

Personal Activity Scheduler

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ABSTRACT

Several efforts have been made towards creating Personal Activity Scheduler to help people in their daily life activities, at home or at work. First, the agents must be able to negotiate, because most tasks contain interaction among several people. Second the agents must be able to learn. In daily use the most challenging thing to handle our schedule so that here by using intelligence with android platform to schedule this thing by using application. The scheduler provides all operations based on constraints checking Agenda operations (e.g. inserting, updating, and deleting activities), recommending locations, detecting deviations from schedule, detecting real-time event consequences and detecting relevant POIs.

Keywords: Personal Activity Scheduler, POI.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Personal Activity Scheduler (PAS) is intended to provide assistance in managing work-related activities like human personal assistance do. For example , a scheduler might assist a worker in scheduling meetings , flagging important e-mail, processing purchase orders, managing events, etc. The concept of scheduler seems clearly attractive, since such application could make available broad secretarial assistance to an increasing number of people within an organization. Another advantage of PAS is the portability , i.e., they can be carried around on business trips or during vacations if they run on mobile devices. When performing daily activities, people are often capable of multitasking. The completion of an result in consequence of performance inefficiency or task incompleteness. Thus, ineffective activity scheduling mechanism on the basis of the context can help in increasing the user's productivity by organizing real time activities of various contexts.

Current task management systems primarily capture and visualize the task that have been defined by the user. Given the inherent context-awareness of efficient task management methodologies, we argue that such context information can be used automatically optimize task management for the user by scheduling suitable activities.

II. IMPORTANCE OF PAS

For any task the role of PAS is very important .It maintains the link between two people other than this it sets the reminder, location awareness, scheduling the tasks etc.

Activity Scheduler has some advantages like:

1. Decision making ability.
2. Save the Times of the consumers.
3. Easier to understand for everyone.
4. It can compare the time slot of other friends

III. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Personal Activity Scheduler is much like a personal assistance who manages a person's schedules. The aim is to take this technological term one step further. The idea is to let schedulers interact with each other. For example , a person wants to go for a movie with four other friends/colleagues. Then scheduler should go and check the schedules of those four of his friends/colleagues. Whenever the schedule will free, the entry for movie will be made and will be notified the respective person. If the time slot is not free, then the scheduler will notify that user and will ask to make changes. The aim is to reduce efforts of arranging

busy schedules. Relevant mathematics associated with the project.

IV. TECHNICAL KEYWORDS

1. Pervasive Computing
2. Client Server Connectivity
3. Android
4. Mobile
5. Time Slot
6. Task
7. Portability

V. METHODOLOGY

System Description: Let M be the proposed system,
 $M = \{S, E, I, O, F, \text{Success}, \text{Failure}\}$

Where,

- S = Start state of system
- E = End of system
- I = Set of inputs
- O = Set of output
- F = Set of functions
- Success = Desired output is generated
- Failure = Desired output is not generated

Input: $I = \{I1, I2, I3\}$

Where,

- I1 = Select time slot for event
- I2 = Username, Password(number, symbols, alphabets)
- I3 = Enter location

Output: $O = \{O1\}$

Where,

- O1 = Notification and alarm

Success conditions: { Update in schedule if requested time is free, Notification to user if requested time is not available }

Failure Condition: { Unable to connect each other }

VI. RELATED WORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Seigfried Bocionek Implemented Software Secretaries: Learning And Negotiating Personal Assistance For The Daily Office Work – Software Secretaries are intended to provide assistance in managing work-related activities like human secretary might assist a worker in scheduling meetings, flagging important electronic mails, processing purchase orders, managing budget, etc. The concept of software secretaries seems clearly attractive, since such software could make available broad secretarial assistance to an increasing number of people within an organization. In this paper, they focus on two major features of autonomous secretarial agents. First, the agents must be able to negotiate because most office tasks contain interaction among several people. Negotiation must be possible among the agents, but also between agents and humans. Second, the agents must be able to learn: First to adapt to their user's idiosyncratic work techniques and styles. Second to adapt to specific workflows that can differ substantially from organization to organization, although they realize the same task.

Learning and negotiation is discussed in the context of already implemented prototype assistance programs: The calendar apprentices CAP and its negotiation successor CAP II, and the room reservation apprentice RAP. Unfortunately, CAP, CAP II, and RAP are single programs that are not integrated and do not work closely together. Therefore, a general architecture for a software secretary kernel will be proposed that can be seen as an extendable open platform for the integration of arbitrary secretarial services.

Besides the need to integrate various apprentices and agents in a systematic way, the appearance of portable PDAs in 1993 was an additional push for this research. PDAs provide a couple of usefully integrated assistance programs (calendar, notebook, address lists) and communication facilities (fax, mails, beam), but have only poor learning capabilities, and do not support group work at all. Therefore, they seem to be the perfect basis on which "true" software secretaries should be implemented.

Chia-Yen Shih, Marcus Handte and Pedro Jose Marron Implemented Real Time Context Activity Scheduling For Smart Space – Context awareness is a fundamental element of main stream productivity enhancing task management methodologies like GTD. The availability of inexpensive smart devices enables increasing computer systems to perceive important parts of their environment. This has been used to determine different features of the user context in performing daily life activities.

He propose a system architecture called Context Activity Broker. The core of this architecture is formed by the activity scheduler that can effectively schedule the activities of a person in different contexts in a real time fashion. Their goal is to provide a personal activity broker that can assist the user in taking part in more activities of interests in different contexts, while completing activities with efficient utilization of time. As a first step towards realizing the architecture, they present their approach to the Real Time Context Activity Scheduling Problem.

In the area of human computer interaction researchers have performed several studies that underline the impact of effective task management on the productivity of persons. In the research area of artificial intelligence, researchers have tried to improve task management and execution by providing intelligent agents of personal assistance. CM Radar, for e.g. simplifies calendar management by automating the negotiation of time slots for meetings. Similarly PTIME automates the scheduling of meetings but thereby, it also tries to learn user preferences. In contrast to this work which tries to optimize distributed scheduling, the work presented in this paper aims at optimizing a single schedule on the basis of the context of the user.

The purpose of their experiments is to demonstrate that, with the assistance of an activity broker, more activities can be scheduled in response to context changes, and thus can increase the productivity of the user. Thus they use the number of scheduled activities and the aggregated context value as metrics to evaluate the algorithms.

The context of a person has significant impact on the activities that can be performed. The objective of this paper is to provide a sound real time context activity

scheduling mechanism to assist person to improve the management of their daily activities . The contribution of this paper is two-fold. They first propose the real time context activity broker architecture as basis for context aware activity scheduling .

David Diaz, Eliska Lam , Dennis Navarro, Jessica Navarro from De La Salle University implemented Personal Software Process (PSP)Assistance – The personal software process is a performance and process improvement method aimed at individual software engineers. When engineers use PSP, they plan their work , measure their work as they do it , and when done , analyze the measures to improve their performance . The PSP course guides professionals and students through 10 programming exercise that demonstrate how to apply project process and quality management methods when writing module sized program. To address the issue of recording difficulties , they have developed a system called PSP Assistance .PSPA differs from extant systems that support PSP in that it allows the automatic recording of compile defects of programs written in a variety of languages , the automatic classification of these and other logged defects , and the automatic generation of a list of an individual's and his or her team's top defects.

PSPA is a system of web clients written in .Net language , plug in agents in agents written in Java, and local central MySQL databases. Once a software engineer runs the PSPA client, PSPA immediately shows the engineer's tasks and schedule for the day or week. A clickable calendar is also provided for convenient accessing of schedules and tasks for other days. When a user begins and ends a task , he or she may right click on the task name to start and stop a timer for the task . In case the user forget to start or stop the task timer , PSPA will prompt the user to do so , since PSPA knows at what time each task is supposed to start and end. Developers can also create private tasks , in addition to the project tasks assigned to them by their managers. These private tasks will appear together with manager assigned tasks in the individuals Gantt chart and task table .

VII. FLOW OF PROJECT

In the fig. you can see the how project actually works. Very first when the user open the application he/she can see the home page of application , after that if he/she is already registered then click on Login button if not then he has to register first . Fill all the information like name , e-mail, phone number , username ,password etc. After filling information he can login to the application with registered username and password. In our application there are two schedules are their 1. Cyclic Schedule , 2. Acyclic Schedule. In cyclic schedule the users daily activities are present and in acyclic schedule he special activities are present .

When user login to the application he can set their schedule , it may be cyclic or acyclic , it all depend on user's choice.

Then user can change their schedule any time and save it .There is one option for privacy of schedule , two types of privacies are provided first is public privacy and second is private privacy. In public privacy the schedule of user everybody can see it. In private privacy only selected people can see the schedule.

If the user is created an event and he want to go with selected people then he will first check the schedule of his friend and send the request to his friends, then the scheduler checks the schedule of other friends (checks the time slot is free or not) if the schedule matches then scheduler send the notification to all selected friends. If the friends accepts the request then his acceptance is received to sender. When friend accepts request then the scheduler automatically change the schedule from his application.

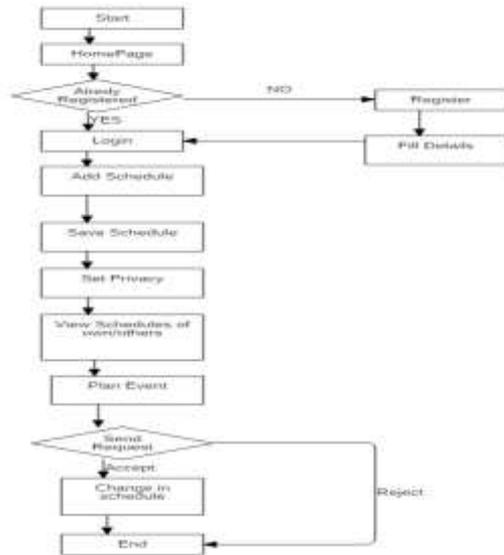


Fig 1. flowchart of PAS

VIII. CONCLUSION

We implemented android application Personal Activity Scheduler for managing daily activities . In our application we provided multiple facilities like planning event by sending requests to friends who are also using this application. With the help of contact number sender sends request . The application will helpful for manage daily activities as well as special activities.

The design system not only schedules the activities but also it reminds user by location to do work. For example if user set the location of any shop or some bank then PAS automatically notifies that the you are near that location. The application reduces many efforts of user. It also does the work in less time.This application is free to use and very user friendly .

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