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1.3.3 Percentage of students undertaking project work/field work/ internships (Data for the latest completed academic year)

Dept: CSE **Academic Year: 2019-2020**

FETUS FEGE MONITORING SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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KARISHMA.R (812416104025)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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APRIL 2020

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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ABSTRACT

Promoting healthy pregnancy and safe childbirth is a goal of all Indian health care systems. Despite significant improvements in recent decades, mothers and their babies are still at risk during the prenatal period, which covers pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum. Babies born too early are more likely to die than those born at term. To improve prenatal health, the right tools are needed to assess problems and their causes. The monitor is used to impact the policy initiatives over time. Maternal healthcare in rural India has never thrown up impressive numbers in the past, but technology is now reaching the remote corners of India to aid young women who require prenatal and antenatal care constantly. Research revealed that pregnant women in India, especially in rural areas, fail to monitor the various health parameters necessary for their well-being during pregnancy. This could be attributed to a variety of factors such as lack of adequate healthcare centers in rural India and awareness surrounding the need for regular prenatal check-ups among other factors. The proposed system FEGE is an IOT based maternal health care solution that promises to effectively address the malady of poor maternal healthcare in the remote regions of India. The IOT allows objects to be sensed and controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure, creating opportunities for more direct integration of the physical world into computer-based systems, and resulting in improved efficiency, accuracy and economic benefit.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1. CONCLUSION

To introduce a secure IOT, we have introduced a secure Internet of Things -based pregnant women and Fetus health care monitoring system in rural area health center, which operates with the Wi-Fi module interface. Moreover, the implementation of the proposed healthcare monitoring system with Arduino platform to augment the achievability and practicability of the proposed mechanisms. The scope of this system will include the intelligent system which will take the decisions or actions according to the conditions prevailing. So that the doctor's interaction with the system will be minimized this will lead to less human efforts for the monitoring.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The Future work of the project is to make the design system in more advanced way. In the intended system the enrichment would be involving more sensors to internet that measures a variety of other health parameters of pregnant women and fetus and would be advantageous for Fetus and pregnant women monitoring i.e. linking all the objects to internet for rapid and effortless access. Establishing a Wi-Fi mesh type network would help to increase the communication range.

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AN EFFICIENT TRAITOR TRACING AND REVOCATION FOR ENCRYPTED FILE SYNCING AND SHARING IN CLOUD

A PROJECT REPORT

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I. ABSTRACT

To increase the security issues in a private cloud storage server and to prevent the user data from traitor we propose Encrypting File Sharing And Synchronizing Using Efficient Traitor Tracing And Revocation which implements the revocation algorithms to block the traitors and generates a traitor tracing technique to trace the presence of the traitors who were involved in the process. The proposed methodology is suitable for a private cloud storage which can be modified in future to support public clouds. It propose, if an user uploads his data to a cloud storage server the user will be provided with a private key and as well as the public key. The public key is used verifies that the user belongs to the concerned private cloud. In case of any abnormal activity in the user account or user tries to access the private cloud data without the knowledge of the cloud data owner the proposed methodology revocates the specific user using IP address and provides the longitude and latitude information to the data owner. Additionally we propose pattern matching, SQL injection and anomaly detection to maintain the privacy and security for the user data that has been implemented.

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CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 CONCLUSION

In this paper, we focus on protection the privacy of outsourcing data and preventing player abuse in file syncing and sharing services in the cloud. We highlight the development of a group-oriented cryptosystem with digital forensics, especially for tracing and revoking methods that can ensure the security of player/editor. Based on this cryptosystem, we present a new secure service model to provide a forensic analysis framework to guide investigations. In our future work, we are planning to introduce a comprehensive anomaly detection, using audit, pattern matching, and risk assessment, for identifying the suspected players.

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PRIVACY PROTECTION OF USER BROWSING FOR SECURE WEB SEARCH AND UNSAFE URL DETECTION

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Malicious URL is a common and serious threat to cyber security. Naturally, search engine becomes the backbone of information management. Nevertheless, the flooding of large number of malicious websites on search engine has posed tremendous threat to our users. Most of exiting systems to detect malicious websites focus on specific attack. At the same time, available browser extensions based on blacklist are powerless to countless websites. Therefore, it is essential that any data leaving the client side should be effectively masked such that the server cannot interpret any valuable information from the masked data. Here propose the first PPSB service. It provides strong security guarantees that are missing in existing SB services. In particular, it inherits the capability of detecting unsafe URLs, while at the same time protects both the user's privacy (browsing history) and blacklist provider's proprietary assets (the list of unsafe URLs). In this work, proposed a model which encrypts the users' sensitive data to prevent privacy from both outside analysts and service provider. Also, completely supports selective aggregate functions for online user behaviour analysis and guaranteeing differential privacy. Triple DES algorithm is used for encrypting users' online behaviour data. Implementation is done and its performances are evaluated based on a real time behaviour set. And also extend this black list with keyword based malicious prediction approach.

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

7.1 CONCLUSION

In this proposed work, implement a Malicious URL Detection process using machine learning techniques. This focuses on detecting unsafe website URLs and keywords with the help of blacklist storage. This also provides the secure encryption approach avoid the unknown access of search history. The security is provided to the search data which has been stored in the database. The random OTP generation provides dynamic password which avoids the hacking and improves the security.

7.2 FUTURE WORK

The Future work is to fine tuning the machine learning algorithm that will produce the better result by utilizing the large URL dataset. Also implement a robust malware detection method, retaining accuracy for phishing emails.

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FACE RECOGNIZATION FOR VOTING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The proposed model has a greater security in the sense that voter high security password is confirmed before the vote is accepted in the main database of Election Commission of India. The additional feature of the model is that the voter can confirm if his/her vote has gone to correct candidate/party. In this model a person can also vote from outside of his/her allotted constituency or from his/her preferred location. In the proposed system the tallying of the votes will be done automatically, thus saving a huge time and enabling Election Commissioner of India to announce the result within a very short period. This system designed as an online application like online reservation system, for citizens who are above 18 years of age to vote through online. Using these system citizens of India can vote through online without visiting polling booth. A centralized database is maintained by election commission of India where citizens information is maintained when ever citizen is using online voting system his/her information is authenticated with the data present in database if user is not in the list he cannot use online voting system. Users are provided with an online registration form before voting user should fill online form and submit details these details are compared with details in database and if they match then user is provided with username and password using this information user can login and vote. If conditions are not correct entry will be canceled. Advantages of using this application is time saving and voting percentage can be increased and high security can be implied for preventing false voting. This application contains two level of user's administrator level and voter level where each level has different functionality. Election commission of India will update voter's details to database regularly

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7 CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In this paper we proposed a method for face recognition based on the data base model and by using voting method to eliminate the noises images. The proposed method does not need any kind of parameter selection to generate the illumination invariants. It does not need any prior information about face models or the illumination condition and needs only one single image unlike most of the methods in the literature.

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MONEY RECOGNITION AND FAKE CURRENCY DETECTION FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRMENT PEOPLE

A PROJECT DOCUMENT

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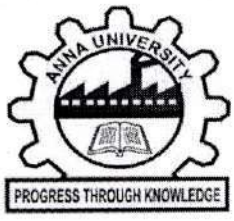

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MONEY RECOGNITION AND FAKE CURRENCY DETECTION FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRMENT PEOPLES

ABSTRACT

Modern automation systems in real world require a system for currency recognition.It has various potential applications including banknote counting machines,money exchange machines,electronic banking,currency monitoring systems,assist blind persons etc.The recognition of currency is a very important need for Blind and visually impaired people.They are not being able to differentiate between currencies correctly.It is very easy for them to be cheated by the others.One of the most important problems facing visual impaired people is money recognition especially for paper currency.The paper currency constitutes extrinsic as well as intrinsic properties.The extrinsic properties deals with size, width,color,etc.whereas intrinsic properties deals with security thread,I.D mark, number panel,etc.Extrinsic properties are not enough to recognize whether note is original or fake.In this project,present a simple system currency recognition system applied on Indian bank note.The proposed system is based on simple image processing utilities that insure performing the process as fast and robust as possible.The basic techniques utilized in our proposed system include preprocessing,image segmentation with features extraction and finally deep learning based on neural networks.In this work,camera-based Indian rupee paper currency is trained to be recognized using very simple image processing utilities what makes the processing time is very short with acceptable accuracy.The proposed system has the ability to treat papers captured partially and under different conditions.

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CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Automated paper currency recognition system can be a very good utility in banking systems and other field of commerce.Automatic currency note recognition invariably depends on the currency note characteristics of a particular country and the extraction of features directly affects the recognition ability.We have presented a comprehensive overview of techniques for the recognizing currency using neural network techniques. Nonetheless,we have surveyed and classified a significant fraction of the proposed approaches,taking into consideration the techniques they utilize,methodology they propose and the currency they have been applied to and the accuracy of recognition.In our opinion,this survey has shown that a significant number of neural network techniques exist for the problem of currency recognition,but it has also shown that the researchers have worked on currency of Indian country.We believe that the field will be significantly enriched if methods from these sources are incorporated into efficient recognition of Indian currency with the features mentioned in our study.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In future we can extend the framework to implement various algorithms to improve the accuracy for different countries and embed this system with sensors and also mobile applications.

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SECURE COMMUNICATION IN AIRCRAFT SYSTEM USING LIFI FOR MILITARY APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

More than a dozen wireless technologies are used by air traffic communication systems during different flight phases. From a conceptual perspective, all of them are insecure, as security was never part of their design. Recent contributions from academic and hacking communities have exploited this inherent vulnerability to demonstrate attacks on some of these technologies. However, not all of these contributions have resonated widely within aviation circles. At the same time, the security community lacks certain aviation domain knowledge, preventing aviation authorities from giving credence to their findings. In this survey, we aim to reconcile the view of the security community and the perspective of aviation professionals concerning the safety of air traffic communication technologies.. Most of the security system braked by hackers and most of the communication crashed by hackers. so communication in Warplane using LI-FI (Light-fidelity) is more important .Here new technology li fi is used to establish Lifi based communication between two Warplane. In Li-Fi , the data is transmitted in several bit-streams through high-speed flickering of the LED bulb and decoded on the receiver side which consists of a photo detector. This happens in the form of a binary transmission of data, where '0' is the LED in its 'off state' and '1' is the LED in its 'on-state'. we use this concept to transmit data to demonstrate the use-cases and the possible impact it can have in the ever growing field of communication

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CHAPTER 7

7.1 CONCLUSION

Li-Fi is the most ideal solution for effective data transmission due to its basic building block, Light. Inexhaustible, accurate, fast, safe and cost effective, Li-Fi could potentially be the successor of Wi-Fi upon further development. Its working centers around the principle of varying the electrical signal based on the required output. Its applications range widely from toys to communication and can find uses in critical fields like military and medicine. In this project we established Li-Fi communication between two war planes. Li-Fi communications more secure compare with other communication. In this result we establish most secured communication.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Nowadays where the internet has become a major demand, people are in a search for Wi-Fi hotspots for their activities. Li-Fi is a better alternative to Wi-Fi in wireless communication as it is bidirectional, high speed and fully networked wireless communications similar to Wi-Fi.lifi will play a major role in future robotics war.

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2D BARCODE IMAGE PROCESSING USING SVM

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

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IoT (Internet of Things) and Image processing is a smart based processing. Using an IoT, this takes the readings of the crucial environmental factors and the image of the leaf lattice. Barcode is a standard security technology that presents tests to tell computers and humans apart. A standard security mechanism is to develop for defending against undesirable or malicious Internet bot(back on topic) programs. The approach to solving captcha's automatically has been a sequential process where in segmentation algorithm splits the image into segments that contain individual characters, followed by character recognition. A new picture-embedding 2D barcode, called Pi-Code, which mitigates these two limitations by equipping a scalable 2D barcode with a picturesque appearance. Pi-Code is designed with careful considerations on both the perceptual quality of the embedded image and the decoding robustness of the encoded message. Comparisons with existing beautified 2D barcodes show that Pi-Code achieves one of the best perceptual qualities for the embedded image, and maintains a better trade-off between image quality and decoding robustness in various application conditions. Support Vector Machine (SVM) technique is used in this prospective system. By this technique, deploying the image in 2D will bring the dynamic splitting. It is practicality for real-world applications has been successfully demonstrated.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

Picode System is a new type of 2D barcode & it is very efficient technique in today's world. It is the extension part of the existing beautified QR code. In todays world for all applications this system can be used as much easily than the existing one. It provides the best perceptual quality in preserving aesthetic appearance of the embedded image & also maintains the decoding robustness. One important thing is that while decoding of Picode the coarse fine corner detection & module alignment algorithm can be used so that we get the information from all pixels in each module i.e. block. From above result it shows that the Picode shows the better trade-off between the perceptual quality & decoding robustness as compared to existing beautified QR code.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

It can can be further enhanced by designing the barcode scanner for scanning the picode (picture embedded 2d barcodes).QR code scanner only recognize the structure of QR code which contain the squarish pattern to scan the information. The squarish pattern is present at the three corners of the QR codes. Picode contain the QR code inside the image so we have to design the scanner in such a way that it can recognize the picode (picture embedded 2d barcode) structure and decode the information successfully.

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BLOCKCHAIN BASED SECURED VOTING USING MULTI LEVEL AUTHENTICATION

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

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in

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ABSTRACT

Digital voting has been around for several years now, but it is still slowly being adopted by election bodies around the world. In spite of technology that protects the confidentiality, integrity, and privacy of our data, digital voting systems still raise concerns of election fraud or data leaks. Blockchain, the distributed database technology behind Bitcoin, seems like a good fit for digital voting systems, providing a way to keep transactions private, and mechanisms to prevent data alteration. But blockchain alone is not enough to address other concerns that come up during elections: how to make sure that the person voting has the right to do so while keeping her identity disconnected from her vote. The user can safely vote from the three level of authentication system OTP, QR code share and Blockchain. Here the system contains a secured timestamp and the hashcode which is used to identify the fraudulent attacks on the distributed server. We cover these concerns in the following pages, presenting what we believe are suitable solutions for each one. Additionally, it is our opinion that using the methods suggested can work with or without blockchain as the storage method. A safe and secured voting is employed using these secured services. The legal and the technology limitations are also analyzed in the block chain distributed ledger.

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9.1 CONCLUSION

The idea of adapting digital voting systems to make the public electoral process cheaper, faster and easier, is a compelling one in modern society. Making the electoral process cheap and quick, normalizes it in the eyes of the voters, removes a certain power barrier between the voter and the elected official and puts a certain amount of pressure on the elected official. It also opens the door for a more direct form of democracy, allowing voters to express their will on individual bills and propositions. In this paper, we introduced a unique, block chain-based electronic voting system that utilizes smart contracts to enable secure and cost efficient election while guaranteeing voters privacy. We have outlined the systems architecture, the design, and a security analysis of the system. By comparison to previous work, we have shown that the block chain technology offers a new possibility for democratic countries to advance from the pen and paper election scheme, to a more cost- and time-efficient election scheme, while increasing the security measures of the todays scheme and offer new possibilities of transparency. Using an Ethereum private blockchain, it is possible to send hundreds of transactions per second onto the blockchain, utilizing every aspect of the smart contract to ease the load on the blockchain. For countries of greater size, some measures must be taken to withhold greater throughput of transactions per second, for example the parent & child architecture which reduces the number of transactions stored on the blockchain at a 1:100 ratio without compromising the networks security. Our election scheme allows individual voters to vote at a voting district of their choosing while guaranteeing that each individual voters vote is counted from the correct district, which could potentially increase voter turnout.

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MACHINE LEARNING ECART MODEL(MLEM)

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ABSTRACT:

MACHINE LEARNING ECART ANALYSIS (MLEM) MODEL is a set of Machine Learning Data approach to the user can easily identify the product with best price and product owner can predict the user buying pattern and other competitor product details from their ecommerce sites. This model could help end- user and product owner to get better understand of market trends analysis of their products and ultimately server their customers by highlighting purchasing patterns .These relationships can be used to increase profitability through cross-selling ,recommendations , promotions ,or even the placement of items on a menu or in a store.

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CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In this research, we have discussed a simple k-means clustering algorithm with an appropriate example. This paper analyzes the E-commerce dataset by using the k-means clustering algorithm. In this paper we have used a qualitative approach to analyze the clustering algorithm and we have used Euclidean distance for measuring the distance between objects. We demonstrated the k-means clustering algorithm on an E-Commerce dataset which consists of 541909 records of transaction. In this work, we proposed a filtering web pricing system that exploits web scraping techniques in order to extract trends and suggest best price of a target product from top of the line commercial websites such as amazon.com, alibaba.com, and daraz.pk. The designed framework incorporates Scrapy framework for web crawling and scraping. Celery is used to schedule scraper in order to analyze the crucial pages in the target websites and distill the required information against a given product.

As of future work, we aim to enable the proposed framework to suggest relevant and non-relevant items based on a factor k. Furthermore, future research directions include integration of the proposed work into social media, such as Google and facebook to suggest best prices about the products based on the user preferences. Ultimately, the goal is to enable users to search for the best price from top of the line website, whether it may be finding best and cheap hotels, or finding the cheapest airfare while traveling or finding the best deal for jewelry at wedding ceremonies and the list continues to increase.

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ADAPTIVE LEARNING MECHANISM WITH FELDER SILVERMAN LEARNING STYLE PREDICTION-A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The expanded utilization of computer-based learning stages and online devices in classrooms presents unused openings to not as it were think about the basic develops included within the learning prepare, but moreover utilize this data to distinguish and aid struggling understudies. Current Learning Administration Frameworks store a huge sum of data that may offer assistance to produce prescient models to early identify those understudies in online and mixed learning. But still there exist a early drop out in E-learning based functionalities since each learners capability varies. Predictive Learning Analytics (PLA) is emerging as a research area with the promise of helping instructors. The learner's styles are analyzed using the features extracted from the data set of the student. Logistic regression is used to analyze the student performance. The learner's style can be identified using Felder-Silverman Learning Styles Model. The risk of learning and the performance can be measured to get an accuracy of the extracted features. The student's learner style and the performance are evaluated to get corrective measures. Thus the predicted result provides an efficient learning method where the learner style will be predicted by the implemented hybrid method. Here it is further observe how these models perform at each learning opportunity within student assignments to identify when interventions may be deployed to best aid students who are likely to exhibit unproductive persistence. he accuracy of the correct identification of at risk students, the students' appraisal and the most common factors which lead to at-risk level.

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The accuracy of the prediction is made at an 87% where the learning styles can be easily predicted using questionnaires added. The trained dataset can be made through the database.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

9.1 CONCLUSION

In this paper, we investigated in learning style prediction models. We reviewed the issues of learning style mining and educational data mining. A survey and a comparison of previous learning style models have been accomplished. In addition to a comprehensive overview of the learning style prediction with various commonly models and with data mining techniques such as classification, clustering. Due to the importance of higher education enhancement, there is an urgent need to develop a learning style prediction model that could enhance the learning accomplishment process for a student. So this paper presents a learning style prediction framework based on hybrid technique that has the ability to detect the learning style for current and new learners with accurate prediction compared with other methods. To enhance the efficiency of online course, Adaptive E- learning Systems is a promising research area.

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FOOLPROOF SYSTEM BASED ON THE FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Over the years the process of manual attendance has been carried out which is not only time consuming but also provides erroneous result. Automated time and attendance monitoring system provides many benefits to organizations. This reduces the need of pen and paper based manual attendance tracking system. Following this thought, we have proposed a smart location based time and attendance tracking system which is implemented on android mobile application on Smartphone reducing the need of additional biometric scanner device. The location of an organization has a specific location, which can be determine by the GPS. Each employee's location can be determined by the GPS using Smartphone. This location is defined as a key of time and attendance tracking in our paper. Internet of Things (IoT) is rapidly changing the way we interact and gain information about ourselves and external world. Smart Transportation, Smart Energy, Smart Healthcare and Smart Waste Management are few of the areas where IoT has been proven to be cost-effective and efficient in tackling the inherent problems and weaknesses.

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7.8 Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

Test Results:

All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

8.1 CONCLUSION

This paper introduce a smart, location based time and attendance tracking system using android application which use location as the core component of attendance tracking using smart phone. The area is set for tracking using GPS and employee coordinate inside the area border depicts that employee is present in the organization. We developed this system for android platform, but we are focusing on developing this system for iOS platform as well in neat future.

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THIRD EYE FOR BLIND PEOPLE

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

There are many ways to improve life for partially-sighted and blind people. Reading and recognition devices could make smartphones, tablets, smart glasses into indispensable aids for the visually impaired. According to the National Federation of the Blind there are around 290 million visually impaired people worldwide. That's a lot of people who could stand to benefit from some clever technology. The target is to bring the real world as a narrative to the visually impair. The "Third Eye For Blind" aims to describe the scenes as a narrative to the visually impaired along with the facial recognition of the people to find the identity and the expression of the people and also the narrative is generated by converting the scenes in front of them to text which describe the important objects in the scene, which makes the life of the blinds better. The target is to bring the real world as a narrative to visually impaired. This can be done by giving a camera fitted over a cap to visual impaired person and processing the image caught on the camera using machine learning models to convert them into description. A speech recognition devices will give commands to narrate the scenes in front of them. A Bluetooth speaker or earphone can be used by the virtually impaired person to hear the description.

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Network Structure for Facial Recognition and Expression Recognition with the object detection(Vision API) and VUI(Voice User Interface) System for I/O by the user using the IOT (Raspberry PI) and also added the serverless feature(Lambda Function) to process the system in live(24X7).

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

A simple, straightforward, configurable, simple to deal with assistant system is proposed to provide constructive assistant and support for blind and visually impaired people. The advantage of this system lies in the fact that it can prove to be very effective solution to millions of visually impaired people worldwide. The main function of this system is to narrate the scene and helps to understand the feeling of the companion by analyzing their emotions using facial expressions.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Object tracking and prediction of moving objects can be implemented to avoid collision of objects in motion. Capturing and analyzing 360-degree wide image can be implemented to describe the scene in all the direction of the user.

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SECURED AUTHENTICATION USING IMAGE HOTSPOT SECURITY AND QRCODE USING SENSITIVE DATA SHARING WITH SETNOGRAPHY

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABTRACT:

Nowadays, Websites are the backbone of online business and informative services in the world. Website security is the most important aspect in web technology. Data privacy and security is very important in all web applications. Secured Authentication is the key point to prevent the data access from unauthorized users. Existing Login Authentication is implemented by using unique username and password as text format. But this system faces huge challenges from hackers, network intruders where people get the user's password easily by several hacking methods. Hence, this paper propose the system for secured login authentication system using image hotspot security. The architecture for image hot spot is used to avoid the unauthorized user assessing the system and it also prevent from hacking the password. Initially authorized user need to identify the exact hot spot from the image. In earlier algorithm nearly five hot spot is used. Since this process has high probability of finding the password, proposed system with one hot spot password is designed. The user is asked to click the exact point and to confuse the hackers for each hot spot clicked; a duplicate image is generated so that hackers found difficult for accessing the password. Second step is once hot spot is clicked a matrix with list of alphabet is displaced user need to choose the character with intersecting points. To make the process more difficult for hackers each time a new matrix is generated. In this method user created two passwords one is textual password and another one is graphical password. In graphical password particular hot spot is allowed to click by using segmentation algorithm spot from the image is compared and alpha numeric matrix algorithm used.

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CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

In this project, we present the text mining algorithm which segments post into meaningful phrases called segments using both global and local context. Through our algorithm, we demonstrate that local linguistic features are more reliable than term-dependency in guiding the segmentation process. This finding opens opportunities for tools developed for formal text to be applied to tweets which are believed to be much noisier than formal text. Image hotspot is a list of coordinates relating to a specific image, created in order to hyperlink areas of the image to different destinations (as opposed to a normal image link, in which the entire area of the image links to a single destination). For example, a map of the world may have each country hyperlinked to further information about that country. The intention of an image map is to provide an easy way of linking various parts of an image without dividing the image into separate image files.

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LIVE ANTI-THEFT MONITORING SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

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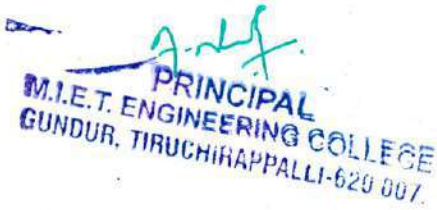

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ABSTRACT

Abnormal event detection is one of the important objectives in research and practical applications of video surveillance. Surveillance cameras are increasingly being used in public places e.g. streets, intersections, banks, shopping malls etc to increase public safety. One critical task in video surveillance is detecting anomalous events such as traffic accidents, crimes or illegal activities. Generally, anomalous events rarely occur as compared to normal activities.

The goal of a practical anomaly detection system is to timely signal an activity that deviates normal patterns and identifies the time window of the occurring anomaly. Therefore, anomaly detection can be considered as coarse level video understanding, which filters out anomalies from normal patterns. Once an anomaly is detected, it can further be categorized into one of the specific activities using classification techniques. This paper presents an overview of anomaly detection, focusing on the context of banking operations applications.

Banking operations include many daily, periodic, and a periodic activities and transactions performed by or affecting numerous stakeholders such as employees, customers, debtors, and external entities. Events may unfold over time, and early detection can significantly ameliorate potential ill-effects, and in some cases actively prevent the same. Time series based anomaly detection used to detect persons in unwanted time. In this work machine learning based anomaly detection technique implement to detect the normal and abnormal events.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

Proposed system focuses on implementing a Smart Camera based anomaly detection which monitors the activity in the banks, it can detect any sort of suspicious behavior, and the thieves would be tracked on the basis of motion and the face detection approach based on unwanted time period. If any such suspicious action is detected at unwanted time, the Smart Camera will automatically send an alert message to the security department. The message mentions what type of alert is generated; it also contains the face image of the thief and time detected with a web link where the live image is stored, so that the security can come with appropriate preparation.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The future scope of this paper is wide open in research aspect for all applications. Various other feature extraction methods can be applied to test the accuracy of the system. Also provide activity recognition approach to automatically predict abnormal activities.

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INTELLEGENT PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The public transportation in many countries is being used as a means of transport for traveling and accordingly people would prefer this public transportation to be scheduled properly. This paper suggests the use of RFID technology with an embedded system to provide an improved ticketing system with an RFID tag. The proposed system is the efficient utilization of RFID with an embedded system that facilitates smart ticketing in public transports. This system elaborates on the installation of the RFID reader circuit in every public transport to calculate the ticket charges. Depending upon the distance (number of stations) traveled. Whenever a person decides to go on a bus, they have to select from and to location. A new paradigm of information technology, the Internet of Things (IoT) is attracting increasing attention from various industrial fields. It is foreseeable that the applications of IoT will be prevalent in the public transportation system and bring changes to the system shortly. In this project, we analyze the impact of the IoT environment on the public transportation system.

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and energy. The tester should know what exactly is done in the internal program. Includes techniques such as Branch Testing and Path Testing. Also known as Structural Testing and Glass Box Testing. BLACK BOX TESTING:

To Test the without knowledge of the internal workings of the item being tested. Tests are usually functional. This testing can be done by the user who has no knowledge of how the shortest path is found.

CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION

This paper presented an RFID-based system that aims at enhancing the safety of passage during the daily bus trip to and from the user. RFID-based detection unit located inside the bus detects the RFID tags worn by the passenger It then sends, via a GSM modem, the relevant data to the system database server. The system checks and detects which passenger did not board or leave

- Finding the total amount locations chargers.
- Easily debiting them amount user account
- To convey the amount details will leave the bus count.
- RFID read the data can fast moving the user details

the bus and issues an alert message to this effect. In addition, the system checks the passenger attendance and updates the database. The parents can log into system website and monitor the details of their passenger..

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FACE BASED PERSON RE-IDENTIFICATION IN VIDEO STREAMING ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Face detection is the first stage of a face recognition system. A lot of research has been done in this area, most of which is efficient and effective for still images only & could not be applied to video sequences directly. Face recognition in videos is an active topic in the field of image processing, computer vision and biometrics over many years. still face recognition videos contain more abundant information than a single image so video contain spatio-temporal information. improve the accuracy of face recognition in videos to get more robust and stable recognition can be achieved by fusing information of multi frames and temporal information and multi poses of faces in videos make it possible to explore shape information of face and combined into the framework of face recognition. Face image variations, such as illumination, expression, pose, occlusion, and motion, are more serious in video sequences. The approach can address the unbalanced distributions between still images and videos in a robust way by generating multiple bridges to connect the still images and video frames.Grassmann manifold learning approach and Convolutional Neural network algorithm is used in this framework for matching the images with videos. Grassmann learning algorithm read the features vectors and matches feature vectors based on deep learning approaches for unknown matches. The framework provides voice alert at the time of unknown matching in real time environments. The framework also provide SMS alert and Email alert at the time of unknown face detection.

LIST OF FIGURES

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

Here, reviewed face recognition technique for still images and video sequences. Most of these existing approaches need well-aligned face images and only perform either still image face recognition or video-to video match. They are not suitable for face recognition under surveillance scenarios because of the following reasons: limitation in the number (around ten) of face images extracted from each video due to the large variation in pose and lighting change; no guarantee of the face image alignment resulted from the poor video quality, constraints in the resource for calculation influenced by the real time processing. So can propose a local facial feature-based framework for still image and video-based face recognition under surveillance conditions. This framework is generic to be capable of vide to face matching in real-time. While the training process uses static images, the recognition task is performed over video sequences.Results show that higher recognition rates are obtained when we use video sequences rather than statics based on Grassmann and Convolutional Neural network algorithm. Evaluation of this approach is done for still image and video based face recognition on real time image datasets with SMS alert system.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In future work, can extend the framework to implement various algorithms to provide still to video face matching with improved accuracy rate. Videos provide an automatic and efficient way for feature extraction. And also implement in various applications with real time alert system

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TUMOR DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF MRI BRAIN IMAGE USING LASSO AND GRADIENT BOOSTER

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The image processing is an active research area in which medical image processing is a highly challenging field. Medical imaging techniques are used to image the inner portions of the human body for medical diagnosis. Brain tumor is a serious life altering disease condition. Image segmentation plays a significant role in image processing as it helps in the extraction of suspicious regions from the medical images. In this paper we have proposed segmentation of brain MRI image using lasso and gradient booster algorithm followed by morphological filtering which avoids the misclustered regions that can inevitably be formed after segmentation of the brain MRI image for detection of tumor location. These methodologies are validated by a comprehensive set of comparisons against competing and well-established image registration methods, by using real medical datasets and classic measures typically employed as a benchmark by the medical imaging community. We demonstrate the accuracy and effectiveness of the present framework throughout a comprehensive set of qualitative quantitative comparisons.

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CHAPTER 8

8.1 CONCLUSION

The brain tumor detection and classification system is implemented using lasso and gradient booster algorithm. The result shows that gradient having the proper sets of training data are able to distinguish between abnormal and normal tumor regions and classify them correctly as a benign tumor, malign tumor or healthy brain. This classification is very important for the physician in establishing a precise diagnostic and recommending a correct further treatment. If we are interested in de-noising, compression, restoration, then DWT is often more appropriate. A hybrid approach is recommended in solving properly the detection and classification problems in brain tumors. our method is used to predict the diseases accurately. Then these methods are used to predict the disease is affected or not affected by using a comparison method. These methodologies are validated by a comprehensive set of companions against competing and well-established image registration methods, by using real medical datasets and classic measures typically employed as a benchmark by the medical imaging community our proposed method is mostly used in medical field. it is used to easily detect the diseases.

8.2FUTURE WORK

To improve the accuracy of the classification of the present work, we are planning to investigate the selective scheme of the classifier by combining more than one classifier and feature selection techniques. After the disease is diagnosed, we can tell what type of treatment for affected disease.

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A BLOCKCHAIN BASED CONFIDENTIAL SCHEMA FOR ORGANIZED DATA IN DISTRIBUTED NETWORKS

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

To process the encrypted database, a server/node in CSP has to be "empowered" with two features equipping a secure processor and having the database encryption key stored inside the processor chip. A normal server/node is not capable of processing the encrypted database. To query the outsourced database, the database owner communicates with a single secure server as if the entire database is stored in it. In CSP, outsourced encrypted database is partitioned and stored in a distributed manner, whereas the secure server manages the query processing on such distributed database. Here honey encryption method is included which protects the data that has been stored in the database with higher security. It protects the data by providing fake key in addition which identifies the intruder of the data and provides the information of the intruder to the concerned users. In addition honey encryption holds original key and as well as the fake key, in which the original key provides access for the data to the authorized user and the fake key delivers an empty result to the attacker of the data in the cloud server or node. Based on block chain innovation the intruders cannot access the information in the nodes. Along with that to identify the attackers, block them and identifies their presence in the distributed server. By implementing this the longitude and latitude values of the intruders who fetch the information can be identified by using their IP and MAC addresses.

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CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 CONCLUSION

It proposed a privacy-preserving scheme for fine-grained access control of large scale health data based on blockchain. it introduced two block chains to ensure that both users' health data and doctors' diagnoses cannot be tampered to avoid medical disputes. it decoupled the encrypted data and the corresponding keys to achieve flexible key management. In addition, users can revoke the doctors at any time to ensure the privacy of the user. The security analysis presents that proposal can meet expected security requirements. Performance evaluation shows Healthchain is efficient and feasible in practice.

8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In future works, for each measurement, we plan to implement a non-linear regression algorithm able to quantify the missing value with high precision. Furthermore, the development of a Machine Learning techniques would help us to create a model capable of predicting the relative measurement values in order to send alarms to physicians when risky conditions occur. At the same time the data that has been stored in the distributed cloud server are stored with better privacy and security with improved cryptographic techniques. It results in avoiding the chance of presence of attacker or hacker in the system. In that case the security of the data and information in the process are stored with high security measures. Also the patient's current status can be intimated to the physicians efficiently using various IoT

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MUTUAL AUTHENTICATION AND KEY AGREEMENT SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENTS

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Due to the rapid development and wide deployment of handheld cloud computing, the cloud users begin to save their resources, access services, and run applications that are stored, deployed, and implemented in cloud computing which has huge storage space and massive computing capability with their cloud storage. Cloud computing channel is insecure and vulnerable to various attacks that pose a great threat to the transmission of sensitive data. Thus, the security mechanism of how the three-factor Mutual Authentication and Key Agreement (MAKA) and online cloud server authenticate each other to create a secure session in cloud computing environment has aroused the interest of researchers. The proposed scheme not only provides mutual authentication between cloud computing but also fulfills the known security evaluation criteria. Moreover, utilization of 3DMAKA in our scheme reduces the computing cost for cloud computing user verification a provable dynamic revocable three-factor MAKA protocol that achieves the user dynamic management using signatures and provides a formal security proof in the random key generator. The formal security proof is given to show that the proposed scheme is secure under CP-ABE. Security analysis and performance comparisons indicate that the proposed scheme has reasonable computation cost and communication overhead at the cloud user as well as the cloud server side and is more efficient and more secure than the related competitive work.

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

A novel collaborative key management protocol is presented. With help of that secure key management is guaranteed which is easier to deploy and compare with previous multi-authority schemes. Initially, the file is encrypted using key parameter. It is combination of both cloud server and key authority's public keys. Key generation is done by 3DRMAKA algorithm & provides the security while transmission of both the data and key. In this project presented an efficient 3DRMAKA based mutual authentication, unsinkability and one-time password with a zero-knowledge scheme for a cloud environment. Proposed scheme assumes a new setting where users keep their passwords far away from the service provider in the cloud. This feature has been gained a good chance to service provider to increase time processing. Furthermore, our proposed scheme resists insider attacks, replay attacks and parallel session attacks. Also, our work has many virtues, including freely chosen password, user anonymity, mutual authentication, session key agreement and does not require the synchronized file. In performance evaluation, our scheme has been proven to obtain strong security.

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EARLIER STAGE CERVICAL IDENTITY WITH SVM AND RNN

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the leading gynecological malignancy worldwide. This paper presents diverse classification techniques and shows the advantage of feature selection approaches to the best predicting of cervical cancer disease. One is identified as cervical cancer and its micro classification. Morphology changes in cells or dead nucleus in the cervix causes cervical cancer. These cells are characterized with multiple nucleuses, faulty & lack of cytoplasm and so on. In this paper a machine learning algorithm is proposed to classify the total number of people affected from the cervical cancer. Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) is the algorithm which is used for the classification and identification of the early stage cervical cancer. The training and the testing samples are made in the early stage prediction system by the user. There are three main steps in the data mining, preprocessing, classification process and the decision-making with analysis. This data includes 3,622 missing values out of 27,456 observations, which forms 13.2% of the data. Therefore, feature selection methods have been studied as they divided into two distinct categories, filters and wrappers. Results show that this data is biased and addressing the imbalanced data is the first step for evaluation. Three techniques have been used to address the imbalanced data; over-sampling, under-sampling and combine both methods. The results show that age, number of pregnancies, smokes, hormonal contraceptives and STDs:genital herpes are the main predictive features with high accuracy with 97.5%. SVM classifier is shown to be advantageous in handling classification assignment with excellent performance.

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CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Different machine learning classifiers respect to the best predictive model for Cervical Cancer Dataset. Results show that this data is biased and addressing the imbalanced data is the first step for evaluation. Three techniques have been used to address the imbalanced data; over-sampling, under-sampling and combine both methods. Over-sampling yields better results than other two methods due to higher accuracy obtained by over-sampling . Further studies are conducted by using feature selection methods. Consequently, the SVM and RNN are superior techniques to enhance the performance of the prediction with accuracy 95%. The selective features are Age, First sexual intercourse, number of pregnancies, Smokes, Hormonal Contraceptives and STDs:genital herpes. Interestingly, all six-selective feature make sense for diagnosing the cervical cancer.It has been found that just like any major cancer inhibits unpredictability, cervical cancer is no exception too. Even then our classifier can predict with utmost accuracy with its simple database which could be used by any female without visiting a doctor even.

Further research work can be carried out towards including more attributes for betterment of results. More focus should be given towards simple yet effective attribute association based on simple medical tests. So that accuracy can be improved. Multiple classification algorithms can be used to find best classification method. As this problem is related with medical conditions and as cervical cancer is more towards a personal female problem, data authenticity is always an issue. Focus should be given to find out data which is accurate and reliable.

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HYBRIDIZED PIN BASED PASSWORD SYSTEM FOR AUTHENTICATION ACCESS IN ATM SERVICES

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The vital issue in data security is client confirmation. There are numerous confirmation strategies are printed, graphical or biometric passwords etc. The content based watchword is effectively speculated by the assailant over to adjacent bear; assailants watched specifically or observe a few outside gadgets. The content based secret word confirmation strategies are not sufficient for bear surfing assaults. The hybrid based random pin shuffling secret pin verification is best, since it is more secure and it gives superior resistance to bear surfing assaults. The nearby people watching pin can be made confusion where the numbers appeared as the digital value. Here the shoulder based resistant attack is reduced where the hybrid pin images will randomly shuffle as they cannot be easily known. Many applications widely added where the OTP based system is used for the card blocking system. The user access and the unknown access have been divided to block the card when the unknown access is made. They need not to share their password with anyone where they will get an URL access system where they can make their access using the web page server. If they feel not safe they can block their card. The proposed framework half breed Stick Keypad strategy is utilized to diminish the shoulder-surfing assaults. The Crossover Stick Keypad procedures connected for net managing an account application. This procedure is utilized to ensure from bear surfing assaults. Hence the proposed system achieves a higher security over the complete ATM transaction system.

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CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

9.1 CONCLUSION

In this paper illustrate the proposed framework named as Hybrid Pin Keypad which is valuable to diminish the bear surfing attack. The most reason of this verification method is, the client can login the framework without caring approximately shoulder surfers. The client has effortlessly memorized the Stick and the login process is expended less time. This proposed strategy is breaking a few conventional attacks such as word reference attack and brute constrain attack. The future work is to make strides the higher proficiency and executed may be entryway locks, mobile careen locks and get to the person applications. The process of identifying an individual usually based on a username and password. In security systems, authentication is distinct from authorization, which is the process of giving individuals access to system objects based on their identity.There are three common factors used for authentication: Password, Smart card and URL verification. The proposed method uses the PIN details and the biometric details for registration and login into a system. This method provides complete security as it uses unique biometric method. Computational cost is less for this method. The transactions can be initiated with storage data. Also, the number of invalid attempts can be fixed.

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MACHINE LEARNING BASED DDoS DETECTION

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

ABSTRACT

One of a high relentless attack is the crucial distributed DoS attacks. The types and tools for these attacks increases day-to-day as per the technology increases. So the methodology for detection of DDoS should be advanced. So an automated DDoS detector using ML which can run on any commodity hardware can be a better solution. This model uses machine learning based classification algorithm Random Forest to classify DDoS packets from normal packets. This detector mostly can detect all types of DDoS such as ICMP flood, TCP flood, UDP flood etc. The older systems detect only some types of DDoS attacks and some systems may require a large number of features to detect DDoS. Some systems may work only with certain protocols only. But the proposed model overcome these drawbacks by detecting the DDoS of any type that uses less amount of features.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

By using the traditional techniques, most of the work needs to be done manually and also the accuracy of the result is low and the identification of the risk also takes a long time. But by using a Machine Learning way of approach, we can identify the threats easily and way faster than the traditional methods. In our proposal we have used a ML algorithm - Random Forest. The Reason for choosing this algorithm is that this algorithm requires less attributes and a low amount of training data to run the detection process compared to other machine learning algorithms. Since it needs less resource power, it can run even on a commodity hardware. Thus, this method can detect DDoS attacks of any type with less amount of time and more accuracy.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Since the technology grow the techniques of creating DDoS is also increased. Therefore in the future we considering to implement an advanced machine learning model that is capable of predicting the new DDoS attack. This can be done by flagging the packets which one has some suspicious characteristics and label them as suspicious. Then it will check for the flaw of server usage and performance. If the server usage is more and there is lag of server's performance. If it happens then the system show alert and ask the server manager is this a DDoS attack or Not using prompt. If the user select DDoS then the Advanced Machine learning model take it as new training dataset and starts to predicting the new DDoS too. If the user selects it's a normal one then the Machine learning model take it as training dataset with label as 0, that is normal packets.

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CUSTOMER COMPLAINT ANALYSIS TOOL FOR GOVERNMENT NETWORK PORTAL

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

DAANESHWARAN.R(812416104012)
SABUR KHAN.S (812416104062)
ELANGOVAN.S (812416104301)
SATHISH KUMAR.S (812416104303)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE, TRICHY 620007

ANNA UNIVERSITY:: CHENNAI 600 025

APRIL 2020

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

ANNA UNIVERSITY - CHENNAI 600 025

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report **"CUSTOMER COMPLAINT ANALYSIS TOOL FOR GOVERNMENT NETWORK PORTAL"** is the bonafide work of **"DAANESHWARAN.R(812416104012)","SABUR KHAN.S (812416104062)", "ELANGOVAN.S(812416104301) " SATHISH KUMAR.S (812416104303)"** who carried out the project work under my supervision.

V. Chandrasekar

SIGNATURE

Dr.V.Chandrasekar M.Tech.,Ph.D

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Department of Computer Science Engineering

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SIGNATURE

Mr.P.Manikandan M.E.

SUPERVISOR

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science Engineering

MIET Engineering College

Trichy-620007

Submitted for the Project viva-voce held on 22-09-2020.

G. Nalina Keerthana

INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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

ABSTRACT

Over the years, the contribution of digital technologies towards the growth of economy and empowerment of citizens has increased. Today, these technologies are being used by everyone in their day-to-day activities and help citizens avail different services from their homes. Different government bodies have established their web presence through different websites and mobile apps. These websites and apps offer information and services to one and all. However, varied nomenclatures, different layout standards, navigation strategies as well as different technologies have defeated the very purpose of these websites. National Portal of India, a mission mode project, provides single window access to information & services offered by different entities of the Indian government at all levels. National Portal of India has a vision to promote engaging digital initiatives Reaching out to the companies in our web site projects awareness applications we have been the top reviewer on many reviews websites including google and yelp and my reviews and suggestion on few product complaints review videos have been among the most viewed videos on the web, but one thing that has always crossed money minded and mind is that there are many websites out there who do same stuff like reviews, ratings, and complaints so how to find out best ones ? Based on my experience of using different governments websites as this is my day to day work These are few of the governments websites for consumer/Customer complaints and reviews.its has been invoked my direct communicating officers and consumers aware posted.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) is developed through the Web host in cooperation with individuals and organizations around the world, with a goal of providing a single shared standard for web content accessibility that meets the needs of individuals, organizations, and governments internationally.

The WCAG documents explain how to make web content more accessible to people with disabilities. Web "content" generally refers to the information in a web page or web application, including:

- natural information such as text, images, and complaints
- code or markup that defines structure, presentation, etc.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Further Work :

- Web content developers (problems, Accessing, etc.)
- Web authoring tool developers
- Web accessibility evaluation tool developers
- Others who want or need a standard for web accessibility, including for mobile accessibility

Related resources are intended to meet the needs of many different people, including policy makers, managers, researchers, and others.

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GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-620 007.

Monitoring Scalable Networking Using Hybrid Honey Pot Implementation

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

S.JAYA PRAKASH(812416104020)
R.PREM (812416104049)
M.SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE (812416104075)
G.UMA SHANKAR (812416104078)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE, TRICHY

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APRIL 2020

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

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report "**Monitoring Scalable Networking Using Hybrid Honey Pot Implementation**" is the bonafide work of "**S.JAYA PRAKASH(812416104020)**""**R.PREM (812416104049)**","**M.SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE (812416104075)**","**G.UMA SHANKAR (812416104078)**"who carried out the project work under my supervision.

V.Chandrasekar

SIGNATURE

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G. Nalina Keerthana

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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ABSTRACT

Advanced Technology in the area of intrusion detection is the Honeypot technology that unlike common IDS s tends to provide the attacker with all the necessary resources needed for a successful attack. Honeypot provide a platform for studying the methods and tools used by the intruders, thus deriving their value from the unauthorized use of their resource. To provide scalable, early warning and analysis of new Internet threats like worms or automated attacks, we propose globally distributed, hybrid monitoring model that can capture and analyze new vulnerabilities and exploits as they occur. To achieve this, our Model increases the exposure of high-interaction honeypots to these threats by employing low-interaction honeypots as frontend content filters. Host-based techniques capture relevant details such as packet payload of attacks while network monitoring provides wide coverage for quick detection and assessment. To reduce the load of the back ends , we filter prevalent content at the network frontends and use a novel handoff mechanism to enable interactions between network and host components.

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DISEASE PREDICTION BY ARTICULATORY ANALYSIS USING DEEP LEARNING

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

M.AHAMED YOUNUSKHAN	812416104001
T.IBRAHIM UMARKHAN	812416104019
R.NICHOL RAJ	812416104039
S.RAJA	812416104052

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APRIL 2020

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TRICHY-620 007.

ANNA UNIVERSITY - CHENNAI 600 025

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report "**DISEASE PREDICTION BY ARTICULATORY ANALYSIS USING DEEP LEARNING**" is the bonafide work of "**M.AHAMED YOUNUSKHAN, T.IBRAHIM UMARKHAN , R.NICHOL RAJ,S.RAJA**"who carried out the project work under my supervision.

V Chandra

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DISEASE PREDICTION BY ARTICULATORY ANALYSIS USING DEEP LEARNING

ABSTRACT

The tongue is a powerful tool for refining our understanding of the individual and moving us toward an effective remedy. Today's high-tech health care worlds professionals are diagnosis the diseases with connectivity of body part one from another. The rolling tongue is many relationships and active connections in the physical body. The snap of tongue images need some specific look in the field of medical image processing and disease analysis. Tongue diagnosing plays vital role to carry out by practical understanding of the tongue, but tongue image processing is not an easy task to carry out. The main focus of our project deals threshold of tongue signs for diagnosis the diseases. The sign classifies the tongue irregular shape, overlapping of colors, saliva on cracks, buds, pimples etc. Each signs have unique character reflections and issues. This sign factor consists of several phases; quantitative features texture measures for tongue image acquisition by using image processing and crack segmentation. In this project implement the image processing techniques which include features extraction and classification techniques to predict the tongue diseases. In feature extraction includes Gray level co-occurrence matrix to extract color and shape features. Finally classify the diseases using Convolutional neural network algorithm.

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CHAPTER 7

7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The tongue image segmentation is key research in the field of tongue image processing and hence there are different methods introduced for the effective processing of tongue images. But with the one or more disadvantages in the processing, new techniques are become necessary. Thus, in our method we have introduces a structural method in which every process is occurring in a step by step manner. In our proposed method, we have provided methods to detect the shape, color, cracks, pimples and texture of the tongue. From the evaluation of the results it is showed that every method we proposed gives the appropriate result and it adds that the proposed approach is well suited for the tongue image processing.

FUTURE WORK

Further enhancement to the system can be done by improving the localized intensity methods and edge detection algorithms.

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Voice Based Email System for Blinds

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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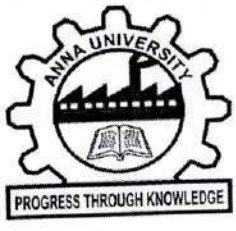

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APRIL 2020

ANNA UNIVERSITY - CHENNAI 600 025

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report "**VOICE BASED EMAIL SYSTEM FOR BLINDS** " is the bonafide work of "**FARJANA FATHIMA.S**" **(812416104014),"NIVETHA.S"(812416104042)** who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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G. Nalina Keerthana
INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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ABSTRACT

In today's world communication has become so easy due to integration of communication technologies with internet. However the visually challenged people find it very difficult to utilize this technology because of the fact that using them requires visual perception. Even though many new advancements have been implemented to help them use the computers efficiently no naïve user who is visually challenged can use this technology as efficiently as a normal naïve user can do that is unlike normal users they require some practice for using the available technologies. This paper aims at developing an email system that will help even a naïve visually impaired person to use the services for communication without previous training. The system will not let the user make use of keyboard instead will work only on mouse operation and speech conversion to text. Also this system can be used by any normal person also for example the one who is not able to read. The system is completely based on interactive voice response which will make it user friendly and efficient to use.

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Conclusion

In this paper we have proposed a system which will help the visually impaired people to access email services efficiently. This system will help in overcoming some drawbacks that were earlier faced by the blind people in accessing emails. We have eliminated the concept of using keyboard shortcuts along with screen readers which will help reducing the cognitive load of remembering keyboard shortcuts. Also any naive user who does not know the location of keys on the keyboard need not worry as keyboard usage is eliminated. The user only needs to follow the instructions given by the IVR and use mouse clicks accordingly to get the respective services offered. Other than this the user might need to feed in information through voice inputs when specified.

References

[1] Jagtap Nilesh, Pawan Alai, Chavhan Swapnil and Bendre M.R.. "Voice Based System in Desktop and Mobile Devices for Blind People". In International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering (IJETAE), 2014 on Pages 404-407 (Volume 4, issue 2).

[2] Ummuhanysifa U.,Nizar Banu P K , "Voice Based Search Engine and Web page Reader". In Internationa Journal of Computational Engineering Research (IJCER). Pages 1-5.

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REQUISITION FOR THE APPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL VISIT

M.I.E.T ENGINEERING COLLEGE,TRICHY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

IV YEAR CSE

INDUSTRIAL VISIT DATE	COMPANY NAME	YEAR	NO OF STUDENTS	NO OF FACULTY
08.08.2019	Ozone Cyber Security,Ernakulam Kerala	IV CSE A&B	Boys-32 Girls -37 Total=69	4

TOTAL NO.OF HOSTEL GIRLS =17

Faculties:

Male=2

Female=2

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR
A. JOSHUA ISSAC AP1026

HOD

HOD/TPO

PRINCIPAL

31.7.19.
CHAIRMAN

79

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

MIET
Mohamed Institute of Education & Technology
INSTITUTIONS
Since 1984

M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.)
CSE, EEE & MECH Programs Accredited by NBA, New Delhi.
TRICHY-PUDUKKOTTAI ROAD, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 007.
Email : principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu
Website :- www.miet.edu
Ph : 0431 - 2660 303

Dr. X. SUSAN CHRISTINA, M.E., Ph.D.,
Principal

Date :

Date: 30.07.2019

To

Mr.Vivek,
Ozone Cyber Security Pvt.Ltd,
Ernakkulam
Kerala

TO WHOM SOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the following lists of names are Bonafide Students of this institution studying in IV Year of Computer Science and Engineering. The total strength of 69 students along with 4 staff members are willing to undergo industrial visit in your organization on 8th Aug 2019. So I hereby request to approve our requisition and therefore enable our students to make this industrial visit as a pragmatic experience.

PRINCIPAL

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

MIET INSTITUTIONS

A.Joshva Issac CSE <joshvaissac.a@miet.edu>

INDUSTRIAL VISIT PROPOSAL MAIL

ceo@ozonecybersecurity.com <ceo@ozonecybersecurity.com> Sat, Jul 27, 2019 at 10:39 AM
To: "A.Joshva Issac CSE" <joshvaissac.a@miet.edu>

Dear Sir,

Thank you for choosing our company for industrial visit, As per your request we approve that your students can attend the industrial visit on 8th, Thursday, August 2019 at 10.20 AM. we estimated 2 hrs session for your students during at the time industrial Visit. During at that time we Demonstrate our server, and SOC Systems for your students.

Regards

VIVEK S
CEO
)NE CYBER SEURITY, Ernakulam.
.. 9791507787

V. Charu 27/7/19

28/7/19

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MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENTOF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

FINAL YEAR CSE - MALE STUDENTS FACULTY INCHARGE

S.No.	RollNo	Name	Gender	Faculty Incharge & Signature
1	E1165001	Ahamed Younus Khan. M	Male	R.VENKATESAN
2	E1165002	Akilan. P	Male	
3	E1165004	Amrutam Sunil. S	Male	
4	E1165008	Aravindhan. R	Male	
5	E1165009	Arif Mohammed. M	Male	
6	E1165012	Daaneshwaran. R	Male	
7	E1165019	Ibrahim Umarkhan. T	Male	
8	E1165020	Jayaprakash. S	Male	
9	E1165029	Manikandan. S	Male	
10	E1165031	Mohamed Asik. M	Male	
11	E1165032	Mohamed Bilal. K	Male	
12	E1165034	Mohamed Munaf. M	Male	
13	E1165035	Mohamed Muzammil. M	Male	
14	E1165036	Mohammad Saifullah. A	Male	
15	E1165037	Mohammed Ansar. S	Male	
16	E1165038	Nichol Raj. R	Male	
17	E2175083	Elangovan. S	Male	P.MANIKANDAN
18	E2175085	Sathish Kumar. S	Male	
19	E1165043	Nizar Ahamed. H	Male	
20	E1165046	Parthiban (11.03.1999). R	Male	
21	E1165047	Prasana. V	Male	
22	E1165052	Rajesh. L	Male	
23	E1165058	Riyaz Ahmed. H	Male	
24	E1165061	Sabur Khan. S	Male	
25	E1165063	Sameer Khan. N	Male	
26	E1165064	Shabi Ahmed. S	Male	
27	E1165068	Shyamsundar. T	Male	
28	E1165072	Subashchandrabose. M	Male	
29	E1165073	Subash. N	Male	
30	E1165076	Uma Shankar. G	Male	
31	E1165078	Vasanth. S	Male	
32	E1165080	Vimal Britto. J	Male	

CO-ORDINATOR

HOD/CSE

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MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENTOF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

FINAL YEAR CSE - FEMALE STUDENTS FACULTY INCHARGE

S.No.	RollNo	Name	Gender	Faculty Incharge & Signature
1	E1165007	Anusiya Devi. S	Female	Shanmuga priya .S
2	E1165010	Aswathi. S	Female	
3	E1165011	Ayesha Shereen. A.K	Female	
4	E1165014	Farjana Fathima. S	Female	
5	E1165015	Gayathri. S	Female	
6	E1165016	Gomathi. K	Female	
7	E1165017	Hajara Bathool. A	Female	
8	E1165018	Hephzibah. P	Female	
9	E1165021	Jerophine Santhiya. S	Female	
10	E1165026	Kaviya. A	Female	
11	E1165027	Lamya Bhanu. T	Female	
12	E1165028	Lavanyaa. N	Female	
13	E1165040	Nivetha. R	Female	
14	E1165041	Nivetha. S	Female	
15	E1165044	Noorul Vaisha Parveen. M	Female	
16	E2175084	Roshini. A	Female	
17	E2175086	Subha. E	Female	
18	E1165042	Nivethini. L	Female	Megala.G
19	E1165049	Priya. M	Female	
20	E1165050	Priyanka. A	Female	
21	E1165053	Ramela. R	Female	
22	E1165054	Ramya. G	Female	
23	E1165055	Ramya. V	Female	
24	E1165057	Revathi. M	Female	
25	E1165059	Robika. S	Female	
26	E1165060	Rumana Fervin. A	Female	
27	E1165065	Shabira Begam. R	Female	
28	E1165066	Shajeetha Parveen. J	Female	
29	E1165067	Shameena Arasi. S	Female	
30	E1165069	Sibiya Nilosha. A	Female	
31	E1165070	Sivagami. K	Female	
32	E1165071	Soundharya. S	Female	
33	E1165074	Subasree. M.V	Female	
34	E1165075	Sumathradevi. K	Female	
35	E1165077	Ummal Bajria. A	Female	
36	E1165081	Yaminipriya. C.M	Female	
37	E1165082	Zaina Zuhaina. M	Female	

CO-ORDINATOR

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE FOR INDUSTRIAL VISIT

08.08.19 (Thursday)

TIME	ACTIVITIES
12.30 am(08.08.19)	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
8.00 am(on the way)	Breakfast
10.00am	Reaching the company
10.30am	Visiting the company
02.00pm	Return to bus
02.30pm	lunch
03.30pm	Leaving from Kerala
06.00pm	Stop for tea & snacks
11.30 pm	Return to M.I.E.T

COORDINATOR
A JOSHUA ISSAC ARCOE

HOD/CSE

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MIET
INSTITUTIONS

M.I.E.T. Engineering College
Tiruchirappalli-620007

REPORT ON ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT

Name of the Industry	: OZONE CYBER SECURITY
Place of Visit	: Kerala
Date of Visit	: 08/08/2019
Department	: IV YEAR CSE

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Report on One Day Industrial Visit			
01	Company (s) Visited	Ozone Cyber Security,Kerala	
02	Number of Students	Boys	32
		Girls	37
03	Faculty Coordinators	Male	2
		Female	2
04	Date & Time of Industrial Visit	08/ 08/2019	Time:5.30am to 9.30p.m
05	Approval Date	02/08/19	
06	Objective of the Visit	To Develop the student's Technical in industrial perspective.	
07	Company Profile & Learning Experience	**Company Profile :** Ozone cyber security is a fast growing organization which offers a wide variety of services to match your business needs. The company is promoted by a team of young professionals having vast experience in different domains. Our Team members are well qualified and experienced, also having very good recognition in the industry. We are a sister concern of Sabari HealthCare Systems with 8 years of experience in Medical equipments providing **Learning Experience:** • Web hosting • Web development in Java • Devising a plan or design for the software-based solution • Learn about how to develop software project • Ethical Hacking	

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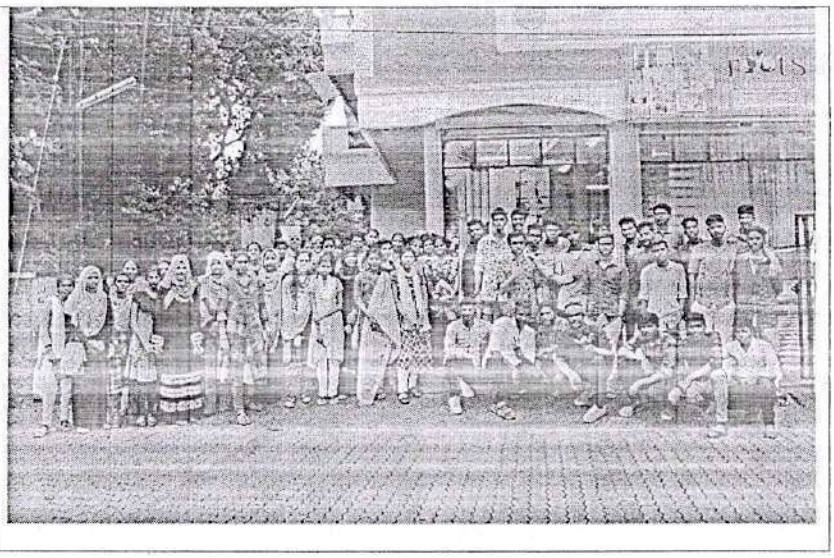
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-620 007.

08	Programme Schedule (As executed)	05.30 AM (08.08.19) — Departure from M.I.E.T campus 5.00 AM (on the way) — Breakfast 11.00 AM — Reaching the company 11.30 AM — Visiting the company 02.00 PM — Return to bus 02.30 PM — Lunch 03.30 PM — Departure from Kerala 05.00 PM — Stop for tea & snacks 09.30 PM — Arrival to M.I.E.T
09	Brief about the Students Observation	• It helped us to enhance the interpersonal skills and communication techniques. • Learn Developers and testing problem. • We gain hands-on experience of how industry operations were executed. • Helps them to see their future place in the working Environment. • Understood the do's and don'ts of the industrial practice. • The visit enables the students to apply their classroom learning to a real-life situation while being mentored by a variety of industry experts. • Its help to how the salary are fixed in companies
10	Conclusion	We are grateful to our Chairman and Principal for Providing us an opportunity to visit the industrial which is the part of our curriculum We are thankful to our faculty members for organizing the visit which helped to enrich our knowledge in the current scenario We extend our heartiest to Ozone cyber security for making 8th August 2019 a day they given for an oppourinity to visit such an esteemed organization.

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

11	Attachments (Scanned Photos of the Industrial Visit)	

Signature of the Coordinator

HoD / Signature

VS

Principal

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

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M.I.E.T. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION * TRICHY - 620 007. 666 05 AUG 2019

REQUISITION FOR THE APPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL VISIT

M.I.E.T ENGINEERING COLLEGE,TRICHY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

III YEAR CSE

INDUSTRIAL VISIT DATE	COMPANY NAME	YEAR	NO OF STUDENTS	NO OF FACULTY
09.08.2019	Solution 360, Palakkad,Kerala	III CSE	Boys-39 Girls -11 Total=50	4

TOTAL NO.OF HOSTEL GIRLS =07

Faculties:

Male=2

Female=2

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR
A. JOSHUA ISSAC ADICUE

HOD

HOD/TPO

PRINCIPAL

CHAIRMAN

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
TRICHIRAPALLI - 620 007.

01/08/2019

From

P.Dharshan.

Student coordinator,

MIET Engineering College,

Trichy-7.

To

The Principal,

MIET Engineering College,

Trichy-7.

Respected Madam,

Sub: Requisition for Industrial Visit – Approval

We the students of M.I.E.T Engineering College, III Year CSE are interested to visit Solution 360, Kerala(Palakkad) on 09/08/19 (Friday). We request you to kindly permit us to visit the same.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely,
(Dharshan P)

Forwarded to HOD
2/8/19
A. JOSHUA ISSAC APICSE

Forwarded to Principal for approval.
2/8/19

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

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MIET
Mohamed Institute of Education & Technology
INSTITUTIONS
Since 1984

M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.)
CSE, EEE & MECH Programs Accredited by NBA, New Delhi.
TRICHY-PUDUKKOTTAI ROAD, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 007.
Email : principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu
Website :- www.miet.edu
Ph : 0431 - 2660 303

Dr. X. SUSAN CHRISTINA, M.E., Ph.D.,
Principal

Date: 06.08.19

To

The Project Head,
Solution 360,
Pallakad,
Kerala

TO WHOM SOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the following lists of names are bonafide Students of this institution studying in III Year of Computer Science and Engineering. The total strength of 50 students along with 4 staff members are willing to undergo industrial visit in your organization on 9th August 2019. So I hereby request to approve our requisition and therefore enable our students to make this industrial visit as a pragmatic experience.

PRINCIPAL

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

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MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
DEPARTMENTOF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
THIRD YEAR CSE - MALE STUDENTS FACULTY INCHARGE

S.No.	RollNo	Name	Gender	Faculty Incharge & Signature
1	E1175001	Abdullah.A. AF	Male	A.JOSHUA ISSAC
2	E1175002	Anil Ruth.V. V	Male	
3	E1175007	Dharshan.P	Male	
4	E1175011	Faizur Rahman.A	Male	
5	E1175012	Gobinath.M	Male	
6	E1175021	Jisnu. S	Male	
7	E1175022	Kabilan.M. M	Male	
8	E1175023	Karthikeyan. M	Male	
9	E1175026	Krishnaraj. G	Male	
10	E1175027	Kumanan. A	Male	
11	E1175030	Mohammed Ajmal.S. S	Male	
12	E1175031	Mohamed Azman.R. R	Male	
13	E1175032	Mohamed Fazil.B. B	Male	
14	E1175033	Mohamedriyaskhan.S. S	Male	
15	E1175034	Mohamed Riyaz.A. A	Male	
16	E1175035	Mohamed Zifri. S	Male	
17	E1175036	Mohammad Bawaz. J	Male	
18	T18CS001	Ganesh. R	Male	
19	T18CS002	Parthiban. S	Male	
20	E1175042	Patricburuno. A	Male	
21	E1175043	Prasanaeswar. M	Male	
22	E1175044	Praveen. M	Male	P.Christoper
23	E1175046	Raashith Ahamed. S	Male	
24	E1175048	Ramkumar. C	Male	
25	E1175052	Ranjith. S	Male	
26	E1175053	Rathinavel. P	Male	
27	E1175054	Riyas Ahamed. A	Male	
28	E1175060	Sasidharan. S	Male	
29	E1175061	Selvakumar. S	Male	
30	E1175064	Sriramkumar. S	Male	
31	E1175066	Sundharesan. R	Male	
32	E1175067	Surya. M	Male	
33	E1175068	Surya. S	Male	
34	E1175071	Vasudevan. K	Male	
35	E1175072	Venkatesh. M	Male	
36	E1175073	Vignesh. G	Male	
37	E1175074	Vijaya Kumar. J	Male	
38	E1175077	Yogeshwar. S	Male	
39	T18CS006	Matthew. A	Male	

COORDINATOR
A. JOSHUA ISSAC
AP/CSE

V. Chan
HOD/CSE

93

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENTOF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

THIRD YEAR CSE - FEMALE STUDENTS FACULTY INCHARGE

S.No.	RollNo	Name	Gender	Faculty Incharge & Signature
1	E1175014	Ilakiya.B	Female	G.NALINA KEERTHANA
2	E1175015	Jaithoon Isma.U	Female	
3	E1175016	Jefri Jerina.J	Female	
4	E1175028	Lakshmi Priya. A	Female	
5	E1175039	Nandhini. B	Female	
6	E1175041	Nasreen. R	Female	
7	E1175056	Samsath Begam. S	Female	R.DEEPA
8	E1175059	Sarthaj. S	Female	
9	E1175065	Steffi Monica. A	Female	
10	E1175070	Thoulathul Fahmeetha. F	Female	
11	T18CS007	Thatchayeni. P	Female	

CO-ORDINATOR

A JOSHUA ISSAC APRSE

HOD/CSE

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
SUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

M.I.E.T ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE FOR INDUSTRIAL VISIT

09.08.19 (Friday)

TIME	ACTIVITIES
04.30 am(09.08.19)	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
8.00 am(on the way)	Breakfast
10.00am	Reaching the company
10.30am	Visiting the company
02.00pm	Return to bus
02.30pm	lunch
03.30pm	Leaving from Kerala
06.00pm	Stop for tea & snacks
9.30 pm	Return to M.I.E.T

COORDINATOR

HOD/CSE

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
KUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

MIET
INSTITUTIONS

M.I.E.T. Engineering College

Tiruchirappalli-620007

REPORT ON ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT

Name of the Industry	: Solution 360
Place of Visit	: Kerala, Pallakad
Date of Visit	: 09/08/2019
Department	: III YEAR CSE

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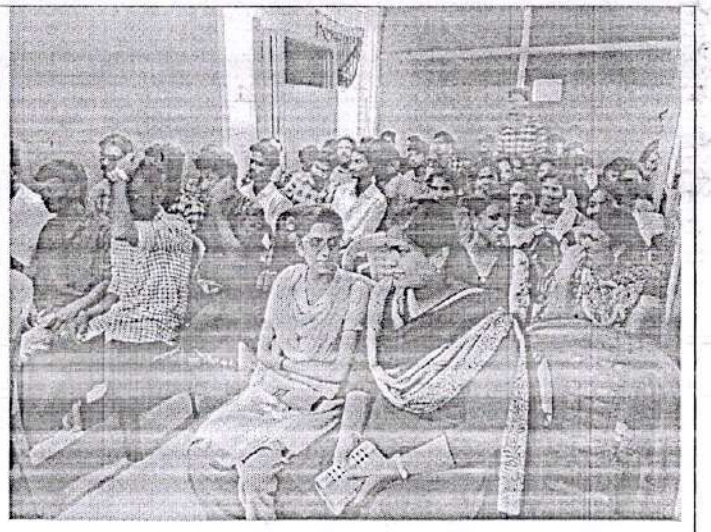
PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-620 007.

Report on One Day Industrial Visit			
01	Company (s) Visited	Solution 360	
02	Number of Students	Boys	39
		Girls	11
03	Faculty Coordinators	Male	2
		Female	2
04	Date & Time of Industrial Visit	09/ 08/2019	Time:3.30am to 9.30p.m
05	Approval Date	07/08/19	
06	Objective of the Visit	To Develop the student's Technical in industrial perspective.	
07	Company Profile & Learning Experience	**Company Profile :** **Solution 360** a fast growing organization which offers a wide variety of services to match your business needs. The company is promoted by a team of young professionals having vast experience in different domains. Our Team members are well qualified and experienced, also having very good recognition in the industry. We are a sister concern of Sabari HealthCare Systems with 8 years of experience in Medical equipments providing **Learning Experience:** • Web hosting • Web development • Devising a plan or design for the software-based solution • Software Testing detector	

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

08	Programme Schedule (As executed)	05.30 AM (09.08.19)	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
		5.00 AM (on the way)	Breakfast
		11.00 AM	Reaching the company
		11.30 AM	Visiting the company
		02.00 PM	Return to bus
		02.30 PM	Lunch
		03.30 PM	Departure from Kerala
		05.00 PM	Stop for tea & snacks
		09.30 PM	Arrival to M.I.E.T
09	Brief about the Students Observation	• It helped us to enhance the interpersonal skills and communication techniques. • Learn Developers and testing problem. • We gain hands-on experience of how industry operations were executed. • Helps them to see their future place in the working Environment. • Understood the do's and don'ts of the industrial practice. • The visit enables the students to apply their classroom learning to a real-life situation while being mentored by a variety of industry experts. • Its help to how the salary are fixed in companies	
10	Conclusion	We are grateful to our Chairman and Principal for Providing us an opportunity to visit the industrial which is the part of our curriculum We are thankful to our faculty members for organizing the visit which helped to enrich our knowledge in the current scenario We extend our heartiest to solution 360 for making 09th August 2019 a day they given for an oppourinity to visit such an esteemed organization.	

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

11	Attachments (Scanned Photos of the Industrial Visit)	

Signature of the Coordinator

HoD / Signature

Principal

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

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M.I.E.T. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS * TRICHY - 620 007 *
687
17 AUG 2019

REQUISITION FOR THE APPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL VISIT

M.I.E.T ENGINEERING COLLEGE,TRICHY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

II YEAR CSE

INDUSTRIAL VISIT DATE	COMPANY NAME	YEAR	NO OF STUDENTS	NO OF FACULTY
20.08.2019	Purple Pro IT Solutions India (P) Ltd, Coimbatore	II CSE	Boys-29 Girls -19 Total=48	4

TOTAL NO.OF HOSTEL GIRLS =07

Faculties:

Male=2

Female=2

INDUSTRIAL VISIT COORDINATOR
A.JOSHUA ISSAC APICSE

HOD

HOD/TPO

PRINCIPAL

12.8.19

CHAIRMAN

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
SUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

100

16/08/2019

From

K.Shrimathi.

Student coordinator,

MIET Engineering College,

Trichy-7.

To

The Principal,

MIET Engineering College,

Trichy-7.

Respected Madam,

Sub: Requisition for Industrial Visit – Approval

We the students of M.I.E.T Engineering College, II Year CSE are interested to visit Purple Pro IT Solutions India (P) Ltd, Coimbatore on 20/08/19 (Tuesday). We request you to kindly permit us to visit the same.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely,

K. SHRIMATHI

Forwarded to Principal V. Chauhan 16/8/19

Forwarded to HOD 16/8/19

A. JOSHUA ISSAC AP/CSE

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PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

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TRICHY-PUDUKKOTTAI ROAD, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 007.
Email : principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu
Website :- www.miet.edu
Ph : 0431 - 2660 303

Dr. X. SUSAN CHRISTINA, M.E., Ph.D.,
Principal

Date :

Date: 16.08.2019

To

The Project Head,
Purple pro IT Solution India Pvt.Ltd.
Coimbatore

TO WHOM SOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the following lists of names are Bonafide Students of this institution studying in II Year of Computer Science and Engineering. The total strength of 48 students along with 4 staff members are willing to undergo industrial visit in your organization on 20th August 2019. So I hereby request to approve our requisition and therefore enable our students to make this industrial visit as a pragmatic experience.

PRINCIPAL

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

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MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENTOF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

SECOND YEAR CSE - MALE STUDENTS FACULTY INCHARGE

S.No.	RollNo	Name	Gender	Faculty Incharge & Signature
1	E1185001	Abdul Azees. R	Male	
2	E1185003	Ashok. A	Male	
3	E1185006	Bava Bakurudeen. S	Male	
4	E1185009	Dhanushkodi. M	Male	
5	E1185010	Dhatshanamoorthy. V	Male	
6	E1185011	Faisal Haq. S	Male	
7	E1185012	Haja Mohideen. M	Male	
8	E1185013	Hariharasudhan. N	Male	M.K Mohammed Faizal
9	E1185014	Haris. V	Male	
10	E1185016	Jaffar Sadhiq. K	Male	
11	E1185019	Karthickeyan. G	Male	
12	E1185020	Madeshwaran. C	Male	
13	E1185021	Manikandan. K	Male	
14	E1185023	Mohammed Ajiwath. N	Male	
15	E1185024	Mohamed Fazil. Z	Male	
16	E1185025	Mohamed Hanifa. K	Male	
17	E1185026	Mohamedmusthafa. M	Male	
18	E1185027	Mohamed Najumudeen. A	Male	
19	E1185029	Mohamed Yahya. M	Male	
20	E1185032	Prasanth. K	Male	
21	E1185043	Sheik Jabeer. S	Male	
22	E1185045	Siva. B	Male	
23	E1185049	Tharun Prakash. L	Male	R.Venkatesan
24	E1185050	Vaishnow. J	Male	
25	E1185052	Vignesh. V	Male	
26	T19CS07	Sibi. S	Male	
27	T19CS08	Sikkandar Thulkarnai. J	Male	
28	T19CS09	Syed Muhammed Abbas. I	Male	
29	T19CS10	Vishva. V	Male	

COORDINATOR

HOD/CSE

103

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

MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENTOF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

SECOND YEAR CSE - FEMALE STUDENTS FACULTY INCHARGE

S.No.	RollNo	Name	Gender	Faculty Incharge & Signature
1	E1185004	Atchaya. A	Female	G.NALINA KEERTHANA
2	E1185008	Devika. R	Female	
3	E1185015	Ishwarya. S	Female	
4	E1185017	Jenifer. T	Female	
5	E1185018	Kanimozhi. A	Female	
6	E1185031	Nivetha. R	Female	
7	E1185033	Preethi. D	Female	
8	E1185034	Prisila. J	Female	
9	E1185036	Pushparani. S	Female	
10	E1185037	Ramya. S	Female	
11	E1185038	Ramya. SS	Female	A.BARVEEN
12	E1185040	Sahana. T	Female	
13	E1185042	Selvaprabha. R	Female	
14	E1185044	Shrimathi. K	Female	
15	E1185046	Sudha. P	Female	
16	E1185048	Thamarai Selvi. B	Female	
17	E1185051	Vanmathi. K	Female	
18	E1185053	Vinitha. S	Female	
19	T19CS01	Aishwarya. S	Female	

COORDINATOR

HOD/CSE

104

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

M.I.E.T ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE FOR INDUSTRIAL VISIT

20.08.19 (Friday)

TIME	ACTIVITIES
05.00 am(20.08.19)	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
8.00 am(on the way)	Breakfast
10.00am	Reaching the company
10.30am	Visiting the company
02.00pm	Return to bus
02.30pm	lunch
03.30pm	Leaving from Coimbatore
06.00pm	Stop for tea & snacks
9.30 pm	Return to M.I.E.T

COORDINATOR
A. Joshua Isaac AP/CSE

HOD/CSE

105

PRINCIPAL
MIET ENGINEERING COLLEGE
KUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI - 620 007

MIET
INSTITUTIONS

M.I.E.T. Engineering College

Tiruchirappalli-620007

REPORT ON ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT

Name of the Industry	: Purple Pro InfoTech IT Solution
Place of Visit	: COIMBATORE
Date of Visit	: 20/08/2018
Department	: II YEAR CSE

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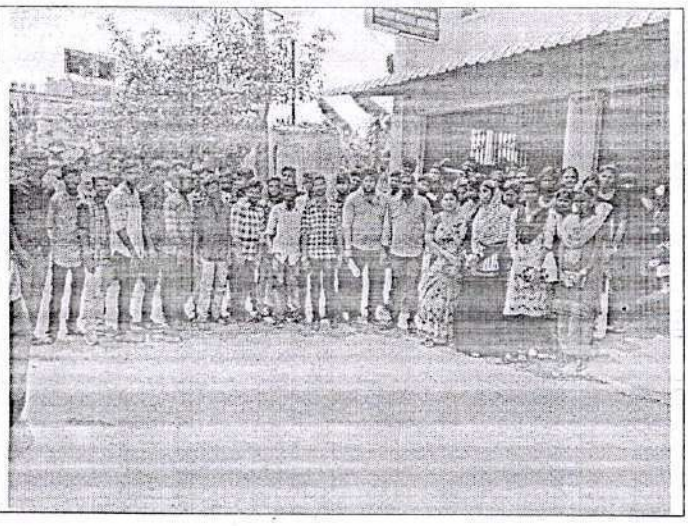
PRINCIPAL
M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUNDUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-620 007.

Report on One Day Industrial Visit			
01	Company (s) Visited	Purple Pro InfoTech IT Solution	
02	Number of Students	Boys	29
		Girls	19
03	Faculty Coordinators	Male	2
		Female	2
04	Date & Time of Industrial Visit	20/08/2019	Time:5.30am to 9.30p.m
05	Approval Date	18/08/19	
06	Objective of the Visit	To Develop the student's Technical in industrial perspective.	
07	Company Profile & Learning Experience	**Company Profile :** Purple Pro InfoTech (PPIT) is a fast growing organization which offers a wide variety of services to match your business needs. The company is promoted by a team of young professionals having vast experience in different domains. Our Team members are well qualified and experienced, also having very good recognition in the industry. We are a sister concern of Sabari HealthCare Systems with 8 years of experience in Medical equipments providing **Learning Experience:** • Web hosting • Web development in Java • Devising a plan or design for the software-based solution • Implementing Oops programming in industry level. • Mobile Application development • CCNA	

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

08	Programme Schedule (As executed)	05.30 AM (20.08.19)	Departure from M.I.E.T campus
		8.00 AM (on the way)	Breakfast
		11.00 AM	Reaching the company
		11.30 AM	Visiting the company
		02.00 PM	Return to bus
		02.30 PM	Lunch
		03.30 PM	Departure from Coimbatore
		05.00 PM	Stop for tea & snacks
		09.30 PM	Arrival to M.I.E.T
09	Brief about the Students Observation	• It helped us to enhance the interpersonal skills and communication techniques. • Learn Developers and testing problem. • We gain hands-on experience of how industry operations were executed. • Helps them to see their future place in the working Environment. • Understood the do's and don'ts of the industrial practice. • The visit enables the students to apply their classroom learning to a real-life situation while being mentored by a variety of industry experts. • Its help to how the salary are fixed in companies	
10	Conclusion	We are grateful to our Chairman and Principal for Providing us an opportunity to visit the industrial which is the part of our curriculum We are thankful to our faculty members for organizing the visit which helped to enrich our knowledge in the current scenario We extend our heartiest to Purple pro InfoTech IT solution for making 20th August 2019 a day they given for an oppourinity to visit such an esteemed organization.	

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

11	Attachments (Scanned Photos of the Industrial Visit)	

Signature of the Coordinator

HoD / Signature

Principal

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

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M.I.E.T. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)
TRICHY – PUDUKKOTTAI ROAD, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 007.
Email: principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu
Website: - www.miet.edu

Ph: 0431 – 2660 303

Permission Requisition Form for Undergoing an In plant Training / Internship

Date: 18/1/19

1. Name of the Student : S. Sarthaj
2. Semester / Year : IIyr. CSE
3. Mobile Number (Student) : 9865055348
4. Mobile Number (Father) : 8608202830
5. Name of the Company : Pantech Pro Ed
6. Address of the Company : Trichy
   :
7. Duration of Training : 26/1/19 to 30/1/19
8. Training was Known Through : friends
9. Others (if any) Furnish the details:
   9a. Name of the Person :
   9b. Designation / Company Name :
   9c. Mobile Number :

Decleration

1. I have to go for In plant / Internship for acquiring knowledge for development of my career.
2. I obey our college / Company (Where to go for In plant / Internship Training) rules & regulation norms.
3. I am ready to pay the fees to the company if any.
   So kindly be permitting me for the training.

Class Advisor | HoD/CSE | Principal

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

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TRICHY-PUDUKKOTTAI ROAD, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 007.
Email : principalengg@miet.edu, contact@miet.edu
Website :- www.miet.edu
Ph : 0431 - 2660 303

Dr. X. SUSAN CHRISTINA, M.E., Ph.D.,
Principal

Date :

21.1.2019

To

The Chief Executive Officer,
Pantech Pro Edu Pvt.Ltd,
Trichy

Sir,

Sub: Requesting permission for internship for our student- Reg.

The following student is studying second year B.E Computer Science and Engineering in our MIET Engineering College.

Sl.NO	Year/Branch	Name of the students
1.	II/CSE	S.Sarthaj

The above student is interested to undergo the internship in your esteemed organization. We request you to permit them to undergo the internship.

Thanking you,

Principal

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

Pantech ProEd
experience the cutting edge

a member of
PANTECH-SOLUTIONS
Technology Beyond the Dreams

Certificate No : PPT0/050

Pantech ProEd Private Ltd

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This is to certify that Mr/Ms S.SARTHAJ

from M.I.E.T ENGINEERING COLLEGE

department of B.E CSE II nd YEAR has

successfully completed the Internship Program in MACHINE

LEARNING USING PYTHON

Duration : 26-01-19 to 30-01-19.

S.Arun
Branch Manager

20/1/2019
Date of Issue

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