

What is claimed is:

1. A processor-implemented method for prediction of correct discrete sensor data , the method comprising:
 - 5 receiving ~~the~~ discrete sensor data relating to a human using a plurality of ~~discrete~~ sensors (302);
 - identifying a corrupt discrete sensor data in the received discrete sensor data (304);
 - converting the identified corrupt discrete sensor data in-to a pseudo-continuous sensor data (306);
 - 10 introducing ~~the a~~ temporal uncertainty in-to the pseudo-continuous sensor data (308);
 - substituting the temporal uncertainty introduced pseudo-continuous sensor data with a correct sensor data using a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) technique to predict a corrected continuous sensor data (310); and
 - 15 reconverting the corrected continuous sensor data to corrected discrete sensor data (312).
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the discrete sensor data that is
 - 20 received using ~~the~~ plurality of discrete sensors indicates activities relating to ~~a~~ ~~the~~ human for a specific time interval.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the corrupt discrete sensor data is identified by a sensor status parameter.
- 25 4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the identified corrupt discrete sensor data is converted in to the pseudo-continuous sensor data by assigning a random value from a pre-defined range individually for positive and negative discrete sensor data.
- 30 5. The method according to claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ temporal uncertainty is

introduced in-to the pseudo-continuous sensor data by replacing the pseudo-continuous sensor data by a random value from a pre-defined range.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the corrected continuous sensor data is predicted based on a learning pattern and historical data stored in a database.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the corrected continuous sensor data is re-converted back to its original discrete format by replacing the corrected continuous sensor data by pre-defined binary values.

8. A system for prediction of correct discrete sensor data, comprising:
 a memory (102) storing instructions and one or more modules (108);
 a database (110);
 one or more communication or input/output interfaces (106); and
 one or more hardware processors (104) coupled to the memory (102) via the one or more communication interfaces (106), wherein the one or more hardware processors (104) are configured by the instructions to execute the one or more modules (108) comprising:

a receiving module (202) for receiving ~~the~~ discrete sensor data relating to a human using a plurality of discrete sensors;

an identification module (204) identifying a corrupt discrete sensor data in the received discrete sensor data;

a converter (206) converting the identified corrupt discrete sensor data in to a pseudo-continuous sensor data;

a TU introduction module (208) introducing ~~the~~a temporal uncertainty in to the pseudo-continuous sensor data;

a correct data predictor (210) substituting the temporal uncertainty introduced pseudo-continuous sensor data with a correct sensor data using a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) technique -to predict a corrected continuous sensor data; and

a re-converter (212) for reconverting the corrected continuous sensor

data to corrected discrete sensor data.

9. A non-transitory computer-readable medium having embodied thereon a computer readable program, wherein the computer readable program, when executed by one or more hardware processors, cause:

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receiving ~~the~~ discrete sensor data relating to a human using a plurality of discrete sensors;

identifying a corrupt discrete sensor data in the received discrete sensor data;

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converting the identified corrupt discrete sensor data ~~in-~~to a pseudo-continuous sensor data;

introducing ~~the~~ a temporal uncertainty ~~in-~~to the pseudo-continuous sensor data;

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substituting the temporal uncertainty introduced pseudo-continuous sensor data with a correct sensor data using a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) technique ~~-to~~ predict a corrected continuous sensor data-; and

reconverting the corrected continuous sensor data to corrected discrete sensor data.

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