Nagpur City Guide

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Abstract— Location based Services (LBS) offer many advantages to the mobile users to retrieve the information about their current location and process that data to get more useful information near to their location .our aim is to develop an android based City Guide App for the Nagpur City. Introducing with the new features locating services for the selected custom path will save lot of time to find exact things. The app will prove useful for anybody who wants to search something (hotels, Atm, banks etc.) In the city.
Key words: LBS, Custom-Path, search

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this project is to develop an android based City Guide App for the Nagpur City. The app will prove useful for anybody who wants to search something in the city.Tourism is of vital importance to every city. Tourism is a major source of income for cities. People from all around the world visit the Nagpur to see its heritage. Every city has it's tourism department handling the tourist activity in the city. A City Guide app will help the tourism department to provide valuable services to the tourists staying in the city. Our app will guide the tourists to various places they are searching for. Right from transportation places, shopping malls to a hospital in case of emergency. The app will full fill their every basic need.

II. CITY GUIDE APP

It wasn't many years ago that, finding yourself with a hankering for a curry in an unfamiliar city you'd two choices; trudging the streets or waylaying a local. Today, with almost any smartphone you can quickly locate nearby eateries, see reviews and ratings, make a choice, and get guided to your meal with turn-by-turn navigation.

Location-based services are an important, integral part of the smartphone experience. The desire to offer users 'the best' mapping experience was graphically illustrated in 2012 when Apple launched its own map offering. Enabling developers to take advantage of and extend a platform's location data is a vital part of the 'location' value proposition.

I've been asking myself, what's the state of play when it comes to creating location-based apps? Has the technology reached a maturity where all platforms are equal? If you're starting with your first location based app, which platform offers you the best tools and the most opportunity to differentiate?

The first question: which platforms? The big three seem obvious: Android, iOS, and Windows Phone. The other major thread in platforms would seem to be HTML5 ─ not only do we have the browser options, both native and third-party on the big three,' but potentially interesting developments with the likes of Tizen and Firefox OS offering 'native' HTML5 apps. So I've thrown that into the mix. Now, having set the scope, let's find out what's available.

III. MAPVIEW

A View which displays a map (with data obtained from the Google Maps service). When focused, it will capture keypresses and touch gestures to move the map.Users of this class must forward all the life cycle methods from the Activity or Fragment containing this view to the corresponding ones in this class. In particular, you must forward on the following methods:

- onCreate(Bundle)
- onResume()
- onPause()
- onDestroy()
- onSaveInstanceState()
- onLowMemory()

Google Map must be acquired using get Map Async(On Map Ready Call back). The Map View automatically initializes the maps system and the view.

IV. MAP FRAGMENT

A Map component in an app. This fragment is the simplest way to place a map in an application. It's a wrapper around a view of a map to automatically handle the necessary life cycle needs. Being a fragment, this component can be added to an activity's layout file simply with the XML below.

```
<fragment
class="com.google.android.gms.maps.MapFragment"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"/>
```

A Google Map must be acquired using get Map Async(On Map Ready Call back). This class automatically initializes the maps system and the view.

A. Architecture

1) Location

The foundation of all location-based apps and services is the ability to determine where the user is located. Then, for applications such as navigation and augmented reality, direction of travel or the direction the user is facing are vital pieces of information as well.

2) Location technology

Most smartphones offer a GPS chip, usually with the addition of Assisted GPS (A-GPS) to improve the time to a first fix when initially requesting location details. In some platforms GPS-based location acquisition may be augmented with techniques based on mobile network cells and WiFi hot spots. These technologies help improve the accuracy of location information in cities, where buildings may obscure the signals from GPS satellites.

GPS also provides heading information, but only when the user is moving. The need for heading, or more

particularly information on the direction the user is facing, is provided by magnetometers and gyroscope sensors.

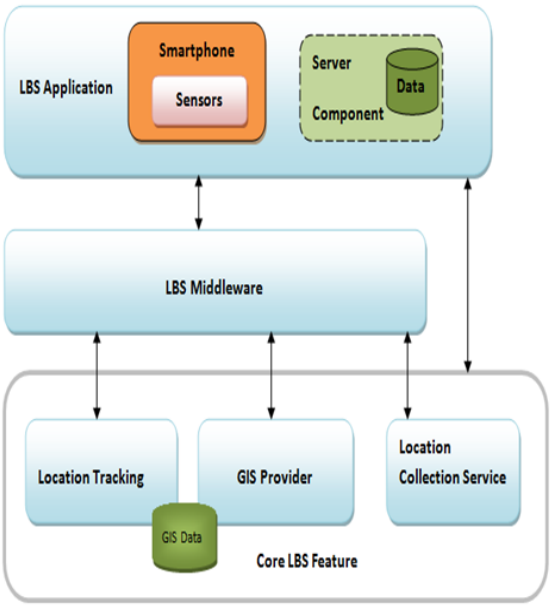

Fig. 1: Architecture of city guide app

B. Custom Path

custom drawing of path between two locations in map view. This is possible by using annotations, core graphics and map kit. The MapKit allows simple access to the map seen in the maps application. Using GoogleMaps as its engine the map kit allows for a developer to make their own custom map interface to fit their own application. Today I will be reviewing the MapView as well as the Map Annotations that can be used to highlight points of interest in a map. For this purpose I will create my own custom map view along with custom annotations and its views.

Fig. 2: Dashboard of city guide app

The challenge address by mobile was ability to get exact location from the specified favorites, current location, map, distance between two cities, weather report, find the video. Pointed out from the research that many applications have been developed, but some of the tourist information Is mainly obtained through newspaper, magazines these applications do not provide exact information while user on move.

The proposed system will try to solve many problem related with current location, map, distance between two cities, weather report, find the video. In order to help the user who is newer to the city at the traveling time and gets current location, map, distance between two cities, weather report, find the video.

1) Services Provided

There are 4 fundamental Place services available:

- Place Searches: - It returns an array of nearby Places based on a location defined by the user.
- Place Details: - It returns more specific data about a user defined Place.
- Place Check-ins: - It allows the request that a person has checked in to a Place. Check-ins is used to gauge a Place's popularity; frequent check-ins will boost a Place's priority in application's Place Search responses.
- Place Reports: - It allows the users to add new locations to the Place service, and to delete places that the application has added to the database

V. Conclusion

A mobile application called "Nagpur city Guide", with which mobile users can get tourism guidance information they need anytime and anywhere. By Smart Travel Guide, users can get an attraction's detailed information, In particular, Nagpur city Guide provide users with location -based information, which can be browsed or queried through a map. User can search the nearby attractions after he or she configures the distance between the current location and the view spots. When the user moves out of the current location, the mobile phone will automatically send its new position to the server side, and the corresponding attraction list will be received by the user.

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