points to determine a user's current location in a building. When a user scans a QR code, the algorithm identifies the nearest neighbors to the user's current location. The algorithm assigns a

classification or label based on the majority class labels of its nearest neighbors. This facilitates indoor navigation by leveraging spatial relationships between known locations to determine the user's current position. The KNN algorithm offers a straightforward yet effective approach to classifying and navigating in complex indoor environments.

#### *Adaptive Navigation Recommendations*

The KNN algorithm is used in a QR code-based indoor navigation system to provide personalized and efficient guidance. It learns from user interactions and historical data to tailor navigation guidance to individual preferences and real-time conditions. The algorithm considers factors like user preferences, environmental conditions, and real-time updates to generate personalized routes. For example, if a user consistently avoids stairs or prefers the shortest route, it prioritizes these preferences. Additionally, the algorithm considers environmental factors like congestion or temporary obstacles to optimize the recommended routes. This adaptive approach ensures efficient navigation within commercial buildings.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] An augmented reality-based QR code-based indoor navigation system offers several benefits, including cost-effective implementation, universal compatibility with smartphones, improved precision, a user-friendly interface, and an interactive experience. QR codes are easy to create and use in indoor situations, making them suitable for users of different technological abilities. However, they also require specific gear to work with different devices.

[2] A QR Code-Based Indoor Navigation System is a cost-effective, simple, and accurate mobile robot that allows precise positioning and route planning in indoor environments. It requires minimal infrastructure changes and offers precise reference points for navigation. The system is scalable and easily adjustable, allowing it to adapt to changes in surroundings. Additionally, reading QR codes is possible, making it a compatible solution for indoor navigation.

[3] Passive RFID systems offer indoor navigation based on QR codes, which are cost-effective, easy to implement, user-friendly, and track a person's location in real-time. They require little infrastructure and QR codes are inexpensive to create and use. Adoption is facilitated by smartphone scanning, and RFID systems can efficiently manage people or assets within an area. However, passive RFID tags require less power consumption and maintenance, as they don't need an internal power source.

[4] Indoor location systems using QR codes and smartphone cameras offer several benefits. They are cost-effective, easy to deploy and manage, and can be placed in various indoor areas. Smartphones with camera capabilities can scan QR codes, making it accessible to a wide range of users. QR codes provide accurate indoor positioning information, enabling navigation around buildings. Additionally, QR codes can be customized to hold different types of objects.

[5] QR codes offer several benefits for indoor navigation systems, including cost-effectiveness, accuracy, user friendliness, customizable routes, and offline availability. They are easy to create and integrate into existing indoor environments, allowing for precise location of information. QR codes can be easily read with smartphones or other devices, eliminating the need for specialist equipment. They also provide routes tailored to user preferences or specific locations within a building, improving the overall experience.

[6] The QR Code-Based Indoor Localization and Navigation System Using Smartphones offers several benefits, including cost-effectiveness, easy implementation, universal compatibility, accurate location identification, and no access dependence. QR codes are less expensive to create and use compared to other indoor navigation systems, and can be installed without specialized hardware or infrastructure. They are universally compatible, allowing for precise placement in desirable locations. However, they have a line-of-sight limitation.

[7] The QR Code-Based Indoor Localization and Navigation System Using Smartphones offers several benefits, including cost-effectiveness, easy implementation, universal compatibility, accurate location identification, and no access dependence. QR codes are less expensive to create and use compared to other indoor navigation systems, and can be installed without specialized hardware or infrastructure. They are universally compatible, allowing for precise placement in desirable locations. However, they have a line-of-sight limitation.



[8] QR codes offer an accessible and cost-effective indoor navigation system for visually impaired individuals. They are easy to create and can be used in various interior settings like shopping centers, airports, and train stations. Users can browse autonomously using smartphones or other specialized devices, customize their navigation experiences, and access real-time updates on their current location. However, there are potential drawbacks to consider when considering QR codes for indoor navigation.

[9] QR Code-Based Indoor Positioning System Using Computer Vision Techniques offers benefits such as accuracy, cost-effectiveness, ease of implementation, scalability, and user-friendliness. It provides location information in poor GPS signals, requires minimal infrastructure improvements, and can be easily integrated into existing environments with a camera-equipped device and QR code reader software. However, QR codes depend on the user's location, making them dependent on the user's location.

[10] The QR Code-Based Indoor Navigation System Using Deep Learning Techniques offers several benefits, including accessibility, cost-effectiveness, accuracy, user-friendliness, and easy integration with existing mapping and navigation programs. Users can quickly navigate using built-in cameras on smartphones, and the system can improve its accuracy through continuous learning and algorithm refinement. It is also user-friendly, allowing users to scan QR codes for location and directions information.

[11] The "QR Code-Based Indoor Localization and Navigation System Using Machine Learning Algorithms" offers several benefits, including accuracy, cost-effectiveness, ease of deployment, and user-friendliness. QR codes provide precise location information in limited spaces, making them cost-effective compared to WiFi or Bluetooth beacons. They can be easily printed and placed in various indoor environments without major infrastructure improvements. Additionally, QR codes are widely recognized and easy to scan with smartphone cameras, making them accessible to a wide range of users.

[12] QR code-based solutions provide effective indoor navigation, especially in areas with limited GPS signals. They are affordable, easy to produce and implement, and require minimal technical knowledge for installation and maintenance. Sensor fusion can improve navigation accuracy and resilience by combining QR codes with other technologies, such as occlusion or lighting conditions. Additionally, QR code-based navigation systems can be scaled to accommodate various lighting conditions and occlusions.

[13] The "QR Code-based Indoor Navigation System with Sensor Fusion for Mobile Robots" offers several benefits, including cost-effectiveness, ease of implementation, accuracy, user-friendliness, and adaptability. QR codes provide precise localization and navigation for mobile robots, while sensor fusion techniques provide accurate localization. However, it requires significant infrastructural changes.

[14] The "Indoor Navigation System for Visually Impaired People Using QR Codes and Ultrasonic Sensors" offers several benefits, including improved accessibility, cost-effectiveness, accuracy, flexibility, and user-friendliness. It provides autonomous navigation for visually impaired individuals, offers precise distance readings, can be easily customized, and is user-friendly. However, the ultrasonic range is limited, making it less suitable for those with visual impairments. Overall, the system offers a solution for visually impaired individuals.

[15] QR code-based interior navigation systems offer several benefits, including cost-effectiveness, easy scalability, a user-friendly interface, and crowdsourced data. QR codes are inexpensive to develop and install, making them a cost-effective choice for interior navigation systems. Scalability can be achieved without major infrastructure improvements by printing QR codes and placing them in different indoor locations. A wide variety of users can utilize the navigation system without specialist gear.

[16] An augmented reality-based QR code-based indoor navigation system offers several benefits, including cost-effectiveness, ease of implementation, user-friendliness, customization, accuracy, and offline accessibility. QR codes can be easily integrated into existing infrastructure, distributed quickly, and customized to suit different users' preferences. They also provide accurate location data when used correctly, improving navigation accuracy. However, QR codes may not offer constant internet connectivity, making them a potential drawback. Addressing the challenges of navigating complex indoor environments.

QR codes will be strategically placed at key locations such as entrances, exits, elevators, staircases, and points of interest, encoding location-specific information. The KNN algorithm will determine the user's current location by

analyzing pre-existing data points and identifying the nearest neighbors to the user's scanned location

The system will also employ machine learning techniques, including the KNN algorithm, to provide adaptive navigation recommendations tailored to individual user preferences and real-time conditions. User interactions, feedback, and historical navigation data will be continuously analyzed to refine recommendations over time. Factors such as user preferences, environmental conditions, accessibility requirements, and real-time updates will be taken into account to generate personalized and efficient navigation routes.

A mobile application interface will be developed to facilitate user interaction with the navigation system, allowing users to scan QR codes to determine their current location and receive navigation instructions to their desired destination. The system will be designed with scalability and robustness in mind, capable of accommodating large scale commercial buildings with diverse layouts and environments. Robustness will be ensured through rigorous testing and validation processes to account for varying conditions.

By integrating QR code technology with the KNN algorithm in machine learning, the proposed system offers a comprehensive solution to indoor navigation challenges in commercial buildings.

### III. EXISTING SYSTEM

IndoorGML is a standard for representing indoor spatial information, which is used to encode indoor maps with QR codes placed at key locations. The KNN algorithm is then applied to determine the nearest neighbors to a given location, providing navigation recommendations. These systems offer efficient indoor navigation within commercial buildings, focusing on interoperability and standardization of indoor spatial data. QRNav is a QR code-based indoor navigation system developed for shopping malls and retail environments, providing personalized routes based on user preferences and real-time conditions. IndoorAtlas is a commercial indoor positioning and navigation platform that uses QR codes and sensor data for indoor navigation. QR codes are placed at key locations within the building, and the platform employs machine learning algorithms, including KNN, to analyze sensor data from users' smartphones and determine their indoor location. Smart campus navigation systems are developed by universities and educational institutions, using QR codes and machine learning algorithms to provide navigation assistance to students, faculty, and visitors. These systems enhance accessibility and efficiency within educational facilities, facilitating seamless movement between buildings and amenities.

### IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system aims to develop an advanced indoor navigation solution for commercial buildings, integrating QR code technology with the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm in machine learning. This system will provide users with personalized and efficient navigation guidance,

### V. SYSTEM DESIGN SYSTEM

The KNN algorithm in machine learning is used in a system design for QR code-based indoor navigation in commercial buildings, ensuring efficient and personalized assistance.

#### A. QR Code Generation and Placement

QR code generation is a process that encodes location-specific data into identifiers for key waypoints within a commercial building. This process is done using specialized software or libraries. The codes are strategically placed at various points of interest, such as entrances, exits, rooms, facilities, and intersections, to ensure comprehensive coverage and accessibility. Users can scan these QR codes using compatible devices, which decode the encoded location-specific information, providing contextual details about their current position or intended destination. This approach enhances the overall user experience by providing a user-friendly and intuitive means of indoor navigation, making it easier for users to navigate through the building.

#### B. Mobile Application Interface

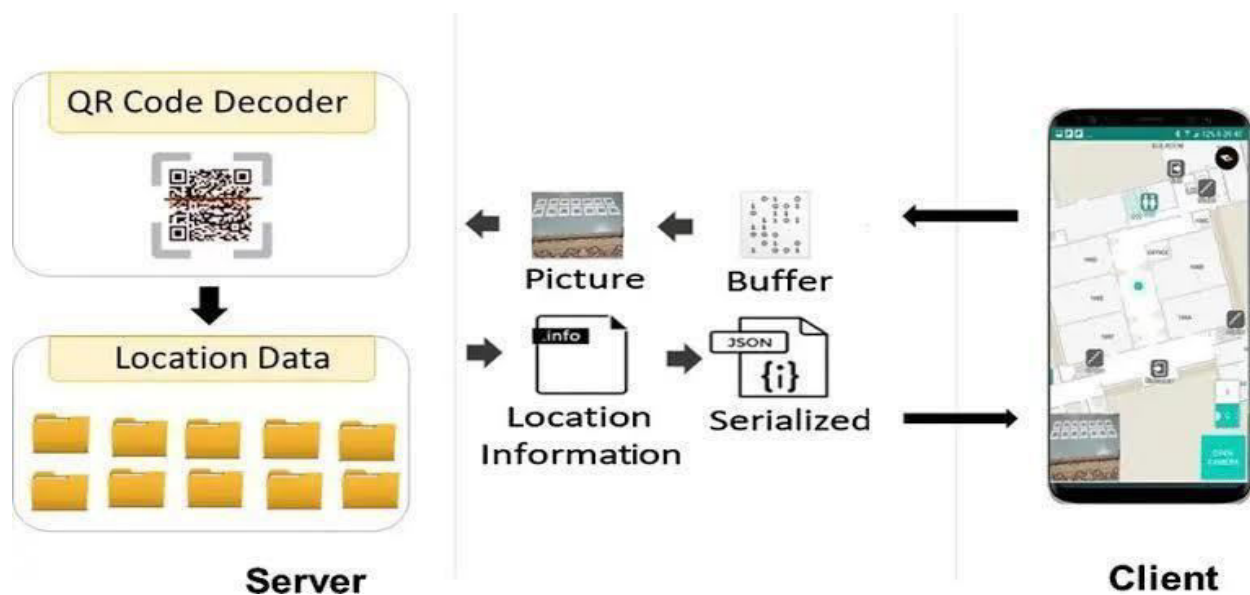
The QR code-based indoor navigation system is accessed through a mobile application interface. Users download and install the app from their app store, then launch it to access navigation features. The user-friendly interface includes menus, buttons, and navigation bars, guiding users through various functionalities. The application's core function is QR code scanning, which involves scanning a QR code with the device's camera. Once the image is

captured, the application extracts the encoded data from the QR code. The application then retrieves location-specific data from the QR code, including coordinates, identifiers, and other information identifying the user's current location within the building. The location data is then sent to the backend server for further processing. The backend server uses this data, along with other contextual information, to generate navigation instructions and recommendations for the user. The mobile application interface serves as a gateway for users to access the indoor navigation system, enhancing the user experience and facilitating efficient navigation within the commercial building.

C. Backend Server

The backend server is a crucial part of a QR code-based indoor navigation system, responsible for processing location data, managing machine learning algorithms, and

handling data storage and retrieval. It receives location data from the mobile application after a user scans a QR code, extracting information like coordinates or identifiers. The server then performs data processing and analysis to extract relevant information and determine the user's current location. It houses the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm, which generates personalized navigation routes based on the user's current location data and pre-existing spatial data. The server also manages the storage and retrieval of spatial data, including key waypoints and building layouts, which form the basis for navigation recommendations. It also stores historical user interactions, improving the accuracy and relevance of navigation recommendations over time. The backend server also handles real-time updates, such as changes in building layouts or temporary closures, to ensure navigation recommendations remain accurate and up-to-date.



The project involves several technical components, including QR Code-Based Indoor Navigation, Data Collection, Feature Extraction, Training Data Preparation, Model Training, Navigation Interface, Testing and Optimization, and Deployment. The first step involves developing a system that can scan QR codes placed at strategic locations within a commercial building. The K- Nearest Neighbors (KNN) machine learning algorithm is used for classification and regression tasks to predict the nearest location based on the scanned QR code.

Data collection involves gathering information about the building's layout and QR code locations, such as mapping out the floor plan and determining the coordinates of each QR code. Feature extraction involves extracting relevant features from the QR codes, including information encoded in the QR code and signal strength if using QR code stickers with.

Training data preparation involves pairing the extracted features with known QR code locations. The KNN model is trained using the prepared training data, learning to predict location based on the scanned QR code features. A user

interface is developed to allow users to scan QR codes and receive navigation instructions based on the KNN model's predictions.

Testing and optimization are essential to ensure accurate navigation instructions and refine the model and feature extraction process. Once satisfied with the performance, the system is deployed in the commercial building. Regular maintenance and updates are necessary to improve performance. By breaking the project down into smaller tasks, the project can be tackled one step at a time.

## VI. MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

The QR code-based indoor navigation system uses a machine learning model, powered by the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm, to analyze spatial data and create personalized routes for users within a commercial building. The model processes spatial data, including coordinates or identifiers representing key waypoints, to determine the user's current location and nearby points of interest.

### 1) *Pre-processing*

A QR code-based indoor navigation system using the KNN algorithm involves several steps. First, create a detailed map of the commercial building, including landmarks. Place QR codes strategically at key points, assign coordinates, and collect data for training the KNN model. The model will predict the nearest QR code location based on user input. Once trained, generate QR codes for each location, improve accuracy, place and test the system, integrate it into a navigation app, and gather user feedback to usability, and user experience. This process can be repeated to improve accuracy and user experience over time data points, identifying the nearest points of interest within the building.

The algorithm also considers user preferences, environmental conditions, and real-time updates to generate personalized navigation routes. For example, if a user prefers to avoid stairs or crowded areas, the algorithm adjusts the route accordingly. The algorithm also considers user preferences, environmental conditions, and real-time updates to generate personalized navigation routes. For example, if a user prefers to avoid stairs or crowded areas, the algorithm adjusts the route accordingly.

The machine learning model continuously updates and adapts navigation recommendations based on user interactions and real-time updates. As users navigate the building and provide feedback, the model learns from these interactions and refines its recommendations to better meet user needs and preferences. Overall, the KNN algorithm enhances the accuracy and relevance of navigation recommendations, improving the user experience in indoor navigation.

(KNN) offer a versatile solution for commercial buildings. These systems provide ease of navigation, real-time updates, customization, integration with existing apps, scalability, cost-effectiveness, and data analytics. QR codes can be strategically placed near entrances, elevators, or landmarks, providing precise directions. The KNN algorithm can be trained on the building's layout and user preferences, allowing for personalized recommendations. The system can also be integrated with existing apps, making it cost-effective and adaptable. This combination enhances the efficiency, accuracy, and adaptability of indoor navigation in commercial buildings.

The project involves collecting floor plans or maps of a commercial building, identifying key locations, and assigning each one a unique QR code. QR codes are generated for each key location, which can encode information like location ID or coordinates. Data labels are then applied to each QR code, and data preprocessing is done to extract features from the codes.

A dataset is created, containing features extracted from QR codes and their corresponding labeled locations. The labeled dataset is used to train a KNN model, which learns to predict location based on the features extracted from QR codes. The algorithm is developed, which uses the trained KNN model to predict the nearest location and provides navigation instructions code.

A user interface, such as a mobile app, is developed for users to scan QR codes and receive navigation instructions. The system is tested in real-world scenarios and evaluated for accuracy, speed, and user satisfaction. Feedback from users and stakeholders is collected to identify areas for improvement and iterations are made to enhance accuracy, usability.

It is important to note that each step involves detailed implementation and consideration of factors such as QR code readability, environmental conditions, user experience, and system scalability. Compliance with legal or privacy regulations is also crucial when collecting and processing location data.

#### Key Features

The KNN algorithm in machine learning can be used to develop a QR code-based indoor navigation system for commercial buildings. This involves generating unique identifiers for each location, scanning QR codes, collecting data on the building's layout, extracting features, training a machine learning model, predicting location based on scanned QR codes, calculating the shortest route, designing an intuitive user interface, integrating the system into a mobile application, and conducting thorough testing to ensure accuracy.

#### 1) Scalability

The K-nearest neighbors (KNN) algorithm can be used to create a scalable indoor navigation system for commercial buildings. To ensure scalability, a systematic QR code placement strategy is needed, with QR codes strategically placed at key decision points. Data on building layouts and obstacles should be collected and preprocessed to create a structured dataset for training the KNN model. A scalable QR code generation system should be implemented, generating QR codes dynamically based on the building's layout and updates. A user-friendly navigation app should be developed to integrate with the QR code system. Thorough testing and optimization are necessary to identify bottlenecks and optimize performance. Feedback and iteration are essential for continuous improvement.

#### Versatility

QR code-based indoor navigation systems combined with machine learning algorithms like K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) offer a versatile solution for commercial buildings. These systems provide ease of navigation, real-time updates,

## VII.CONCLUSION

The KNN algorithm in machine learning can be used to create a QR code-based indoor navigation system for commercial buildings. This system offers several advantages, including efficiency, accuracy, adaptability, user experience, cost-effectiveness, and future prospects. By scanning QR codes strategically throughout the building, users can access navigation information, reducing time spent on navigation.

The KNN algorithm's simplicity and effectiveness in classification and regression tasks contribute to accurate navigation predictions. The system can be customized to suit various building layouts and user preferences, making it suitable for large shopping malls, office complexes, and hospitals. The intuitive scanning and precise navigation guidance enhance the overall user experience, leading to increased satisfaction and loyalty. Compared to traditional navigation systems, QR code-based solutions are often more cost-effective to implement and maintain.

As technology advances, there is potential for further development, such as integration with augmented reality, real-time updates, and personalized recommendations. Overall, the combination of QR codes and the KNN algorithm presents a robust solution for indoor navigation in commercial buildings.

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