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ANTI THEFT APP

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ABSTRACT

Anti-theft apps are designed to protect mobile devices from unauthorized access and locate them if lost or stolen. The article explains the benefits of anti-theft apps and their importance for individuals who store sensitive data on their devices. It highlights the essential features of an anti-theft app, such as GPS tracking, remote lock, and fake shutdown system, and explains how these features can deter thieves and increase the chances of recovering lost devices. The article also describes how a combination of frontend and backend technologies is required to create an effective anti-theft app, with Android serving as the frontend interface, Java as the backend language, and SQL as the database management system. Overall, this article provides an overview of the importance of anti-theft apps and the technologies involved in their development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets have become an essential part of our daily lives, and we rely on them for a wide range of activities, including communication, entertainment, and work. However, the loss or theft of these devices can cause significant inconvenience, data loss, and even financial harm. To mitigate these risks, anti-theft apps have emerged as a popular solution to protect mobile devices from unauthorized access and locate them if lost or stolen. An anti-theft app typically includes features such as GPS tracking, remote lock, and alarm system, allowing users to monitor their devices' location and lock them remotely if necessary. These apps are particularly useful for individuals who store sensitive or confidential data on their devices, such as business professionals or healthcare providers. Furthermore, anti-theft apps can also deter thieves and increase the chances of recovering a lost device. To build an effective anti-theft app, a combination of frontend and backend technologies is required. In this regard, an Android app can serve as the frontend interface of the anti- theft system, allowing users to interact with the app's features easily. Java, a popular programming language, can be used as the backend language to implement the app's functionalities, such as GPS tracking and remote lock. Additionally, SQL can be employed as the database management system to store and manage user data and device information, ensuring efficient data retrieval and management. In conclusion, anti-theft apps offer a vital solution to protect mobile devices from theft or loss. By leveraging a combination of frontend and backend technologies, developers can create robust anti-theft apps that provide users with enhanced security and peace of mind.

II. METHODOLOGY

Methodology for developing an anti-theft app with Android as frontend, Java as backend, and SQL as a database:

1. Requirements Gathering: The first step in developing an anti-theft app is to gather requirements from potential users. This involves identifying the essential features of the app and the problems it aims to solve.

2. Design: After gathering requirements, the next step is to design the app's frontend and backend, including the user interface and database schema. This involves creating mockups, flow diagrams, and use cases to ensure that the app meets the user's requirements.

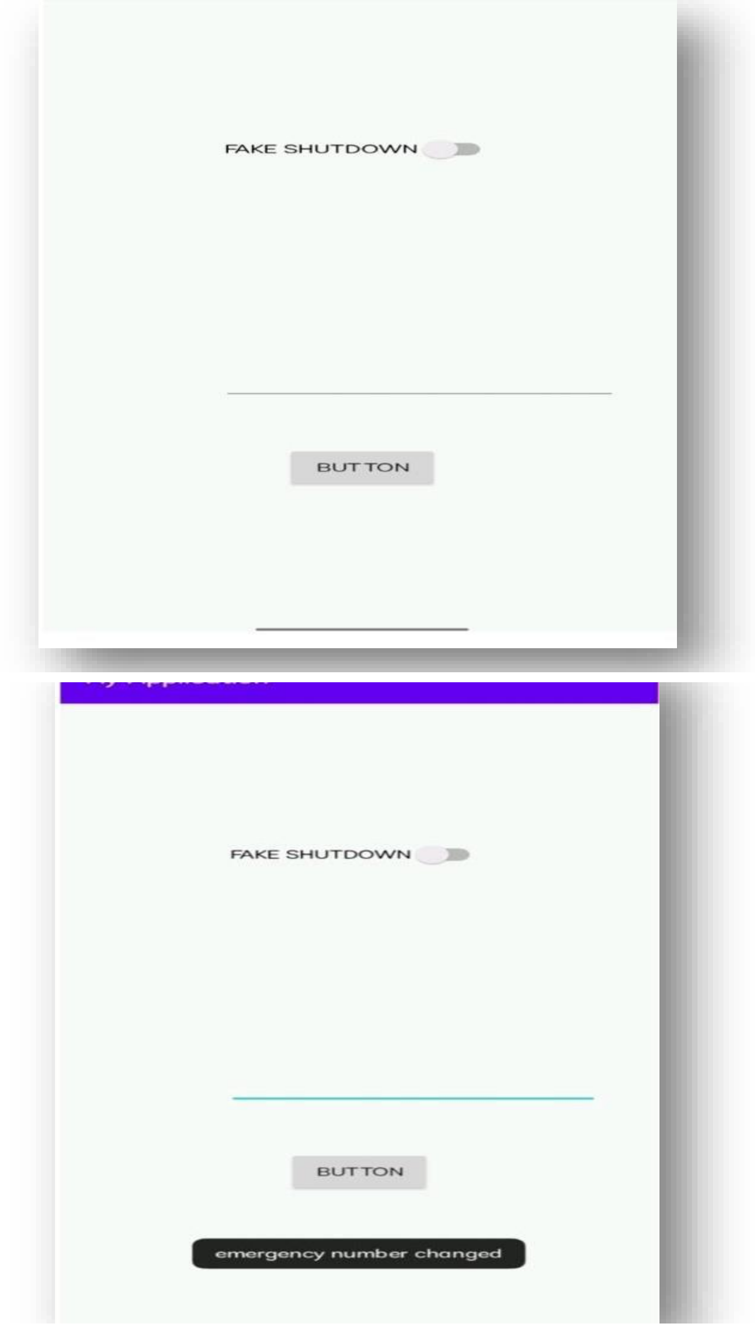
3. Development: Once the design is finalized, the development team can start developing the app's frontend using Android Studio and the backend using Java. The database can be created using SQL and integrated with the backend.

4. Testing: After development, the app needs to be thoroughly tested to ensure that it meets the requirements and functions as expected. This involves functional, integration, and user acceptance testing.

5. Deployment: After successful testing, the app is ready for deployment. The app can be published on app storesor distributed to the intended users.

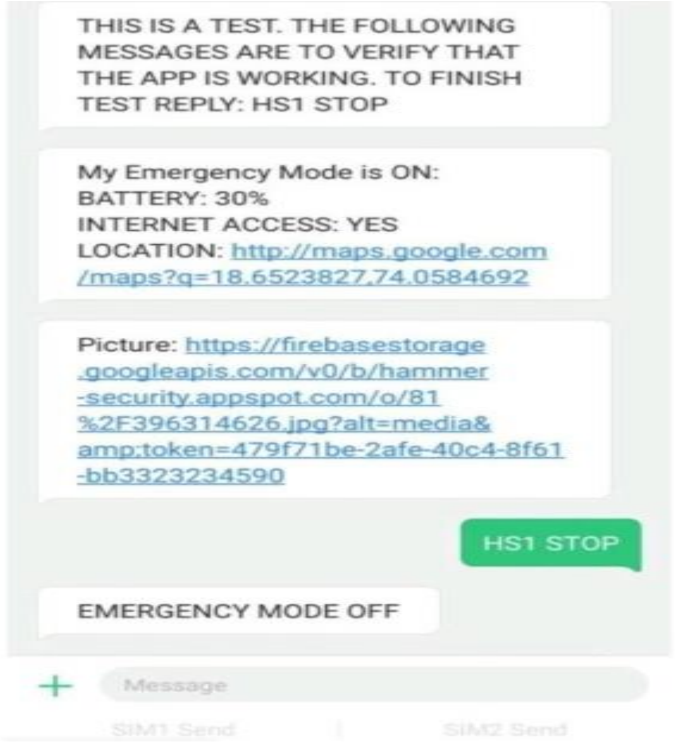
6. Maintenance: The final step in the methodology is maintenance, which involves monitoring the app's performance and addressing any issues that arise. This includes bug fixes, updates, and adding new features as needed.

III. MODELINGANDANALYSIS



emergency number changed

Figure 1: Main activity



THIS IS A TEST. THE FOLLOWING MESSAGES ARE TO VERIFY THAT THE APP IS WORKING. TO FINISH TEST REPLY: HS1 STOP

My Emergency Mode is ON:
BATTERY: 30%
INTERNET ACCESS: YES
LOCATION: http://maps.google.com/maps?q=18.6523827,74.0584692

Picture: https://firebasestorage.googleapis.com/v0/b/hammer-security.appspot.com/o/81%2F396314626.jpg?alt=media&amp;token=479f71be-2afe-40c4-8f61-bb3323234590

HS1 STOP

EMERGENCY MODE OFF

Figure 3: SMS to Stop The Fake Shutdown

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The interface displayed when application is launch as shown figure 1. We have to register with you number. Click on fake shutdown to on/off fake shutdown. We have to enter your mobile no. which no. we will use in emergency, Then click on button. Before click on button, confirm your entered mobile number. As shown in figure 2 your number will be changed. Then in case of emergency, if someone try to shutdown your phone then it will show fake shutdown to the if. The application will send the image and location of the if via sms to your register mobile no. as shown in figure 3. You can find your phone easily.

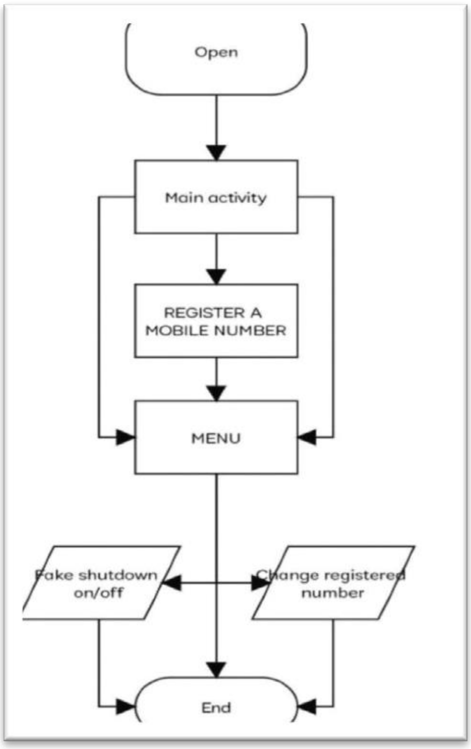


Figure 4: Flowchart

V. CONCLUSION

The app aims to solve the problem of theft by providing a range of features such as GPS tracking, remote locking, and fake shutdown. These features will help prevent the theft of mobile devices and increase the chances of recovering lost or stolen devices. Overall, an anti-theft app with Android as the frontend, Java as the backend, and SQL as the database is an essential tool for mobile device security. By following a well-defined methodology, developers can create a reliable and secure app that meets the user's requirements and provides a valuable service.

VI. REFERENCES

[1] https://www.cerberusapp.com/

[2] https://github.com/NIlesh985/Anti-Theft-App