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| University of the West of England |
| Find Me – Emergency Location App |
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## Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected world, the ubiquity of mobile technology has opened new avenues for enhancing personal safety and emergency responsiveness. This dissertation introduces an app designed to leverage the pervasive nature of smartphones to provide a critical lifeline during emergencies. There were 9,080 offences of rape reported to the metropolitan police in FY2022/2023 (Metropolitan police, 2023) as well as in 2022/23 there were 1,122 child abduction offences and 7,420 kidnapping offences reported by the police (Statista Research Department, 2023).

The application “Find Me,” facilitates users in critical situations to transmit their geographic coordinates to a preselected cohort of contacts, thereby enabling their discovery and provision of assistance. The primary objective of “Find Me” is to contribute to the deterrence of criminal activities and to offer support to individuals who might be impacted by natural disasters. In the aftermath of seismic events, for instance, an individual entrapped beneath debris may transmit their precise location to family and friends, potential enhancing the efficiency of rescue operations and augment ting the likelihood of survival.

Moreover, the “Find Me” application possesses utility in routine scenarios, such as instances where an individual may require assistance in locating a companion amidst unfamiliar surroundings. Despite the existence of analogous applications, like What3Words, which endeavours to partition the globe into tracts measuring three meters squared, each assigned a triad of words for identification purposes, there are inherent design flaws that impede their precision. Specifically, What3Words’ methodology of nomenclature has been critiqued for its propensity to engender confusion, with words that are phonetically similar yet semantically distinct—such as “band” and “banned,” “bare” and “bear,” “beat” and “beet”—leading to potential miscommunication and inaccuracies in location-sharing, particularly in situations where precise location data is of critical importance (Why What3Words is not suitable for safety critical applications, 2021).

Expanding on the day-to-day applications of “Find Me,” the app serves as a versatile tool for individuals to share their whereabouts with ease, whether they are meeting friends in a crowded festival, navigating through a complex urban environment, or ensuring family members can track their journey when traveling alone late at night. The app’s design circumvents the aforementioned issues by employing a more robust and user-friendly interface, which not only enhances the accuracy of location sharing but also ensures that users can rely on it for everyday conveniences and safety assurances. The integration of real-time location updates and the ability to share these updates with a trusted network of contacts makes “Find Me” an indispensable asset for modern, mobile individuals seeking to maintain connections and safety in a fast-paced world.

## Method

Risks

In the context of project management, a risk mitigation plan is an essential component that serves as a strategic tool to identify, assess, and prioritize potential risks, with the aim of reducing the probability of their occurrence and minimizing their impact should they materialize. A risk mitigation plan necessitates a thorough analysis of the project’s scope and environment, allowing for the early identification of potential risks. This proactive approach enables project managers to foresee challenges and prepare strategies to address them effectively. By anticipating potential setbacks, a risk mitigation plan ensures that resources are allocated efficiently. It allows for the judicious use of time, budget, and human resources, thereby optimizing the overall resource management of the project. A well-structured risk mitigation plan enhances the confidence of stakeholders in the project’s success. It demonstrates a commitment to due diligence and conveys a message of preparedness, which can be pivotal in securing stakeholder support. Many projects operate within regulatory frameworks that mandate the implementation of risk management processes (European Commission, 2024). A risk mitigation plan ensures compliance with these regulations and helps avoid legal and financial penalties associated with non-compliance. It is imperative that risks are taken seriously and are accepted as part of the development cycle. The acceptance of risk necessitates vigilant monitoring to detect any alterations in the impact or probability of occurrence. It is imperative to continuously evaluate the risk, based on the risk to reward ratio, and determine whether the retention of risk remains the most judicious course of action. This assessment ensures that the decision to accept risk is aligned with the strategic objectives and my capacity to absorb potential losses [4 practical risk mitigation strategies for your business, 2023].

In my risk mitigation plan, as shown in DIAGRAM NUMBER, I have evaluated and rated each risk on the basis of its impact to the overall project, as well as the probability of the risk occurring. The assessment of risks I quantified on a numerical scale ranging from 1 to 10, with 10 denoting the highest likelihood potential impact on the project. For user convenience, a color-coding system has been employed. Furthermore, each identified risk is accompanied by a concise contingency plan, which, upon the occurrence of the respective risk, can be executed to either mitigate or avert the resultant consequences.

A screenshot of a computer

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Suitable tools and methodologies

Ethics

Version Control Strategy

IMPROVE – VERY IMPORTANT

You will be expected to demonstrate that you understand the importance of version control as it applies to software and systems; have defined suitable configuration management processes for use throughout the product development lifecycle in storing software deliverables and controlling and tracking changes to your software; have used configuration management and version control tools and release management frameworks and applied sound change management processes properly and effectively when modifying your software designs and deliverables.

Version control, also known as source control. Is the practice of tracking and managing changes to software code. It is a fundamental tool in software development that allows individual developers and teams to work concurrently on code without the risk of conflicting changes. The primary objective of version control is to facilitate a detailed record of every modification made to the codebase. This historical perspective enables developers to understand the evolution of the software project, revert to previous states if necessary, and analyse the reasons behind each change.

There are two main types of version control systems: centralised and distributed. Centralised version control systems, such as Subversion (SVN), rely on a single server to store all versions of a project’s files [Centralized vs Distributed Version Control: Which One Should We Choose? 2023]. In contract, distributed version control systems, like Git, allow multiple copies of the entire codebase to exist on different developers’ machines, providing a more robust and flexible approach to version management [What is version control: centralized vs. DVCS, 2012].

In the course of this project’s development, diligent efforts have been made to utilize GitHub for robust version control measures. GitHub serves as a pivotal tool that enables the examination, revision, and distribution of any version of the project documentation, as and when required. This capability is of paramount importance for ensuring the integrity of the project’s historical record. The platform’s utility in this regard underscores its role in facilitating a systematic and transparent tracking of the project’s progression, thereby contributing to the reliability and reproducibility of the developmental process [Adapted from “Git vs GitHub – What is Version Control and How Does it Work?” 2020].

## Research

Secondary Research

* how people feel unsafe at night, dark, alleyways, rape, kidnappings
* earthquakes, trapped under rubble.
* whitepapers/relevant literature on GPS
* whitepapers/relevant literature about how android studio is being used.

Critical evaluation of data found.

The perception of safety during nocturnal hours is a critical issue that significantly impacts the behaviour and well-being of individuals. This discomfort and fear experienced by a considerable segment of the population, particularly women, when walking alone at night, are substantiated by research findings. A survey conducted by the European Social Survey and reported by City, University of London, disclosed that 32% of British women feel unsafe walking alone at night, in stark contrast to 13% of men (Fitzgerald, 2021). This disparity is not isolated to the UK but is a recurring pattern across Europe, highlighting a widespread gender-based discrepancy in perceived safety. In the UK, the occurrence of kidnappings and stranger rape cases, although representing a smaller fraction of the overall crime statistics, remains a significant concern. The Office for National Statistics reported that 2.3% of adults aged 16 and over were victims of sexual assault (including attempts) in the year ending March 2022, translating to approximately 1.1 million adults. This statistic encompasses 798,000 women and 275,000 men (Office for National Statistics, 2023). Moreover, Rape Crisis England & Wales documented that 67,938 rapes were recorded by the police between October 2022 and September 2023, with charges being brought in merely 2.4% of cases (Rape Crisis England & Wales). These figures not only reflect the prevalence of such heinous crimes but also highlights the necessity of implementing effective measures to prevent them. Despite the substantial number of reported assaults, it is posited that numerous incidents remain unreported to law enforcement agencies. This underreporting may stem from a variety of factors, with a lack of sufficient evidence being a primary consideration. Nevertheless, the introduction of the “Find Me” application may afford victims an additional proactive means to facilitate the apprehension and subsequent prosecution of their assailants. The data from the European Social Survey further elucidates the gender divide in safety perceptions, revealing that in all 29 countries included in the survey, men reported feeling safer than women while walking alone after dark (Fitzgerald, 2021). This consistent trend across different nations indicates a fundamental issue with the freedom of movement for women at night and calls for a deeper examination of societal norms and safety measures. The Statistics provided by the Office for National Statistics and Rape Crisis England & Wales serve as a stark reminder of the prevalence of sexual assault and the challenged faced in bringing perpetrators to justice. The low percentage of charges brought against recorded rapes highlights systemic issues within the criminal justice process and the need for reform to ensure that victims receive the justice they deserve. The perception of safety while walking at night is a multifaceted issue that affects a significant portion of the population. The gender disparities in perceived safety, the prevalence of sexual assault, and the difficulties in securing convictions for such crimes emphasize the urgency for societal and systemic changes to enhance safety and justice for all individuals.

During Seismic events and other natural disasters, the rapid onset of chaos and destruction can lead to situations where individuals become trapped in collapsed structures or isolated areas. The disarray caused by such events often disrupts communication infrastructure, making it challenging to ascertain the location of those in need of rescue. The collapse of buildings and other structures during earthquakes can result in individuals being trapped, often without immediate access to essential resources like food, water, or medical assistance. The likelihood of survival for these individuals diminishes over time, making the rapid location and extraction of trapped individuals a critical aspect of disaster response efforts (Macintyre et al., 2006). A major challenge in locating trapped victims is the disruption of communication networks, which are crucial for coordinating rescue operations and enabling victims to signal for help. Moreover, the destruction of infrastructure can severely limit the accessibility of affected areas, further complicating rescue efforts (Ko et al., 2023). Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) units are strategically mobilized to regions recently afflicted by seismic disturbances. Contemporary technological progress has facilitated the augmentation of these teams with sophisticated equipment, including acoustic and seismic detection devices, Ultra-Wide Band (UWB) rescue radar systems, and canines proficient in olfactory search techniques to locate individuals by scent [How Search and Rescue Teams Find Survivors After Earthquakes, 2023]. The unpredictability of natural disasters necessitates a proactive and adaptable approach to disaster management. While technology has significantly improved the ability to locate and rescue trapped individuals, the importance of disaster preparedness and the development of resilient infrastructure cannot be overstated (Statcheropoulos et al., 2014, p.66). In the context of disaster response, the prompt deployment of emergency teams to search for and rescue trapped victims is commendable. However, the criticality of time in such scenarios necessitates a more efficient approach to locating victims. The integration of technology that enables victims to emit a location signal would significantly enhance the effectiveness of rescue operations. This proactive measure would not only expedite the location process but also optimize the allocation of search resources, The concept of a victim-operated beacon system introduces a paradigm shift from a solely reactive emergency response to a more dynamic and interactive model. It embodies the principle of self-advocacy in crisis situations, allowing victims to actively contribute to their own rescue efforts. From a critical standpoint, the implementation of such a system raises questions about accessibility and equity. Ensuring that all individuals, regardless of socioeconomic status, have access to beacon technology is paramount. It is projected that in 2024, the global smartphone user base will have expanded to encompass approximately 7.1 billion individuals [How Many People Own Smartphones? 2024]. Based on this, to allow the emergency signal technology to be robust, universally accessible, and intuitive to ensure widespread adoption, an app that facilitated this technology would ensure the most coverage across the world. The app should function across diverse devices, support multiple languages, and be sensitive to cultural nuances. Addressing the digital divide is essential for equitable access. Collaborative efforts are needed to integrate this technology into existing emergency infrastructure, making it a reliable tool for individuals worldwide to signal for help. Thereby democratizing access to life-saving assistance during emergencies.

Technology selection

Pugh Matrix or capability case/case studies

## Requirements

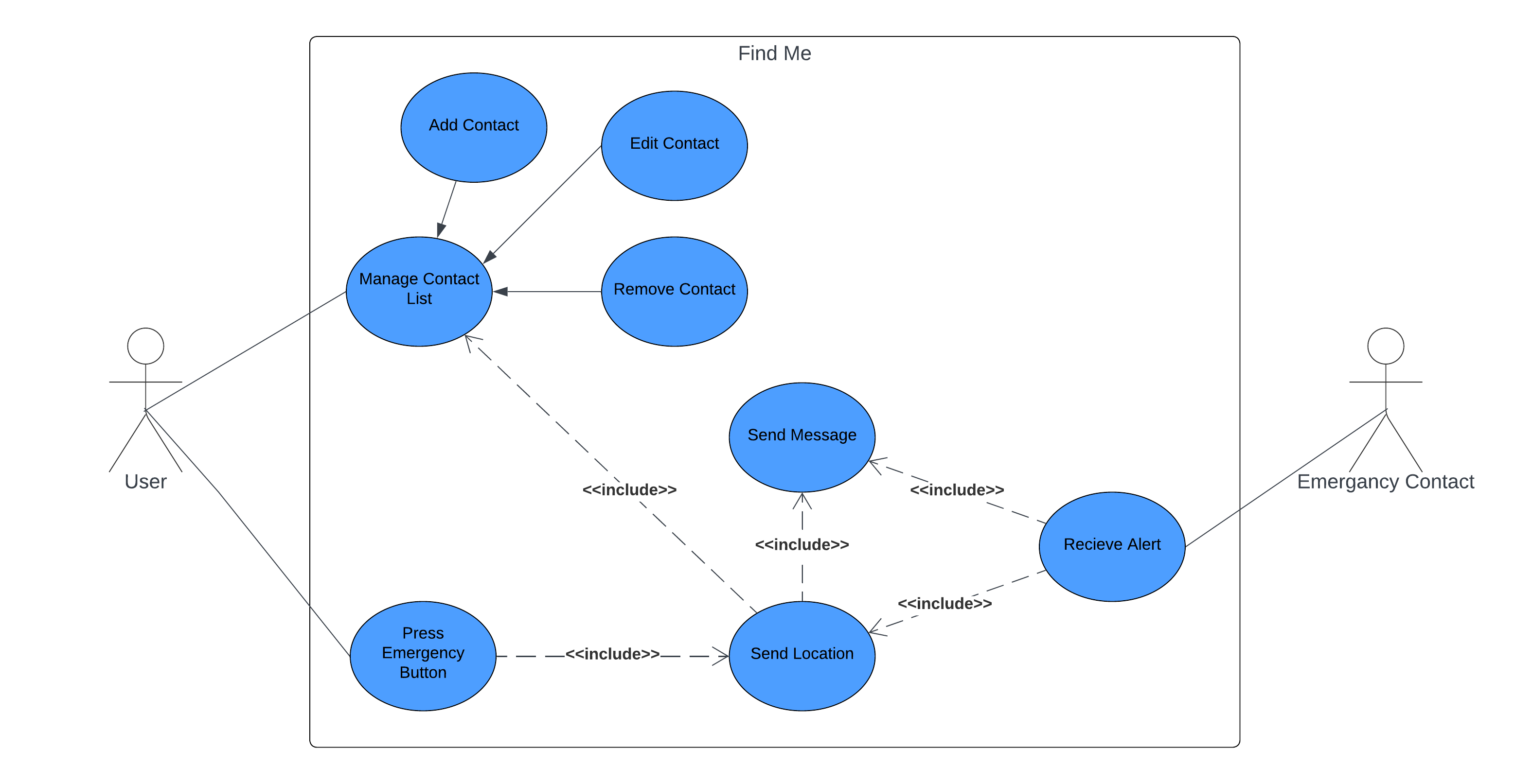
Use-Cases

A use case diagram is a graphical representation that outlines the functional requirements of a system, particularly in the context of software development. It serves to depict the interactions between users, referred to as actors, and the system itself, to achieve specific goals or tasks. The primary purpose of a use case diagram is to provide a high-level view of the systems functionality and the roles of various actors without delving into the internal workings of the system [What is the Use Case Diagram? Definition, Uses, Examples, and UML Use Case Diagram, 2024].

In DIAGRAM NUMBER there are 2 actors, User and Emergency Contact. The user represents anyone who uses the app, and the Emergency Contact is who the SOS location alert is being sent to.

The user has access to ‘Manage Contact List’, which allows them to see their current list of contacts that will be sent the emergency alert message, if the SOS button is pressed. The ‘Manage Contact List’ has 3 generalisation relationships: ‘Add Contact’, ‘Edit Contact’, and ‘Remove Contact’ [Relationships in use-case diagrams, 2021]. This relationship is used because ‘Manage Contact List’ is the parent use case and is required for the other 3 use cases (child use cases) to function. The ‘Press Emergency Button’ use case has an inclusive relationship with ‘Send Location’. This is because sending the users location to the emergency contact, requires the activation of the emergency button. ‘Send Location’ has an inclusive relationship with ‘Manage Contact List’ as the app must know who to send the alert to, before sending it. ‘Send Location’ also has an inclusive relationship with ‘Send Message’ and ‘Receive Alert’, this is because they all depend on each other to function correctly. The ‘Emergency Contact’ only has access to one use case, since their only interaction with the app is receiving an emergency alert of the user’s location.

A possible interaction a user may have with the app, starts with them going to ‘Manage Contact list’ and ‘Add Contact’, this allows them to add a phone number and name of their chosen emergency contact. Then when they’re in an emergency situation they activate the SOS Button, leading us to ‘Press Emergency Button’ use case that will then make use of ‘Send location’ and ‘Send message’ to send the emergency message to the list of chosen contacts. The Emergency contact then receives the message.



Functional Requirements

Quality Assurance

## Design

Software Architecture

UML Diagrams

Wireframes

Wireframes are a key tool used in software design, serving as a blueprint that guides the development of the application. Wireframes strip away visual design to concentrate on the app’s functionality. This helps to focus on creating a logical flow and intuitive interface, which are essential for a successful app [The Role of Wireframes in App Development, 2023]. By focusing on the layout and interaction without the distraction of visual design elements, wireframes allow designers to prioritize the user experience (UX). They enable you to map out the user journey, identify potential usability issues, and refine the app’s navigation to enhance the overall user experience [What are wireframes and why they help with web and app design? 2024].

In my wireframes, as shown in DIAGRAM NUMBER, I have made a clear layout for the “Home Page”, “Contacts Page”, and the “Add Contact Page”. In the “Home Page” there is a title as well as 3 buttons, that are the SOS emergency button, button to go to contacts page, and button to go to settings. The “Contacts Page” shows cards that will be filled with the all the selected contact’s name and phone numbers. As well there is a add button in the top right corner, that leads to the “Add Contact Page”. In the “Add Contact Page” there is simply 3 text fields for the user to fill in, giving the first name, last name, and phone number of the contact the user wishes to add. The “Add Contact” button at the bottom of the screen, saves the details provided and adds them to the list of people that will be contacted if the SOS button (on the homepage) is pressed.

A screenshot of a contact page

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UX Design Map

## Results

## Conclusion

* Insightful and critical reflection on the development process, including lessons learned.

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