

LITERATURE SURVEY

CONTAINMENT ZONE ALERTING APPLICATION

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1.“Transactions of the Indian National Academy of Engineering volume 5.pages163-179(2020)cite this article: Ranajoy Malik, Amlan Protim Hazarika,Sudarshana Ghosh Dastidar.”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

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.

2. “Mobile Geo-Fencing Triggers for Alerting Entries Into COVID-19 Containment Zones Using IoT M. V. Ramana Rao (Osmania University, India), Thondepu Adilakshmi (Vasav College of Engineering, India), M. Gokul Venkatesh (Sidhartha Medical College, India) and Jothikumar R (Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shadan College of Engineering and Technology, India)-year 2021”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

In a thickly populated nation like India, it is hard to forecast community transmission of COVID-19. Hence, a number of containment zones had been recognized all over the country separated into red, orange, and green zones, individually. People are restricted to move into these containment zones. This chapter focuses on informing the public about the containment zone when they are in travel and also sends an alert to the police when a person enters the containment zone without permission using the containment zone alert system. This chapter suggests a containment zone alert system by means of geo-fencing technology to identify the movement of public, deliver info about the danger to the public in travel and also send an alert to the police when there is an entry or exit detected in the containment zone by the use of location-based services (LBS). By government info, this system monitors public movements like entry and exit to fence.

3. “ Alexis Madrigal –COVID Tracking Project”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

COVID Tracking Project was a collaborative volunteer-run effort to track the ongoing COVID_pandemic in the United States. It maintained a The daily-updated dataset of state-level information related to the outbreak, including counts of the number of cases, tests, hospitalization, and deaths, the racial and ethnic demographic breakdowns of cases and deaths, and cases and deaths in long-term care facilities.

4. “ Data reported by state-May 2020”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

The CDC released their first dashboard with state-by-state breakdowns of cases and tests. The project published a comparison of the data compiled by the CDC with the data reported by the states.

5. “Tracking Projects-February 1,2021”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

The organization announced that it would cease its data compilation activities and releases its final daily update on March 7, 2021, citing the improvement of government COVID-19 data. On July 29, 2021, the University of California, San Francisco and The Atlantic announced that the COVID Tracking Project's archives would become part of the university library's permanent collection.

6. “COVID-19 Tracking spread sheet: Robinson Meyer and Alexis Madrigal-March 2020”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

Constructing a COVID-19 tracking spreadsheet for their investigation in The Atlantic, After not finding a unified official source for testing data in the United States. Around the same time, data scientist Jeff Hammerbacher was independently working on a similar tracking spreadsheet, and the COVID Tracking project was formed when these two projects merged on March 7, 2020, and the public was invited to contribute. Madrigal leads the project, and Erin Kissane joined as its managing editor; Hammerbacher remains an advisor and volunteer.

7. “Growing of the Project: Robinson Meyer and Alexis Madrigal-March 2020”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

The project eventually grew to about 30 paid staffers and 250-300 active volunteers. Data continued to be entered using a spreadsheet, with an API developed for easier public sharing. It expanded the range of data points it was gathering as they were reported by a majority of states.

8. “Developing a Data Integrated COVID_19 Tracking System for Decision-Making and Public Use: Alexander krusina , Oscar Chen, Lucia Otero Varela Chelsea Doktorchik-September 2020”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

Introduction The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic unveiled a strong need for advanced and informative surveillance tools. The Centre for Health Informatics (CHI) at the University of Calgary took action to develop a surveillance dashboard, which would facilitate the education of the public, and answer critical questions posed by local and national government. **Objectives** The objective of this study was to create an interactive method of surveillance, or a “COVID-19 Tracker” for Canadian use. The Tracker offers user-friendly graphics characterizing various aspects of the current pandemic (e.g. case count, testing, hospitalizations, and policy interventions). **Methods** Six publicly available data sources were used, and were selected based on the frequency of updates, accuracy and types of data, and data presentation. The datasets have different levels of granularity for different provinces, which limits the information that we are able to show.

9. “COVID-19 Hospitalization Tracking Project: No author for this

[(MISRC) at the Carlson School of Management launched this project on March 26, 2020 to consistently track and report daily]”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

As the Covid-19 pandemic unfolded across the United States, one of the greatest barriers we encountered was the absence of credible and consistent data. Tracking daily hospitalization data was a major step forward in quantifying the current impact on local hospital systems, modeling and forecasting future utilization needs, and tracking the rate of change in the disease severity.

10. “Development of An Android Application for Viewing Covid-19 Containment Zones and Monitoring Violators Who are Trespassing into it Using Firebase and Geofencing : Ranajoy Malik, Amlan Protim Hazarika-July 2020”

CONCEPT DISCUSSED:

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.

