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A Literature Survey on Automated Cargo Tracking System

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Abstract: ***The automated asset tracking system is designed to track lost or lost property in public and elsewhere. As goods are transported by plane or train from one country to another, there is always a risk of theft or negligence of the goods or luggage in which the proposed system is considered. The automatic property tracking system works with an alarm where the alarm is set via the Arduino UNO board and GPS module. Also, the alarm goes off as soon as the bag is misplaced and goes out some distance. In addition, a map is created where we can track the location of the bag as it travels, as the symbols are lowered in a way that gives us the location of the bag as it moves from the desired location. In this way, the components are used as an Arduino board and GPS Module to track cargo and build a front-end or mobile system to monitor lost property.***
Keywords: Arduino UNO, GPS module

I. INTRODUCTION

On the road, various essential items such as mode of transport (i.e. airplane, ship,, smart goods, smart containers, smart trucks • Develop and understand intelligent resources: tracking, hearing, controlling, making independent decisions based on information provided by smart goods • Improving visibility, transparency of planning activities • Improving the efficiency of planning processes through the use of digital data, which is transmitted by ICT throughout the Green Logistics system • Implementing development strategies to improve product mobility, information, and finance locally (i.e. reducing GHG, noise, p pollution, etc.) • Improving efficiency and sustainability of advanced decision-making activities Mobile Internet • U establishes both transport infrastructure and management strategies by transforming Digital Internet. model • Achieving greater efficiency. and global economic, environmental, and social sustainability through trucks, trains, boats, or pipelines), the use of occasional transportation. Tracking technology in the transport network however is used very little technology industry worldwide. A large amount of international industry is used this technology has limited power. Basic methods for all of these tracking systems often provide the customer access to tracking information instead of tracking hand-sent questions such as using the website or phone, e-mail, fax or engaging in building program links or integration with the tracking system. There is not even a tracking system available in between invoice and shipping. Customers have received their goods ordered by phone or by email to vendors and there is no real-time tracking technology available. This deficiency has an impact on the network and structures of relationships between manufacturers as well potential customers. Industries therefore need ideas, methods, tools and skills in order to systematically develop their real-time tracking technology in the transport network.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The transport network and supply chain is a complex combination of characters that they need co-ordination, collaboration and sharing of information for the purpose of expansion productivity and efficiency (Choi and Krause, 2006; Myerson, 2007). In daily life, millions of transport facilities are monitored and managed worldwide to the limit or a lack of control and knowledge of their status in the real-time environment (Martinez-Sala et al., 2009). Gaining tracking through the supply chain from the end is complex business and access to reliable data tracking is required. The word traceability can can be defined as the ability to trace the history, use or location of a business in ways of recorded identification (Bechini et al., 2007). The concept of tracking and tracing involves managing consecutive links between collections and operating units throughout the entire supply chain network. Growing complexity and uncertainty in between business-to-business relationships as well as business and customer can be overcome through implementation of Auto-ID enabled tracking and tracking solutions. Ensures supply chain visibility, speed, flexibility and safety (Urciuoli, 2010; Xu et al., 2011). A supply a chain network simultaneously carries a large number of goods that need a delivery system to reduce the cost associated with logistics and staff to process customers claims (Ko et al., 2011). An independent delivery tracking system contributes to the reduction of claim costs due to freight forwarding errors. There is a growing need for tracking and tracking in the supply chain, by law demand grows harder, and there is a growing momentum of improvement standard systems to address such transportation needs (Kandel et al., 2011). To do so

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requirements, each step in the supply chain, such as transportation, packaging, distribution system, etc., should have its own information integrated within the tracking system (Ruiz-Garcia et al., 2010). Marking information requires implementation from the green application to it the sale of goods. Recent developments in transportation and supply chains allow worldwide monitoring transport and distribution of goods through sensory networks, Wireless or wireless devices and global navigation satellite (GNSS) - based tracking device.

A. Working

RFID is called Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC). AIDC methods find things automatically, collect data about them, and record those data directly from computer programs with little or no intrusion. Arduino is an electronic platform for open source and is used for learning input. RFID uses automatically available and tracking power waves tags attached to items. Tags contain information stored electronically.

Students of the mark hear the information on the mark. These are such tags read in different places and review information. We have developed a two-dimensional prototype with two entries exit procedures. The most secure algorithm is used to generate RFID tags attached on a printed freight label with details of goods, location facing me. In the login process, the details of each passenger state stored on a website. With the help of the Internet, a database about assets are sent to the cloud via GPRS and stored on the system. Information contains four key elements including the name of authority, air / train number, type of goods and mobile number of authorization and unique unique ID number other. The same ID number is sent to the passenger via SMS to keep it personal. When the passenger puts the luggage on the conveyor, the student collects it tag data and records from the start of the trip. As the bag moves through the shipping sender, RFID keeps track of the goods to ensure that the goods would be brought to the right gate and run away. At the same time, the site processes information submitted by the RFID system and it gets the passenger information to know otherwise ID number and send the appropriate message. When a passenger cargo is loaded onto a plane, the passenger receives a message “Your load was successfully loaded. ”We can use the same identity number when sending goods to the exit calculator.If I the load is lost and goes somewhere other than the one you want then the exit area will be scanned and the database will show its identity it should not have gotten to the point where it made the sound cry again texting. This ensures minimal use of time, safety loads and economics which is why it provides customer satisfaction.

III. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this program is to track lost property. In this case, property may contain hardware tracking system or we may simply say that a tracking device where we will be able to track assets. IoT allows objects to be heard and controlled by remote access point, which makes the integration of computers and the physical world

improves financial profitability, accuracy and efficiency. In this case, existing hardware will be built and installed

Arduino basic board with GPS module and alarm connected to it . In the event of an error, the buzzer may be alarmed as well. Map created that can be synced to track location of the fund.

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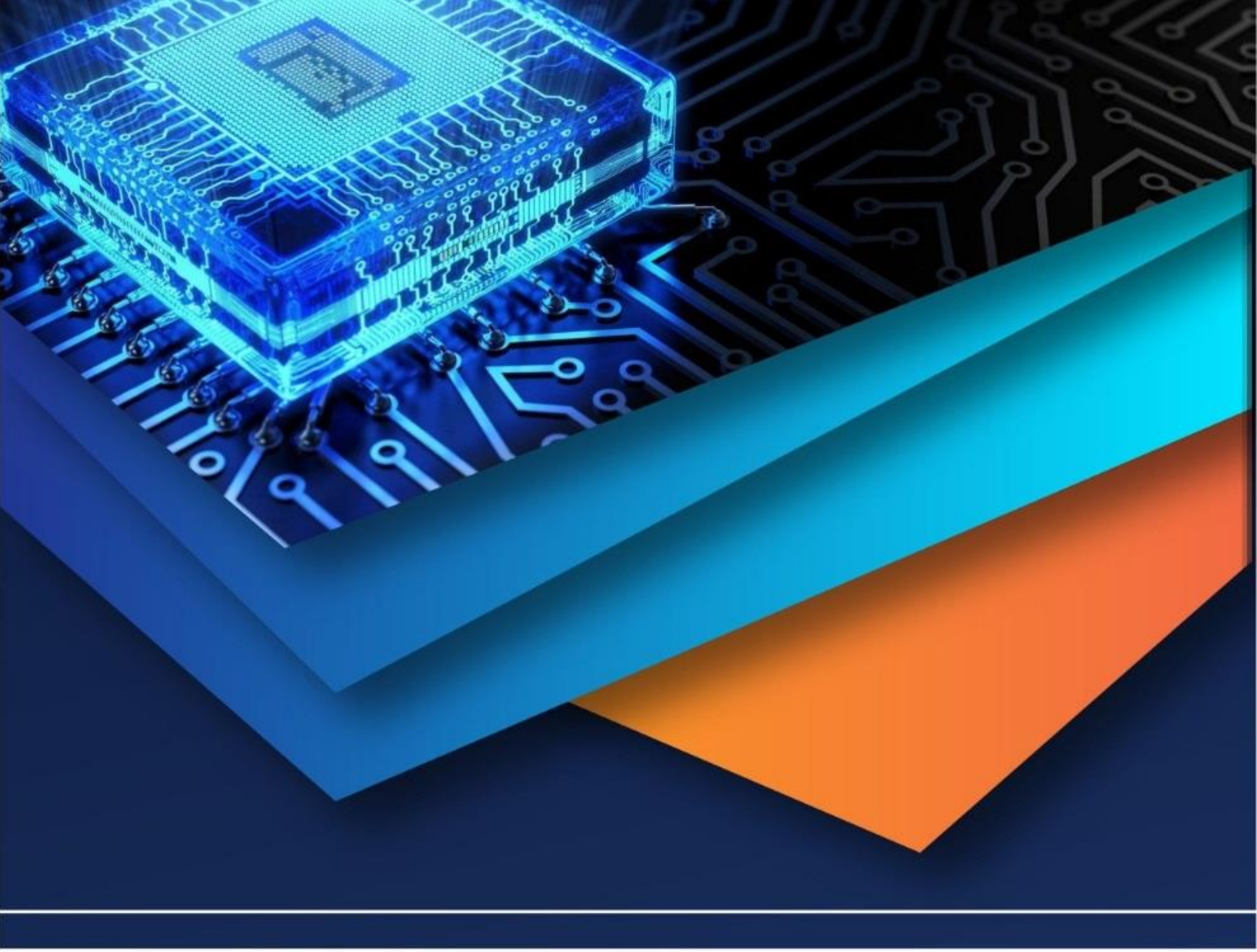
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