An Android Application for Mobile Theft Monitoring

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Abstract:

In our daily life the usage of cellphone has become an essential part besides the mobile thefts also increased a lot as a risk of security. In this paper we proposed an application "Mobile Theft Monitoring" which can find our lost mobile in a flexible manner. Our application get activated when our mobile is stolen by someone and if the thief tries to change the sim card and switch on our mobile, our application generates a message and sends it to the original user.

Keywords

Smart Phones, Mobile Theft, Global Statistics, IMEI numbers, Security

1. Introduction

H In the present scenario of our life the usage of cell phone has increased a lot. If we have a look in to the mobile usage statistics in the year 2009, approximately 5 percent of the global population owned an android phone. Before 2015 is out, that number is expected to hit 35 percent, or 2.5 billion people—approximately the populations of China and India combined. Considering the ever-fastening pace of technological innovation and the reducing cost of processors and chipsets, perhaps as soon as 2017, 90% of the world will be hooked up to the small screen of a android phone.

As the usage of cellphone has increased besides raising in the number of mobile thefts. This is the primary reason the street theft of mobile phones is the widespread crime in recent years. Upto 53 % of *Indian mobile* users are victims of *mobile theft*. Despite of the alarming statistics given by a Norton *survey*, only two out of five Indians are currently having password protection to their devices. With smart phones becoming an indispensable tool, the imminent need for *mobile* protection is increasingly important. The mobile security firm Lookout believes that one in 10 android Phone users in India had their phones stolen; 68 percent of those victims never saw their device again. Around the Nation, up to one-third of robberies involves a android phone.

2. Existing System

Due to the greed over mobile phones now a day's theft of mobile phones is frequently happening, according to statistics Delhi has the highest number of mobile thefts in the country, accounting for 43 per cent of the total. Nearly 900 million handsets are in circulation in the country and so many of them are being stolen that the National Crime Records Bureau has incorporated a separate subheading for mobile thefts. In a reply tabled in the loksabha. , the Minister of State for Home, Hansraj Ahir, told that the Police of Delhi have registered 10,497 cases of mobile phone thefts till February 28 this year 2017.

According to senior officers, iPhones are the main target of the crooks as they can easily sell it off. Miscreants are now-a-days using various websites to sell stolen phones. "It has been observed in various crime cases that the accused has sold the stolen mobiles through a website to unknown persons.

There were complaints about police not registering the complaints of mobile Phones theft. The Centre issued an advisory to all states for compulsory registration of FIR under CrPC section 154 when the information constitutes for a cognizable offence.

The National Telecom Policy of 2017 had provided for facilitating establishment of a National Mobile Property Registry for addressing security, theft and protecting interests of consumers of mobile handsets. We don't have a comprehensive registry but we have zonal integrated police network (ZIPNET) with details of (IMEI numbers) of the lost/stolen mobile handsets.

Now a day since the usage of phones has increased, the demand for creative and new applications has also increased. The security of mobile phones plays an important role hence we decided to create a project called "theft monitoring".

3. Proposed System

Our application named "Mobile Theft Monitoring" helps the user to find out where the device is located if it is stolen. When the person who steals the phone changes the sim card an automatic message which displays the location of the device, sim card number will be sent to the registered number which is specified in the settings. Thus the device stolen can be found easily. In this application all the operation is done in the background using the concept called "service".

A special feature of this application is that we have provided a long press for the specification of the broadcast receiver number in the application itself which the user will not know from the screen displayed to him. The scope of this paper is that we will be able to get our smart phone back and we will get the sim card details even if the person has changed the sim card.
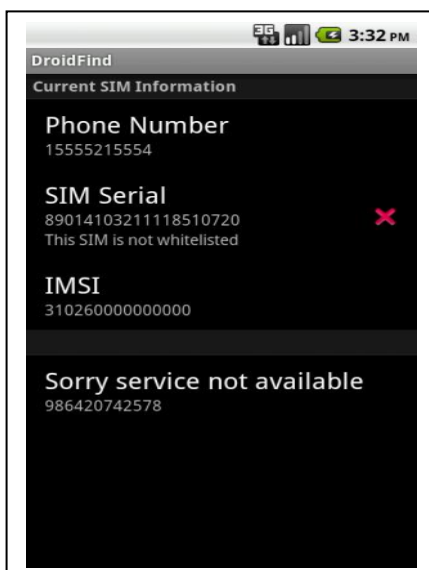
4. Results

Figure 1: Launch Page of the Application

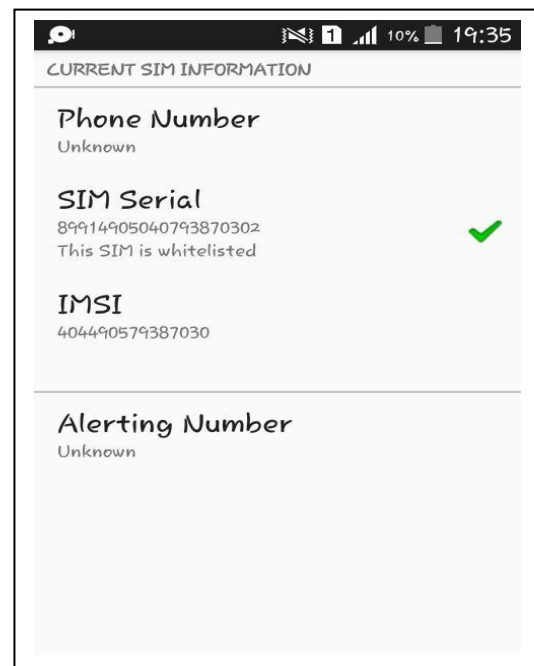In the figure 1 we can see the launch page of the application.

Figure 2: Current sim card Information

The above figure gives information about the current sim card details and the IMSI number and the Alerting number.
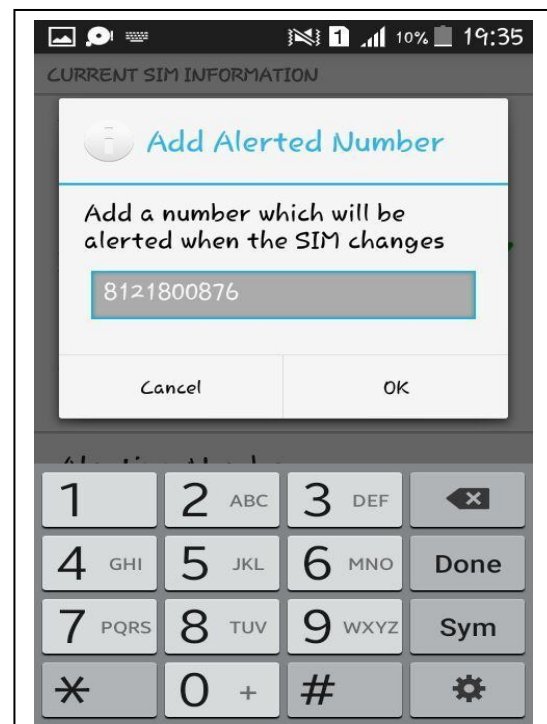

Figure 3: Adding the number to be alerted

The figure 3 contains the adding number to be alerted; here the user can add the phone number of his/her choice.
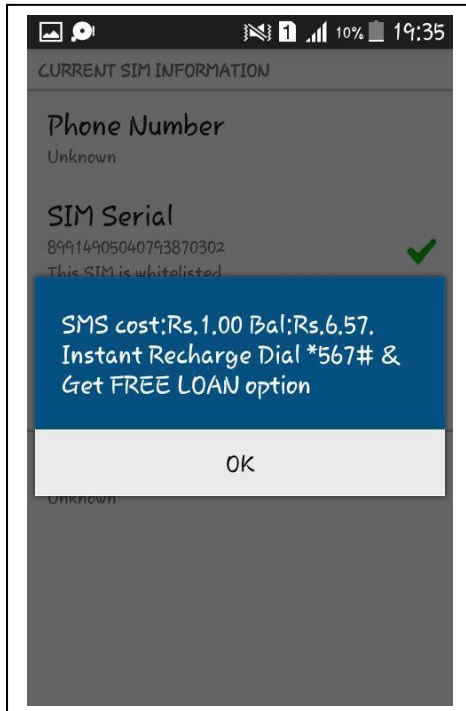

Figure 4: Message from Mobile Carrier after alerting the given phone number

In the figure 4 we can see a carrier message showing the sms cost. That's the cost for sending message to the alerted number.
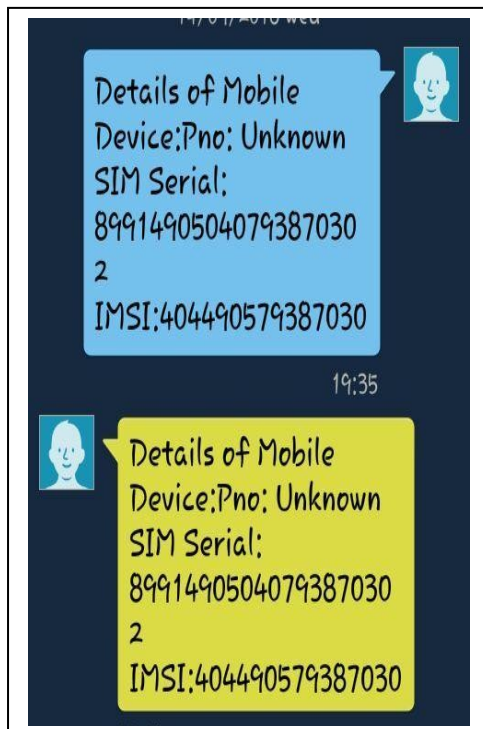

Figure 5: Message received by the alerted number

In the figure 5 we can see the complete details of the sim card serial number along with IMSI number.

The figure numbering from 1 to 5 gives the clear view and working of our application.

5. Conclusion

With the usage of mobiles in current trend the security breach also increased a lot. Hence there is a need for securing our smart phones. Our application gave good results with its features and functionality. Mobile theft Monitoring application becomes needy when our mobile is lost and when we want to trace it out. Installing this application in our smart phone is like providing security to our phone.

6. Future Work

We have accomplished the need of mobile users to find their mobile phones when lost through our application Mobile Theft Monitoring. In future we are coming up with more concepts and applications based on the current application.
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7. References

List and number all bibliographical references in 9-point Times, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When referenced in the text, enclose the citation number in square brackets, for example [2-4], [2, 5], and [1].

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8. Authors Biography

Mrs. J Himabindu Priyanka, Post Graduated in Computer Science Engineering (M.Tech) from JNTUH in 2011 and graduated in Computer Science Engineering (B.Tech) from JNTUH in 2004.Having 11 years of experience as Associate Professor. She is presently working as Associate Professor in Computer Science and Engineering department in St. Martin's Engineering College, Hyderabad. Area of interest in Big Data, Database Management systems, Cloud Computing, Information Security.

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