



Ecoquest: A Gamified Platform For Personal Sustainability

¹Dhulipalla Vijay Sree, ²Vanukuri Venkat Reddy, ³Ravulapalli Anil, ⁴Nelakunduru Ajay Kumar, ⁵Pallapati Manoj

¹Assistance Professor, ²Student, ³Student, ⁴Student, ⁵Student

¹Computer Science and Engineering - Artificial Intelligence,

¹KKR & KSR Institute of Technology and Sciences, Vinjanampadu, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

Abstract: In the world facing so many environmental issues, the need for people to understand how to live sustainably is one of the first steps we can take towards a greener world. Eco Quest is a groundbreaking, gamified web platform that sets out to revolutionize how people track and improve their environmental footprint. This platform makes sustainability a rewarding and fun experience by combining interactive aspects with data-driven insights. Eco Quest utilizes advanced technologies, including machine learning for personal recommendations, user interfaces for user-friendly interaction, data on a robust database for accurate tracking, to provide an all-in-one solution for personal environmental sustainability. It gives users actionable metrics on their energy consumption, water usage and waste generation while recommending ways to improve those habits. Using a gamification approach, the platform motivates users with tangible incentives to take action, thereby creating a community of like-minded individuals who feel compelled to together make a direct impact. Eco Quest creates a bridge between sustainability awareness and action; the platform gamifies complex sustainability goals into simple, fun tasks, ensuring that sustainable living is a way of life for a sustainable future.

Index Terms – Sustainability, Carbon Footprint, Web Application, Gamification, Environmental Impact

I. INTRODUCTION

While climate change and the destruction of the environment challenge our planet, the contribution of an individual toward sustainability is indeed important. In this regard, personal consumption habits play a major role but are often ignored; most people do not have the tools or incentive to track and slash or significantly reduce their ecological footprint. Thus, there is a substantial need for innovative solutions that can make sustainability more accessible and engage people more personally. In recent years, digital technologies and gamification have emerged as significant catalysts for change in diverse sectors, including healthcare, education, and finance. Combining technological tools with behavioural incentives, gamified platforms assume an innovative approach to encouraging people to take responsibility for their actions.

Most of the current sustainability solutions are designed at a high level focusing on community initiatives or policy changes and neglect the central element: personal accountability. To fill this gap, we propose Eco Quest: a gamified web platform that enables real-time tracking and improvement of personal environmental sustainability. It allows users to track their carbon footprint, offers practical advice for greener alternatives, and incorporates engaging, game-like mechanics as rewards. This approach will not only assist the users in

gaining awareness regarding their environmental impacts but also encourage them to shift towards more sustainable habits.

The possibility to design dynamic and interactive interfaces that truly engage users in their sustainability efforts has been made by modern development in web technologies: frameworks for the front-end like React and tools for back-end like Spring Boot. These will underlie Eco Quest, allowing it to provide a seamless and engaging experience to the user. The users will be capable of tracking essential sustainability metrics like their carbon footprint and energy consumption accurately and effortlessly in real-time.

What makes the platform special is its capability to provide customized insights through the intervention of data analytics and real-time tracking. Utilizing MySQL databases enables the platform to store and process user information effectively, thus in a position to offer personalized recommendations on adopting greener practices. These pieces of advice make the users visualize upfront results from their actions and empower them to make well-informed choices towards a more sustainable future

The core concept of Eco Quest is gamification, or making sustainability an enjoyable experience. Users receive rewards, challenges to compete in, and achievement badges that encourage them to come back to the platform regularly and make changes in their sustainable habits. This game-like experience allows for interaction while encouraging commitment over time. The right balance between user experience design and behavioural psychology guarantees that the gamified elements are not only fun but also effective in stimulating real change. This paper describes the design and development of a Eco Quest, focusing on a user-centered approach, the technical framework developed, and how it combines aspects of web development, data analysis, and gamification in order to provide an engaging experience for the user. We hope to encourage people to make significant steps toward a more sustainable and eco-friendly future by making sustainability fun and rewarding.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

sustainability has reached the forefront as a crucial global issue alongside development since people are becoming more mindful of the waste, they generate in their day to day lives. This issue becomes more urgent as reframing or changing the effects of human activities on the planet require operable and tangible steps and solutions. Nevertheless, there are already some developed solutions that could allow tracking of self-sustainable habits; however, they seem to be disconnected as they fail to combine cutting edge technology, self-driven incentive systems and recommendable ideas that could be suggested to the users.

RESEARCH GAPS:

Several research gaps in sustainability tracking have been identified by the review of the literature, and the Eco Quest effort aims to fill these gaps

- Most of the current studies are concentrated on narrow areas focusing on one or two of the sustainability challenges such as energy consumption, rational use of waste etc. A large gap exists in the development of multidimensional frameworks which integrates environmental, social and economic aspects and that can be applied to a wide spectrum of industries and activities.
- New metrics are developed including usage of technology, automatic technology and many other logical and quantitative evaluations which neglect the secondary effects of the sustainability programs such as the motivating of the users, the impact on the society and driving the users of the society.
- In spite of large opportunities of AI and machine learning in a global reach that goes to enhance the reach objectives, the existing ones do not harness such technologies for predictive analytics, monitoring in real time, and assortment recommending for better sustainable practices.

- The few studies that have sought to put their suggested framework or sustainability indicators in practice or collect expert opinion feedback failed to do this vigorously, leading to concerns about how these solutions may or affect real-world settings

II. METHODOLOGY

a.OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to construct and put in place an exhaustive model of tracking and assessing mechanisms for enhancing the sustainability practices with an aim of enhancing technologies, data utilization and environmental consciousness.

- Promotes public awareness and engagement in sustainability practices through an interactive and scalable platform.
- Integrated the user input data from diverse sources like energy usage, waste management, and resource consumption for to protect the environment through providing different sustainable actions.
- Used Data Analytics to calculate the carbon footprint of every user based the input data they provide.
- Used machine learning algorithm to develop Eco Quest to provide personalized sustainability actions to the user.
- Rewards the users based on the sustainable actions they performed to the environment.

b. Architecture Diagram

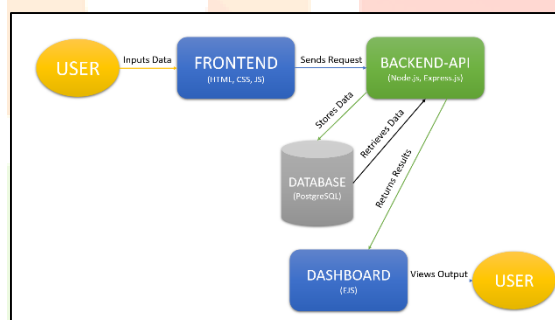


Figure 2.1 Architecture Diagram

c. Implementation

Raw data needs to be cleaned, standardized, and made ready for analysis. Applied mean imputation, K-Nearest Neighbour's (KNN) imputation, or regression-based imputation to fill in data gaps. KNN identifies the k-nearest neighbours to the one with missing values. The "nearness" is determined using a distance metric such as Euclidean distance or Manhattan distance, applied to the available features. For numerical data, the missing value is often replaced by the average (mean) or median of the corresponding values of the k-nearest neighbours. For categorical data, the most frequent category (mode) among the neighbours can be used to fill the missing value. KNN preserves the natural relationships in the data because it fills in the missing values based on actual observations rather than global estimates like mean or mode imputation.

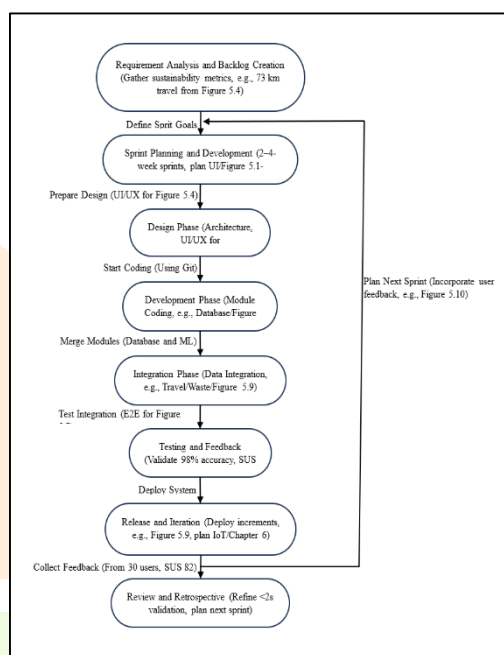


Figure 2.2 Agile Process Model Diagram

Used Carbon emission estimation model for calculating the carbon footprint:

$$\text{Carbon Footprint (CO}_2\text{)} = \sum (\text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor})$$

Activity Data: The measure of the user's actions, such as electricity consumed (kWh), distance travelled (km), waste generated (kg).

Emission Factor: The average emissions per unit of activity, typically sourced from reliable datasets.

Machine learning (ML) offers great value in expanding this project. Used algorithms such as Decision Trees or Random Forests to be trained to predict behaviours and outcomes from historical user data across multiple cases. Implemented supervised learning models and reinforcement learning models to control distinguishing factors of user variables allowing for the goals to be changed real time while the user makes decisions.

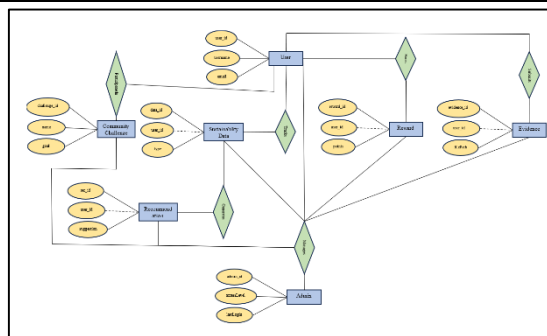


Figure 2.3 ER Diagram

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

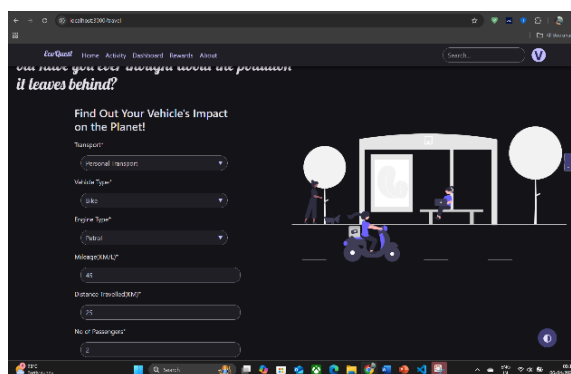


Figure 3.1 Travel Inputs

Measurable reduction in carbon footprint by tracking allowed most users to understand their carbon emission level on a daily basis, which in turn made it possible for them to be able to alter their routines for the better with quantifiable objectives in mind.

Improved user awareness by using gamification techniques like appreciation for the eco-friendly work done brought a noticeable change in the attitude of the users towards motivation and the extent of their effort put into the eco-friendly work.

Accurate and personalised sustainability recommendations is made use of machine learning methods and made it possible to analyze the pattern of behaviour of each user and offer his reinforcement in a convenient situation.

Visualized trends and behavioural patterns by using data visualization tools to display dashboards that documented their achievements, behaviour patterns and group efforts directed towards greening which gave users enough information to be inspired.

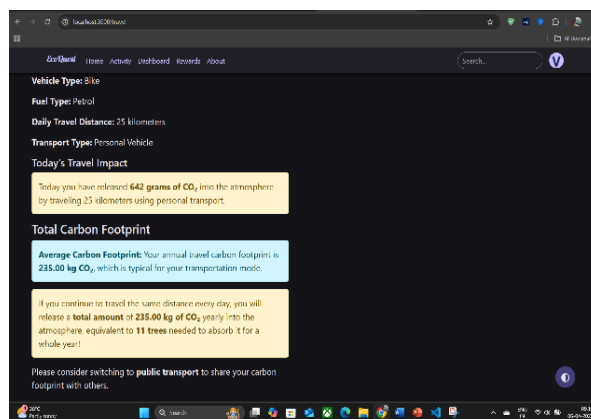


Figure 3.2 Travel Data Results

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This paper work tackled the gaps that were established in sustainability tracking and behavioural change by creating Eco Quest which is a fully developed multilevel framework that end users can use in tracking and enhancing their individual carbon footprints. This framework encompasses machine learning algorithms, easier interfaces, and gamification to foster the adoption of sustainable practices.

This research paves the way for the future development of eco-technology as well as the reproducible and adjustable model for the advancement of sustainability tracking through different spheres. The results provide a firm ground for research and innovation of the following works which can be patented for use in the public domain, education, politics, and industry in relation to environmental protection.

REFERENCES:

- [1] Luca Ardito. 2024. "Behavioural Modelling for Sustainability in Smart Homes", In The 19th International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security (ARES 2024), July 30–August 02, 2024, Vienna, Austria. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 11 pages, Digital Object Identifier: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3664476.3670946>
- [2] Aditya Ukarande, Toygun Basaklar, Mingcong Cao, Umit Y. Ogras. 2024. "PACT: Accurate Power Analysis and Carbon Emission Tracking for Sustainability", In Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Low Power Electronics and Design (ISLPED '24), August 5–7, 2024, Newport Beach, CA, USA. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 6 pages, Digital Object Identifier: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3665314.3670809>
- [3] Sahar Hamed Shamaee, Hossein Yousef, Rahim Zahedi, "Assessing urban development indicators for environmental sustainability", ResearchGate Publications, October 2024, *Discover Sustainability* 5(1), Digital Object Identifier: [10.1007/s43621-024-00563-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-024-00563-1)
- [4] Ahmad Masahiro Sato¹, Arkaitz Usubiaga-Liaño, Alison Fairbrass, Paul Ekins, Jusen Asuka, "Monitoring environmental sustainability in Japan: an ESGAP assessment", Digital Object Identifier: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-023-01441>
- [5] Ruchi Rani, Jayakrushna Sahoo, Sivaiah Bellamkonda, Sumit Kumar, And Sanjeev Kumar Pippal, "Role of Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture: An Analysis and Advancements With Focus on Plant Diseases", IEEE transactions, VOLUME 11, 2023, Page No: 13799-138019, Digital Object Identifier: [10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3339375](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3339375)

- [6] Yang Liu, Guoqin Gao, And Zhenhui Zhang, “Crop Disease Recognition Based on Modified Light-Weight CNN With Attention Mechanism”, IEEE transactions, VOLUME 10, 2022, Page No: 112066-112075, Digital Object Identifier: [10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3216285](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3216285)
- [7] Comber and Chiara Rossitto. 2023. “Regulating Responsibility: Environmental Sustainability, Law, and the Platformisation of Waste Management”. In Proceedings of the 2023 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '23), April 23–28, 2023, Hamburg, Germany. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 19 pages, Digital Object Identifier: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3544548.3581493>.
- [8] Ilias Gerostathopoulos, Claudia Raibulet, and Patricia Lago. 2022. “Expressing the Adaptation Intent as a Sustainability Goal”. In New Ideas and Emerging Results (ICSE-NIER'22), May 21–29, 2022, Pittsburgh, PA, USA. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 5 pages, Digital Object Identifier: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3510455.3512776>.
- [9] Afef Saihi, Mohamed Ben-Daya, And Rami Asad, “An Investigation of Sustainable Maintenance Performance Indicators: Identification, Expert Validation and Portfolio of Future Research”, IEEE transactions, VOLUME 10, 2022, Page No: 124259- 124276, Digital Object Identifier: [10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3224450](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3224450).
- [10] Nasiru Mukhtar^{1,2}, Muhammad Sukri Saud¹, Yusri Kamin ¹, Waleed Mugahed Al-Rahmi¹, Azlina Mohd Kosnin¹, Noraffandy Yahaya¹, Mohdzolkifli Abd. Hamid¹, Azlan Abd. Latib¹, And Mohd Safarin Nordin, “Environmental Sustainability Competency Framework for Polytechnics Engineering Programmes”, IEEE transactions, VOLUME 7, 2019, Page No: 125991- 126004, Digital Object Identifier: [10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2936632](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2936632).

