Design and Implementation of Emergency Help Service

by

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Supervised by
Arifur Rahaman

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
SONARGAON UNIVERSITY (SU)**

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Approval

The project titled "**Design and Implementation of Emergency Help Service**" submitted by **Md. Shakawat Hosen Saikat** (CSE1802014092), **Md Rofiqul Islam Masum** (CSE1803015066), **Sajjad Hossain** (CSE1803015033), **Rubina** (CSE1803015102) and **Juthe Croze** (CSE2002020049) to the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sonargaon University (SU), has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering and approved as to its style and contents.

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DECLARATION

We, hereby, declare that the work presented in this report is the outcome of the investigation performed by us under the supervision of **Arifur Rahaman,** Assistant Professor & Coordinator, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sonargaon University, Dhaka, Bangladesh We reaffirm that no part of this project has been or is being submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree or diploma.

Countersigned   Signature

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ABSTRACT

People in Bangladesh always rely on a calling channel using mobile phone. 999 is as an official number to get assistance when a critical or emergency case happens e.g. accident, crime, medical issue and robbery. However, calling channel operated by officer cannot retrieve caller's location information automatically. The best clue is caller's cell site or base station where the caller is when they are making a contact. Moreover, many cases that callers do not know exact location where they are or sometimes, they have inaccurate position information i.e. wrong street name or wrong address. Then, emergency dispatch team may not be able to arrive at the right location efficiently on time. That's why we work on Location Based Service framework (LBS) to develop a website used for reporting critical and emergency case to the authorized officers. Users can select assistant topic or incident case and request for relevant dispatch team on demand. This application will send geolocation information automatically to the officer how to reach out the reporter via road map navigation system. This website also provides several statistics and reports. This website also helps to prevent false or pranking report because a lot of user's information will be provided automatically to the authorized officer e.g., GPS location, and cell phone number. These unique pieces of information will make user realize how serious this report is and avoid making a prank report for fun.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

At the very beginning, we would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Almighty Allah for giving us the ability and the strength to finish the task successfully within the schedule time.

We are auspicious that we had the kind association as well as supervision of **Arifur Rahaman**, Assistant Professor & Coordinator, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sonargaon University whose hearted and valuable support with best concern and direction acted as necessary recourse to carry out our project.

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Finally, our deepest gratitude and love to my parents for their support, encouragement, and endless love.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSS   Cascading Style Sheet

GPS   Global Positioning System

HTML   Hyper Text Markup Language

HTTP   Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

HTTPS   Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure

KPI   Key Performance Indicator

LBS   Location Based Service

PC   Personal Computer

PHP   Hypertext Preprocessor

SQL   Standard Query Language

TDP   Technical Data Package

URL   Uniform Resource Locators

WWW   World Wide Web

XAMPP   X-operating System Apache MYSQL PHP Perl

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION TO EMERGENCY HELP SERVICE

1.1 Introduction

This project will identify the optimal role for peer citizens in emergency department. Providing quality service is the prime objective of the law enforcing agency of a country. It is also important for Bangladesh where a vast number of social problems are present. It includes the views on service quality of the service receivers living in Dhaka City. To any critical situation one can get help (police, fire service & ambulance) through this service. Late attention by officers in charge to high volumes of crimes and emergency cases can lead to an increase of unsolved cases nationwide [1]. In this project, we propose the use of Pull & Push Location Based Service model in experiments of the implementation of Location Based Service environment to lessen the problems faced by Police and Fire Fighters in retrieving accurate information while patrolling high risk area. The time taken and the accuracy of information are problems normally faced by Police and Fire Fighters in Emergency Case department. It is crucial for them to get the right information at the right time to their walkie talkie or mobile phones. We first proposed the usage of GPS as the web services to provide feeds for the smart phone application. Updates on crimes or emergency cases within the users' locations are sent upon users' retrieval or push based on the users' locations. The application is developed by using JavaScript and PHP. The application flow starts by retrieving the location position and information on emergency cases will then be displayed according to date & time listed. The conceptual design and architecture are designed for Pull and Push Location Based Services.

1.2 Objectives

Generally, most of the project objectives is to give facility who is using this project after ready to publish in the market. The purpose of this study to be achieved is to develop the web based and the mobile application related to location-based services and crime detection and other emergency help such as fire or medical help. The objectives are as follows:

- To investigate design considerations in providing location-based services for crime and other emergency cases.
- To design and develop a pull location-based service based on the requirement acquired.
- To design a push location-based service based on the requirement acquired.

1.3 Background

Many emergency services around the world now accept 3-word addresses from callers who would otherwise struggle to say exactly where they need help. Emergency services and rescue services are organizations that ensure public safety and health by addressing and resolving different emergencies. Some of these agencies exist solely for addressing certain types of emergencies, while others deal with ad hoc emergencies as part of their normal responsibilities.

Many of these agencies engage in community awareness and prevention programs to help the public avoid, detect, and report emergencies effectively. Emergency services are often considered first responders.

1.4 Purpose of Emergency Help Service

Nowadays, many issues and trend of crimes such as robbery, drug addicts, rape, murder, or snatch had arisen via the whole world. These arise of crimes was happening shows that the public especially victims seek for a proper assistance in the soonest time from emergency agencies such as police, fire fighter or hospital. To overcome those crimes a lot of effort and works had been done with many countries everywhere in the world with their goal to be a less crime country. One of a good solution through the launch of the emergency help service. That's why we have decided to build a web project that takes problems from the registered users. In our proposed project, users don't need to write down their location. We have used GPS system in our project. That helps the police officers and fire fighters to get the location more easily and help people.

1.5 Aim and Scope

This project will identify the optimal role for peer citizens in emergency department. This project is based on the current workflow of 999 call center after receiving emergency calling and channeled the emergency information in connection with the related agencies.

- **Scope of Target Users**: The prototype of research tried to use and implement for police officers, fire fighters.
- **Scope of Project Requirement**: The project requirement will be divided into three categories there are hardware, software, and programming language. In hardware section we need a desktop PC or a laptop. We have used Visual Studio Code, XAMPP & Chrome Browser as software and HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP as programming language. And all the equipment's are easy to get.
- **Scope of System Module**: The distress information such as current location will be collected in the earlier phase is transformed into services for mobile smart phones that used by police officer who are on patrol will be alerted from the provided information and must move right away to the reported location.
- **Scope of Network System**: Location Based Services will be the focus on this research will be apply on geolocation system.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

2.1 Introduction

Emergency service responder application uses various intents for the location sending purposes. This system has also been built in an intelligent way to send data to the server at the lowest cost possible [2]. It is very useful for management, family monitoring, and can be adapted to the needs of any user. The system meets its objective of being low-cost and is even the cheapest system developed with much functionality of all existing tracking systems investigated Now-a-days trace is increasing tremendously. New roads and routes are created every day. People travel a lot to meet their friends, relatives. People sometimes need to use emergency services like ambulance, police, etc. For such kinds of above problems our application is the best solution. Standalone global positioning system receivers are widely used nowadays to accurately locating one's position. By using standalone GPS receivers, the distance between two locations on earth can also be measured. This project is aimed to design and implement a low-cost Global Positioning System suitable to be used for hiking, climbing, and sailing activities. The function of the GPS is to locate the position of user.

2.2 Languages and Tools

In our proposed project, we have used HTML, CSS, JavaScript and PHP as programming language. As software we have used Visual Studio Code, XAMPP, Microsoft Edge and Google Chrome. The used languages and applications are described below-

Fig.2.1: Font-end and backend languages

2.2.1 HTML

The language used to develop web pages is called **Hyper Text Markup Language** i.e. HTML. HTML is the language interpreted by a browser. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is

used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation must be done on the text [3].

2.2.2 CSS

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**. It is a powerful way to affect the presentation of a document or a collection of documents. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML. CSS helps Web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a Web site. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used styles need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Once the style is defined in cascading style sheet, it can be used by any page that references the CSS file.

While CSS is great for creating text styles, it is helpful for formatting other aspects of Web page layout as well. For example, CSS can be used to define the cell padding of table cells, the style, thickness, and color of a table's border, and the padding around images or other objects. CSS gives Web developers more exact control over how Web pages will look than HTML does. This is why most Web pages today incorporate cascading style sheets.

There are three types of CSS. They are Inline CSS, Internal CSS and External CSS.

2.2.3 Java Script

JavaScript is a programming language commonly used in web development. It was originally developed by Netscape to add dynamic and interactive elements to websites. While JavaScript is influenced by Java, the syntax is more like C and is based on ECMAScript, a scripting language developed by Sun Microsystems [4].

JavaScript is a client-side scripting language, which means the source code is processed by the client's web browser rather than on the web server. This means JavaScript functions can run after a webpage has loaded without communicating with the server. The JavaScript code can produce an error message before any information is actually transmitted to the server.

JavaScript allows users to interact with web pages. There are almost no limits to the things you can do with JavaScript on a web page [5]. These are just a few examples:

- Show or hide more information with the click of a button.
- Change the color of a button when the mouse hovers over it.
- Slide through a carousel of images on the homepage.
- Zooming in or zooming out on an image.
- Displaying a timer or count-down on a website.
- Playing audio and video in a web page.
- Displaying animations.

2.2.4 PHP

PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is a widely used, open-source scripting language. PHP scripts are executed on the server.

When a website visitor accesses a PHP page, the web server processes, or "parses," the PHP code, which can output HTML to the webpage. In the example below, the PHP function gets the local time and date from the server and inserts it into the HTML [6].

The popularity of PHP is the logical result of its numerous advantages, all of which make it a powerful and effective development tool. Below is the short list of reasons why PHP is a great choice for your web app, which will be subsequently described in more detail [7]. Some of its advantages are:

- many available specialists.
- a large base of reference and educational materials.
- better loading speed of websites.
- more options for database connectivity.
- a large collection of open source addons.
- inexpensive website hosting.
- great synergy with HTML.
- excellent flexibility and combinability.
- various benefits provided by cloud solutions.

2.2.5 Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code is a standalone source code editor that runs on Windows, macOS, and Linux. The top pick for JavaScript and web developers, with extensions to support just about any programming language.

VS Code's popularity lies in the fact it can be used by any developer, in almost any language, on any device. Last year, VS Code gained five million new users because of Microsoft's increased focus on collaboration, remote development, and making Visual Studio Code the home for different kinds of developer personas. The tool now has 14 million monthly active users, Microsoft said [8].

Visual Studio Code is a lightweight but powerful source code editor which runs on your desktop and is available for Windows, macOS and Linux. It comes with built-in support for JavaScript, TypeScript and Node.js and has a rich ecosystem of extensions for other languages and runtimes (such as C++, C#, Java, Python, PHP, Go, .NET).

2.2.6 XAMPP

The goal of XAMPP is to build an easy to install distribution for developers to get into the world of Apache. To make it convenient for developers, XAMPP is configured with all features turned on. XAMPP stands for X-operating system, Apache, MySQL, PHP, Perl.

XAMPP is regularly updated to the latest releases of Apache, MariaDB, PHP and Perl. It also comes with several other modules, including OpenSSL, phpMyAdmin, MediaWiki, Joomla, WordPress and more. Self-contained, multiple instances of XAMPP can exist on a single computer, and any given instance can be copied from one computer to another. XAMPP is offered in both a full and a standard version (Smaller version).

The most obvious characteristic of XAMPP is the ease at which a WAMP webserver stack can be deployed and instantiated. Later, some common packaged applications that could be easily installed were provided by Bitnami. XAMPP also provides support for creating and manipulating databases in MariaDB and SQLite, among others.

CHAPTER 3
REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 Requirements

We are working on web-based project and to complete the project we used some tools and software's. One method for determining the geographic location of a mobile user is with the use of the mobile phone network and the cell ID, which can pinpoint the location of the base transceiver station. Another method is the use of GPS satellites, which is a more accurate method as many smartphones are built with GPS receivers. Short-range positioning beacon location-based services, such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth location-based services, may also be used to geolocate mobile users using indoor location-based service. The software requirements features are follows -

3.1.1 Data Requirements

Data requirements specify the set of data that is involved in any project. The login credentials for registering the application and the item's details are the most important pieces of information for this project. The program will not be able to complete the transaction without this information.

3.1.2 Functional Requirements

Regardless of the hardware occupied, as move requires that preferably applications be re-authored for soaring formats, institutions commit find it inescapable to heal data sharing and content-delivery techniques to vow the floating platform. Education includes online, transcend and part has a head start education. Traditional ad hoc advancement system fashion includes activities appreciate admission, Personal Contact Programs, Exam for whole course in a university or Institution. In this practice Mobile gave a pink slip blew the lid off a considerable role in the activities by providing a handwriting on the wall of benefits to students, teachers, parents, and Universities itself. The complimentary examines unquestionable having to do with issues devoted by the whole of the skilled implementation of Mobile phones in bodily levels of advancement and provides suggestions to address evident challenges that would throw in one lot within the implementation of Mobile Phones in education. Here boasting is supposing on the education field. Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the way on which lavish population of India boot be reached. During this project as a position of empowerment to heirs and assign by the agency of ICT, it was hinge on that it helped in reducing insult of group, corruption with increasing depth of perception among the people.

3.1.3 Performance Requirements

The performance requirements that should be considered while creating any system include response speed, scalability, platform dependencies, and tolerance. When the user interacts with the application, the application or system should be able to reply rapidly. When we wish to expand the application, it should be constructed in such a way that it is scalable enough to accept new features. The software's application from the project's design phase onwards, it should run in all the required

software and hardware requirements. In addition, the program's tolerance rate (fault tolerance) should be set higher in the event of network challenges, connectivity issues, and when the application crashes or quits. When the system is up and running, it should be able to provide information to the user about any of those difficulties.

3.2 Testing and Maintainability Requirements

In a test environment, the application should be able to meet all the conceivable good and bad test scenarios. When a user uses an application, it should be created in such a way that it does not have any faults or crashes. When we expand the code or add new functionalities to the existing application, it should be able to extend itself.

Fig.3.1: Website testing diagram

CHAPTER 4
SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 Introduction

Emergency service responder application uses various intents for the location sending purposes. This system has also been built in an intelligent way to send data to the server at the lowest cost possible. It is very useful for management, family monitoring, and can be adapted to the needs of any user. The system meets its objective of being low-cost and is even the cheapest system developed with much functionality of all existing tracking systems investigated Now-a-days trace is increasing tremendously. New roads and routes are created every day. People travel a lot to meet their friends, relatives. People sometimes need to use emergency services like ambulance, police, etc. For such kinds of above problems our application is the best solution. Standalone global positioning system receivers are widely used nowadays to accurately locating one's position. By using standalone GPS receivers, the distance between two locations on earth can also be measured. This project is aimed to design and implement a low-cost Global Positioning System suitable to be used for hiking, climbing, and sailing activities. The function of the GPS is to locate the position of user.

4.2 System Architecture Design

A web app architecture presents a layout with all the software components (such as databases, applications, and middleware) and how they interact with each other. It defines how the data is delivered through HTTP and ensures that the client-side server and the backend server can understand.

Software architecture of a system describes its major components, their relationships, and how they interact with each other.

It essentially serves as a blueprint. It provides an abstraction to manage the system complexity and establish communication and coordination among components.

The architecture helps define a solution to meet all the technical and operational requirements, with the common goal of optimizing for performance and security.

Designing the architecture involves the intersection of the organization's needs as well as the needs of the development team. Each decision can have a considerable impact on quality, maintainability, performance, etc.

Building a web application is no different. The architecture is its base and must be carefully thought out to avoid any major design changes & code refactoring at a later point in time [9].
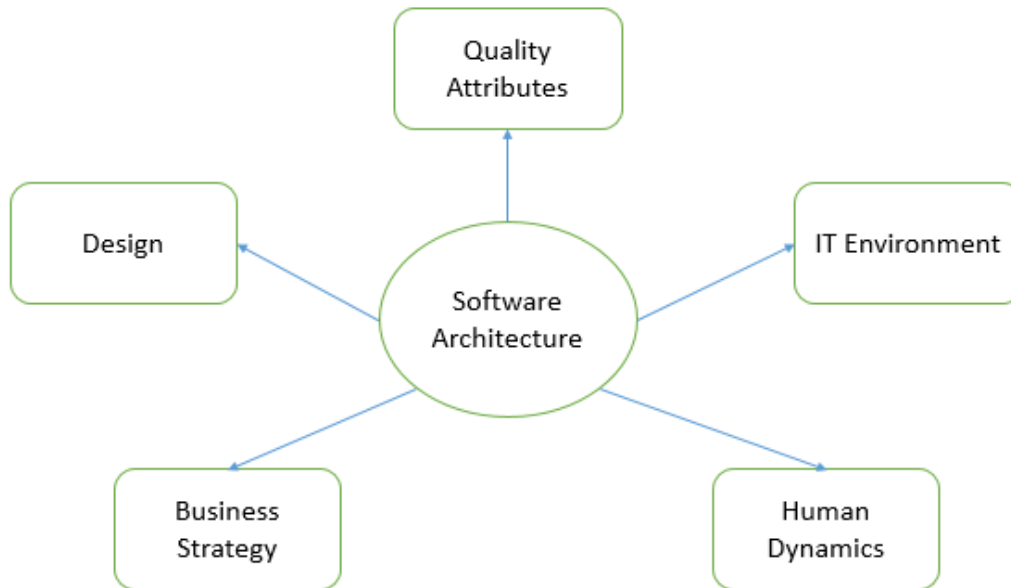
Fig.4.1: Software architecture design

Though software development is an iterative and evolutionary process, we don't always get things perfect at the first go. Still, this can't be an excuse for not doing our homework. It also depends on what stage of the development process we hit an impasse due to the hasty decisions taken during the initial design phases. So, before we even touch the code and get our hands dirty, we must make the underlying architecture right.

4.3 Website Diagram

A Website Structure Diagram is a pictorial sitemap that provides a breakdown of all the pages and navigational paths within the website. Today's websites are more like web systems. Designers decide a site's functionality. People communicate functionalities to developers through site maps, hierarchy diagrams, wireframes, use case diagrams and many other visual tools. For example, after an idea of designing an online group buying site came into mind, the first step is to brainstorm the whole structure. Just like this hierarchy diagram shows below, you need to determine the main features and the framework.

4.4 Flowchart

A flowchart is a picture of the separate steps of a process in sequential order. It is a generic tool that can be adapted for a wide variety of purposes, and can be used to describe various processes, such as a manufacturing process, an administrative or service process, or a project plan.
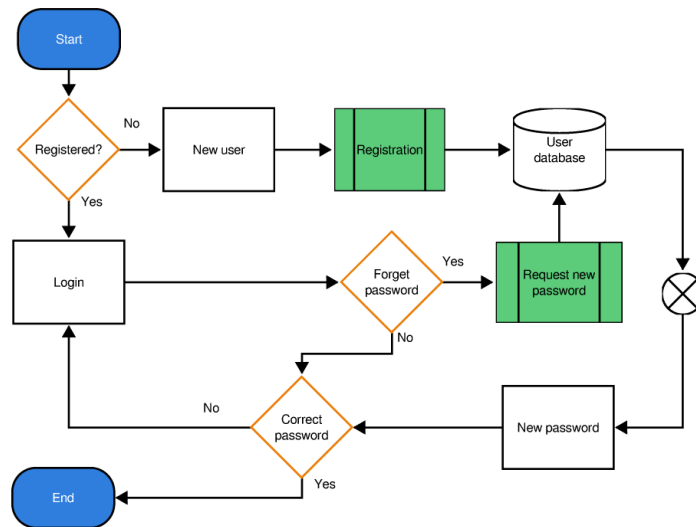
Fig.4.2: Flowchart of login and registration

4.5. User Interface Design

The User Interface diagram is an extended diagram type that provides a set of wire framing toolboxes with a rich palette of user interface elements for Android and Apple devices, as well as for web pages and dialogs. User interface design patterns are how structure and order can get together to make powerful user experiences. Structure and order are also a user's best friends, and along with the fact that old habits die hard (especially on the web), it is essential that designers consider user interfaces very carefully before they set the final design in stone. Products should consist of such good interactions that users don't even notice how they got from point A to point B. Failing to do so can lead to user interfaces that are difficult or confusing to navigate, requiring the user to spend an unreasonable amount of time decoding the display—and just a few seconds too many can be "unreasonable"—rather than fulfilling their original aims and objectives.

Fig.4.3: Users complain page

4.6. Admin Interface Design

Administrator interfaces are usually present in the application server. It is used to allow certain users to conduct privileged activities on the web application. A web application requires an administrator interface to access functionality to enabled users.
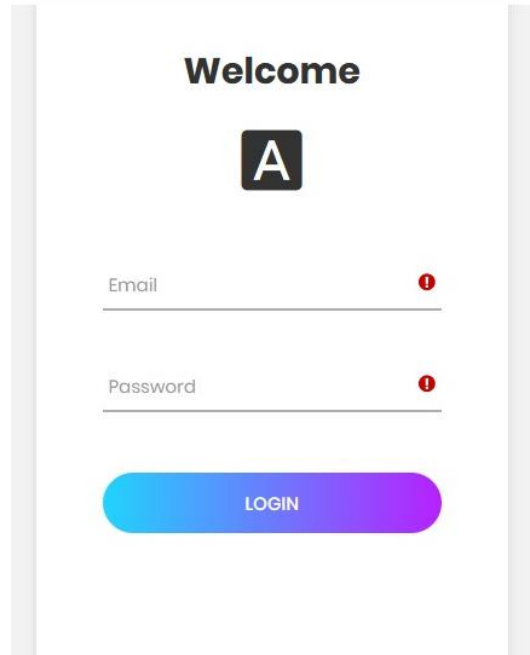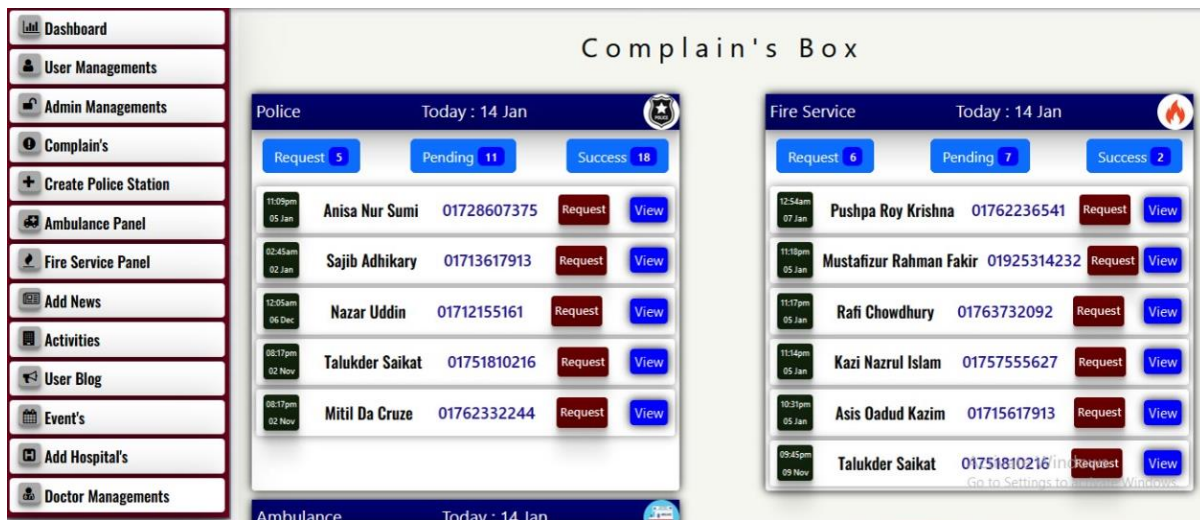

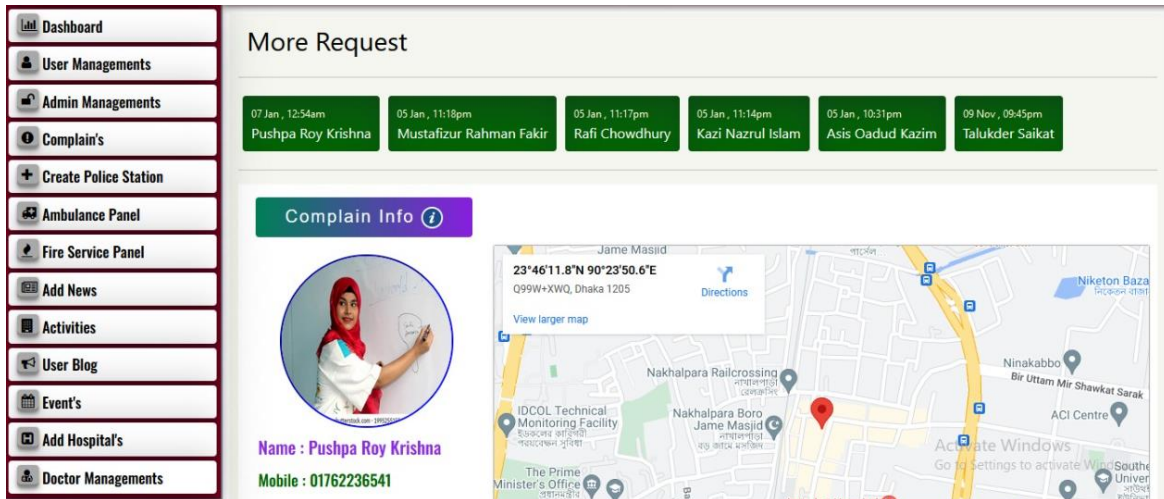
Fig.4.4: Admin login page

Fig.4.5: Admin panel

Fig.4.6: Complains location on map

4.7. Database:

A database is information that is set up for easy access, management and updating. Computer databases typically store aggregations of data records or files that contain information, such as sales transactions, customer data, financials, and product information [10]. Databases are used for storing, maintaining, and accessing any sort of data. They collect information on people, places, or things. That information is gathered in one place so that it can be observed and analyzed. Databases can be thought of as an organized collection of information. In our project database we used to store users and admins information such as images, contact number, E-mail, password, and location. We also store police stations information (location), doctor's (contact number, location) information and fire service information. We also have a particular section for user's blogs or users experience.

Fig.4.7: Database tables

			id	firstname	lastname	mobile	email	gender	password	conpass	added_time
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	1	Saikat	Talukder	01751810216	saikat@gmail.com	male	saikat724528	saikat724528	2022-08-29 14:56:12
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	2	Rafiqul Islam	Masum	01600012582	masum@gmail.com	male	masum123	masum123	2022-08-30 10:04:41
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	3	Mitil Da	Cruze	01762332244	mitil@gmail.com	female	mitil4444	mitil4444	2022-09-21 13:17:15
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	4	Rubina Yasmin	Putul	01913616242	putul@gmail.com	female	putul123	putul123	2022-09-21 14:30:28
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	5	Sajjad	Hossain	01883122024	sajjad@gmail.com	male	sajjad123	sajjad123	2022-09-23 21:10:33
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	6	Jebinur	Akter	01775414524	jb@gmail.com	female	jebinur12	jebinur12	2022-09-23 21:15:13
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	7	Nusrat Jahan	Nupur	01923353869	nusrat@gmail.com	female	nusrat12	nusrat12	2022-09-24 20:08:03
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	8	Tanvir Islam	Tamim	01728012521	tamim@gmail.com	male	tanvir12	tanvir12	2022-09-24 20:21:13
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	9	Aminul Islam	Shanto	01727350615	shanto@gmail.com	male	aminul12	aminul12	2022-09-24 20:35:01
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	10	Mahzabin	Akter	01728686422	mah@gmail.com	female	mahzabin12	mahzabin12	2022-09-26 20:05:57
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	11	Sajib	Adhikary	01713617913	sajib@gmail.com	male	sajib123	sajib123	2022-11-09 11:47:31
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	12	Sojib Ahmed	Siyam	01727350615	siyam@gmail.com	male	siyam1234	siyam1234	2022-11-09 12:39:40
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	13	Arshin Fahad	Bappy	01871652354	bappy@gmail.com	male	bappy1234	bappy1234	2022-11-09 12:43:28
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	14	Mahzabin Mahmud	Tonni	01307193959	tonni@gmail.com	female	mahmud123	mahmud123	2022-11-10 12:38:48
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	15	Abbur Razzak	Sobuj	01711534043	razzak@gmail.com	male	razzak123	razzak123	2022-11-10 21:40:37
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	16	Asraf Uddin	Uzzal	01199850073	uzzal@gmail.com	male	uzzal123	uzzal123	2022-11-10 22:06:18
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	17	Nazar	Uddin	01712155161	nazar@gmail.com	male	nazar123	nazar123	2022-11-20 15:53:20
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	18	Kazi Ahsan	Hauqe	01923353869	hauqe@gmail.com	male	ahsan123	ahsan123	2022-11-24 01:58:16
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	19	Asis Oadud	Kazim	01715617913	kazim@gmail.com	male	kazim123	kazim123	2022-11-27 16:30:56
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	20	Anisa Nur	Sumi	01728607375	sumi@gmail.com	female	sumi1234	sumi1234	2022-11-27 16:36:27
☐	Edit	Copy ⊖ Delete	21	Rubina	Putul	01740077148	rubiputul23@gmail.com	female	12345678	12345678	2023-01-03 00:36:22

Fig.4.8: Database of user registration

Fig.4.9: Database of admin registration

CHAPTER 5
SOFTWARE OUTCOME AND IMPLEMENTATION

Software outcomes refers to the result of the software and software implementation stage involves the transformation of the software technical data package (TDP) into one or more fabricated, integrated, and tested software configuration items that are ready for software acceptance testing. Several factors must be considered to appreciate the software implementation workload:

- The skills and experience of the software implementation personnel to design, code, test, and integrate the structural elements into a complete software product configuration.

- The data manipulation dexterity of the programming language constructs (statements, semantics, evocation, extensibility, etc.) to enable software units to be effectively and efficiently designed and coded.

5.1. Home Page

A home page is the primary web page that a visitor will view when they navigate to a website via a search engine, and it may also function as a landing page to attract visitors. In some cases, the home page is a site directory, particularly when a website has multiple home pages. The home page is in the root directory of a website.
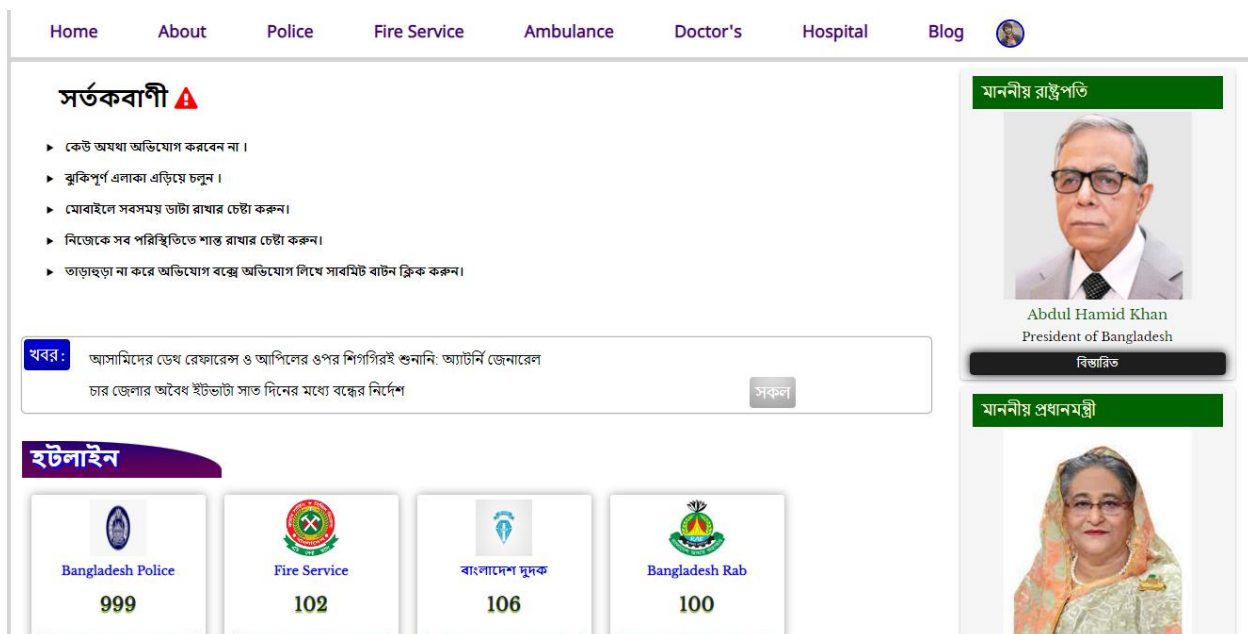

Fig.5.1: Home page

5.2 Sign in

Sign in and log in are synonymous with each other and are used basically for the same purpose. Sign in simply means to validate the user like authenticating the user. It means the user is identified and authenticated to access the website or a program where he/she is already registered. Login works both in web portals and web applications. In simple terms, it means to open a session with an already created account.
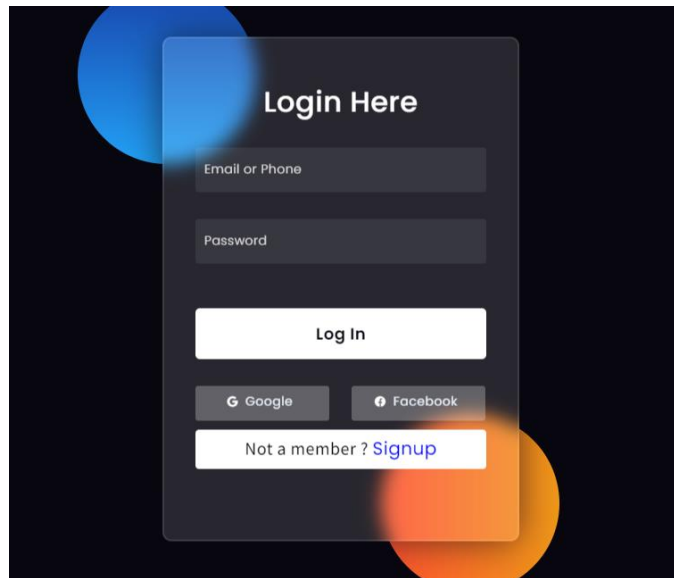

Fig.5.2: Users log in page

In our login page there are actually two input fields that contains phone number (or email) and password. The user must fill up the fields correctly to get access to their profile that they have created before. If the user doesn't fill out any of the files, he/she will get a message to fill out the field. And, if he/she doesn't enter correct email or phone number, he/she will get an error message of incorrect password or phone number.

5.3 Sign Up

Sign up or registration is the process to create a new account in a website. To sign up one must need to put some basic information about him/her. The registration or sign-up process includes the following steps:

- Enter personal information (first name, last name, e-mail, phone number and gender).
- Create a password and confirm the password.
- Click submit to create a new account.

Fig.5.3: Users sign up page

5.4 User Profile

A user profile is a collection of information associated with a particular user. A user profile can be defined as the explicit digital representation of the identity of the user, with respect to their operating system, software applications or websites visited. After creating a new account, user can sign-in to the website and create his/her profile.

Fig.5.4: User profile page

5.5 Dashboard

A dashboard is a visual display of all your data. While it can be used in all kinds of diverse ways, its primary intention is to provide information at-a-glance, such as KPIs. A dashboard usually sits on its own page and receives information from a linked database. In our dashboard it shows the total number of complains (police complains, fire service complain, ambulance request). It also shows the complain listed by section.
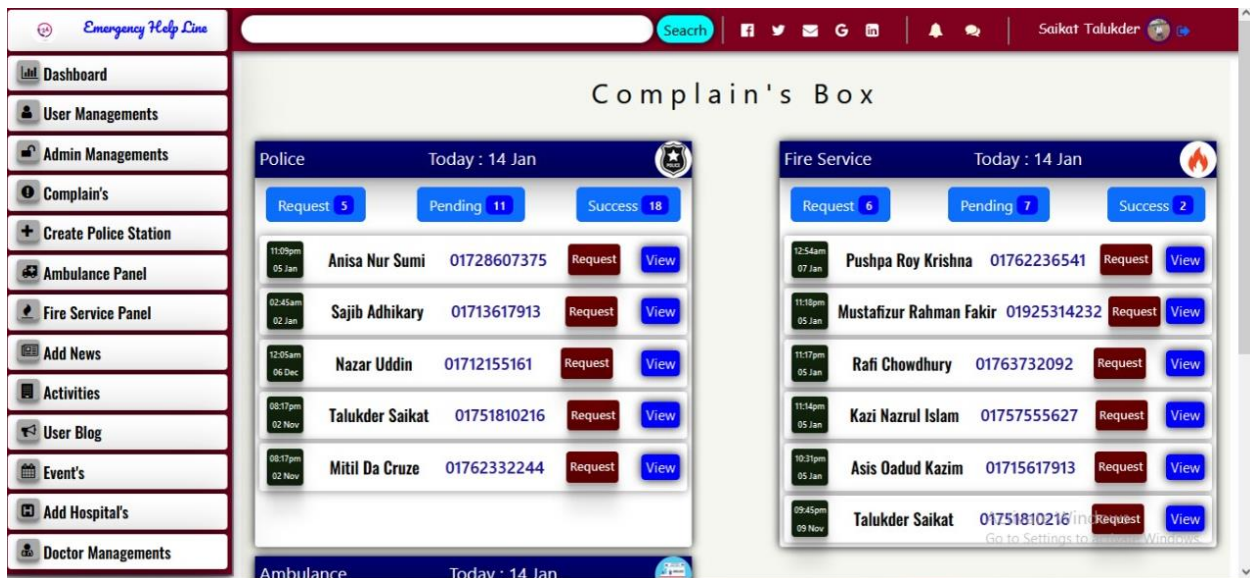
Fig.5.5: Dashboard page

5.6 Logout

Logging out means to end access to the website. When a used finished his work he/she can logout from the website.

CHAPTER 6
Conclusion and Future Works

6.1 Conclusion

With our proposed website we aim to help people in case of an emergency and help people find required information in a newer surrounding. Thus, we have concluded the basic process of location tracking. The proposed product is easy to use, low-cost and does not need any special training. Our scheme would help to save the time of people and would help the people do location tracking efficiently. Few of the advantages of the system make it more robust. This application can help user to find hospitals, school, malls, cafe, or any other facility of interest indicated by user within certain range. Just like a GPS device its location will also be updated as soon as user changes his/her position. This is a normal workflow at the emergency help service every day. Crimes are solved based on the information channeled to the agencies and how fast the information can be delivered to the agencies targeted. A police officer which is on patrol should be alert to the information provided by the call center and must move right on getting the target. The existence of web services is considered as a part of important element for rendering the information for this mobile application prototype, Emergency Finder. The information will always be updated based on the information feeds from the web-based system at the call center site and are retrievable according to the user location based. In this paper, we have proposed the usage of Pull and Push Location Based Service as a basis for the architecture of providing emergency Location Based Help Service.

6.2 Future Works

Emergency Help Service is a service that works by taking GPS location. It helps the officers to get the location more accurately and the way of reaching the spot. Nowadays, day-to-day human activities have been closely tied with the use of mobile devices and gadgets, most equipped with GPS receivers and cameras, and are continuously improving in terms of features. With this, the demand for information arose through GPS, which aim to give users relevant, and augmented reality applications that combine images from the real-world to virtual images in three-dimensions. These services form part of the core requirement of Smart Cities, as localities around the world aim to establish seamless integration of technology to the daily life of its citizens.

As we can't fulfill all the modern technique, those are interested to work like our project are suggested to make mobile applications and further work with admin interface and mapping system.

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