

Review of: "A Smart Vehicle Charging Station Identification Based On IOT with Hybrid Grey Wolf-Bat Optimization Enriched On Artificial Neural Networks Recognition Methods"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The article under review presents a proposed methodology for a nearby charging location system that integrates IoT technologies for efficiently assigning charging space. The article provides a comprehensive explanation of the proposed methodology, including its design, algorithms, and block diagrams. The primary contribution of the research is the integration of IoT technologies to reduce waiting times, process delays, and reaction times in charging stations.

The article also describes a hybrid optimization algorithm called GWOBA, which combines the strengths of the Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) algorithm and the Bat Algorithm (BA) to find the best solution. The proposed algorithm is described in detail, including its input, output, and steps involved.

Furthermore, the article presents the Probability Correlated Neural Network (PCNN) based Identification method for classification, which is used to forecast the location of the requested car. The algorithmic steps used in this classification method are also discussed.

Overall, the article provides a comprehensive and detailed explanation of the proposed methodology and its algorithms. The use of IoT technologies and the hybrid optimization algorithm make this methodology unique and effective in reducing waiting times and delays in charging stations. The article is well-written and easy to understand, making it accessible to a broad audience.

Potential drawbacks are:

Implementation complexity: The proposed methodology involves the integration of multiple technologies, including IoT, optimization algorithms, and machine learning techniques. This may require significant expertise and resources to implement, which could limit its adoption.

Dependency on IoT infrastructure: The methodology relies heavily on an IoT-based monitoring and controlling unit to decrease waiting times, process delays, and reaction times. If the IoT infrastructure is not available or functioning correctly, the methodology may not work as intended.

Limited applicability: The proposed methodology is specific to charging stations for electric vehicles. It may not be directly

applicable to other industries or domains.

Potential privacy concerns: The methodology involves the use of cameras to monitor and record the preferred charging areas of users. This could raise privacy concerns for some individuals, and appropriate measures may need to be taken to ensure user privacy is protected.