A

Technical Seminar Report on

WOMEN'S WEARABLE SECURITY AND SAFETY DEVICE

Submitted in

partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted By

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2024-2025

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Technical Seminar entitled **"WOMEN'S WEARABLE SECURITY AND SAFETY DEVICE"** by **Kesara Sunayana (217Z1A0596)** submitted in Partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of technology in Computer Science and Engineering** and that this has not been submitted to any other University for the award of any other degree.

Co-Ordinator **Head of the Department**

(Mr. M. Vijayakanth) **(Dr. K. Rameshwaraiah)**

DECLARATION

I, **Kesara Sunayana**, the student of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering, Nalla Narasimha Reddy Education Society's Group Of Institutions**, Hyderabad, Telangana, hereby declare that the work presented in this Technical Seminar entitled "**Women's Wearable Security and Safety Device"** is correct to the best of my knowledge and this work has been undertaken taking care of engineering ethics. It contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning.

By:

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Date:

Signature:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my sincere gratitude to my coordinator to **Mr. M. Vijayakanth**, Assistant Professor, in Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NNRESGI, for his valuable and support for course of the Technical Seminar.

I would firstly thank to **Dr. K. Rameshwaraiah**, Professor & Head, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NNRESGI, for his constant support throughout the course of this Technical Seminar.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to **Dr. G. Janardhana Raju**, Dean School of Engineering, NNRESGI, for providing the facilities for completion of the Technical Seminar.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to **Dr. C. V. Krishna Reddy**, Director NNRESGI for providing the facilities for completion of the Technical Seminar report.

I would also like to express my gratitude to thank all the staff members and lab faculty Department of Computer Science and Engineering.

I would like to extend my profound thanks to our beloved chairman, **Sri Nalla Narasimha Reddy** for the provided invariable resources and infrastructures throughout the course work.

I express my sincere thanks to all those who contributed for the successful completion of my Technical Seminar.

Sincerely,

Kesara Sunayana

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ABSTRACT

Women's safety has become a pressing issue in many parts of the world, with increasing reports of harassment, assault, and violence. Wearable security and safety devices specifically designed for women are emerging as effective tools to enhance personal safety. This paper discusses how these devices work, including features like automatic alerts when sudden movements or falls are detected, alarms to scare off attackers, and cameras to record evidence. Connectivity options like Bluetooth and cellular networks allow users to share their location and stay connected with emergency contacts. While these devices offer significant benefits for personal safety, they also face challenges such as limited battery life, privacy concerns, and the need for greater public awareness. The paper explores these issues and suggests ways to improve wearable safety devices, making them more reliable and effective for women's security.

Keywords: ***Internet of Things, Raspberry pi, Women's safety, Wearable security devices, Emergency alerts, Surveillance cameras, Bluetooth, Connectivity, Cellular networks, Privacy concerns, Battery life***

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOTIVATION

Women's safety is a critical issue globally, with an alarming rise in incidents of harassment, assault, and violence. Traditional safety measures often fall short of providing real-time assistance or evidence collection, leading to a pressing need for innovative solutions. Wearable security devices are emerging as a proactive approach to empower women and enhance their personal safety, offering features like instant alerts and location sharing that can make a difference in critical moments.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Despite the growing availability of safety measures, women continue to face unsafe environments in public and private spaces. Existing solutions lack immediacy and reliability in emergency situations, leaving individuals vulnerable. Furthermore, factors like unreported cases, lack of awareness, and inadequate access to advanced safety technology exacerbate the problem, making it essential to design practical, user-friendly, and accessible devices.

1.3 PURPOSE

The purpose of this project is to explore and advance the development of wearable security devices tailored for women. These devices aim to integrate modern technologies, such as motion detection, alarms, and connectivity, to provide timely assistance during emergencies and collect evidence to aid legal action if needed. By addressing the limitations of current safety tools, this project seeks to enhance the reliability and efficiency of wearable devices for personal safety.

1.4 SCOPE

The project focuses on analyzing the effectiveness, usability, and limitations of wearable safety devices for women. It encompasses the study of existing technologies, potential improvements in design and functionality, and strategies to overcome challenges like battery life and privacy concerns. The scope extends to raising public awareness about the utility of these devices and fostering trust in their capabilities.

1.5 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to design, evaluate, and propose advancements in wearable security devices for women. Specific goals include improving emergency alert mechanisms, enhancing connectivity with emergency contacts, addressing challenges such as privacy and power efficiency, and promoting the adoption of these devices. Ultimately, the project aims to empower women with reliable tools that ensure their safety and security in various environments.

1.6 LIMITATIONS

Despite the promising potential of wearable security and safety devices for women, several limitations hinder their widespread adoption and effectiveness. Key challenges include:

1. **Battery Life:** Many wearable devices have limited battery capacity, which can compromise their reliability during prolonged use or emergencies.
2. **Privacy Concerns:** Devices with features like GPS tracking and cameras may raise privacy issues, leading to hesitancy in their use. Unauthorized access to such data could also pose security risks.
3. **Connectivity Issues:** Dependence on Bluetooth or cellular networks means these devices may fail in areas with weak or no network coverage, rendering them ineffective in critical situations.
4. **Cost and Accessibility:** High costs can make these devices unaffordable for many, especially in underprivileged communities, limiting their reach and impact.
5. **False Alarms:** Sensitive sensors might generate false alarms due to non-emergency activities, reducing user trust and confidence in the device.
6. **Awareness and Training:** A lack of public awareness and inadequate user education about operating these devices may lead to underutilization or misuse.
7. **Durability and Comfort:** Wearable devices must balance robustness with comfort, as bulky or fragile designs deter regular use.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Women's safety has become a paramount concern in today's society, where the increasing prevalence of harassment, assault, and other security threats underscores the urgent need for effective protective measures. In response to these challenges, technology has emerged as a transformative force, offering innovative solutions in the form of wearable security and safety devices. These devices are designed not only to safeguard women in various environments but also to empower them, fostering confidence and reducing the fear associated with personal safety.

Wearable safety devices combine cutting-edge technology with ergonomic designs, ensuring accessibility for a wide audience. Equipped with GPS tracking, SOS alerts, real-time location sharing, motion sensors, and self defense features, these devices offer proactive safety solutions for various environments, including urban, rural, and workplace settings. They seamlessly integrate with smartphones and other digital platforms, enabling instant communication with trusted contacts, emergency services, or law enforcement in critical moments.

These devices not only serve functional purposes but also empower women by promoting independence and freedom. The integration of AI, IoT, and miniaturized hardware allows for compact yet powerful solutions. Enhanced features such as fall detection, tamper-proof designs, and automatic video or audio recording provide critical evidence and ensure swift intervention during emergencies.

The emergence of wearable safety technology is not just a response to existing threats but also a proactive step toward creating safer, more inclusive environments for women. These devices empower women to navigate their surroundings with greater assurance, encouraging a culture of safety and equality. As technology continues to evolve, wearable safety devices hold the potential to bridge the gap between emerging security challenges and timely, effective interventions, ultimately contributing to a world where safety is a universal right rather than a privilege.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

The current safety measures available for women primarily rely on conventional approaches such as self-defense training, safety apps, and basic personal alarm systems. While these tools offer a degree of protection, they often fall short in providing real-time assistance or addressing the dynamic nature of emergencies. For instance, safety apps depend on users actively accessing their smartphones during a crisis, which may not always be feasible. Similarly, traditional personal alarms are limited to creating noise, which may deter attackers momentarily but lacks advanced features like location sharing or evidence collection.

Some wearable devices exist in the market, such as basic GPS trackers and panic buttons, but they are often standalone gadgets with limited functionality. These devices lack integration with modern technologies like AI or IoT, which could enhance their effectiveness. Additionally, issues like poor battery life, dependence on network connectivity, and lack of widespread adoption further restrict their utility. The absence of automated responses, such as detecting sudden movements or triggering alerts without manual input, also limits their reliability in high-stress or incapacitating situations.

Fig2.2 : Wearable Technology

Moreover, public awareness and accessibility of existing wearable safety systems remain challenges. Many women are unaware of available options, and high costs make these devices inaccessible to large segments of the population. Privacy concerns regarding data collection and the potential misuse of sensitive information further deter adoption.

The current systems, while a step in the right direction, highlight the need for more comprehensive, affordable, and user-friendly wearable safety devices that can provide seamless support in emergencies. Addressing these gaps is essential to evolving from the existing systems to innovative solutions that truly empower women and ensure their safety.

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system introduces an advanced generation of wearable security devices specifically designed for women, addressing the limitations of existing systems while leveraging modern technological advancements. These devices offer real-time assistance, seamless connectivity, and automated responses during emergencies, providing a more reliable approach to personal safety.

Key features include:

1. **Automated Detection and Alerts:** Motion sensors and accelerometers detect sudden movements, falls, or panic situations, triggering emergency alerts without manual input.

2. Real-Time Location Sharing: GPS and cellular connectivity enable continuous location tracking, allowing trusted contacts or emergency services to respond swiftly.

3. **Evidence Collection:** Integrated cameras and microphones capture audio and video during emergencies, providing valuable evidence for legal or investigative purposes.

4. Two-Way Communication: Built-in speakers and microphones allow direct communication with emergency contacts or authorities.

5. AI-Powered Alerts: Advanced algorithms analyze behavior patterns and detect potential threats, issuing predictive safety alerts in unsafe environments.

6. Enhanced Battery Life: Optimized power management ensures long-lasting battery life, even during extended use.

7. Tamper-Resistant Design: Devices are resistant to unauthorized tampering or deactivation, ensuring functionality in critical moments.

8. Seamless Integration: The system integrates with smartphones and safety apps, allowing users to customize alerts, monitor device status, and update emergency contacts.

9. Wi-Fi Enabled with 4G SIM Support:

Provides direct on-the-go internet access, ensuring uninterrupted connectivity for real-time updates, alerts, and communication in any location.

10. Bluetooth and Cellular Network Integration:

Supports continuous face monitoring by connecting with compatible devices for enhanced safety and real-time behaviour tracking.

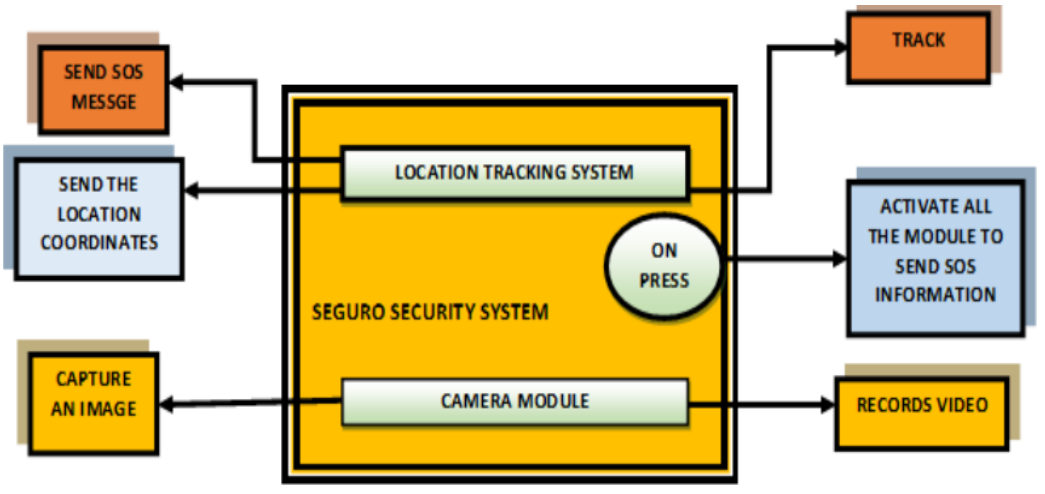

Fig2.3: The overall structure of the proposed system.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The proposed wearable security and safety device system must fulfill the following functional requirements to ensure it operates effectively and meets the intended objectives:

1. **Emergency Detection and Response**

Automatic Triggering: The device must detect emergency situations such as sudden movements, falls, or panic using motion sensors or accelerometers and automatically trigger alerts.

Manual Activation: Users must be able to manually activate an SOS alert with a single button press or voice command.

Tamper Detection: The system should detect and report tampering or forced removal of the device.

2. **Location Tracking and Sharing**

Real-Time GPS Tracking: The device must provide accurate real-time location data.

Continuous Location Updates: During emergencies, it should send continuous location updates to predefined contacts or emergency services.

Geo-Fencing: Users should receive alerts when entering or leaving predefined safe zones.

3. **Communication**

Two-Way Communication: The device must include a microphone and speaker for direct communication with emergency contacts or authorities.

Automated Messaging: It should automatically send customizable emergency messages to registered contacts during an alert.

4. **Evidence Collection**

Audio and Video Recording: The device must capture and store audio or video evidence during emergency situations.

Cloud Backup: The evidence should be securely backed up to the cloud for accessibility and protection against tampering.

5. **Integration and Customization**

Smartphone Connectivity: The device must integrate with a companion app for configuration, monitoring, and notifications.

Customizable Alerts: Users should be able to customize alert messages, emergency contact lists, and sensitivity levels for triggers.

6. **Data Privacy and Security**

Encryption: All data, including location, messages, and recordings, must be encrypted to ensure privacy.

User Authorization: Only authorized users should be able to access or modify the device settings and data.

7. **Power Management**

Battery Monitoring: The device must notify users of low battery levels and provide estimated time remaining.

Energy Optimization: The system should optimize power usage to ensure prolonged battery life.

8. **Notification and Alerts**

Feedback Notifications: Users should receive confirmation when an SOS alert is successfully sent and received.

Alert Acknowledgment: Emergency contacts must acknowledge alerts, and the system should escalate notifications if no acknowledgment is received.

9. **Tamper-Resistant Features**

Durable Design: The device must resist damage, tampering, or unauthorized deactivation.

Anti-Removal Alerts: Users and emergency contacts should receive alerts if the device is forcibly removed.

10. Accessibility and Usability

User-Friendly Interface: The device and companion app must feature intuitive interfaces for easy use.

Multi-Language Support: The app and notifications should support multiple languages to cater to diverse users.

11. **Analytics and Reporting**

Incident History: Users should be able to view past alerts, including locations, timestamps, and recordings.

Usage Reports: The system should generate usage and performance reports to improve reliability and functionality.

By meeting these functional requirements, the system will provide a comprehensive, reliable, and user-centric solution for enhancing women's safety.

3.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The proposed wearable security and safety device system must also satisfy the following non-functional requirements to ensure reliability, usability, and scalability:

1. Performance Requirements

Real-Time Operation: The system must process emergency triggers and send alerts within 3-5 seconds of detection.

Scalability: The cloud infrastructure must handle simultaneous alerts and data uploads from multiple devices without delays.

Low Latency: The device-to-app communication must have minimal lag, ensuring immediate response.

2. Reliability

High Uptime: The system must have an uptime of 99.9% to ensure consistent availability.

Fault Tolerance: The system must be able to handle hardware or software failures gracefully without interrupting emergency operations.

Backup Systems: The device should include local storage to temporarily save data if connectivity is lost.

3. Security Requirements

Data Encryption: All data (e.g., location, recordings, messages) must use end-to-end encryption during transmission and storage.

Authentication: Access to the app and device settings must require secure user authentication (e.g., passwords, biometrics).

Data Anonymization: Sensitive data must be anonymized to protect user privacy.

4. Usability

Intuitive Design: The device and companion app must feature simple and user-friendly interfaces suitable for all age groups.

Multi-Platform Support: The companion app should work seamlessly on Android, iOS, and web platforms.

Accessibility Features: The system must include features such as voice commands and screen readers for users with disabilities.

5. Maintainability and Support

Firmware Updates: The system must support over-the-air firmware updates to improve performance and add features.

Error Logging: The system should log errors and provide meaningful diagnostics for troubleshooting.

Support Services: 24/7 customer support must be available to assist users with device or app issues.

6. Portability

Compact Design: The device must be lightweight and easy to wear in various forms (e.g., wristbands, pendants, keychains).

Cross-Network Compatibility: The system must work seamlessly across different cellular networks and regions.

7. Efficiency

Battery Optimization: The device must provide a battery life of at least 48 hours under normal usage.

Energy-Efficient Sensors: The sensors should consume minimal power without compromising functionality.

8. Scalability

User Growth: The system must support increasing numbers of users without performance degradation.

Global Usage: The infrastructure must accommodate users from different geographical locations and time zones.

9. Legal and Ethical Compliance

Regulatory Standards: The system must comply with data protection regulations such as GDPR or CCPA.

Ethical Design: Features must prioritize user safety and privacy without invasive monitoring.

10. Availability

Offline Mode: The device should retain basic functionality, such as recording evidence, even when network connectivity is unavailable.

Redundancy: Critical components like cloud servers should have redundant backups to avoid downtime.

By adhering to the system will ensure high-quality performance, reliability, and user satisfaction, making it a dependable and widely accepted solution for women's safety.

3.3 INTERFACE REQUIREMENTS

- **User Interface (UI) Requirements:**
  - Notification UI
  - Device Settings UI
  - Error Messages
- **Application Programming Interface(API) Requirements:**
  - Notification API
  - Dynamic Content Monitoring
  - Location Detection API
  - User Preferences Storage API

3.3.1 System Requirements:

Device:

- **Raspberry Pi (single-board computer) :** Version 3 or 4

Operating System:

- **Windows:** Windows 10 or later
- **macOS:** macOS 10.14 Mojave or later
- **Ubuntu :** Ubuntu 16.04

Hardware:

- **Processor:** Intel® Core™ i7-2670 QM @2.20 GHz
- **Memory:** 4 GB RAM
- **Storage:** 100 MB available space

Front End and Back End:

- **Language and others:** Python, and Firebase, Android phone, Google Drive

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 UML DIAGRAMS

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a standardized general- purpose modeling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group. The goal is for UML to become a common language for creating models of object-oriented computer software. In its current form UML is comprised of two major components: a Meta-model and a notation. In the future, some form of method or process may also be added to; or associated with, UML.

The Unified Modeling Language is a standard language for specifying, Visualization, Constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non- software systems. The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems.

The UML is a very important part of developing objects oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects.

Goals:

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

- Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
- Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
- Be independent of particular programming languages and development process. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language. Encourage the growth of tools market. Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components.

4.1 Data Flow Diagram

A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination.

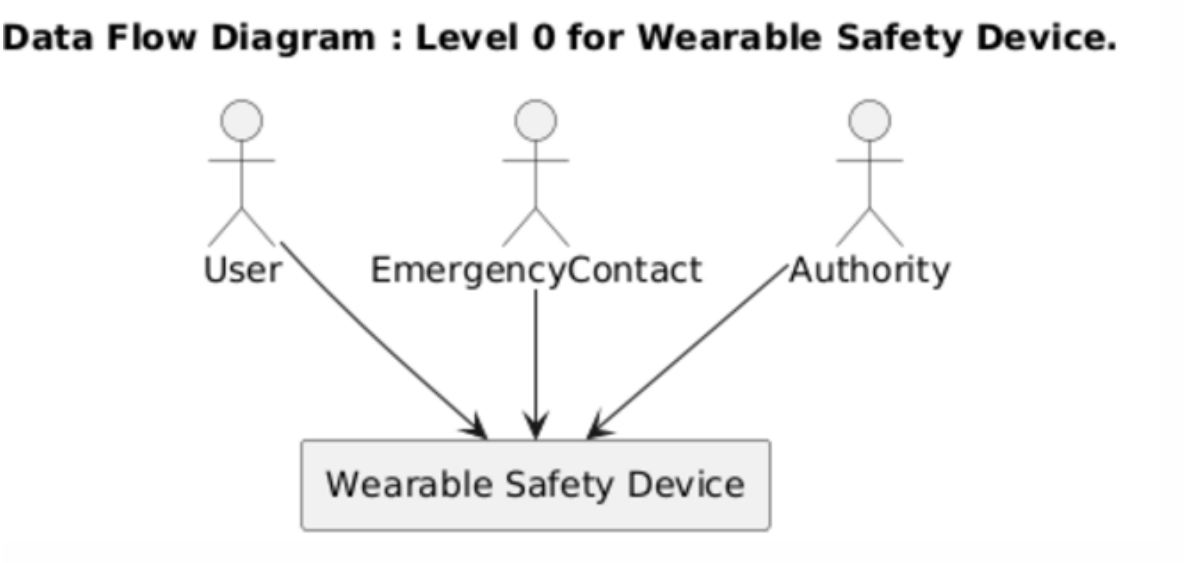

Fig :4.1 Data Flow Diagram : Level 0

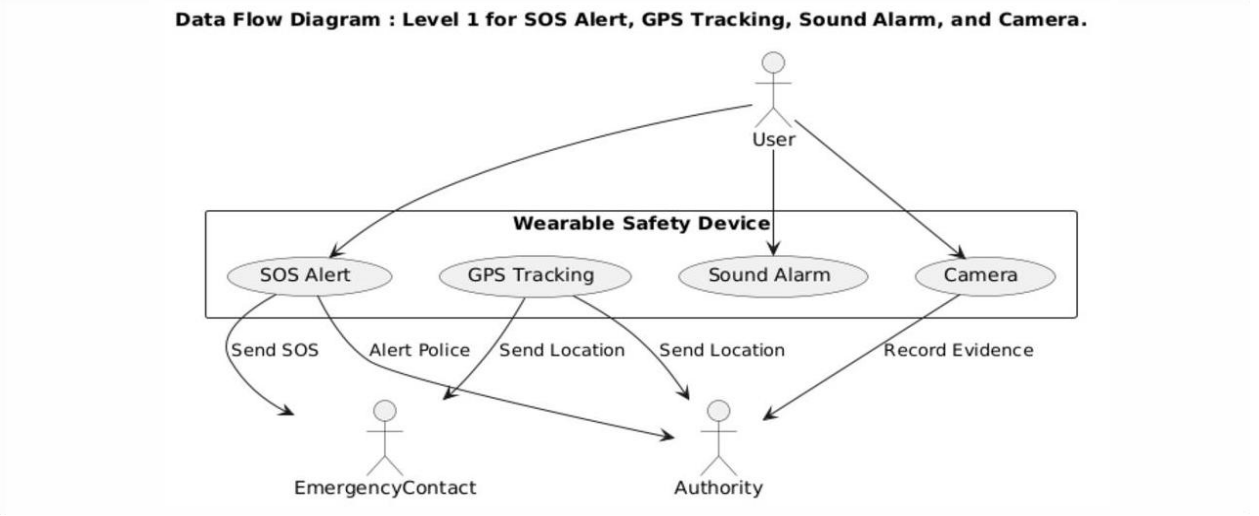

Fig :4.2 Data Flow Diagram : Level 1

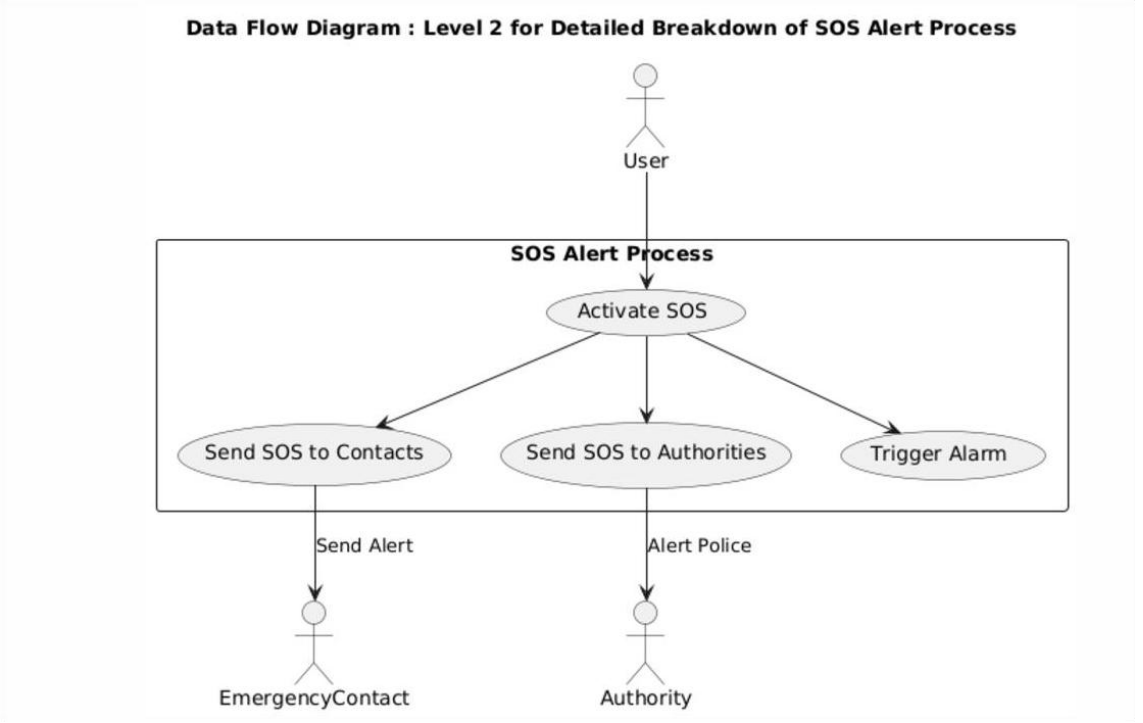

Fig :4.3 Data Flow Diagram : Level 2

4.2 Use Case Diagram:

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.

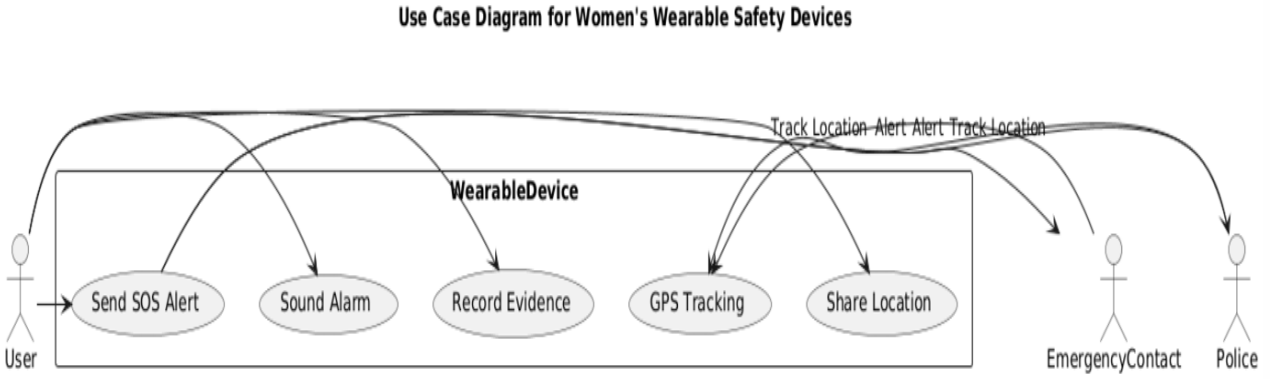

Fig :4.4 Use case Diagram

4.3 Class Diagram:

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML)is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information.

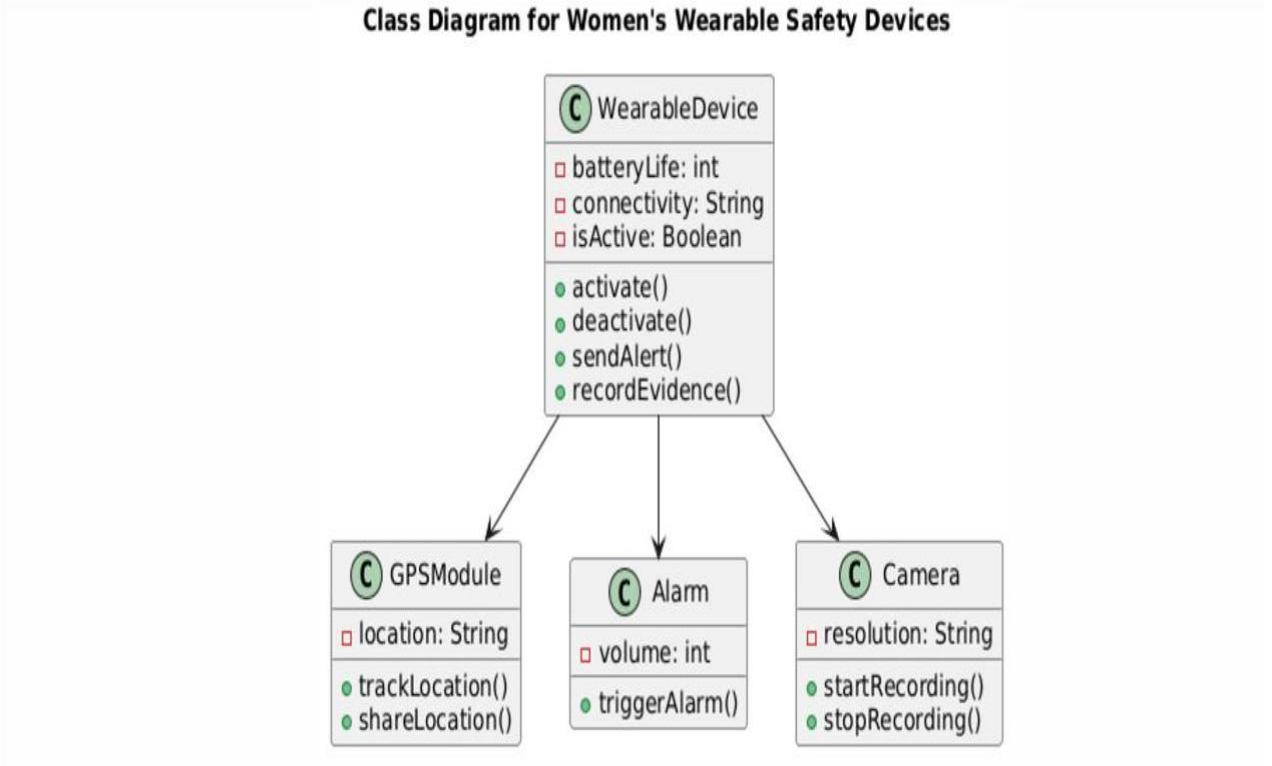

Fig :4.5 Class Diagram

4.4 Sequence Diagram:

A Sequence Diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of interaction diagram that focuses on how objects interact with one another in a particular scenario, outlining the sequence of messages exchanged over time. It visually represents the dynamic behavior of a system by detailing the objects or actors involved, the sequence of interactions, and the messages passed between them to accomplish a specific function or process. Each object or actor is represented by a vertical lifeline, while horizontal arrows represent the messages exchanged, showing the order of operations or events.

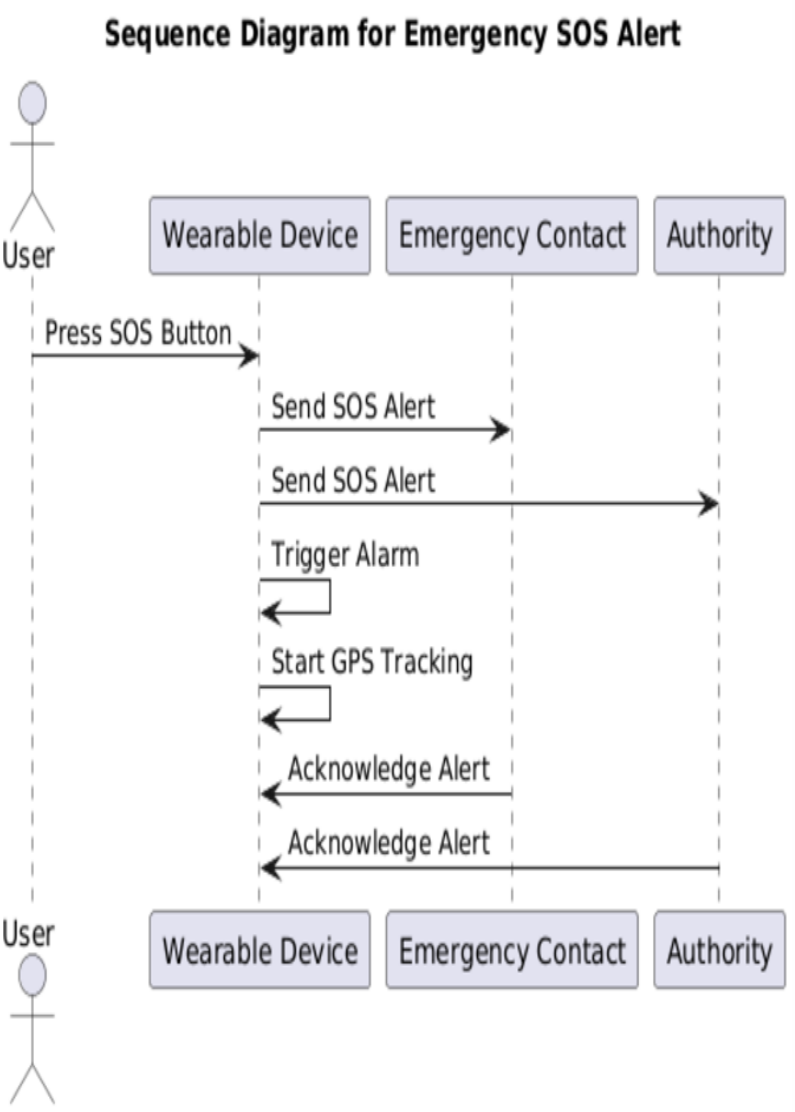

Fig :4.6 Sequence Diagram

4.5 Activity Diagram:

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagram scan be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.

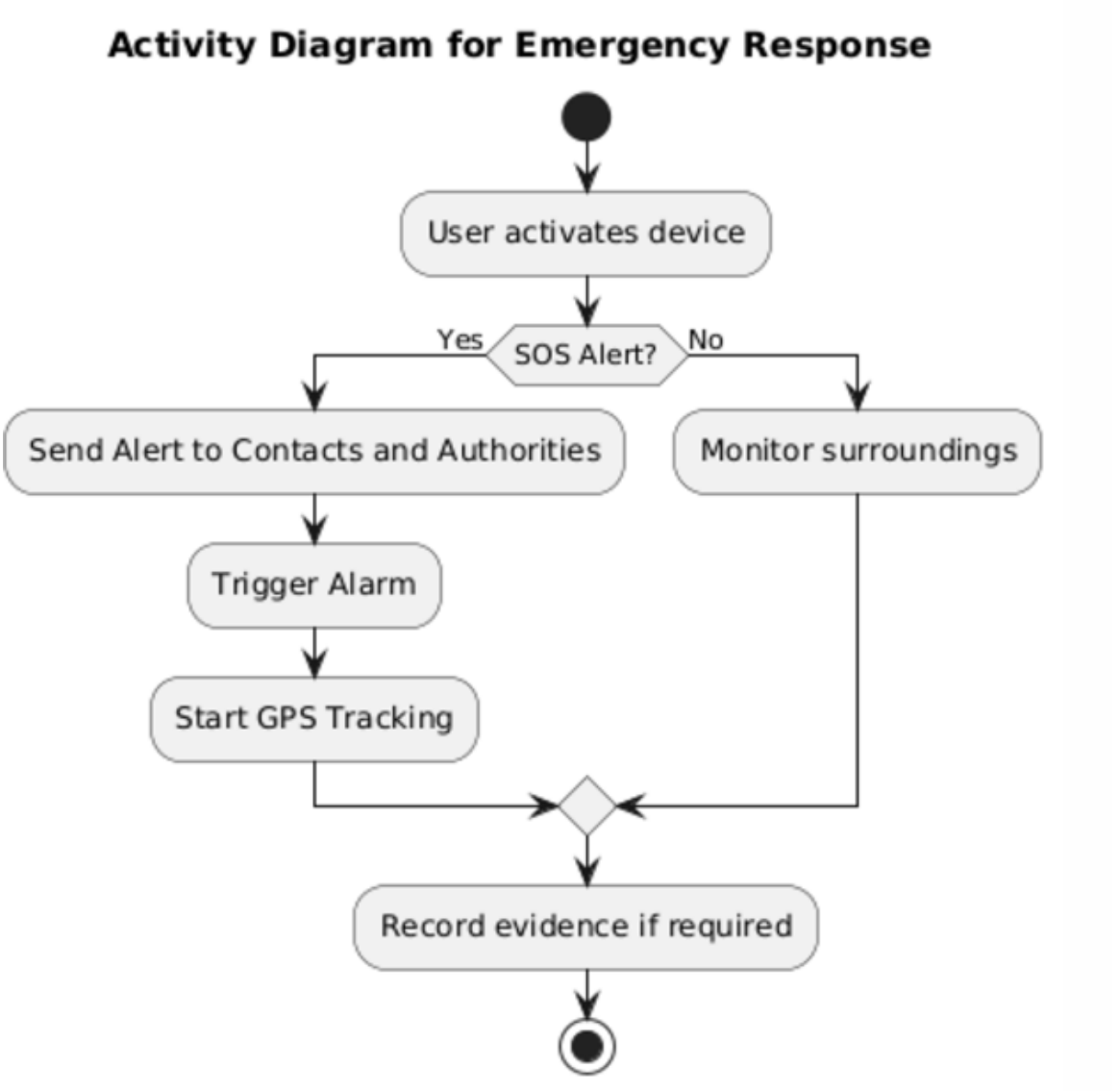

Fig :4.7 Activity Diagram

4.2 MODULES:

The wearable security and safety system is designed with a combination of hardware and software components, working in tandem to ensure the effective detection of emergencies and timely assistance. The system incorporates several modules to achieve its goals of protecting the victim and alerting trusted contacts. Below are the key modules used in the system:

1. SOS Detection and Trigger Module

Purpose: To activate the emergency alert when the victim presses the SOS button.

Components:

Pushbutton: A simple pushbutton that, when pressed, triggers the SOS alert.

Buzzer: A local sound alert that notifies the user that the SOS signal has been sent successfully.

Logic: When the button is pressed, it triggers the GPS and GSM modules, which initiate the alerting process.

2. Location Detection Module

Purpose: To track the victim's real-time location and send it to trusted contacts.

Components:

GPS Module: This module determines the victim's current geographical coordinates, which are then used to send location details to trusted contacts.

Google Maps Integration: The coordinates sent via SMS are compatible with Google Maps, allowing the receiver to locate the victim accurately.

SMS Notification: The GPS coordinates and a "HELP" message are sent to the predefined trusted contacts via the GSM module.

3. Communication Module

Purpose: To establish communication with trusted contacts in case of an emergency.

Components:

GSM Module: This module is responsible for sending SMS messages to the victim's trusted contacts. It also handles the sending of "HELP" messages with GPS coordinates.

SMS Alerts: Sends the victim's location and the alert message ("HELP") to multiple contacts.

4. Camera Module for Evidence Collection

Purpose: To capture visual evidence during an emergency.

Components:

Pi Camera: The camera records video or takes photos when the SOS button is pressed or

when an emergency is detected. This evidence can be stored locally or uploaded to the cloud for future use.

5. Processing and Control Module

Purpose: To manage the entire system and facilitate communication between hardware components.

Components:

Raspberry Pi 3: Acts as the central processing unit, handling all the data from the sensors and communicating with the software application. It connects to the GPS, GSM, and camera modules and processes the data for alerts.

6. Mobile Application Module

Purpose: To provide an interface for the user to interact with the wearable security system and to allow trusted contacts to respond to alerts.

Components:

Android App: The app serves as the user interface for both the victim and the trusted contacts. It displays the victim's location, logs incidents, and allows the victim to send alerts to predefined contacts.

Firebase Integration: Used for real-time synchronization of data, such as alert status, location updates, and victim's safety information.

Push Notifications: Trusted contacts receive push notifications when an emergency alert is triggered, and they can see the victim's exact location.

7. Front-End and Back-End Software Modules

Purpose: To manage the communication between the wearable device and the mobile app, as well as the storage and retrieval of emergency-related data.

Components:

Front-End (Python): Python is used to develop scripts for data processing, integrating GPS, camera, and GSM modules, and interacting with the Raspberry Pi.

Back-End (Firebase, Google Drive): Firebase stores user and emergency data, ensuring that information is accessible in real-time. Google Drive may be used for storing videos or photos captured during emergencies.

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

5.1 METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

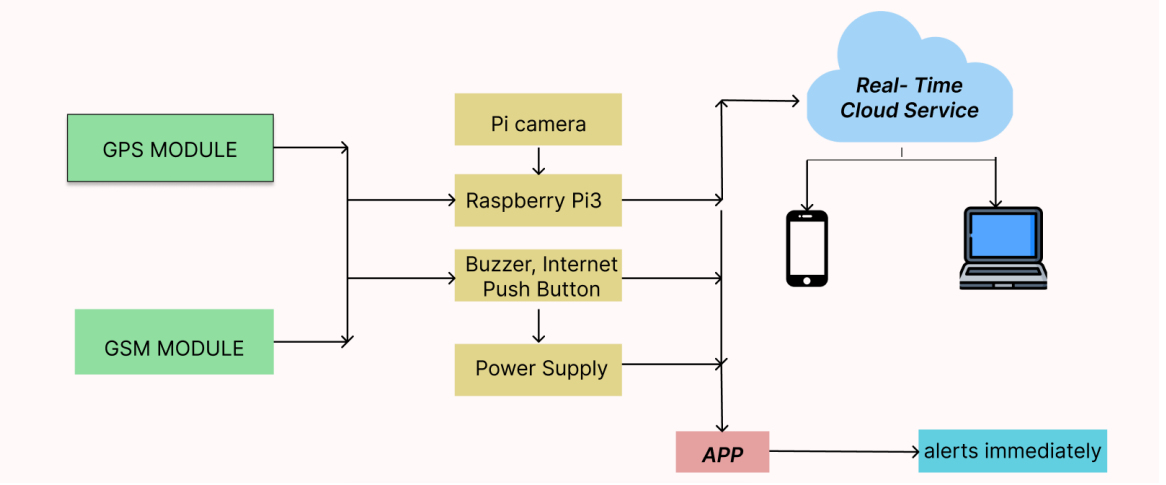

Fig: 5.1.1 Environment setup

1. Environment Setup

Hardware Environment:

Raspberry Pi 3: This serves as the central processing unit for the wearable security device. It manages communication between various components (GPS, GSM, Pi Camera, etc.) and processes data for alerts and notifications.

GPS Module: Provides real-time location data of the victim.

GSM Module: Sends SMS messages to trusted contacts with emergency alerts and location information.

Pi Camera: Captures images or video evidence during an emergency. Pushbutton and Buzzer: For manual SOS trigger and notification sound.

Software Environment:

Operating Systems:

Raspberry Pi OS (Raspbian): The official operating system for the Raspberry Pi.

Windows 10 / MacOS Mojave / Ubuntu 16.04: For developing and testing the mobile application and interfacing with the Raspberry Pi via a laptop or desktop.

Development Platforms:

Python: Used for scripting on the Raspberry Pi to control and communicate with hardware

modules like GPS, GSM, and Pi Camera.

Android Studio: Integrated development environment (IDE) for building and testing the mobile application that interacts with the wearable system.

Firebase: Backend service for real-time data synchronization and storage, user authentication, and push notifications.

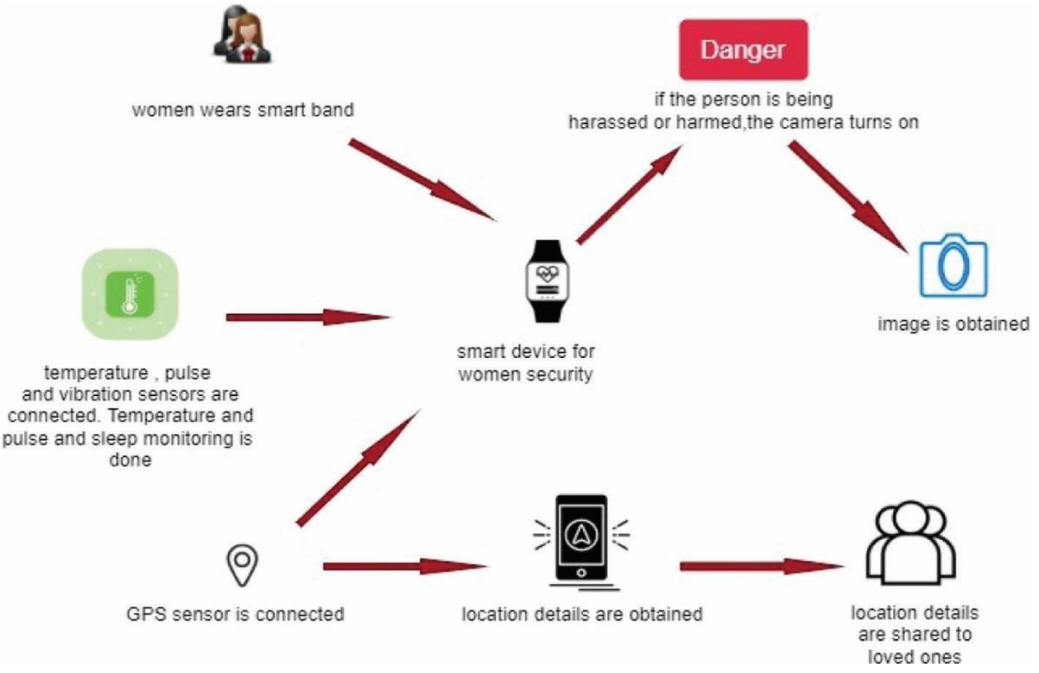

Fig5.1.2: Device for Women's safety

2. Frameworks Used

Backend Frameworks:

Firebase: A comprehensive platform used for app development. Firebase helps with: Real-Time Database: Stores data such as location, emergency status, and incident history. Authentication: Manages user registration, login, and profile management. Cloud Messaging (FCM): Enables push notifications for emergency alerts and responses. Cloud Storage: Stores media files (such as photos or videos captured during emergencies). Analytics: Monitors app usage, interactions, and emergency incidents.

Mobile App Framework:

Android Framework (Android Studio):

Provides a rich set of tools for building the mobile app that communicates with the wearable security system.

Java / Kotlin: The main programming languages for developing the mobile app. Kotlin is the preferred language for modern Android development.

XML: Used for designing user interface layouts in the Android application.

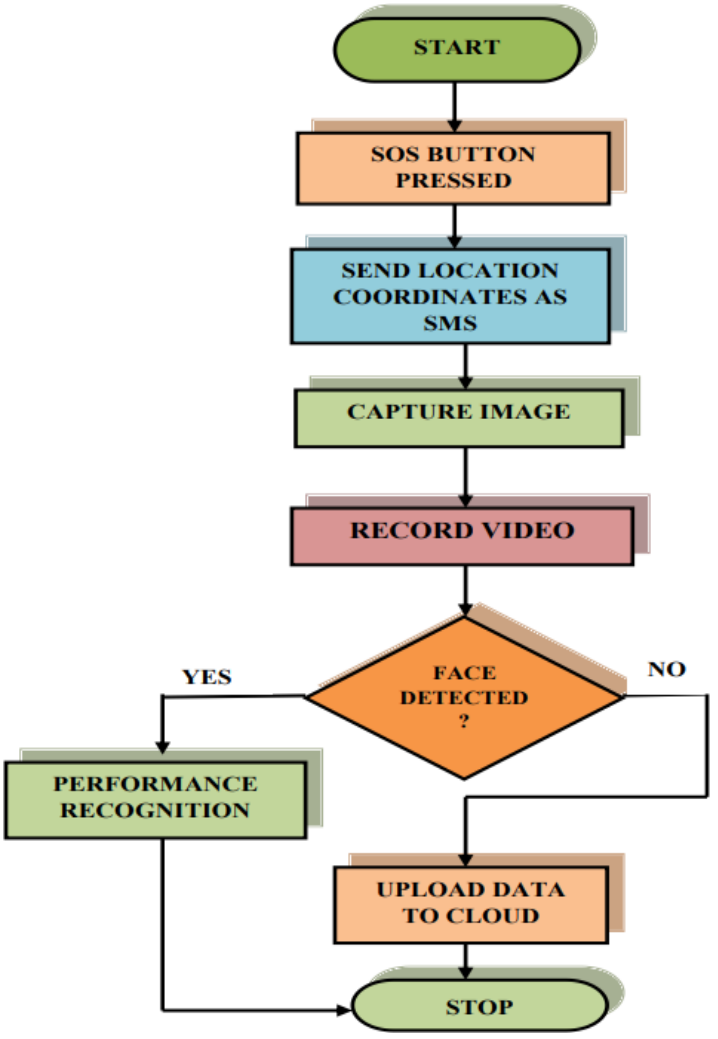

Fig5.1.3: Flowchart for the safety device.

3. Libraries Used

Python Libraries (for Raspberry Pi):

GPIO (General Purpose Input/Output): For controlling the GPIO pins on the Raspberry Pi, which interface with the Pushbutton and Buzzer.

GPS (gpsd): A Python library used to communicate with the GPS module to fetch real-time location data.

Serial: A library used to communicate with the GSM module over a serial connection for sending SMS messages.

Picamera: A Python library for controlling the Raspberry Pi camera module to capture images and videos.

Requests: Used to send HTTP requests to Firebase for data synchronization (for sending location data, emergency status, etc.). Android Libraries:

Firebase SDK:

Firebase Realtime Database: To store and retrieve real-time emergency data.

Firebase Authentication: To handle user registration and login features in the mobile app. Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM): To receive push notifications about emergency alerts or responses.

Firebase Storage: For uploading and storing evidence files (photos, videos) captured by the Pi camera.

Retrofit: A type-safe HTTP client for Android, used for connecting the mobile app with Firebase or any other backend APIs if needed.

Google Maps SDK:

Google Maps API: To display the real-time location of the victim on a map within the mobile application.

GeoLocation API: For mapping the GPS coordinates on Google Maps in real-time.

Permission Libraries: To request permissions for device features such as location tracking, camera, and SMS.

EasyPermissions: A library for handling runtime permissions required by the app (e.g., location, SMS, camera).

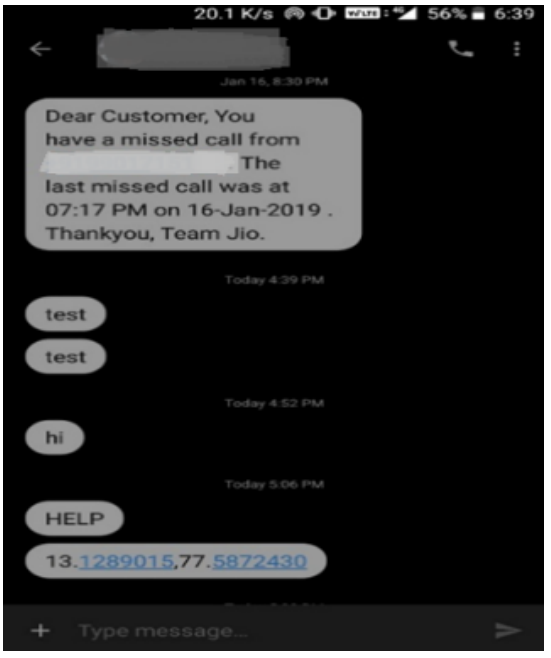

Fig5.1.4: SOS Message

Push Notifications:

Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM): To push emergency alerts to trusted contacts when the SOS button is triggered.

Cloud and Storage Libraries:

Google Drive API: For syncing and backing up captured video or images to Google Drive in case the local storage is full or for remote access to evidence.

Google Maps API: To handle mapping and geolocation functionalities inside the mobile app.

Fig5.1.5: Location on the App

4. Tools Used

Android Studio: The primary IDE for Android app development, used to write the Android code and design the app UI.

Visual Studio Code / PyCharm: Used for Python scripting on the Raspberry Pi and testing functionalities related to GPS, GSM, and camera modules.

Raspbian OS: The operating system for the Raspberry Pi, which provides the necessary tools for Python development and hardware interface.

Postman: For testing API endpoints (if any external APIs are used for integration).

Git: For version control, enabling efficient collaboration and code management during development.

5. System Integration and Deployment Tools

Docker (optional): Can be used for containerizing the backend services, particularly for Firebase, for local testing or development environments.

Wi-Fi / Bluetooth: For device communication, especially between the wearable device (Raspberry Pi) and the mobile app when in proximity.

Cloud Hosting: Firebase hosting can be used to host and serve the mobile app's backend and API calls.

5.2 THE WORKING FLOW:

The proposed prototype aims to develop a wearable device for ensuring the safety of women. The working of the device is briefly explained : On the first use of the device, the trusted contacts need to be added in the dedicated android device (Seguro). When the button on the device is pressed the following actions occur: GPS module activated; current location of the user captured and sent through SMS message via the GSM module to trusted contacts Pi camera activated; image captured and uploaded to Drive, image copy sent to email IDs of trusted contacts Pi camera still on activated mode; video recorded and sent to the email IDs of trusted contacts Captured image/video analyzed by face recognition algorithm; face identified if matched with the database of criminals.

The implementation of the wearable security and safety system is: When the victim presses the SOS button the GPS module determines the current location of the victim that is sent as an SMS to the trusted contacts. When the coordinates are pasted in Google Maps application, the current location can be determined (Figure 6). A message that says "HELP" is also sent through the GSM module so that trusted contacts get to know that the victim is in danger.

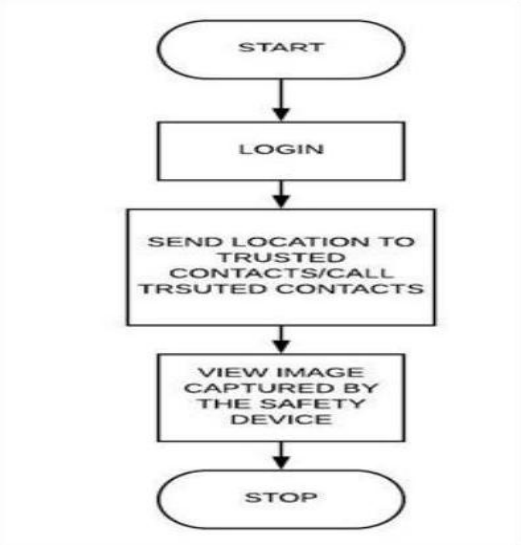

Fig5.2.1: Flowchart for the SEGURO.

(A). THE ANDROID APP-SEGURO:

An Android Application called SEGURO is developed that can be integrated with the

safety system. The app has a login module that safety device. The app has modules to add, delete, view and modify trusted contacts to whom the SOS message will be sent. There is an option to send the location as coordinates to the trusted contacts. The app also has an option to call the trusted contacts. The app can also be used to view the image that is captured when the user presses the SOS button from drive. Overall, the app functions as a substitute for the safety device and can be used to provide additional safety to the user.

Fig5.2.2: App Interface

(B). FACE RECOGNTION:

Face recognition is a method used to identify and verify the identity of a person through various features of their face. The image captured using the camera when the user presses the SOS button is analysed to see if any face is detected, if detected the face is recognised and the name is notified to the trusted contacts so that the perpetrator can be caught. OpenCV, numpy, Haar Cascade classifier is used for face recognition.

The whole face recognition algorithm can be classified into the steps given below Step 1: An input containing the images of faces is considered.

Step2: The face is detected.

Step3: The picture is then transformed for more accurate results so that the image is cropped eliminating the unnecessary background.

Step 4: The cropped image is then sent to the deep learning algorithm, Facenet. Step5: It will output a vector representation of that face.

Step 6: Then the representation is compared against the already trained faces to determine if any known face can be recognised.

6. SYSTEM TESTING

The goal of testing is to discover potential issues in the women's wearable security and safety device. Testing ensures that the system meets requirements and user expectations, functioning reliably without failures in critical situations. This section outlines the types of tests performed to validate the correct functionality of the device, specifically focusing on ensuring its effectiveness in real-world scenarios for women's safety.

6.1 TYPES OF TESTS

- **Unit Testing**

Unit testing validates individual components of the wearable safety system to ensure they work as expected.

For example:

- Testing the GPS module to confirm it retrieves the correct coordinates.
- Verifying that the SOS button sends a signal when pressed.
- Checking that the buzzer activates under the appropriate conditions (e.g., pressing the panic button).

- **Integration Testing**

Integration testing ensures that various components of the system work together seamlessly.

For Example:

- Ensuring that the GPS module integrates correctly with the GSM module to send the victim's location via SMS.
- Verifying the interaction between the wearable device and the Android app to confirm location data is accurately transmitted.
- Testing that the Pi camera activates and records footage when an alert is triggered.

- **Functional Testing**

Functional testing validates the core functionalities of the wearable device.

For Example:

- Ensuring that pressing the SOS button triggers all safety features, including sending an SMS with the location and activating the buzzer.

- Verifying that the camera records and stores footage properly during an emergency.
- Testing that the Android app displays the exact location on Google Maps when coordinates are received.

▪ **System Testing**

System testing involves a comprehensive end-to-end validation of the wearable safety system to ensure that all components function as a unified solution. Real- world scenarios are simulated, such as pressing the SOS button, to confirm that the GPS, GSM module, camera, and buzzer work seamlessly together during emergencies. The Android application is also tested for its ability to receive alerts and accurately display the victim's location on Google Maps. Additionally, the system's power supply is validated to guarantee consistent operation under emergency conditions, ensuring reliability when it is needed most.

▪ **White Box Testing**

White box testing focuses on evaluating the internal logic and code flow of the wearable safety system. This includes verifying the algorithm responsible for detecting and processing GPS location data before transmitting it via SMS to trusted contacts. The conditional logic that activates the buzzer and camera based on sensor input or button press is also rigorously tested. Furthermore, the integration logic of various modules is examined to ensure proper sequencing of operations, such as the seamless progression from location detection to SMS transmission.

▪ **Black Box Testing**

Black box testing assesses the system based on its input and output behavior, without examining the internal implementation details. The wearable device is subjected to various input scenarios, such as random button presses, to verify that it triggers the appropriate alerts, including SMS notifications. The Android app is tested to ensure that it correctly displays location information regardless of the communication protocol used. Additionally, the GSM module's reliability is validated by simulating different network conditions to confirm that emergency alerts are consistently sent, even under challenging connectivity environments.

6.2 VARIOUS TEST SCENARIOS

Table:6.1 Test Cases

ID	Testcase Description	Testcase Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
1	Device Activation	1. Press the power button 2. Verify the device turns on	Device: Wearable Security Device Power Source: Fully Charged Battery	Device activates success fully	Device activates successfully	PASS
2	Alarm Triggering	1. Simulate an attack scenario (e.g., press the panic button) 2. Verify the alarm sounds loudly	Device: Wearable Security Device Alarm Feature: Enabled	Alarm sounds loudly to scare off the attacker	Alarm sounds loudly to scare off the attacker	PASS
3	Automatic Alert	1. Simulate a fall or sudden movement 2. Verify the device sends an automatic alert to emergency contacts	Device: Wearable Security Device Automatic Alert Feature: Enabled	Device sends an automati c alert to emergen cy contacts	Device sends an automatic alert to emergency contacts	PASS
4	Camera Functionality	1. Take a photo or record a video 2. Verify the photo or video is captured and stored on the device	Device: Wearable Security Device Camera Feature: Enabled	Photo or video is captured and stored on the device	Photo or video is captured and stored on the device	
5	Connectivity	1. Pair the device with a smartphone or connect to a cellular network 2. Verify the	Device: Wearable Security Device Connectivity Feature: Enabled	Device successf ully connects to the smartpho ne or	Device successfully connects to the smartphone or cellular network	PASS

ID	Testcase Description	Testcase Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
		device successfully connects		cellular network		
6	Low Battery	1. Simulate an attack scenario with low battery 2. Verify the device still triggers the alarm and sends an alert	Device: Wearable Security Device Power Source: Low Battery	Device still triggers the alarm and sends an alert despite low battery	Device still triggers the alarm and sends an alert despite low battery	PASS
7	No Network Connectivity	1. Simulate an attack scenario with no network connectivity 2. Verify the device still triggers the alarm and sends an alert when network connectivity is restored	Device: Wearable Security Device Connectivity Feature: Disabled	Device still triggers the alarm and sends an alert when network connectivity is restored	Device still triggers the alarm and sends an alert when network connectivity is restored	PASS
8	Device Damage	1. Physically damage the device 2. Verify the device still functions partially and sends an alert to emergency contacts	Device: Wearable Security Device Damage: Physical Damage	Device still functions partially and sends an alert to emergency contacts	Device still functions partially and sends an alert to emergency contacts	PASS

7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 PROJECT CONCLUSION

In conclusion, women's wearable security and safety devices represent a significant leap forward in enhancing personal security, offering an innovative solution to address the increasing concerns related to harassment, assault, and other safety threats. By combining the power of modern technology—such as GPS tracking, GSM communication, real-time monitoring, and emergency response features—these devices provide women with the tools they need to stay safe and gain peace of mind in various environments.

The integration of features like SOS alerts, location sharing, and real-time evidence recording helps mitigate risks, ensuring timely intervention during emergencies. With further advancements in battery life, privacy protections, and device design, these devices hold the potential to transform how personal safety is approached in the digital age.

Fig 7.1: A Digital change solution for Women's

However, challenges remain, including the need for greater public awareness, device accessibility, and the resolution of privacy concerns. Despite these hurdles, the continuous development of wearable safety technology offers an optimistic future, where women can feel empowered and secure, knowing that they have a reliable and discreet tool to protect themselves in times of danger.

Ultimately, women's wearable security and safety devices play a crucial role in creating safer environments, encouraging independence, and promoting a world where personal safety is a priority.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

While current wearable security devices for women provide valuable safety features, there is significant potential for future advancements that can make these devices even more effective, reliable, and user-friendly. The following are potential areas for enhancement:

1. Enhanced Privacy and Security

With the increased use of location tracking and video recording, privacy concerns are a critical issue. Future wearable safety devices could incorporate end-to-end encryption for location data and multimedia, ensuring that sensitive information is protected. Additionally, more sophisticated anonymization techniques could be implemented to prevent unauthorized access to personal data, offering users greater confidence in their privacy.

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI) Integration

AI-powered algorithms could further enhance the device's ability to detect and analyze dangerous situations. For instance, AI could help identify signs of distress through monitoring biometric data (heart rate, perspiration, etc.) and environmental cues (e.g., loud noises, movements). This would allow the device to automatically trigger alerts without the user needing to press the SOS button, ensuring a quicker response in critical situations.

3. Integration with Smart City Infrastructure

As smart cities continue to develop, future wearable safety devices could integrate with urban surveillance systems and other smart infrastructure, such as streetlights, cameras, and emergency response systems.

For example, when the device triggers an alert, it could automatically inform nearby public safety systems, providing real-time updates to authorities and improving the speed of intervention.

4. Biometric Authentication

Incorporating biometric authentication methods such as fingerprint or facial recognition could enhance the security of wearable devices. This would prevent unauthorized users from tampering with the device or sending false emergency alerts, ensuring that only the wearer can activate or interact with the system.

5. Global Location Support and Multi-Language Support

Future versions could enhance the device's global capabilities by ensuring that it works seamlessly across different countries and networks, offering support for international users. Additionally, multi-language support would make the device more accessible to a global audience, especially in non-English-speaking regions.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 PAPER REFERENCES

some potential references you can use for the "Women’s Wearable Security and Safety Devices" paper, covering technology, privacy concerns, and wearable safety device innovations:

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8.2 WEBSITES

1. https://www.safetrek.com/
2. https://www.wearable-technologies.com
3. https://techcrunch.com/
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8.3 TEXT BOOKS

1. "Wearable Sensors: Fundamentals, Implementation and Applications" by Edward Sazonov and S. K. C. K. S. Choi Evil by Design: Interaction Design to Lead Us into Temptation by Chris Nodder.
2. "Smart Wearable Systems: Technology and Applications" by Zhiqiang Wei, Zonghua Zhang, and Lihui Wang
3. "Internet of Things: Principles and Paradigms" by Rajkumar Buyya, Amir Vahid Dastjerdi