

Utilizing Mobile for On Campus Location Tracking And Video Calling

Jadhav Sumit, Patil Tejas, Patil Vaibhav, Tayade
Vishal

Abstract— A Wi-Fi phone uses wireless technology. There are designated areas in cafes and public

areas known as hotspots where you can use a Wi-Fi phone. The Wi-Fi phone has all the same features as a regular phone. With normal cell phones, you can make calls, text message, receive voice-mail track friend location over Wi-Fi network .The Wi-Fi phone has greater data retrieval capabilities and wider Internet access. There is no need for telephone lines to connect to the Internet. Wi-Fi enabled mobile phones are popular in college going student, so we are developing an application in which users will be able to chat on android phone over IP within

WI-FI networks. This system is designed to make voice communication between the users. In this project we implement a simple and cost effective system that assists users in tracking colleagues and friends within a campus environment.

Index Terms— Wifi, Location, Tracking, video calling, free messaging

I. INTRODUCTION

In this topic we report on the design and implementation of an indoor location tracking system that uses the existing on campus Wi-Fi infrastructure and signal strength to determine a users location. The solution presented is cost effective, does not require any

additional hardware resources, and is transparent to the GSM operator in the country. The proposed solution uses Wi-Fi enabled mobile phones and access points in addition to a web server equipped with a GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) modem. It reports to subscribers the most recent location of a user as well as a history of his or her previous locations within a specified time window.

Jadhav Sumit , Information Technology, SKN SITS, Lonavala, Pune, India, 8275203583

Patil Tejas , Information Technology, SKN SITS, Lonavala, Pune, India, 9096871039

Patil Vaibhav, Information Technology, SKN SITS, Lonavala, Pune, India, 8976662354

Tayade Vishal, Information Technology, SKN SITS, Lonavala, Pune, India, 8275711310

A. LITERATURE SURVEY

1) Indoor Localization using Smartphone Inertial Sensors [2014] :

[1] Since the publication of the white paper, the group has produced several more in-

depth materials, including a standard terminology definition and use cases for Indoor

Localization that act as references for vendors and operators considering implementing

localization

2) A Signal Strength Based Location Estimation Algorithm within a Wireless Net-

work [2013]:

[2] This paper proposed the notice board system which saves time, energy and hence environment. Cost of printing and photocopying is also reduced as information can be given to a large number of people from our fingertips. Thus we can conclude that this paper gives an idea to make use of GSM in communications to a next level.

3) Indoor localization on mobile phone platforms

Project name	Year	Author	Advantages	Limitation	Application
Indoor Localization using Smartphone Inertial Sensors	2014	Yang Liu, Marzieh Dashti, Mohd Amiruddin Abd Rahman, Jie Zhang	1. Knowledge about Wifi Services. 2. Tracking user indoor environment	Tracking is not cost effective and free.	Indoor tracking
Indoor localization on mobile phone platforms using embedded inertial sensors	2013	Y.Liu, M.Dashti, J Zhang	1. we can use in android platforms. 2. we can use in public utility areas	There is limitation on platforms of Android	Android-driven
A signal strength based location estimation algorithm within a wireless network	2011	Kevin Chin Yiu Shun, Quan Jia Cheng	1. Effective use of Signal strength 2. Effective use of Algorithm	Algorithm may encounter bugs	Wireless network application
Pedestrian localization for indoor environment	2010	O.Woodman and R. Harle	1. Quick response for pedestrian 2. Effective for hit and miss scenarios.	Only superficial activity	Street view application

using embedded inertial sensors [2013] :

[3] In this survey we found a simple and cost effective system that assists users in tracking colleagues and friends within a campus environment which was brought in the IEEE paper. The report on the design and implementation of an indoor location tracking system that uses the existing on campus Wi-Fi infrastructure and signal strength to determine a user's location.

SURVEY TABLE

B. User Classes and Characteristics

1) Web Server: The main tasks of PHP server are: register users, update the database, retrieve user location, sends out user location information via SMS and post it online.

2) Android Application: On the mobile side, the application was developed and implemented using Android SDK. The application runs on any Android OS based phone. Note that the application can only operate on a Wi-Fi enabled mobile phone.

3) Database: The server uses a MySQL database. MySQL is an open source relational

database management system which uses Structured Query Language (SQL). MySQL was chosen because of its reliability, speed and flexibility. The server receives requests from the application program. The request can be either to register a new user, update

user information, or locate an existing user. The server tokenizes the user requests, and issues the appropriate SQL statement to perform the required action.

4) GSM Modem: A GSM modem is used to send/receive the SMS messages. The GSM

modem is connected to the web server. The GSM modem was programmed to send/receive

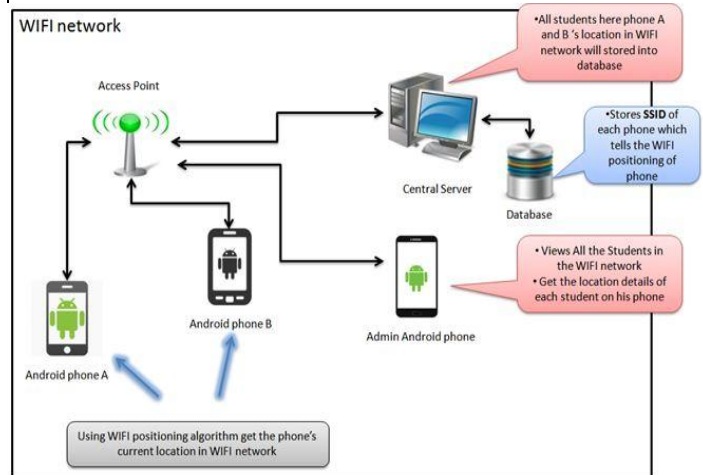
the SMS messages.

C. Functions

1) Track a particular phone/student: Admin will be able to track a particular student and know his/her details on phone.

2) Chatting/Voice and Video Calling: One user can chat with other online users. Users can make voice calls within the Wi-Fi network with online users for free. Users will be able to make Video call without 3G network or Sim Card.

D. System Architecture



1. **Web Server:** The main tasks of PHP server are: register users, update the database, retrieve user location, sends out user location information via SMS and post it online.

2. **Android Application:** On the mobile side, the application was developed and implemented using Android SDK. The application runs on any Android OS based phone. Note that the application can only operate on a Wi-Fi enabled mobile phone

3. **Database** The server uses a MySQL database. MySQL is an open source relational database management system which uses Structured Query Language (SQL). MySQL was chosen because of its reliability, speed and flexibility. The server receives requests from the application program. The request can be either to register a new user, update user information, or locate an existing user. The server tokenizes the user requests, and issues the appropriate SQL statement.

4. **GSM Modem** A GSM modem is used to send/receive the SMS messages. The GSM modem is connected to the web server. The GSM modem was programmed to send/receive the SMS

5. **Track a particular phone/student** Admin will be able to track a particular student and know phone

6. **Chatting** One user can chat with other users

7. Voice Calls: Users can make voice calls within the Wi-Fi network with online users for free

8. Video Call: Users will be able to make Video call without 3G network

E. Conclusion

This partial report has presented on campus location tracking, a wifi based platform optimized for tracking. This Project presents Economical and Reliable Mobile Tracking System using WiFi. Our proposed mobile location system consists of an array of access points that constantly collects data packets within the wireless media. The Collected data such as MAC

and IP addresses and SSID is then relayed and stored in database. This Project brings out users as beneficiaries by allowing them Free Messaging and Voice/Video Calling among themselves. In future work our project leads to indoor localization and tracking beyond campus and in other locations such as Malls and railway station realizing the smart cities networks.

F. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In completing our project, we had to take the help and guideline of some respected persons, who deserve our greatest gratitude. The completion of this project gives us much pleasure. We would like to show our gratitude to Prof. D.K. Bhujbal, our internal guide, for giving us a good guideline for project throughout numerous consultations. We would also like to expand our deepest gratitude to all those who have directly and indirectly guided us in writing this assignment.

In addition, a thank you to Prof. A.C. Manepatil, who introduced us to the Methodology of work, and whose passion for the underlying structures had lasting effect. Nonetheless we would like to thank our Principal Sir Dr. M. S. Rohakale; also like to thank our Head of Department Prof. G.K. Kadam for his constant help and support. Last but not the least we would like to thank all the staff members from the department and my friends for their indispensable help all time. We would also like to thank all others who have directly or indirectly helped us in completing this project.

REFERENCES

- [1] Indoor Localization using Smartphone Inertial Sensors by Yang Liu, Marzieh Dashti, Mohd Amiruddin Abd Rahman, Jie Zhang : Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK: Bell Laboratories, Alcatel-Lucent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland in 2015
- [2] A Signal Strength Based Location Estimation Algorithm within a Wireless Network by Kevin Chin Yiu Shun, Quan Jia Cheng, Joseph Ke Yin Ng and Donna Ng in 2011.
- [3] Indoor localization on mobile phone platforms using embedded inertial sensors by Y. Liu, M. Dashti, and J. Zhang in 2013.
- [4] P. Bahl and V.N. Padmanabhan. Radar: An in-building rf-based user location and tracking system. In INFOCOM 2000. Nineteenth Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies. Proceedings. IEEE, volume 2, pages 775 to 784. IEEE, 2000
- [5] A. Brown and Y. Lu. Performance test results of an integrated gps/mems inertial navigation package. In Proceedings of ION GNSS, pages 21 to 24, 2004
- [6] A. Rai, K.K. Chintalapudi, V.N. Padmanabhan, and R. Sen. Zee: Zero-effort crowd sourcing for indoor localization. In Proceedings of the 18th annual international conference on Mobile computing and networking, pages 293 to 304. ACM, 2012
- [7] I. Skog and P. Handel. In-car positioning and navigation technologies a survey. Intelligent Transportation Systems, IEEE Transactions on, 10(1):4 to 21, 2009
- [8] B. Ristic, S. Arulampalam, and N. Gordon. Beyond the Kalman filter: Particle filters for tracking applications Artech House Publishers, 2012
- [9] O. Woodman and R. Harle. Pedestrian localisation for indoor environments. In Proceedings of the 10th international conference on Ubiquitous computing ACM, 2012
- [10] C. Wu, Z. Yang, Y. Liu, and W. Xi. Will: Wireless indoor localization without site survey. In INFOCOM, Proceedings IEEE, 2012