

PROFILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract:- Global Positioning System (GPS) localization has been attracting attention recently in various areas, including intelligent transportation systems (ITSs), navigation systems, road tolling, smart parking, and collision avoidance. Although, various approaches for improving localization accuracy have been reported in the literature, there is still a need for more efficient and more effective measures that can ascribe some level of accuracy to the localization process. These measures will enable localization systems to manage the localization process and resources to achieve the highest accuracy possible and to mitigate the impact of inadequate accuracy on the target application. The localization accuracy of any GPS system depends heavily on both the technique it uses to compute locations and the measurement conditions in its surroundings. However, while localization techniques have recently started to demonstrate significant improvement in localization performance, they continue to be severely impacted by the measurement conditions in their environment. Indeed, the impact of the measurement conditions on the localization accuracy in itself is an ill-conditioned problem due to the incongruent nature of the measurement process. This paper proposes a scheme to address localization accuracy estimation. This scheme involves two steps, namely, measurement condition disambiguation and enhanced location accuracy classification. Real-life comparative experiments are presented to demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed scheme in classifying GPS localization accuracy under various measurement conditions.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the project is to create an android application for managing the profile system of the mobile based on location using Global Positioning System. Once the predefined location co-ordinates is reached the profile would changes according to the user need. 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

- Profile changed based on Time.
- GPS allows only the current location.
- GPS allows only the current location.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the proposed system user can manage the profile automatically based on the location value (latitude and longitude values). In our project we maintain the database which contain the some of the locations and that corresponding values. We can find the distance between the current location and corresponding instance location. The User can create an profile for each location (i.e.) the user can create many number of profiles .In proposed system the user need to select location in which the profile to be changed, and he needs to assign ringtone and wallpaper as per needs. Once the location is reached (i.e.) when the saved location is reached an 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 mainly used to create a profile. The profile which contains profile name, wallpaper, ringtone and destination location .The user can create any number of profiles. At first the user should provide a name for his profile, the user can have same name for more than one profile. Now the user should select a ringtone for his profile. Ringtone can be selected both from phone memory and also from SD card .Then the wallpaper to be chosen It has an option of getting wallpaper from default memory and from SD card. Now the location is to be chosen .through GPS the current location is to be displayed from the map ,the user can choose the destination location by moving the pin icon. 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 need 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 be 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) Wallpaper Module

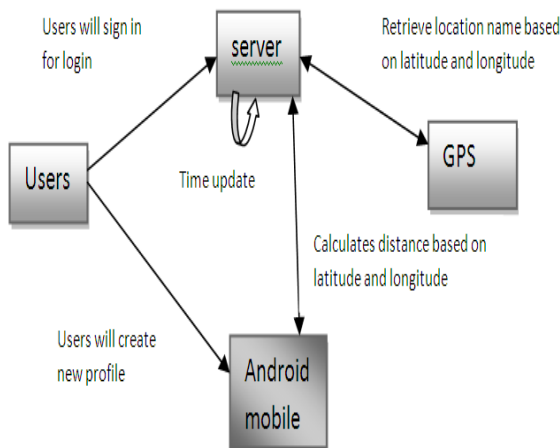
In this module, the wallpaper for mobile is being chosen. By clicking the wallpaper setting area it shows an option of default setting or from memory card .The user can choose either from phone memory or from SD card.

d) 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 an silent mode. When the silent mode is chosen the user need not to be select the ringtone. Then profile is to be saved .

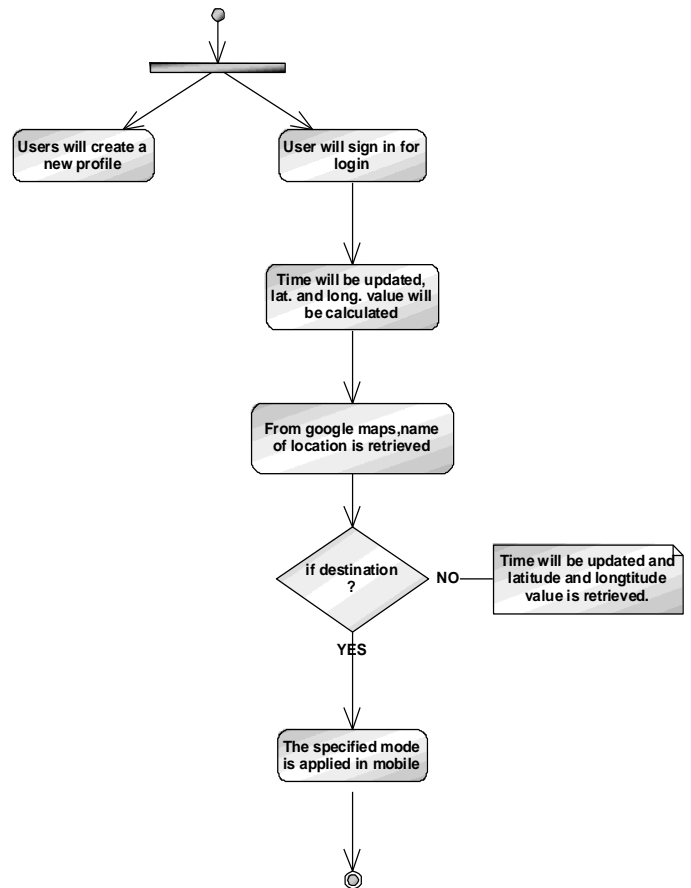
VI. DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION

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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