

SMS Based Remote Mobile Phone Data Access System

¹Prof. Akshay Agarwal, ²Balkrishna Sapale, ³Darshana Pardeshi, ⁴Akhila Dodla,

¹Asst.Professor, ^{2,3,4}UG Student, ^{1,2,3,4}Computer Engg.Dept, Shivajirao S. Jondhle College of Engineering & Technology, Asangaon, Maharashtra, India.

¹akshay1661@gmail.com, ²bpsapale1234@gmail.com, ³darshanapardeshi96@gmail.com, ⁴akhiladodla@gmail.com

Abstract - To access the data remotely with the help of Android Mobile application into the web application. The basic idea is to design as well as develop an Application which permits the user to browse through Mobile data like text messages and contacts and allows them for uploading his data on to a remote server. Remotely operating the cell phone, the lost mobiles information can be handled remotely. This system can access the information and also, can track the mobile phone. This is useful for protecting the mobile phone and the information in the phone. The remote terminal allows user to access the information and to send the remote SMS through web API and also to receive the SMS on web API from his target mobile. The system facilitates user to have a backup data of his call logs, SMS, and contacts on server.

Keywords - Short Message Service (SMS); Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM); Global Positioning Service (GPS); Remote Control; Text Message; General Packet Radio System (GPRS).

I. INTRODUCTION

A cell phone to send and obtain text message, along with wide coverage area, high reliability, high popularity, easy development, low expenditure and other characteristics using Short message service (SMS) technology. Using GSM module or network platform of brief message, messages can be dispatched and acquired between the computer and the cell terminal. This paper has realized and designed a set of remote SIM card's Address Book access system based on SMS communication[2].The remote mobile cellphone facts access gadget can additionally be programmed to send unique SMS to predetermined number if any event. If mobile phone is not available at the moment and user need to call a person urgently whose contact number is not available at that instant [5]. To get that specific contact user have to go through very tedious process of calling home or where user's mobile is left and get that contact number etc.[6]. The proposed remote mobile phone data access system project helps to simplify this problem. User has to send an SMS to owned mobile "get contact" with the contact name and that contact will be returned to the same number. The proposed system project helps to simplify this problem. Contact can be retrieved using this application.

Aims & objective

1. The aim of the project is to retrieve the Contact details

from another mobile phone via SMS commands.

2. SMS can also be retrieved from another mobile device remotely [3].
3. Security functions such as lock the device when lost can also be performed via SMS remotely.
4. If in case the theft tries to change sim card the security feature like sending an SMS to registered mobiles numbers is also provided [2].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Android applications are composed in the Java Programming dialect. The Android SDK instruments assemble the code alongside any information and asset records into an Android bundle, a file document with an .apk postfix. All the code in a solitary .apk record is thought to be one application and is the document that Android-controlled gadgets use to introduce the application. Once introduced on a gadget, every Android application lives in its own particular security sandbox: The Android working framework is a multi-client Linux framework in which every application is an alternate client.

As a matter of course, the framework relegates every application an interesting Linux client ID (the ID is utilized just by the framework and is obscure to the application).The framework sets consents for every one of the records in an application with the goal that exclusive the client ID doled out to that application can get to them. Each procedure has its own particular virtual machine (VM), so dedication in confinement

from different applications. As a matter of course, every application keeps running in its own Linux procedure. Android begins the procedure when any of the app symbol's parts should be executed, at that point close down the procedure when it never again required or when the framework must recuperate memory for other applications .In thus, the Android framework actualizes the rule of slightest benefit. That is, every application, of course, approaches just to the segments that it required to do its work and no more. This makes an extremely secure condition in which an application can't get to parts of the framework for which it isn't given authorization [3]. In any case, there are courses for an application to impart information to different applications and for an application to get to framework administrations.

It is conceivable to organize two applications to have a similar Linux client ID, in which case they are to access documents. To ration framework assets, applications with a similar client

ID can likewise organize to keep running in a similar Linux process and offer the same VM (the applications should likewise be marked with a similar declaration).

An application can ask for authorization to get to gadget information, for example, the contacts, message mountable capacity (SD card), camera, Bluetooth, and that's just the beginning. All application authorizations must be conceded by the client at introduce time. That covers the nuts and bolts in regards to how an Android application exists inside the framework. Whatever remains of this report presents the center structure parts that characterize the proposed framework. The manifest file in which the declaration of components and required device features for the proposed system is done. Assets that are separate from the application code and permit the proposed framework to smoothly advance its conduct for an assortment of gadget setups.

Table no.1: Comparative Analysis

Sr. No	Paper Title	Author Name	Advantages	Disadvantages
01	SMS Based Remote SIM Card's Address Book Access System	Shruti Mane, Varshika Parmar	Improve the performance of the getting Data access using Unique SIM Card's Address.	Difficult to implement
02	iMobile: Remote Access for Android Phones	Jayvant H. Devare, Sonali D. Kotkar	Allows the user to browse through Mobile data like SMS and contacts and allows them to access his/her data on a remote server.	Time consuming
03	Phone Pal: Remote Mobile Access through Short Message Service	Mitul K. Patel, Gadhiya Janki D	Best Approach Explained	Less Time consuming
04	Remote Android-SMS Based Information Retrieval System	Ms.J.Santhiya, Ms.G.Punitha, M.S.V.Kaviya	Good Approach Explained	Difficult to understand

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

This paper explains SMS based retrieval of data from any remote mobile as well as provide various security features such as locking the device via SMS, sending an SMS to registered contact numbers in case of sim is changed by theft and many more[7]. The Possible solutions in existing systems are User has to travel back to his home and access all missing information, User may call to his family member or friends in case user know the place of mobile phone and access that information[2]. Alternate solution will be to develop a mobile application by which user can able to access all information from his mobile phone remotely. The new

research areas for the need of the man that controlled the all electrical devices remotely, anything from the home such as a security system, air conditioner, light, set top box and so on[6]. The instance of remote control probability and the capacity of accomplishing it at a sensibly minimal effort have roused the need to investigate into it isn't just for modern application yet in addition for home utilize or household utilize. Home remote security frameworks it is being a fundamental these days and are winding up progressively mainstream. The ability of controlling home apparatuses in a remote form and remote have given an extraordinary accommodation to numerous individuals throughout everyday life. Through remote controller, individuals can do remote

activity without straightforwardly getting to the host of a home like television, fan, washing machines, lamp and others [7] the presentation of the utilization of hand-held cell phones and Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) brought the development of separation correspondence at remote area. This office for remote control of frameworks and machines; in view of this, inquire about uses take for example, a man on an adventure inside his auto recollects that he exited the Air Conditioner (AC), ON when it should be OFF[6]. The typical condition is to turn OFF and drive back or for the home security. On and off activity can be and drive back or for the home security. On and off operation can be considered. But with the GSM mobile phone in the hand, one looks on how the same could be used to effect control at any point and time. The existing system was developed for hardware components. The existing system is the combination of software and hardware components both. But the proposed system works for the only software components specifically it works with the data stored in user's mobile phone and that is required in user's daily life.

IV. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Most of the mobile users can't remember their all contacts as they have a facility to save them in the phone book of their phone. This can be taken as advantage as well as a disadvantage. When user doesn't have his/her phone with himself/ herself, he/she doesn't have access to the contacts available in that phone [1]. It may also be possible that user doesn't know where he/she left his/her mobile phone. In such scenario, user will waste valuable time in finding for mobile phone. If user forgets his/her mobile phone at unknown place, user may miss important phone calls or messages which can cause delay in work.

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system can be explained as that if user has forgotten his mobile phone at home and he need to call a person urgently whose mobile contact number is not available at that instant. To get that contact user has to go through very tedious process of calling home and ask someone to search for that contact and get that contact number etc. The proposed system project helps to simplify this problem. Contact can be retrieved using this application.

E.g.: get contacts (Contact name)

The contact name which user wishes to need should write the way it is saved in user's contact list. If user wants multiple contacts, then send the syntax along with the initial of the contact name and the application will return all the contacts starting from that contact initial. Unread SMS can be retrieved using this application.

E.g.: get sms

1234 get sms

user can set a PIN number to secure the contacts from unauthorized access to be sent along with the syntax which will be known only to the user. If Application will match the PIN number, the syntax and then process and will reply back. Contact can be retrieved using this application.

E.g.:1234 get contacts (contact name/initial)

Also Recent Miss call can be retrieved using this application.

E.g.: get misscall

VI. ALGORITHM

Step 1:- Install application

Step 2:-Add 3 reference contact number

Step 3:-Create system password or change password

Step 4:-Send msg to register number

Password get contacts Name

Password get miss call

Password get location

Password get sms

Password lock cell

Step 5:-Check password

If password & get contacts equals to system password & Syntaxes

```
Str.starts With("get contact")) {
```

```
Log.i("Nik", "Inside First If");
```

```
if password equals system password
```

```
temp1 += str.substring (password.length() + 12);
```

```
else
```

```
temp1 += str.substring (password.length() + 13);
```

```
temp1 equals temp1.trim();
```

```
Log.i("Nik", "");
```

```
if password & get contacts equals to system password
```

```
contact equals getPhoneNumber(retval, context)
```

```
else
```

```
send toast ignore
```

Step 6:-Contact retrieval

```
go to Step5
```

```
if true
```

```
if password & get contacts equals to system password & Syntaxes
```

```
contact equals getPhoneNumber(retval, context)
```

```
else
```

```
send toast ignore
```

Step 7:-SMS retrieval

```
go to step5 //Proper syntax
```

```
if true
```

```
Search unread sms
```

```

if password & get sms equals to system password & str start
with get sms
Searching unread sms in msgbody
  If sms equals to unread sms
  Check sms length
  len equals String.valueOf(csms.length());
  if length is getter than 160 words
  if csms.length() >= c
    csms += "sms";
    c = c + 160;
  split msg & send
  else
  false then ignore

```

```

Step 8:-Miscall Retrieval
go to step5 // Proper syntax
if true
  Select recent miscalls list
  if password & get miscalls equals to system password &
  Syntaxes
  contact equals get miscalls (retval, context) //Read Missed
  calls
  else false then
  Toast.makeText (context, "No new miss call found //No
  Missed calls
  found

```

```

Step 9:-Location Retrieval
go to step5 //Proper syntax
if true
  Select recent Latitude & Longitude
  GPSTracker g =new GPSTracker(context);
  Log.i("lat", ""+g.getLatitude())
  Log.i("long", ""+g.getLongitude())
  String lo =
  "http://www.google.com/maps/place/" +g.g
  etLatitude()+", "+g.getLongitude()
  Log.i("link",lo);
  sendSms(sender_no, lo);

```

```

Step 10:-Mobile Lock
go to step5 //Proper syntax
if true
  password & Lock equals to system password & Syntaxes
  lock the Device
  else
  send_toast ignore

```

```

Step 11:-Retrieval Inserted sim card number
if mobile sim change
  send new sim card number to step2
  contact equals new_sim(retval, context) //New number

```

```

Step 12:- Exit.

```

Working of system:

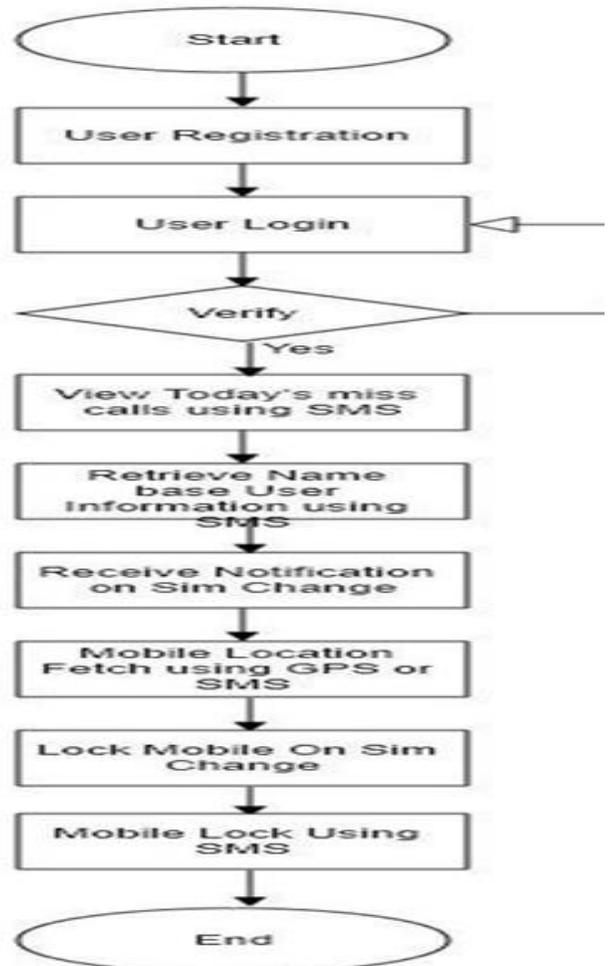


Figure 1: Flow of System

VII. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

In the current situation all peoples were using mobile devices. Nowadays mobile phone is very important for everyone because all the information's are stored in a device [6]. If mobile phone is unavailable at the situation and user needs to call a person urgently whose contact number is unavailable at that instant[8]. To get that specific contact user has to go through very tedious process of calling home and ask someone to search for that contact and get that contact number[5]. Sometimes it may isn't possible to retrieve the required contact.

In this process, the user sends the message from any other person's mobile only [3]. If the second person uses the code to hack anything from that mobile, the hacker will be blocked from further use.

- GSM: Global System (or Standard) for Mobile, a standardized international system for digital telecommunication. Therefore, in this project the GSM is the type of wireless medium that is chosen.

- SMS: Short Message Service (SMS) is also called text or texting messaging. SMS messages or 'texts' are usually sent

from one mobile device to another mobile device but can also, be sent from some home phones [9]. It is a quick and convenient way of sending a short message to someone.

- **Android:** Android is a mobile operating system (OS) developed by Google, designed for touch screen devices such as smart phones and tablets and based on the Linux kernel.

- **Eclipse:** Eclipse IDE is an integrated development environment (IDE). It contains an extensible plug-in system and a base workspace for customizing the environment. This application is coded through the Eclipse IDE.



Figure 2: System Architecture

Advantages

1. Access contact from user's phone remotely.
2. Access unread SMS from user's mobile.
3. Access missed calls from user's cell.
4. Address stored in contact number can also accessed by this system.
5. Email ID stored in the contact number can also accessed by using this application.
6. Location of the device can be accessed using SMS.

Limitations:

1. System cannot work once the Rom is Flashed.
2. Minimum balance is required for working of system
3. Cell phone is required to be in network
4. GPS must be switched ON

VIII. CONCLUSION

We have tried to implement paper "SMS Based Remote Mobile Phone Data Access System" with combining paper "Phone Pal: Remote Mobile Access through Short Message Service". In this paper the system has proposed the application

which is simple to use and useful for retrieving data from another mobile device (date can consist of contacts, missed call alerts, etc.) as well as other security features such as phone lock, location tracking ,etc. can also be done over SMS.

REFERENCE

- [1] Prof Mr. N. Rupesh Babu , Dr. Y. K. Sundar Krishna "Location Tracking Using Sms Based On Android Mobile" International Journal of Computer Science Trends and Technology (IJCSST) – Volume 6 Issue 1, Jan - Feb 2018
- [2] Prof Ashish Dalvi Vivek Jadhav Yashwant Tawde Mayank Mangal "Simcard's Address Book Access System" International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) Volume 5 Issue III, March 2017
- [3] Ms.J.Santhiya, Ms.G.Punitha, Ms.R.Poojalakshmi, Ms.V.Kaviya, "Remote Android Sms Based Information Retrieval System" SSRG International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering – (ICCREST'17) Special Issue, March 2017.
- [4] Prof Tejas Supe, Akshay Shinde, Ashwith Shetty, Prof.Manisha Sonawane "Sms Based Remote Mobile Phone Data Access System" International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 5, Issue 3, March 2016.
- [5] Prof Akshay Jadhav, Avinash Chaudhary, Vikrant Hande, Mahi Khemchandani "Android App for Retrieve Mobile Contacts, Sms, Unread Calls" International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM) ISSN: 2494-9150 Vol-01, Issue 10, JAN 2016.
- [6] Prof. Mitul K. Patel, Gadhiya Janki D. Shree Swami Atmanand "Phone Pal -Remote Mobile through Short Message Service". International Journal Of Innovation Research in Advanced Engineering (IJIRAE) ISSN:2349-2163 Issue 7, Volume 2 ,July 2015
- [7] Prof. Shami M. Waghmare, Purva P. Sawant, Sumita C Patil, Prof. Dhanashri Kanade "Sms Interpreter" International Journal Of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering .ISSN 2277 128X, Volume 5, Issue 3, March 2015
- [8] Prof. Jayvant. H. Devare, Sonali D. Kotkar, Dipali N. Nilakh, Priyanka S. Solat, Ms. Shradha S. Wabale "I Mobile: Remote Access for Android." International Journal of Engineering of Computer Science ISSN: 2319-7242 Volume 3 Issue 4, April 2014.
- [9] Shruti S. Mane, Varshika V. Parmar, Soumitra C. Limaye, Nilambari Joshi "Sms Based Remote Sim Card's Address Book Access System" International Journal of Research in Advent Technology E-ISSN: 2321-9637 204 Volume 2, No.4, April 2014
- [10] Prof Maharaju "Analysis of Android Applications & Missed Call Alerts to Registered Email Address" International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing (IJCSMC), ISSN 2320-088X Vol. 2, Issue. 6, June 2013