

2017 7th International Conference on Communication Systems and Network Technologies (CSNT 2017)

**Nagpur, India
11-13 November 2017**



**IEEE Catalog Number: CFP1718P-POD
ISBN: 978-1-5386-1861-5**

**Copyright © 2017 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
All Rights Reserved**

Copyright and Reprint Permissions: Abstracting is permitted with credit to the source. Libraries are permitted to photocopy beyond the limit of U.S. copyright law for private use of patrons those articles in this volume that carry a code at the bottom of the first page, provided the per-copy fee indicated in the code is paid through Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923.

For other copying, reprint or republication permission, write to IEEE Copyrights Manager, IEEE Service Center, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854. All rights reserved.

****** This is a print representation of what appears in the IEEE Digital Library. Some format issues inherent in the e-media version may also appear in this print version.***

IEEE Catalog Number:	CFP1718P-POD
ISBN (Print-On-Demand):	978-1-5386-1861-5
ISBN (Online):	978-1-5386-1860-8
ISSN:	2329-7182

Additional Copies of This Publication Are Available From:

Curran Associates, Inc
57 Morehouse Lane
Red Hook, NY 12571 USA
Phone: (845) 758-0400
Fax: (845) 758-2633
E-mail: curran@proceedings.com
Web: www.proceedings.com

CURRAN ASSOCIATES INC.
proceedings
.com

2017 Seventh International Conference on Communication Systems and Network Technologies

CSNT 2017

Table of Contents

Message from General Chairs.....	i
Message from Program Chairs.....	iii
Conference Organization.....	iv
Program Committees.....	v

Track-A: Microwave Theory, Microwave Components, Satellite Communication and Protocols

A Quick Overview of Different Spectrum Sensing Techniques.....	N/A
<i>Pooja Joshi, Ashish Bagwari and Ashish Negi</i>	
Analysis and Synthesis of Two Step Coupled Gap Resonator and Its Application as A Bandpass Filter.....	7
<i>Pratik Mondal and Susanta Kumar Parui</i>	
Analysis of Numerical Interleaver for IDMA Scheme	12
<i>Shubham Srivastava, Shivani Dixit and Manoj Shukla</i>	
A Compact Wideband Staircase Shaped Four-element MIMO Antenna for WLAN L-band and S-band Applications.....	17
<i>Aastha Gupta, Vipin Choudhary, Malay Tripathy and Priya Ranjan</i>	
A Parallel Spectrum Sensing Technique for Cognitive Radio.....	21
<i>Jyotshna Kanti, Geetam Singh Tomar, Ashish Bagwari</i>	
Design of Modular Approach Based Ku-Band Telemetry Transmitter for Geostationary Satellites.....	25
<i>Himani BS, Khan Afzaal, K. Sai Malleswar, Sirshendu Das, Rajeev Ranjan and Neelavathy M</i>	
DFDM-Dynamic Frequency Division Multiplexing.....	30
<i>Muralidhar Reddy Challa, Bharath Reddy Eedula, Gnana Pavan Bombothu and Ram Mohan Rao Kanugu</i>	

Performance Investigation of the WLAN Link using QAM and QPSK based on Vector Signal transceiver 5644R.....	34
<i>Gaurav Soni and Chetan Verma</i>	
Performance Analysis of an Earth-Satellite Intensity Modulated FSO Link in the Presence of Turbulence and Varying Path Loss.....	38
<i>Shagun Johari and Vaibhav Sundharam</i>	
VoIP Integration For Mobile Ride-sharing Application.....	44
<i>Mustafa Burak Amasyali and Ensar Gul</i>	

Track B: Wireless Networks, Ad Hoc Networks, IoT and Cloud Computing

Collision mitigating Sliding DCF Backoff Algorithm (SDBA) for Multi-hop wireless networks.....	48
<i>Nithya B, Nikita Sivakumar and Arvindmani Satyanarayanan</i>	
Correlating multiple Events and Data in an Ethernet Network.....	56
<i>Gaurav Damri, Gaurav Pant and Amit Kr Jain</i>	
Design and Implementation of an Efficient Tool to Verify Integrity of Files	
Uploaded to Cloud Storage.....	62
<i>Priyansi Parida, Snehalata Konhar, Bharati Mishra and Debasish Jena</i>	
Implementation of SNMP-JSON Translator and Integrating SNMP Agents with JSON based Network Management System.....	67
<i>Chaithanya Pramodh Kasula, Nikhil Iluri and Ranjith Singh Jagarwal</i>	
Map Reduce Programming Model for Parallel K-Mediod Algorithm on Hadoop Cluster.....	74
<i>Devesh Kumar Srivastava, Ravindra Yadav and Gaurav Agrawal</i>	
Performance Analysis of Cloud Applications using Cloud Analyst.....	79
<i>Ajay Kumar Dubey and Vimal Mishra</i>	
Tor Traffic Identification.....	85
<i>Priya Mayank and A. K. Singh</i>	
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Operated Emergency Ad Hoc Networks.....	92
<i>Jyoti Grover, Ashish Jain and Narendra S. Chaudhari</i>	
Prototype Implementation of Real Time W-CAN Driver for Hub to Nacelle	
Wireless Communication in Wind Turbine.....	97
<i>Sadashiv Munde and P.D. Tasgaonkar</i>	

Track C: Electric Machines, Transmission System, Automation and Control System

An LMI Approach for Robust LQR Control of PWM Buck Converter with Parasitics.....	103
<i>Deepali Doliya and Manisha Bhandari</i>	
Analysis of Failure of a Circuit Breaker Employed For Capacitor Switching: A Review.....	109
<i>Mukund Salodkar, Vilas Ghate and S.S. Kalwaghe</i>	

Simulation of Load Balancing in Parallel Architecture.....	113
<i>Varsha Thakur and Sanjay Kumar</i>	
Study of Discontinuous Sliding Mode Observers for Unmanned Aircraft System.....	120
<i>Dilip Kumar Malav and Rajashree Taparia</i>	
Two Channel Networked Control of a DC Motor.....	125
<i>Shubhangi Sharma and Manisha Bhandari</i>	
Voltage Harmonic Reduction Using Passive Filter Shunt Passive-Active Filters for Non-Linear Load.....	131
<i>Rajeshwari Vishvakarma and Ashish Bagwari</i>	
Hellinger Distance Based Oversampling Method to Solve Multi-class Imbalance Problem.....	137
<i>Amisha Kumari and Urjita Thakar</i>	

Track D: Signal Processing, Image Processing and Medical Imaging

A Hybrid Approach for Human Skin Detection.....	142
<i>Prateeksha Dhantry, Ritu Prasad, Praneet Saurabh, and Bhupendra Verma</i>	
A Survey on Hand Gesture Recognition.....	147
<i>Bhumika Nandwana, Satyanarayan Tazi, Sheifalee Trivedi, Dinesh Kumar Khunteta And Santosh Kumar Vipparthi</i>	
Advance morphological filtering, correlation and convolution method for gesture recognition	153
<i>Poorva Gubrele, Ritu Prasad, Praneet Saurabh, and Bhupendra Verma</i>	
Efficient Feature Extraction using Hybrid Face Recognition Method.....	158
<i>Aparna Rajawat and Mahendra Kumar Pandey</i>	
Emotion Detection through fusion of complementary facial features.....	163
<i>Sagar Gupta , Ashutosh Vaish, and Neeru Rathee</i>	
Gesture Recognition using Open-CV.....	167
<i>Mohd. Bagir Khan, Kavya Mishra, and Mohammed Abdul Qadeer</i>	
HoloEntropy Enabled Decision Tree Classifier for Breast Cancer Diagnosis Using Wisconsin (Prognostic) Data Set.....	172
<i>Shabina Sayed, Shoeb Ahmed and Rakesh Poonia</i>	
Image Splicing Detection Using HMRF Superpixel Segmentation.....	177
<i>K. Vamsi, Raman Chadha, B. Ramkumar, and Shiv Prasad</i>	
K-Means Clustering with Adaptive Threshold for Segmentation of Hand Images.....	183
<i>Sheifalee Trivedi, Bhumika Nandwana, Dinesh Kumar Khuneta and Satya Narayan</i>	
Three Stage 2-D Discrete Wavelet Transform using Modified Vedic Multiplier.....	188
<i>Satyendra Tripathi and Bharat Mishra</i>	

Track E: Security Issues in Cryptography, Authentication & Image

Bit Level Symmetric Key Cryptography using Genetic Algorithm.....	193
<i>Abhishek Sen, Attri Ghosh and Asoke Nath</i>	
Cluster Based Energy Efficient Authentication scheme for Secure IDS Over MANET.....	200
<i>Sandeep Rai, Rajesh Boghey and Priyanka Rani Yadav</i>	
Detection of Attacks in IoT Based on Ontology Using SPARQL.....	206
<i>Mohit Mittal and Shafalika Vijayal</i>	
Enhancement in Data Security using Cryptography and Compression.....	212
<i>Shariqa Izhar, Anchal Kaushal, Ramsha Fatima and Mohammed A. Qadeer</i>	
Enhancing Image Security Using Data Compression and Spread Spectrum Watermarking Technique	215
<i>Priyanka Saxena, Dipesh Shahane, Sandeep Rai and Rajesh Bhoghey</i>	
A Multilevel Encryption Technique in Cloud Security.....	220
<i>Bappaditya Jana, Jayanta Poray, Tamoghna Mandal and Malay Kule</i>	
Lifting Scheme Based Hybrid Image Watermarking Technique In Low Frequency Band.....	225
<i>Nikhil Chawala and Mahendra Kumar Pandey</i>	
Reviewing the security surveillance of AMI using big data analytics.....	230
<i>Sheeraz Niaz Lighari and Dil Muhammad Akbar Hussain</i>	
Security in Cloud Computing.....	234
<i>Vani Dayal Sharma, Somya Agarwal, Shira Moin and Mohammed Abdul Qadeer</i>	
Study of Smart Home Communication Protocol's and security & privacy aspects.....	240
<i>Abhay Kumar Ray and Ashish Bagwari</i>	
Secure Data Communication in Client-Cloud Environment: A Survey.....	246
<i>Dheeresh Soni, M. Kumar</i>	

Track F: Soft Computing, Machine Learning, HCI, Hardware Design and Algorithms

An efficient iterative scheme for computing multiple roots of nonlinear equations.....	253
<i>Anuradha Singh</i>	
Stay one forget multiple extreme learning machine with deep network using time interval process: A review.....	257
<i>Agrata Shukla, Vijay Bhandari and Amit Shrivastava</i>	
All Time Tracking System For recovering stolen devices even in power-off state.....	262
<i>Mohd Ajaj Khan, Anubhav Tripathi and Manish Dixit</i>	
Comparative Study of Various Machine Learning Classifiers on Medical Data.....	267
<i>Nllima Karankar, Pragya Shukla and Niyati Agrawal</i>	

Use of Quantum-inspired Metaheuristics during Last Two Decades.....	272
<i>Swagata Karmakar, Ashmita Dey and Indrajit Saha</i>	
A Survey on Multiple Sequence Alignment using Metaheuristics.....	279
<i>Ashmita Dey, Indrajit Saha and Ujjwal Maulik</i>	
The Design and Implementation of the Front End of the Art Play Library System.....	285
<i>Ningning Yi, Xin Feng and Chunfang Li</i>	
Enhancing Bi-Lingual Machine Translation Approach using LSTM.....	N/A
<i>Manish Rana and Mohammad Atique</i>	
A Review on Vision Based American Sign Language Recognition, its Techniques and Outcomes.....	293
<i>Shivashankara S and Srinath S</i>	
Dynamic Soft Computing Approach to Form Cluster through Proposed Trained System.....	300
<i>Hemlata Garg, Sandeep Kumar Tiwari and Pankaj Sharma</i>	
Fuzzification on Rain and Temperature Data in Indian Terrain.....	305
<i>Moh. Irfan Sheikh and Sovan Samanta</i>	
Adaptive Fuzzy Control Strategy of STATCOM For Voltage Regulation.....	309
<i>Karri Chamundeswari and Y. Butchi Raju</i>	
Smart Input: Provide mouse and keyboard input to a PC from Android devices.....	314
<i>Abhisek Maiti, Sayantan Majumdar, Sudipto Bhattacharjee and Asoke Nath</i>	
Design of 60GHz Broadband LNA for 5G Cellular using 65nm CMOS Technology.....	320
<i>Pournami S and Navin Kumar</i>	
FPGA Implementation and Power Efficient CORDIC based ADPLL for Signal Processing and Application.....	325
<i>Akarshika Singhal, Anjana Goen and Tanutrushna Mohapatra</i>	
Robust Machine Learning of the Complex-Valued Neurons.....	330
<i>Manmohan Shukla and B.K. Tripathi</i>	

Track G: Data Mining, Cloud Computing, Big Data, IoT and Social Networking

A review and analysis on data mining methods to predict diabetes.....	334
<i>Girdhar Gopal Ladha, Ravi Kumar Singh Pippal</i>	
Big Health Data: Cardiac Remodelling and Functional Interactions of Big Brain based implications in Body Sensor Networks.....	339
<i>Debojyoti Seth, Nilanjana Biswas and Debosruti Ghosh</i>	
Data Visualization through R and Azure for Scaling Machine Training Sets.....	345
<i>Nidhi Srivastava, Rajiv Pandey and Komal Verma</i>	

Email Spam Classification using Neighbor Probability based Naïve Bayes Algorithm.....	350
<i>P.U. Anitha, C. V. Guru Rao and Suresh Babu</i>	
Inventory Supply & Shelfing through Data Analytics.....	356
<i>Komal Verma, Rajiv Pandey and Nidhi Srivastava</i>	
IoT-based Decision Support System for Intelligent Healthcare – Applied to Cardiovascular Diseases.....	362
<i>Parag Chatterjee, Leandro Javier Cymberknop and Ricardo Armentano</i>	
Predictive Analytics in Data Science for Business Intelligence Solutions.....	367
<i>Parth Wazurkar, Robin Singh Bhadoria and Dhananjai Bajpai</i>	
Real Time Sign Language to Braille Interfacing System.....	371
<i>Ariruna Dasgupta, Dibyabiva Seth, Anindita Ghosh and Asoke Nath</i>	
Searching Made Easy:A Multi-threading based desktop search engine.....	376
<i>Prakhar Gupta, Rakshit Negi and Shashi Shekhar</i>	
Sentiment analysis using hybrid cuckoo search method for social media text.....	N/A
<i>Praneet Saurabh, Apurva Mishra, Ritu Prasad and Bhupendra Verma</i>	
A Mechanism for Operation Level Role Based Access Control in Web Services.....	384
<i>Ritendra Patel, Urjita Thakar and Vandana Tewari</i>	
A hybrid network smart home based on Zigbee and smart plugs.....	389
<i>Min Zhang, Qifan Hu</i>	
Author Index	393

All Time Tracking System For recovering stolen devices even in power-off state

Mohd Aijaj Khan

Department of Electronics Engg
Madhav Institute of Tech. and Science
Gwalior, India
AijajKhan@ieee.org

Anubhav Tripathi

Department of Electronics Engg
Madhav Institute of Tech. and Science
Gwalior, India
anubhava@ieee.org

Manish Dixit

Department of CSE and IT
Madhav Institute of Tech. and
Science, Gwalior, India
manishdixit@ieee.org

Abstract— This concept is about tracking a smartphone using a GPS independent of state whether the smartphone is switched on or off. When the user makes a request to track, the receiver receives the request and then triggers the GPS to locate the device. Further, the GPS obtains location data in the form of geographical co-ordinates which is then processed by the chip and transmit the latest co-ordinates to the user. Since independent power supply is used, under any circumstances our smartphone can be easily tracked by the user.

Keywords—Global Positioning System (GPS), Assisted Global positioning System (A-GPS), Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) battery, Communication chip, Google Maps, Latitude and Longitude coordinates, Mobile tracking.

I. INTRODUCTION

Smartphones are the present and future of this world. One cannot imagine his life living without this humble device. Today's smartphones can do anything, from processing very large payments to storing our every other private information and doing our daily office activities from even remote places [1]. Smartphones are becoming powerful day by day due to integration of many sophisticated technologies mainly high-end processors, Random Access Memory (RAM) [2] etc.

Obviously, smartphones are not smart without internet. We have already discussed many methods of tracking our lost mobile phones if they are switched on [3]. But what if the thief who has stolen your mobile switched-off your smartphone and thrown all the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) cards.

Coming to solution for this problem, we hereby introduce you our new idea, which is the concept of Special Embedded SIM on an Integrated Circuit (IC) with Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver and a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) battery to power the GPS module even when there is no battery in mobile. This system is independent of the external battery or any other device in the phone.

II. PROBLEM

Smartphones are now a very important part of life. But it is inevitable for the smartphone to be lost. There are several good and efficient methods for finding a lost smartphone such as Device Manager by Google [4], antivirus applications or anti-theft application that employs GPS to track a device or captures a photograph of the thief and mail it to the e-mail id provided by the user [5]. But these methods have certain restrictions such as the device must be powered on and it should have active internet connection or a SIM card inserted to the smartphone. The problem is that if the smartphone device is switched off or the thief has removed the battery, how are we going to track the lost device. Therefore, we are going to introduce our All-Time Tracking System (ATTS) which will find solution to this problem.

III. CONCEPT

This research is about the problem faced by the user or the manufacturer locating a lost smartphone device or similar devices under the circumstances such as our device may be switched off (or the battery has been removed) or in offline so that it is discontinued from all network services or if the device has been reset, it becomes harder to track it. To overcome this problem, we propose a system that has separate and independent power supply from the main supply to power the tracking system. Therefore, even if the device has been disconnected or powered off, we can still track the device using certain unique id such that the IMEI [6] or the unique id feed inside tracking system as a reference number to it.

Our concept is to build a separate tracking unit in our smartphone which consists of a separate GPS module, a separate independent power supply (in this case we proposed the use of CMOS battery as it will give a long term uninterrupted power supply with duration around 3 to 4 years) [7] and a separate IC to store and process the location data. Our location data will be form of location co-ordinates which consists of latitude and longitude composition of the place which represent the exact location of our device [8].

The co-ordinates thus obtained can be used in Maps Service Provider such as Google Maps in this format “Latitude, Longitude” to obtain the location of the smartphone. For example, if we obtained latitude of 26.234379 and longitude of 78.207142, we can go to google maps and just search “26.234379, 78.207142” and it will show the desired location [9].

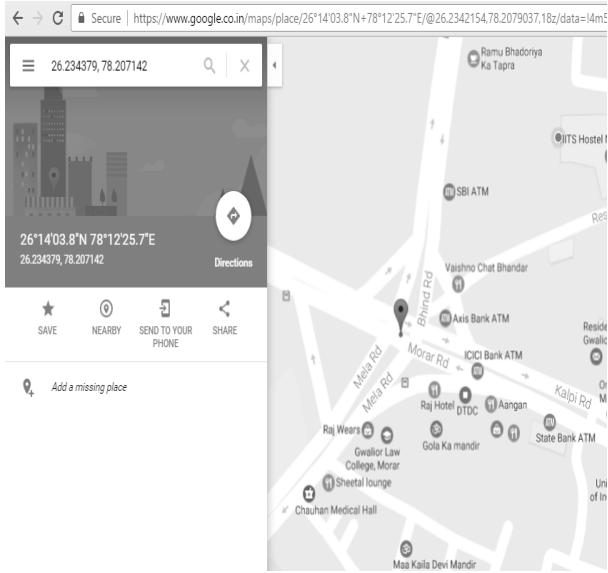


Fig. 1. Location of a geographical co-ordinate using Google Maps

IV. COMPONENTS USED

- A. GPS Module- GPS module is basically a GPS navigation device or simply GPS receiver that is capable of accurately calculating geographical location through the information received from GPS satellites. GPS stands for Global Positioning System and it is global navigation satellite system (GNSS) [10] originally developed for use by US Military but later it was allowed to be used for civilian purposes [11].
- B. CMOS battery- It is Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor transistor based battery with terminal voltage of around 3V and it can last for a duration period of around 3 to 4 years. The CMOS battery does not store data. In computers, the CMOS battery ensures that the CMOS chip, which stores data, has power. CMOS memory requires power to retain data, so the battery is necessary when no external power is supplied to the computer [12].
- C. Communication chip- It is a chip used for communication with the user. It is mainly a SIM like chip that will work basically as a transmitter and a receiver and it requires signal strength from nearest tower [13]. Together with the GPS module, it will form the Assisted-GPS system which is faster and more reliable than mere GPS.

D. Pre-programmed IC- It is a pre-programmed chip that includes a storage and is capable of processing co-ordinate data by utilising the GPS or A-GPS, storing the same in the storage and then transferring it to the transmitter. In case the device is not getting GPS location, it can send the stored data as it will be the most recent co-ordinate because the storage chip is allowed to only store the recent geographical co-ordinate [12].

V. RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS



Pass

Fail

Fig.2 Testing of the Geographic Co-ordinates using GPS through Engineering mode of Android System

GPS stands for Global Positioning System and it is a network of satellites positioned at an altitude of 20000 km from Earth's surface. They are originally owned by United States Government and initially used for military purposes but later on it was made available for civilian purpose too. There are also GPS system by Europeans called Galileo

Positioning System, China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System and India's NAVIC. GPS location tracking is a technique by which we determine a location of the GPS receiver and the process used for tracking the GPS receiver is known as Trilateration.

A. TRILATERATION

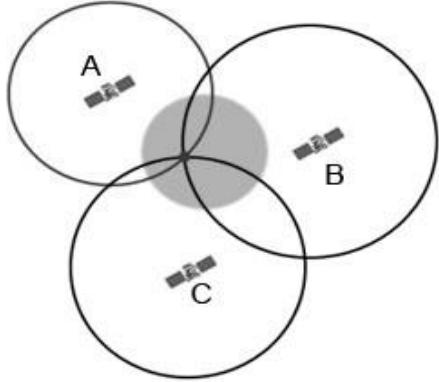


Fig.3 Trilateration of Satellites to determine the precise geographical coordinates.

Let's take an example of a location where 3 or more satellites are above in the sky. It is based on overlapping spheres if you know your distance from each satellite A, B and C then the satellite must form individual spheres with radius the distance of receiver from the satellites and the receiver must lie in it. Therefore, the point of intersection of all the spheres is the position of the GPS receiver.

B. ASSISTED GPS

Assisted GPS is the technology that uses network services in the cell phone to assist determining the the location. Its advantages are that it helps tracking device, turn by turn navigation is possible with this technology and location based tracking etc.

C. OUR CONTRIBUTIONS

We identified a worst-case scenario of a stolen device being switched off and so to challenge even that condition, we came up with an idea of separate tracking system integrated with any component of the device (most secured component is preferred like the screen). We went through the existing research papers about tracking a vehicle using mobile phone, tracking a device using software etc. We used Component Testing Tool in the Engineering mode of an Android device to determine coordinates with the satellite data. We used the coordinates of locations and used in maps providers like Google Maps and got the exact location.

VI. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This All-Time Tracking System is designed such that its working components are embedded into the device that must be tracked [14]. It consists of some basic parts such that GPS receiver, 3V CMOS battery as independent power supply and a pre-programmed chip by the manufacturer that can enable receiving request to track the device and sending the desired latitude and longitude co-ordinates to the manufacturer or to the user. These components are fabricated inside the most important and secure places of the target device. For example, the ATTS can be fabricated securely inside phone screen just like the fingerprint sensor FS9100 developed by Synaptics™ [15]. The subsequent paragraph will focus on how ATTS tracks smartphones for now.

We will be using CMOS battery for ATTS for the reason that even if the smartphone has been switched off or the battery is removed, our tracking system can still work. The CMOS battery will be fabricated along with the IC and GPS receiver to power it and use our tracking system. Since

A

a communication chip is integrated, it may facilitate Assisted-GPS (A-GPS) which is faster and more efficient [16].

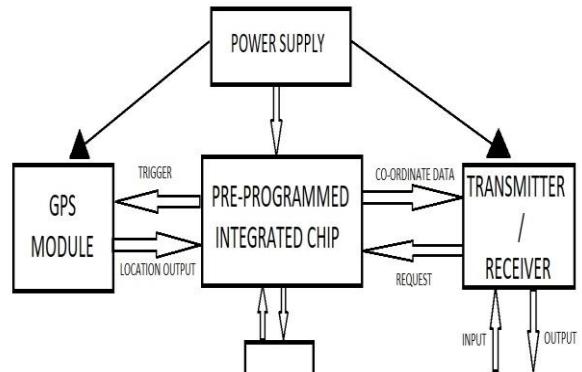


Fig. 4. Block diagram of the proposed ATTS system

The IC that we will be using for tracking system consists of a pre-programmed chip and communication chip integrated by the service provider [17] that would enable the device to receive request and accordingly transmit the co-ordinate data through SMS or GPRS whatever suites to the manufacturer. The service provider integrates a Embedded-SIM communication chip that will be used for communication through the aforementioned methods. GPS module will also be integrated in the chip which will form the geolocation tracker.

VII. WORKING

If a smartphone is lost or stolen, the user may make a request to manufacturer or can do this manually depends upon the manufacturer's service. The manufacturer's customer care will send a request information to the lost smartphone equipped with ATTS using a unique reference number which could be the IMEI or another unique number for the IC of ATTS.

The receiver of ATTS will receive the request from A. the customer for tracking which will trigger the GPS location service [18]. After obtaining the co-ordinates, it will send to the IC where it will be processed and stored. Most recent co-ordinates will be stored in the storage element [19].

Now IC will transmit the co-ordinates to the manufacturer through the transmitter and hence the manufacturer will get the co-ordinates of the smartphone.

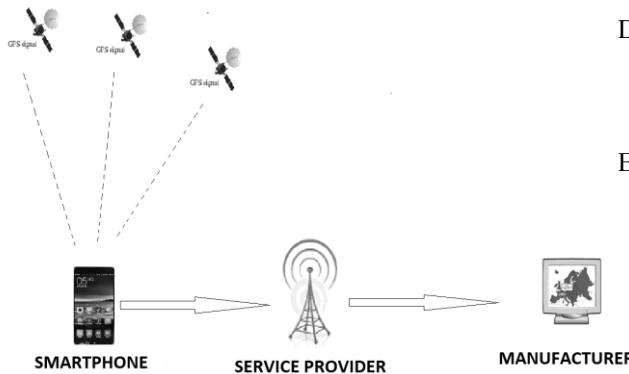


Fig. 5. Working of proposed ATTS system

VIII. ADVANTAGES

- The smartphone can be easily tracked, even if it is switched-off or its battery is removed.
- Since the ATTS can be fabricated inside the screen, it cannot be physically tampered and shut down without causing loss to display.
- Since, Assisted-GPS can be used, therefore, the location tracing is faster, more efficient and reliable.
- Even the user can track his smartphone on his own, if the manufacturer permits it and provides a tracking website for its users.

IX. DISADVANTAGES

- If the phone is in indoors, there may be a delay in tracing the smartphone [20].

- The error in accuracy of GPS location can vary from 10m-100m depending the states of the motion of the smartphone [21].

The phone will gain a considerable width and weight due to integration of new IC.

X. FUTURE SCOPE

Since ATTS can be fabricated inside smartphone's screen, it will gain some width. In order to reduce width or to make smartphone slimmer, we can remove the extra GPS (other than ATTS) and make more use of the Fabricated GPS.

- We can also integrate an alarm in ATTS to identify and locate the smartphone in crowd.
- We can also integrate front camera with ATTS so that whenever thief switches the smartphone on, it will capture and send to the user or manufacturer [5].
- We can also introduce a lock option that lock our device and encrypt all the data inside with a lock code provided by the manufacturer or the user just like Device Manager from Google does [4].
- We can also use this system to find and locate another range of stolen devices like laptops, vehicles etc.

XI. CONCLUSION

Through this paper, we have analyzed the concept of how stolen smartphones can be easily tracked and recovered using the proposed ATTS system. This system would be widely useful and through some modifications, it can also be integrated in Automobiles and various electronic systems. Research is still going on this concept and we may see further compact versions of ATTS that could be installed in even small items so that nothing of our equipment gets lost.

REFERENCES

- Anne H. Ngu, Mario Gutierrez, Vangelis Mitsis, Surya Nepal and Quan Z. Sheng, "IoT Middleware: A Survey on Issues and Enabling Technologies," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, Volume: 4, Issue: 1, Feb. 2017 Page(s): 1 – 20, Date of Publication: 04 October 2016
- Christina Bonnington, Date of Publication: 10 February 2015, <https://www.wired.com/2015/02/smartphone-only-computer/>
- Amol Dhumal, Amol Naikoji, Yutika Patwa, Manali Shilimkar, Prof. M. K. Nighot , "Survey Paper on Vehicle Tracking System using GPS and Android", : International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET), Volume 3, Issue 11, November 2014. [Online] Available: International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET), <http://www.ijarcet.org/wp-content/uploads/IJARCET-VOL-3-ISSUE-11-3762-3765.pdf>
- Radhika Kinage, Jyotshna Kumari, Purva Zalke, Meenal Kulkarni, "Mobile Tracking Application", International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(IJIRSET), Vol. 2, Issue 3, March 2013. [Online] Available: ”, International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET), https://www.ijirset.com/upload/march/15_Mobile%20Tracking.pdf

5. R.Vignesh Kumar, S.Venkatesh and G.Nagarajan, “Mobile Theft Detection with Automatic Location Tracking By Android Application”, International Journal of Advances in Engineering (IJAЕ), 2015, 1(3), 216 – 221. [Online] Available: International Journal of Advances in Engineering (IJAЕ), http://www.ijae.in/past_mar15/paper29.pdf
6. Shreya K. Patil, Bhawana D. Sarode, Prof. P.D.Chowhan, “Detection of Lost Mobile on Android Platform”, International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET), Volume 3 Issue 3, March 2014. [Online] Available: International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET), <http://ijarcet.org/wp-content/uploads/IJARCET-VOL-3-ISSUE-3-1016-1018.pdf>
7. J. Jex, “Flash memory BIOS for PC and notebook computers”, Communications, Computers and Signal Processing, 1991., IEEE Pacific Rim Conference, 9-10 May 1991. [Online] Available: IEEE Xplore, <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/160834/>
8. Wikipedia Article on Geographic coordinate system, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system
9. Google Support on Coordinates searching in Google Maps, <https://support.google.com/maps/answer/18539?co=GENIE.Platform%3DDesktop&hl=en>
10. Dr. G. Manoj Someswar, T. P. Surya Chandra Rao, Dhanunjaya Rao. and Chigurukota, “Global Navigation Satellite Systems and Their Applications,” International Journal of Software and Web Sciences, ISSN 2279-0071, December-2012-February, 2013, pp. 17-23
11. Global Positioning System – Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Positioning_System
12. R.D. Issac, “The future of CMOS technology”, IBM Journal of Research and Development, Volume: 44, Issue: 3, Pages 369 – 378, May 2000. [Online] Available: IEEE Xplore, <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/5389130/>
13. Russel Ware, <https://www.lifewire.com/what-are-sim-cards-577532>, Date March 22 2017
14. Shi Jun-yong, “Design and implementation of embedded GPS system,” Computer Science and Automation Engineering (CSAE), 2012 IEEE International Conference, 25-27 May 2012.
15. Synaptics Inc, Synaptics Announces Industry-First Optical-based Fingerprint Sensors for Smartphones, <http://www.synaptics.com/company/news/fs9100-optical-fingerprint-sensor>
16. Eddie C. L. Chan, George Baciu, “Differential GPS and Assisted GPS”, Wiley-IEEE Press, Edition 1, Pages 157 – 184. [Online] Available: IEEE Xplore, <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/articleDetails.jsp?arnumber=6241179>
17. Network service provider – Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_service_provider
18. “How does GPS work?”, Explore, physics.org, [Online] Available: www.physics.org/article-questions.asp?id=55
19. Data Loggers, GPS tracking unit – Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPS_tracking_unit
20. Maxim Kovalev, “Indoor positioning of mobile devices by combined Wi-Fi and GPS signals”, Indoor Positioning and Indoor Navigation (IPIN), 2014 International Conference, 27-30 Oct. 2014. [Online] Available: IEEE Xplore, <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7275500/>
21. K. Nakajima, T. Tanaka, “Study on accuracy improvement under bad condition in GPS”, SICE 2004 Annual Conference, 4-6 Aug. 2004. [Online] Available: IEEE Xplore, <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/1491402/>