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6. **KEYWORDS: Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations.

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THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:

INTRODUCTION
REVIEW OF LITERATURE
NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
OBJECTIVES
HYPOTHESIS (ES)
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
RESULTS & DISCUSSION
FINDINGS
RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS
CONCLUSIONS
LIMITATIONS
SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
REFERENCES
APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

The manuscript should preferably range from ***2000 to 5000 WORDS***.

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR**, **centered**, **separately numbered** & self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure**. **Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure**. *It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text*.

13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, horizontally centered with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word should be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.

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- Use (**ed.**) for one editor, and (**ed.s)** for multiple editors.
- When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
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- The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
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BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

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- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp

AUTOMATIC PROFILE CHANGING USING ANDROID PHONES AS PER GPS LOCATION

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ABSTRACT

On the way to educational institutions, corporations, meeting rooms etc. we have to change the profile you need manually. Sometimes we forget to do, we made an automatic application changing profile in android phone application here. We use to monitor the position by GPS (global positioning system). Hypothetically, if you work for a company, forget to keep your phone in silent mode. Automatically mobile changes its profile to silent mode. When we get out of that office, mobile profile will change to General (normal) modes automatically. In the same way it will change the profile by environmental sense (location) in android phones. Our main objective is to design simple, intuitive interface with limited screens for the Automatic Profile Change action.

KEYWORDS
GPS, Android, Google-map, Location update [4], Automatic Negation.

INTRODUCTION

Now a days, since the usage of phones increased, the demand for creative applications are increased.
On the way to educational institutions, corporations, meeting rooms, etc. need to keep profile change it manually. To overcome this problem the ' automatic profile changing project was did for that issue.
When you enter the official places where we profile is an application that helps you to automatically change. Here to monitor the position of the GPS (global positioning system) you are using the settings. If we are working in a company, where there is an application that we assume our phone silent mode, forget it. Automatically in this situation came to silent mode silent mode is required. We get out of that environment, when will the General (normal) modes automatically. In the same way is changing the profile of environmental sense and android phones.
GPS [1] settings by using this application, the environment, and using the concept called ' service ' in the background, all operations are made. Features of this application are smart phone you can register only one time.
The most important feature of this project is that the application does not need any special indication or transaction, the details of the location changes the location to find and automatically switches to a Profile Manager using.
In General, most of the time we forgot to change the profile, and then go to silent mode automatically. Profile automatically modifies the General mode it will come out from the environment.

EXISTING SYSTEM

When changing existing phone where there are only manually from the phone profile, and it will take a break to change the profile. If we forgot to silent mode disturb us will continue. This application automatically profile is changing and this monitoring location is not an easy task.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

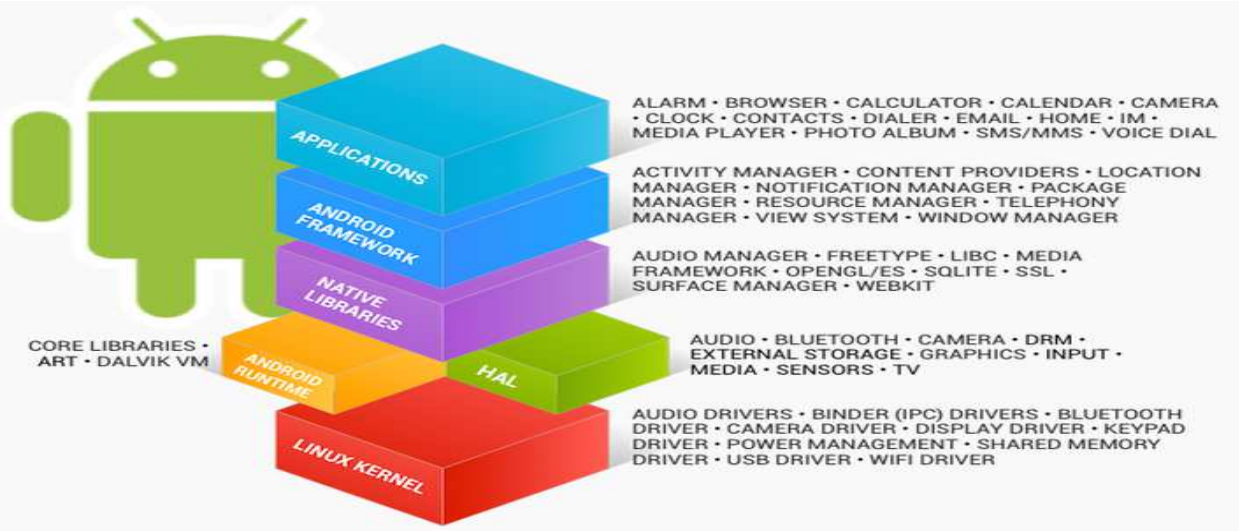
When you enter the official places where we profile is an application that helps you to automatically change. I forgot to change the user profile as soon as possible, GPS location manager and location of audience-based tracks. According to latitude and longitude values here which location is used to display, use the editor to change the voice and Profile Manager. Besides location, track and this application, latitude and longitude will be showing the details and save details settings.

BACKGROUND

ANDROID

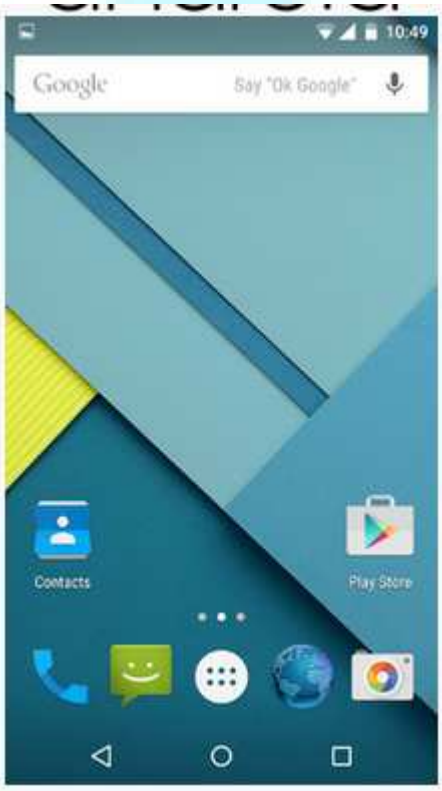
Android is a mobile OS. Which is developed and maintained by Google Inc. Android is developed especially for touchscreens, tablets& etc.
Android [2], ready for high-tech devices, low cost and requires an operating system that can be customized is popular with technology companies. The open nature of Android developers and enthusiasts a great community open-source code, community-oriented projects, advanced users to add new features to encourage you to use as a base or other officially published Android operating systems brings devices. The success of the operating system, the so-called patent litigation as part of a ' target for the smartphone wars ' among technology companies.

FIG. 1: ANDROID STACK



In Android basic Applications are alarm, browser, calendar, calculator, camera, clock, contacts, dealer, email, home, IM (Instant Messaging), media player, photo gallery, SMS/MMS, voice dial.

FIG. 2: ANDROID 5.0 HOME SCREEN



The main advantage of adopting Android application is that it offers a holistic approach to development. Developers just develop for Android and applications using Android-powered devices should be able to run a number of different devices, as well. The successes in the world of smart phones are the most important part of the chain. Device manufacturers therefore Android best as the base of a wide range of applications which I already commands the phone, I see hope challenge an attack.

FEATURES OF ANDROID

Android is open source software where there is no limitation of developing application and there is no specific hardware Configurations. The main features [3] of Android mobiles are:

General features

Messaging: SMS/MMS& C2DM are part of Android push messaging system.

Web Browser: Coupled with Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine, web browser, Android is available open source Blink (previously Web Kit) scheme is based on the engine. After 100/100 on the Acid3 test-scored using the Android Web Kit browser and Android 4.0 now has support for better standards Blink-based browser.

Voice Based Features: Google search through voice has been available since the first version, etc., navigation, voice actions for texting calling is supported on Android 2.2 onwards. With the ability to talk back as Android 4.1, Google has expanded Voice Actions When questioned by certain commands and read the response from Google's Knowledge Graph. The ability to control the hardware has not yet been implemented.

Multi Touch: Was initially presented to the use of handsets such as the HTC Hero Android has native support for multi-touch. Initially feature (probably time to avoid breaking the touch screen technology on Apple's patent) was disabled at the kernel level. Google Nexus One has been providing multi-touch natural and has released an update for Motorola Droid.

There are other main features for android like Multi-Tasking, Screen shot, video calling, Multi language support, Accessibility Connectivity features like Bluetooth, Tethering and Media feature like Streaming media support (adobe flash streaming, apple HTTP plugin, RTP/RTSP streaming), Media support (WebM, H.263, H.264, AAC(MP3 and MP4), Ogg, JPEG, PNG, BMP, WebP, WAV, FLAC), External storage(FAT32, EXT3,4, NTFS, HFS Plus, exFAT). Other supporting features like java support, Handset layouts, Storage.

ACTIVITIES

Activity is an application component that provides a screen for users to do activities. Search users with a screen such as a phone to take pictures, send an email or to view a map application allow component can interact is an activity. Each activity is given to draw the user interface in a window. Window usually fills the screen, but the screen and float of other Windows may be smaller.

An application usually coupled to each other and tied consists of multiple activities. Typically, the application is starting for the first time an activity within an application is presented to the user is specified as ' master ' activity. Each activity, to perform different actions you can start another activity later. A new activity each time the service is started, stopped, however the system activity in a previous activity on the stack (stack ' back ') preserves. When a new activity is pushed back stack and take user focus. Rear stack ' Finally, the first ' core stack fits into the mechanism, when the user presses the back button and you are done with the current activity, it has been popped off the stack (none) and earlier remain in effect. (Rear stacks back more tasks and that are described in the document.)

Creating an Activity: Activity to create a child activity (or an existing alt), you must create it. Effectiveness of your child class is created when, for example, between the various situations in their life-cycle transitions when the system calls the call-back methods you need to implement continue, or destroyed. The two most important call-back methods are as follows:

onCreate()	You must implement this method. The system calls for creating this event. In your implementation of the main components of the activity to start. Most importantly, this is where the activity is to define the layout of the user interface, you must call setContentView().
onPause()	The system, though (always does not mean extinction event), leaving the first indicator of user activity for this method calls. This is usually where (the user can come back, because it is not) the current user session handle permanent changes.

SERVICE

You can perform long-running processes in the background and is an application that provides a user interface component. Even so, the user continues to work in the background, you switch to another application and another application component, you can start a service. In addition, with a component, you can connect to a service to perform the interaction and even process communication (IPC) between. For example, a service network operations, game music, file i/o, or the content provider, all from the past interact.

EPICALLY SERVICES HAVE TWO FORMS

Started: 'An application component (activity) that is started by calling StartService(), started a service '. Even if no component started once started, you can run indefinitely on a service in the background. Generally, only an started service does not return to the caller, performs an operation, and returns a result. For example, download or upload a file over the network. When it's done, the service itself should stop.

Bound: 'An application component for the call bindService() by a service connected ' when it is connected to. Interact with a service that is associated with the service, you can send requests, get results and processes with inter process communication (IPC) even across components offers a client-server interface. Dependent services only as long as it is connected to another application, component works. You can connect to the service, once more than one component, but all of them unbind the time service does not exist. This document describes two types of services usually these separately, but you can work in either direction service it can be started (to run indefinitely) or binding. This is a matter of only a few implement call-back methods: on StartCommand() and onBind() connection and allows components to start.

MENUS

- **OPTIONS MENU AND ACTIONS BAR**

The primary options menu is a collection of menu items for an event. Here is the app ' search ' as ', ' create the e-mail is a global effect is involved in the actions and ' settings ' If you are developing Android 2.3 or lower, users pressing the menu button in the options menu panel can reveal. Android 3.0 and above as a combination of elements from the options menu on the screen, the action bar is served by the action items and overflow options. Starting with Android 3.0, menu button is not recommended (exist on some devices), actions, and to provide access to the other options, you must migrate towards using the action bar.

- **CONTEXT MENU AND CONTEXTUAL ACTION BAR**

Click on the user context menu item performs a long floating menu is displayed. Actions that affect the selected content or provides a context frame. When developing the Android 3.0 and above, the selected content on the contextual processing mode to enable the actions you need to use instead. In this mode, an action item, at the top of the screen shows the selected content and the user's toolbar affects to select multiple items.

DIALOGS

- ***AlertDialog***

Zero, one, two, or three buttons and check boxes, and radio buttons can contain, you can manage a list of items that can be selected in the dialog. Alertdialog is capable of constructing most of the user interface and the suggested dialog type.

- **Process Dialog**

The progress wheel or progress bar that displays the dialog box. Alert Dialog is an extension Also supports buttons.

- **Date Picker Dialog**

Where (user) we can choose or select date.

- **Time Picker Dialog**

Where (user) can choose or select date.

- **Custom Dialog**

Where developer design the window as per the design we use and use according to the user tastes.

FEASIBILITY

Technical Feasibility: In this study, the Technical feasibility, in other words, the technical requirements are made to control the system. Any system has developed; existing technical resources must have a high demand on it. This existing technical resource will lead to high demands on it. This will lead to the most discerning client placed. Only minimal or null if this system changes as required to implement advanced system must have a modest requirements.

Operational Feasibility: System user by working to control the level of direction is accepted. To use this system effectively contains the training process. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead you must accept as a necessity. Users can add only user level system adopted by train and depends on the methods used to become familiar with him. So he is open to the end user of the system, it is possible to do some constructive criticism, it is necessary to be raised to the level of his trust.

Economic Feasibility: In this study, the system will have to be made to control the economic effects. Pour the amount of funds the company may be in research and development system is limited. Must justify expenditures. One of the most used technologies are freely available, so that advanced system is provided in the budget and that it. I just had to purchase a customized product.

DESIGN AND CODING

Modelling language

UML has four structural diagram to visualize, specify, construct, and document system are static aspects. The existence and static aspects of a home, walls, doors, Windows, pipes, cables and ventilation covers the placement of such things. The presence of a software system to make the static aspects and such things to cover the Docking interfaces classes, collaborations, components and nodes

CODING

Profile page.java

```
package example.profilemodechangingusinggps;
import android.app.Service;
```

```
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.content.SharedPreferences;
import android.location.Location;
import android.location.LocationListener;
import android.location.LocationManager;
import android.media.AudioManager;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.os.IBinder;
public class ProfilePage extends Service {
LocationManager lm;
LocationListener ll;
SharedPreferences sp;
AudioManager am;
@Override
public IBinder onBind(Intent arg0) {
		// TODO Auto-generated method stub
		return null;
   }
@Override
public void onCreate() {
		// TODO Auto-generated method stub
		super.onCreate();
		lm=(LocationManager)getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
		sp=(SharedPreferences)getSharedPreferences("profile",Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
		am=(AudioManager)getSystemService(Context.AUDIO_SERVICE);
}
		@Override
public void onDestroy() {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
super.onDestroy();
lm.removeUpdates(ll);
}
@Override
@Deprecated
public void onStart(Intent intent, int startId) {
		// TODO Auto-generated method stub
		super.onStart(intent, startId);
		ll=new LocationListener() {
			@Override
public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
}
@Override
public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
}
@Override
public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
		// TODO Auto-generated method stub
		}
@Override
public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
double lat=Double.parseDouble(sp.getString("lat",null));
			double long1=Double.parseDouble(sp.getString("long", null));
Location loc1=new Location("src");
		loc1.setLatitude(lat);
		loc1.setLongitude(long1);
	   Location loc2=new Location("dest");
		loc2.setLatitude(location.getLatitude());
		loc2.setLongitude(location.getLongitude());
		int dist=(int) loc1.distanceTo(loc2);
				if(dist<=20)
				{
am.setRingerMode(AudioManager.RINGER_MODE_SILENT);
				}
		else
			{
am.setRingerMode(AudioManager.RINGER_MODE_NORMAL);
				}
				}
			};
lm.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER, 0, 0,ll);
}
```

```
}
```

Tracking.java

```
package example.profilemodechangingusinggps;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.location.Location;
import android.location.LocationListener;
import android.location.LocationManager;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.Toast;
import android.widget.ToggleButton;
public class TrackingPage extends Activity {
		ToggleButton gps;
		Button settings;
		LocationManager lm;
		LocationListener ll;
		@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
				// TODO Auto-generated method stub

	super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
		setContentView(R.layout.trackingpage);
		gps=(ToggleButton) findViewById(R.id.toggleButton1);
				settings=(Button) findViewById(R.id.button1);
				lm=(LocationManager) getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
				ll=new LocationListener() {
				@Override
public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
}
@Override
public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
}
@Override
public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
				// TODO Auto-generated method stub
		}	@Override
public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
		// TODO Auto-generated method stub
Toast.makeText(TrackingPage.this,"",Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
		}
		    };
lm.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER, 0,0,ll);
settings.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
					@Override
public void onClick(View v) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
gps.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
				}
				});
gps.setOnClickListener(new  OnClickListener() {
@Override
public void onClick(View v) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
if (gps.getText().toString().equals("ON")){
Intent set=new Intent(TrackingPage.this,LocationPage.class);
startActivity(set);
}
}
});
}
}
```

Location.java

```
package example.profilemodechangingusinggps;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.content.SharedPreferences;
import android.content.SharedPreferences.Editor;
import android.location.Location;
```

```
import android.location.LocationListener;
import android.location.LocationManager;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
public class LocationPage extends Activity {
		EditText lan,lat;
		Button save,off;
		LocationManager lm;
		LocationListener ll;
		SharedPreferences sp;
		Editor ed;
	double mylat,mylong;
		@Override
		protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
			// TODO Auto-generated method stub
			super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
			setContentView(R.layout.location);
			lan=(EditText) findViewById(R.id.editText1);
			lat=(EditText) findViewById(R.id.editText2);
			save=(Button) findViewById(R.id.button1);
			off=(Button) findViewById(R.id.button2);
	sp=(SharedPreferences)getSharedPreferences("profile",Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
		lm=(LocationManager)getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
			ll=new LocationListener() {
				@Override
public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
				}

		@Override
public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

}
@Override
public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
				}
@Override
public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
mylat=location.getLatitude();
mylong=location.getLongitude();
lan.setText(mylat+"");
lat.setText(mylong+"");
				}
			};
lm.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER, 0, 0,ll);
save.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
@Override
public void onClick(View v) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
ed=sp.edit();
ed.putString("lat", mylat+"");
ed.putString("long", mylong+"");
ed.commit();
lm.removeUpdates(ll);
Intent pp=new Intent(LocationPage.this,ProfilePage.class);
startService(pp);
}
		});
off.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
@Override
public void onClick(View v) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
Intent pp=new Intent(LocationPage.this,ProfilePage.class);
stopService(pp);
				}
			});
		}
}
```

TESTING

Android test framework, an architecture and an integral part of the development environment powerful tools at each level of the Framework implementation provides test every aspect of your units.

KEY FEATURES OF FRAMEWORK

- Android is based on JUnit test packages. Android's Android API or plain JUnit JUnit extension to test Android components cannot call class, you can use for testing. If you are new to the Android test, AndroidTestCase start with General-purpose test case classes and more advanced classes continue to use.
- Android JUnit Extensions provides the component-specific test case classes. These classes are fake objects provides methods and help you to create a component lifecycle methods that help control.
- A number of new tools or test suite tests don't need to learn techniques to create so it is similar to the main application packages are contained within the test suite
- SDK tools to build and test with ADT Eclipse and also other IDE for use with the command line in the form are available. These tools, Project information and application under test will be automatically set up file, the manifest file and directory structure to use this information to create a test suite.
- SDK, monkeyrunner, Python programs, equipment test API and UI/application exerciser monkey, of sending a device of random events when stress-testing for user interfaces, provides a command-line tool.
- This document is the structure of the tests, the tests used to develop APIs and run the tests and tools that you use to display results including Android test framework describes the basics. Document, Android application programming and JUnit test methodology assumes a basic understanding.

ANDROID TEST CASE

General test case class is AndroidTestCase[5] useful, especially if you are just starting with Android test. TestCase extends Assert and. JUnit standard setUp () and tearDown () methods, like all JUnit's Assert method provides. In addition, permissions, and clearing the class references specific protection against memory leaks method provides methods for testing.

CONCLUSION

On the way to educational institutions, corporations, meeting rooms etc. we have to change the profile you need manually. Sometimes we forget to do, we made an automatic application changing profile in android phone application here. We use to monitor the position by GPS (global positioning system). Hypothetically, if you work for a company, forget to keep your phone in silent mode. Automatically mobile changes its profile to silent mode. When we get out of that office, mobile profile will change to General (normal) modes automatically. In the same way it will change the profile by environmental sense (location) in android phones. Our main objective is to design simple, intuitive interface with limited screens for the Automatic Profile Change action.

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Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

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