

BORDER CROSSING ALERT SYSTEM FOR FISHERMAN SAFETY

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ABSTRACT

The application can be widely used by people in the border to find the appropriate path to reach the destination. The notification will be send to the border security forces which act as the server to all other devices that are operated by people in ships. The application will notify the information of where the devices are being located and intimate them about the issues that occur due to opponent forces in ships to server. This can act as an incident management application to avoid conflicts at varying situations. This is processed mainly for Tamil fishermen's who are employed in the borders. The automatic alarming system is going to be provided along with this device which alerts in case any sort of issues. This is devised in such a way that the application can be easily been utilized by all the people in the surroundings. The application operates

based on device tracking. This provides ease to operate even for illiterate people.

Keywords

Trajectory-to-location join, Parallel Processing, Spatial networks, Spatial databases.

INTRODUCTION

Border crossing in serious problem within each country. Border crossing will not be known in coastal areas. To predict an android app is developed. The app intimates the user when they cross the fence. The continuous proliferation of GPS-enabled mobile devices (e.g., vehicle navigation systems and smart phones) and the rapid development of online map-based services (e.g., Google Maps¹, and MapQuest²), it is easy to collect and share trajectories, e.g., at specialized sites such as Bikely³, GPS-way-points⁴, Share-my-routes⁵, and Microsoft Geolife⁶. Also, more and more

social networking sites, including Twitter⁷, Facebook⁸, and Foursquare⁹, are starting to support trajectory collection and sharing . The availability of massive trajectory data motivates new studies in spatiotemporal data management. The matching between trajectories and locations, called Trajectory-to-Location Join (TL-Join), is fundamental functionality.

EXISTING SYSTEM

The Coastguard has multiple responsibilities and strengthening the safety of fisher. The Indian coastguard cannot assist fishers exclusively but concern for fishers is central to its aims. The strategic role of the Coastguard is to protect the maritime zones from illegal activities including infiltration through maritime routes and environmental damage and provide humanitarian and scientific assistance within the maritime domain. Fisherman suffers a lot in this system where they don't even know the border and they die.

DISADVANTAGES

- Fisherman die since they don't know the border.
- Relatives cannot able to know about the fisherman.

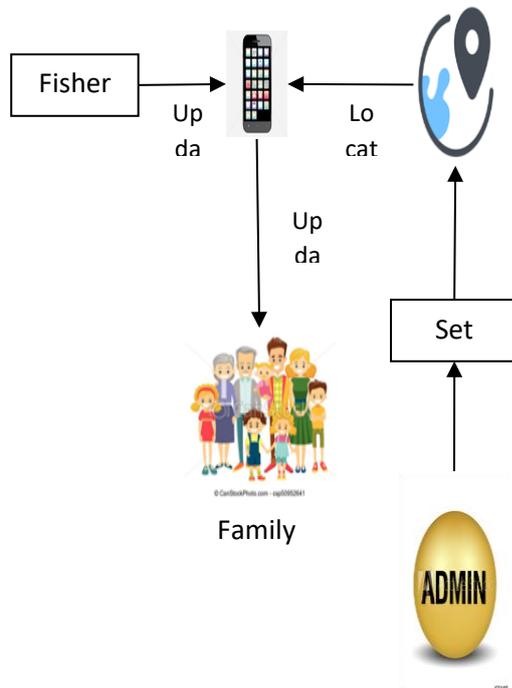
PROPOSED SYSTEM

The application can be widely used by people in the border to find the appropriate path to reach the destination. The notification will be sent to the border security forces which act as the server to all other devices that are operated by people in ships. The application will notify the information of where the devices are being located and intimate them about the issues that occur due to opponent forces in ships to server. This is processed mainly for Tamil fishermen's who are involved in fishing. The application uses the Global Positioning System (GPS) to provide the latitude and longitude information and its being used for tracking devices. The system entirely uses the device based tracking which avoids failure in the system due to network problems. The tracking here totally depends on the device and not on the signal/network that is currently used.

ADVANTAGES

- Border can be known to the user
- An alert system can be known to the fisherman when they cross the border
- The intimation will be made to the emergency numbers.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



ANDROID OVERVIEW

Android (stylized as android) is a mobile operating system developed by Google, based on the Linux kernel and designed primarily for touch screen mobile devices such as smart phones and tablets. Android's user interface is mainly based on direct manipulation, using touch gestures that loosely correspond to real-world actions, such as swiping, tapping and pinching, to manipulate on-screen objects, along with a virtual keyboard for text input.

In addition to touch screen devices, Google has further developed Android TV for televisions, Android Auto for cars and Android Wear for wrist watches, each with a specialized user interface. Variants of Android are also used on notebooks, game consoles, digital cameras, and other electronics.

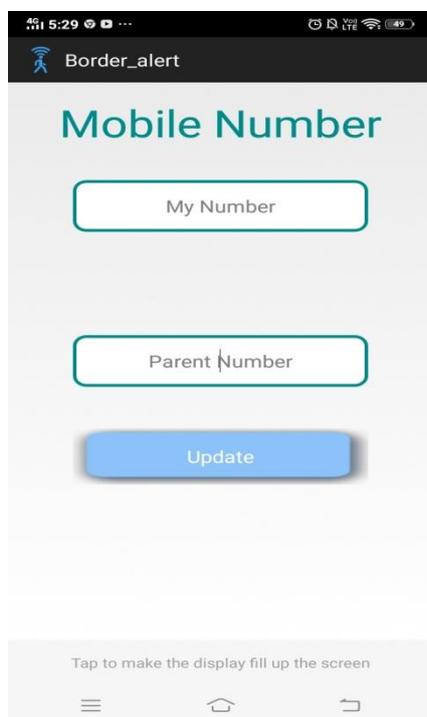
World is contracting with the growth of mobile phone technology. As the number of users is increasing day by day, facilities are also increasing. Starting with simple regular handsets which were used just for making phone calls, mobiles have changed our lives and have become part of it. Now they are not used just for making calls but they have innumerable uses and can be used as a Camera , Tablet PC, T.V. , Web browser etc . And with the new technologies, new software and operating systems are required.

Definition of android operating system

Operating Systems have developed a lot in last 15 years. Starting from black and white phones to recent smart phones or mini computers, mobile OS has come far away. Especially for smart phones, Mobile OS has greatly evolved from Palm OS in 1996 to Windows pocket PC in 2000 then to Blackberry OS and Android.

One of the most widely used mobile OS these days is ANDROID. Android does

a software bunch comprise not only operating system but also middleware and key applications. Android Inc was founded in Palo Alto of California, U.S. by Andy Rubin, Rich miner, Nick sears and Chris White in 2003. Later Android Inc. was acquired by Google in 2005. After original release there have been number of updates in the original version of Android.



CONCLUSION

The fisherman border crossing system is provided to save many life's of the fisherman. The life saving mechanism is added with the fisherman border crossing intimation system. If the fisherman crosses the border then the user can added mobile number will be intimated with the given location. We studied the efficient processing of a novel Trajectory-to-Location join (TL-Join) operation in spatial networks, which may benefit diverse applications such as location recommendation, and trajectory activity analysis. We developed three parallel algorithms: parallel temporal-first search (PTF),

parallel spatial-first search (PSF), and parallel collaborative search (PCol). We also defined upper and lower bounds and a heuristic scheduling strategy to enable effective search space pruning. The performance of the developed algorithms were studied empirically in extensive experiments on large spatial data sets.

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