

LOCATION BASED MANAGEMENT OF PROFILE

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Abstract:- Global Positioning System (GPS) confinement has been drawing in consideration as of late in different regions, including shrewd transportation frameworks (ITSs), route frameworks, street tolling, keen stopping, and impact evasion. Albeit, different methodologies for enhancing confinement precision have been accounted for in the writing, there is as yet a requirement for more proficient and more viable estimates that can credit some level of exactness to the limitation procedure. These measures will empower confinement frameworks to deal with the limitation procedure and assets to accomplish the most noteworthy precision conceivable and to moderate the effect of deficient exactness on the objective application. The confinement precision of any GPS framework depends intensely on both the method it uses to register areas and the estimation conditions in its environment. In any case, while confinement methods have as of late shown noteworthy change in limitation execution, they keep on being extremely affected by the estimation conditions in their condition. To be sure, the effect of the estimation conditions on the limitation precision in itself is a poorly molded issue because of the incongruent idea of the estimation procedure. This paper proposes a plan to address restriction precision estimation. This plan includes two stages, to be specific, estimation condition disambiguation and upgraded area exactness characterization. Genuine relative investigations are displayed to show the viability of the proposed plot in characterizing GPS limitation precision under different estimation conditions.

Keywords:- GPS, Profile, Location, Management, Map

I. INTRODUCTION

The fundamental target of the venture is to make an android application for dealing with the profile arrangement of the portable in view of area utilizing Global Positioning System. Once the predefined area co-ordinates is achieved the profile would changes as per the client require. This application allows user to manage user profile (silent, vibrate or normal) based on their mobile's location. The application uses GPS or Network Provider to get the user's location and user can create a task for changing the profile based on his current location. A background service will be running to listen for the device's location and will calculate distance between current location and saved location. Once mobile is located to the nearby saved location, a notification will be displayed to show the Alert and Profile will be changed.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system the user need to change the profile manually and finds the location only using GPS and Service provider. GPS (Global Positioning System) is combination of latitude and longitude like X and Y Axis, The satellite only send that value (Latitude and Longitude) to our smart phone using that value it will show the corresponding location. Through The present system the user change the Profile only based on time. By setting a time the profile will be changed during that time prescribed by the user. The main drawbacks were that GPS allows only the current network and profile was changed based on time.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the proposed framework client can deal with the profile consequently in light of the area esteem (scope and longitude esteems). In our undertaking we keep up the database which contains the portion of the areas and that relating esteems. We can discover the separation between the present area and comparing case area. The User can make a profile for every area (i.e.) the client can make many number of profiles .In proposed framework the client need to choose area in which the profile to be changed, and he needs to relegate ringtone and backdrop according to needs. Once the location is reached (i.e.) when the saved location is reached a background task is been running to calculate the distance between the current location and the saved location. Once the certain range is reached the profile will be automatically changed as per user needs and also the ringtone and wallpaper will be changed.

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. A New Challenge For Localization Based System.

In past decade GPS system is used in vehicles GPS is starting to show some undesired problems such as not always being available or not being robust enough for some applications. For this reason a number of other localization techniques such as Dead Reckoning, cellular Localization, and image/video localization have been used in VANET's to overcome GPS limitations. In vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANETs), vehicles communicate with each other and possibly with a roadside infrastructure to provide a long list of applications varying from transit safety to driver assistance and internet access with the direct communications. The Direct communication affects the localization services. In this project to overcome this problem a location verification protocol has been proposed. Dealing with such obstacles is a challenge in VANETs as moving obstacles such as trucks are parts of the

network and have the same characteristics of a VANET node. It is providing VANET position integrity through filtering. Additionally a collaborative protocol to verify an announced position when direct communication between the questioned node and the verifier is not possible. In addition to verifying a node location in a cooperative approach, several security measures were included to improve the message integrity.

B. Dynamic Privacy Preserving Key Management Scheme For Location-Based Services In Vanets

In this paper, to achieve a vehicle user's privacy preservation while improving the key update efficiency of location-based services (LBSs) in vehicular hoc networks (VANETs), we propose a dynamic privacy-preserving key management scheme called DIKE. Specifically, in the proposed DIKE scheme, we first introduce a privacy-preserving authentication technique that not only provides the vehicle user's anonymous authentication but enables double-registration detection as well.

C. A User Mobility-Pattern-Based Location Strategy For Next Generation Wireless Multimedia Networks

For a wireless network to effectively deliver services to the mobile users, it must have an efficient way to keep track of them. For the next generation wireless multimedia networks which can provide wide bandwidth services, the radio resource becomes more competitive. Many strategies have been proposed to reduce the spectrum consumption of the users location update and paging messages, such as the PBS scheme. In this paper, we study the PBS scheme performance under various conditions by simulations. We also propose a new scheme — MPBS which includes user time information in the profile. The user location is computed by the system based on not only the distribution probability but also the system current time. The simulation results suggest that the MPBS scheme can generate far less signaling traffic and paging delay than the PBS scheme does.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Software Specifications

A Software Requirement Specification is a requirements specification for a software system and is a complete description of the behaviour of a system to be developed and may include a set of use cases that describe interactions the users will have with the software. In addition it also contains non-functional requirements. Non-functional requirements impose constraints on the design or implementation. The requirements specified here are obtained from the client. All the phases of the software development lifecycle such as designing, coding and testing are carried out according to the specification. The software requirements specification document enlists all necessary requirements that are required for the project development. To derive the requirements we need to have clear and thorough understanding of the products

to be developed. This project can be implemented only in JAVA because Android supports only JAVA for user applications. For the purpose of storage and database SQLITE is used.

B. Hardware Specifications

- Processor :Pentium P4
- Motherboard :Genuine Intel
- RAM :Min1GB
- Hard Disk :80 GB
- Mobile :Android Based Smart phones

C. System Design Architecture

1) *Module Description*- The system consists of three main modules namely

- Create New Profile Module
- Get GPS Module
- Wallpaper Module
- Ringtone Module

a) Create New Profile Module

This module is essentially used to make a profile. The profile which contains profile name, backdrop, and ringtone and goal area. The client can make any number of profiles. At first the client ought to give a name to his profile, the client can have same name for in excess of one profile. Presently the client should choose a ringtone for his profile. Ringtone can be chosen both from telephone memory and furthermore from SD card. Then the backdrop to be picked it has a choice of getting backdrop from default memory and from SD card. Presently the area is to be picked through GPS the present area is to be shown from the guide, the client can pick the goal area by moving the stick symbol. The destination location is to be displayed and then the user needs to save the profile. A message to be displayed NEW PROFILE HAS BEEN CREATED.

b) Get GPS Module

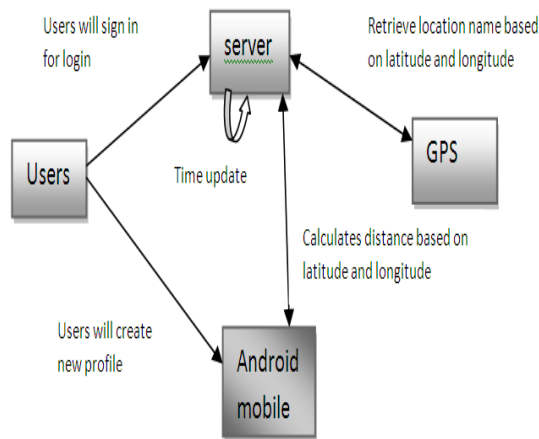
In this module through GPS the location of the address is to be displayed. When the location is to be chosen by user, it automatically shows the current location of the user. The user needs to long press the pin icon which shows the current location. Now the icon to be dragged and the destination location to be chosen. When the user places the icon in the destination place and enters ok the location address is to displayed in the profile creation process. An background task is been running to calculate the current location distance and saved location distance. Thus the location is saved.

c) Ringtone Module

In this module the ringtone is to be assigned for profile. There is an option of getting the ringtone either from the memory card or from the phone memory. The user can choose the ringtone from anyone of the options. The ringtone chosen is to be displayed in the profile. There is an option of getting a silent mode. When the silent mode is chosen the user need not to be select the ringtone. Then profile is to be saved.

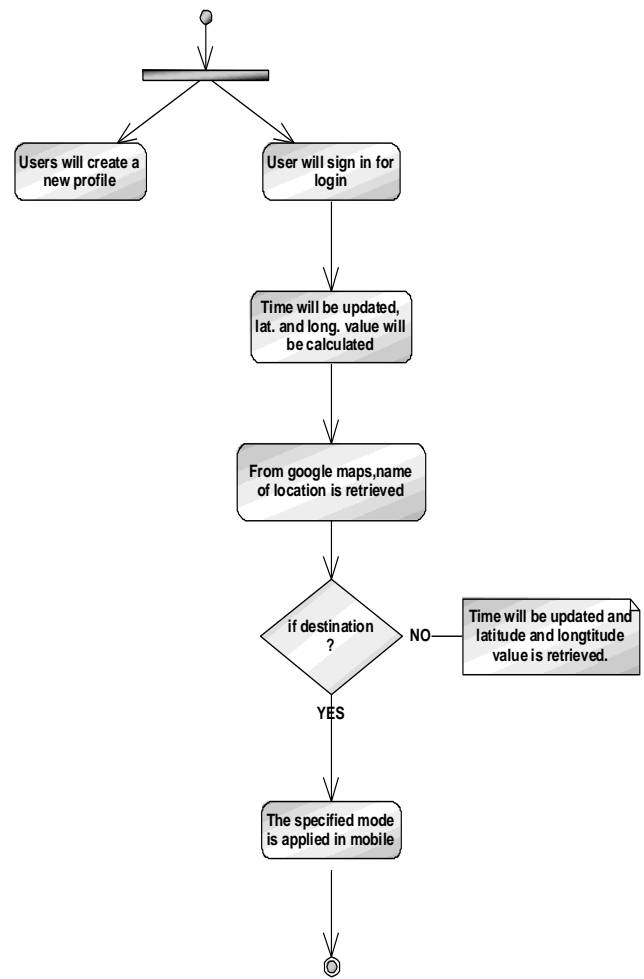
VI. DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION

A data flow diagram is graphical tool used to describe and analyze movement of data through a system. These are the central tool and the basis from which the other components are developed. The transformation of data from input to output, through processed, may be described logically and independently of physical components associated with the system. These are known as the logical data flow diagrams. The physical data flow diagrams show the actual implements and movement of data between people, departments and workstations.



Data Flow Diagram

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the unified modeling language, activity diagrams are intended to model both computational and organizational processes. Activity diagrams show the overall flow of control.



Activity Diagram

VII. TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, subassemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product. It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components. Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements

document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works

VIII. CONCLUSION

There have been many applications out in the market for tracking one’s location using GPS. But what holds them back is that the existing applications are either used only for location tracking or route tracking. There has been no such application that can manage user profiles dynamically based on location. Hence the Automatic Switching of Mobile Profile Based on the location using GPS offers the user a unique way of tracking locations and managing different user profiles according to their respective locations. It also provides a feature of notifying the user about the change of profile. Thus, this application provides a great use in the field of travelling helping the users manage user profiles automatically based on locations. .

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