



M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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1.3.3 Number of students undertaking project work/field work/internships during last year

Dept:CSE

Academic Year:2023-2024

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PRINCIPAL

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FAKE PROFILE IDENTIFICATION IN SOCIAL NETWORK USING MACHINE LEARNING AND NLP

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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*in partial fulfillment for the award of the
degree of*

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

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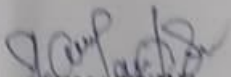
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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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ABSTRACT

Fake profile identification in social networks is a crucial task to maintain the authenticity of the platform and protect its users from fraudulent activities. Machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) techniques can be used to identify fake profiles based on various features such as user behaviour, social network connections, and textual content, a machine learning and NLP-based approach to identify fake profiles in social networks. We first collect a dataset of profiles from various social networks and manually annotate them as real or fake. We then extract various features such as the number of friends, the frequency of posts, and the sentiment of the textual content. We use these features to train various machine learning algorithms such as random forests to classify profiles as real or fake. We also use NLP techniques to analyse the textual content of profiles and extract features such as the use of emoticons, the frequency of certain words, and the use of grammatical errors. We evaluate our approach on a large dataset of profiles from various social networks and show that our approach can accurately identify fake profiles with high precision and recall. Our approach can be integrated into social network platforms to automatically detect and remove fake profiles, improving the authenticity and trustworthiness of the platform for its users.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT


9.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed system for fake profile identification in social networks using Random Forest and NLP is a promising approach to maintaining the security and authenticity of online interactions. The system leverages machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest and NLP to analyse social media profiles, identify patterns or anomalies that may indicate a fake profile, and classify the profiles as either genuine or fake. By collecting and pre-processing data from various social networks, extracting relevant features, labelling the data, training the Random Forest classifier, and testing the system, we can identify fake profiles with a high level of accuracy. The system can be adjusted and refined to reduce false positives and false negatives, ensuring that only genuine profiles are allowed to interact with other users on the platform. The proposed system is a powerful tool for maintaining the security and authenticity of online interactions, and it has the potential to improve the user experience on social media platforms.

9.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

Multimodal Analysis: Combine textual content analysis with other modalities such as images and user interactions. Integrating image analysis techniques and sentiment analysis of comments and interactions can provide a more comprehensive understanding of profile authenticity. **Active Learning and Semi- Supervised Learning:** Investigate techniques such as active learning and semi-supervised learning to make better use of limited labelled data. This can involve iteratively selecting the most informative profiles for manual annotation or leveraging unlabeled data to improve model performance. **Real-Time Detection and Scalability:** Develop approaches for real-time detection of fake profiles that can scale to large social network datasets. Efficient algorithms and distributed computing techniques may be necessary to

handle the volume of data and provide timely responses to emerging threats. Active Learning and Semi- Supervised Learning: Investigate techniques such as active learning and semi-supervised learning to make better use of limited labelled data. This can involve iteratively selecting the most informative profiles for manual annotation or leveraging unlabeled data to improve model performance This can involve iteratively selecting the most informative profiles for manual annotation or leveraging unlabeled data to improve model performance. Real-Time Detection and Scalability: Develop approaches for real- time detection of fake profiles that can scale to large social network datasets. Real-Time Detection and Scalability: Develop approaches for real- time detection of fake profiles that can scale to large social network datasets. Efficient algorithms and distributed computing techniques may be necessary to handle the volume of data and provide timely responses to emerging threats


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HAND GESTURE CONTROL FOR PC INTERACTION

A PROJECT REPORT

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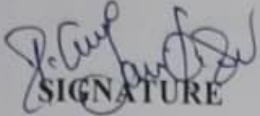
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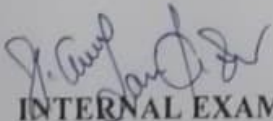
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EXTERNAL EXAMINER



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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes a novel camera vision based cursor control system, using hand gestures captured from a webcam through a detection technique. The system will allow the user to navigate the computer cursor using their hand bearing fingertip and left click and dragging will be performed using different hand gestures. And also it performs file transfer between two systems in a single same network. The proposed system uses nothing more than a low resolution webcam that acts as a sensor and it is able to track the user's hand bearing color caps in two dimensions. The system will be implemented using the python and OpenCV. The hand gesture is the most effortless and natural way of communication. The output of the camera will be displayed on the monitor. Shape and position information about the gesture will be gathered using detection of color. The file transferring scheme is implemented by using the python server programming. Hand gestures can be used to play an important role for establishing Human-Computer Interaction interface (HCI) in modern techniques. Direct use of hand as input device is an attractive method for providing natural HCI. Human gestures can substitute the use of mouse and keyboard as inputs to computer. Gesture commands can be used to control computers and other intelligent machines.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 CONCLUSION

Gesture recognition gives the best interaction between human and machine. Gesture recognition is also important for developing alternative human computer interaction modalities. It enables human to interface with machine in a more natural way. Gesture recognition can be used for many applications like sign language recognition for deaf and dumb people, robot control etc. Digital Canvas is an extension of our system which is gaining popularity among artists, by which the artist could create 2D or 3D images using the Virtual Mouse technology using the hand as brush and a Virtual Reality kit or a monitor as display set. this project show the different gesture operations that could be done by the users but it also demonstrated the potential in simplifying user interactions with personal computers and hardware systems.

8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The Hand Gesture recognition is moving at tremendous speed for the futuristic products and services and major companies are developing technology based on the hand gesture system and that includes companies like Microsoft, Samsung, Sony and it includes the devices like Laptop, Hand held devices, Professional and LED lights. The verticals include where the Gesture technology is and will be evident are Entertainment, Artificial Intelligence, Education and Medical and Automation fields. And with lot of Research and Development in the field of Gesture Recognition Field, the use and adoption will become more cost effective and cheaper. It's a brilliant feature turning data into features with mix of technology and Human wave.

SUCCULENT SCOPE : UNVEILING THE FUTURE OF MEAT QUALITY EVALUATION

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

A novel application of deep learning technology to predict the freshness of meat products. Ensuring the freshness of meat is paramount for both consumer satisfaction and food safety. Traditional methods of assessing meat freshness often rely on subjective visual and olfactory cues, which can be inconsistent and prone to error. In contrast, our approach leverages deep learning algorithms trained on large datasets of multispectral images and sensor data to accurately classify meat freshness levels. By extracting features from raw images and sensor readings, our model learns to discern subtle changes in meat quality indicative of freshness degradation. Furthermore, our system can adapt and generalize across different types of meat and environmental conditions, making it robust and versatile. Experimental results demonstrate the efficacy of our approach, with high accuracy and reliability in predicting meat freshness. This innovative AI technology holds significant promise for enhancing food safety standards and consumer confidence in the meat industry.


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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed meat freshness prediction system, with its innovative deep learning technologies, integrated multispectral images, and sensor data, offers a transformative approach to meat quality assessment and assurance. While the current system provides accurate, reliable, and real-time meat freshness prediction, continuous research, development, and integration of advanced technologies, multi-sensor fusion, real-time anomaly detection, block chain traceability, enhanced user experience, scalability, cloud computing, and ethical and regulatory compliance are essential for realizing the full potential of the system and driving sustainable innovation, improvement, and excellence in the global meat industry. By addressing these future enhancements and challenges, the system can further revolutionize quality assurance practices, ensure food safety, enhance consumer trust, and meet the evolving demands and expectations of consumers, producers, regulators, and stakeholders in the dynamic and competitive meat market landscape. The proposed meat freshness prediction system represents a significant advancement in the field of food quality assessment and assurance by leveraging innovative deep learning technologies, integrated multispectral images, and sensor data. The systematic integration and execution of the key modules, including Data Collection and Labeling, Data Preprocessing, Model Training, Model Evaluation, and Model Implementation, facilitate accurate, reliable, and real-time prediction of meat freshness based on objective criteria such as color, texture, and odor. The continuous learning capabilities, adaptability to changing environmental conditions and evolving meat characteristics, and seamless integration with existing infrastructure and user-friendly interface of the system ensure

consistent performance, compliance with food safety standards, and enhanced consumer satisfaction in the global meat industry. By revolutionizing meat freshness prediction, ensuring food safety, and meeting consumer demands for high-quality, fresh meat products, the proposed system holds significant promise for transforming quality assurance practices, reducing waste, and enhancing operational efficiency and competitiveness in the meat industry.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT


While the proposed meat freshness prediction system offers innovative solutions and capabilities for enhancing meat quality assessment and assurance, there are several potential areas for future enhancements and advancements to further optimize and expand the system's functionalities, performance, and impact in the meat industry:

Advanced Deep Learning Architectures:

Exploration and integration of advanced deep learning architectures, including recurrent neural networks (RNNs), long short-term memory networks (LSTMs), and transformer-based models, to enhance prediction accuracy, efficiency, and scalability across diverse meat products and environmental conditions.

Multi-sensor Fusion and IoT Integration:

Integration of multi-sensor fusion techniques and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies to leverage additional sensory data, such as sound, vibration, and humidity, for comprehensive and multi-modal assessment of meat freshness and quality.


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Real-time Anomaly Detection and Adaptive Learning:

Development and implementation of real-time anomaly detection algorithms and adaptive learning mechanisms to automatically identify, categorize, and respond to freshness degradation issues, anomalies, and emerging trends in meat characteristics and quality indicators.

Block chain Technology and Traceability:

Utilization of block chain technology and food safety traceability systems to enhance transparency, traceability, and trust in the meat supply chain, ensuring the integrity, reliability, and safety of traceability information from a technical and regulatory perspective.

User Experience and Human-Computer Interaction (HCI):

Enhancement of user experience, human-computer interaction (HCI), and visualization capabilities through the development of intuitive, interactive, and customizable dashboards, visualizations, and reports to facilitate user engagement, understanding, and decision-making.

SCALABILITY, INTEGRATION, AND CLOUD COMPUTING:

Optimization of system architecture, scalability, and integration capabilities to support large-scale deployment, seamless integration with cloud computing platforms, and efficient data storage, processing, and management in distributed and dynamic environments.

ETHICAL AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE:

Implementation of robust data privacy, security, and ethical guidelines, protocols, and compliance mechanisms to ensure responsible use of technology.

DEEP FAKE VIDEO DETECTION USING INCEPTION V3

A PROJECT REPORT

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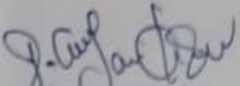
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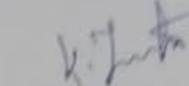
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13/5/24
EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Face spoofing, the act of presenting a fake face or biometric feature to deceive authentication systems, poses a significant threat to the security of facial recognition systems. With the proliferation of biometric authentication in various applications, including mobile devices, banking, and surveillance systems, the vulnerability to face spoofing attacks has become a pressing concern. This paper provides a comprehensive review and analysis of face spoofing detection techniques, focusing on both traditional methods and recent advancements. The review begins by outlining the various types of face spoofing attacks, including printed photos, replay attacks, 3D masks, and makeup disguises. Subsequently, it discusses the challenges faced by face spoofing detection systems, such as the high variability in spoofing materials, illumination conditions, and presentation attacks. Traditional techniques, including texture analysis, motion analysis, and color-based methods, are examined, highlighting their strengths and limitations. Furthermore, the paper explores recent advancements in face anti-spoofing, including deep learning-based approaches, convolutional neural networks (CNNs), and recurrent neural networks (RNNs). It discusses the effectiveness of these techniques in mitigating the vulnerabilities of conventional methods and their ability to handle complex spoofing attacks with higher accuracy and robustness.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, leveraging the Inception v3 model for deep fake video detection showcases promising results, as it provides robust feature extraction capabilities crucial for distinguishing between authentic and manipulated content. However, despite its effectiveness, there are still challenges to address. One such challenge is the constant evolution of deep fake generation techniques, necessitating ongoing updates and adaptations of detection algorithms. Additionally, the scalability and real-time deployment of deep fake detection systems remain areas for improvement.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Future enhancements could focus on several fronts. Firstly, refining the detection algorithms to enhance accuracy and reduce false positives/negatives is essential. This could involve incorporating advanced deep learning architectures or integrating multi-modal approaches that consider both visual and audio cues. Secondly, addressing the interpretability of detection systems is crucial for building trust and understanding in their decision-making processes. Thirdly, collaboration between researchers, industry stakeholders, and policymakers is vital to establish standards, protocols, and regulations surrounding deep fake detection and mitigation.

Moreover, advancing techniques for adversarial training and data augmentation specific to deep fake detection could bolster the resilience of detection systems against sophisticated manipulation attempts. Finally, investing in user education and awareness campaigns to promote media literacy and critical thinking skills can empower individuals to identify and scrutinize potentially manipulated content effectively.

In essence, while Inception v3 presents a solid foundation for deep fake video detection, ongoing research and collaboration are necessary to stay ahead of the rapidly evolving landscape of synthetic media.

UNIQUE ACCOUNT CREATION IN SOCIALMEDIA
USING DEEP LEARNING

PROJECT REPORT

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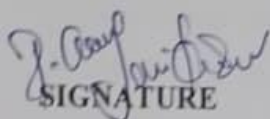
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INTERNAL EXAMINER



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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Online social networking has precipitated profound modifications inside the manner human's communication and has interaction. In order to steal personal information, disseminate destructive activities, and publish fake information, attackers and imposters have been drawn to OSNs because of their rapid expansion and the vast amounts of personal data that its users have provided. The proposed OSN focuses on identifying fraudulent accounts. To identify bogus accounts using criteria such as attribute similarity, friend network similarity, aadhar number verification, and attribute similarity. Here, suggest an effective trust-based data sharing method that takes into account the permission needs of all involved parties when deciding whether to allow or prohibit the shared resources. In this approach, a user is linked to a limited group of reliable users who were chosen from their social circle. The service provider notifies the user's trustees when the user wishes to disclose information about the account. Before being sent to the public share, the user needs to get from the trustees at least k threshold values. This demonstrates that employing a dynamic threshold in accordance with the UCB policy might result in a larger pay-out than doing so with a fixed threshold. Include a method for analyzing comments so that members of social networks can directly manage the content that is put on their walls. The server can learn the words and save them in the database based on this filtering. Before sharing the message, the server might review the terms used during communication and ban them.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

A social network application has been implemented with the feature of fake account identification process. First all the features are selected on which the classification algorithm is applied. Proper care should be taken while choosing the features such as features should not be dependent on other features and those features should be chosen which can increase the efficiency of the classification. After proper selection of attributes, the dataset of previously identified fake and real profiles are needed for the training purpose of the classification algorithm. A trust-based mechanism for collaborative privacy management was proposed. Here proposed a bandit approach to help the user make a tradeoff between data sharing and privacy preserving. The UCB policy was proposed for the stochastic multi armed bandit problem. As mentioned before, the performance of the learning policy is measured by regret. It has been shown that the UCB policy can achieve a logarithmic regret uniformly over the number of trials. When a user is about to post a data item, the user first solicits the stakeholders' opinions on data sharing, and then makes the final decision by comparing the aggregated opinion with a pre-specified threshold. The more the user trusts a stakeholder, the more the user values the stakeholder's opinion. If a user suffers a privacy loss because of the data sharing behavior of another user, then the user's trust in another user decreases. The trust based mechanism can help reduce the average privacy loss.


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7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In future work secure image sharing with face detection system will be implementing. Here intimation will send to the every person who presents in the shared image. Then trust values are collect and process before share the image in public. The future work focus on plan to refine our existing feature set to incorporate inter-user behavioral pattern with an aim to further improve the accuracy of fake accounts detection. Also implement various classification algorithms to improve the classification accuracy of fake account detection process.


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COUNTERFIET REVIEW DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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INTERNAL EXAMINER



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ii



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ABSTRACT

Fake reviews detection attracts many researchers' attention due to the negative impacts on the society. Most existing fake reviews detection approaches mainly focus on semantic analysis of review's contents. We propose a novel fake reviews XGboost technique. The increasing popularity of online review systems motivates malevolent intent in competing sellers and service providers to manipulate consumers by fabricating product/service reviews. Immoral actors use Sybil accounts, bot farms, and purchase authentic accounts to promote products and vilify competitors. Facing the continuous advancement of review spamming techniques, the research community should step back, assess the approaches explored to date to combat fake reviews, and regroup to define new ones. This paper reviews the literature on Fake Review Detection (FRD) on online platforms. It covers both basic research and commercial solutions, and discusses the reasons behind the limited level of success that the current approaches and regulations have had in preventing damage due to deceptive reviews

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CHAPTER 7

7.1 CONCLUSION

We focused on the task of identifying spam reviews. After analyzing the reviews in the datasets, we propose a hypothesis that fine-grained aspect information can be used as a new scheme for fake review detection and reconstructed the representation of reviews from four perspectives: users, products, reviews text, and fine-grained aspects. We proposed a multilevel interactive attention neural network model with aspect plan; to optimize the model's objective function, we transformed the implicit relationship between users, reviews and products into a regularization term. To verify the effectiveness of the MIANA, we conducted extensive experiments on three public datasets. Our experiments showed that the classification effect has been significantly improved, that the MIANA outperforms the state-of-the-art methods for fake review detection tasks, and proved the effectiveness and feasibility of our proposed scheme.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- **Real-time Detection:** With the integration of advanced NLU techniques, the system can potentially perform real-time detection of fake reviews as they are posted online.
- **Multimodal Analysis:** Extend the system to analyze not only text but also other modalities such as images, audio, and video to detect fake reviews across different types of content.
- **Domain Adaptation:** Explore techniques for domain adaptation to ensure that the system performs well across different domains and types of products/services.

DIGITAL RECIPE CREATION FROM FOOD IMAGES USING DEEP LEARNING

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

The ubiquity of food images on social media and recipe-sharing platforms has created an opportunity for automating the generation of cooking recipes from visual cues. In this study, we propose a novel method for generating recipes from food images by harnessing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs).

Our approach leverages the power of deep learning to analyze the visual features of food images and extract key ingredients and cooking instructions. We begin by collecting a diverse dataset of food images paired with corresponding recipes. We then design a CNN architecture tailored for this task, enabling it to recognize ingredients, cooking utensils, and cooking techniques from the images. The model's ability to understand the visual context of the ingredients is enhanced by incorporating attention mechanisms. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of our method, with the generated recipes achieving high fidelity to the input images.

We conduct thorough evaluations, including recipe quality assessments and user studies, to validate the practical utility of our approach.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a recipe generation system from food images holds significant potential across various domains, offering innovative solutions and enhancing user experiences. The applications span from assisting home cooks with personalized recipes to revolutionizing restaurant menus and contributing to educational and wellness initiatives. The system's adaptability and integration capabilities with existing platforms are crucial for its success in the dynamic and ever-evolving culinary landscape. As technology continues to advance, this project not only addresses immediate needs such as cooking assistance and dietary planning but also fosters culinary exploration, creativity, and cultural appreciation.

The combination of visual analysis, artificial intelligence, and machine learning opens up avenues for personalized, efficient, and engaging experiences in the realm of cooking, nutrition, and food-related content creation. To maximize the impact of the system, collaboration with various stakeholders, including culinary experts, nutritionists, and technology partners, is recommended. Continuous refinement based on user feedback, emerging culinary trends, and advancements in technology will ensure the system remains relevant and valuable over time.

As the project unfolds, it has the potential to contribute to the evolution of how we approach cooking, meal planning, and culinary exploration, ultimately making a positive impact on individuals' lives and the broader food industry.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the realm of recipe generation from food images using deep learning, future enhancements are poised to further revolutionize culinary technology. One avenue for advancement lies in refining the accuracy and specificity of generated recipes. Deep learning models can be trained on larger and more diverse datasets encompassing various cuisines, cooking styles, and dietary preferences, thereby improving the model's ability to understand and generate recipes for a broader range of dishes. Additionally, advancements in natural language processing (NLP) techniques can enhance the coherence and readability of generated recipes, ensuring that they are not only accurate but also easy to follow for users of varying culinary expertise.

Another area of future enhancement involves integrating additional contextual information into the recipe generation process. Deep learning models can be augmented with supplementary data sources such as nutritional information, ingredient substitutions, and user preferences. By incorporating such contextual knowledge, the models can generate personalized and adaptive recipes tailored to individual dietary needs, taste preferences, and ingredient availability. Furthermore, advancements in multimodal learning, which combines information from both visual and textual inputs, hold promise for enriching the recipe generation process by leveraging additional cues such as texture, flavor profiles, and cooking techniques extracted from food images. These future enhancements have the potential to further enhance the utility, versatility, and user experience of recipe generation from food images using deep learning.

FEMMESAFE: GUARDIAN BEACON FOR FELONY FINDER

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INTERNAL EXAMINER


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ABSTRACT

Crime hotspot is a geographic area or location that experiences a higher rate of criminal activity compared to other areas within the same region. These hotspots where women are more likely to experience criminal activities such as sexual harassment, assault, domestic violence, stalking, and human trafficking. The identification of crime hotspots is an essential aspect of crime prevention and control. It enables law enforcement agencies to focus their resources on the areas with the highest crime rates and develop targeted interventions that address the underlying causes of criminal activity. Crime hot spot prediction is an important problem in public safety, and machine learning algorithms such as Deep Explainable Decision Tree is a predictive model designed to identify crime hotspots against women and provide a map of these locations using Google Maps. The system then generates a map of the predicted crime hotspots using Google Maps. Crime hotspots can be identified through the analysis of crime data, including the number and type of crimes reported, the time of day or week when crimes occur, and the location of the crime. Additionally, the map generated by the system can be shared with the public to raise awareness of the areas that require extra caution. The system can be used by law enforcement agencies to prevent crime and improve public safety by identifying areas where crime is most likely to occur. The proposed system can play a crucial role in improving women's safety and promoting gender equality by creating safer environments for women to live, work, and thrive in.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed system is a useful tool to predict crime hotspots and provide recommendations to women for safer routes. The system employs the explainable Decision Tree (xDT) algorithm for crime hotspot prediction and integrates Google Maps API for visualization and location-based recommendations. The system is designed with various modules, including Crime Hotspot Finder Web App, Crime Hotspot Classifier using xDT, Crime Hotspot Pre-processing, and Crime Hotspot Prediction using xDT. Each module serves a specific purpose and contributes to the overall functionality of the system. The proposed system has many advantages over the existing manual systems and other data mining techniques. It provides a more accurate and efficient way of predicting crime hotspots, which will allow law enforcement agencies to take proactive measures to prevent crime against women. The system is also user-friendly, making it easy for end-users to access and utilize. During the feasibility study and testing phase, the system showed promising results in terms of accuracy, precision, and recall. The user-friendly interface and the integration of Google Maps API provided a smooth and interactive experience for users. Furthermore, the system has the potential for further development and integration with other crime prevention measures such as CCTV cameras and police patrols. It can also be expanded to include other types of crimes and demographic groups. Overall, the Crime Hot Spot Prediction and Localization System for Women Safety using xDT and Google Map API is a step towards creating a safer environment for women and empowering them to make informed decisions regarding their safety.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

There are several areas where this can be improved in the future. Some of these areas are:

- **Integration with social media platforms:** The system can be integrated with social media platforms, such as Twitter and Facebook, to gather additional data on crime incidents and public perceptions of safety in certain areas.
- **Integration with emergency services:** The system can be integrated with emergency services, such as police and ambulance services, to enable faster response times to crime incidents in hotspots.
- **Expansion to other regions:** The system can be expanded to cover other regions beyond the current scope. This could involve integrating additional data sources and customizing the system to suit the specific needs of each region.
- **Integration with real-time crime data:** The system can be enhanced by integrating with real-time crime data from police departments or other crime reporting sources. This will help in improving the accuracy of the system and make it more effective in predicting crime hotspots.
- **Integration with mobile devices:** The system can be integrated with mobile devices to provide real-time alerts to women about crime hotspots in their vicinity. This will make the system more user-friendly and convenient to use.
- **Collaboration with law enforcement agencies:** Collaboration with law enforcement agencies can help in improving the accuracy of the system and make it more effective in predicting crime hotspots. Law enforcement agencies can provide valuable insights and feedback on the accuracy of the system.

Deciphering Review Insights: A Next-Gen Recommendation System

PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

ABSTRACT

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is one of the branches of artificial intelligence science where this branch science is the basis for developing sentiment analysis. The application in NLP in sentiment analysis includes Pre-processing text consisting of featured selection and tokenization. For the classification process, the determination of the algorithm is determined by comparing the results of the classification predictions of naive Bayes, weighted instances, and Zero-R with the data that has been calculated for its frequency terms. The results of the testing analysis showed naive Bayes had a stable accuracy after being tested with an accuracy value of 99.62% in the training data and 94% in the Testing Data, with as a corpus for the construction of sentiment-level sentence analysis applications. The application development by the Naive Bayes algorithm was built using the Python programming language and literary library. Based on testing the accuracy of 50,000 comments classified by the system, it produces an accuracy value of 86.66. The difference in accuracy is due to the Naive Bayes algorithm in utilizing the appearance of words to form a sentiment classification.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

9.1 CONCLUSION

To have developed a model to sentiment analysis which allows the scraping review data streaming feed in real time and to classify its polarity to provide valuable insight in industry. To classifier can be utilized as data analysis tools in NLTK. Therefore, in general this can use our proposal technique to sentiment analysis that is better than any other existing model with high accuracy performance.

Finally, conclude the chapter by saying that all the sentiment analysis tasks are very challenging. Our understanding and knowledge of the problem and its solution are still limited. The main reason is that it is a natural language processing task, and natural language processing has no easy problems. Another reason may be due to our popular ways of doing research. This probably relied too much on machine learning algorithms. Some of the most effective machine learning algorithms, e.g., support vector machines and conditional random fields, produce no human understandable results such that although they may achieve improved accuracy, this know little about how and why apart from some superficial knowledge gained in the manual feature engineering process. However, that being said, to indeed made significant progresses over the past few years. This is evident from the large number of start-up companies that offer sentiment analysis or opinion mining services. There is a real and huge need in the industry for such services because every company wants to know how consumers perceive their products and services and those of their competitors. The same can also be said about consumers because whenever one wants to buy something, one wants to know the opinions of existing users. These practical needs and the technical challenges will keep the field vibrant and lively for years to come.


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9.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The future scope of the work is that can explore our data to a wider genre of different review on social networking sites or e-commerce as day by day the user is moving online and they prefer buying stuff online so this can identify the accuracy rates of the products like books, games etc.

Support Multilanguage sentiment analysis from user user reviews which is scraping from web.

Recommend by using realtime image feed to analysis on internet reviews from various websites.

SPOOFERCHAIN : INTEGRATED WITH BLOCKCHAIN AND QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY

A PROJECT REPORT

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**S.No 13/5/24
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ii

ABSTRACT

Connected and Autonomous Vehicles (CAVs) are revolutionizing transportation. Imagine seamless journeys with features like self-driving capabilities, constant connectivity, and advanced sensors working together to create a future of efficient, safe, and convenient travel. However, a hidden threat lurks on the horizon cybersecurity vulnerabilities. One particularly concerning threat is GPS spoofing. In a GPS spoofing attack, malicious actors manipulate the GPS signals received by the CAV, feeding it false location data. This deception can trick the car into believing it's somewhere entirely different. Imagine your car being led astray, potentially causing accidents or compromising passenger safety by taking an unintended route. The challenge in combating GPS spoofing lies in the constant evolution of attacker methods. Existing security measures struggle to keep pace with increasingly sophisticated techniques. But fear not, a project called Spooferchain aims to be the ultimate shield against these attacks. Spooferchain utilizes a multi-layered approach, integrating three cutting-edge technologies to create a comprehensive defence system for CAVs. This project offers a beacon of hope for a safer future of autonomous vehicles.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project represents a significant advancement in the field of cybersecurity for connected autonomous vehicles (CAVs). By integrating GPS time series data learning (LSTM), quantum cryptography, and blockchain technology, the framework provides a robust defense mechanism against GPS spoofing attacks, ensuring the integrity and reliability of location-based services in autonomous vehicles. Through extensive experimentation and analysis, we have demonstrated the effectiveness of the Spooferchain framework in detecting and preventing GPS spoofing attacks with high accuracy. The framework's ability to accurately estimate the real-time location of CAVs in GPS-degraded or denied environments further enhances its practical utility in ensuring the safety and reliability of autonomous navigation systems. Moreover, the integration of blockchain technology enhances the security and transparency of the system by providing tamper-proof data storage and secure communication channels between CAVs and the data processing center. This ensures the trustworthiness of the information exchanged within the system and mitigates the risk of data manipulation or unauthorized access. Overall, the Spooferchain framework holds great promise in addressing the cybersecurity challenges associated with GPS spoofing attacks in CAVs. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies and innovative approaches, the framework contributes to the advancement of secure and reliable autonomous navigation systems, paving the way for the widespread adoption of connected autonomous vehicles in real-world scenarios.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future, Spooferchain aims to enhance its capabilities through the integration of edge and fog computing technologies. This strategic move will facilitate distributed data processing closer to the source, reducing latency and enhancing responsiveness, especially in critical scenarios. Additionally, exploring integration with emerging vehicular communication networks, such as V2X, is on the horizon. This integration promises to leverage additional data sources, improving location estimation accuracy and enhancing overall GPS spoofing attack detection. Furthermore, Spooferchain intends to refine its user interface and visualization tools, ensuring stakeholders and end-users have an intuitive and comprehensive view of the system's performance and GPS spoofing detection metrics. These future-focused enhancements underscore Spooferchain's commitment to continuous improvement and adaptation to evolving technological landscapes.

AI POWERED YOGA TRAINER

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ABSTRACT

People of all ages can benefit from the physical and mental health benefit of yoga. These days yoga is finding a new partners in technology as online yoga is becoming increasingly popular, with lessons and tutorials found with a simple click of the mouse. we propose a model for yoga pose detection using a machine- learning algorithm. The Yoga Asana Classifier is a deep learning project aimed at predicting the yoga pose being performed by an individual in front of a webcam. Yoga is an ancient Indian practice that involves various body postures or asanas that are believed to promote physical and mental well-being. With the increasing popularity of yoga, there is a growing demand for technology-based solutions that can help practitioners improve their form and monitor their progress. The proposed project aims to address this need by developing a machine learning model that can accurately recognize yoga poses in real-time. The project involves collecting a set of images and videos of individuals performing different yoga poses. The dataset will be divided into training, validation, and testing sets. The dataset will then be used to train a deep neural network model using convolutional neural networks (CNNs). The model will be trained using a transfer learning approach, using a pre- trained model like VGG or ResNet to extract features from the images and then training a classifier on top of the features.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In this paper, a system is suggested that classify eight yoga poses and the dataset upholds on six classification models of machine learning. The yoga pose is detected based on the angles extracted from the Skeleton joints of TF pose estimation algorithm. 94.28% accuracy altogether was attained of all machine learning models. The data preprocessing and model training was done. Future ideas also includes expansion of YOGI dataset on more yoga poses and implement deep learning modules for better performance.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Future ideas also includes expansion of YOGI dataset on more yoga poses and implement deep learning modules for better performance. In addition to that an audio guidance system will also be included. The proposed models currently classify only 6 yoga asanas. There are a number of yoga asanas, and hence creating a pose estimation model that can be successful for all the asanas is a challenging problem. The dataset can be expanded by adding more yoga poses performed by individuals not only in indoor setting but also outdoor. The performance of the models depends upon the quality of OpenPose pose estimation which may not perform well in cases of overlap between people or overlap between body parts.

A portable device for self-training and real-time predictions can be implemented for this system. This work demonstrates activity recognition for practical applications. An approach comparable to this can be utilized for pose recognition in tasks such as sports, surveillance, healthcare etc. Multi-person pose

estimation is a whole new problem in itself and has a lot of scope for research. There are a lot of scenarios where single person pose estimation would not suffice, for example pose estimation in crowded scenarios would have multiple persons which will involve tracking and identifying pose of each individual. A lot of factors such as background, lighting, overlapping figures etc. which have been discussed earlier in this survey would further make multi-person pose estimation challenging.

**FACE RECOGNITION VOTING SYSTEM USING
BLOCKCHAIN**

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The security considerations of the votes are based on blockchain technology using cryptographic hashes to secure end-to-end verification. To this end, a successful vote cast is considered as a transaction within the blockchain of the voting application. Therefore, a vote cast is added as a new block (after successful mining) in the blockchain as well as being recorded in data tables at the backend of the database. The system ensures only one- person, one-vote (democracy) property of voting systems. This is achieved by using the voter's unique face image, which is matched at the beginning of every voting attempt to prevent double voting. The Face Recognition is the study of physical or behavioural characteristics of human being used for the identification of person. So implement real time authentication system using face biometrics for authorized the person for online voting system. This is important here to note that cryptographic hash for a voter is the unique hash of voter by which voter is known in the blockchain. This property facilitates achieving verifiability of the overall voting process. Furthermore, this id is hidden and no one can view it even a system operator cannot view this. So implement real time hash therefore achieving privacy of individual voters.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

CONCLUSION

This online voting system will manage the voter's information by which voter can login and use his voting rights. The system will incorporate all features of voting system. The transparency of score-based voting lies in the straightforward interpretation of scores. Results can be easily calculated and verified, fostering confidence in the fairness and accuracy of the electoral process. This online voting system using block chain technology will manage the voter's information by which voter can login and use his voting rights. The system will incorporate all features of voting system. It provides the tools for maintaining voter's vote to every party and it count total no. of votes of every party. There is a database which is maintained by the election commission of India in which all the names of voter with complete information is stored. Voting detail store in database and the result is displayed by calculation. By online voting system percentage of voting is increases. It decreases the cost and time of voting process. In proposed voting system no one can make changes without the knowledge of hash value. This will improve the performance with reduced error rate.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Future work of this project is to include notification system for user's android mobile about result. Admin send all Information about voting to the user mobile. And also implement face recognition algorithm to improve the performance and speed of the face recognition process.

Integrate additional layers of authentication, such as biometric data (besides face recognition), to ensure the highest level of voter identity verification. Utilize smart contracts to automate and enforce voting rules, ensuring that only eligible voters can cast their votes and that votes are counted accurately according to predefined criteria. Focus on improving the user experience of the voting system, making it more intuitive and accessible for voters of all backgrounds and technical proficiency levels.

DOQFY- DOCUMENT VERIFICATION USING BLOCKCHAIN

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in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

Utilization of blockchain technology for document verification, with a specific focus on enhancing digital copyright management. Traditional methods encounter challenges in confirming, authorizing, and maintaining digital rights. Leveraging blockchain's decentralized structure and cryptographic foundations, this study proposes an innovative approach to bolster trust in digital copyright management. By harnessing self-supervision, traceability, and decentralization inherent in blockchain, along with advanced features like the Map function, DoQfy aims to augment data transmission rates and precision in the multi-channel model. Through the implementation of blockchain-based solutions, the likelihood of various digital copyright infringement incidents is significantly mitigated, paving the way for more robust and efficient document verification procedures.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

Throughout the project, we have explored and implemented various modules, including the Decentralized User Registration, Identity Verification, Credential Forge, Hire Guard, and Student Identity Vault modules, each contributing to different aspects of the document verification process. These modules empower users to securely manage their identities and credentials, facilitate the issuance and verification of digital credentials, and safeguard against fraudulent activities in the hiring process.

Looking ahead, the project presents several opportunities for future enhancement and development, including the integration of AI and machine learning technologies, enhancement of privacy features, optimization of scalability and performance, expansion of use cases, and continuous improvement of the user experience. These future enhancements will further strengthen the capabilities and relevance of the project in addressing emerging challenges and meeting the evolving needs of businesses, institutions, and individuals in an increasingly digital world.

In conclusion, the project on "Document Verification Using Blockchain" underscores the transformative potential of blockchain technology in revolutionizing document management and verification processes, paving the way for a more secure, transparent, and efficient digital ecosystem. As organizations continue to embrace digital transformation, the adoption of blockchain-based document verification systems will play a crucial role in shaping the future of document management and authentication.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

While the proposed blockchain-based document verification system offers robust functionality and security, there are several areas for future enhancement and development to further improve its capabilities and address emerging challenges in document management and verification:

- 1. Integration with AI and Machine Learning:** Incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) algorithms can enhance the system's ability to detect and prevent document fraud and manipulation. AI-powered image recognition and pattern recognition technologies can help identify forged documents or altered credentials with greater accuracy and efficiency.
- 2. Enhanced Privacy Features:** Introducing advanced privacy features, such as zero-knowledge proofs and homomorphic encryption, can further enhance the privacy and confidentiality of user data within the system. These cryptographic techniques allow for secure data sharing and verification without revealing sensitive information.
- 3. Interoperability with Existing Systems:** Enhancing interoperability with existing document management systems, identity verification platforms, and credentialing services can streamline integration and adoption of the blockchain-based verification system across different industries and domains. Standardized APIs and data formats facilitate seamless data exchange and collaboration with external systems and services.

4. **Scalability and Performance Optimization:** As the volume of documents and users within the system grows, optimizing scalability and performance becomes essential. Implementing sharding techniques, layer-two scaling solutions, and consensus algorithms tailored for high-throughput environments can ensure the system can handle increased transaction volumes and maintain optimal performance.
5. **Expansion of Use Cases:** While the system primarily focuses on document verification for employment and education purposes, exploring additional use cases and applications can expand its utility and relevance. For example, extending the system to verify medical records, legal documents, or supply chain documents can address broader societal and business needs.
6. **Enhanced User Experience:** Continuously improving the user interface and experience based on user feedback and usability studies can enhance user adoption and satisfaction. Intuitive interfaces, clear instructions, and seamless workflows contribute to a positive user experience and encourage broader adoption of the system.
7. **Regulatory Compliance:** Ensuring compliance with evolving regulatory requirements and data protection laws, such as GDPR, HIPAA, and CCPA, is crucial for maintaining trust and credibility. Regular audits, compliance checks, and updates to the system's policies and procedures help ensure adherence to relevant regulations and standards.

CONVERSATION DRIVEN APPROACH CHATBOT

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ABSTRACT

ChatBot can be described as software that can chat with people using artificial intelligence. This software is used to perform tasks such as quickly responding to users, informing them, helping and providing better service to customers ChatterBot is a Python library that is developed to provide automated responses to user inputs. It makes utilization of a combination of Machine Learning algorithms in order to generate multiple types of responses. Chatbots are conversational tools that perform routine tasks efficiently. People like them because they help them get through those tasks quickly so they can focus their attention on high-level, strategic, and engaging activities that require human capabilities that cannot be replicated by machines. A chatbot is a computer program that uses artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) to understand customer questions and automate responses to them, simulating human conversation. A chatbot is a computer program that's designed to simulate human conversation. Users communicate with these tools using a chat interface or via voice, just like they would converse with another person. Chatbots interpret the words given to them by a person and provide a pre-set answer. Creating a chatbot by using python programming language and pypackages.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

A chatbot is one of the simple ways to transport data from a computer without having to think for proper keywords to look up in a search or browse several web pages to collect information; users can easily type their query in natural language and retrieve information. Hence the Chatbot by using a python programming language and python packages is completed and done.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- Keep feeding chatbot with new information.
- Make chat bot more empathetic.
- Understand their limitation.
- Use interaction analytics to make chatbot more conversational.

BOOK REPOSITORY ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The Book Repository Administration System aims to streamline the management of library resources by integrating book details onto the miet.edu website's Library tab. This integration enhances accessibility and usability for students and faculties, allowing them to easily browse and access book information, e-resources, and their transaction history. The system offers a guest mode for browsing books and e-resources, with detailed information available upon request. Additionally, registered members can access personalized profiles, including transaction history, upon login. Administrators have full control over the system, enabling them to manage books, e-resources, members, transactions, return information, and notices efficiently. Through this project, the miet.edu website's library services are optimized, offering a seamless experience for all users.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Book Repository Administration System stands as a user-friendly and efficient platform for managing books, resources, and user interactions. With its intuitive interface, it caters to guests, offering a straightforward exploration of content, while members benefit from additional features such as transaction history tracking. Admins wield robust tools to manage the system seamlessly, ensuring smooth operations and enhancing overall efficiency. By streamlining book management processes, this system simplifies tasks for all users involved, ultimately fostering a more enjoyable and productive experience for patrons and administrators alike.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In future enhancements, the Book Repository Administration System aims to further elevate user experience and streamline operations. First, by implementing an "Extend Due Date for Issued Books" feature, users can easily request additional time to finish reading books beyond the due date. Through an online request system, users can submit extension requests, which administrators can then review and approve, updating due dates accordingly. Notifications will promptly inform users about approved extensions, reducing instances of late returns and enhancing overall user satisfaction.

Secondly, the system will incorporate "Instant SMS Notifications for Every Issue and Return" to improve communication and keep users promptly informed about their book transactions. With this feature, users will receive quick SMS alerts for each book borrowed or returned, ensuring that they stay updated in real-time. This enhancement enhances user engagement and provides a convenient communication channel between the library and its patrons.

Furthermore, the system will implement "Book Suggestions Using Machine Learning" to offer personalized book recommendations based on user preferences. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, the system will analyze user activity to understand their reading habits and interests. These personalized suggestions will appear on users' dashboards or in emails, enriching their reading experience and encouraging further exploration of the library's collection. Over time, as the system learns more about user preferences, the recommendations will become more accurate and tailored, ultimately making reading more enjoyable for users.

RECOGNIZING AND TRANSFORMING SIGN LANGUAGE TO SPEECH

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Sign language serves as a vital means of non-verbal communication for the deaf and hard of hearing community, enabling them to express emotions and thoughts non-verbally. However, this form of communication poses challenges for those unfamiliar with it. This project proposes an innovative solution which focuses on recognizing and translating sign language into speech. By leveraging artificial intelligence, particularly computer vision and deep learning, to analyze hand gestures of users in real-time, we aim to address these challenges. Through the implementation of a Convolutional Neural Network algorithm, signs are classified and corresponding labels provided for converting those signs into speech. This system aims to enhance accessibility and inclusivity for the deaf and hard of hearing. Through real-time video processing, the system captures and interprets signing gestures of users and then translate these gestures into speech. The design of the project was carried out utilizing a Python framework.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

The ability to look, listen, talk, and respond appropriately to events is one of the most valuable gifts a human being can have. However, some unfortunate people are denied this opportunity. People get to know one another through sharing their ideas, thoughts, and experiences with others around them. There are several ways to accomplish this, the best of which is the gift of "Speech." Everyone can very persuasively transfer their thoughts and comprehend each other through speech. Our initiative intends to close the gap by including a low-cost computer into the communication chain, allowing sign language to be captured, recognized, and translated into speech for the benefit of blind individuals. An image processing technique is employed in this paper to recognize the handmade movements. This application is used to present a modern integrated planned system for hearing impaired people. The camera-based zone of interest can aid in the user's data collection. Each action will be significant in its own right.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In future, we can extend the framework to implement various deep learning algorithms to recognize the signs and implement in real time applications. Enhance the model to recognize dynamic gestures and movements in sign language, such as transitions between signs or subtle nuances in hand shapes and movements. Recognizing the label and convert into sign language to speech and speech to sign language.


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SECURE PASSWORD GENERATION USING THE MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION METHOD

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The increasing threat of malware has led researchers to focus on the importance of security in the authentication process. Password-based authentication is vulnerable to automated attacks and is not efficient enough. This proposed solution is to use a multi-layer-based authentication method in Net banking applications. In the first layer is an Illusion PIN-based or Brightness PIN-based authentication method. These former method consists of an Illusion keypad that presents two different digit orderings, depending on the distance of the user from the device, to protect against attackers observing the user's keystrokes. These latter method consists of different shades of the same colour where the user should enter wrong digit in the odd one. The second layer is based on OTP verification in reverse order and third layer uses real-time face biometrics authentication to authorize the user. This multi-layer authentication system provides new solutions for security and privacy issues and also enables multi- authority based access and primary account holder can add secondary users to access the banking application. The multi-layer authentication process is enabled when the user logs in and when a transaction is made with a multiparty access system.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In this project, we propose a hybrid keypad and bright password system for an online banking application. The main objective is to design a PIN-based authentication scheme that is resistant against shoulder-surfing attacks, where attackers try to steal confidential information, such as login credentials, by observing the victim's actions from a nearby location.

To achieve this objective, we introduce the illusion PIN and a bright password system. We also incorporate face recognition features to make net-banking systems more secure for authentication purposes in banking-based security systems. In addition, the proposed system provides multi-person access control, enabling authorized users to access privileged information with improved security. To further enhance security, a real-time alert system is proposed to detect unauthorized access attempts and multi-person access. This system helps to proactively protect sensitive data and systems from any undesirable acts, such as those by malicious insiders or inexperienced technicians acting alone. Overall, the proposed online banking system using face image and other secure features provides a higher level of security for users, making it more difficult for attackers to gain access to sensitive information.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future, there is potential to expand the current framework to include ATM security measures by utilizing fingerprint recognition technology and a GSM MODEM. This will allow for greater stability and reliability in verifying the owner's identity. Furthermore, the system will also incorporate the traditional password verification method which is sent by the controller. With these enhanced security features, the system will become even more reliable for owner recognition. The entire system is built using embedded system technology, which ensures its safety, reliability, and ease of use.

SECURING IOT EQUIPPED SMART HOME USING BLOCKCHAIN

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The world is moving along with the technical advancement where smart home and smart cities are creating smart lifestyle and Internet Of Things (IoT) is being one of the most popular technologies in this decade. IOT is making life better by connecting devices and producing billions of data everyday. But for the heterogeneous connectivity, smaller size, memory, storage and less security measurement, it is easy to hack and manipulate the data in IoT devices. To have a safe and secured connection, it is a must to ensure the data security in IOT too. The proposed system ensures security of IoT devices using blockchain technology where we make use Secured Hash Function (SHA - 512 algorithm) and distributed ledger technology.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is reasonable to predict that Internet of Things will emerge as one of the major technical trends in the upcoming years. Thus the need to have cooperation between research communities to work together for providing beneficial solutions to multitude of unidentified problems associated with IoT is required. By incorporating blockchain, which offers decentralized, tamper-proof data storage, along with cryptographic techniques like SHA-512 hashing, the project ensures that IoT data remains secure, immutable, and resistant to unauthorized access or manipulation. This approach not only protects sensitive information but also establishes a trust layer within IoT ecosystems, enabling safer and more reliable communication and interaction between connected devices.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- Enabling multi-factor authentication using advanced encryption algorithms high data integrity & privacy
- Implement solutions to handle a large number iot devices and transactions.
- Develop protocols to enable interoperability between different iot devices and

blockchain.

- Expanding the use of smart contract to automate the agreements between iot devices
- Integrating with AI to enhance decision-making processes within the system, enabling predictive maintenance, optimization of resources proactive security measures.


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ABSTRACT

The use of online voting systems has been increasing in recent years as a way to increase accessibility and convenience for voters. However, ensuring the security and accuracy of these systems remains a critical challenge. This paper proposes a face and iris detection in email OTP based voting system using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) methodology as a solution to these challenges. The system involves capturing a voter's face and iris verifying their identity using facial recognition and email OTP verification. The facial recognition process is performed using a CNN model that is trained on a database of registered voters' faces and iris. Once the voter's identity has been verified, they are able to cast their vote through the system. The combination of facial recognition and email OTP verification provides an additional layer of security against potential fraud. Additionally, the use of a secure database and a user- friendly interface ensures the privacy and accuracy of the voting process. Development and implementation of such a system must take into consideration the legal and ethical implications of using facial recognition technology in a voting system, including privacy concerns. Face and iris detection email OTP based voting system using CNN methodology offers a secure and efficient solution for online voting, while still maintaining the privacy and accuracy of the voting process. It has the potential to increase accessibility and convenience for voters while ensuring the security and accuracy of the voting process.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed voting system represents a significant advancement in election technology, offering a comprehensive solution to the challenges faced by election commissions worldwide. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies such as face and iris recognition, along with email OTP authentication, the system ensures a secure and efficient voting process that mitigates the risk of fraudulent activities. Through the integration of convolutional neural network (CNN) methodologies, voter authentication is strengthened, enhancing the integrity and accuracy of the electoral process. Moreover, by streamlining verification procedures and reducing human intervention, this innovative system not only addresses current concerns but also sets the stage for a more reliable and inclusive voting experience in the future. With its forward-thinking approach and commitment to enhancing democratic processes, the proposed system has the potential to revolutionize the way elections are conducted, fostering trust, transparency, and participation among voters.

8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- **Enhanced security:** Iris recognition adds an extra layer of authentication, reducing the risk of fraudulent voting.
- **Increased accuracy:** By verifying voters' identities through their unique iris patterns, the system minimizes errors in the voting process.

- **Streamlined process:** Iris recognition technology speeds up voter verification, leading to quicker and more efficient elections.
- **Inclusivity:** Iris recognition can benefit voters with disabilities or those who face difficulties with traditional identification methods.
- **Data integrity:** The system maintains the integrity of voter data by securely storing and verifying iris patterns.
- **Future-proofing:** Adopting advanced biometric technology ensures the voting system remains resilient against evolving threats and challenges.

SECURE CHAT API: ENCRYPTED CHAT APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACE WITH BLOCK-CHAIN AUTHENTICATION

PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

To construct a Chat API of unparalleled security and reliability, engineered to facilitate encrypted communication within a Chat Application. The endeavor encompasses a multifaceted approach, integrating robust encryption protocols and Block-chain Authentication mechanisms to fortify user identity verification and authentication. Initially, extensive research explores encryption techniques and Block-chain Authentication, scrutinizing their suitability and efficacy for the project's objectives. Subsequently, meticulous design and development ensue, crafting the architecture of the Chat API to seamlessly incorporate advanced encryption protocols, notably Fernet, and Block-chain Authentication via smart contracts. The implementation phase is characterized by a commitment to coding excellence, ensuring optimal performance, and maintainability of the Chat API. By prioritizing security without compromising usability, the Chat API aspires to empower users with a trustworthy platform for confidential communication, safeguarding their digital interactions in the face of evolving cybersecurity challenges.

CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

11.1 CONCLUSION

In summary, the development of the Chat API represents a significant milestone in the realm of secure and reliable communication platforms. Throughout the project lifecycle, we have successfully addressed key challenges and implemented innovative solutions to deliver a robust and feature-rich chat application that prioritizes user privacy and data security.

Furthermore, our contributions extend beyond technical implementation. We have conducted thorough testing and validation processes to ensure the reliability and security of the Chat API, instilling confidence in users regarding the confidentiality and integrity of their interactions. Additionally, our commitment to continuous improvement and innovation has paved the way for future enhancements and advancements in secure communication technologies.

11.2 POTENTIAL ENHANCEMENT

Looking ahead, the Chat API holds immense potential for further development and enhancement. Future scope includes expanding the feature set to incorporate additional communication functionalities such as multimedia messaging, file sharing, and voice/video calling. Additionally, further research and development efforts can focus on enhancing encryption protocols and Block-chain Authentication mechanisms to adapt to evolving cybersecurity threats and user requirements.

11.3 FEATURE ENHANCEMENTS

11.3.1 MULTIMEDIA MESSAGING

- ❖ Introduce support for multimedia messaging capabilities within the Chat API, allowing users to exchange images, videos, and audio files securely.
- ❖ Implement encryption protocols tailored for multimedia content to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of media files transmitted over the platform.
- ❖ Enhance the user interface to accommodate multimedia messaging functionalities, providing a seamless and intuitive user experience for sharing diverse types of content.

11.3.2 VOICE AND VIDEO CALLING

- ❖ Integrate voice and video calling features into the Chat API, enabling users to initiate secure audio and video calls with contacts within the application.
- ❖ Implement end-to-end encryption protocols for voice and video streams to safeguard the privacy of communication and prevent interception by unauthorized parties.
- ❖ Optimize network protocols and codecs to ensure high-quality audio and video transmission, prioritizing reliability and low latency for seamless communication experiences.

11.3.3 ADVANCED AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS

- ❖ Enhance user authentication mechanisms by incorporating advanced biometric authentication methods such as fingerprint recognition or facial recognition.

- ❖ Leverage biometric data for secure and convenient user authentication, providing an additional layer of identity verification beyond traditional username/password authentication.
- ❖ Implement multi-factor authentication (MFA) capabilities, allowing users to combine multiple authentication factors such as passwords, biometrics, and one-time passcodes for enhanced security.

In conclusion, the Chat API represents a culmination of innovation, collaboration, and dedication towards creating a secure and reliable communication platform for users worldwide. With a strong foundation in place and a clear vision for future enhancements, the Chat API is poised to redefine the standards of secure communication in the digital age.

FOREST FIRE DETECTION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Fire outbreak is common issue happening in Hills and the damage caused by these type incidents is tremendous toward nature and human interest. Due to this the need for application of fire detection has increases in recent years. A fire detection algorithm based on image processing techniques which are compatible in surveillance devices like CCTV, wireless camera UAVs. The algorithm uses RGB color model to detect the color of the fire which is mainly apprehended by the intensity of the component R which is red color. The growth of fire is detected using sobel edge detection. Finally a color based segmentation technique was applied on the results from the first technique and second technique to identify the region of interest (ROI) of the fire. The classification of the fire detection done with the KNN (K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR) based working where after the classification an alert made with surveillance feature place. The algorithm works very well when there is a fire outbreak. The overall accuracy of the algorithm is greater than 90%, indicating the effectiveness and usefulness of the algorithm. In future work, a real-time based algorithm could be considered as it might increase the efficiency of the algorithm which is currently 80.64%.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1. CONCLUSION

In future we can develop this The project entitled as “FOREST FIRE DETECTION” as the system for detecting forest fire earlier has been developed. This approach has been tested in several database trained from both live videos and the recorded videos. This indicates that it is possible to implement this forest fire detection. According to lots of surveys taken many fire accidents could have been prevented. So as “Prevention is better than Cure” we should design mechanisms that detect the fire before it has happened. As such a machine is not practically viable we can create a system that detects the fire as early as possible. Thus detecting the fire as early as possible gives us the possibility to prevent damage to property as well as wild life. As there is no need to add external elements to the system, it is practically implementable as well as cost efficient. ML in python is a major field that is improving so we can make further improvements to the system in the near future as well. This system is an efficient way to deal with the fire accident problems in the modern electrical era project in android application with extra features like online exam apply system and chatbot system.

6.2. ENHANCEMENT

Color extraction from images allows for keyword tagging of visuals by color. This makes it possible to easily navigate large databases containing visuals. As color differentiation is essential for categorizing images, it allows for searching and browsing based on color tagging. The traditional color feature extraction method divides the total color space into the fix number of set called as bins. Each bin representing some color and each of pixels is put in to the nearest colored bin and the size of bin is then the represented in terms of percentage of color in that image.

1. Input a dataset.

1. Find a splitable sub cluster whose variance is maximum and then use the BQMP thresholding technique to split the sub cluster into two new sub clusters. If the sub cluster selected is unsplitable, mark it.

2. If there exist splitable sub clusters: In case of Fixed cluster, repeat step 2 until exactly N clusters are found ii. In case of variable cluster, repeat step 2 until the variance in sub cluster is below a variance threshold

**INDEPENDENCE VISUALLY IMPAIRED ASSISTANCE
USING YOLO TECHNOLOGY**

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

There are some visually impaired people throughout the world. Some of them may be around us. The visually impaired person finds difficulty while performing day-to-day life tasks. So this research work aims to develop a device which helps them as personal assistant. This paper represents the proposed device's integrated modules and functionalities that can help a blind person. The proposed idea is to provide a wearable device with a virtual assistant system for the visually impaired person, for some of the basic tasks without requiring the help of others. Objects detected from the scene are represented by their names and converted to speech. In this work, assistive system for blind is suggested, to let him know what is around him, by using YOLO (version_8) for detecting objects within images quickly based on deep neural network to make accurate detection, and Open CV under Python. The obtained results indicated the success of the proposed model in giving blind users the capability to move around in unfamiliar indoor outdoor environment, through a user. The complete project is dedicated to being simple to use by visually impaired people and making day to day tasks easy for them.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed solution utilizing YOLO V8v5 object detection model can assist blind individuals in identifying objects in real-time. The system utilizes a wearable device equipped with a camera and a speaker to provide audio feedback to the user. The camera captures images in real-time, which are then processed by the YOLO V8v5 model to detect objects within the image. Once an object is detected, the system utilizes text-to-speech technology to verbally announce the object's label to the user. The proposed system addresses the challenges faced by visually impaired individuals in identifying objects in their environment. It provides a simple and efficient tool for object detection, which can improve their quality of life by promoting independence and mobility. The system can be easily adapted to other wearable devices, making it accessible to a wider audience. In the future, the proposed system can be enhanced by adding additional features, such as facial recognition, color identification, and depth perception. These enhancements can further assist visually impaired individuals in identifying objects in their environment and promote their independence and mobility. Overall, the proposed solution utilizing YOLO V8v5 object detection model is a significant step towards addressing the challenges faced by visually impaired individuals in identifying objects in their environment, and it has the potential to make a significant impact on their quality of life. The project started with the motivation and the idea to solve the problems of visually impaired people. Many methods were found to implement object detection and the usage of Open CV Library and YOLO V8 was the best choice. We present a visual substitution system for blind people based on object recognition in frames. This system YOLO V8 configuration, weights and features matching for object identification.

8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- While our proposed system utilizing YOLO V8 v5 for object detection for blind individuals is a significant step forward, there is always room for improvement. Here are some potential future enhancements for the system:
- **Object Recognition:** While the current system can detect objects and announce their label, it does not provide additional information about the object. Adding additional features such as color, texture, and shape detection would provide more descriptive information about the object, making it easier for visually impaired individuals to identify.
- **Faster Inference:** Our system currently performs object detection in real-time, but there is still room for improvement in terms of speed. With faster inference times, the system can provide more responsive and accurate results to users.
- **Improved Dataset:** While our model was trained on a custom dataset, incorporating more diverse and inclusive images can improve the model's accuracy and make it more effective for different user groups.
- **Navigation:** Incorporating the object detection system into a navigation system can provide additional value for visually impaired individuals. By detecting and recognizing objects in real-time, the system can provide audio directions, guiding the user through their environment more effectively.

DISEASE DIAGNOSIS IN MEDICAL IMAGE WITH SECURE DATA SHARING

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Security is the most critical issue amid transmission of medical images because it contains sensitive information of patients. Medical image security is an essential method for secure the sensitive data when computerized images and their relevant patient data are transmitted across public networks. Sensitive images carry extensive important information and different features compared to standard images. Medical images have much more sensitive and essential information than any other digital image. Each pixel in the image can be necessary for the diagnosis process, and any deformation can result in a faulty diagnosis. The most robust securing of these images affects an image to the extent that it can be ignored; this is different from insensitive imagery as the border of redundancy is very low. The embedding capacity in medical images is deficient. Existing researchers present different data security techniques as cryptography and data hiding to guarantee data verification. But these approaches take more time and less security in medical image application. So in this project, implement Fragmented based Elliptical curve cryptography with Convolutional neural network algorithm to provide secure disease diagnosis system for medical images. Experimental results shows that the proposed system implemented Lung CT scan images that are collected from Open medical data sources and with high level security.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

Secure medical image sharing approach with the combination of cryptography and watermarking techniques was proposed for secure transmission of information through cloud. In this approach disease classification was performed using shared medical image (lung). Then LSB technique is used for watermarking and ECC cryptography is used for share encryption purposes. The proposed technique is not only designed to medical data sharing; however, it is proposed to provide integrity and authentication services for the medical images. Therefore, its target is not to be robust against modification attacks, but its target is to detect any illegal data access. At the receiver side the proposed technique verifies the secret keys shared by HCC regarding illegal access tracing. Proposed techniques provide system authentication service, integrity service and shared information confidentiality service.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

As a future work the proposed technique can practically be included within the medical information systems to provide medical data integrity, and also implement different access control mechanism. Other revertible watermarking methods can be proposed to increase the amount of embedded data, and other lossless compression methods can be proposed to enhance the ability of the proposed technique to embed larger amount of data.


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CLOG REPULSIVE IN SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

Social networks have become integral platforms for communication and information sharing, yet they face challenges related to the proliferation of unpleasant images. In contemporary online environments, social networks have become central platforms for communication and information dissemination. However, alongside their positive aspects, these platforms often grapple with the challenge of unpleasant images that may violate community guidelines or disturb users. The surge in the volume and diversity of visual content necessitates advanced content moderation strategies. It introduces an unpleasant image classification system specifically designed for social networks. The primary objective is to develop a robust and automated solution capable of identifying and categorizing images as unpleasant or benign and to block the user profile which posts the unpleasant image in social network at once. By leveraging the DenseNet framework, known for its efficiency in handling visual data, this system aims to contribute to a safer and more user-friendly online experience. It addresses the growing need for fostering positive and secure interactions within online social communities.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, leveraging the DenseNet framework for offensive image classification offers a powerful solution for automating content moderation and ensuring the safety and integrity of online platforms. By harnessing the dense connectivity patterns and feature extraction capabilities of DenseNet architectures, organizations can develop robust and efficient models capable of accurately identifying and filtering out offensive content from vast amounts of image data. Through the systematic process of data collection, preprocessing, model architecture selection, training, and evaluation, offensive image classification models based on DenseNet can be developed with high precision and recall. By fine-tuning pre-trained DenseNet models and optimizing hyper parameters, organizations can achieve state-of-the-art performance in identifying various types of offensive content, including hate speech, violence, nudity, and misinformation. Furthermore, the deployment of DenseNet-based offensive image classification models in production environments enables automated content moderation, allowing online platforms to maintain safe, inclusive, and respectful communities. By integrating these models into content moderation pipelines and applications and also block the image with user accounts whose images are considered as offensive.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Incorporate additional modalities of data, such as text and metadata associated with images, to improve classification accuracy and context understanding. By combining information from multiple sources, the model can gain a richer understanding of the content and make more informed classification decision

BLOCKCHAIN POWERED WEB3 CROWDFUNDING PLATFORM

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this project is to create a decentralised fundraising environment that is not limited by geography and does not require middlemen by combining blockchain technology with crowdfunding. Using the inherent properties of blockchain, like security, immutability, and transparency, this novel method greatly lowers transaction costs while fostering participant confidence. When implemented on blockchain networks, smart contracts automate the fulfilment of crowdfunding contracts, guaranteeing smooth and effective fundraising procedures. Tokenization also makes fractional ownership and liquidity possible, democratising the process of accessing investing possibilities and facilitating the creation of diversified portfolios. This initiative illustrates the revolutionary potential of blockchain-based crowdfunding in empowering businesses, stimulating innovation, and advancing financial inclusion globally through case studies and analysis. Accepting this paradigm shift will open up new possibilities for investment, cooperation, and socioeconomic development. It will also mark the beginning of a time when crowdfunding will serve as a catalyst for positive change and the empowerment of the general public rather than merely a tool for fund raising.

CHAPTER 6

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Result and Analysis

1. Platform Performance:

The implementation of the proposed decentralized crowdfunding platform has yielded promising results in terms of performance and functionality. The platform's decentralized architecture, powered by smart contracts and blockchain technology, has facilitated transparent and trustless fundraising processes.

2. Transparency and Accountability:

One of the key outcomes of the decentralized platform is the enhanced transparency and accountability achieved through blockchain immutability. Every transaction, contribution, and fund allocation is recorded on the blockchain, providing stakeholders with real-time visibility into platform activities. This transparency fosters trust among participants and mitigates the risk of fraudulent behavior or mismanagement.

3. Cost Efficiency:

The decentralized crowdfunding platform has demonstrated cost efficiency compared to traditional centralized platforms. By eliminating intermediaries and automating transaction processes through smart contracts, the platform reduces overhead costs associated with platform maintenance, transaction fees, and administrative expenses. This cost-saving benefit makes crowdfunding more accessible to fundraisers and backers, particularly those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

4. Community Engagement and Governance:

The platform's implementation of decentralized governance mechanisms has facilitated active community engagement and participation in platform

governance. Governance tokens enable stakeholders to propose and vote on platform upgrades, policy changes, and funding allocations, democratizing decision-making processes. This community-driven approach fosters inclusivity, decentralization, and collective ownership of the crowdfunding ecosystem.

5. Challenges and Future Directions:

While the results of the decentralized crowdfunding platform are promising, several challenges and areas for improvement have been identified. These include scalability limitations associated with blockchain networks, user onboarding and education regarding blockchain technology, and regulatory compliance in various jurisdictions. Moving forward, future directions for the platform may involve addressing these challenges through technological innovations, community outreach, and regulatory advocacy efforts. Additionally, ongoing research and development efforts will focus on enhancing platform scalability, security, and user experience to ensure the continued success and sustainability of the decentralized crowdfunding ecosystem.

In conclusion, the results and discussion by prioritizing transparency, cost efficiency, and community engagement, the platform has demonstrated its ability to empower fundraisers and backers while fostering trust, inclusivity, and innovation within the crowdfunding ecosystem. Moving forward, continued collaboration, innovation, and regulatory advocacy will be essential to realizing the full potential of decentralized crowdfunding platforms in driving positive societal impact and financial inclusion.

6.2.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of a decentralized crowdfunding platform using Web3 technologies represents a significant step towards democratizing access to capital, fostering innovation, and promoting financial inclusion on a global scale. By leveraging blockchain's transparency, immutability, and decentralized governance, the platform empowers both fundraisers and backers to participate in transparent, trustless, and cost-efficient fundraising activities. The implementation of smart contracts enables automated execution of fundraising agreements, ensuring accountability and reducing reliance on intermediaries. Moreover, the platform's community-driven governance mechanisms facilitate active participation and decision-making among stakeholders, fostering a sense of ownership and collective responsibility. As the project continues to evolve, addressing scalability challenges, enhancing user education, and navigating regulatory landscapes will be crucial for unlocking the full potential of decentralized crowdfunding. Through ongoing collaboration, innovation, and advocacy, the decentralized crowdfunding platform aims to redefine the future of fundraising, driving positive social impact, and empowering individuals and communities to realize their aspirations and drive positive change in the world.

6.3. SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The decentralized crowdfunding platform presents ample opportunities for future enhancement and innovation to further elevate its functionality, scalability, and user experience. One avenue for improvement lies in exploring advanced smart contract functionalities, such as implementing more sophisticated fundraising mechanisms, dynamic reward structures, and automated dispute resolution mechanisms. Additionally, integrating emerging blockchain technologies, such as layer 2 scaling solutions or interoperability protocols, could enhance platform scalability and interoperability with other blockchain networks. Furthermore, enhancing the platform's user interface and experience through intuitive design, mobile compatibility, and multi-language support could attract a more diverse user base and streamline the crowdfunding process. Moreover, expanding the platform's ecosystem to support a wider range of digital assets and token standards could provide fundraisers and backers with increased flexibility and investment opportunities. Overall, continuous research, development, and community feedback will drive ongoing enhancements to ensure that the decentralized crowdfunding platform remains at the forefront of innovation in the crowdfunding space.

Future enhancement:

1. Mobile compatibility
2. Multi-language support
3. Automated dispute resolution mechanism
4. Multi-factor authentication

AODV BASED BANDWIDTH ESTIMATION

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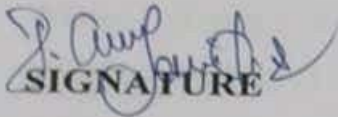


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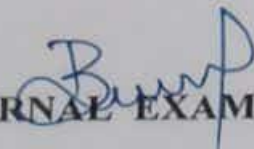
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ABSTRACT

Bandwidth estimation in high-mobility AODV for MANETs is crucial due to unpredictable factors like transmission range, node mobility, and environmental conditions affecting link lifetimes. Mobile nodes constantly balance reachability with unreliability, updating bandwidth forecasts post each encounter. MANETs, vital for data processing intelligence, demand unique network services due to their wireless nature. In MANEs, nodes autonomously form networks sans infrastructure, posing challenges like shared medium, node mobility, energy constraints, and dynamic node movements. Routes in MANET have limited lifespans, influenced by considerable mobility, leading to intermittent data connections. Optimization strategies must adapt to dynamic node and link changes, considering factors like available bandwidth, latency, and node lifespan. Relays play a key role in bandwidth estimation in AODV, reducing broadcast senders and network flooding. In AODV, relays manage topology control messages, ensuring efficient message dissemination.


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CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

9.1. CONCLUSION

In this project, use of the AODV Routing algorithm to find the available bandwidth and also the Delay Time for particular transaction in the way of secure and reliable. We can also get the transaction details and which message actually send by another node. In our project we can transact between any of the created node unlike the existing system. Multi-Hop network communication is successful in this manner.

After the source nodes send the total message to the Destination Node finally we calculate the end to end delivery of the Bandwidth and Time delay Unlike the previous issues, it is fully satisfied transaction between any node from any node. In this paper, we have presented a new technique to compute the available bandwidth between two neighbor nodes and by extension along a path. This method combines channel monitoring to estimate each node's medium occupancy including distant emissions, probabilistic combination of these values to account for synchronization between nodes, estimation of the collision probability between each couple of nodes, and variable overhead's impact estimation. This mechanism only requires one-hop information communication and may be applied without generating a too high additional overhead.

This technique has been integrated in AODV for comparison purposes. We show the accuracy of the available bandwidth measurement through NS-2 simulations. These results show that single-hop flows and multihop flows are admitted more accurately, resulting in a better stability and overall performance. Results are encouraging in fixed networks as well as in mobile networks. From our point of view, these scenarios prove that the most difficult point when designing a QoS

protocol is not the routing process but the estimation of available resources through the network.

9.2. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Further requirements and improvements can easily be done since the coding is mainly structured or modular in nature. Improvements can be appended by changing the existing modules or adding new modules. By using ADOV Routing algorithm for ad-hoc mobile networks . For future work, can communicate one node to number of nodes at a time simultaneously. It will becomes quick and Economical for transactions. As future works, we plan to focus on two issues. First, in our current evaluation, we make no difference between the bandwidth consumed by QoS flows and the bandwidth consumed by best effort flows. Therefore, it may be possible that a node considers its available bandwidth on a link as almost null whereas the whole bandwidth is consumed by best effort flows. In the future can implement the further developments on this project concept ,We Can develop non texting communication between the nodes like Image, Audio, Video Files between the nodes based upon the Ad Hoc networks.

As future works, we plan to focus on two issues. First, in our current evaluation, we make no difference between the bandwidth consumed by QoS flows and the bandwidth consumed by best effort flows. Therefore, it may be possible that a node considers its available bandwidth on a link as almost null whereas the whole bandwidth is consumed by best effort flows.

Decreasing the rate of these flows may lead to a higher acceptance rate of QoS flows. Differentiating flow types may also result in a better utilization of the network resources. In parallel, we are investigating the delay metric, as preliminary studies indicate that some parts of the approach described in this paper may be used or converted to this other important parameter.

MULTIMODAL CONTENT MODERATION SYSTEM USING ADVERSARIAL MACHINE LEARNING

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Memes are text-based visual representations of images meant to induce laughter and express the ideas and emotions of a certain audience. It is extensively disseminated on social media platforms under the guise of hilarious jokes, caustic photos, and other viral hits. The proposed study provided a novel deep learning-based technique for categorizing offensive memes in a multimodal dataset. Furthermore, the study delved into the ethical implications of automatically categorizing offensive content. It addressed concerns regarding censorship, freedom of expression, and the potential for bias in algorithmic decision-making. Strategies for mitigating these concerns were proposed, such as incorporating user feedback mechanisms and regularly updating the model to adapt to evolving language and cultural norms. Additionally, the research presented insights into the psychological factors underlying the creation and consumption of offensive memes. The study aimed to shed light on the motivations behind sharing and perpetuating potentially harmful content online by analyzing user engagement patterns and sentiment analysis of comments and reactions to offensive memes. Adversarial training is used to shuffle offensive phrases and blur offensive visuals to enhance user experience and safety.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

6.1 CONCLUSION

Memes have developed into an important medium for communication in the current digital era, acting as pictorial expressions for a wide range of emotions that include sarcasm, comedy, and other feelings. Because memes are so common on social media, it's critical to comprehend and manage the information they contain—especially when spotting inappropriate content. The cutting-edge methodologies academics are using to address meme classification include the incorporation of deep learning models like CNN, VGG16, BiLSTM, and stacked LSTM, as well as the late fusion approach that combines multimodal information. Through the use of machine learning on labeled datasets that include both textual and visual elements. Additionally, the suggested system's use of adversarial training to jumble unpleasant words and obscure offensive visuals shows a proactive approach to reducing the possible harm brought on by bad information. Such approaches open the door to more efficient meme categorization systems via constant invention and improvement, eventually creating a safer and more entertaining online experience for people everywhere.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the dynamic landscape of digital communication, memes have emerged as powerful tools for conveying emotions, opinions, and cultural references. Firstly, there's a need to deepen semantic understanding through advanced Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, enabling systems to decipher underlying meanings and contexts. Multimodal fusion techniques, integrating information from various modalities like text, images, audio, and video through methods like graph-based models or attention mechanisms, represent a significant stride forward. Continual learning mechanisms are crucial to maintaining relevance amidst evolving meme culture, utilizing online learning and transfer learning for incremental improvements. Incorporating user feedback mechanisms empowers users to contribute to content management, while global sensitivity efforts ensure inclusivity. Looking ahead, augmented reality (AR) and immersive experiences promise to elevate meme communication, offering interactive and memorable experiences. These enhancements aim to create sophisticated and responsible meme classification systems, enriching the online experience while fostering safety, inclusivity, and engagement. Embracing these advancements ensures that meme culture evolves in a positive direction, shaping a digital environment that resonates with users worldwide.

PROTECTION OF CROPS FROM WILD ANIMALS USING INTELLIGENT SURVEILLANCE

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER


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ABSTRACT

The protection of crops from wild animals is a significant concern for farmers, as crop damage caused by animals can result in significant economic losses. Traditional methods of protecting crops from animals, such as building fences or hiring guards, can be expensive and time-consuming. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in using intelligent surveillance systems to detect and deter animals from entering crop fields. One technology that has gained popularity in the field of intelligent surveillance is YOLO V8 (You Only Look Once). YOLO V8 is a real-time object detection system that can detect and classify objects within an image or video feed. By utilizing YOLO V8 technology, farmers can monitor their crop fields in real-time and receive alerts when wild animals enter their fields. The proposed system would involve installing cameras in key locations throughout the crop field, which would continuously capture video footage. The video feed would be analysed in real-time using YOLO V8 technology to detect any animals that enter the field. When an animal is detected, an alert would be sent to the farmer's smartphone or computer, allowing them to take action to deter the animal. The system could be further enhanced by integrating other technologies such as drones, which could be used to track animals within the field and scare them away. Additionally, the system could be trained to differentiate between different types of animals, allowing farmers to take specific actions depending on the animal detected. In conclusion, the use of YOLO V8 technology in intelligent surveillance systems has the potential to significantly reduce crop damage caused by wild animals. By providing real-time alerts to farmers, they can quickly take action to deter animals from entering their fields, resulting in reduced economic losses and increased crop yields.

CHAPTER-8

8.1 CONCLUSION

The project “PROTECTION OF CROPS FROM WILD ANIMALS USING INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE” has been successfully designed and tested. It has been developed by integrating features of all the processor and software used and tested. Presence of every module has been reasoned out and placed carefully thus contributing to the best working of the unit.

Crop damage due to wild animals is a significant challenge faced by farmers worldwide. Traditional methods such as fencing and scarecrows have proven to be ineffective and expensive. However, the use of intelligent surveillance systems for crop protection has gained increasing attention in recent years. This paper has presented a review of the various intelligent surveillance systems that have been developed for crop protection, including thermal cameras, acoustic sensors, drones, and artificial intelligence-based systems. The use of intelligent surveillance systems has several advantages over traditional methods, including increased accuracy, lower costs, and reduced environmental impact. These systems are capable of detecting and identifying animals in real-time, allowing for immediate action to be taken to prevent crop damage. However, there are still some limitations to these systems, including the need for regular maintenance and the possibility of false alarms.

The problem of crop vandalization by wild animals has become a major social problem in the current time. It requires urgent attention and an effective solution. Thus this project carries a great social relevance as it aims to address this problem. Smart embedded farmland protection and surveillance based system which is low cost, and also consumes less energy. The main aim is to prevent the loss of crops

and to protect the area from intruders and wild animals which pose a major threat to the agricultural areas. The farmers in protecting their orchards and fields and save them from significant financial losses and also saves. They endure for the protection of their fields from unproductive efforts that they endure for the protection of their fields.

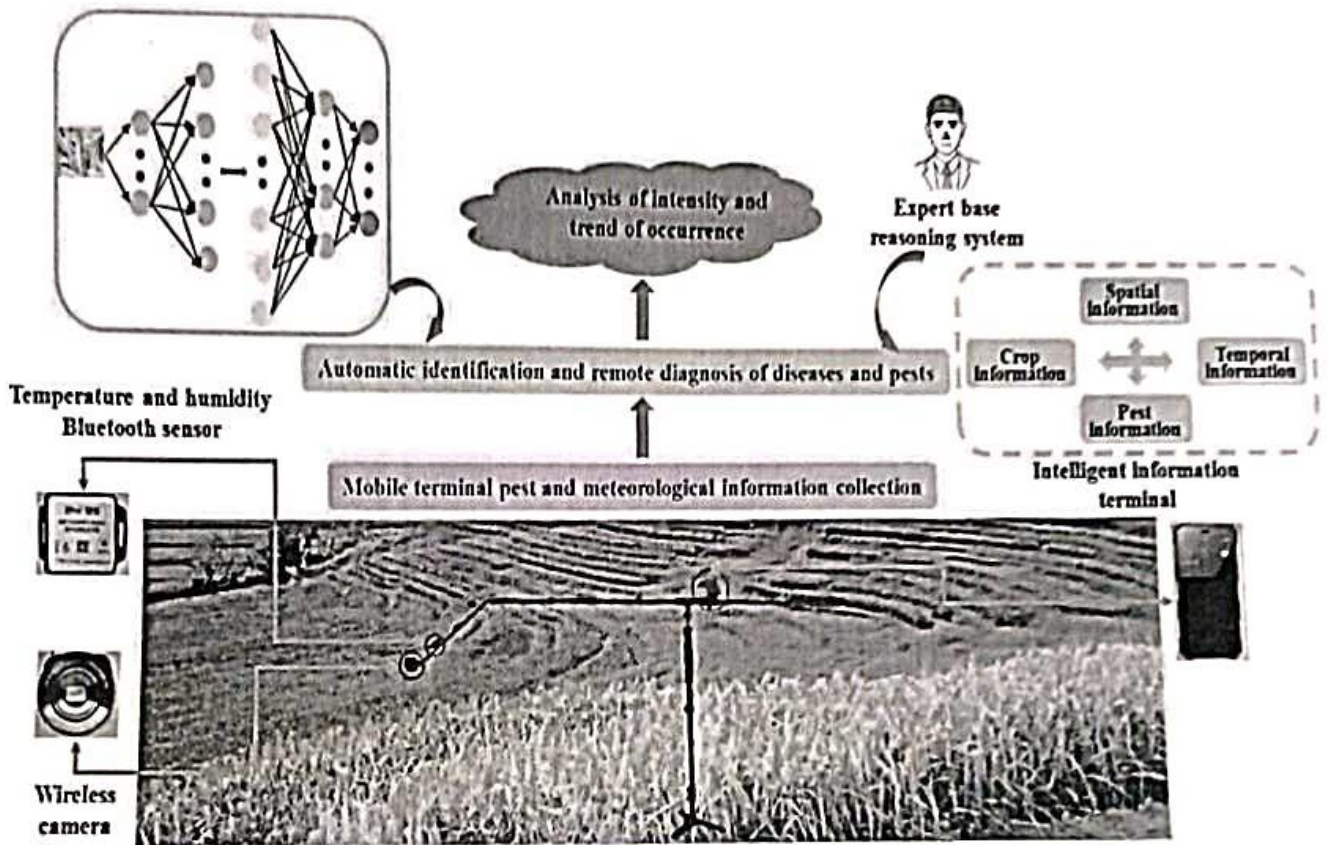


FIG:8.1 OVERALL FEATURE EXTRACTION

8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

There are several potential future enhancements for the use of intelligent surveillance systems with YOLO V8 technology for crop protection from wild animals. Some of these enhancements include:

AI-Powered Cameras: Implementing cameras equipped with artificial intelligence (AI) can significantly improve surveillance capabilities. These cameras can detect and classify different types of animals, distinguishing between pests and harmless creatures, thereby reducing false alarms.

Sensor Networks: Deploying a network of sensors across the farmland can provide real-time data on environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, and soil moisture. Integrating this data with surveillance systems can help identify factors that attract wild animals and enable proactive measures to deter them.

Drones for Monitoring: Employ drones equipped with high-resolution cameras and thermal imaging technology for aerial surveillance. Drones can cover large areas quickly and provide a bird's-eye view of the farmland, allowing farmers to monitor crops and detect animal intrusions more effectively.

Autonomous Deterrents: Develop autonomous deterrent systems that use sound, light, or even non-lethal methods such as water sprays to deter animals from entering the crop fields. These systems can be activated automatically based on the data collected from surveillance systems.

Integration with IoT Devices: Integrate surveillance systems with Internet of Things (IoT) devices such as smart fences and gates. These devices can be equipped with sensors and actuators to detect and deter animal intrusions autonomously, while also providing real-time alerts to farmers.

Remote Monitoring and Control: Enable farmers to monitor and control surveillance systems remotely using mobile applications or web-based interfaces. This allows farmers to respond quickly to potential threats, even when they are not physically present on the farm.

Data Analytics for Decision Making: Use advanced data analytics techniques to analyze the data collected by surveillance systems and identify trends and patterns. This information can help farmers make informed decisions about crop protection strategies and resource allocation.

Collaborative Platforms: Develop collaborative platforms where farmers can share data and insights about animal behavior and crop protection techniques. This collective knowledge can help improve the effectiveness of intelligent surveillance systems across different regions.

Environmental Sensing: Integrate environmental sensors into surveillance systems to monitor factors such as weather conditions, soil moisture levels, and crop growth stages. This contextual information can help predict and mitigate potential risks to crops from wild animals more accurately.

Energy-efficient Design: Design surveillance systems with energy-efficient components and power management techniques to minimize their environmental impact and ensure reliable operation in remote agricultural areas.

Continuous Improvement: Continuously update and improve surveillance systems based on feedback from farmers and advancements in technology. Regular maintenance and software updates ensure that the systems remain reliable and effective in protecting crops from wild animals..

The future enhancements to intelligent surveillance systems with YOLO V8 technology can improve the accuracy, efficiency, and sustainability of crop protection from wild animals. With ongoing advancements in technology, we can expect further improvements in the effectiveness of these systems, ultimately leading to increased productivity and reduced losses for farmers.

TRUSTED ABODE FINDER USING BLOCK CHAIN

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER



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ABSTRACT

The House Rental and Booking System with Block chain Technology addresses the challenges faced in the traditional home rental process by introducing a secure, transparent, and efficient solution powered by block chain technology. In the conventional rental process, issues such as lack of transparency, security vulnerabilities, and cumbersome paperwork often plague both landlords and tenants. Our proposed system aims to mitigate these challenges by providing a comprehensive platform that facilitates seamless interaction between homeowners and users while ensuring data integrity and security through block chain storage. In this proposed system, homeowners can easily list their properties, manage rental agreements, and receive secure payments, while user can browse available homes, book rentals, and make payments with confidence. By leveraging block chain technology, our system ensures transparency in data storage, reduces the risk of fraud or disputes, and streamlines the entire rental process for all parties involved.


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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this system stands at the forefront of innovation in the rental accommodation industry, offering a transformative platform powered by blockchain technology. With its decentralized network, transparent transactions, and automated processes, this system redefines the rental experience for property owners and tenants alike. By eliminating intermediaries, reducing costs, and increasing accessibility, this system empowers users to engage directly with one another, fostering a more efficient, secure, and transparent rental market.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The platform plans to integrate advanced technologies such as machine learning and IoT for personalized experiences and smart property management. Continual refinement of user experience, security protocols, and transparency measures remains a priority to ensure this implementation remains at the forefront of innovation in the rental accommodation industry.

EFFICIENT DOCKET SYSTEM USING IOT

PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii


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ABSTRACT

The Smart digital system analysis for Money is wasted in the PDS (public distribution system) due to corruption. Instead of a traditional ration card, this paper utilizes the basic RFID Tag system used as an e-Ration card. This machine is identical to the one used by ATM Machine. Compared to our debit / credit card, the e-ration card. Instead of a conventional ration card, the user must use this card to get the ration from the proposed system. Research on reducing bribery and better management of PDS (public distribution system) is being brought together from our side. To reduce human efforts in stores and maintain the records perfectly and deliver the accurate amount of grains given by the government to the people. Nowadays, biometrics systems are used in ration shop but it is not work properly much time, So we go to eye retina recognition with help of camera. RFID reader scan the ration card and then camera recognition eye retina and then billing send through IOT and display in Lcd and then servo motors started for deliver the rice

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

10.1. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, In this paper, we have implemented and tested an Automatic Ration Materials Distribution Based on IOT and RFID technology instead of ration cards. After receiving the materials, controller sends the information to government office and customer through IOT technology. This system is very accurate, simple and low power consumption, which is used for the real time applications. Using this new modern system, the public distribution system can be better managed. Govt. May have indirect control over the recipient's availability of the ration. Dealer won't be able to bring for them fake ration cards. System helps to greatly modernize traditional rationing and fight corruption. It is possible to change the registry in this process at any time, Govt authority individual.

10.2. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In future, Implementations we are trained to using in Artificial Intelligences as PDS System