PROJECT REPORT DOCUMENT

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TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID45386

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- 1.INTRODUCTION
 - 1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Child safety and tracking is a major concern as the more number of crimes on children are reported. The children are too young to take care of theselves.we cannot monitor the children at all times in school, plat area, and outside. Sometimes parents indifferencely leave their child in school or parks somewhere. According to this critical situation we would able to find the child with the help of IoT (Internet of Things). This device helps the child when they cross geofence area the notifications will be sent to their parents or caretakers.

1.2 PURPOSE

Internet of Things (IoT) plays a major role in every day to day life.lot devices are smart devices, which are able to take decisions by sensing the environment around the devices. IoT brings advanced elements in the social, economic impact of users.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 EXISTING PROBLEM

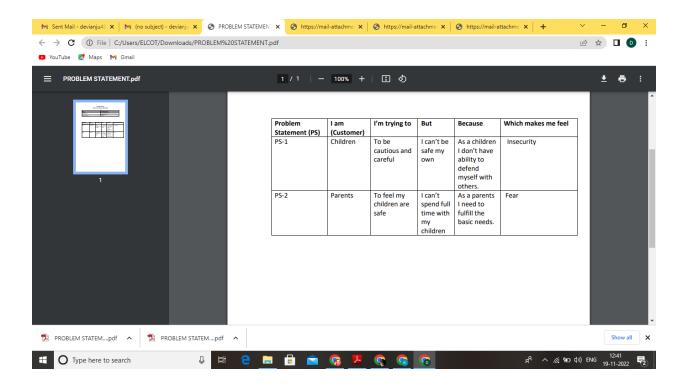
M. Madhuri, A. Q. Gill and H. U. Khan [1]-" The proposed integrated digital technology architecture such as the Salesforce cloud, Mobile Application and GPS can be easily used for tracking a missing child in an event. This work is a first steps towards the development of a working software for a Smart Child Tracker ".A. Srinivasan, S. Abirami, N. Divya, R. Akshya and B. S. Sreeja [2]-" This paper has focused mainly on the autonomous operation of the safety system. Combined usage of three different vitals has increased the accuracy of detecting the abnormal situation. Usage of machine learning has improved the accuracy and made the system intelligent".B. Ranjeeth, B. S. Reddy, Y. M. K. Reddy, S. Suchitra and B. Pavithra, [3] This IoT based device brings a revolutionary change in the current problems regarding child safety issues. Child safety is the most common problem in the world. By this project, the child missing and kidnap issues can be brought down and help the society". M. Benisha et al., [4]-" The planned mechanism provides a better methodology to view & track the location of the children in terms of latitude and longitude which can additionally track using Google maps It is used by the Arduino module to overcome GSM by using IT to better Communication and heartbeat sensor and MEMS accelerator is also added. If an accident happens, message with location sends instantly to the registered contacts and also to the nearest police stations "

2.2 REFERENCES

[1] M. Madhuri, A. Q. Gill and H. U. Khan, "IoT-Enabled Smart Child Safety Digital System Architecture," 2020 IEEE 14th International Conference on Semantic Computing (ICSC), 2020, pp.

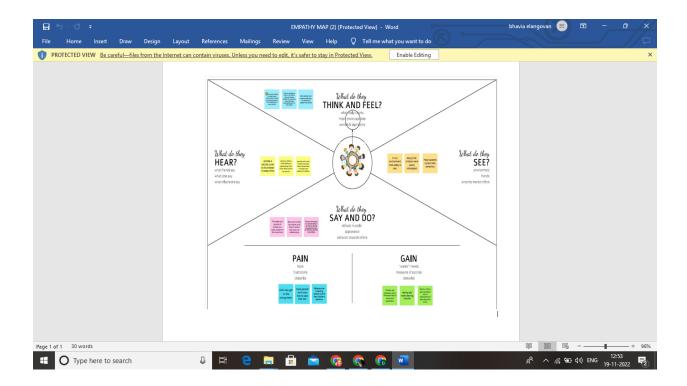
166-169, doi: 10.1109/ICSC.2020.00033.[2] A. Srinivasan, S. Abirami, N. Divya, R. Akshya and B. S. Sreeja, "Intelligent Child Safety System using Machine Learning in IoT Devices," 2020 5th International Conference on Computing, Communication and Security (ICCCS), 2020, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ICCCS49678.2020.9277136.[3] B. Ranjeeth, B. S. Reddy, Y. M. K. Reddy, S. Suchitra and B. Pavithra, "Smart Child Safety Wearable Device," 2020 International Conference on Electronics and Sustainable Communication Systems (ICESC), 2020, pp. 116-120, doi: 10.1109/ICESC48915.2020.9156001.[4] M. Benisha et al., "Design of Wearable Device for Child Safety," 2021 Third International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV), 2021, pp. 1076-1080, doi: 10.1109/ICICV50876.2021.9388592

2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION

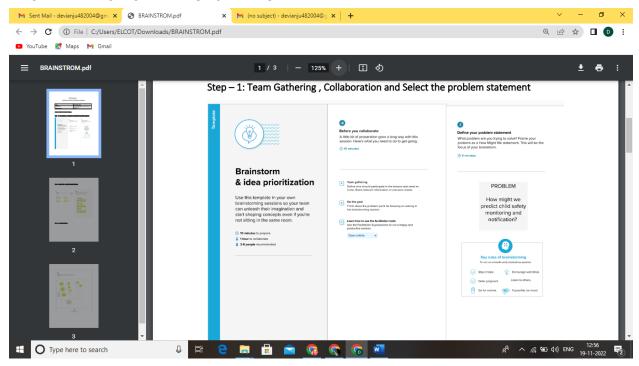


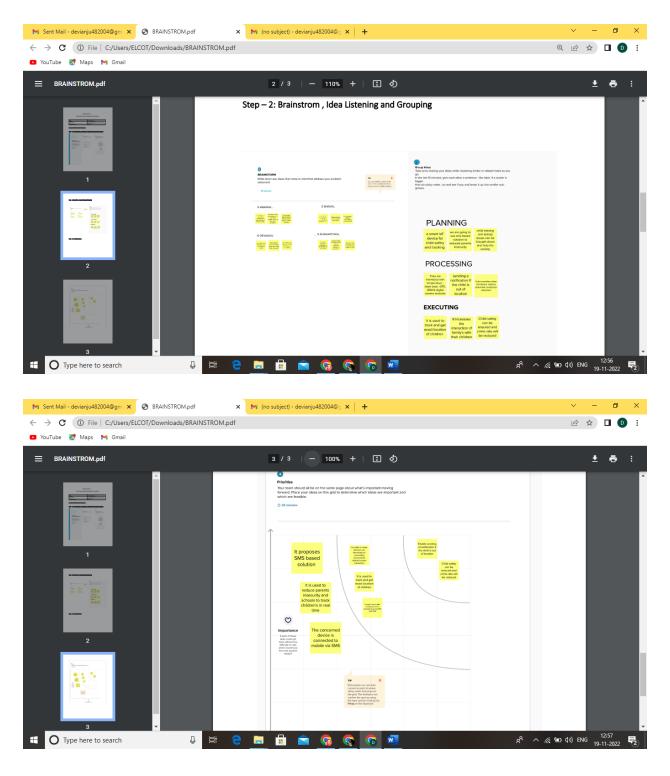
3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS

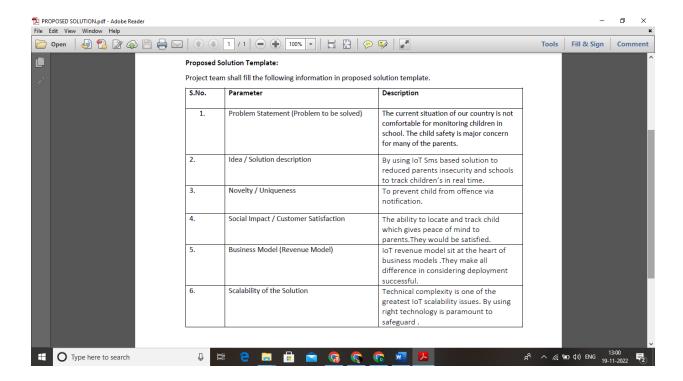


3.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING

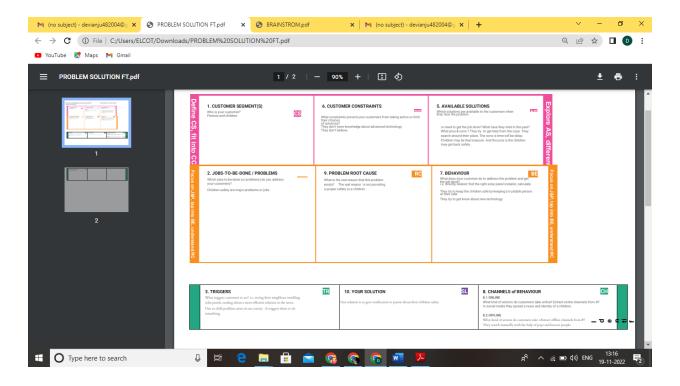


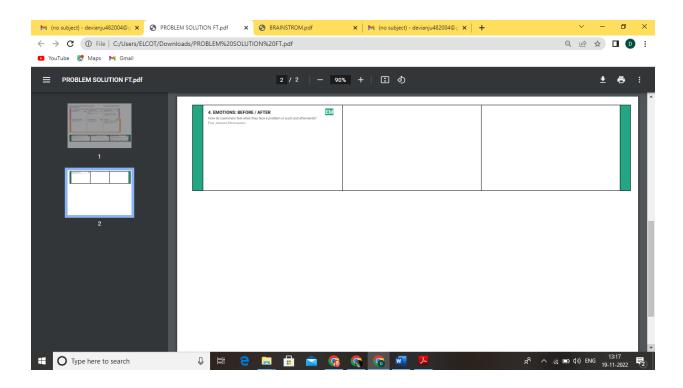


3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION



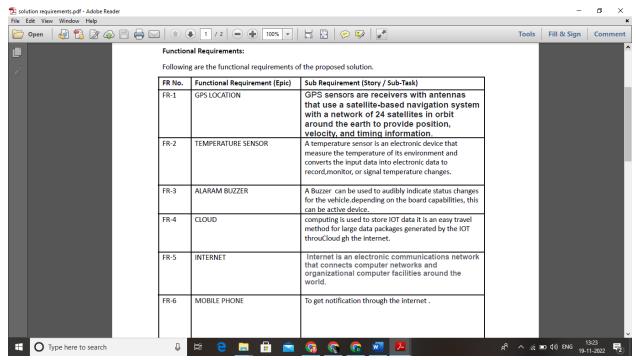
3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT



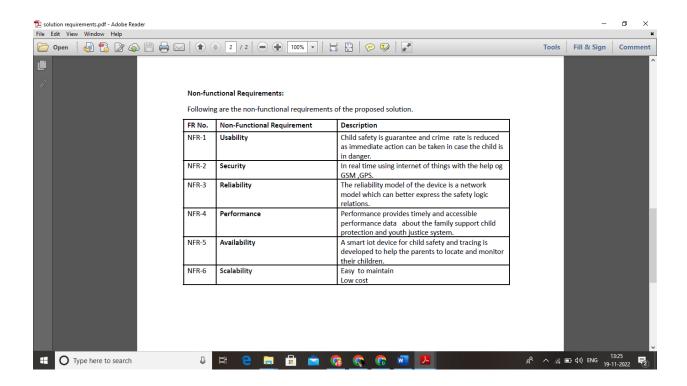


4.REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

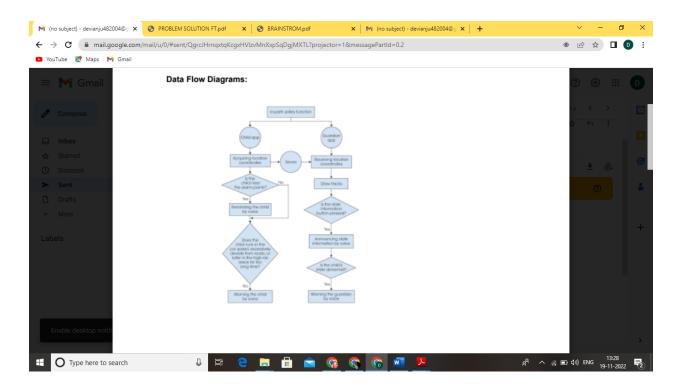


4.2 NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

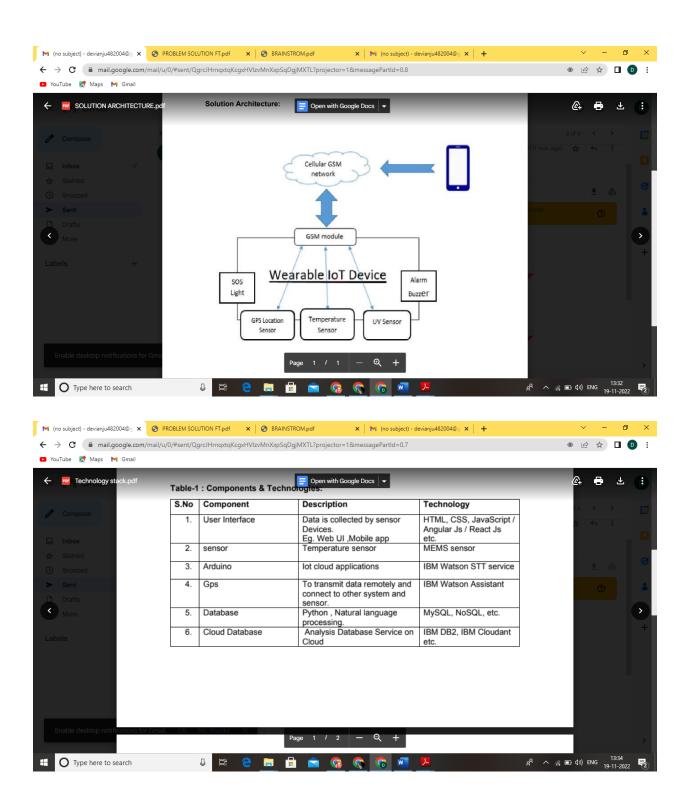


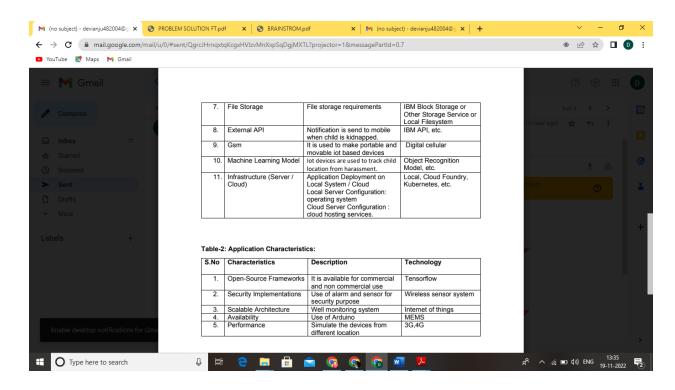
5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

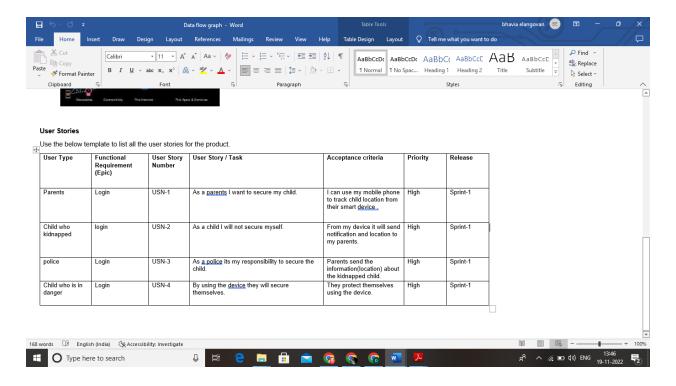


5.2 SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



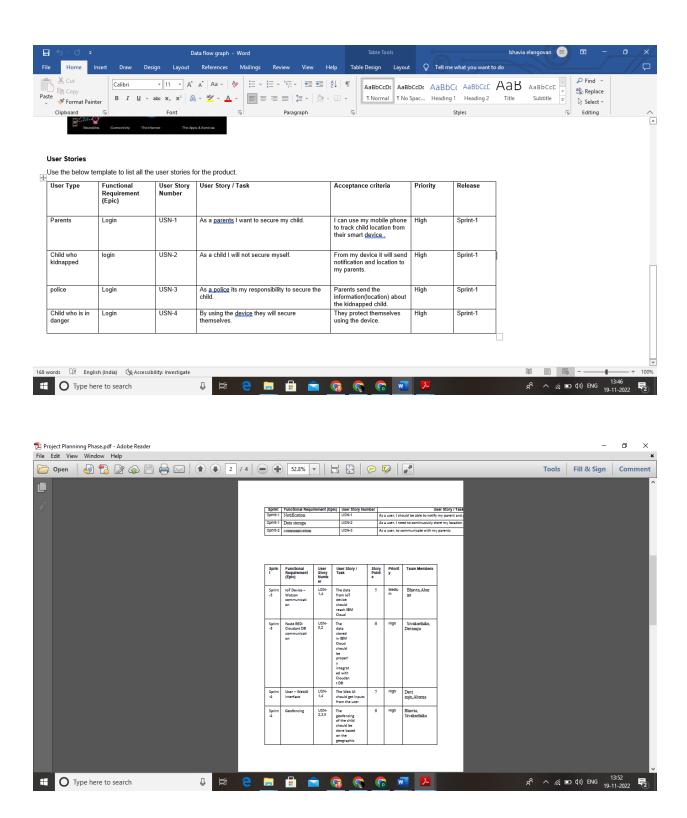


5.3 USER STORIES

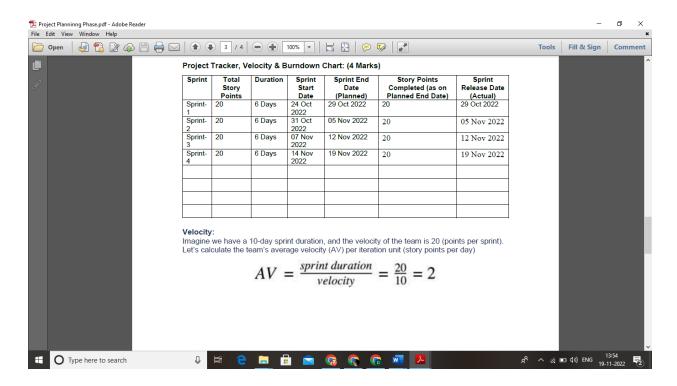


6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

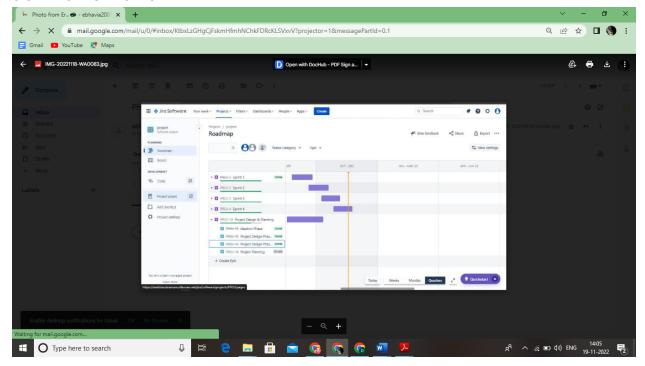
6.1 SPRINT PLANNING & ESTIMATION



6.2 SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE



6.3 REPORTS FROM JIRA



7. CODING & SOLUTIONS

7.1 FEATURES 1

Alert notification

package com.example.geofence;

```
import android.content.BroadcastReceiver;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.location.Location;
import android.os.CountDownTimer;
import android.util.Log;
import android.widget.Toast;
import com.google.android.gms.location.Geofence;
import com.google.android.gms.location.GeofencingEvent;
import java.util.List;
import android.os.Handler;
public class GeofenceBroadcastReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
private static final String TAG = "GeofenceBroadcastReceiv";
@Override
public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
// TODO: This method is called when the BroadcastReceiver is receiving //
an Intent broadcast
//.
/*Toast.makeText(context, "GEOFENCE_ENTERED", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
final Toast mToastToShow;
int toastDurationInMilliSeconds = 1200000;
mToastToShow = Toast.makeText(context, "GEOFENCE_EXITED", Toast.LENGTH_LONG);
// Set the countdown to display the toast
CountDownTimer toastCountDown;
toastCountDown = new CountDownTimer(toastDurationInMilliSeconds, 100000) {
public void onTick(long millisUntilFinished) {
mToastToShow.show();
}
public void onFinish() {
mToastToShow.cancel();
}
}:
// Show the toast and starts the countdown
```

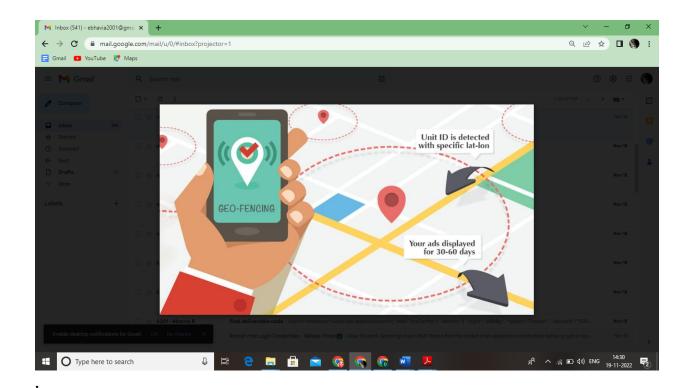
```
mToastToShow.show();
toastCountDown.start();*/
NotificationHelper notificationHelper = new NotificationHelper(context);
notificationHelper.sendHighPriorityNotification("GEOFENCE_TRANSITION_ENTER", "",
MapsActivity.class);
GeofencingEvent geofencingEvent = GeofencingEvent.fromIntent(intent);
if (geofencingEvent.hasError()) {
Log.d(TAG, "onReceive: Error receiving geofence event...");
return;
}
List<Geofence> geofenceList = geofencingEvent.getTriggeringGeofences();
for (Geofence geofence: geofenceList) {
Log.d(TAG, "onReceive: " + geofence.getRequestId());
}
// Location location = geofencingEvent.getTriggeringLocation();
int transitionType = geofencingEvent.getGeofenceTransition();
switch (transitionType) {
case Geofence.GEOFENCE_TRANSITION_ENTER:
notificationHelper.sendHighPriorityNotification("Entered the Location", "",
MapsActivity.class);
break;
case Geofence.GEOFENCE_TRANSITION_EXIT:
notificationHelper.sendHighPriorityNotification("Exited the Location", "",
MapsActivity.class);
break;
}
}
} 7
   7.2 FEATURES 2
   Geofence code
Package com.example.geofence;
import android.app.PendingIntent;
```

```
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.ContextWrapper;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.widget.Toast;
import com.google.android.gms.common.api.ApiException;
import com.google.android.gms.location.Geofence;
import com.google.android.gms.location.GeofenceStatusCodes;
import com.google.android.gms.location.GeofencingRequest;
import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.LatLng;
public class GeofenceHelper extends ContextWrapper {
private static final String TAG = "GeofenceHelper";
PendingIntent pendingIntent;
public GeofenceHelper(Context base) {
super(base);
}
public GeofencingRequest getGeofencingRequest(Geofence geofence) {
return new GeofencingRequest.Builder()
.addGeofence(geofence)
.setInitialTrigger(GeofencingRequest.INITIAL_TRIGGER_ENTE
R) .build();
}
public Geofence getGeofence(String ID, LatLng latLng, float radius, int
transitionTypes) {
return new Geofence.Builder()
.setCircularRegion(latLng.latitude, latLng.longitude, radius)
.setRequestId(ID)
.setTransitionTypes(transitionTypes)
.setLoiteringDelay(5000)
.setExpirationDuration(Geofence.NEVER_EXPIRE)
.build();
}
public PendingIntent getPendingIntent() {
if (pendingIntent != null) {
return pendingIntent;
}
```

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, GeofenceBroadcastReceiver.class);
pendingIntent = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 2607, intent,
PendingIntent.FLAG_IMMUTABLE);
return pendingIntent;
}
public String getErrorString(Exception e) {
if (e instanceof ApiException) {
ApiException apiException = (ApiException) e;
switch (apiException.getStatusCode()) {
case GeofenceStatusCodes
.GEOFENCE_NOT_AVAILABLE:
return "GEOFENCE_NOT_AVAILABLE"; case
GeofenceStatusCodes
.GEOFENCE_TOO_MANY_GEOFENCES: return
"GEOFENCE_TOO_MANY_GEOFENCES"; case
GeofenceStatusCodes
.GEOFENCE_TOO_MANY_PENDING_INTENTS: return
"GEOFENCE_TOO_MANY_PENDING_INTENTS"; }
}
return e.getLocalizedMessage();
}
}
```

8. TESTING

8.1 TEST CASES



8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

User acceptance testing (UAT) checks whether a product is the right one for the end users. Alpha testing is the initial testing .Beta testing second type of acceptance testing. Main purpose is the validate the product.

9.RESULTS

9.1 PERFORMANCE METRICS

By using the IoT the child will be safe from the risky factors. The crime case will we be reduced . parents will feel better for rescuing their children.

10.ADVANTAGES & DISADVATAGES

ADVANTAGES:

- Keep track of children in cases of abduction
- Give peace of mind to parents
- Notification will send to parents

DISADVANTAGES:

• The cost in time

11. CONCLUSION

This IoT devices for child safety monitoring and notification helping parents to locate and monitor their children. Hence, considering the importance of our future our projects is easy for parents to track their children and to visually monitor them on regular basis , which makes them ensure the safety of their children and reduces the rate of incidents of child abuse.

12. FUTURE SCOPE

In our system we automatically monitor the child in real time using Internet of Things. The future scope of the work is to implement the lot device which ensures the complete solution for child safety problems.

13.APPENDIX

SOURCE CODE: IBM

GITHUB & PROJECT DEMO LINK

Github: https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-30333-1660144161.git

project demo link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C3WDhA9yb3STIpHH0MiQQo8337cyKB7o/view?usp=drivesdk