

## Project Report

Team ID	PNP2022TMID38329
Project Name	CONFINEMENT ZONE ALERTING APPLICATION

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Overview:

Currently there are several research works undergoing in the country to prevent Covid-19 cases from rising. Previously our country was importing medical kits like PPE (Personal Protection Kits), mask from outside, but now it has been successful in developing these kits. Along with taking initiatives to fight this disease, our country has also taken steps to make people aware of the disease. The news and media have a great part in creating this awareness by informing the public about the preventive measures that can keep them away from infection. Awareness among the people to carry out all the preventive measures can immensely help to reduce spread of the virus. The country has created containment zones throughout the cities wherever Covid-19 cases have been reported to prevent further spread of the virus. These containment zones have been kept isolated from the outside public to ensure no contamination occurs outside. After more than 2 months of the lockdown, the government has relaxed some of the lockdown rules and has permitted reopening of government offices, bus and other road transportation facilities and shopping markets. People can move inside the city for work and other purposes. But the containment zones are still being kept isolated, and new containment zones are being formed wherever Covid-19 cases have been reported. These zones are highly contagious as droplets with virus coughed out from an unscreened asymptomatic patient can travel up to 8 m (Bahl et al. 2020). Though these containment zones are guarded by policemen, still there remains a chance that people might unknowingly step into them. In this situation where people can move in the city, these containment zones pose a risk of infection to these city dwellers. Therefore, informing people about the location of the containment zones can help them bypass and avoid these zones and thereby reduce the chance of community transmission. In this paper, we focus on developing a mobile based application to provide information regarding the Covid-19 containment zones in West Bengal. The application further tracks the user's location and provides notification alert if the user has entered a containment zone. The application also provides daily Covid-19 case statistics to the users to keep them updated. The application is developed on Android SDK and uses Firebase Cloud Firestore to store the location data. Android's geofencing client is used to create geofences around the containment zones and notification manager is used to provide notifications. The application also uses RESTful web services to show the Covid-19 cases in West Bengal. We have tested our application with different users in different locations across West Bengal and it works efficiently and is able to attain our target.

#### Purpose:

The Android application shows the location of the containment zones to the users. It also notifies the user when he or she trespasses the boundary of a containment zone or stays in the containment zones



## 2. LITERATURE SURVEY:

### 2.1 Existing problem:

People doesn't have proper knowledge about containment zones since they do change daily and hard to keep updated and if they are not updated properly, they will lead to wide spread of disease.

### 2.2 References:

#### PAPER 1:

**TITLE:** Tracking the Covid zones through geo-fencing technique

**AUTHOR NAME:** Anto Arockia Rosaline R ,Lalitha R ,Harishan G ,Lokesh

**PUBLICATION YEAR:** 2017

#### DESCRIPTION:

Following the tracking of a suspicious person, the geo-fenced layer is mapped out in the vicinity, and the virtual perimeter is then employed for the subsequent trapping procedure. As soon as the Covid monitoring team updates this geo-fenced layer, the public can view it. The idea of creating a virtual perimeter region is known as geo-fencing. Effective containment zone monitoring is made possible by this virtual perimeter monitoring technology. By utilising an automated system based on wireless infrastructure, it lowers operational costs. Additionally, it promptly alerts the law enforcement to find the offenders. As a result, it facilitates the inspection of containment areas and the monitoring of those who disobey governmental regulations. Users can receive updates from the Covid team on the alert zone. The Covid team has a number of modules for suspect tracking, hotspot fencing, etc. The Covid team must seek a service from the service network provider in the case of suspect tracking, and following authorization, they will offer the coordinates. According to our telecommunication legislation, it is illegal to share data; nonetheless, exchanging personal information without the individual's knowledge via any means is occasionally allowed with governmental approval for investigative purposes.

## PAPER

**AUTHOR NAME:** Geofencing 2.0: Paking Location-based Notifications to the Next Level

**PUBLICATION YEAR:** 2016

**DESCRIPTION:**

Sandío Rodríguez Gaízon Beísant Deva The basic Android application that served as the prototype Geofencing client was used. This client is primarily responsible for carrying out the geofencing service's ongoing location update strategy. This must be accomplished with little energy consumption because the Geofencing client is located on a mobile device. We made the decision to employ the low energy Geofencing features of the Android operating system to keep an eye on the safety zone. As a result, a safety zone is considered as a single circular geofence with a required exit on the mobile device. However, they discovered that there was occasionally a significant lag time between leaving the safety zone and receiving a notification from the system about the leave. In order to address this issue, a specific amount of the safety zone's radius is decreased. While the safety zone and how it is implemented have a significant impact on overall energy consumption, it is also important to make the right choice when it comes to a placement mechanism. In order to reduce power consumption without compromising the necessary position precision, they used a device-based smart combination of various positioning mechanisms introduced by. By temporarily deactivating placement when a device is not in motion, the Geofencing client also makes use of cutting-edge mobile sensing capabilities integrated into the Android operating system's activity recognition unit. Mobile users who live close to a geo-based fence's will find this to be of particular utility. If the Geofencing service notifies the Geofencing client about a geo- notice, the notification will appear right away.

## PAPER

### 3

**TITLE:** Development of An Android Application for Viewing Covid19 Containment Zones Alerting.

**AUTHOR NAME:** India Ranajoy Mallik, Amlan Pritim Hazarika, Sudaishana Ghosh Dastidar, DilipSing & Rajib Bandyopadhyay

**PUBLICATION YEAR:** 2019

**DESCRIPTION:**

The World Health Organization has declared the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, Covid-19 as pandemic across the world. With its alarming surge of affected cases throughout the world, lockdown, and awareness (social distancing, use of masks etc.) among people are found to be the only means for restricting the community transmission. In a densely populated country like India, it is very difficult to prevent the community transmission even during lockdown without social awareness and precautionary measures taken by the people. Recently, several containment zones had been identified throughout the country and divided into red, orange and green zones, respectively. The red zones indicate the infection hotspots, orange zones denote some infection and green zones indicate an area with no infection. This paper mainly focuses on development of an Android application which can inform people of the Covid-19 containment zones and prevent trespassing into these zones. This Android application updates the locations of the areas in a Google map which are identified to be the containment zones. The application also notifies the users if they have entered a containment zone and uploads the user's IMEI number to the online database. To achieve all these functionalities, many tools, and APIs from Google like Firebase and Geofencing API are used in this application. Therefore, this application can be used as a tool for creating further social awareness about the arising need of precautionary measures to be taken by the people of India.

## PAPER 4:

**TITLE:** Aarogya Setu

**AUTHOR NAME:** National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India

**PUBLICATION YEAR:** 2014

### DESCRIPTION:

The most popular containment zone alert application among the options currently in use in India is called Aarogya Setu. The Indian government created a mobile application to link the public with crucial health services. Its primary features include

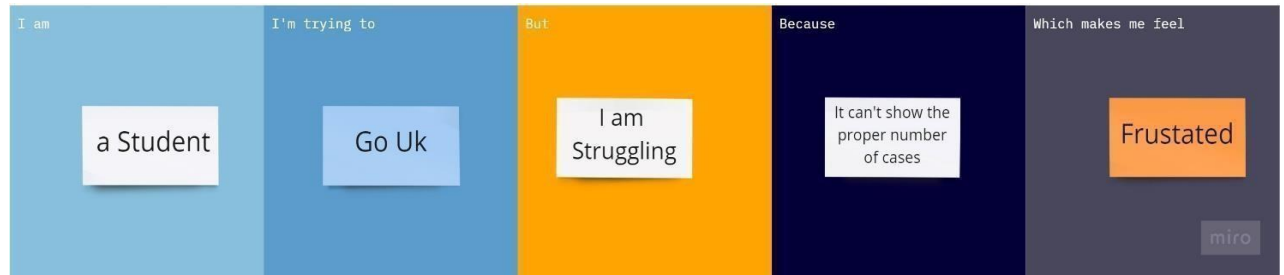
geo-location-based COVID19 data, user risk status, automatic contact tracing using Bluetooth, and much more. The movement of an infected individual is tracked using Bluetooth and GPS technology, and the system notifies the public of the locations the infected person has visited while designating those locations as vulnerable ones. It employs cellular triangulation to determine a person's location in the absence of GPS technology. While Aarogya Setu can track down contacts and notify those who have come into touch with someone who has COVID-19, it also actively keeps track of quarantine or containment zones and alerts users who enter them. The Terms of Use and Privacy Policy must be accepted at the time of registration when installing the application on any Android or iOS mobile device, and ongoing use of the application denotes continued acceptance. Name, age, sex, occupation, phone number, overseas travel within the previous 28–45 days, and whether the user is a smoker are all pieces of information that the app gathers. This data is kept on a server that is under the jurisdiction of the Indian government. It is hashed and sent to the user's mobile application along with a special digital ID (DID). The user is recognised using the DID. In order for the user's mobile phone to exchange information with another device that has the app when it gets within range, the Bluetooth and GPS services must be turned on. These individual IDs, along with the time and GPS location, are kept on the two phones when two users come into close proximity. The format in which this data is kept is encrypted. Only after a person tests positive is it posted to the government-controlled servers of the app.

### 2.1. Problem Statement Definition:

#### 2.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT 1:



#### PROBLEM STATEMENT 2:



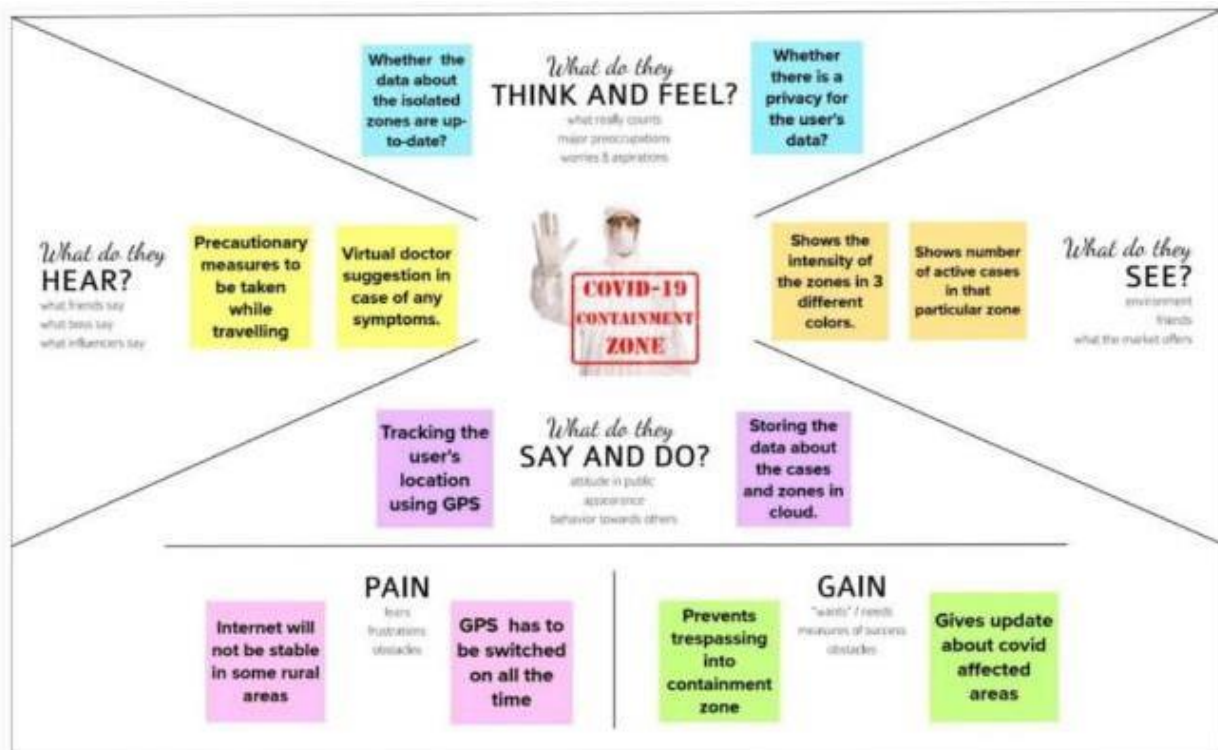
### 3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

S.NO	PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	This application is intended to provide information about containment zones in a particular region by alerting people, through continuous monitoring of an individual's location. Key benefits of the application are monitoring people's activity and alerting them of their safety movements
2.	Idea / Solution description	The project aims at building an application that provides information about the containment zones of a particular region by continuously monitoring an individual's location. Location of the individual must be stored in the Database. Alerts are sent using the notification service.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	The uniqueness of containment zone alerting app is it shows the particular area of the district before the 100m, and the user's location history is stored in database and this app provides the precautions measurements, list of immunity boosts, location of the vaccination providing places. It also gives the list of the affected and admitted patients and discharged patients, percentage of affecting by covid19

4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Social Stigma is discrimination against a particular group of people, a place, or a nation in the form of a negative attitude. Public health emergencies (such as COVID-19 pandemic) are stressful situations for people and communities. Fear and anxiety with a lack of knowledge about the disease can lead to social .
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	We are going to add personal health tracker in subscription basis .so they can manage their health efficiently.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	In this modern world even though the covid pandemic threat is about to end there are high chance of pandemic or endemic .so this application is very useful in that situation and we can use this application in seasonal diseases

### 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas:

An empathy map is a simple, easy-to-digest visual that captures knowledge about a user's behaviours and attitudes. It is a useful tool to help teams better understand their users. Creating an effective solution requires understanding the true problem and the person who is experiencing it. The exercise of creating the map helps participants consider things from the user's perspective along with his or her goals and challenges



### 3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

## Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

⌚ 10 minutes to prepare  
 🕒 1 hour to collaborate  
 👥 2-8 people recommended

[Share template feedback](#)

**Before you collaborate**

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

⌚ 10 minutes

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**A Team gathering**  
Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.

**B Set the goal**  
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.

**C Learn how to use the facilitation tools**  
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

[Open article](#) →

**1 Define your problem statement**

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

⌚ 5 minutes

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**PROBLEM**

There is a pandemic situation due to COVID-19. It's a viral infectious disease so people should maintain social distance. In order to maintain social distance our application provides a strategy to avoid direct contact with each other

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**Key rules of brainstorming**  
To run an smooth and productive session

- Stay in topic.
- Defer judgment.
- Go for volume.
- Encourage wild ideas.
- Listen to others.
- If possible, be visual.

**Need some inspiration?**

See a finished version of this template to inspire your work.

[Open example](#) →

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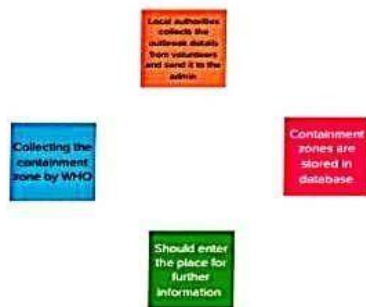


3

**Group ideas**

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

⌚ 20 minutes

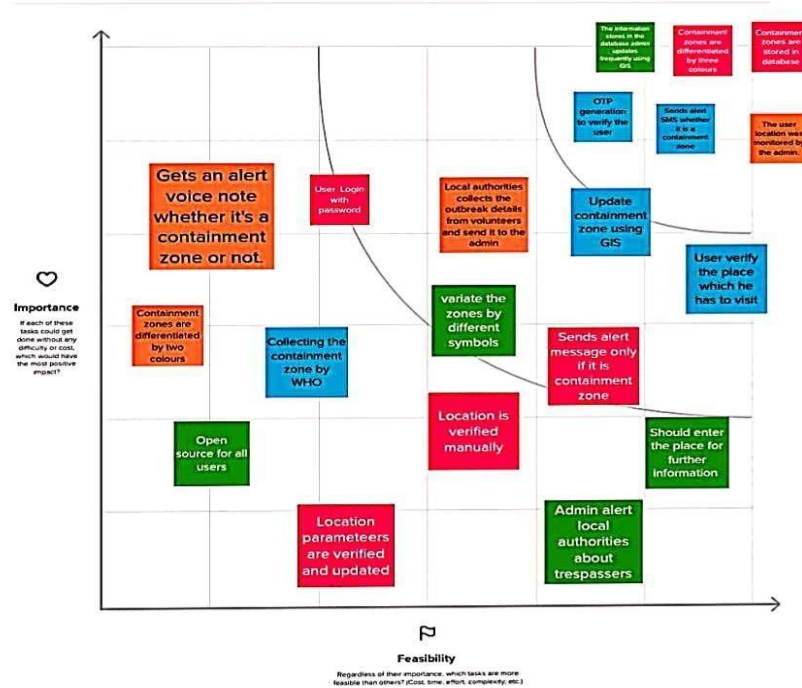
**USER LOGIN****VERIFYING LOCATION****COLLECTING DETAILS****SENDING ALERT****DIFFERENTIATING ZONES****UPDATING ZONES**

4

**Prioritize**

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

⌚ 20 minutes



+

**After you collaborate**

You can export the mural as an image or pdf to share with members of your company who might find it helpful.

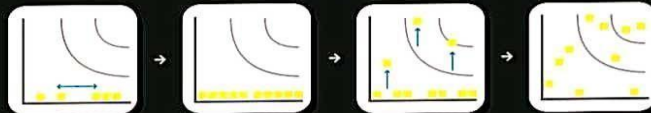
**Quick add-ons**

- A Share the mural**  
Share a view link to the mural with stakeholders to keep them in the loop about the outcomes of the session.
- B Export the mural**  
Export a copy of the mural as a PNG or PDF to attach to emails, include in slides, or save in your drive.

**Keep moving forward**

- Strategy blueprint**  
Define the components of a new idea or strategy.  
Open the template →
- Customer experience journey map**  
Understand customer needs, motivations, and obstacles for an experience.  
Open the template →
- Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats**  
Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) to develop a plan.  
Open the template →

📄 Share template feedback

**3.4 Problem Solution fit**

<p><b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <span>CS</span></p> <p>The user/customer who belonging to the Business man</p>	<p><b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <span>CC</span></p> <p>There is no boundation of using this application Because the user/customer who is having knowledge Of this application can work on it easily.</p>	<p><b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <span>AS</span></p> <p>So we can use google maps and GPS to show which area in least cases and more cases and other instructions, to the public knowledge.</p>	Explore AS, differentiate
<p><b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <span>J&amp;P</span></p> <p>It is easy to analyse the issues and risks in containment Zones.it is best way to assist the peoples easily to Identify the disaster region and prevented from Danger. Detection and recognition of risk zones Using cloud computing are very efficient in providing Information about containment zones at its earliest.</p>	<p><b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <span>RC</span></p> <p>Generally , we cannot identify the number of cases on area or in the particular location. Whether it is in red zone or normal zone or any instruction to survive on the particular area.</p>	<p><b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>BE</span></p> <p>Easy to use Can be able to respond quickly Able to provide precise decision based on the disease Analysis Requirement of internet speed</p>	
<p><b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <span>TR</span></p> <p>Movement in containment zones will be monitored to ensure that nobody leaves or visits , except for medical emergencies</p> <p><b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <span>EM</span></p> <p>Before-The user/customer who never have used before makes them anxious After-As the user knows how to use this application then they will become comfortable and friendly in Environment</p>	<p><b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <span>SL</span></p> <p>The application is built which uses this model . The application update you to stay up to date regarding the number of cases ,both locally and nationally.The accurate numbers can help you assess your risk further.</p>	<p><b>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>CH</span></p> <p>The user need to access the application .</p> <p><b>8.2 OFFLINE</b></p> <p>Store the data and information being transferred</p>	Extract online & offline CH of BE
<p><b>Identify strong TR &amp; EM</b></p>			

#### 4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

##### 4.1 Functional requirement

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

IR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Gmail. Registration through mobile number.
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email. Confirmation via OTP.
FR-3	Authentication	It checking the confirmation of the password.
FR-4	Business rule	For subscribers we give first 3 days free trial. For unsubscribers the user needs to watch some advertisement for knowing the zone after for first 3 days. <b>IR No. IR No.</b>

## 4.2 Non-Functional Requirements

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

IR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	<b>Usability</b>	Providing recommendation link by using customer preference .
NFR-2	<b>Security</b>	The software team will issue some strong security code for the user's.
NFR-3	<b>Reliability</b>	The database update process must rollback all related updates when any update fails.
NFR-4	<b>Performance</b>	The loading speed of the server is quick and fast.

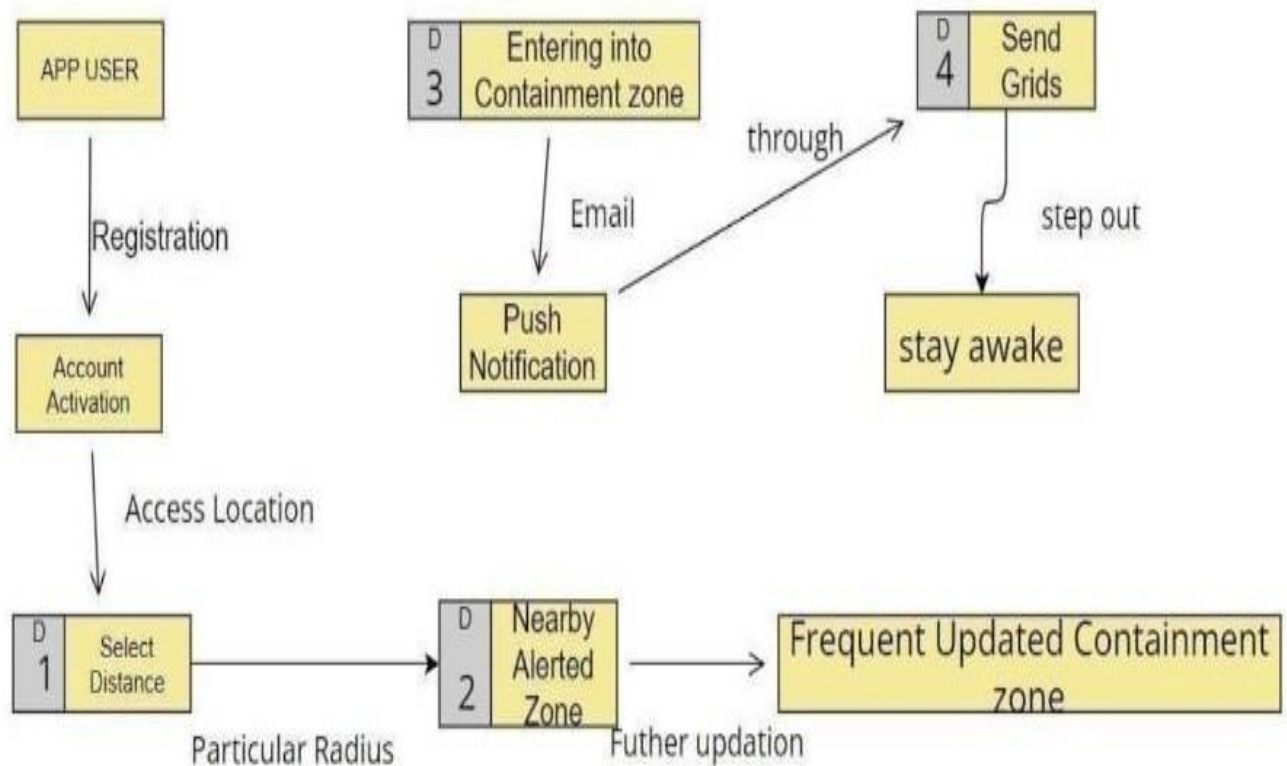
## 5. PROJECT DESIGN

### Data Flow Diagrams

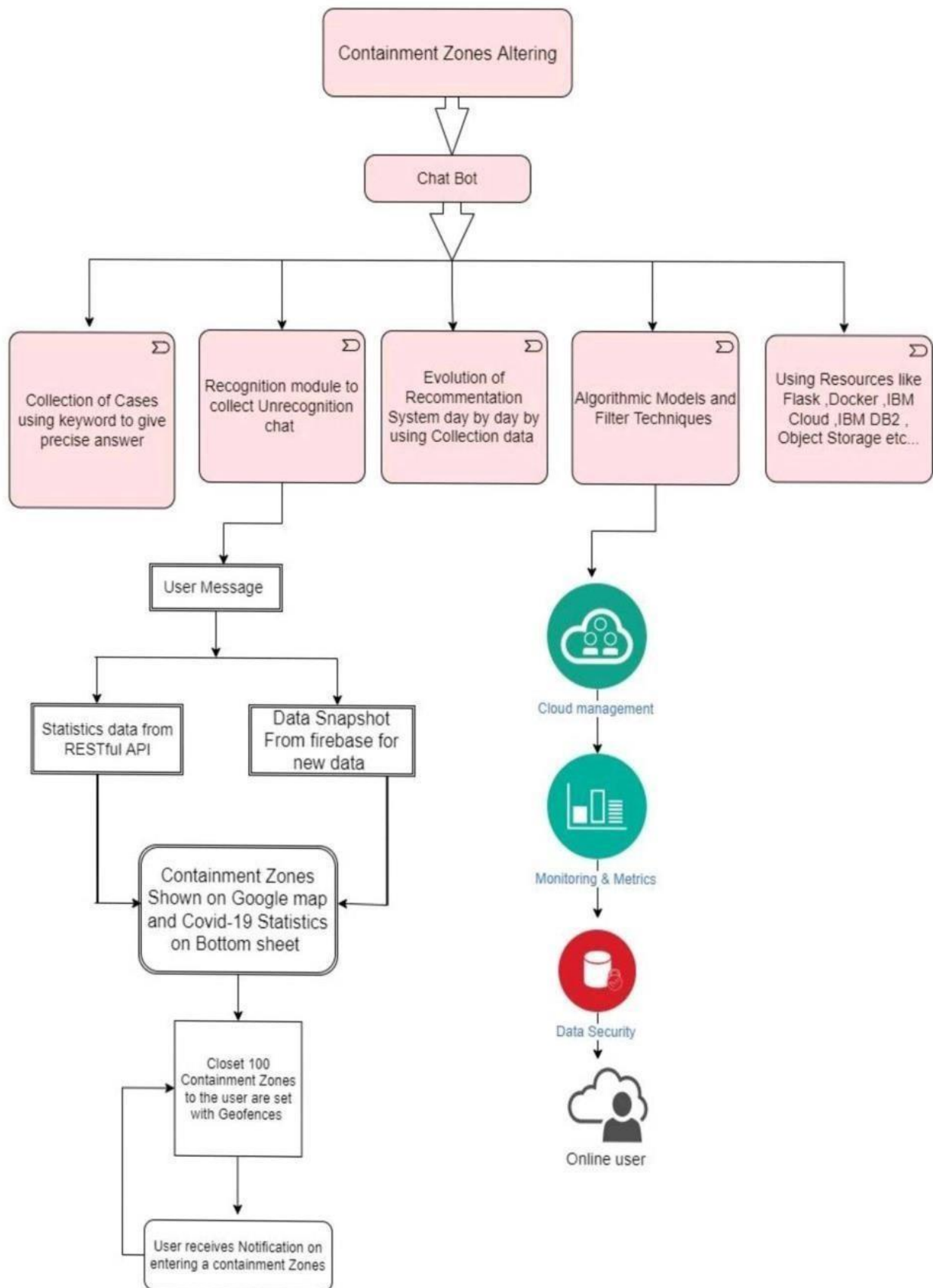
A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically.

It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.

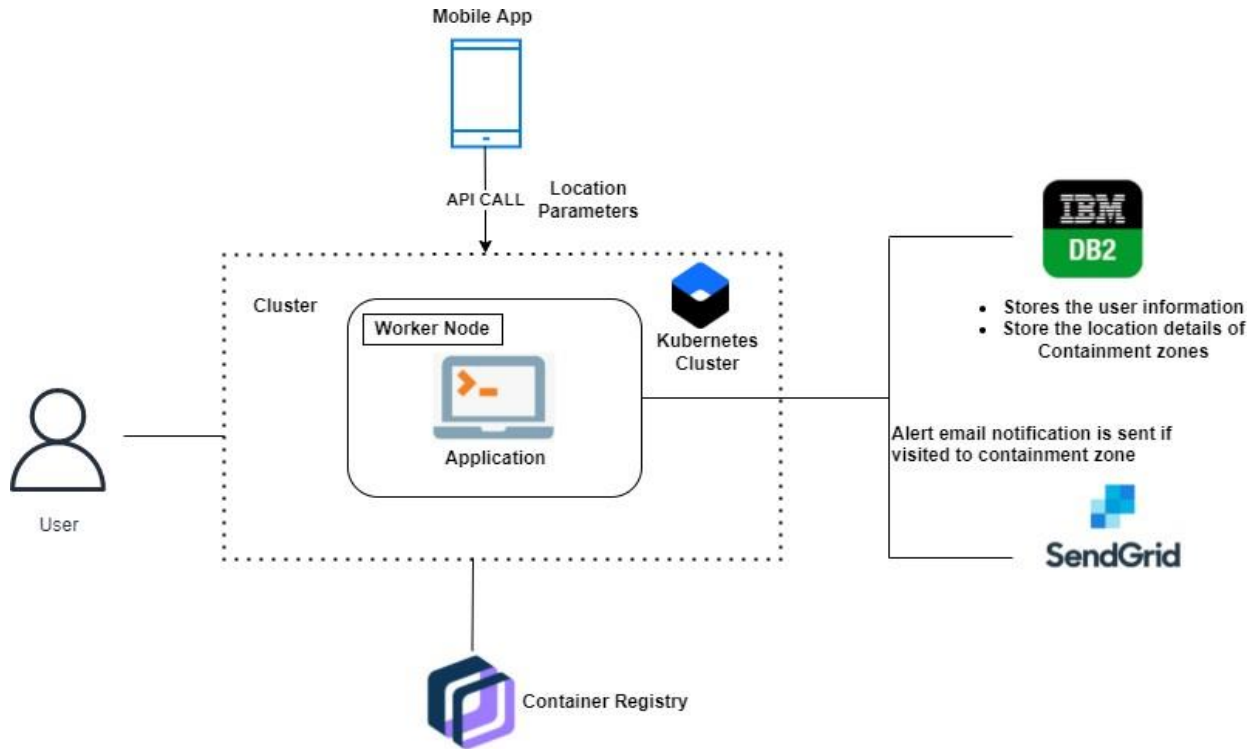
### Data flow diagram:



## 5.1.SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE:



## TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE:



## 5.2 Table-1: Components & Technologies:

S.no	Component	Description	Technology
1.	User Interface	Mobile Application	HTML, CSS, JavaScript.
2.	Application Logic	Logic for a process in the application	Javascript
3.	Database	Data Type, Configurations etc.	Firebase, ibm cloud
4.	Cloud Database	Database Service on Cloud	IBM Cloud
5.	File Storage	File storage requirements	Local Filesystem and IBM cloud
6.	Infrastructure (Server / Cloud)	Application Deployment on Cloud Local Server Configuration	Local and Cloud Foundry

## Application Characteristics:

S.no	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	Open-Source Frameworks	GitHub	Internet hosting service
2.	Security Implementations	Application security: Veracode.	Network automation
3.	Scalable Architecture	It provides the room for expansion more database of smart bins added additionally can be updated.	Cloud storage
4.	Availability	As the system control is connected to web server it is available 24*7 and can be accessed whenever needed.	Server, Appleix, iople
5.	Performance	Performance is high it uses 5mbcaches	Wireless Sensor Network



### 5.3 Useí Stoíes

Use the below template to list all the useí stoíes foí the píoduct.

Useí Pype	Functional Requiíeme nt (Epic)	Useí Stoíy Numbeí	Useí Stoíy / Pask	Acceptance cúiteíia	Píioíity	Release
Login	Registíatio n (web and andíoid)	USN-1	I can íegisteí foí the application by enteíng my email and passwoíd	I can contíol my online account and dashboáíd.	Medium	Spíint-1
Sign Up	Registíatio n (web and andíoid)	USN-2	I will íeceive a confiímation email once I have íegistefed foí the application	I can handle the waste collection.	High	Spíint-1
Seívices	Dashboáíd	USN-3	need to give peímissioonto access my location	I can take the shoíteí path to íeach thewaste filled íoute specified.	Medium	Spíint-2
Seívices	Seívce	USN-4	I need to diffeíentiate the containment zones	I can collect the tíach, pull it to the tíuck, and send it out.	Medium	Spíint-3
Data collection	Seívce	USN-5	. I need to aleít the useí when they enteí the containment zone thíough the notification	All of these píocesíes aíe undeí my contíol.	High	Spíint-4

## 6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

PÍPÍE	DESCRIPTÍON	DAÍE
<b>Liteíatuíe Suívey &amp; Infoímatíon Gatheíng</b>	Liteíatuíe suívey on the selected píodect & gatheíng infoímatíon by íefeííng the, technical papeís, íeseaích publications etc.	19 OCTOBER 2022
<b>Píeíapeí Empathy Map</b>	Píeíapeí Empathy Map Canvas to captuíe the useí Pains & Gains, Píeíapeí list of píodblem statements	18 OCTOBER 2022

<b>Ideation</b>	List the by organizing the brainstorming session and prioritize the top 3 ideas based on the feasibility & importance.	18 OCTOBER 2022
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### Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule, and Estimation (4 Marks)

Use the below template to create product backlog and sprint schedule

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint 1	Registration (web and android)	USN-1	USER: I can register for the application by entering my email and password	3	High	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V
		USN-2	USER: I will receive a confirmation email once I have registered for the application	2	High	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V
	Login (web and android)	USN-3	USER: I can log into the application	3	High	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team members
Sprint-2	Dashboard	USN-4	USER: need to give permission to access my location	5	High	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V
		USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	5	High	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V

Spínt	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Useí Stoíy Numbeí	Useí Stoíy / Task	Stoíy Points	Príofíty	Team members
Spínt 3	Seívice	USN 6	ADMIN:  I need to update the containment zones.	5	High	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V
		USN 7	ADMIN:  I need to differentiate the containment zones based on the intensity of infection.	3	Medium	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V

Spínt 4	Seívice	USN 8	ADMIN:  I need to alert the user when they enter the containment zone through the notification	5	Medium	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V
	Data collection	USN 9	ADMIN:  I need to store user details on the cloud	5	Medium	Abishek.S Gopinath.M RajKumar.E Dhakshina Moorthy.K Yuvaraj.V
Spínt	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Useí Stoíy Numbeí	Useí Stoíy / Task	Stoíy Points	Príofíty	Team members
		USN 10	ADMIN:  I need to collect details about covid-19 cases from verified sources	5	Príofíty	Team members

## Project Package, Velocity &amp; Burndown Chart: (4 Marks)

Spínt	Total Stoíy Points	Duration	Spínt Start Date	Spínt End Date (Planned)	Stoíy Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Spínt Release Date (Actual)

Sprint-1	20	7 Days	25 Oct 2022	31 Oct 2022	20	31 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	01 Nov 2022	06 Nov 2022	20	06 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	5 Days	07 Nov 2022	11 Nov 2022	20	11 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	12 Nov 2022	17 Nov 2022	20	17 Nov 2022

### Velocity:

Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint).

Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

## 6.2. Sprint Delivery Schedule

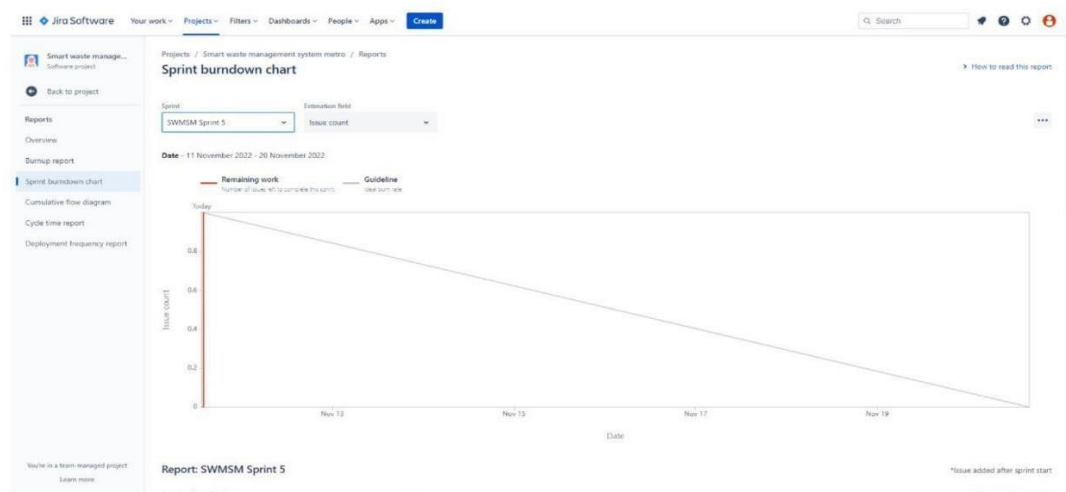
### Velocity:

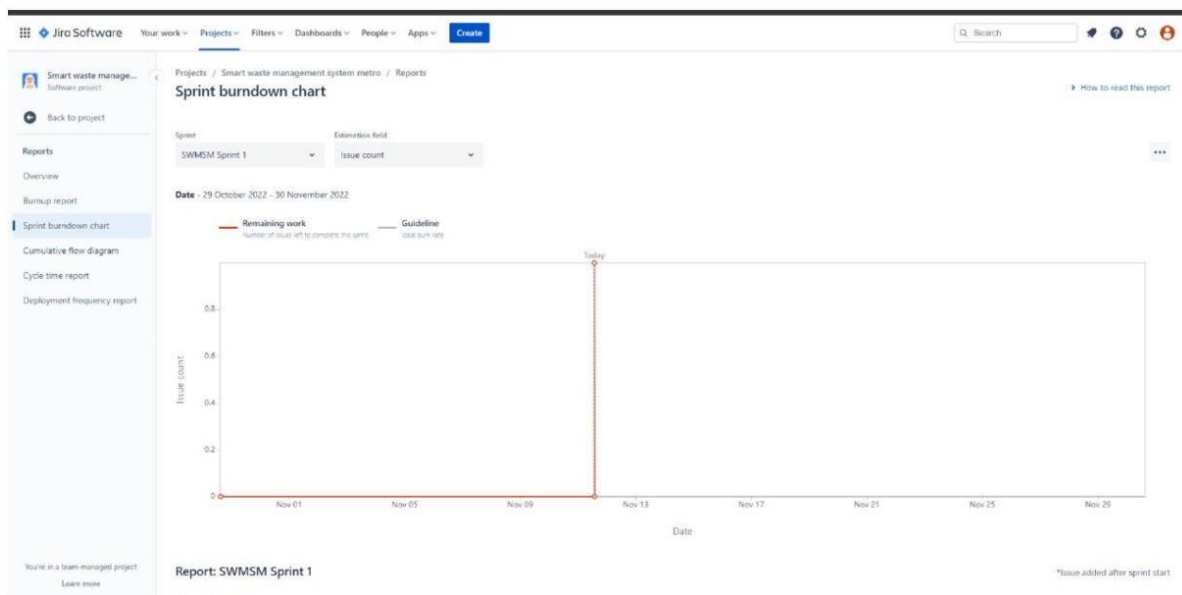
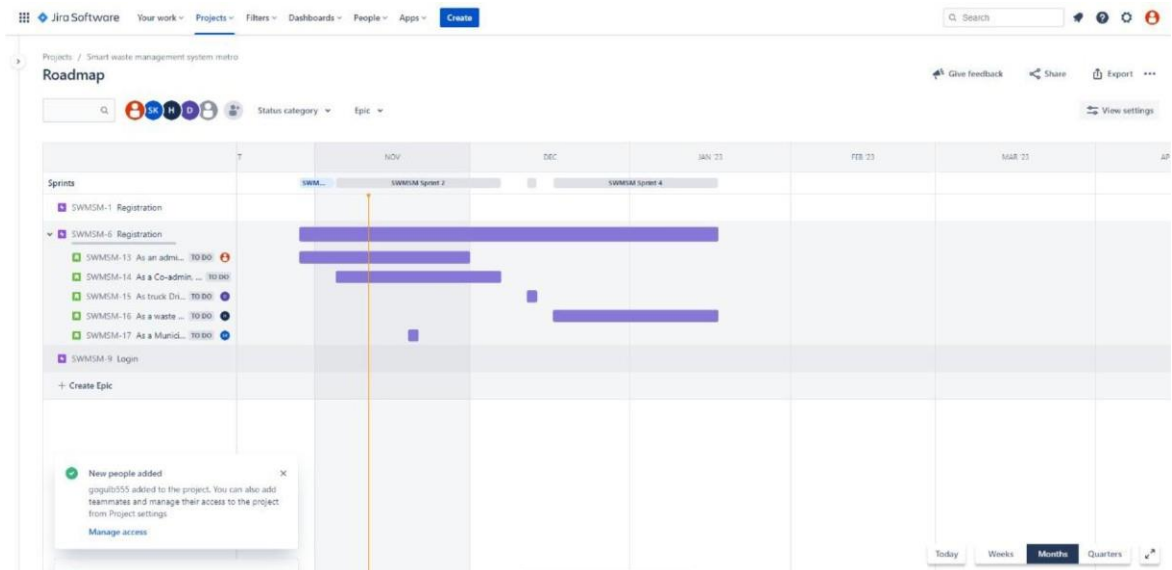
Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

$$AV = \frac{\text{sprint duration}}{\text{velocity}} = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

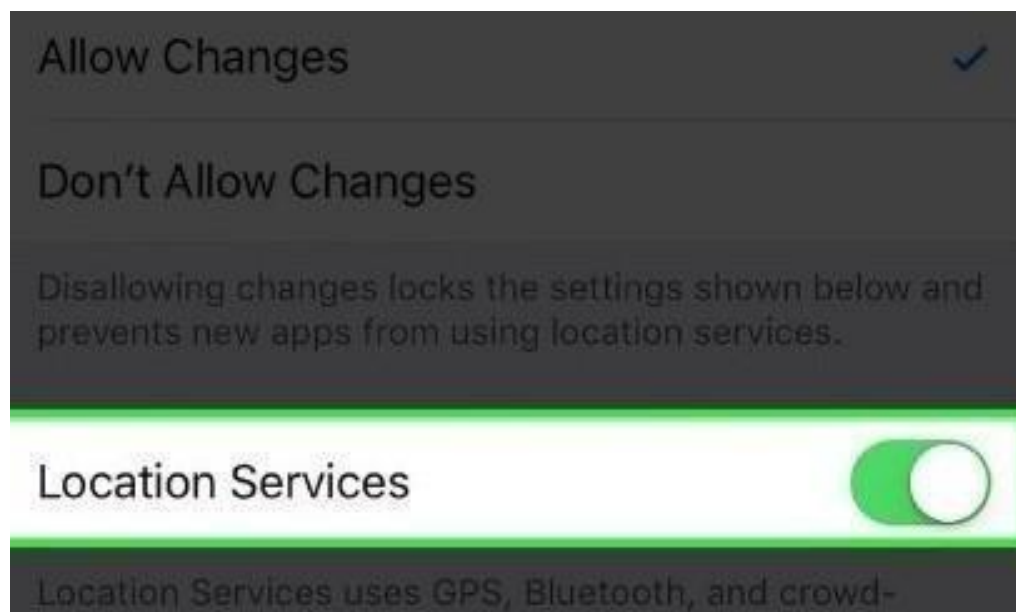
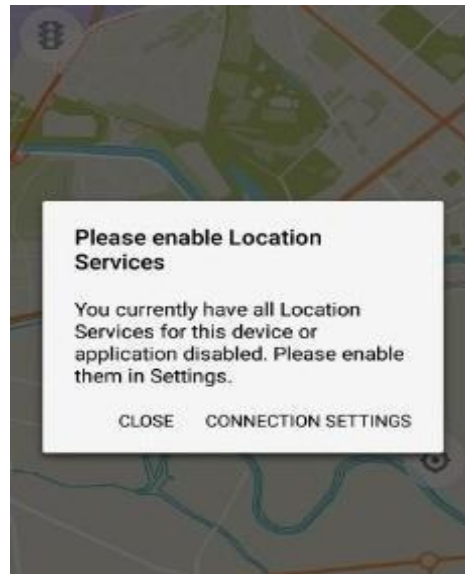
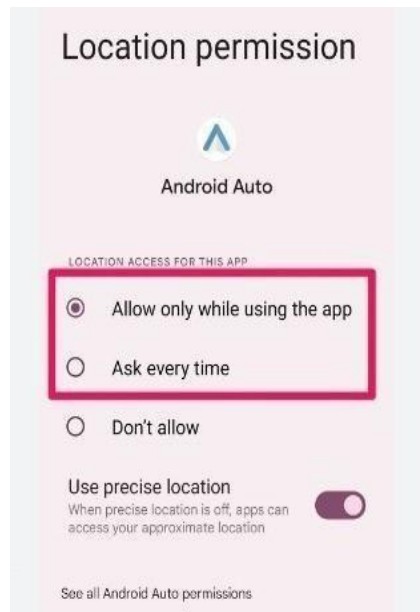
## 6.3 Reports from JIRA

### BURNDOWN CHART

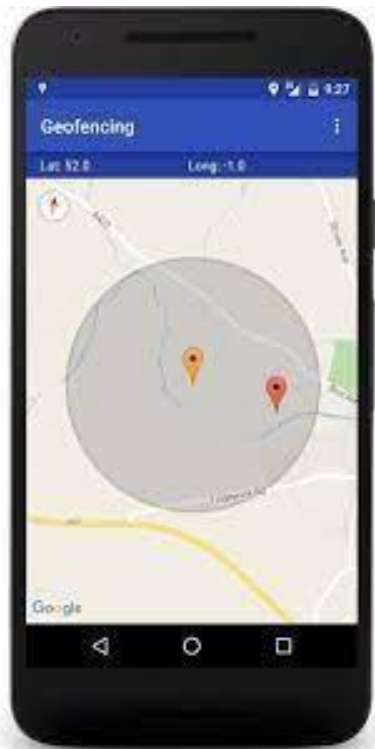




## 7. CODING & SOLUTIONING (Explain the features added in the project along with code)

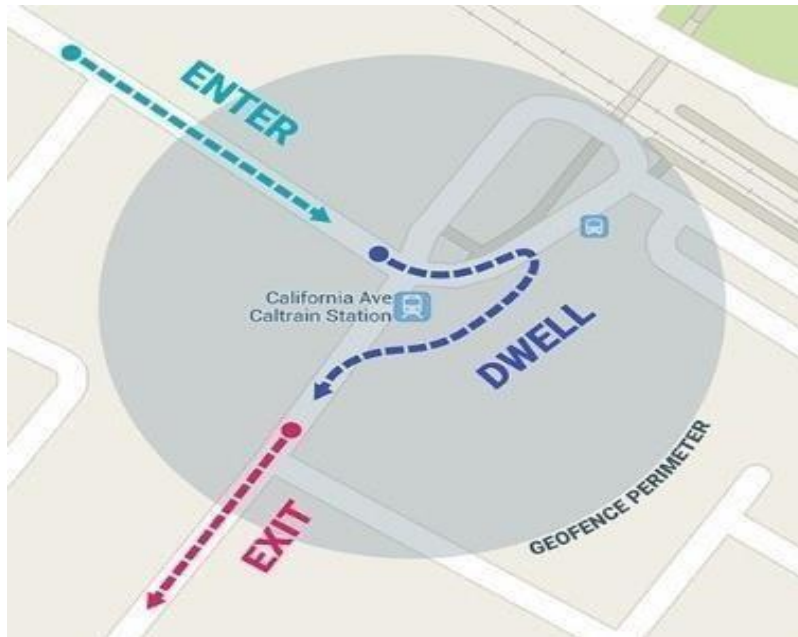


## GEOFENCE IN ANDROID APP :









## 8. RESULTS:

### UI Intefact with Application:

#### Admin App:

#### Login Page:

Log In to add the location of the containment zone

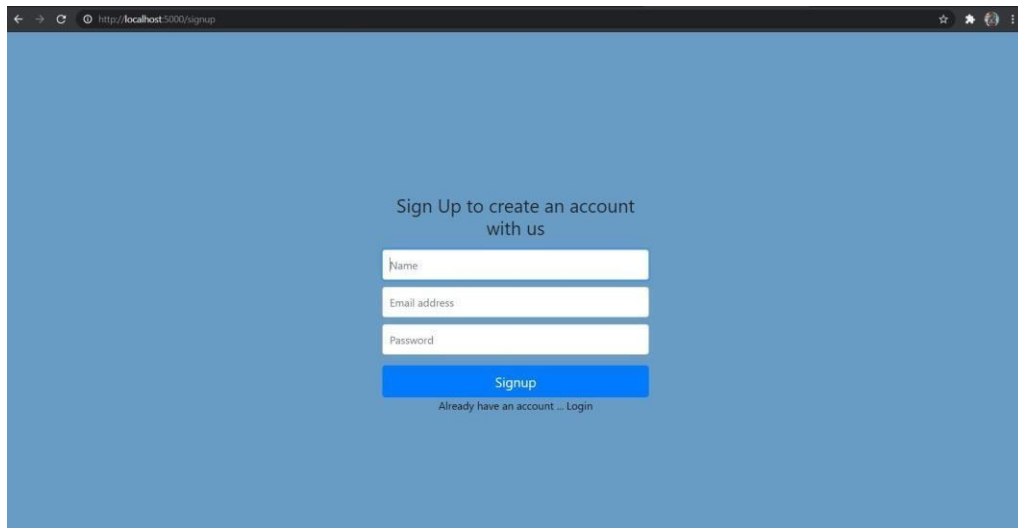
Email address

Password

Login

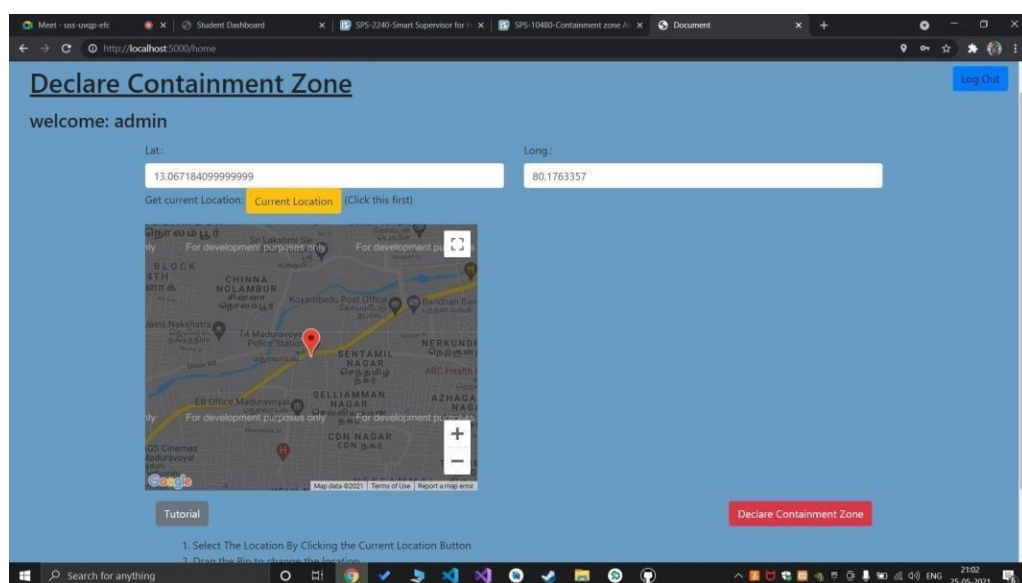
Don't have an account ... Create One

Register page:



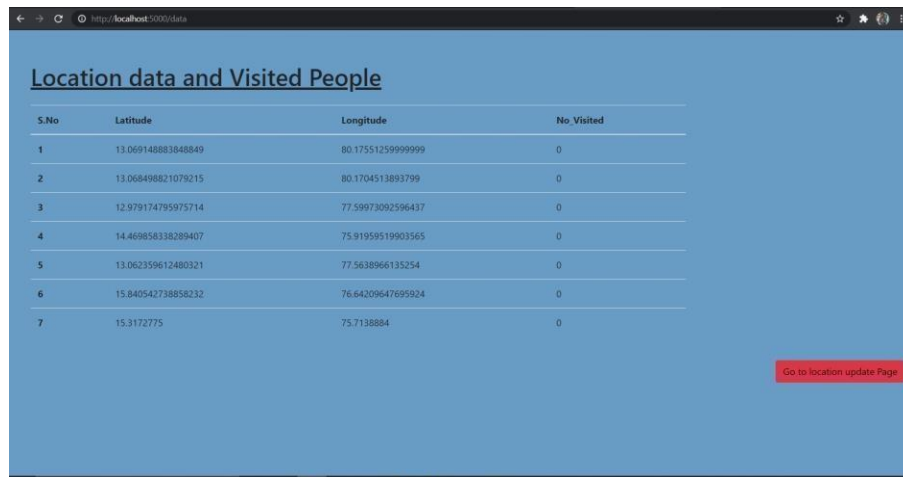
A screenshot of a web browser showing a registration page. The browser's address bar displays 'http://localhost:5000/signup'. The page has a solid blue background. In the center, the text 'Sign Up to create an account with us' is displayed. Below this text are three white input fields labeled 'Name', 'Email address', and 'Password'. A blue 'Signup' button is positioned below the input fields. Underneath the button, the text 'Already have an account ... Login' is visible.

Home page:



A screenshot of a web browser showing a home page titled 'Declare Containment Zone'. The browser's address bar displays 'http://localhost:5000/home'. The page has a blue header with the title and a 'Log Out' button. Below the header, the text 'welcome: admin' is displayed. There are two input fields for 'Lat.' and 'Long.'. The 'Lat.' field contains the value '13.067184099999999' and the 'Long.' field contains '80.1763357'. Below these fields are buttons for 'Get current Location', 'Current Location', and '(Click this first)'. A map is displayed below the buttons, showing a location in Chennai, India. At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Tutorial' section with instructions: '1. Select the Location By Clicking the Current Location Button' and '2. Press the Go to choose the location'. A red 'Declare Containment Zone' button is also visible at the bottom right.

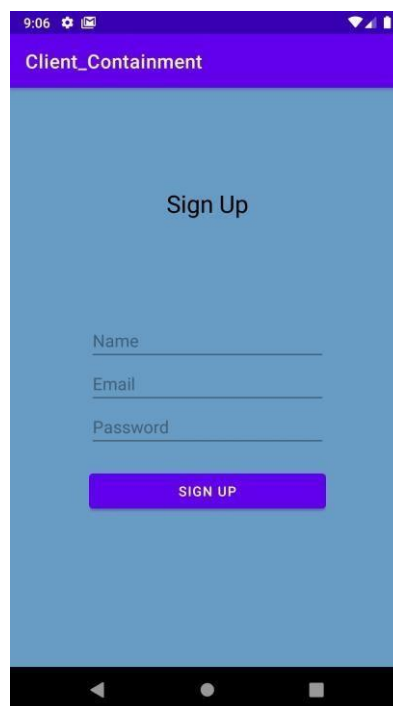
Location data page:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'http://localhost:3000/data'. The page title is 'Location data and Visited People'. Below the title is a table with four columns: 'S.No', 'Latitude', 'Longitude', and 'No. Visited'. The table contains seven rows of data. A red button labeled 'Go to location update Page' is located at the bottom right of the table.

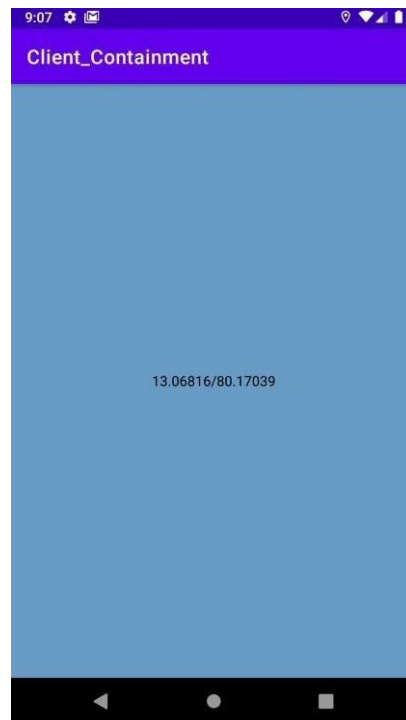
S.No	Latitude	Longitude	No. Visited
1	13.069148883848849	80.17551259999999	0
2	13.068496821079215	80.1704513893799	0
3	12.979174795975714	77.59973092596437	0
4	14.469858338289407	75.91959519903565	0
5	13.062359612480321	77.5638966135254	0
6	15.840542738858232	76.64209647695924	0
7	15.3172775	75.7138884	0

Client Application:  
Register screen:



The screenshot shows a mobile application interface with a purple header bar containing the text 'Client\_Containment'. Below the header, the title 'Sign Up' is centered. There are three input fields labeled 'Name', 'Email', and 'Password'. Below these fields is a purple button labeled 'SIGN UP'. The bottom of the screen shows a black navigation bar with three white icons: a back arrow, a circle, and a square.

Client Location:



An Email will be sent to the registered mail id if the location is within 100 meters of the locations present in the admin app.



## 9. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

### ADVANTAGES:

- People can be alerted before entering containment zone.
- Further spread of virus can be reduced considerably.

### DISADVANTAGES:

- Accuracy of application depends on the number of data given to the application.

- Application's accuracy is directly proportional to the number of data given to the application
- about the infected patients.

## 10. CONCLUSION

This application is intended to provide information about containment zones in a particular region by alerting people, through continuous monitoring of an individual's location. Key benefits of the application are monitoring people's activity and alerting them to their safety movements.

## 11. FUTURE SCOPE

Although we tried to cover almost all of the aspects during our developmental phase, however we were forced to leave some aspects because of lack of time as well as monetary and other reasons. Just like in the field of software development where there are always some shortcomings and room for improvement our application can be enhanced further:-

- 1) The application can include various government organization to help act faster.
- 2) The dataset obtained from the application can be used for predictive analysis to determine prone areas and include special method for tackling the problem in those areas.
- 3) Emergency signal in case of network failure and internet connection loss.
- 4) Tracking victim's movements.
- 5) Improved Google positioning system's precision.
- 6) The client part of application can be integrated in a single intelligent device.

For analysis purpose, we could use machine learning (ML) algorithms as well as data mining applications. There is a sub branch of machine learning known as time series analysis (TSA), which could be used to predict and analyze the data obtained through this application. Time series analysis is used to predict crop production as well as sales in different quarters.

12)

## APPENDIX

### Source Code

```
# Project : CONTAINMENT ZONE ALERTING APPLICATION
# Team ID : PNT2022TMID48441
```

A

```
from logging import info
from flask import *
from jinja2.utils import select_autoescape
import bcrypt
from flask_mysqldb import MySQL
```

```

import json
from sendgrid import SendGridAPIClient
from sendgrid.helpers.mail import Mail

# initialization
app = Flask(__name__)

# config
app.secret_key = "\x19I's\xbe\xe7\x8c_\x1\x12Q\x14\x13>q\x7'W1'H0\x9f\xe4\xec\x1"
app.config['MYSQL_HOST'] = 'localhost'
app.config['MYSQL_USER'] = 'root'
app.config['MYSQL_PASSWORD'] = ''
app.config['MYSQL_DB'] = 'zone2'

mysql = MySQL(app)

# functions

def send_mail(email):
    print(email)
    message = Mail(from_email='vaíundutia.h@gmail.com',
                   to_emails=email,
                   subject='caution', plain_text_content='Please Stay Safe',
                   html_content='<h2>You afe enteíng into a containment Zone</h2>')

    try:
        sg = SendGridAPIClient(
            'SG.7BJDtQDIS8unH0i5_lufVQ.Ykpcz19QcqcNwYZC3a0mNRPhGksG117YURqOl'a2HL')
        response = sg.send(message)
        print(response.status_code)
        print(response.body)
        print(response.headers)
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)

def create_bcrypt_hash(password): convert the
    string to bytes
    password_bytes = password.encode()
    # generate a salt
    salt = bcrypt.gensalt(14)
    # calculate a hash as bytes
    password_hash_bytes = bcrypt.hashpw(password_bytes, salt).decode()
    # bytes to a string
    password_hash_str = password_hash_bytes.decode() return
    password_hash_str

```

```

def verify_password(password, hash_from_database):
    password_bytes = password.encode()
    hash_bytes = hash_from_database.encode()

    # this will automatically retrieve the salt from the hash, then
    # combine it with the password (parameter 1) and then hash
    # that, and compare it to the user's hash
    does_match = bcrypt.checkpw(password_bytes, hash_bytes)

    return does_match

# Api's

@app.route("/", methods=["GET", "POST"])
def login():
    if(request.method == "POST"):

        # get the data from the form
        password = request.form['password']
        email = request.form['email']

        # initialize the cursor
        signup_cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

        # check whether user already exists
        user_result = signup_cursor.execute(
            "SELECT * FROM USERS WHERE user_email=%s", [email]
        )

        if(user_result > 0):
            data = signup_cursor.fetchone()
            data_password = data[3]
            if(verify_password(password, data_password)):
                signup_cursor.close()
                session['id'] = data[0]
                session['name'] = data[1]
                session['email'] = data[2]
                return redirect(url_for("home"))
            else:
                return render_template("login.html", error=1)
        else:
            return render_template("login.html", error=2)
        return render_template("login.html", error=3)

@app.route("/signup", methods=["POST", "GET"])

```

```

def signup():
    if(request.method == "POST"):

        # get the data from the form
        name = request.form['name']
        email = request.form['email']
        password = request.form['password']

        # hash the password
        pw_hash = create_bcrypt_hash(password)

        # initialize the cursor
        signup_cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

        # check whether user already exists
        user_result = signup_cursor.execute(
            "SELECT * FROM USERS WHERE user_email=%s", [email]
        )
        if(user_result > 0): signup_cursor.close()
            return render_template('signup.html', error=True)
        else:
            # execute the query
            signup_cursor.execute(
                # 'INSERT INTO USERS(user_name,user_email,user_password,user_type)
                VALUES(%s,%s,%s,%s)', (
                    name, email, str(pw_hash), "2"
                )
            )

            mysql.connection.commit()
            signup_cursor.close()
            return redirect(url_for('login'))

        return render_template('signup.html', error=False)

@app.route("/home", methods=["POST", "GET"])
def home():
    if(session['id'] == None):
        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    if(request.method == "POST"): get
        data
        lat = request.form["lat"]
        lon = request.form["lon"]
        # vis = 0
        if(lat == "" or lon == ""):

```



```

        return render_template('home.html', name=session['name'], email=session['email'],id=session['id'],
success=0)

    # create a location cursor
    location_cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

    # Execute the query
    location_cursor.execute(
        'INSERT INTO LOCATION(location_lat,location_long,location_visited) VALUES(%s,%s,%s)', (
            lat, lon, vis
        )
    )
    mysql.connection.commit()
    location_cursor.close()

    return render_template('home.html', name=session['name'], email=session['email'],id=session['id'],
success=True)

    return render_template('home.html', name=session['name'], email=session['email'],
id=session['id'])

@app.route("/logout")def
logout():
    # remove the username from the session if it is there
    session['id'] =
    None
    session['name'] = None
    session['email'] = None
    return
    redirect(url_for('login'))

@app.route("/data")def
data():
    if(session['id'] == None):
        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    location_cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

    # check whether user already exists
    user_result = location_cursor.execute(
        # "SELECT * FROM LOCATION"
    )

    if(user_result == 0):
        return render_template("data.html", responses=0)else:
        res = location_cursor.fetchall()print(res)
        return render_template("data.html", responses=res)

@app.route("/andoid_sign_up", methods=["POST"])

```

```

def upload():
    if(request.method == "POST"):

        # get the data from the form
        name = request.json['name']
        email = request.json['email']
        password = request.json['password']

        # hash the password
        pw_hash = create_bcrypt_hash(password)

        # initialize the cursor
        signup_cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

        # check whether user already exists
        user_result = signup_cursor.execute(
            "SELECT * FROM USERS WHERE user_email=%s", [email]
        )
        if(user_result > 0):
            signup_cursor.close()
            return {'status': 'failure'}
        else:
            # execute the query
            signup_cursor.execute(
                "INSERT INTO USERS(user_name,user_email,user_password,user_type)
VALUES(%s,%s,%s,%s)", (
                    name, email, pw_hash, "1"
                )
            )

            mysql.connection.commit() id_result =
            signup_cursor.execute(
                "SELECT user_id FROM USERS WHERE user_email = %s", [email]
            )
            if(id_result > 0):
                id = signup_cursor.fetchone()
                return {"id": id[0]}
            signup_cursor.close()

            return {"status": "failure"}

@app.route("/get_all_users")
def getusers():
    signup_cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

    # check whether user already exists
    user_result = signup_cursor.execute(
        # "SELECT * FROM USERS"
    )

```

```

    )
    if(useí_result > 0):
        ív = signup_cuísoí.fetchall()
        íow_headeís = [x[0] foí x in signup_cuísoí.description]json_data
        = []
        foí íresult in ív: json_data.append(dict(zip(íow_headeís,
            íresult)))
        íetuín json.dumps(json_data)

@app.íoute("/post_useí_location_data", methods=["POS I"]) def
post_useí_location():
    if(írequest.method == "POS I"):

        # get the data from the foímlat
        # írequest.json['lat']
        lon = írequest.json['long']id
        = írequest.json['id']
        ts = írequest.json['timestamp']

        # initialize the cuísoí
        # useí_location_cuísoí = mysql.connection.cuísoí()

        # execute the queíy
        # useí_location_cuísoí.execute(
            'INSERT INTO USER_LOCATION(location_lat,location_long,useí_id,timestamp)
VALUES(%s,%s,%s,%s)', (
            lat, lon, id, ts
        )
    )

    mysql.connection.commit()

    íetuín {"íesponse": "success"}

@app.íoute("/location_data")def
location_data():
    location_cuísoí = mysql.connection.cuísoí()

    # check whetheí useí alíeady exists
    useí_result = location_cuísoí.execute(
        # "SELECT * FROM LOCATION"
    )
    if(useí_result != 0):
        íes = location_cuísoí.fetchall()pínt(íes)
        íow_headeís = [x[0] foí x in location_cuísoí.description]
        json_data = []

```

```

        fíó íesult in íes: json_data.append(dict(zip(íow_headeís,
            íesult)))
    íetuín json.dumps(json_data)
else:
    íetuín {"íesponse": "failuíe"}

@app.íoute("/send_tíiggeí", methods=["POS1"]) def
send_tíiggeí():
    if(íequest.method == "POS1"):
        # get the data fíom the foím
        email = íequest.json['email']
        location_id = íequest.json['id'] location_cuísoí =
        mysql.connection.cuísoí()

        # check whetheí useí aléady exists useí_íesult =
        # location_cuísoí.execute(
            "SELECT location_visited FROM LOCATION WHERE location_id=%s", [
                location_id]
        )
        if(useí_íesult == 0):
            íetuín {"íesponse": "failuíe"}
        else:
            íes = location_cuísoí.fetchone()
            píint(íes[0])
            visited = íes[0]
            visited = visited+1
            location_cuísoí.execute(
                "UPDATE LOCATION SET location_visited = %s WHERE location_id=%s",
                (visited, location_id)
            )
            mysql.connection.commit()

        send_mail(email)
        íetuín {"íesponse": "success"}

main
if __name__ == "_main_":
    # app.íun(host='0.0.0.0', poít=5000)

```

## DATA.HTML

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta cháiset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

```

```

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Zones</title>
<link href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-Vkoo8x4CGsO3+Hhvx81P/Q5PaXtkKtu6ug51P/OeNV6gBiFeWPGFN9MuhOf23Q9Ifjh" crossorigin="anonymous" />
<style>
  body {
    padding-top: 30px;
    padding-bottom: 30px;
    background-color: #699cc5;
  }

  a {
    color: black;
  }
</style>
</head>

<body>
  <div class="m-4 container">
    <h1><u>Location data and Visited People</u></h1>
  </div>
  <div class="m-4 container">
    <table class="table">
      <thead>
        <tr>
          <th scope="col">S.No</th>
          <th scope="col">Latitude</th>
          <th scope="col">Longitude</th>
          <th scope="col">No_Visited</th>
        </tr>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        {%- for row in responses %}
        <tr>
          <th scope="row">{{loop.index}}</th>
          <td>{{row[1]}}</td>
          <td>{{row[2]}}</td>
          <td>{{row[3]}}</td>
        </tr>
        {%- endfor %}
      </tbody>
    </table>
  </div>
  <div class="m-3 float-right">

```

```

        <button type="button" class="btn btn-danger"><a href={ {ufl_foí("home")}} >Go to location
update Page</a></button>
    </div>

</body>

</html>

```

## HOME.HTML

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>

    <link href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css"
        rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-Vkoo8x4CGsO3+Hhxv8T/Q5PaXtkKtu6ug5TOeNV6gBiFeWPGFN9MuhOf23Q9Ifjh"
        crossorigin="anonymous" />
    <style>
        body {
            padding-top: 30px;
            padding-bottom: 30px;
            background-color: #09cc5;
        }

        a {
            color: black;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    { % if success == true % }
    <script>
        alert("Location Uploaded Successfully");
    </script>
    { % elif success == 0 % }
    <script>
        alert("Enter Proper Location data");
    </script>
    { % endif % }
    <div class="m-3 float-right">

```

```

        <button type="button" class="btn btn-prímaíy"><a
            href={{ uíl_foí("logout") }}>Logout</a></button>
    </div>
    <div class="containeí m-3">
        <h1><u>Declaíe Containment Zone</u></h1>
    </div>
    <div class="containeí m-3">
        <h3>welcome: {{ name }}</h3>
    </div>
    <foím method="POST" action="/home">
        <div class="containeí">
            <div class="foím-gíoup íow">
                <div class="col-sm-6">
                    <label class="contíol-label">Lat.:</label>
                    <input type="text" class="foím-contíol" id="lat" name="lat" />
                </div>
                <div class="col-sm-6">
                    <label>Long.:</label>
                    <input type="text" class="foím-contíol" id="lon" name="lon" />
                </div>
                <div class="col-sm-6">
                    <label>Get cuííent Location:</label>
                    <button type="button" class="btn btn-waíning" onclick="getLocation()">Cuííent
Location</button>
                    <label>(Click this fííst)</label>
                </div>
            </div>

            <!-- map -->
            <div id="map_disp" style="height: 400px;width: 500px;"></div>
            <div class="m-3 float-ííght">
                <button type="submit" class="btn btn-dangeí">Declaíe Containment Zone</button>
            </div>
            <div class="m-3">
                <button onclick="toggleÍíps()" type="button" class="btn btn-
secondaíy">Ííutoíal</button>
                <div id="tips" class="m-3">
                    <ol>
                        <li>Select Ííhe Location By Clicking the Cuííent Location Button</li>
                        <li>Díag the Pin to change the location</li>
                        <li>Click on Declaíe Containment Zone to save the location to the database </li>
                    </ol>
                </div>
            </div>
            <div class="m-3 float-ííght">
                <button type="button" class="btn btn-waíning"><a href="{{ uíl_foí('data') }}">Click Heíe Íío
View Ííhe
                Containment Zones and Numbeí of

```

```

        people visited</a></button>
    </div>
</div>

<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.6.0/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"
                                integrity="sha384-
+YQ4JLhjbLPDQt/I+S1Psc9iw4uQqACwlvpslubQzn4u2UU2UFM80nGisd026JF"
    crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-2.2.4.min.js"></script>
                                <script
src="https://maps.google.com/maps/api/js?sensor=false&libraries=places"></script>
<script
                                src="https://rawgit.com/Logicify/jquery-locationpicker-
plugin/master/dist/locationpicker.jquery.js"></script>

<script>
function getLocation() {
    if (navigator.geolocation) { navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showPosition);
    } else {
        alert("No location");
    }
}
function showPosition(position) {
    $('#map_disp').locationpicker({
        location: {
            # latitude: position.coords.latitude, longitude:
            position.coords.longitude
        },
        radius: 0,
        inputBinding: {
            latitudeInput: $('#lat'),
            longitudeInput: $('#lon'),
        },
        #
        enableAutocomplete: true,
        onChange: function (currentLocation, radius, isMarkerDropped) {
            // Uncomment line below to show alert on each Location Changed event
            // alert("Location changed. New location (" + currentLocation.latitude + ", " +
currentLocation.longitude + ")");
        }
    });
}
function toggleTips() {
    var x = document.getElementById("tips");if
(x.style.display === "none") {
        x.style.display = "block";
    } else {
        x.style.display = "none";
    }
}

```



PNT2022TMID48441

```
    }  
  }  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

**GitHub Link:**

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-16429-1659614398>

**Video Demo Link:**

<https://youtu.be/iu-twG725jM>