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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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FAKE PROFILE IDENTIFICATION IN SOCIAL NETWORK USING MACHINE LEARNING AND NLP

A PROJECT REPORT

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in

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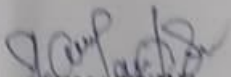
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MAY 2024

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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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 alsouse NLP techniques to analyse the textual content of profiles and extract features suchas the use of emoticons, the frequency of certain words, and the use of grammatical errors. We evaluate our approach ona 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.

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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 toanalyse 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 leveragingunlabeled 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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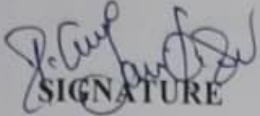
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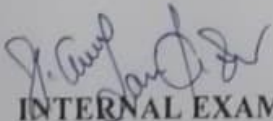SIGNATURE

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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 b e evident are Entertainment, Artificial Intelligence, Education and Medical and Automation fields. And with lot f 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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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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.

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 technoly

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DEEP FAKE VIDEO DETECTION USING INCEPTION V3

A PROJECT REPORT

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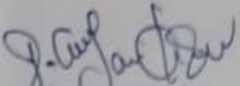
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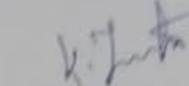
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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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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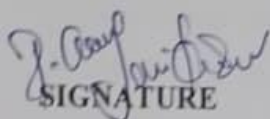
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ABSTRACT

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

Asocial 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.

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.

COUNTERFIET REVIEW DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER 13/5/24

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

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.

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DIGITAL RECIPE CREATION FROM FOOD IMAGES USING DEEP LEARNING

A PROJECT REPORT

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER 13/5/24

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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 through 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.

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6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the realm of recipe generation from food images using deep learning, futurenhancements 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.

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FEMMESAFE: GUARDIAN BEACON FOR FELONY FINDER

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Deciphering Review Insights: A Next-Gen Recommendation System

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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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.

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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.

0.2 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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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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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.

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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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53

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.

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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 my 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

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER   13/5/24

ii

58

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.

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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 withcomplete 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.

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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.

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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.

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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.

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CONVERSATION DRIVEN APPROACH CHATBOT

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

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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.

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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.

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BOOK REPOSITORY ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

73

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.

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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.

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RECOGNIZING AND TRANSFORMII
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.

SECURE PASSWORD GENERATION USING THE MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION METHOD

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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 maintanence, optimization of resources proactive security measures.

28

IRIS RECOGNITION MODERN VOTING SYSTEM

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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.

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CHAPTER 8

CONCLSUION 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.

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- **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.

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

PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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.

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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.

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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.

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- ❖ 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.

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FOREST FIRE DETECTION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

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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 · fire detection has increases in recent years. A fire detection algorithm based on image ocessing 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 nprehended by the intensity of the component R which is red color. The growth of fire is ected using sobel edge detection. Finally a color based segmentation technique was applied sed on the results from the first technique and second technique to identify the region of erest (ROI) of the fire. The classification of the fire detection done with the KNN (K-AREST NEIGHBOR) based working where after the classification an alert made with veillance feature place. The algorithm works very well when there is a fire outbreak. The rall accuracy of the algorithm is greater than 90%, indicating the effectiveness and usefulness the algorithm. In future work, a real-time based algorithm could be considered as it might rease the efficiency of the algorithm which is currently 80.64%.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1. CONCLUSION

In future we can develop this The project entitled as "FOREST FIRE DETECTION" is 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 in to 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 un splitable, 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 knows 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.

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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.

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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.

CLOG REPULSIVE IN SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORK

A PROJECT REPORT

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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.

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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

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BLOCKCHAIN POWERED WEB3 CROWDFUNDING PLATFORM

PROJECT REPORT

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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

6.1. 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

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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.

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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 investmentopportunities. 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-factore aunthetication

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AODV BASED BANDWIDTH ESTIMATI

A PROJECT REPORT

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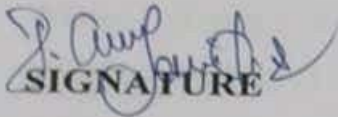
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Certified that this project report "**AODV BASED BANDWIDTH ESTIMATION USING MANET**" is the Bonafide of " **M.BHUVANESHWARI** " (812420104019), "**R.SHERLYHELEN**"(812420104085),"**S.SHREYA**"(812420104087), " **S.SUDARVIZHI** " (812420104092) who carried out the project under the supervision.

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Submitted for the viva – voce held on 13/05/24

INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

II

PRINCIPAL
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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.

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 realiable. 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 abetter stability and overall performance. Results are encouraging in fixed networks as well ain mobile networks. From our point of view, these scenarios prove that the most difficult point when designing a QoS

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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.

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MULTIMODAL CONTENT MODERATION SYSTEM USING ADVERSARIAL MACHINE LEARNING

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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M.SUBITHA   812420104091

R.SUHAINA   812420104093

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of

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in

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MAY 2024

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

P. Chelle 13/5/24

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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.

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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.

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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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Certified that this Final project report "PROTECTION OF CROPS FROM WILD ANIMALS USING INTELLIGENT SURVEILLANCE" is the Bonafide of "C. PREETHI" (812420104070), "E.RAMYA" (812420104074), "R. VEENA JASMINE" (812420104096), "B. SATHIYA PRIYA" (812420104331) who carried out the Final project under the supervision.

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER 4/10/5/24

ii

137

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.

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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.
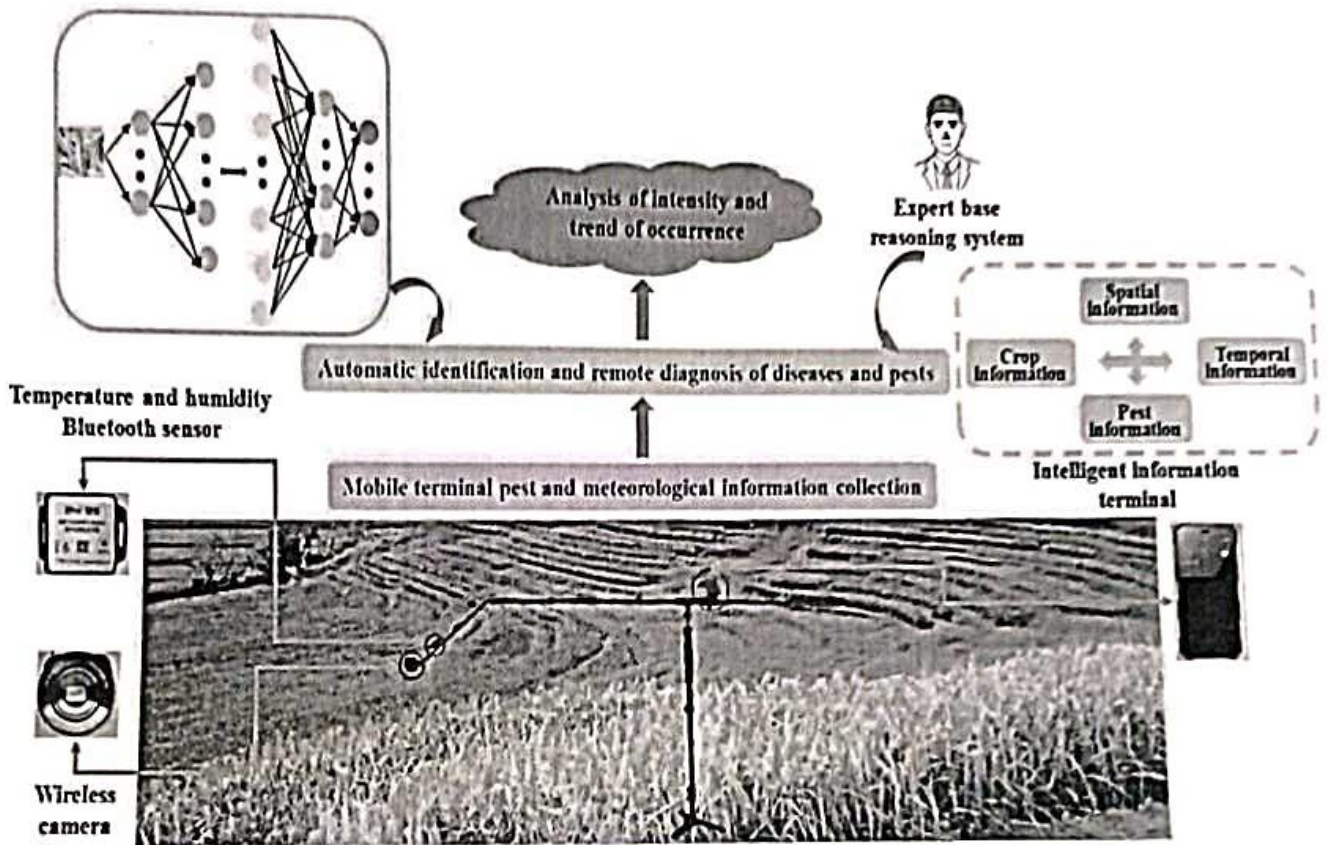

FIG:8.1 OVERALL FEATURE EXTRACTION

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:

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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.

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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.

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TRUSTED ABODE FINDER USING BLOCK CHAIN

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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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PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

MAY 2024

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ii

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

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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

M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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Trichy – Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli – 620 007. Phone:0431-2660 303
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REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL VISIT

ON

20-02-2024(TUESDAY) & 21-02-2024(WEDNESDAY)

Mrs.K.DASARATHI SHOHI

AP/CSE.,

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

SUBMITTED TO,

Mr.P.MANIKANDAN, AP/CSE

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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INDEX

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

DETAILS OF JOURNEY

M.I.E.T Engineering college had organized an industrial visit on 20 February,2024 to **SEABLUE SHIPYARD** located in cochin, Kerala for the students of computer science and engineering.

The visit was organized by HOD of computer science and engineering branch **,Mr.P.MANIKANDAN.**

Mr.R.RAMACHANDRAN, Mr. A.SATHISH, Mrs.R.SUBHA, Mrs.I.ESWARI, were the faculties Supervisor for the industrial visit.

We started travelling from the college campus at 10:30 pm in Tourist bus. Totally 70 students along with 4 Faculties Supervisor were there in thejourney.

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

REQUISITION FOR THE APPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL VISIT

DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024

YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

INDUSTRIAL VISIT DATE	COMPANY NAME	YEAR	NO OF STUDENTS	NO OF FACULTY
20.02.2024 to 21.02.2024	Sea-Blue-Shipyard (cochin)	IIIrd yr	Boys=40 Girls=32	4
			TOTAL	76

TOTAL NO.OF HOSTEL GIRLS = 21 & HOSTEL BOYS = 05.

Faculties:

1. **Mr.R.Ramachandran AP/CSE.,**
2. **Mr. A.Sathish, Lab Tech**
3. **Mrs.R.Subha AP/CSE.,**
4. **Mrs.I.Eswari AP/CSE.,**

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR
[Dasarathi shohit AP/CSE]

HOD - CSE

PRINCIPAL

CHAIRMAN

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL VISIT
DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024
YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

Request for Industrial Visit –Reg

HOD CSE & IT <cse.hod@miet.edu> Thu, Feb 8, 2024 at 2:57 PM

To: "hr@seablueshipyard.com" hr@seablueshipyard.com\

Bcc: "admin@seablueshipyard.com" admin@seablueshipyard.com

Most Respected Sir,

Greetings, MIET Engineering College is a fast growing Technical Education Institute emphasizing on quality education. During the academic year 2023-2024, it had received approval from AICTE and then affiliated to Anna University, Tiruchirappalli for its Computer Science Engineering programme. As a part of the curriculum, our college Third Year Engineering students are required to participate in Industrial Visits to gain practical insight in the various facets Hence, we have preferred to arrange an Industrial Visit to enrich practical exposure which will help our students to fill the theoretical gaps and thus foster a methodical spirit and scientific sense of enquiry among them. We shall be immensely obliged if you kindly accept to offer an Industrial Visit at your **Shipyard** for our **Computer Science Engineering students (72 Numbers)** accompanied by **03 faculty members** on your convenient date during**20/02/2024** We request you to kindly send us yourconcurrence and confirmation for the same at the earliest.

Thanking you,

with Regards,
Mr.P.Manikandan
Head Of the Department
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
MIET Engineering College
Trichy – 07

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

[Parvathi Shohi-k]
AP / CSE

HOD/CSE

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL VISIT
DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024
YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

RETURN MAIL FROM INDUSTRY

Human Resources @seablue hr@seablueshipyard.com Thu, Feb 8, 2024 at 3:11 PM
To: HOD CSE & IT cse.hod@miet.edu

Cc: Security Officer soseablueshipyard@gmail.com

Dear ,

Ref: your request dated 08/02/2024, for industrial visit.Permission is granted for 72 students of third year Computer Science Engineering and 3 faculty members of MIET Engineering College

Educational Mail - Request for Industrial Visit –Reg

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=d3fcf4c08e&view=pt&search=al... 1 of 2 2/8/2024, 3:45 PM Trichy to visit our company at Vypin on 20/02/2024 @ 11:00AM. Entry fee for a student is 150 rupees, and no fee for faculty members.The students may directed to observe the rules of the company regarding safety and conduct inside the factory premises. Mobile phones, electronic devices, photography/videography are strictly prohibited on the company premises. Only faculty members are permitted to use the phone. You are requested to submit Industrial visit permission letter from the college along with students and faculty name list at the time of visit.If there are any changes in the schedule, please inform us.

Regards,

Ashir | Asst. Manager - Human Resources

Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd

1/212, VP Road, Azheekal PO, Vypin,

Kochi - 682508

GSTIN: 32 AAICS 2115 D1ZZ

Mobile : +91 7306822502
Email : hr@seablueshipyard.com
Web : www.seablueshipyard.com

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

[Dasarathe Shohi-K,]
Ap/cse

HOD/CSE

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Date:08/02/2024

To

Ashir Thankachan (HR),
Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd.,
1/212,VP Road,
Azheekal PO,
Vypin,Kochi – 682510.

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the following list of names is Bonafide Students From **M.I.E.T.**

ENGINEERING COLLEGE – TRICHY, studying in IIIrd Year of Computer Science and

Engineering Department of our college with the strength of 66 students along with 3 staff

members to undergo industrial visit in your company on 20th and 21st **FEBRUARY 2024**

PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

COMPANY PROFILE

Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd (SBSL) is a Kochi based, ISO 9001-2015 certified company with a decade long impressive track record in ship building and ship repair. Managed by a team of professionals with proven expertise and consummate experience including Master Mariners, Marine Engineers and Naval Architects. SBSL has an excellent yard at Vypin, equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure capable of providing comprehensive solutions in ship building, repairing and other engineering fabrication and maintenance projects. SBSL has a unique distinction of being the only private shipyard in Kochi with competitive infrastructure to match its business capabilities. SBSL, with a view to expand its business activities and to make its presence strongly felt across the nation, has established a branch in Goa in 2009, which is specially equipped to carry out repairs of vessels and offshore assets calling at Goa port.

SBSL is built up in 4 acres of land in Vypin, just opposite to the Vallarpadam international Container Transshipment Terminal and a few meters away from the shipping channel and sea mouth. It is close to Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Cochin Port Trust, SPM and LNG Terminal. All these are situated within a radius of 3 kilometers.Cochin Port is the one and only Port in India located close to the 400 million metric ton cargo carrying international sea route line.

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GROUP OBSERVATION

1. Navigation and Route Optimization

AI equipment studies past behaviors and learns from them to apply actions itself. By reviewing routes and navigational patterns, AI can navigate vessels without human intervention, opening the possibility for autonomous ships or those with minimal crew members. These operations allow Deckhands to focus on other essential tasks on the ship, ensuring safe cargo delivery and increased efficiency. Information like fuel use and water traffic can offer many applications for vessel efficiency and streamlined operations. Route optimization can help crews reach their destination quicker and optimize time on the water. AI can assist in planning and operating, using details about local weather patterns and forecasts, traffic patterns and fuel use to find the quickest and safest routes for crews.

2. Fuel Consumption

Sailing and internal operations require fuel and energy sources to work. AI and machine learning can track how much fuel your vessels consume and suggest strategies to reduce use for better resource and cost management. Fuel consumption can also give insights into inefficient processes, helping drive improvements across ship operations.

3. Equipment and Vessel Maintenance

Maintenance is an essential aspect of ship efficiency and safety. When equipment functions at its best, crews can experience better time and fuel efficiency. Even smaller damages and wear can impact entire systems, causing them to overwork and use more energy and fuel, increasing vessel costs and consumption. Damage that goes unnoticed can become a liability for passages, causing potential dangers. AI uses sensors to analyze the performance of your equipment to determine where there might be issues. When it detects uncharacteristic changes in fuel or energy use and heat production, it can alert crews that the machine needs inspection and maintenance. Because crew members have many responsibilities, AI equipment monitoring can provide better upkeep equipment by increasing visibility and awareness. Equipment can receive the attention it needs sooner rather than waiting until the next maintenance, service or inspection cycle.

4. Port Density and Traffic

AI analyzes information from many sources, including your radar, sonar and GPS scanners, to provide more specified results to your area. When docking at ports and traveling the waters, it records other vessels and stores it with your historical data. As it gains an understanding of regular patterns, it can help vessels navigate water safely by encountering fewer ships. This data benefits ships in multiple ways. You can complete trips more efficiently by knowing you can dock sooner. This data can also promote greater safety on the water. Even with all available equipment, collisions and accidents are frequent. Analyzing and using traffic pattern data can help your crew avoid heavily trafficked areas and reduce collision risks.

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Trichy – Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli – 620 007. Phone:0431-2660 303
Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE (INDUSTRIAL VISIT)

DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024

YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

TIME	ACTIVITIES
09.00pm (19/02/2024)	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
8.00 am (20/02/2024)	Breakfast and refreshment
09.00am	Reaching the company (Visiting time - 9.00 am to 10.30 am) at Cochin Company name : Sea-Blue Shipyard Ltd.
11.00 am	Reaching wonderla
02.00pm	Lunch
07.00pm	Dinner and Stay at hotel
06.am 21/02/2023	Travelling to Vagamon (Kerala) and surrounded places.
2.00 pm	Lunch
3.00 pm	**Safety Jeep safari** at Vagamon
6.00 pm	Camp fire
7.00pm	Dinner
8.00pm to 09.00pm	Departure from Cochin and returning to M.I.E.T College

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GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu
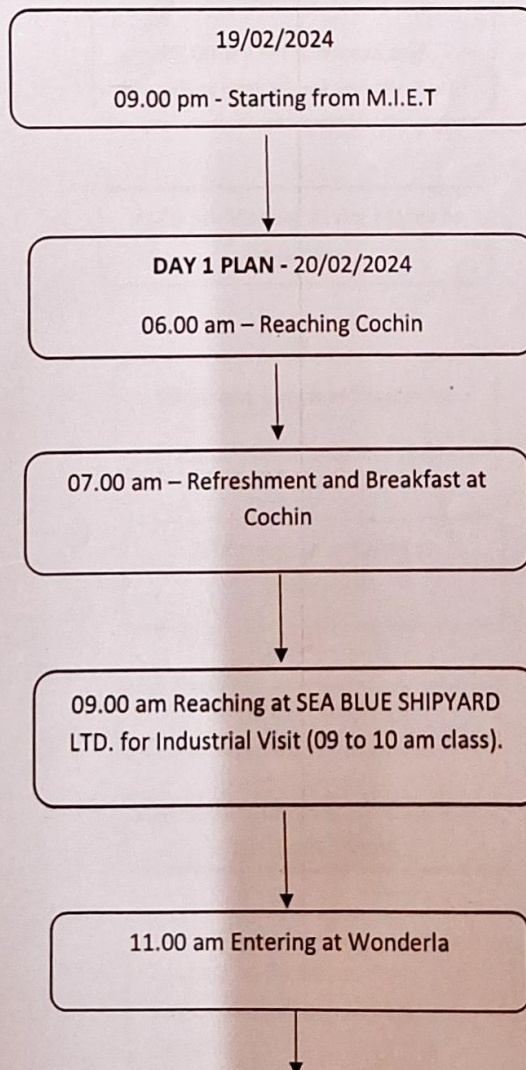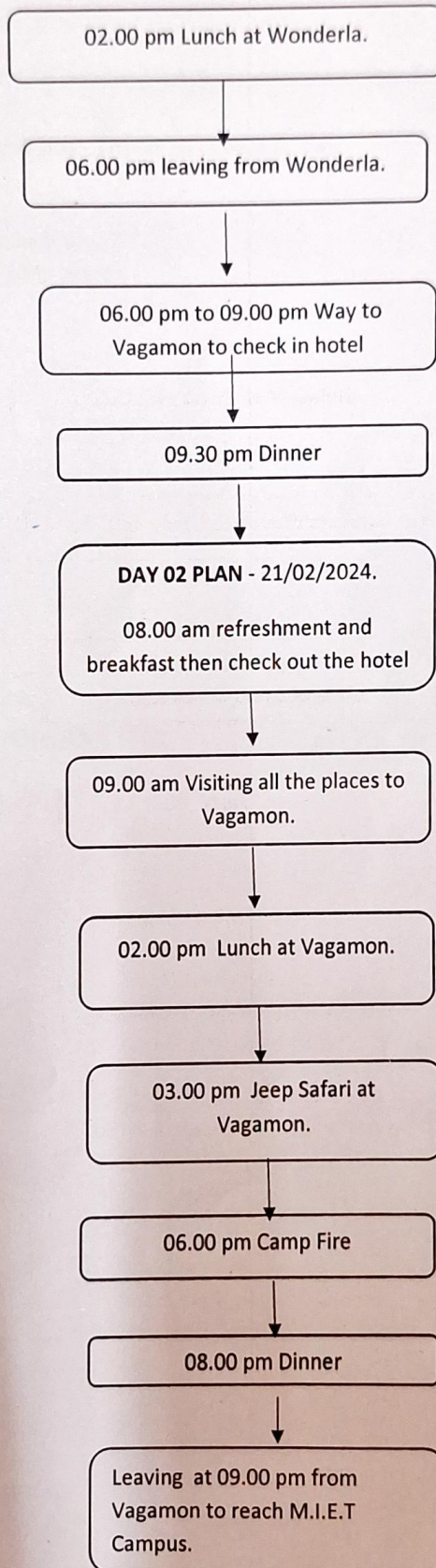
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT - PLAN SCHEDULE

DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024

YEAR – III, SECTION A & B

19/02/2024

09.00 pm - Starting from M.I.E.T

↓

DAY 1 PLAN - 20/02/2024

06.00 am – Reaching Cochin

↓

07.00 am – Refreshment and Breakfast at Cochin

↓

09.00 am Reaching at SEA BLUE SHIPYARD LTD. for Industrial Visit (09 to 10 am class).

↓

11.00 am Entering at Wonderla

↓

02.00 pm Lunch at Wonderla.

↓

06.00 pm leaving from Wonderla.

↓

06.00 pm to 09.00 pm Way to Vagamon to check in hotel

↓

09.30 pm Dinner

↓

DAY 02 PLAN - 21/02/2024.

08.00 am refreshment and breakfast then check out the hotel

↓

09.00 am Visiting all the places to Vagamon.

↓

02.00 pm Lunch at Vagamon.

↓

03.00 pm Jeep Safari at Vagamon.

↓

06.00 pm Camp Fire

↓

08.00 pm Dinner

↓

Leaving at 09.00 pm from Vagamon to reach M.I.E.T Campus.

M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024

YEAR – III, SECTION A & B

MALE STUDENTS LIST

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Gender
1.	812421104008	ANBU G K	Male
2.	812421104017	DEVANANDH R	Male
3.	812421104018	DINESH KUMAR K	Male
4.	812421104032	HAROON RAHMAN J	Male
5.	812421104033	HARRIS J	Male
6.	812421104036	JANARTHAN R	Male
7.	812421104040	KANNAN S	Male
8.	812421104045	KISHORE E	Male
9.	812421104050	MANIKANDAN V	Male
10.	812421104054	MOHAMED ARSHATH J	Male
11.	812421104055	MOHAMED ASHIK S	Male
12.	812421104056	MOHAMED ASMAL S	Male
13.	812421104057	MOHAMMED FOUZI M	Male

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14.	812421104059	MOHAMED JAVID M	Male
15.	812421104061	MOHAMED THOUFIC B	Male
16.	812421104063	MOHAMMED SHAMEEM M	Male
17.	812421104067	MUKIL AKASH S	Male
18.	812421104071	NITHARSHAN VS	Male
19.	812421104075	PARANTHAGACHOZHAN K	Male
20.	812421104077	POTRISELVAN I	Male
21.	812421104003	ABDUL AJEES A	Male
22.	812421104035	ISMAIL S	Male
23.	812421104043	KATHIRAVAN T	Male
24.	812421104079	PRAVEEN KUMAR S	Male
25.	812421104080	PREMKUMAR R	Male
26.	812421104087	SABARIVASAN M	Male
27.	812421104091	SANTHOSH N	Male
28.	812421104097	SHANMUGARAJESHWARAN K	Male
29.	812421104107	SRI RAM PANDIAN T	Male
30.	812421104108	SUDHARSANAM V	Male
31.	812421104082	RAJA RAM P	Male
32.	812421104112	THOUFEEQ ELAHI A	Male
33.	812421104116	VENKATESH R	Male
34.	812421104117	VICTOR BENADICT V	Male

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35.	812421104119	VIGNESHWARAN P	Male
36.	812421104122	VINOTHKANNA V	Male
37.	812421104311	SRI DHANUSH BALAJI J	Male
38.	812421104701	NIHAL ASFER K	Male
39.	812421104028	HAJA MOHAIDEEN J	Male

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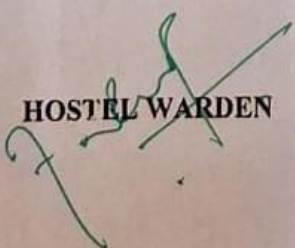Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

DATE : 20-02-2024 &21-02-2024

YEAR – III, SECTION A & B

FEMALE STUDENTS LIST

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Gender
1.	812421104001	AARTHI M	Female
2.	812421104016	CHARUMATHI K	Female
3.	812421104021	FAISHAL SAHAANA N	Female
4.	812421104024	GOKILA B	Female
5.	812421104031	HARINI K	Female
6.	812421104034	INDHUMATHI A	Female
7.	812421104044	KEERTHANA R	Female
8.	812421104046	KOWSIKA S	Female
9.	812421104049	MAHESHWARI R	Female
10.	812421104052	MEENA S	Female
11.	812421104066	MONIKA R	Female
12.	812421104072	NITHYA HARINI R	Female
13.	812421104073	NOORUL JISRA M	Female
14.	812421104074	NOORUL MOUFICA M	Female
15.	812421104076	PARKAVI P	Female

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No.		Name	Gender
16.	812421104084	RANJITHA R	Female
17.	812421104085	RASHEEDA REESHMAN M	Female
18.	812421104086	RINOSIYA BEGUM K	Female
19.	812421104088	SAFRIN SHAHANA A	Female
20.	812421104090	SAMEEHA AFRIN A	Female
21.	812421104093	SATHIYASHREE R	Female
22.	812421104092	SATHIYA K	Female
23.	812421104095	SHAMINA D	Female
24.	812421104098	SHARANYA J	Female
25.	812421104102	SINDHU S	Female
26.	812421104103	SNEHA L S	Female
27.	812421104105	SRINITHI J	Female
28.	812421104100	SHUBIKSHA K	Female
29.	812421104114	VAITHEESWARI K	Female
30.	812421104047	KRUTHIKA ROZHINI K	Female
31.	812421104310	SANDRAJESSICAH S	Female

M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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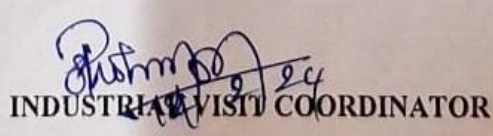
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

YEAR – III , SECTION A & B
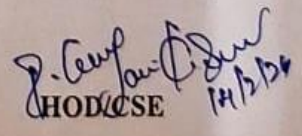
INDUSTRIAL VISIT ON (20.02.2024 & 21.02.2024)

Total Number of Hostel Girls:21

S.NO	ERP NO	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	812421104001	AARTHI M	
2.	812421104031	HARINI K	
3.	812421104034	INDHUMATHI A	
4.	812421104044	KEERTHANA R	R. Keerthana
5.	812421104046	KOWSIKA S	S. Juno
6.	812421104052	MEENA S	S. meel
7.	812421104066	MONIKA R	R. Moniz
8.	812421104072	NITHYA HARINI R	R. Nithth
9.	812421104073	NOORUL JISRA M	Noorul Jisra M
10.	812421104074	NOORUL MOUFICA M	Noorul Moufica. M.
11.	812421104084	RANJITHA R	R. R
12.	812421104085	RASHEEDA REESHMAN M	M. Rashid R.L.
13.	812421104090	SAMEEHA AFRIN A	
14.	812421104088	SAFRIN SHAHANA A	A. Safrin Shahana
15.	812421104093	SATHIYASHREE R	R. Sui
16.	812421104092	SATHIYA K	K. Sai
17.	812421104095	SHAMINA D	Shamina. D
18.	812421104103	SNEHA L S	
19.	812421104113	TIMPIL S	S. Tevij
20.	812421104114	VAITHEESWARI K	vaithees k
21.	812421104076	PARKAVI P	R. Parki

HOSTEL WARDEN   INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR   HOD/CSE

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Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalmiengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024

YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

Total Number of Hostel Boys : 05

S.NO	ERP NO	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	812421104040	KANNAN S	
2.	812421104091	SANTHOSH N	
3.	812421104033	HARRIS S	
4.	812421104059	MOHAMED JAVID M	
5.	812421104311	SRI DHANUSH BALAJI J	

9/2/24.

HOSTEL WARDEN

Dy warden.

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

[Parasarathi Shabir,
AP/CSE

HOD/CSE 14/3/24

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL VISIT
DATE : 20-02-2024 &21-02-2024
YEAR – III, SECTION A & B
FACULTY INCHARGE LIST

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Faculty
1.	812421104008	ANBU G K	
2.	812421104017	DEVANANDH R	
3.	812421104018	DINESH KUMAR K	
4.	812421104032	HAROON RAHMAN J	
5.	812421104033	HARRIS J	
6.	812421104036	JANARTHAN R	
7.	812421104040	KANNAN S	
8.	812421104045	KISHORE E	
9.	812421104050	MANIKANDAN V	**Mr.R.Ramachandran**
10.	812421104054	MOHAMED ARSHATH J	
11.	812421104055	MOHAMED ASHIK S	
12.	812421104056	MOHAMED ASMAL S	
13.	812421104057	MOHAMMED FOUZI M	
14.	812421104059	MOHAMED JAVID M	
15.	812421104061	MOHAMED THOUFIC B	
16.	812421104063	MOHAMMED SHAMEEM M	

17.	812421104067	MUKIL AKASH S	
18.	812421104071	NITHARSHAN VS	
19.	812421104075	PARANTHAGACHOZHAN K	
20.	812421104077	POTRISELVAN I	
21.	812421104003	ABDUL AJEES A	
22.	812421104035	ISMAIL S	
23.	812421104043	KATHIRAVAN T	
24.	812421104079	PRAVEEN KUMAR S	
25.	812421104080	PREMKUMAR R	**Mr. A.Sathish**
26.	812421104087	SABARIVASAN M	
27.	812421104091	SANTHOSH N	
28.	812421104097	SHANMUGARAJESHWARAN K	
29.	812421104107	SRI RAM PANDIAN T	
30.	812421104108	SUDHARSANAM V	
31.	812421104082	RAJA RAM P	
32.	812421104112	THOUFEEQ ELAHI A	
33.	812421104116	VENKATESH R	
34.	812421104117	VICTOR BENADICT V	
35.	812421104119	VIGNESHWARAN P	
36.	812421104122	VINOTHKANNA V	
37.	812421104311	SRI DHANUSH BALAJI J	

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Faculty
38.	812421104701	NIHAL ASFER K	
39.	812421104028	HAJA MOHAIDEEN J	

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Faculty
1.	812421104001	AARTHI M	Mrs.R.Subha
2.	812421104016	CHARUMATHI K	
3.	812421104021	FAISHAL SAHAANA N	
4.	812421104024	GOKILA B	
5.	812421104031	HARINI K	
6.	812421104034	INDHUMATHI A	
7.	812421104044	KEERTHANA R	
8.	812421104046	KOWSIKA S	
9.	812421104049	MAHESHWARI R	
10.	812421104052	MEENA S	
11.	812421104066	MONIKA R	
12.	812421104072	NITHYA HARINI R	
13.	812421104073	NOORUL JISRA M	Mrs.I.Eswari
14.	812421104074	NOORUL MOUFICA M	
15.	812421104076	PARKAVI P	
16.	812421104084	RANJITHA R	
17.	812421104085	RASHEEDA REESHMAN M	
18.	812421104086	RINOSIYA BEGUM K	
19.	812421104088	SAFRIN SHAHANA A	

22

20.	812421104090	SAMEEHA AFRIN A	
21.	812421104093	SATHIYASHREE R	
22.	812421104092	SATHIYA K	
23.	812421104095	SHAMINA D	
24.	812421104098	SHARANYA J	
25.	812421104102	SINDHU S	
26.	812421104103	SNEHA L S	**Mrs.I.Eswari**
27.	812421104105	SRINITHI J	
28.	812421104100	SHUBIKSHA K	
29.	812421104114	VAITHEESWARI K	
30.	812421104047	KRUTHIKA ROZHINI K	
31.	812421104310	SANDRAJESSICAH S	

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REPORT ON ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT

NAME OF THE INDUSTRY   : SEA BLUE SHIPYARD LTD..,

PLACE OF VISIT   : KOCHI,KERALA

DATE OF VISIT   : 20/02/2024

DEPARTMENT   : CSE A&B/ III YEAR CSE

REPORT ON ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT

1.	COMPANY VISITED	Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd..,	
2.	NO.OF.STUDENTS	BOYS	39
		GIRLS	31
3.	FACULTY COORDINATS	MALE	2
		FEMALE	2
4.	DATE &TIME OF VISIT	20/02/2024	TIME:10.30PM TO 9.00PM
5.	APPROVAL DATE	18/02/2024	
6.	OBJECTIVE OF THE VISIT	TO DEVELOP THE STUDENTS TECHNICAL IN INDUSTRIAL PERSPECTIVE.	
7.	COMPANY PROFILE & LEARNING EXPERIENCE	**COMPANY PROFILE**: Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd (SBSL) is a Kochi based, ISO 9001-2015 certified company with a decade longimpressive track record in ship building and ship repair. Managed by a team of professionals with provenexpertise and consummate experience including Master Mariners, Marine Engineers and Naval Architects. SBSL has an excellent yard at Vypin, equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure capable of providingcomprehensive solutions in ship building, repairing and other engineering fabrication and maintenanceprojects. SBSL has a unique distinction of being the only private shipyard in Kochi with competitiveinfrastructure to match its business capabilities. SBSL, with a view to expand its business activities and tomake its presence strongly felt across the nation, has established a branch in Goa in 2009, which is specially equipped to carry out repairs of vessels and offshore assets calling at Goa port.	

		LEARNING EXPERIENCE:
		1. **Navigation and Route Optimization** 2. **Fuel Consumption** 3. **Equipment and Vessel Maintenance** 4. **Port Density and Traffic**

		TIME	ACTIVITIES
8.	PROGRAMME SCHEDULE	09.00pm **(19/02/2024)**	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
		07.00am **(20/02/2024)**	Arrival at cochin
		8.00 am	Breakfast and refreshment at cochin
		09.00am	Reaching the company (Visiting time - 9.00 am to 10.30 am) at Cochin Company name : Sea-Blue Shipyard Ltd.
		11.00 am	Reaching wonderla
		02.00pm	Lunch
		06.00 pm	Travelling from wonderla to vagamon
		09.00 pm	Dinner and Stay at hotel in vagamon
		08.00am **21/02/2024**	Visiting Vagamon(Kerala) and surrounded places.
		2.00 pm	Lunch
		3.00 pm	**Safety Jeep safari** at Vagamon
		6.00 pm	Camp fire
		7.00pm	Dinner
		8.00pm to 09.00pm	Departure from Cochin and returning toM.I.E.T College

9.	BRIEF ABOUT THE STUDENT OBSERVATION	**1. Navigation and Route Optimization** AI equipment studies past behaviors and learns from them to apply actions itself. By reviewing routes and navigational patterns, AI can navigate vessels without human intervention, opening the possibility for autonomous ships or those with minimal crew members. **2. Fuel Consumption** Sailing and internal operations require fuel and energy sources to work. AI and machine learning can track how much fuel your vessels consume and suggest strategies to reduce use for better resource and cost management. Fuel consumption can also give insights into inefficient processes, helping drive improvements across ship operations.

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10.	CONCLUSION	The report concludes that implementing an IV (Industrial Visit) program in the shipyard offers invaluable experiential learning opportunities for students, allowing them to gain practical insights into shipbuilding processes, safety protocols, and industry standards. The visit fosters a deeper understanding of theoretical concepts and promotes career exploration in the maritime sector. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of industry-academia collaboration for bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application, ultimately enhancing the students' employability and professional development.
11.	ATTACHMENTS	

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

Kochi, Kerala, India
1/212, VP Rd, Fort Vypin, Vypin, Kochi, Kerala 682501, India
Lat 9.975343°
Long 76.243334°
20/02/24 11:30 AM GMT +05:30

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

CERTIFICATE

Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd.
(CIN : U35111KL2003PLC016677)

SBSL-IV-067/2023-24

Date: 20/02/2024

Certificate

This is to certify that, 71 students of Third year CSE, accompanied by four faculty members from **M.I.E.T Engineering College, Trichy, Tamil Nadu,** visited our Shipyard on 20/02/2024 as a part of their curricular activity.

For, Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd.

Ashir

Assistant Manager HR

Regd. Office & Yard: 1/212, V.P. Road, Azheekal P.O, Vypin, Kochi - 682 508. Tel: +91 484 2503636
Mob : 9446366004, 9446594666, Fax: +91 484 2502536, E-mail : admin@seablueshipyard.com, tech@seablueshipyard.com
Goa Branch : Flat No.8, IInd Floor, Belmira Plaza, Opp. Lekshmi Petrol Pump, Vascodagama, Goa - 403802. Tel : +91 9158003021, Email: goa@seablueshipyard.com
www.seablueshipyard.com

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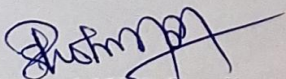
3

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FEEDBACK

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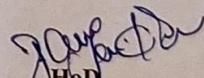Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

Student Name	V. MANIKANDAN
Student ID	1121604 7
Dept, Year & Sem	CSE, III rd Year & V
Mobile number	6374754336
Name of the Company	Seablue Shippyard limited
Visit Date	20/2/2024

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

Overall Experience is great.

Industrial Visit Coordinator

HoD

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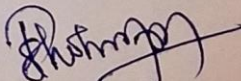
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Trichy – Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli – 620 007, Phone:0431-2660 303
Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

Student Name	keerthana. R
Student ID	E1215042
Dept, Year & Sem	CSE, III rd year & VI
Mobile number	9115244319
Name of the Company	Sea blue Shipp yard limited
Visit Date	20/02/2024

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

Over all Experience is good.

Industrial Visit Coordinator

HoD

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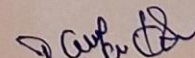Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

Student Name	KOWSIKA·S
Student ID	E1215044
Dept, Year & Sem	CSE, III rd year & VI
Mobile number	8148047153
Name of the Company	Sea blue ship yard limited
Visit Date	20/02/2024

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No ✓
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No ✓
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No ✓
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No ✓
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

Over all Experience is Good.

Industrial Visit Coordinator

HoD

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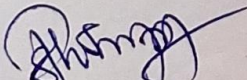Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

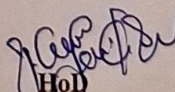| Student Name	S. Kannan
Student ID	E1215038
Dept, Year & Sem	CSE, III rd year 6th sem
Mobile number	7010626024
Name of the Company	Sea blue shipyard limited.
Visit Date	20/2/24

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

The company explanation is good.

Industrial Visit Coordinator

HoD

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Student Name	Haroon Rahman. J
Student ID	E1215030
Dept, Year & Sem	CSE, III & VI
Mobile number	8778727699
Name of the Company	Sea Blue Shipyard ltd
Visit Date	20/2/24

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

Company Experiance is great

Industrial Visit Coordinator   **HoD**

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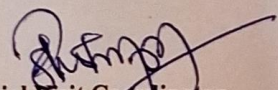# M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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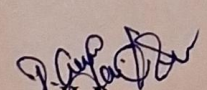Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

Student Name	N. SANTHOSH
Student ID	E1215088
Dept, Year & Sem	III – Yr – CSE – VI
Mobile number	9545718790
Name of the Company	SEA BLUE SHIPYARD
Visit Date	20.2.24 & 21.2.24

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No	
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No	
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No	
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No	
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No	
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No	
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No	
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No	
Additional comments/suggestion by students		

Industrial Visit Coordinator
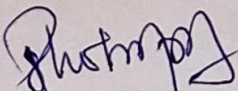
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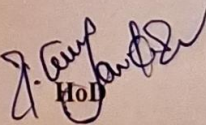Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

Student Name	J. SHARANYA
Student ID	EI215095
Dept, Year & Sem	CSE , III year - 'VI'
Mobile number	9843491631
Name of the Company	Sea Blue Shipyard
Visit Date	20·02·24 & 21·02·24

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No ✓
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No ✓
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No ✓
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No ✓
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No ✓
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No ✓
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

Industrial Visit Coordinator

HOD

M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Student Name	K.RINOSIVA BEGUM
Student ID	E1215083
Dept, Year & Sem	III-Y2 - CSE - VI
Mobile number	9500391280
Name of the Company	SEA BLUE SHIPYARD
Visit Date	20.2.24 & 21.2.24

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes✓/No
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No✓
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes✓/No
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No✓
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No✓
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes✓/No
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No ✓
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

Industrial Visit Coordinator

HoD

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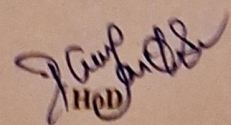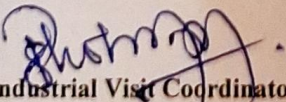Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

Student Name	V. SUDHADRANAM.
Student ID	E121S105.
Dept, Year & Sem	COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING / III / VI.
Mobile number	9566816509.
Name of the Company	SEABLUE SHIPYARD LTD.
Visit Date	20/02/2024 and 20/02/2024.

Student Feedback

1 Training provided is relevant to engineering course.	Yes/No
2 Company provided a well-structured training program.	Yes/No
3 Student is exposed to good engineering practice (team work, engineering ethic, occupational health and safety).	Yes/No
4 Student has good relationship with industrial training supervisor.	Yes/No
5 Student has good inter-departmental interaction/relationship.	Yes/No
6 Student developed managerial skills (planning, monitoring, and corrective measures, reporting).	Yes/No
7 The training is useful for student future endeavor.	Yes/No
8 The training interests and inspires the student to be an engineer after completing my study.	Yes/No
Additional comments/suggestion by students	

The Trainee Provide good training to our Students.

Industrial Visit Coordinator   **HoD**

CONCLUSION

The report concludes that implementing an IV (Industrial Visit) program in the shipyard offers invaluable experiential learning opportunities for students, allowing them to gain practical insights into shipbuilding processes, safety protocols, and industry standards. The visit fosters a deeper understanding of theoretical concepts and promotes career exploration in the maritime sector. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of industry-academia collaboration for bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application, ultimately enhancing the students employability and professional development.

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GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL VISIT

ON

28-02-2024(WEDNESDAY) & 01-03-2024(FRIDAY)

Mrs.K.DASARATHI SHOHI

AP/CSE.,

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

SUBMITTED TO,

Mr.P.MANIKANDAN, AP/CSE

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

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13.	CONCLUSION	41

DETAILS OF JOURNEY

M.I.E.T Engineering college had organized an industrial visit on 28 February,2024 to **SPECTURUM SOFTTECH SOLUTIONS** located in Kochi, Kerala for the students of computer science and engineering.

The visit was organized by HOD of computer science and engineering branch, Mr**.P.MANIKANDAN.**

Mr.P.MANIKANDAN, Mr.T.SENTHIL, Mrs.S.CHINTHANAI SELVI, Mrs.K.NANDHITHA, were the faculties Supervisor for the industrial visit.

We started travelling from the college campus at 10:30 pm in Tourist bus. Totally 71 students along with 4 Faculties Supervisor were there in the journey.

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

REQUISITION FOR THE APPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL VISIT

DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024

YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

INDUSTRIAL VISIT DATE	COMPANY NAME	YEAR	NO OF STUDENTS	NO OF FACULTY
20.02.2024 to 21.02.2024	Sea-Blue-Shipyard (cochin)	IIIrd yr	Boys=40 Girls=32	4
			TOTAL	76

TOTAL NO.OF HOSTEL GIRLS = 21 & HOSTEL BOYS = 05.

Faculties:

1. **Mr.R.Ramachandran AP/CSE.,**
2. **Mr. A.Sathish, Lab Tech**
3. **Mrs.R.Subha AP/CSE.,**
4. **Mrs.I.Eswari AP/CSE.,**

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR
[Dasarathi shohit AP/CSE]

HOD - CSE

PRINCIPAL

CHAIRMAN

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL VISIT
DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024
YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

Request for Industrial Visit –Reg
HOD CSE & IT <cse.hod@miet.edu> Thu, Feb 8, 2024 at 2:57 PM

To: "hr@seablueshipyard.com" hr@seablueshipyard.com\

Bcc: "admin@seablueshipyard.com" admin@seablueshipyard.com

Most Respected Sir,

Greetings, MIET Engineering College is a fast growing Technical Education Institute emphasizing on quality education. During the academic year 2023-2024, it had received approval from AICTE and then affiliated to Anna University, Tiruchirappalli for its Computer Science Engineering programme. As a part of the curriculum, our college Third Year Engineering students are required to participate in Industrial Visits to gain practical insight in the various facets Hence, we have preferred to arrange an Industrial Visit to enrich practical exposure which will help our students to fill the theoretical gaps and thus foster a methodical spirit and scientific sense of enquiry among them. We shall be immensely obliged if you kindly accept to offer an Industrial Visit at your **Shipyard** for our **Computer Science Engineering students (72 Numbers)** accompanied by **03 faculty members** on your convenient date during**20/02/2024** We request you to kindly send us yourconcurrence and confirmation for the same at the earliest.

Thanking you,

with Regards,
Mr.P.Manikandan
Head Of the Department
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
MIET Engineering College
Trichy – 07

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

[Parvathi Shohi-k]
AP / CSE

HOD/CSE

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GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL VISIT
DATE : 20-02-2024 & 21-02-2024
YEAR – III , SECTION A & B

RETURN MAIL FROM INDUSTRY

Human Resources @seablue hr@seablueshipyard.com Thu, Feb 8, 2024 at 3:11 PM
To: HOD CSE & IT cse.hod@miet.edu

Cc: Security Officer soseablueshipyard@gmail.com

Dear ,

Ref: your request dated 08/02/2024, for industrial visit.Permission is granted for 72 students of third year Computer Science Engineering and 3 faculty members of MIET Engineering College

Educational Mail - Request for Industrial Visit –Reg

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=d3fcf4c08e&view=pt&search=al... 1 of 2 2/8/2024, 3:45 PM Trichy to visit our company at Vypin on 20/02/2024 @ 11:00AM. Entry fee for a student is 150 rupees, and no fee for faculty members.The students may directed to observe the rules of the company regarding safety and conduct inside the factory premises. Mobile phones, electronic devices, photography/videography are strictly prohibited on the company premises. Only faculty members are permitted to use the phone. You are requested to submit Industrial visit permission letter from the college along with students and faculty name list at the time of visit.If there are any changes in the schedule, please inform us.

Regards,

Ashir | Asst. Manager - Human Resources

Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd

1/212, VP Road, Azheekal PO, Vypin,

Kochi - 682508

GSTIN: 32 AAICS 2115 D1ZZ

Mobile : +91 7306822502
Email   : hr@seablueshipyard.com
Web   : www.seablueshipyard.com

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

[Pasarathi Shohi-K,]
Ap/cse

HOD/CSE

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Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

Date:08/02/2024

To

Ashir Thankachan (HR),
Sea Blue Shipyard Ltd.,
1/212,VP Road,
Azheekal PO,
Vypin,Kochi – 682510.

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the following list of names is Bonafide Students From **M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE – TRICHY,** studying in IIIrd Year of Computer Science and Engineering Department of our college with the strength of 66 students along with 3 staff members to undergo industrial visit in your company on **20th and 21st FEBRUARY 2024**

PRINCIPAL

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

COMPANY PROFILE

Spectrum Softtech Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Kochi, Kerala was incorporated as a private limited company in 1998 with an objective of offering advanced technological solutions in the fields of Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled services (ITES). In July 2006, Spectrum became the first Private-Sector IT Park in Kerala. With the State-of-the-Art building of 55,000 sq. ft., sophisticated technical infrastructure and more than 400 professionals, Spectrum is now the front-line service provider in IT infrastructure services industry, catering to both domestic and international clients.

There are a host of services Spectrum offer including Software Development, Web Designing/Development, Domain Registration, Web Hosting, Server Administration(Windows/Linux), Voice Technical Support, Remote Server Administration, Server Co-location, Search Engine Optimization, Medical Transcription and E-Commerce solutions. Being a steadfastly growing organization, Spectrum is also creating employment potential in different spheres for a large pool of educated youth; both freshers and experienced professionals in the state of Kerala.

At Spectrum, we are striving to understand the changing customer needs and stay in-line with the increasing demands of the industry. By constantly upgrading the quality of our processes, we simply customize the technology readily usable to the clients. Spectrum is proud of our solid team of Information Systems professionals, including those trained abroad, who study, design, develop, enhance, customize, implement, maintain and support various aspects of IT products and services. For all the overseas business ventures, especially the North American clients, we work in close association with our business partner, M/S Spectrum Software Solutions Inc., New York, USA.

1. PYTHON PROGRAMMING

Python's developers aim for it to be fun to use. This is reflected in its name—a tribute to the British comedy group Monty Python and in occasionally playful approaches to tutorials and reference materials, such as the use of the terms "spam" and "eggs" (a reference to a Monty Python sketch) in examples, instead of the often-used . A common neologism in the Python community is *pythonic*, which has a wide range of meanings related to program style. "Pythonic" code may use Python idioms well, be natural or show fluency in the language, or conform with Python's minimalist philosophy and emphasis on readability. Code that is difficult to understand or reads like a rough transcription from another programming

2. FULL STACK

Full-stack developers may be creative, graphically inclined, internet- and tech-savvy, and have excellent attention to detail. You'll want to learn the following skills to have a career in full-stack development:

- **Front-end development** is the process of creating the interface of a website. It entails coding details like drop-down menus, fonts, colors, and page layouts. Full-stack developers should also know how to work with front-end technologies like HTML, CSS, and scripting languages such as JavaScript to make websites and applications visually viable and appealing.

- **Back-end development** skills entail using back-end programming languages like Python, PHP, Ruby on Rails, and CakePHP and understanding how algorithms and business logic work.

3. MANGO DB

MongoDB databases use a query language that's similar to SQL databases and is extremely approachable for beginner and advanced developers alike. This accessibility makes it easy to push, query, sort, update and export your data with common help methods and simple shell commands

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCEAND ENGINEERING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE (INDUSTRIAL VISIT)

DATE :28-02-2024 TO 01-03-2024

YEAR – IV, SECTION A & B

TIME	ACTIVITIES
09.00pm (27/02/2024)	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
DAY-1 08.00am(28/02/2024)	Arrival at cochin and Room check in
9.00 am	Breakfast and refreshment at Cochin
10.30am	Reaching the company at Cochin Company name: **Spectrum Softtech Solutions (P) Ltd.** Visiting Time:1hr (10.30-11.30)
1.00 pm	Lunch
03.00pm	**Vypin Beach**
06.00 pm	**Marine Drive Boating**
08.00 pm	Dinner and stay at hotel
DAY-2 10.00am (29/02/2024)	**Wonderla**(Lunch at Wonderla)
8.00 pm	Dinner, Travel towards **Munnar** and Midnight room check in
DAY-3 9.00 am (01/03/2024)	Breakfast and visiting the **spots in Munnar (JEEP RIDE)**
2.00 pm	Lunch
3.00pm	Visiting the balance **spots in Munnar (JEEP RIDE)**
7.00pm	Dinner and Camp fire and room check out
MIDNIGHT	Travel towards Trichy

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

[Parasarathi Shshi. K]

HOD/CSE

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Website:www.miet.edu, E-mail:principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT- PLAN SCHEDULE

DATE: 28-02-2024 TO 01-03-2024

YEAR – IV, SECTION A &B

27/02/2024

09.00 PM - STARTING FROM M.I.E.T

DAY 1 PLAN -28/02/2024

08.00 AM – REACH COCHIN AND ROOM CHECK IN

09.00 AM – REFRESHMENT AND BREAKFAST AT COCHIN

10.30 AM-REACHING AT**SPECTRUM SOFTTECH SOLUTIONS (P) LTD.**FOR INDUSTRIAL VISIT.

12.00 PM- LUNCH

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│   03.00- PM VYPIN BEACH     │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│   06.00 PM- MARINE DRIVE    │
│          BOATING            │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│      8.00 PM-DINNER         │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│    10 PM-BACK TO ROOM       │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│  DAY 02 PLAN–29/02/2024.    │
│                             │
│  08.00 AM- BREAKFAST THEN   │
│          CHECKOUT           │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│    10.00 AM- WONDERLA       │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│     08.00 PM- DINNER        │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│  AFTER DINNER BUS TRAVEL    │
│        TO MUNNAR            │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│  MIDNIGHT ROOM CHECKIN      │
│       IN MUNNAR             │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│      DAY 03 PLAN            │
│   01/03/2024. 09.00AM-      │
│   REFRESHMENT AND           │
│  BREAKFAST IN THE HOTEL     │
└─────────────────────────────┘
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                    ↓
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │  10 AM- VISTING MUNNAR  │
        │          SPOTS          │
        └─────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │     2.00 PM-LUNCH       │
        └─────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │  CONTINUE WITH VISITING │
        │     SPOTS IN MUNNAR     │
        └─────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │ 7.00 PM -11 PM-DINNER AND│
        │         CAMP FIRE       │
        └─────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │   ROOM CHECK OUT AND    │
        │  TRAVELLING TOWARDS     │
        │         TRICHY          │
        └─────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │ 4.00 AM-EARLY MORNING   │
        │     RECHED TRICHY       │
        └─────────────────────────┘
```

INCLUSIONS:

- Hotel Accommodations *Classical Non-Ac rooms, accommodating 4 in each room* Transportation.
- Parking, Tollgate, Check post, Driver Expenses & Tax.
- Guide Services.
- Jeep ride expenses.
- Local entry Tickets include tariff.
- Campfire in any one of the places.

EXCLUSIONS:

- If any optional trip.
- Your own expenses.
- Tea expenses.

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR

[Dasarathi Shoti. K]

HOD/CSE

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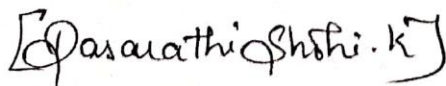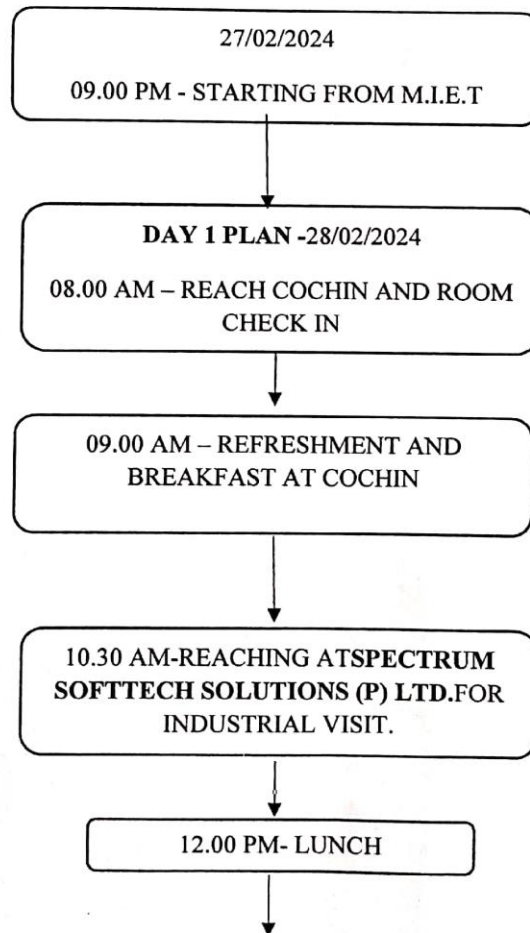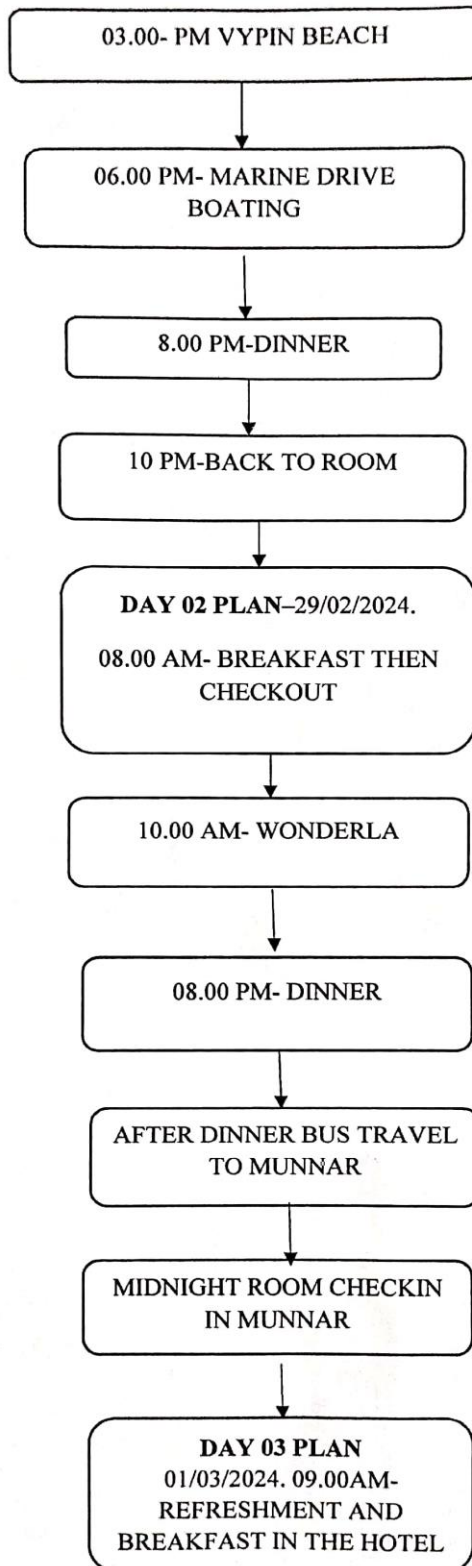
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

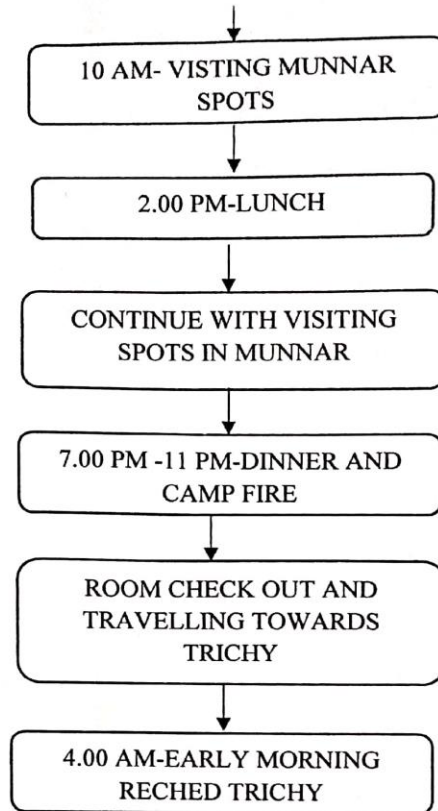## DATE: 28-02-2024 TO 01-03-2024

YEAR – IV, SECTION A & B

MALE STUDENTS LIST

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Gender
1.	E1205001	ABDUL BASITH ALI M	Male
2.	E1205004	ABDUL RAHMAN M	Male
3.	E1205006	ABDULLAH B	Male
4.	E1205007	ABU FIRNAS A	Male
5.	E1205009	AKILKRISHNAN A	Male
6.	E1205011	ANAS MOHAMED J	Male
7.	E1205013	ARAVINDH M	Male
8.	E1205014	ARUN N	Male
9.	E1205015	ARUN KUMAR E	Male
10.	E1205020	DAYANITHI T	Male
11.	E1205024	DINESH KUMAR D	Male
12.	E1205025	GEETH PRIYAN K	Male
13.	E1205026	GOBINATH S	Male
14.	E1205029	GUHAN S	Male

15.	E1205033	IJAS AHAMED T	Male
16.	E1205037	JOHN ZEON E	Male
17.	E1205038	KARTHIKEYAN J	Male
18.	E1205039	KARUPPASAMY M	Male
19.	E1205041	KAVIYABHARATHI G	Male
20.	E1205042	KRISHNASAMY P	Male
21.	E1205043	LEELAVINOTH.D	Male
22.	E1205053	MOHAMED FAYAZ E	Male
23.	E1205071	PREM SRI DEV M	Male
24.	E1205075	RIYASDEEN A	Male
25.	E1205077	SABARIVASAN N	Male
26.	E1205078	SAMSON.A	Male
27.	E1205079	SANJAY S	Male
28.	E1205080	SANJAY V	Male
29.	E1205081	SANTHOSHKUMAR N	Male
30.	E1205084	SHEIK ABDUL RAJAK M	Male
31.	E1205097	VENKATESHWARAN E	Male
32.	E1205099	YASAR ARABATH A	Male
33.	E1205100	YUVARAJ J	Male
34.	E 2215101	ABDULKALAM J	Male
35.	E 2215109	IYYAPPAN S	Male

36.	E 2215111	JANAPRASATH B	Male
37.	E 2215112	JEYAPRATHISH M	Male
38.	E 2215114	MOHAMED AFRITH	Male
39.	E 2215115	MOHAMED ANAS K	Male
40.	E 2215116	MOHAMED IRFAN J	Male
41.	E 2215117	MOHAMED JAVITH A	Male
42.	E 2215118	MOHAMED JULPER KHAN M	Male
43.	E 2215120	MOHAN P S	Male
44.	E 2215121	MUTHUMUKILAN P	Male
45.	E 2215125	NAZIR AHAMED K	Male
46.	E 2215127	RAGUNATH T	Male
47.	E 2215129	SANTHOSH G	Male
48.	E 2215130	SARANMATHI R	Male
49.	E 2215132	SUDHARSAN M	Male
50.	E2215062	MOHAMED YUNUS K	Male
51.	E2215008	AHAMED SAMEER H	Male
52.	E2215055	MOHAMED NASIF M	Male
53.	E2215021	DEEPAK P.I	Male

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

DATE: 28-02-2024 TO 01-03-2024

YEAR – IV, SECTION A & B

FEMALE STUDENTS LIST

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Gender
1.	E1205023	DHARSHINI K	Female
2.	E1205019	BHUVANESHWARI M	Female
3.	E1205040	KAVIYA S	Female
4.	E1205066	NASREEN BANU A	Female
5.	E1205068	NOORUL SAMIMA A	Female
6.	E1205069	PAVITHRA.S	Female
7.	E1205070	PREETHI C	Female
8.	E1205074	RAMYA E	Female
9.	E1205085	SHERLY HELEN R	Female
10.	E1205087	SHREYA.S	Female
11.	E1205088	SOPHIYA S	Female
12.	E1205090	SOUNDARYA.S	Female
13.	E1205091	SUBITHA M	Female
14.	E1205092	SUDARVIZHI S	Female

15.	E1205094	TEJASHWINI.T	Female
16.	E1205096	VEENA JASMINE R	Female
17.	E 2215106	HARISHMA K	Female
18.	E 2215131	SATHYA PRIYA B	Female

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT ON (28.02.2024 TO 01.03.2024)

YEAR – IV, SECTION A & B

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSTEL GIRLS:5

NO	ROLL NO	NAME	SIGNATURE
1	E1205019	BHUVANESHWARI M	M. Bhuvaneshwari
2	E1205068	NOORUL SAMIMA A	
3	E1205087	SHREYA.S	S. Srea.
4	E1205092	SUDARVIZHI S	
5	E 2215106	HARISHMA K	K. Harishma

6. E125085   SHERLY HELEN. R   R. Shy Ry.
7. E120509A   TEJASHWINI T.   T. Tejal

HOSTEL WARDEN   INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR   HOD/CSE

[Dasarathi Shastri K]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL VISIT ON (28.02.2024 TO 01.03.2024)

YEAR – IV, SECTION A & B

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSTEL BOY:1

NO	ROLL NO	NAME	SIGNATURE
1	E1205053	MOHAMED FAYAZ E	

HOSTEL WARDEN   INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR   HOD/CSE

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL VISIT

DATE: 28-02-2024 TO 01-03-2024

YEAR – IV, SECTION A & B

FACULTY INCHARGE LIST

S.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Faculty In charge
1.	E1205001	ABDUL BASITH ALI M	
2.	E1205004	ABDUL RAHMAN M	
3.	E1205006	ABDULLAH B	
4.	E1205007	ABU FIRNAS A	
5.	E1205009	AKILKRISHNAN A	
6.	E1205011	ANAS MOHAMED J	P. MANIKANDAN **AND** T. SENTHIL
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8.	E1205014	ARUN N	
9.	E1205015	ARUN KUMAR E	
10.	E1205020	DAYANITHI T	
11.	E1205024	DINESH KUMAR D	
12.	E1205025	GEETH PRIYAN K	
13.	E1205026	GOBINATH S	
14.	E1205029	GUHAN S	

15.	E1205033	IJAS AHAMED T	
16.	E1205037	JOHN ZEON E	
17.	E1205038	KARTHIKEYAN J	
18.	E1205039	KARUPPASAMY M	
19.	E1205041	KAVIYABHARATHI G	
20.	E1205042	KRISHNASAMY P	
21.	E1205043	LEELAVINOTH.D	
22.	E1205053	MOHAMED FAYAZ E	
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36.	E 2215111	JANAPRASATH B	
37.	E 2215112	JEYAPRATHISH M	
38.	E 2215114	MOHAMED AFRITH	
39.	E 2215115	MOHAMED ANAS K	
40.	E 2215116	MOHAMED IRFAN J	
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46.	E 2215127	RAGUNATH T	
47.	E 2215129	SANTHOSH G	
48.	E 2215130	SARANMATHI R	
49.	E 2215132	SUDHARSAN M	
50.	E2215062	MOHAMED YUNUS K	
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4.	E1205066	NASREEN BANU A	
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6.	E1205069	PAVITHRA.S	
7.	E1205070	PREETHI C	
8.	E1205074	RAMYA E	
9.	E1205085	SHERLY HELEN R	S. CHINTHANAISELVI **AND** K. NANDHITHA
10.	E1205087	SHREYA.S	
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12.	E1205090	SOUNDARYA.S	
13.	E1205091	SUBITHA M	
14.	E1205092	SUDARVIZHI S	
15.	E1205094	TEJASHWINI.T	
16.	E1205096	VEENA JASMINE R	
17.	E 2215106	HARISHMA K	
18.	E 2215131	SATHYA PRIYA B	

REPORT ON ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT

NAME OF THE INDUSTRY : SPECTRUM SOFTTECH SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

PLACE OF VISIT : KOCHI,KERALA

DATE OF VISIT : 28/02/2024

DEPARTMENT : CSE A&B/ IV YEAR CSE

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

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	REPORT ON ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT		
1.	COMPANY VISITED	Spectrum Softtech Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	
2.	NO.OF.STUDENTS	BOYS	53
		GIRLS	18
3.	FACULTY COORDINATS	MALE	2
		FEMALE	2
4.	DATE &TIME OF VISIT	28/02/2024	TIME:10.30PM TO 9.00PM
5.	APPROVAL DATE	27/02/2024	
6.	OBJECTIVE OF THE VISIT	TO DEVELOP THE STUDENTS TECHNICAL IN INDUSTRIAL PERSPECTIVE.	
7.	COMPANY PROFILE & LEARNING EXPERIENCE	**COMPANY PROFILE**: Spectrum Softtech Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Kochi, Kerala was incorporated as a private limited company in 1998 with an objective of offering advanced technological solutions in the fields of Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled services (ITES). In July 2006, Spectrum became the first Private-Sector IT Park in Kerala. With the State-of-the-Art building of 55,000 sq. ft., sophisticated technical infrastructure and more than 400 professionals, Spectrum is now the front-line service provider in IT infrastructure services industry, catering to both domestic and international clients.	

		LEARNING EXPERIENCE:
		1. PYTHON
		2. FULL STACK DEVELOPMENT
		3. MANGODB

8.	PROGRAMME SCHEDULE		

TIME	ACTIVITIES
09.00pm **(27/02/2024)**	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
08.00am **(28/02/2024)**	Arrival at cochin
9.00 am	Breakfast and refreshment at Cochin
10.30am	Reaching the company at Cochin Company name:**Spectrum Softtech Solution**
1.00 pm	Lunch
03.00pm	**Vypin Beach**
06.00 pm	**Marine Drive Boating**
08.00 pm	Dinner and stay at hotel inCochin
10.00am **(29/02/2023)**	**Wonderla**
8.00 pm	Dinner, Travel towards **Munnar** and Midnight room check in
9.00 am **(01.03.2024)**	Breakfast and visiting the **spots in Munnar (JEEP)**
2.00 pm	Lunch
3.00pm	Visiting the balance **spots in Munnar (JEEP)**
7.00pm	Dinner and Camp fire
MIDNIGHT	Travel towards Trichy

9.	BRIEF ABOUT THE STUDENT OBSERVATION	**1. PYTHON PROGRAMMING** Python's developers aim for it to be fun to use. This is reflected in its name—a tribute to the British comedy group Monty Python and in occasionally playful approaches to tutorials and reference materials, such as the use of the terms "spam" and "eggs" (a reference to a Monty Python sketch) in examples, instead of the often-used . A common neologism in the Python community is *pythonic*, which has a wide range of meanings related to program style. "Pythonic" code may use Python idioms well, be natural or show fluency in the language, or conform with Python's minimalist philosophy and emphasis on readability. Code that is difficult to understand or reads like a rough transcription from another programming
10.	CONCLUSION	The report concludes that implementing an IV (Industrial Visit) program in the spectrum offers invaluable experiential learning opportunities for students, allowing them to gain practical knowledge, safety protocols, and industry standards. The visit fosters a deeper understanding of theoretical concepts and promotes career exploration in the software developing. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of industry-academia collaboration for bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application, ultimately enhancing the students' employability and professional development**.**
11.	ATTACHMENTS	

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

PHOTOS

Kochi, KL, India
Karikkamuri Road, Ernakulam South, Kochi, 682016, KL, India
Lat 9.973364, Long 76.287319
02/28/2024 11:47 AM GMT+05:30
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera

Kochi, Kerala, India
1/212, VP Rd, Fort Vypin, Vypin, Kochi, Kerala 682501, India
Lat 9.975343°
Long 76.243334°
20/02/24 11:30 AM GMT +05:30

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that on **February 28, 2024 Seventy one** students and **four** faculty members from **M.I.E.T. Engineering College** had visited Spectrum Softtech Solutions (P) Ltd., the first Private-Sector IT Park in Kerala; as part of their curriculum-based Industrial Visit Activity.

Electronically Signed

Joseph Job
Authorized Signatory

March 04,2024 CERTIFICATE ID - 2024-IV-6690

Spectrum Softtech Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Mahakavi G Road, Kochi - 682011 • Phone : 91 484 40820000 • Fax : 91 484 4082408
e-mail : spectrum@spectrum.net.in • www.spectrum.net.in

PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

CONCLUSION

The report concludes that implementing an IV (Industrial Visit) program in the shipyard offers invaluable experiential learning opportunities for students, allowing them to gain practical insights into shipbuilding processes, safety protocols, and industry standards. The visit fosters a deeper understanding of theoretical concepts and promotes career exploration in the maritime sector. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of industry-academia collaboration for bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application, ultimately enhancing the students employability and professional development.

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