IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

Impact Factor 8.102 ⁜ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁜ Vol. 14, Issue 2, February 2025

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2025.14257

ADVANCE GEOFENCING APP

Ms. Avantika Bhagat[1], Ms. Pranali Patil[2], Ms. Purva Masaye[3,] Mrs. Shilpa Jadhav[4]

Student, Department of Computer Technology, Bharti Vidyapeeth Institute of Technology, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India[1-3]

Lecturer, Department Of Computer Technology, Bharti Vidyapeeth Institute Of Technology, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India[4]

Abstract: Geofencing combines awareness of the user's current location with awareness of the user's proximity to locations that may be of interest.
To mark a location of interest, you specify its latitude and longitude. To adjust the proximity for the location, you add a radius. The latitude, longitude, and radius define a geofence, creating a circular area, or fence, around the location of interest.
You can have multiple active geofences, with a limit of 100 per app, per device user. For each geofence, you can ask Location Services to send you entrance and exit events, or you can specify a duration within the geofence area to wait, or dwell, before triggering an event. You can limit the duration of any geofence by specifying an expiration duration in milliseconds. After the geofence expires, Location Services automatically removes it.

Keywords: Geofencing, Location Based Services, GPS Tracking, Real Time Location Monitoring, Geo Boundaries, Virtual Parameter, Proximity Alerts, Wi-Fi Positioning System, IoT (Internet of Things), GPS (Global Positioning System), AI-powered Location Analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Introduction to Geofencing: Redefining Location-Based Automation on Android*
In an increasingly connected world, *geofencing* harnesses the power of virtual boundaries to transform how users interact with their surroundings. By leveraging GPS, Wi-Fi, or cellular data, this Android app creates dynamic geographic zones, enabling smartphones to trigger automated actions when entering or exiting designated areas. Designed for simplicity and versatility, the app bridges the physical and digital worlds, empowering individuals and businesses to streamline routines, enhance productivity, and engage with context-aware solutions.

The app allows users to set customizable geofences with adjustable radii (100m to 5km) and assign tailored actions. Receive real-time alerts, automate smart home devices, log location-based data, or launch apps all hands-free. For businesses, it offers tools like proximity-based marketing campaigns, workforce attendance tracking, and asset management, driving efficiency and customer interaction. Built on Android's robust Location Services, the app optimizes accuracy while conserving battery life by intelligently switching between GPS, Wi-Fi, and network providers. Background operation ensures reliability, and adaptive algorithms refine geofence sensitivity based on user movement patterns, minimizing false triggers.

With an intuitive interface, the app simplifies geofence creation through map integration, drag-and-drop controls, and preset templates (e.g., "Home," "Office"). Advanced users can extend functionality via APIs for IoT integration or third-party workflows, making it adaptable for personal and enterprise use cases. User trust is prioritized. The app employs end-to-end encryption for location data and adheres to GDPR/COPPA compliance standards. Customizable permissions ensure users retain full control over data sharing and storage.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

LITERATURE SURVEY ON ANDROID GEOFENCING APPLICATIONS

Geofencing, a location-based service that triggers actions when a device enters or exits a virtual boundary, has gained significant attention in academia and industry. Below is a structured survey of key research, challenges, and advancements in Android geofencing applications:

Early research focused on integrating geofencing with Android's Location Services API. Studies like Zheng et al. (2019) highlight how GPS, Wi-Fi, and cellular triangulation are combined to balance accuracy and energy efficiency. Android's Geofencing API: Google's initial framework (now deprecated) allowed radius-based boundaries but faced limitations in dynamic scenarios (e.g., moving vehicles). Hybrid Approaches: Recent works propose combining GPS

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with Bluetooth beacons or Wi-Fi fingerprinting for indoor/outdoor precision (Chen et al., 2021). A major challenge is minimizing battery drain. Shankar et al. (2020) demonstrated adaptive polling intervals and sensor fusion (accelerometer, gyroscope) to reduce GPS usage by 40%.

Studies emphasize geofencing for smart homes (e.g., automating lights via IoT when leaving/entering zones) and healthcare (e.g., reminders for medication pickups near pharmacies) (Kim & Lee, 2018). Retail & Marketing: Proximity-based notifications increased customer engagement by 25% in trials (Gupta et al., 2022). Logistics: Real-time fleet monitoring using geofences reduced delivery delays by 18% (Rahman et al., 2021). Safety & Security: Geofencing is used in child-tracking apps and to restrict access to sensitive areas (Alanezi & Mishra, 2020).

High-precision GPS drains battery life, while low-power modes (network-based geofencing) sacrifice accuracy (Balaji et al., 2019). Irregular device movement (e.g., signal drift in urban canyons) causes unintended alerts. Machine learning models (e.g., LSTM networks) are proposed to predict user trajectories and reduce false positives (Wang et al., 2021). Continuous location tracking raises GDPR compliance issues. Kotz et al. (2020) advocate for on-device processing and differential privacy techniques to anonymize data. Instead of fixed circles, adaptive geofences adjust shape/size based on context (e.g., traffic, user speed) (Zheng et al., 2022). Offloading geofence logic to edge servers reduces latency and device workload (Li et al., 2023). Reinforcement learning optimizes boundary parameters (e.g., radius, dwell time) for personalized automation (Zhang et al., 2023).

Handling millions of concurrent geofences in urban environments remains computationally intensive. Limited studies on harmonizing Android geofencing with iOS or IoT ecosystems. Mitigating bias in location-based recommendations (e.g., excluding marginalized areas).

In summary, Android geofencing has evolved from simple radius-based alerts to context-aware, AI-enhanced systems. While advancements in energy efficiency, dynamic boundaries, and privacy-preserving techniques address early limitations, challenges like scalability and ethical implications require further exploration. Future research may focus on federated learning for privacy, lightweight algorithms for low-end devices, and real-world validation of hybrid positioning systems.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology outlines the systematic approach used to develop an Android-based Advanced Geofencing App. This includes planning, designing, development, testing, and deployment phases. The app leverages modern Android tools and APIs to create a location-aware, intelligent system that supports multiple geofences, custom notifications, and smart integrations while maintaining performance and privacy.

3.1. System Architecture

The app architecture is divided into four main layers:

1. User Interface Layer
2. Application Logic Layer
3. Location Services Layer
4. Backend & Integration Layer

3.2. Each layer is responsible for specific functionalities:

1. **UI Layer handles interactions.**
2. **Logic Layer processes user input and geofence conditions.**
3. **Location Services fetch real-time location data.**
4. **Backend Layer manages data, triggers, and integrations.**

3.3. Technology Stack

1. **Key Functional Modules**

2. **User Registration & Authentication**

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3. Firebase Authentication handles secure login and session management.

3.4. Geofence Management

1. App stores geofence coordinates, radius, and conditions in Firebase.
2. Allows editing and deletion of geofences.
4. Each geofence can be activated or paused.

3.5.Trigger Conditions

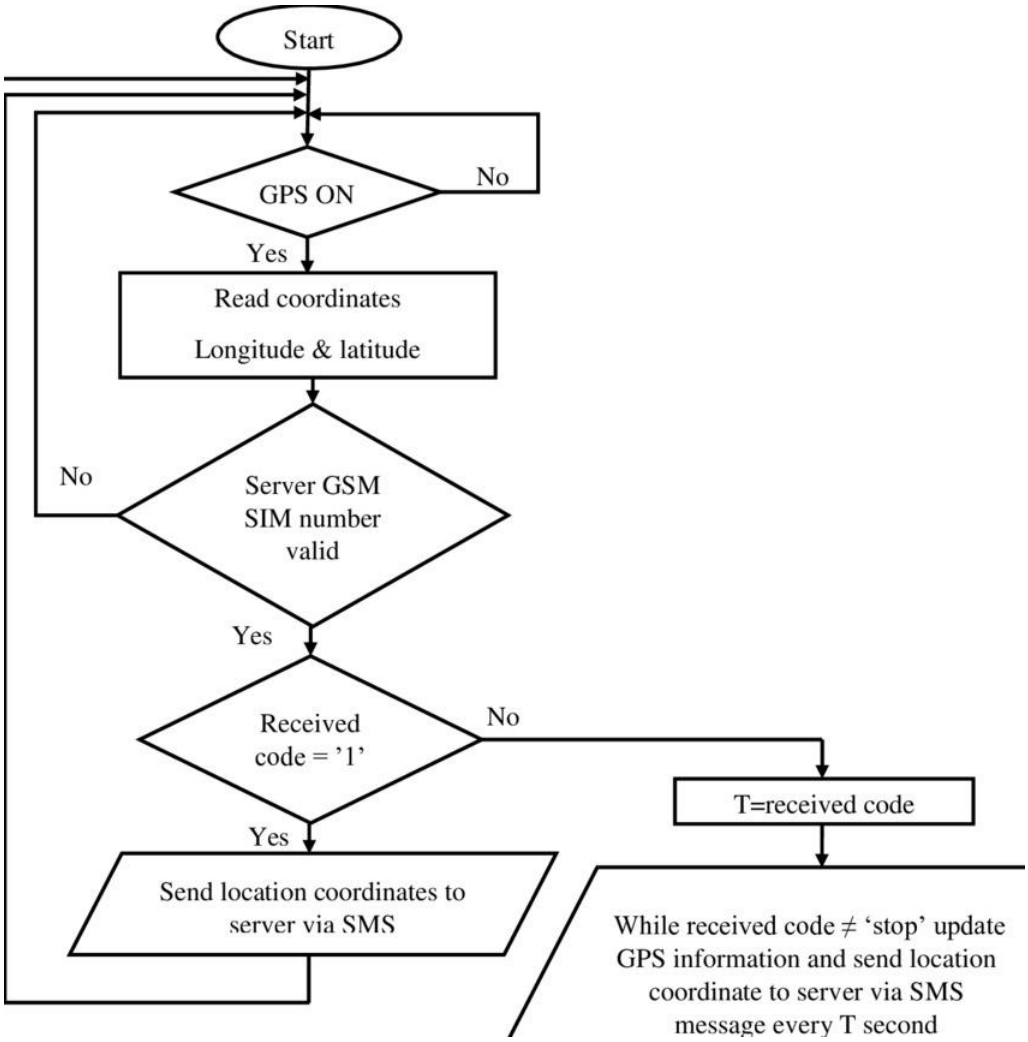
1. On entering or exiting a geofence, actions are checked:
2. Silent mode, message sending, reminders

3.6. Notifications and Actions

When a condition is met:

1. A local or push notification is sent
2. A custom action may be triggered

3.7. Data Flow Diagram



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1. User Input
Creates Geofence → Stored in Firebase

2. Location Tracking
Detects Entry/Exit

3. Condition Check
→ Time? Day? Profile?
→ YES → Trigger Notification or Action
→ NO → Do Nothing

4. Action Handling
→ Send Notification / API Request / Device Action

3.8. Backend Functionality

1. Firebase stores all user data securely.

• Firestore (or Realtime Database) logs geofence events (entry/exit).
FCM sends push notifications for actions.

• Smart Device Integration (Optional Advanced Feature)

2. Using platforms like IFTTT or SmartThings, the app can be connected to:

- **Turn on lights when user enters home.**
- **Send a message when entering office.**
- **Lock phone or mute when entering specific areas.**

3. Security and Privacy
- **All location data is stored securely with access limited to the user.**

- **App requests permissions (Location, Background Location) only when needed.**

- **HTTPS encryption is used for data transfers.**

- **User can control what data is shared and when.**

3.9. Limitations

1. **Location accuracy can be affected by device settings or network.**
2. **Battery drain can still occur if many geofences are active simultaneously.**
3. **Smart integrations depend on third-party API reliability.**

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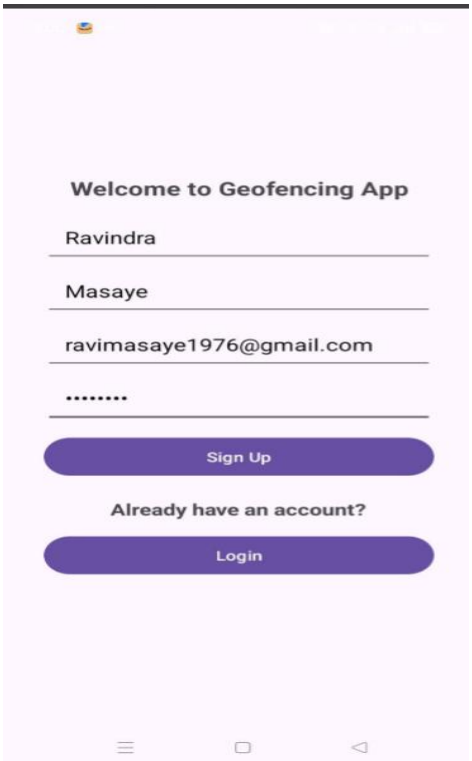
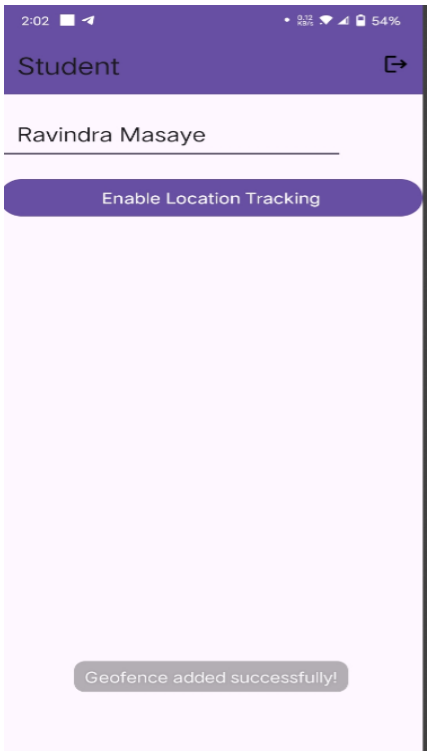
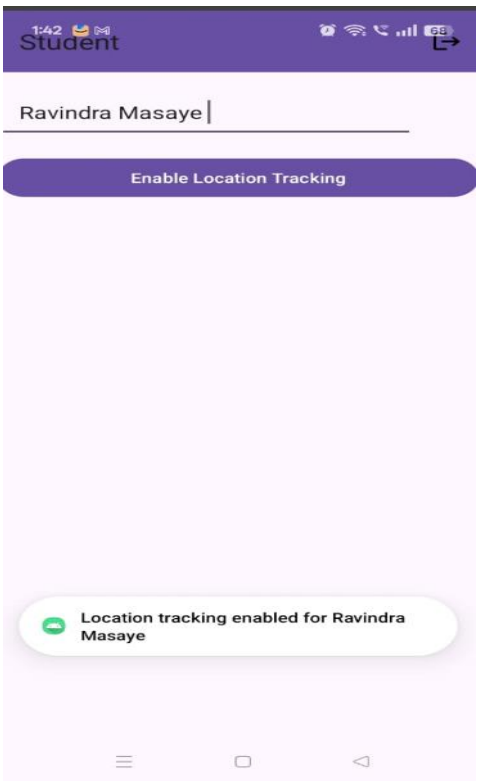
IV. RESULTS







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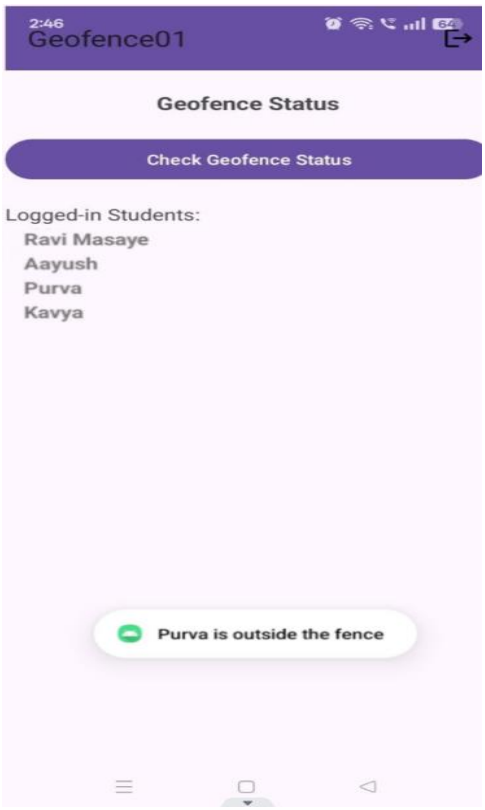

V. CONCLUSION

The Android Geofencing App serves as a powerful solution that bridges digital intelligence with real-world location awareness. It provides a seamless mechanism to monitor user movements in and out of predefined virtual boundaries, enabling a wide range of practical applications across various industries. Whether it's for tracking employee attendance, managing delivery personnel, enhancing campus safety, or delivering location-based notifications, the app proves to be an efficient and scalable tool. By automating processes that would otherwise require manual tracking, geofencing increases operational efficiency, reduces human error, and provides real-time visibility—an invaluable feature in today's fast-paced digital environment.

From a technical perspective, the app leverages location services, background processing, and notification systems to deliver a user-centric experience. Admin users can easily define geofences, assign them to individuals, and monitor activity logs, while receiving alerts when users enter or exit specific zones. This not only adds a layer of control but also ensures accountability and transparency. The integration of a user-friendly interface and reliable backend services enhances usability, making the app accessible even to non-technical users.

Moreover, the implementation of such a geofencing system supports future scalability and customization. It lays a strong foundation for additional features like AI-driven analytics, integration with wearable devices, and advanced reporting. It also paves the way for industry-specific extensions—such as emergency response alerts, smart farming solutions, and geo-restricted access in sensitive areas. The ability to adapt the app to suit different use cases demonstrates its versatility and long-term value.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We sincerely express our deep sense of gratitude to our guide **Mrs. Shilpa Jadhav**, for his valuable guidance, continuous encouragement, and support whenever required and Head of the Department of Computer Technology **Mr. Mithun Mhatre**, for his valuable guidance, encouragement, and timely help given to me throughout this work. We would like to thank our Project Coordinator **Ms. Vijaya Chavan** who had shown us the way toward the destination.

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We would also like to take this opportunity to thank our whole-heartedly Honourable Principal **Mr. P.N. Tandon** and our Faculties of the Computer Technology department who have imparted valuable teaching and guidance that has inspired us to attain new goals.

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