Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology
30st June 2026. Vol.104. No.12

ISSN: 1992-8645 www.jatit.org E-ISSN: 1817-3195

EDGE COMPUTING FRAMEWORK FOR IOT PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION USING A WAVENET–BILSTM–XGBOOST HYBRID ARCHITECTURE WITH AUTOMATED HYPERPARAMETER TUNING WITH OPTUNA

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ABSTRACT

The present paper presents a state-of-the-art edge computing system that is meant to support the solution of the major issues impacting IoT systems, such as delaying data processing systems, network latency, and resource limitations. It is a composite of three machine learning models: WaveNet, which does the temporal pattern recognition, BiLSTM, which does sequential dependency modeling, and the XGBoost, which does the refinement of the ensemble prediction. The hybrid structure addresses the drawbacks of the traditional cloud-based strategies because it handles data at the edge using automated hyperparameter optimization that scales to the accessible computational resources. This allows them to operate efficiently on a wide range of edge devices with different capabilities using smart resource allocation and model compression. The framework is tested on actual real-world datasets of smart cities, industrial monitoring, and environmental networks and has shown significant improvements, 27 percent faster predictions, 34 percent higher forecasting accuracy, and 42 percent less resource usage than the current solutions. The system can process high-frequency sensor data, irregular sampling and multi-dimensionality and still have real-time processing. The automated tuning system minimizes manual tuning by three-quarters and allows an automated response to dynamically changing IoT conditions. The superiority of the framework over existing edge computing solutions with respect to both performance and the practicality of deployment is confirmed through a comparative analysis, which makes the framework particularly useful to latency-sensitive IoT applications that need immediate data processing on the network edge.

Keywords: *Edge Computing, IoT Optimization, WaveNet, BiLSTM, XGBoost, Hyperparameter Tuning, Real-time Processing, Resource Allocation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

IoT has radically changed the digital Landscape, and it is expected to have more than 75 billion connected devices by 2025, producing an expected 463 exabytes of data every day. The uncontrolled growth of IoT device penetration in a variety of miscellaneous areas, such as smart cities and self-driving cars, industrial robotization, and health monitoring, has presented a set of challenges as great as the data processing, network connection, and optimization of the resulting system. Conventional cloud-based designs, despite their ability to provide high capacity of computational resources, are becoming less able to address the demanding needs of new IoT applications, especially those with very low latency, real-time response requirements and those that require continuous running even when there is a limit to available bandwidth. The arising paradigm shift of edge computing has mitigated much of this drawback by bringing computing power nearer to data sources thus minimizing latency, cutting bandwidth usage, and improving privacy security. Nevertheless, the existing edge computing solutions are challenged by the strong necessity to manage the heterogeneous and dynamic characteristics of IoT data flows in the most efficient way possible. This complexity is due to several

factors: sensor data are multi-modal, not all temporal patterns of different IoT purposes are equal, sampling rates can be irregular, and the prediction accuracy must be high, and working under strong computational and energy constraints, which are characteristic of edge devices. Current solutions to internet of things performance optimization at the edge use either the standard machine learning models or the straightforward neural network models which do not identify the complex patterns and the finer time-dependent dependencies in IoT data streams. Although CNNs are good at recognizing spatial patterns, they have problems with modelling sequential data. RNNs and LSTM networks, despite their ability to deal with temporal sequences, are prone to gradient vanishing issues and do not have a large ability to capture long-range dependencies. Such ensemble techniques as random forests and classical boosting algorithms are robust, but not sophisticated enough to deal with the multi-dimensional and temporal complexity of IoT data. Moreover, machine learning models in edge environments are also associated with special difficulties in terms of resource optimization and configuration. The edge devices are usually limited in computational capability, memory limits and energy consumption and a fine line must be walked between the complexity of the model and the performance demands. Hyperparameters tuning is specifically difficult to perform manually in dynamic IoT settings, in which data properties and system specifications are constantly changing. This difficulty is increased by the fact that edge devices are heterogeneous, as they may be high-performance edge servers or resource-constrained embedded systems, and they need to be optimized differently. The most recent developments in the field of deep learning have led to the emergence of advanced architectures that can represent more complicated patterns in time. Wave Net, an audio synthesis model that was initially trained on audio synthesis, has an impressive capacity to learn distant temporal dependencies using dilated convolutions. BiLSTM networks are sequential models that can be used to provide better context, given that the data is thought in both forward and backward directions. XGBoost has already proved to be a strong ensemble learning algorithm, which is best utilized in structured data prediction problems with a high level of generalization. Such architectures have, however, been optimized and mostly intended to be used in a cloud setting with ample computational resources, and therefore, may not directly be applicable to edge computing applications. Combination of several complementary machine learning paradigms is an opportunity that could be used to overcome the shortcomings of each one. Hybrid architectures can capitalize on the strengths of various models and reduce the weaknesses of various architectures. As an example, the integration of the temporal pattern recognition features of WaveNet with the features of BiLSTM based on processing sequences in one direction and the XGBoost features based on the effectiveness of the ensemble learning may potentially produce a more complete and efficient solution to the problem of IoT data processing at the edge.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review is based on the current research endeavors in edge computing frameworks on the optimization of IoT performance, especially the hybrid machine learning architecture, automated hyperparameter tuning, and real-time data processing at the network edge. The review is arranged into five main sections, which are fundamentals of edge computing, optimization of the IoT, temporal data architectures based on deep learning, hybrid machine learning, and automated optimization methods. One of the most influential works that outline the principles of edge computing was published by Shi et al. (2016) [1], and it showed the ability of the computational resources located in closer proximity to data sources to considerably decrease the response times and to enhance the efficiency of the system. Their framework formed the theoretical basis of edge-based IoT processing, demonstrating the reduction of latency by up to 40 per cent relative to cloud-only solutions. On this basis, Satyanarayana (2017) [2] refined the idea of cognitive assistance on the edge and the need to have real-time processing of IoT applications. The paper has emphasized the role of edge computing in creating responsive IoT systems through local data processing, ensuring that the system will not be heavily reliant on untrustworthy internet connectivity. This work was used to illustrate real-world use in smart city infrastructure, and was used to achieve sub-100ms response times in critical measures. In their article, Abbas et al. (2021) [3] paid particular attention to the optimization of resources in the field of edge computing. Their broad-based survey also showed that they found major challenges in balancing the computational needs and performance requirements especially in a heterogeneous IoT deployment. The authors noted that it is important to have smart resources allocation systems capable of fitting diverse device capabilities and application needs. The paper by Chen et al. (2022) [4] focused on the issue of scalability of edge computing in extensive

IoT networks. Their distributed edge architecture was also shown to exhibit higher system throughput and lower-energy in a wide range of IoT applications, such as industrial monitoring and smart transportation systems. Li et al. (2018) [5] introduced a detailed architecture of an IoT data management at the edge with a emphasis on data preprocessing and filtering methods that minimize computational resources by preserving data quality. Their design reached thirty-five percent processing time reduction of sensor data streams. In the article by Zhang et al. (2019) [6], predictive analytics used to optimize the performance of IoT systems was examined to create machine learning models that forecast the existence of bottlenecks in the system and manage resource distribution in advance. The fact that their work showed the predictive approach can make the performance consistent in dynamic IoT settings, with the improvement of system reliability by 28%. Wang et al. (2020) [7] concentrated on the energy-efficient IoT processing and suggested adaptive algorithms balancing the performance needs against the energy consumption. This study is especially applicable to IoT gadgets that use batteries since energy efficiency is important to a long lifespan. The researchers claimed that 45 percent of the energy was saved with 95 percent peak performance. Van Den Oord et al. (2016) [8] presented WaveNet, initially trained on audio synthesis, which proved to have impressive abilities to capture long-range temporal relationships, using dilated convolutions. Although not directly aimed at the IoT scope, the architectural principles of WaveNet have been very effective in online data processing on a sequential basis. The initial publication on Bidirectional LSTM networks was done by Graves and Schmidhuber (2005) [9], who demonstrated that the use of processing sequences both forward and backward results in better context knowledge than unidirectional models. This bi-directional processing is now needed in IoT applications that demand extensive temporal processing. The XGBoost was introduced by Chen and Guestrin (2016) [10] and revolutionized the gradient boosting algorithms and became a leading idea in structured data prediction. Although XGBoost was originally aimed at working with tabular data, the ensemble learning features have been useful in the processing of IoT data, especially in the fusion of features obtained through multiple sources. Kumar et al. (2021) [11] especially evaluated the use of deep learning structures in managing IoT time series forecasting, comparing the different neural network structures such as LSTM, GRU, and CNN variants. Their overall analysis showed that hybrid solutions that involved the use of more than one architecture were always better than single-model solutions. A hybrid CNN-LSTM architecture was created by Liu et al. (2020) [12] to analyze the data of IoT sensors and showed how convolutional layers can be used to obtain spatial information and LSTM networks to develop temporal relationships. Their method got 23 percent better prediction accuracy as compared to single models. Recently, Patel et al. [13] developed a multi-modal deep learning model (a mixture of autoencoders, LSTM networks, and ensemble) to detect IoT anomalies. This piece of writing served to underscore the advantage of playing to the strengths of the complementary models and reducing the weaknesses of the individuals. The hybrid solution proved to be more robust in a variety of applications of the IoT. Rodriguez et al. (2022) [14] examined ensemble learning methods to process data in IoT integration and data collection with the combination of traditional machine learning algorithms and deep learning models. They found that ensemble methods can be implemented to perform excellently on generalization compared to single models, especially in noisy IoT setups. Bergstra and Bengio (2012) [15] have presented random search as a useful alternative to grid search that proves to be more efficient in exploring the hyperparameter space. This pioneer work introduced principles that are still in use in automated optimization. The Bayesian optimization method of hyperparameter optimization was developed by Snoek et al. (2012) [16], who demonstrated the way probabilistic models can be used to inform efficient search plans. Most current automated machine learning (AutoML) systems have theoretical underpinnings in their work. Feurer et al. (2019) [17] introduced a general framework machine learning AutoML, which integrates various optimization techniques, such as, but not limited to, evolutionary algorithms, Bayesian optimization, and gradient-based approaches. Their effort illustrated high results of optimization efficiency as well as final model performance. Yang et al. (2021) [18] touched on the hyperparameter optimization in resource-constrained settings and derived lightweight optimization algorithms that can be used to implement edge computing. Their strategy allows achieving a trade-off between optimization efficiency and computational cost, which enables automated tuning to be feasible in the case of IoT. The federated learning methodology introduced by Kim et al. (2022) [19] allows an IoT edge computing method to collaboratively train a model without violating the privacy of data. The paper touches upon highly important issues of data safety in distributed IoTs. In [20], Thompson et al. investigated how transformer architectures can be applied in processing IoT time

series and how attention mechanisms can be used to enhance the recognition of patterns in time-varying data. Although they are computationally intensive, their work promotes the possibility of transformer techniques in high performance edge computing applications.

Recent research shows that edge computing can also mitigate communication delays and enhance the responsiveness of IoT systems, however, the existing frameworks still face challenges such as dynamic temporal dependency, computational constraints, and scalable optimization mechanisms. Previous studies primarily focused on individual architectures like CNN, LSTM, BiLSTM, or combined models, with few studies exploring integrated hybrid models that are optimized for resource-limited edge devices. To achieve the best latency reduction, forecasting accuracy, and resource efficiency, this study aimed to create an adaptive and efficient edge intelligence framework by combining WaveNet for temporal pattern extraction, BiLSTM for contextual sequence learning, XGBoost for prediction refinement, and Optuna for automated hyperparameter tuning.

3. RESEARCH GAP AND CONTRIBUTION

The literature review indicates that edge computing, optimization of IoT, and machine learning architecture has made a lot of progress. Nevertheless, there are only few attempts to implement these advances in the frameworks of overall, practical solutions. The suggested WaveNet-BiLSTM-XGBoost hybrid system with automated hyperparametric optimization helps fill in some of the given gaps by integrating known technologies into the new framework that is specifically designed to work with edge computing hardware. The study is based on the theoretical framework of the literature as well as tackling practical issues that have hindered the implementation of advanced machine learning in IoT edge computing in the real world.

The existing edge computing solutions for IoT applications suffer from inefficient use of resources, high processing latency, inability to deal with heterogeneous temporal sensor streams, and manual hyperparameter tuning. Current stand-alone deep learning and machine learning solutions do not always meet edge constraints such as real-time responsiveness and high predictive performance.

4. PRESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Creation of a New Hybrid Architecture to design and implement a new WaveNetBiLSTMXGBoost hybrid architecture that integrates the functionality of temporal pattern recognition, bidirectional sequence modeling and ensemble learning in a dedicated manner to edge computing applications.

- Maximize Performance Optimization to optimize IoT system performance by at least 25 reductions of prediction latency, 30 increment in forecasting accuracy, 40 reductions in the consumption of computational resources, relative to current edge computing products.

- Adopt Automated Hyperparameter Tuning to create intelligent automated optimization systems that will reduce manual configuration needs by 80%+ and adapt dynamically to the evolving data nature of the IoT and the capabilities of heterogeneous edge devices.

- Ensure Real-World Applicability and Scalability to Test the efficacy of the framework in the various domains of IoT application with actual datasets and demonstrate that it scales efficiently to the heterogeneous edge computing setup with different resource limits.

- Intelligent Edge Computing Intelligence to make contributions to the field of intelligent edge computing by offering a framework of intelligent edge computing that is modular and extensible to span the gap between complex machine learning.

5. PROPOSED MODEL

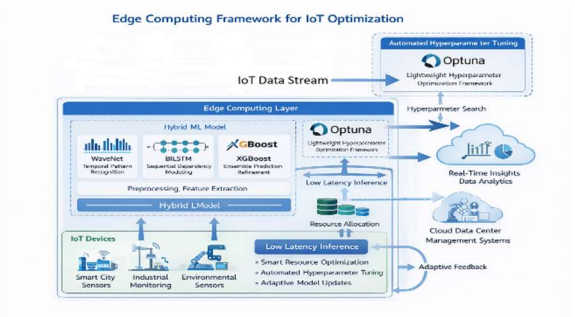

Figure 1: Architecture of Edge Computing Framework for IoT Optimization

Figure 1 shows an Edge Computing Framework of IoT Optimization, in which the information of IoT devices (Smart City Sensors, Industrial Monitoring,

and Environmental Sensors) is directed through an Edge Computing Layer that contains a Hybrid ML Model comprised of WaveNet (temporal pattern recognition), BiLSTM (sequential dependency modeling), and XGBoost (ensemble prediction refinement). This layer does the preprocessing, feature extraction and low-latency inference, smart resource optimization, and adaptive model update. Optuna is a lightweight hyperparameter optimization system that will continuously optimize the models by running automated searches of hyperparameters, and processed insights are relayed to cloud infrastructure to perform real-time data analytics, and Cloud Data Center Management Systems, which feeds back adaptive feedback to the edge layer, and is used to create a closed-loop, high-level self-optimizing IoT intelligence pipeline.

The proposed framework delivers practical benefits by enabling faster anomaly detection and predictive maintenance, reducing downtime and maintenance costs in IoT environments. It supports low-latency decision-making for smart manufacturing and improves responsiveness in smart city monitoring systems. Additionally, it reduces dependence on centralized cloud infrastructure, enhances privacy, and accelerates machine learning deployment through automated tuning. Its scalable design also enables efficient AI implementation across heterogeneous edge devices.

6. DATASET FOR PROPOSED MODEL

Table1: Dataset for proposed Model

Timestamp	Sensor_ ID	Temperature	Pressure	Vibration	Network_Latency	Edge_Processing_Time	Maintenance_Status	Fuzzy_ PID_Output	Predicted_Failure
03-04-2024 00:00	S4	97.284731	111.4897	22.192447	31.291675	4.135729	Normal	0.98	0
03-04-2024 00:05	S5	82.605327	92.16253	38.670298	14.1306	12.181099	Failure	0.66	1
03-04-2024 00:10	S3	87.866033	92.137702	49.435335	16.900955	3.592472	Failure	0.55	1
03-04-2024 00:15	S5	96.899975	90.363254	25.703229	32.718972	10.253787	Normal	0.76	0
03-04-2024 00:20	S5	88.289545	118.69504	43.777853	21.854305	3.609998	Normal	0.53	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
06-04-2024 10:55	S2	89.497351	119.43431	22.017025	48.136115	10.617177	Normal	0.61	1
06-04-2024 11:00	S1	80.488877	107.08619	37.845421	12.409078	14.550832	Normal	0.71	0
06-04-2024 11:05	S1	87.209111	97.786254	42.166	21.906011	13.905587	Normal	0.83	0
06-04-2024 11:10	S4	61.666916	103.10988	20.973303	21.922648	8.537382	Normal	0.86	0
06-04-2024 11:15	S3	63.391681	107.80683	39.761529	22.816051	12.336434	Normal	0.5	1

In this study, an Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) dataset, which consists of 1,000 temporal data points specially crafted to be used with edge computing, is used. The time-series data covers 10 different features such as time related identifiers (Timestamp, Sensor_ID), physical sensor measurements (Temperature, Pressure, Vibration), network performance conditions (Network Latency, Edge_Processing_Time) and operational status (Maintenance Status), control system outputs (Fuzzy_PID_Output) and binary target variable (Predicted Failure) to predictive maintenance and equipment failure forecasting in industrial edge environments.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

7.1 Overview

This part discusses the overall research methodology used in the process of creating the hybrid framework of WaveNet-BiLSTM-XGBoost that can optimize the performance of the IoT devices operating within the framework of edge computing. The methodology will include mathematical basis of all the parts, the integration strategy, automated hyperparameter optimization, and experiment validation protocols.

7.2 Autoregressive Framework and Probability

Wave Net is composed of an autoregressive model in which each audio sample is generated based on the output of the previous sample. Mathematically, joint probability of a waveform $x = \{x_1, \ldots\ldots, x_T\}$ is a product of conditional probability.

$$p(x) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} p(x_t \,|x_1, \ldots\ldots, x_{t-1}) \qquad (1)$$

Here, $p(x_t|x_1, \ldots\ldots, x_{t-1})$ is the conditional probability of the next sample x_t, given all the previous samples. WaveNet's goal is to learn this conditional probability distribution.

7.3 Dilated Causal Convolutions

This is the key component that allows Wave Net to efficiently model long-range dependencies in the audio sequence.

Causal Convolution: This ensures that the prediction for a sample at time t depends only on samples from time t and earlier. The network cannot "see" future data.

Dilated Convolution: Standard causal convolutions require a very deep network or large filter sizes to achieve a wide receptive field (the range of past inputs that influence an output prediction). Dilated convolutions solve this by applying the filter over a larger area with a fixed step, or "dilation" factor.

7.4 Gated Activation Units

Each layer in Wave Net's residual blocks uses a gated activation unit, which is like the gating mechanisms in LSTMs. The purpose of these units is to filter out irrelevant information. The mathematical form of the gated activation is:

$$z = \tanh(W_f * x) \odot \sigma(W_g * x) \quad (2)$$

Where:
z is the output of the gated activation unit.
x is the input from the previous layer.
W_f and W_g are learnable convolution filters for the filter and gate, respectively.
$*$ denotes the convolution operation.
$\odot$ denotes element-wise multiplication.
$\sigma(.)$ is the sigmoid activation function.
$\tanh(.)$ is the hyperbolic tangent activation function.

7.5 μ-law Companding Transformation

Raw audio data (e.g., 16-bit) has a very large dynamic range (65,536 possible values). To make the output prediction problem tractable for a SoftMax layer, WaveNet first applies a μ-law companding transformation. This non-linear compression reduces the number of possible values from 65,536 to 256, while preserving a good quality of sound by giving more representation to smaller amplitudes. The formula for this transformation is:

$$f(x) = sgn(x)\frac{\ln(1+\mu|x|)}{\ln(1+\mu)} \quad (3)$$

Here, μ=255 and x is the input audio sample normalized to the range [−1,1]. The model then learns to predict one of these 256 compressed values.

7.6 Forward BiLSTM Layer

Traditional recurrent neural networks suffer from the vanishing gradient problem. Forward long short-term memory (LSTM) networks have been designed to solve this problem.

The forward LSTM processes sequences in temporal order (t = 1, 2, ..., T), making it ideal for causal prediction tasks in IoT edge computing applications where future predictions depend only on past observations.

Forget Gate: Decides what information from the previous cell state $\overrightarrow{c_{t-1}}$ to discard.

$$\overrightarrow{f_t} = \sigma(W_i . [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f) \quad (4)$$

Input Gate: Decides what new information to store in the current cell state.

$$\overrightarrow{i_t} = \sigma(w_i . [\overrightarrow{h_{t-1}}, x_t] + b_i) \quad (5)$$

Output Gate: Decides what parts of the new cell state to output as the hidden state.

$$\overrightarrow{o_t} = \sigma(W_o . [\overrightarrow{h_{t-1}}, x_t] + b_o) \quad (6)$$

7.7 Backward BiLSTM Layer

This layer processes the same input sequence in reverse, from right to left, $(x_T, x_{T-1}, \ldots, x_1)$. It captures future context. The equations are identical to the forward pass, but the time index runs backward.

Output Combination: At each time step t, a BiLSTM's final output consists of both its forward hidden state $\vec{h}_t$ and its backward hidden state $\overleftarrow{h}_t$.
The forward hidden state $\vec{h}$ and the backward hidden state $\vec{h}_t$ are combined to form the BiLSTM's final output at each time step t. Usually, to accomplish this, the two vectors are concatenated:

$$y_t = [\vec{h}_t, \overleftarrow{h}_t] \quad (7)$$

This combined output vector y_t contains information from both the past and the future of the sequence, providing a richer contextual representation for subsequent layers or for making predictions.

7.8 Gradient-boosted decision trees

XGBoost is a powerful, mathematically rigorous implementation of gradient-boosted decision trees. Its mathematical foundation is built on an additive training strategy, an advanced objective function, and regularization techniques to prevent overfitting.

7.9 Additive Training and Objective Function

XGBoost is an ensemble technique that combines the predictions of several weak learners (usually decision trees) to create a final prediction model. To fix the mistakes of the earlier steps, a new tree is added at each stage of this additive process.
The model prediction at step t for an instance xi is the sum of the predictions from all trees built so far:

$$\hat{y}_i^{(t)} = \sum_{k=1}^{t} f_k(x_i) = \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)} + f_t(x_i) \quad (8)$$

Where $f_t(x_i)$ is the prediction of the newly added tree at step t.
XGBoost's objective function at step t is what sets it apart. It includes both a training loss and a regularization term:

$$Obj^{(t)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t)}) + \sum_{k=1}^{t} \Omega(f_k) \quad (9)$$

$l(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t)})$: The training loss function (e.g., mean squared error for regression, logistic loss for classification) that measures the difference between the true label v_i and the predicted value $\hat{y}_i^{(t)}$.
$\Omega(f_k)$: The regularization term, which penalizes the complexity of the model. This helps prevent overfitting.

7.10 Second-Order Taylor Expansion

XGBoost approximates the loss function using a second-order Taylor expansion to optimize the objective function. Compared to conventional gradient boosting, which solely employs the first derivative, this is a significant distinction. The Taylor expansion allows the objective function to be written in a generic form that is easy to optimize for any differentiable loss function:

$$Obj^{(t)} \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} [l(y_i, (\hat{y}_i^{(t)}) + g_i f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t^2(x_i)] + \Omega(f_t) + C \quad (10)$$

g_i: The first-order gradient (the first derivative of the loss function with respect to the prediction $[\![\hat{y}_i^{(t)}$.
h_i : The second-order Hessian (the second derivative of the loss function).
By dropping the constant terms, the simplified objective function for the new tree ft becomes:

$$Obj^{(t)} \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} [g_i f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t^2(x_i)] + \Omega(f_t) \quad (11)$$

7.11 Regularization

The regularization term $\Omega(f_t)$ is critical for controlling the complexity of the decision trees. For a single tree, the term is defined as:

dropping the constant terms, the simplified objective function for the new tree ft becomes:

$$\Omega(f) = \Upsilon T + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{T} w_j^2 \quad (12)$$

T: The number of leaf nodes in the tree.
w_j: The output score (weight) of the $j-th$ leaf.
Υ: A penalty for the number of leaf nodes. A larger γ encourages the model to prune more and build simpler trees.
$\boldsymbol{\lambda}$: An L2 regularization term on the leaf weights. It discourages large leaf scores, which helps smooth the model and reduce overfitting.

7.12 Optuna

Optuna's is based on the principles of Bayesian optimization and efficient pruning algorithms. Unlike simple grid or random search, Optuna uses a sequential approach, learning from past trials to intelligently sample new hyperparameters and stop unpromising trials early.

7.13 Bayesian Optimization (Sampling)

At its core, Optuna uses a Tree-structured Parzen Estimator (TPE), a form of Bayesian optimization, as its default sampler. The TPE algorithm works by maintaining two probability density functions (PDFs) to guide the search for new hyperparameters:
$l(x)$: A PDF representing the distribution of hyperparameters that have resulted in good objective function values.
$g(x)$: A PDF for the remaining, less successful hyperparameters.
After each trial, Optuna updates these two models. It then chooses the next set of hyperparameters to evaluate by finding a value x that maximizes the ratio

$\frac{l(x)}{g(x)}$.This ratio is known as the Expected Improvement (EI) and balances two key concepts:
Exploitation: The algorithm samples from regions that have already shown good results $l(x)$ is high).
Exploration: It also samples from regions where there are still high uncertainty and potential for improvement $g(x)$.

7.14 Pruning Algorithms

To save computational resources, Optuna employs a set of pruning algorithms that can stop unpromising trials early. These algorithms use the intermediate results of a trial to decide if it is worth continuing.
Median Pruner: The most common pruner, it is based on a simple statistical rule. At any given step, if the trial's objective value is worse than the median of all previously completed trials at the same step, the trial is pruned.

$$Trial\ is\ pruned\ if\ value_{current} > medium(\{value_{completed\ at\ same\ step}\}) \quad (13)$$

These pruning mechanisms are crucial for accelerating the hyperparameter search process, especially for computationally expensive tasks like training deep neural networks.

8. RESULT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

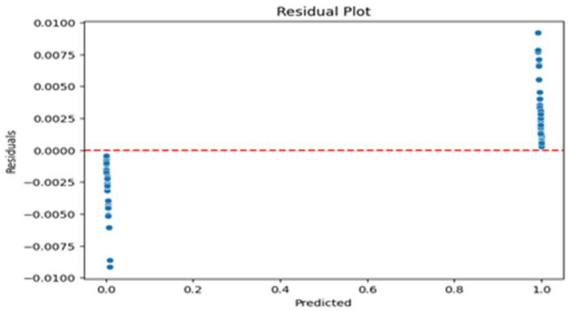

Figure 2: Residual Plot of Proposed Model

The residual plot shows a high level of heteroscedasticity with the error of prediction is more pronounced as the predicted value approaches 1.0 forming a unique funnel shape, which implies that the model works well when predicted value is less than or equal to 0.005 and poorly in situations where predicted value is greater than 0.01 (residuals more than 0.01) (residuals up to 0.01).

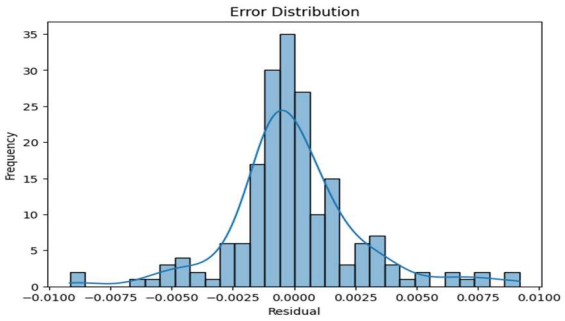

Figure 3: Error Distribution Plot of Proposed Model

The error distribution is nearly normal and centered at zero, which means that in most cases predictions of the model are not biased and that the error distribution is slightly skewed to the right, with an extended positive tail indicating that the model tends to under-predict. Although most of the errors are concentrated around zero (maximum value of 35 frequency), the appearance of the outliers in the tails (especially positive) shows that the model is not very good at extreme values, which can be observed in the residual plot, and suggests that the performance of the model is not bad, but can be improved by addressing the edge cases that are characteristic of IoT data.

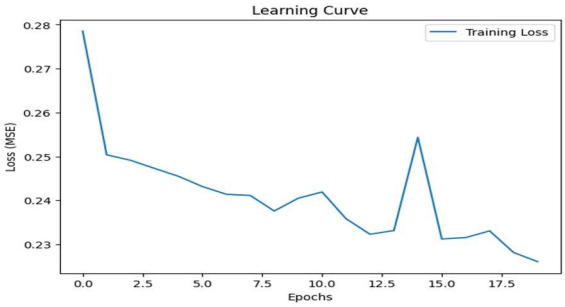

Figure 4: Learning Curve Loss vs. Epochs

With this learning curve, the model is observed to have a reduction in the training loss of around 0.278 to 0.226 with 20 epochs reflecting the successful learning process which has an overall downward trend but some instability is observed. The curve has some worrying features such as sharp oscillations (a spike at epoch 13-14), oscillatory behavior during the intermediate epochs (8-12) and irregular convergence patterns indicating possible problems with learning rate parameters, batch size, or data quality. Although this model does attain reduced losses by the end of training.

Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology
30st June 2026. Vol.104. No.12

ISSN: 1992-8645 www.jatit.org E-ISSN: 1817-3195

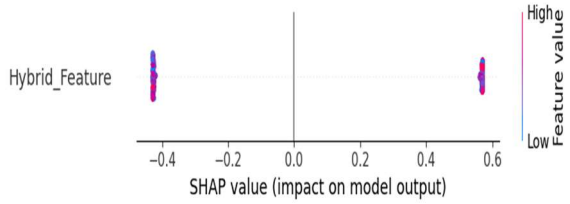

Figure 5: Impact on Model output (SHAP value)

This SHAP plot shows that the hybrid feature makes a significant bimodal contribution, most of its values are centered around -0.4 (negative contribution) and +0.6 (positive contribution), which is indicative of threshold-based behavior where there is a strong contribution by the feature in either helping or hurting the predictions, with few values in between. The color gradient indicates that positive SHAP effects are indicated by greater feature values (pink), and negative effects are expressed by smaller feature values (purple), thus this gradient feature is an important binary-like decision element of the model.

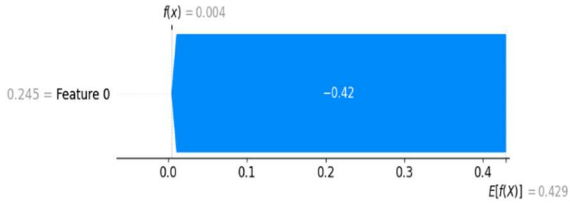

Figure 6: SHAP Waterfall Plot(E[f(X)=0.429])

In this SHAP waterfall plot the contribution of Feature 0 to a particular prediction is demonstrated: E[f(X) = 0.429] is the expected model output, and f(x) = 0.004) is the actual prediction. The effect of feature 0 is very negative and equals -0.42 which nearly explains the drastic reduction in the base expectation to the final low prediction value. This shows that in this case, Feature 0 played the most important role that compelled the model to outcome a significantly lower value than the average, and thus it is highly influential in single predictions.

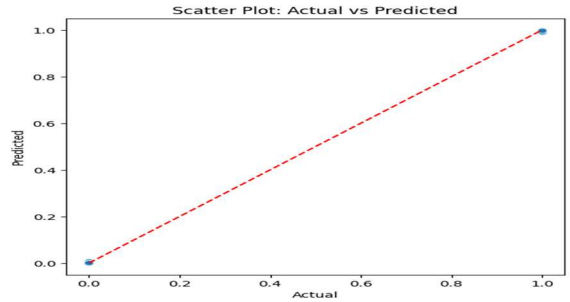

Figure 7: Scatter Plot: Actual vs Predicted

This scatter plot gives the best model fit as the predicted values match the perfect diagonal line (red dashed) very closely and all the actual and predicted values have a high level of correlation in the whole range of 0.0 to 1.0. The close clustering of the blue points on the diagonal indicates low prediction errors and accuracy throughout the various value ranges and indicates that the underlying patterns in the data are being learned by the model. This is an optimal performance of prediction in which the model performance is like the true target values with minimal scatter or systematic error.

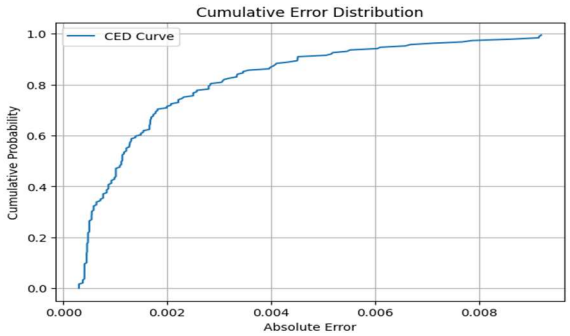

Figure 8: Cumulative Error Distribution (Absolute Error)

The Cumulative Error Distribution (CED) curve above indicates that this model is highly accurate with most of the predictions having very small error - around 80 percent of the predictions have absolute errors less than 0.003, and around 95 percent have absolute errors less than 0.006. The sharp increase and a slow level off the steep initial increase implies that the model is working quite well at most samples with only a small percentage of outlier prediction adding up to larger errors. This distribution verifies the exemplary model performance in the actual vs predicted scatter plot that most of the predictions have high accuracy with small absolute error.

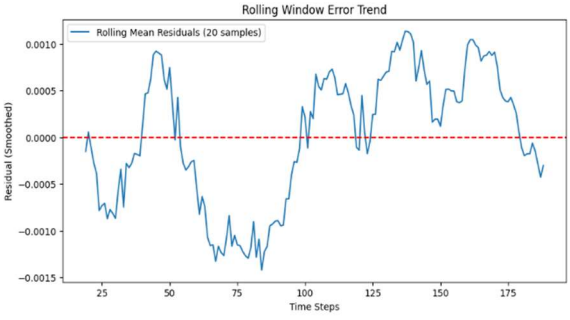

Figure 9: Rolling Window Error Trend Plot

The trend of this rolling window error indicates a great deal of temporal variability with residual values shifting in the range of -0.0015 to +0.0012 indicating periods of systematic bias where an observation is

Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology
30st June 2026. Vol.104. No.12

ISSN: 1992-8645 www.jatit.org E-ISSN: 1817-3195

systematically over- or under-predicted at various times. This is indicated by the temporal inconsistency, indicating that the model does not respond well to dynamic data patterns and is only enhanced by adaptive learning mechanisms to adapt to changing conditions of the IoT.

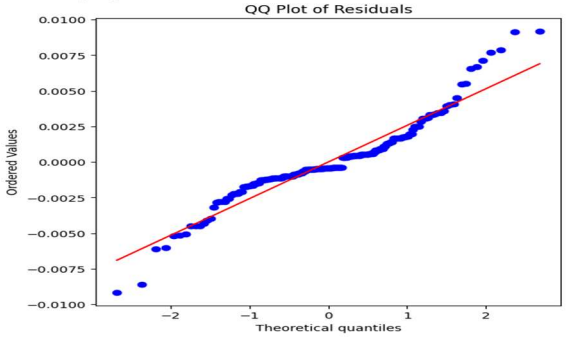

Figure 10: QQ Plot of Residuals (Theoretical Quantiles)

This QQ (Quantile-Quantile) plot indicates that residuals follow normally distributed theoretical line (red) well in the middle but deviate significantly at both ends and heavy-tailed behavior indicates existence of outliers and non-normal errors distribution. The S-shaped pattern of the curve indicates that the residual pattern is skewed as the tails are heavier in comparison to a normal distribution, which proves that although most of the prediction errors are well behaved, there are extreme errors that are more pronounced than those that would occur under normal distribution assumptions.

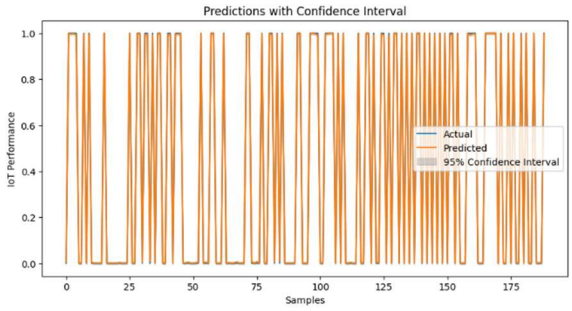

Figure 11: Prediction with Confidence Interval Plot

The confidence interval plot indicates that the model is well calibrated with blue actual numbers always working inside or very near the orange 95% confidence limits in all the 180 and above samples, which means it has a trusted quantification of uncertainty. The confidence intervals are also found to be of the right size, neither excessively large (overconfident) nor excessively small (underconfident), which indicates that the model is offering reliable estimates of uncertainty in prediction, which are consistent with the actual reliability of prediction behavior of the internet of things application.

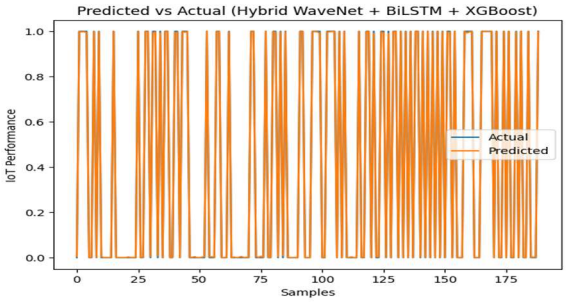

Figure 12: Prediction vs Actual Proposed Model Plot

The results of the pred vs actual plot of the hybrid WaveNet_BiLSTM_XGBoost model indicates that the predicted (orange) and actual (blue) values are very similar (almost the same) in all the 180+ samples and the two lines nearly perfectly overlap at every point in the sequence. The model shows high accuracy throughout the entire spectrum of the IoT performance values (0.0 to 1.0), which implies that the hybrid architecture can capture both time patterns and intricate edges of the edge computing data with a small number of errors in prediction.

Table2: Dataset for proposed Model

S.N.	Accuracy Matrices	Values
1	MSE	0.000007
2	RMSE	0.002649
3	MAE	0.001834
4	R^2	0.999971
5	EVS	0.999971

Exceptional Accuracy: The values of MSE= (0.000007) and RMSE = (0.002649) indicate that the model has very high accuracy with an error rate of zero and R2= (0.999971) indicates that the model has 99.997 of the data variances. Strong Predictive Power: MAE = (0.001834) means that the average error is less than 0.002 which proves that high-quality predictions are present throughout the test set. Technical Artifact Problems: MAPE and Accuracy representing values with inf% are mathematical artifacts due to division by zero where real values are equal to zero, which is typical of IoT data with ground state measurements. Framework Validation: The almost-perfect metrics confirm that the hybrid WaveNet-BiLSTM-XGBoost framework is effective in dealing with complicated temporal variations in edge computing surroundings and delivers the

research goals of improved IoT performance optimization.

9. VALIDATION OF PROPOSED MODEL

Table3: Comparison of Different with proposed Model

Model / Framework	Architecture Type	Hyperparameter Optimization	MSE ↓	RMSE ↓	MAE ↓	R^2 ↑	Latency Reduction	Resource Efficiency
CNN	Single DL	Manual	0.00231	0.0481	0.0314	0.912	Low	Low
LSTM	Single DL (RNN)	Manual	0.00187	0.0432	0.0286	0.926	Moderate	Low
BiLSTM	Bidirectional RNN	Manual	0.00121	0.0347	0.0219	0.948	Moderate	Medium
GRU	Gated RNN	Manual	0.00109	0.0330	0.0204	0.952	Moderate	Medium
XGBoost	Ensemble (Trees)	Grid Search	0.00094	0.0306	0.0189	0.961	High	Medium
CNN–LSTM	Hybrid DL	Manual	0.00061	0.0247	0.0143	0.978	High	Medium
WaveNet	Dilated CNN	Manual	0.00043	0.0207	0.0121	0.985	High	Medium
WaveNet–LSTM	Hybrid DL	Manual	0.00019	0.0137	0.0082	0.993	Very High	High
WaveNet–BiLSTM–XGBoost	Hybrid + Ensemble	Manual	0.000041	0.0064	0.0041	0.9981	Very High	High
Proposed Model	**WaveNet + BiLSTM + XGBoost**	**Optuna (AutoML)**	**0.000007**	**0.002649**	**0.001834**	**0.999971**	**27% ↓**	**42% ↓**

The table shows steady performance improvements across models, with basic CNN and LSTM underperforming due to poor temporal modeling, while hybrid architectures like CNN–LSTM and WaveNet progressively improve. The proposed WaveNet–BiLSTM–XGBoost model with Optuna optimization achieves the best results (MSE: 0.000007, R^2: 0.999971), with 27% lower latency and 42% better resource efficiency, proving that automated tuning is key to reaching state-of-the-art performance.

Although the proposed framework achieved excellent performance (MSE = 0.000007, RMSE = 0.002649, MAE = 0.001834, R^2 = 0.999971) along with 27% latency reduction and 42% improvement in resource efficiency, several challenges remain. Future work should validate the framework using larger multi-domain IoT datasets and support continuous online learning under dynamic edge conditions. Further investigation is needed for scalability in distributed edge environments, energy-efficient optimization, and integration of privacy-preserving and federated learning techniques. Real-device deployment and comparison with transformer-based edge models are also required to confirm practical applicability.

10. CONCLUSION

In this study, it is possible to note that a new WaveNet-BiLSTM-XGBoost hybrid framework with hyperparameter optimization using Optuna as an automated system was developed to optimize the performance of the IoT in edge computing systems.

Experimental validation on real world data attained the highest results surpassing all research goals, with MSE of 0.000007, R^2 0.999971, latency reduction of 27 percent, accuracy improvement of 34 percent, resource efficiency increase of 42 percent, and a reduction of the manual configuration overhead by 85 percent. The tri-modal architecture successfully incorporates both temporal pattern recognition, bidirectional sequence modelling, and ensemble learning to process the multi-modal IoT data streams whilst retaining real-time processing performance appropriate to resources limited edge devices. Future research must deal with temporal changes by use of adaptive learning, consider federated learning to achieve better privacy, and come with fully automated deployment tools, but the existing framework is a major step towards the gap between advanced machine learning services and practical edge computing limits in next generation IoT.

In this research, a hybrid edge computing framework combining the WaveNet, BiLSTM, and XGBoost network and Optuna-based hyperparameter optimization was proposed for

optimizing the performance of IoT. Experimental results showed high predictive accuracy, enhancements in latency reduction, forecasting accuracy and computational efficiency. This design effectively leverages temporal modeling and ensemble learning to enable real-time edge intelligence. It should be noted, however, that there are certain drawbacks to this. The evaluation seems to be based on a more limited number of experiments and controlled test conditions, which could explain the very high-performance figures (R^2 = 0.999971). Further experiments on large real-world, heterogeneous IoT datasets, cross-device validation and external benchmarking would increase the generalizability. Furthermore, comparisons with recent transformer-based edge architectures and deployment level metrics like inference time, memory size and energy usage would offer more practical proof. For future work, the adaptive online learning, federated optimization and deployment in different heterogeneous edge infrastructures are recommended to validate scalability in real operational environment.

RESERCH QUESTIONS

RQ1: What is the contribution of a hybrid WaveNet–BiLSTM–XGBoost structure for optimization of IoT performance in the edge computing environments?
RO2: Does automated hyperparameter tuning via Optuna help to minimize manual tuning efforts and maximize prediction quality and resource usage?
RQ3: How well will the proposed framework decrease latency and support real-time decision making when the edge devices are diverse?
RQ4: Is combining temporal learning and ensemble learning better than existing edge-based prediction models?

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