

No. of Students	No. of Internships	Roll Numbers of Internship Students
58	02	198W1F0031 & 198W1F0033

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
1	198W1F0001	A. Gaffoor	Progressive Duplicate Detection	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis
2	198W1F0002	A. Mounisha	Bitcoin prediction using ARIMA, LSTM, Facebook prophet	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
3	198W1F0003	A. Bhuvanawari	Machine learning techniques applied to detect cyber-attack on web applications	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
4	198W1F0004	A. Sai Sitaram Anjaneyulu	Network intrusion detection using supervised machine learning technique	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
5	198W1F0005	A. V. Chandra Sekhar Reddy	Multi Cloud System to avoid server failures	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
6	198W1F0006	A. Sowmya	Privacy policy inference of user uploaded images on content sharing sites	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
7	198W1F0007	A. Krupa Satwika	Classifying fake news articles using NLP to identify in article attribution as a supervised learning estimator	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
8	198W1F0008	B. Sai Komali	An expert system for Insulin dosages Prediction	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
9	198W1F0009	B. Ravi Teja	Performance Analysis and Evaluation of Machine Learning Algorithms in Rainfall Prediction	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
10	198W1F0010	B. Venkatanarayana	Daily Cost Expenses	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
11	198W1F0011	B. Seetha Maha Lakshmi	E-Mart	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
12	198W1F0012	Ch. Navya	Soil moisture retrieval using ground waterset using ML	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
13	198W1F0013	Ch. Mounika	Info based services on agriculture	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
14	198W1F0014	Ch. N. S Durga Parvathy	Cognitive Stress Detection using Key Stroke Dynamics and Pattern Variations	Dr. V. Esther Jyothi
15	198W1F0015	G. Manoj	Covid Assist	Mr. B. Srinivas
16	198W1F0016	G. Madhan	Prediction of Hepatitis Disease Using Machine Learning Techniques	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
17	198W1F0017	G. Venkatappaiah	Data poison detection schemes for distributed machine learning	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
18	198W1F0018	G. Bhargavi	Detection of Cyber Attack in Network using Machine Learning Techniques	Mr. K. Anji Reddy

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
19	198W1F0019	G. Manasa	Rotten vs Fresh Fruit Detection using Machine Learning	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
20	198W1F0020	I. Saigopinath	Detection of Phishing Websites Using Machine Learning Techniques.	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
21	198W1F0021	J. Vineykumar	WiFi Authentication QR Code Scanning using Python	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
22	198W1F0022	K. Prudhvi Nag	Crime Detection in Credit Card Fraud	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
23	198W1F0023	K. Niharika	Fine Grained Two Factor Access Control for Web Based Cloud Computing Services	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
24	198W1F0024	K. D. Sai Rama Krishna	Skin Disease prediction using machine learning	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
25	198W1F0025	K. N. G. B. Dinesh Kumar	Social friend Recommendation based on Multiple Network Correlation	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
26	198W1F0026	K. Naga Sai Kumar	All For Your Safety	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
27	198W1F0027	K. Lakshmi Shirisha	Insurance claim prediction using machine learning	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
28	198W1F0028	K. V. Naga Sai Naren	Cardiovascular Ailments Prediction	Mrs. B. Lakshmi

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
29	198W1F0031	K. Rasi Tirupathamma	COVID Analysis Dashboard by Using Azure	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
30	198W1F0032	K. Bhavani Devi	Secure Keywords Search and Data Sharing Mechanism in Cloud	Dr. V. Esther Jyothi
31	198W1F0033	K. Saitha	Taxi Trip Analysis Dashboard using Azure Cloud	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
32	198W1F0034	K. Hari Chandana	Stock Price Prediction	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
33	198W1F0035	K. Naga Sai Rajesh	Movie Recommendation	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
34	198W1F0036	M. Naga Sekhar	Face Mask Detection using AI Facial Recognition	Mr. B. Srinivas
35	198W1F0037	M. Nagahema	Brain Tumor Detection and Classification on MRI images using ML	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
36	198W1F0038	M. Sai Keerthana	Face Recognition Attendance System	Mr. B. Srinivas
37	198W1F0039	M. Lavanya	Drowsiness Alert System	Mr. B. Srinivas

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
38	198W1F0040	M. Venkata Sai	Privacy Protection and Intrusion Avoidance for Cloudlet based Medical Data Sharing	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
39	198W1F0041	O. Hima Bindu	Fake Image Identification	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis
40	198W1F0042	O. Bhavana	Musical Web Application	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
41	198W1F0043	P. Om Sai Kumar	Mapping a Bug Reports to relevant files: A Ranking model, a Fine-Grained Benchmark, and Feature Evaluation.	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
42	198W1F0044	P. Durga Karthik	Telugu Voice Assistant	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
43	198W1F0045	P. Yamini	A Hop by Hop Routing Mechanism for Green Internet	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
44	198W1F0046	P. Shamili	Handwritten Digit Recognition Using AI with Python	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
45	198W1F0047	P. Nasaraiah	Machine Learning Based Flood prediction	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
46	198W1F0048	P. Naveen Kumar	Petrol Station	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis
47	198W1F0049	P. Bhavitanjali	Weather Pointer	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
48	198W1F0050	R. Brahma Reddy	Rapid Recruitment of Special Forces (RRSF)	Mr. B. Srinivas
49	198W1F0051	S. Sai Vennela	Faculty Participations and Research	Dr. V. Esther Jyothi
50	198W1F0052	S. Hanish	Automation of Question Paper Generation (AQG)	Mr. B. Srinivas
51	198W1F0054	Sk. Nagurbasha	Protecting user Data Profile Matching on social media	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
52	198W1F0055	Sk. Sahil	Clustering images based on Visual Similarity	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
53	198W1F0056	Shaik Sony	Grape Leaf Disease Identification using ML	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
54	198W1F0057	S. Yousoof	Hazard Identification and Detection using Machine Learning Approach	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
55	198W1F0059	T. Ramya Sri	Win Over Cancer	Mr. B. Srinivas
56	198W1F0060	T. Naga Sarika	Spammer Detection and Fake User Identification on Social Networks	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
57	198W1F0061	V. Siva Rama Krishna	User Emotional Acquisition	Mr. R. Rama Krishna

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
58	198W1F0062	V. Bhanu Prakash	Detecting Mental Disorders in social media Through Emotional Patterns	Mrs. B. Lakshmi

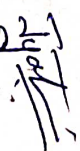
PANEL I VIVA-VOCE DATE : 02-07-2022

PANEL II VIVA-VOCE DATE : 12-07-2022

RESULTS DATE : 15-07-2022

B. Lakshmi/:

Pass % : 98.27 (57/58)

V. E. 
HOD

B. Lakshmi

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DURATION OF THE PROJECT WORK : 14-03-2022 to 25-06-2022

PROGRESSIVE DUPLICATE DETECTION

Duplicate detection is the process of identifying multiple representations of same real world entities. Today, duplicate detection methods need to process ever larger datasets in ever shorter time: maintaining the quality of a dataset becomes increasingly difficult. We present two novel, progressive duplicate detection algorithms that significantly increase the efficiency of finding duplicates if the execution time is limited: They maximize the gain of the overall process within the time available by reporting most results much earlier than traditional approaches. Comprehensive experiments show that our progressive algorithms can double the efficiency over time of traditional duplicate detection and significantly improve upon related work.

Signature of Guide

V. E. Iyot

A. Gaffoor
Abdul Gaffoor

198W1F0001

BITCOIN PREDICTION USING ARIMA, FACEBOOK PROPHET MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

ABSTRACT

The world is digitizing. There is a probability that digital cash replace the physical form of cash. The cryptocurrency is a digital cash that is very popular. The cryptocurrency is the money like asset that it is primarily managed or exchanged on digital computer systems. The cryptocurrencies use block chain technology so they are highly secure and transparent. So, these all cryptocurrencies can turn into the new form of cash in the future. There are more than 900 cryptocurrencies currently available to invest in online and this number is consistently growing. Of these cryptocurrencies, undoubtedly the most popular has been Bitcoin and it was also the first cryptocurrency in the market. People can make use of bitcoin instead of hard cash.

Bitcoin is currently the leading global provider of cryptocurrency which has recently received a lot of attention from the public. In recent years, the Bitcoin network has attracted investors, businesses, and corporations while facilitating services and product deals. The factors that affect the Bitcoin price and the patterns behind its fluctuations can be predicted by using various machine learning models like LSTM, ARIMA and Facebook Prophet. This prediction may give better insights about the bitcoin price to the people who are investing in bitcoin. Accurate prediction of future trend in closed price of the day for a given cryptocurrency is a challenging task. Machine Learning models can be used to predict the closed price for a given cryptocurrency.

B. Lakshmi
B. Lakshmi.

(Project Guide)

A. Mounisha
A. Mounisha.

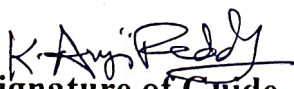
(198W1F0002)

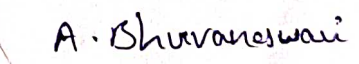
DETECETION OF CYBER ATTACKS ON WEB APPLICTIONS USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

ABSTRACT

The increased usage of cloud services, growing number of web applications users, changes in network infrastructure that connects devices running mobile operating systems and constantly evolving network technology cause novel challenges for cyber security. As a result, to counter arising threats, network security mechanisms, sensors and protection schemes also have to evolve, to address the needs and problems of the users. In this article, we focus on countering emerging application layer cyber attacks since those are listed as top threats and the main challenge for network and cyber security.

The major contribution of the article is the proposition of machine learning approach to model normal behaviour of application and to detect cyber attacks. The model consists of patterns (in form of Perl Compatible Regular Expressions (PCRE) regular expressions) that are obtained using graph-based segmentation technique and dynamic programming. The model is based on information obtained from HTTP requests generated by client to a web server. This model have evaluated on CSIC 2010 HTTP Dataset to achieve satisfactory results.



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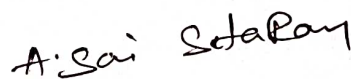

A. Bhuvaneshwari
198W1F0003

NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION

ABSTRACT

A novel supervised machine learning system is developed to classify network traffic whether it is malicious or benign. To find the best model considering detection success rate, combination of supervised learning algorithm and feature selection method have been used. Through this study, it is found that Artificial Neural Network (ANN) based machine learning with wrapper feature selection outperform support vector machine (SVM) technique while classifying network traffic. To evaluate the performance, NSL-KDD dataset is used to classify network traffic using support vector machine (SVM) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) supervised machine learning techniques. Comparative study shows that the proposed model is efficient than other existing models with respect to intrusion detection success rate.


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A.SAI SITARAMANJANEYULU

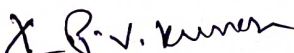
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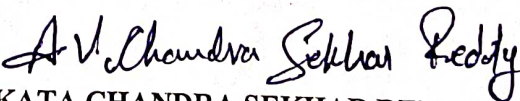
MULTI CLOUD SYSTEMS TO AVOID SERVER FAILURES

ABSTRACT

The use of cloud computing has increased rapidly in many organizations. Cloud computing provides many benefits in terms of low cost and accessibility of data. Ensuring the security of cloud computing is a major factor in the cloud computing environment, as users often store sensitive information with cloud storage providers but these providers may be untrusted. Dealing with "single cloud" providers is predicted to become less popular with customers due to risks of service availability failure and the possibility of malicious insiders in the single cloud.

A movement towards "multi-clouds", or in other words, "interclouds" or "cloud-of-clouds" has emerged recently. This project surveys recent research related to single and multi-cloud security and addresses possible solutions. It is found that the research into the use of multi-cloud providers to maintain security has received less attention from the research community than has the use of single clouds. This work aims to promote the use of multi-clouds due to its ability to reduce security risks that affect the cloud computing user.

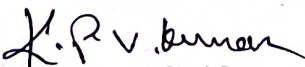

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A.VENKATA CHANDRA SEKHAR REDDY
198W1F0005

PRIVACY POLICY INFERENCE OF USER – UPLOADED IMAGES ON CONTENT SHARING SITES

ABSTRACT

With the increasing volume of images users share through social sites, maintaining privacy has become a major problem, as demonstrated by a recent wave of publicized incidents where users inadvertently shared personal information. In light of these incidents, the need of tools to help users control access to their shared content is apparent. Toward addressing this need, I propose an Adaptive Privacy Policy Prediction (A3P) system to help users compose privacy settings for their images. I examine the role of social context, image content, and metadata as possible indicators of users' privacy preferences. I propose a two-level framework which according to the user's available history on the site, determines the best available privacy policy for the user's images being uploaded. Our solution relies on an image classification framework for image categories which may be associated with similar policies, and on a policy prediction algorithm to automatically generate a policy for each newly uploaded image, also according to users' social features. Over time, the generated policies will follow the evolution of users' privacy attitude. I provide the results of our extensive evaluation over 5,000 policies, which demonstrate the effectiveness of our system, with prediction accuracies over 90 percent.

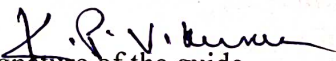

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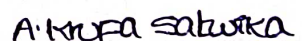
A. Sowmya
A. Sowmya
198W1F0006

CLASSIFYING FAKE NEWS ARTICLES USING NLP TO IDENTIFY IN-ARTICLE ATTRIBUTION AS A SUPERVISED LEARNING ESTIMATOR

ABSTRACT

The rise of ubiquitous deep fakes, misinformation, disinformation, and post-truth, often referred to as fake news, raises concerns over the role of the Internet and social media in modern democratic societies. Due to its rapid and widespread diffusion, digital deception has not only an individual or societal cost, but it can lead to significant economic losses or to risks to national security. Block chain and other distributed ledger technologies (DLTs) guarantee the provenance and traceability of data by providing a transparent, immutable, and verifiable record of transactions while creating a peer-to-peer secure platform for storing and exchanging information. This overview aims to explore the potential of DLTs to combat digital deception, describing the most relevant applications and identifying their main open challenges. Moreover, some recommendations are enumerated to guide future researchers on issues that will have to be tackled to strengthen the resilience against cyber-threats on today's online media.


Signature of the guide


A. Krupa Satwika
198W1F0007

An Expert System For Insulin Dosage Prediction

ABSTRACT

In these days diabetic became a incurable disease. So, here which could be predicted and controlled in the early stage by prescribing insulin. Diabetes is a chronic disorder where the pancreas does not produce insulin or does not use it efficiently. Which can lead to life risk complications like heart stroke, eye damage, kidney failure Etc. Diabetes is manageable by giving a proper dosage of insulin to a patient.

The project automates the diagnosis of diabetes for the patient. Based on PIMA Indian Diabetes dataset used to predict diabetes by using **Extreme Gradient Boosting model**. PIMA dataset contains nine attributes in total such as insulin, age, BMI, pregnancies, Etc. After the diagnosis of diabetes, a proper amount of insulin dosage is given to the diabetes patient. The dosage is given to patients based on the following factors as diet, level of physical activity, and severity of diabetes. This model automatically Predict Insulin dosage for the diabetes patient based on the **linear regression (LR) algorithm**. For the experimental analysis, the UCI Diabetes Dataset uses for dosage prediction. The diabetes dataset contains 20 features such as Regular insulin dose, NPH insulin dose, Ultra Lente insulin dose, Hypoglycaemic symptoms, Typical mean ingestion, Etc. The diabetic dataset is used to predict the insulin dosage for the patient according, to their symptoms and lifestyle characteristics as well as automating the entire process to reduce the burden on the healthcare profession and at the same time improving the health of the patient in an effective manner.

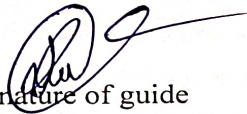
B. Darshmi
Signature of Guide

B. Sai Komali
B. Sai Komali

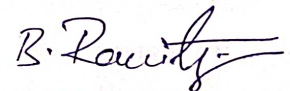
198W1F0008

ABSTRACT

Massive rainfall forecast is a significant problem for the meteorological department. This paper investigates the performance of the various Machine Learning (ML) models, namely Lasso regression, ridge regression, elastic net regression, random forest, gradient boosting and decision tree regression. Those models performances have been calculated through the evaluation metrics such as R^2 score, Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Square Error (MSE), and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). The objective of this study is to compare different machine learning regression algorithms in rainfall dataset. In this analysis, we conclude that the Lasso regression of the linear model is the best model among six ML models. Lasso model given more R^2 score is 99.21%, MAE is 13.68, MSE is 6432.41 and RMSE is 80.20 at 80 % training data set and 20% at test dataset.



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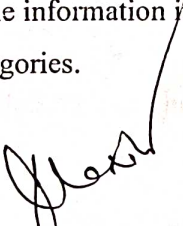
B.Ravi Teja

DAILY COST EXPENSES

ABSTRACT

In today's busy and expensive life we are in a great rush to make money. But at the end of the month, we broke off. As we are unknowingly spending money on little and unwanted things. So, we have come over with the idea to track our earnings. Daily Cost Expense is designed to keep a track of Income-Expense of a user on a day-to-day basis. This System divides the Income based on daily expenses. If you exceed day's expense, system will cut it from your income and will provide new daily expense allowed amount. If that day's expense is less, system will add it in savings. It will let you add the savings amount, which you had saved for some particular Festivals or days like Birthday or Anniversary.

Daily Expense Tracker System is a system which will keep a track of IncomeExpense of a House-Wife on a day-to-day basis, This System takes Income from House-Wife and divides in daily expense allowed, If u exceed that days expense it will cut if from your income and give new daily expense allowed amount, and if that days expense is less it will add it in savings. t will let you add the savings amount which you had saved for some particular Festivals or day like Birthday or Anniversary. Here user can define their own categories for expense type like food, clothing, rent and bills where they have to enter the money that has been spent and also can add some information in additional information to specify the expense. User can also define expense categories.


Signature of Guide :

B. Venkatanarayana
B. Venkatanarayana

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
E-MART

ABSTRACT

This project aims at creation of a secure online shopping website. This will be accessible to all customers. this online shopping-cart application allow consumers to buy goods or services directly over the internet using a web browser. This online shopping evokes the business-to-consumer (B2C) process where a consumer buys directly from the business.

Logistics clearly says that, to have a successful and profitable online shopping application, businesses have to spend a significant amount of time and money for designing, developing, testing, and maintaining the application. Apart from the high-class design and user interface, a good practice needs to be done to provide quality customer service.

The main aim of the project is to build the online shopping website using google site. Reduce the businesses have to spend a significant amount of time and money for designing, developing, testing, and maintaining the application.


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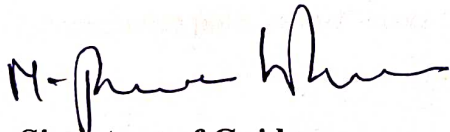
Bolem seetha Maha lakshmi
Bolem Seetha Maha Lakshmi

198W1F0011

SOIL MOISTURE RETRIEVAL USING GROUND WATER DATASET

ABSTRACT

In this project, I describe that Soil moisture plays an important role in the water cycle. However, with the rapidly increasing of the acquiring technology for remotely sensed data, it's a hard task for remote sensing practitioners to find a fast and convenient model to deal with the massive data. A global soil moisture map can be predicted in less than 10 seconds. What's more, the method of soil moisture retrieval based on deep learning can learn the complex texture features from the big remote sensing data.



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ch.Navya
CH.NAVYA
198W1F0012

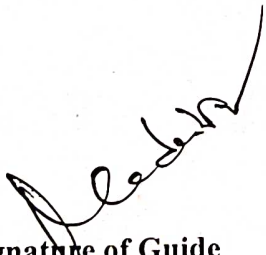
INFO-BASED SERVICES ON AGRICULTURE

ABSTRACT

Info-Based Services on Agriculture is a website which aims at filling out the information and communication gap that exists in various subsectors of the agriculture economy in general Agriculture commodities, concerned with improving the delivery of information to farmers and other rural dwellers.

The project provides various services like information about vendors (name, area, and contact info), price of crop; insurance to particular crop, financial support that government ensures. It also gives info regarding the type of pesticides that are specific to a crop and their land The knowledge related to modern machinery for ease agriculture. The objective of this application is to reach highest level of sophisticated in Agriculture-Business sector so as to achieve a flow of information and communication.

To improve utilization of youth, woman, small holders and marginalized farmers and uses of natural resources to relevant knowledge through appropriate information and communication technology, feedback. For developing this website, we use latest developments in IT sector. Information from trusted local sources and greater access to markets; and governments policies that serves the interests of farming towards agriculture.



Signature of Guide

Ch. Mounika
Ch. Mounika

198w1f0013

COGNITIVE STRESS DETECTION USING KEYSTROKE DYNAMICS AND PATTERN VARIATIONS

ABSTRACT

Stress, a widespread phenomenon that is integrated knowingly or unknowingly in our day-to-day lives, is caused due to certain performance parameters, daily routines, habitual situations, and other biological, internal, external factors in our being. This project focuses on analysis of stress, detection of cognitive stress using the novel concept of keystroke dynamics and pattern variations. The keystrokes are collected using an Android application and stress factor is also induced using the same. There are around 13 visibly important and unique features that are collected per user. The model building is also performed using classification algorithms to predict the final output, that is, how stressed out an individual is at any given point of time.

Key Words: KeyStroke Dynamics, Pattern Variations, Classification Algorithms, Prediction Algorithms.

Ch. Naga Sai Durga Parvathy
CH. Naga Sai Durga Parvathy

Roll No:198W1F0014

Guide:

Dr. V. Esther Jyothi,

Assistant Professor,

Dept of Computer Applications.

V. E. Jyothi

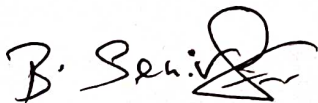
Covid Assist

Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment.

This section is designed to help you understand how key COVID-19 metrics have changed over the days. What areas are calming down and what areas may be spiking again. This website gives a real time data automatically based on the present metrics of outside. Metrics that will be provided to the user is global cases, Indian states, and individual to countries.

It is a web application that assist's users to take what type of medicine need to take if affected with covid and it gives precautions before covid attack what needs to take and after covid what type of precautions to take, and which type of vaccination is best and vaccine history that is develop from. Covid related complete information provided here and some more things that provided by this web application are vaccination availability centers can know by the user, and oxygen cylinder provider information is also provided to the user then he/she can reach directly to them and can contact the sellers directly and book their oxygen cylinders. For to convey information to the people it provides videos in different languages to the user, not every person aware of one language.



Signature of Guide:

G MANOJ
198W1F0015




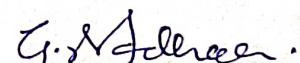
Prediction of Hepatitis Disease Using Machine Learning Techniques

ABSTRACT

Medical diagnosis is an important and a quite complex task which requires accurate identification. Liver is the vital part of a human body. One of the severe diseases that affect the functionality of liver is hepatitis, which causes inflammation of the liver. Hepatitis viruses are the most common cause of hepatitis in the world but other infections, toxic substances (e.g. alcohol, certain drugs), and auto immune diseases can also cause hepatitis. There are 5 main hepatitis viruses, referred to as types A, B, C, D and E. These 5 types are of greatest concern because of the burden of illness and death they cause and the potential for outbreaks and epidemic spread.

The objective of this work is to choose the best technique for diagnosis and detection of Hepatitis as well as for the prediction of life expectancy of Hepatitis patients. In this work, a comparative study between various machine learning techniques and neural networks were carried out. The performance metric is based on the accuracy rate and the mean square error. The Machine Learning (ML) algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), K Nearest Neighbor (KNN) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) were considered as the classification and prediction tools for diagnosing Hepatitis disease. Early detection through proper diagnosis and proper medication can cure the disease. For diagnosis of any disease, the two important things are: (i) The selection of right parameters of diagnosis and (ii) proper analysis of the data with an experienced expertise. Machine Learning (ML) is the tool which could make a system to learn by itself by detecting different patterns and different relationships for the given data using different algorithms.


Signature of Guide


G. Madhan

198W1F0016

DATA POISON DETECTION SCHEMES FOR DISTRIBUTED MACHINE LEARNING

ABSRTACT

Distributed machine learning (DML) can realize massive dataset training when no single node can work out the accurate results within an acceptable time. However, this will inevitably expose more potential targets to attackers compared with the non-distributed environment. In this paper, we classify DML into basic-DML and semi-DML. In basic-DML, the center server dispatches learning tasks to distributed machines and aggregates their learning results. While in semi-DML, the center server further devotes resources into dataset learning in addition to its duty in basic-DML. We firstly put forward a novel data poison detection scheme for basic-DML, which utilizes a cross-learning mechanism to find out the poisoned data. We prove that the proposed cross-learning mechanism would generate training loops, based on which a mathematical model is established to find the optimal number of training loops. Then, for semi-DML, we present an improved data poison detection scheme to provide better learning protection with the aid of the central resource. To efficiently utilize the system resources, an optimal resource allocation approach is developed. Simulation results show that the proposed scheme can significantly improve the accuracy of the final model by up to 20% for support vector machine and 60% for logistic regression in the basic-DML scenario. Moreover, in the semi-DML scenario, the improved data poison detection scheme with optimal resource allocation can decrease the wasted resources for 20-100%.

B. Lakshmi/
Guide

Mrs. B. Lakshmi

G. Venkatappaiah
G. Venkatappaiah

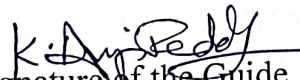
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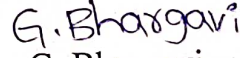
ABSTRACT

Contrasted with the past, improvements in PC and correspondence innovations have given broad and propelled changes. The use of new innovations give incredible advantages to people, organizations, and governments, be that as it may, messes some up against them. For instance, the protection of significant data, security of put away information stages, accessibility of information and so forth. Contingent upon these issues, digital fear based oppression is one of the most significant issues in this day and age.

Digital fear, which made a great deal of issues people and establishments, has arrived at a level that could undermine open and nation security by different gatherings, for example, criminal association, proficient people and digital activists. Along these lines, Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) has been created to maintain a strategic distance from digital assaults. Right now, learning the bolster support vector machine (SVM) calculations were utilized to recognize port sweep endeavors dependent on the new CICIDS2017 dataset with 97.80%, 69.79% precision rates were accomplished individually.

Keywords — Machine Learning, KDD, Cyber Security, Network, SVM, Random Forest



Signature of the Guide


G. Bhargavi
198W1F0018

ROTTEN VS FRESH FRUIT DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

ABSTRACT

One of the most important sectors in any country is the agricultural sector. However, in some countries, farmers and fishermen have limited technology compared to other developed countries. One of the effects of limited technology is the low quality of crops, fruits, and vegetables. This is because the quality of the products is only assessed depending on external factors like appearance, shape, color, and texture, which can be prone to human error. Determining the quality and ripeness level of fruit requires consistency, which can be hard and tedious for humans when it becomes repetitive work. This paper aims to present various methods and approaches on how ripe fruit detection can be made easier and more convenient using machine learning. Furthermore, this study presents systems that can be utilized in pre and post-harvest analysis. This project aims to provide solutions using computer applications to help farmers have lesser manual labor yet more accurate data and results in the evaluation of crops.

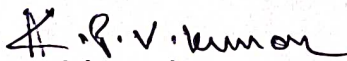

Signature of Guide

G. Manasa
G. Manasa
Reg No: 198W1F0019

Detection of Phishing Websites using Machine Learning

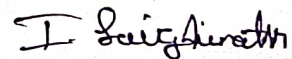
ABSTRACT

Web Phishing appeals to the user to connect with the fake site. The main goal of this attack is to rob the user of sensitive information. The intruder builds websites similar to those that look like the original website. It allows attackers to access confidential information such as username, password, details of credit cards etc. This paper aims to review many of the phishing detection strategies recently suggested for the website. This will also provide a high-level description of various forms of phishing detection techniques. Here proposed a multidimensional element phishing recognition approach dependent on a quick discovery method by using deep learning (MFPD). In the initial step, character succession highlights of the given URL are separated and utilized for snappy characterization by profound learning, and this progression doesn't need outsider help or any earlier information about phishing. In the subsequent advance, we consolidate URL measurable highlights, website page code highlights, site page content highlights and the brisk characterization consequence of profound learning into multidimensional highlights. The methodology can diminish the identification time for setting an edge. Testing on a dataset containing a huge number of phishing URLs and genuine URLs, the exactness arrives at 98.99%, and the bogus positive rate is just 0.59%. By sensibly changing the limit, the test results show that the discovery effectiveness can be improved.



Mr. K. Parish Venkata Kumar Sir

(PROJECT GUIDE)



I. Sai Gopinath

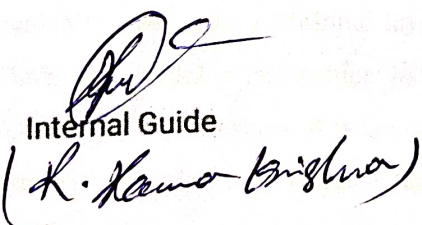
198W1F0020

WIFI AUTHENTICATION QR-CODE SCANNING

ABSTRACT :

In recent years, with rapid growth and development in Internet of Things (IoT) Technology using wireless communication networks. There are major applications like smart home, smart health care and smart transportation etc. Generally the IoT devices access the user private data, the security and privacy become a challenge. As we are having various authentication systems implemented for authorizing the user to get the access of device or to get the controls of device. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) provides great security to the device. QR code is a 2D matrix code provides high data store capacity than bar code. Now a days, QR code is applied in many applications like payment systems, security etc. The proposed architecture implements the security enabled IoT device, in order to get the access or controls it requires MFA which is encrypted QR code.

QR codes are created by the Toyota subsidiary Denso Wave in 1994. Now a days we are using password for connecting the Wi-Fi. In this project we are using QR-code for connecting Wi-Fi. By using this QR-code it is easy and fast way to access the Wi-Fi. Uneducated people can easily connect to Wi-Fi using QR-code because they do not worry about entering the password.


Internal Guide

(K. Kama Krishna)

J. Vinaykumar
J. Vinaykumar

198W1F0021

CRIME DETECTION IN CREDIT CARD FRAUD

ABSTRACT

Identity crime has become prominent because there is so much real identity data available on the Web, and confidential data accessible through unsecured mailboxes. It has also become easy for perpetrators to hide their true identities. This can happen in a myriad of insurance, credit, and telecommunications fraud, as well as other more serious crimes. In addition to this, identity crime is prevalent and costly in developed countries that do not have nationally registered identity numbers. Credit card fraud is an element of identity fraud. It can have far reaching effects, since the information on the card can be used to perpetrate other types of identity theft crimes. From using the signature on the back of a card that is stolen, to loaning a credit card to a friend or family member can cause someone to obtain what they need to open other credit card accounts or bank accounts in the victim's name. Credit applications are Internet or paper-based forms with written requests by potential customers for credit cards, mortgage loans, and personal loans. Credit application fraud is a specific case of identity crime, involving synthetic identity fraud and real identity theft. This paper proposes a new multilayered detection system complemented with two additional layers: communal detection (CD) and spike detection (SD). CD finds real social relationships to reduce the suspicion score, and is tamper resistant to synthetic social relationships. It is the white list-oriented approach on a fixed set of attributes. SD finds spikes in duplicates to increase the suspicion score, and is probe-resistant for attributes. It is the attribute-oriented approach on a variable-size set of attributes.

A. R. V. Kumar

K. Prudhvi Nag

198W1 F0022

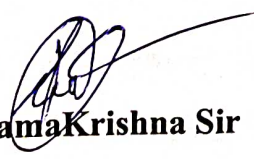
Fine-Grained Two-Factor Access Control for Web-Based Cloud Computing Services

ABSTRACT:

In this paper, we introduce a new fine-grained two-factor authentication (2FA) access control system for web-based cloud computing services. Specifically, in our proposed 2FA access control system, an attribute-based access control mechanism is implemented with the necessity of both a user secret key and a lightweight security device.

As a user cannot access the system if they do not hold both, the mechanism can enhance the security of the system, especially in those scenarios where many users share the same computer for web-based cloud services.

In addition, attribute-based control in the system also enables the cloud server to restrict the access to those users with the same set of attributes while preserving user privacy, i.e., the cloud server only knows that the user fulfills the required predicate, but has no idea on the exact identity of the user. Finally, we also carry out a simulation to demonstrate the practicability of our proposed 2FA system.



R. RamaKrishna Sir

Project Guide



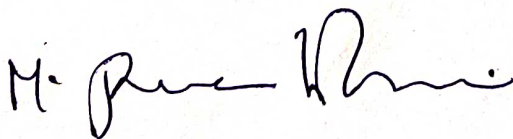
K. Niharika

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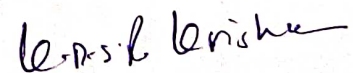
SKIN DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

ABSTRACT

The people health more than any other diseases. Skin diseases are mostly caused by fungal infection, bacteria, allergy, or viruses, etc. The lasers advancement and Photonics based medical technology is used in diagnosis of the skin diseases quickly and accurately. The medical equipments for such diagnosis is limited and most expensive. So, Deep learning techniques helps in detection of skin disease at an initial stage. The feature extraction plays a key role in classification of skin diseases. The usage of Deep Learning algorithms has reduced the need for human labor, such as manual feature extraction and data reconstruction for classification purpose. A Dataset of 938 images has been taken for the Classification of Skin diseases. They include Melanoma, Nevus, Seborrheic Keratosis. By using CNN algorithms, 70% accuracy is achieved in classification of skin disease. We have also tried with AlexNet, which gives 80% accuracy.



Signature of Guide



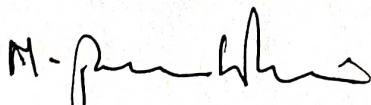
K.D.S.R. Krishna

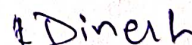
198W1F0024

SOCIAL FRIEND RECOMMENDATION BASED ON MULTIPLE NETWORK CORRELATION

ABSTRACT

Friend recommendation is an important recommender application in social media. Major social websites such as Twitter and Facebook are all capable of recommending friends to individuals. However, most of these websites use simple friend recommendation algorithms such as similarity, popularity, or “friend's friends are friends,” which are intuitive but consider few of the characteristics of the social network. In this paper we investigate the structure of social networks and develop an algorithm for network correlation-based social friend recommendation (NC-based SFR). To accomplish this goal, we correlate different “social role” networks, find their relationships and make friend recommendations. NC-based SFR is characterized by two key components: 1) related networks are aligned by selecting important features from each network, and 2) the network structure should be maximally preserved before and after network alignment. After important feature selection has been made, we recommend friends based on these features. We conduct experiments on the Flickr network, which contains more than ten thousand nodes and over 30 thousand tags covering half a million photos, to show that the proposed algorithm recommends friends more precisely than reference methods.


Signature of the guide


K N G B DINESH KUMAR
198W1F0025

ABSTARCT

All over the world around 1.35 million lives are lost each year, 50 million people are getting injured due to road accidents, according to a report titled "The Global status report on road safety 2018" released by world health organization. It is very hard to imagine that this burden is unevenly borne by motorcyclists, cyclists and pedestrians.

This report noted that a comprehensive action plan has to be set up in order to save lives. Worrying fact is that India ranks number one as far as road crash deaths are considered. Rapid urbanization, avoiding helmets, seat belts and other safety measures while driving are some of the reasons behind this trend according to analysis done by experts. In 2015 India signed Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety, where India committed to reduce road crash deaths to 50 percent by 2020. Policy makers first have to acknowledge the problems that persist in India before halving road crash deaths. When a two-wheeler meets with an accident, due of sudden deceleration, the rider is thrown away from the vehicle. If head strikes any object, motion of the head becomes zero, but with its own mass brain continues to be in motion until the object hits inner part of the skull. Sometimes this type of head injury may be fatal in nature. In such times helmet acts as life savior. Helmet reduces the chances of skull getting decelerated, hence sets the motion of the head to almost zero. Cushion inside the helmet absorbs the impact of collision and as time passes head comes to a halt. It also spreads the impact to a larger area, thus safeguarding the head from severe injuries.



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
K. Naga Sai Kumar.
K. Naga Sai Kumar
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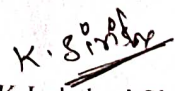
INSURANCE CLAIM PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

ABSTRACT

Now a day's Data is playing a central role and is carrying the big asset in the insurance industry. In today's journey insurance industry has a vital role. Insurance transporters have access to more information than ever before. From the past 700+ years in the insurance industry we can consider the three major eras Starting from 15th century to 1960, industry followed the manual era, from 1960s to 2000 we are in the systems era, now we are in digital era i.e. 2001-20X0. The highest corporate object in all three eras is that the fundamental insurance industry has been determined by believing the data analytics in adopting the changing technologies to better and keep the ways and keep capital together. In advanced analysis the main challenge is the analytical models and algorithms which are being insufficient to support insurers only by machines we can overcome this challenge.

In traditional claim processing, claiming of data exists in numerous formats (photos, handwritten documents, voice memos). That data is shared via numerous channels (email, document attachments, phone calls, chats), which makes it extremely hard to receive and analyze. Decision-making becomes more complex and understanding the context of each individual case is required. The proposed system is made on the basis of research work that is done by going through various documentations. Machine learning model predictions allow businesses to make highly accurate guesses as to the likely outcomes of a question based on historical data, which can be about all kinds of things-age, gender, BMI (Body mass index), steps (average walking steps per day), children, smoker, residential area and individual medical costs. Insurance companies are extremely interested in the prediction of the future. Accurate prediction gives a chance to reduce financial loss for the company.


Signature of Guide


K. Lakshmi Sirisha
198W1F0027

CARDIOVASCULAR AILMENTS PREDICTION

The major killer cause of human death is Cardiovascular Ailments (CA). Machine Learning (ML) is faster-emerging technology of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that contributes various algorithms for CA.

Based on the proposed problem, ML provides different classification algorithms to divine the probability of patient having CA. For predicting CA, a lot of experimenters contributes their effort in this work using various techniques and algorithms such as Decision Tree (DT), Naive Bayes (NB), Support Vector Machine (SVM), KNN (KNearest Neighbor), Neural Network (NN), etc. In order to give some effort on this work, **Cardiovascular Ailments Prediction (CAP)** is developed by applying DT and NB ML algorithms.

This project using the UCI repository Cardiac Disease dataset to train a model by comparing DT and NB algorithm. The dataset contains 303 instances with 14 attributes that help to train a model for prediction. The main aim of this project is to build an efficient prediction model and deploy for prediction of disease. A CAP Model is built by using NB algorithm that provides 88.163% accuracy among others. The limitation of this project is to only predict the presence of Cardiovascular Ailments but not identify which type of CA does patient has. In future work, this project can be enhanced by appending more detail prediction of HD at patient and incorporate with smart wear devices that integrate to Hospital Emergency System.

B. Lakshmi
Mrs. B. Lakshmi
(Project Supervisor)

K. Sai Naren
K. V. N. Sai Naren
(198W1F0028)


COVID ANALYSIS DASHBOARD BY USING AZURE PIPELINE

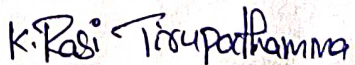
ABSTRACT

Corona virus widely known as COVID-19 are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. The virus affected south China for about a month and then it spread throughout the world. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome and even death. This project gives the awareness of COVID-19 by regions to WHO, governments and also public.

The project objective is to create a Azure Data Pipeline to read the big sets of data, transform them by using azure data factory and visualize the key performance indicator (KPIs) on a Power BI report. In this large amount of datasets (which are in csv format) which contains the information about covid 19 cases of whole year day by day data. This dataset is injected into azure blob storage and then use Azure Data Factory (ADF) to transform the data as per the requirements and then load the transformed data into Azure SQL database. Then connect to Power BI using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).

Finally, the dashboard is to display the key performance indicator (KPIs) with filters option to visualize the date, country/ region, total cases and total deaths in heat map view. And analyse that dashboard for the future covid condition.


Signature of Guide


K. Rasi Tirupathamma

198w1f0031

A SECURE KEYWORD SEARCH AND DATA SHARING MECHANISM IN CLOUD

ABSTRACT

It is common for data owners to outsource their data to the cloud now. A general approach to protect the data confidentiality is to encrypt the data before outsourcing. The cloud providers are not fully trusted. So, it is necessary to outsource data in the encrypted form.

Keyword search on confidential data in a cloud environment is the main focus of this research. Searchable encryption schemes enable the client to store the encrypted data to the cloud and execute keyword search over cipher text. We present a secure multi-keyword ranked search scheme over encrypted cloud data, which simultaneously supports dynamic update operations. Encryption module helps the server to encrypt the document using RSA Algorithm and to convert the encrypted document to the Zip file with activation code and then activation code send to the user for download. To obtain high search efficiency, we construct a tree-based index structure and propose a "Greedy Depth-first Search" algorithm based on this index tree.

Signature of Guide

V. E. Jyoti

Bhavani Devi.
Koneti Bhavani Devi

198W1F0032

Data Pipeline

Taxi Trip Analysis and Visualization

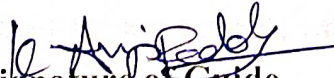
Abstract

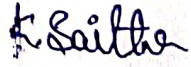
The project Taxi Trip Analysis is a cloud based analytical process to create a Azure Data Pipeline to read the big datasets, transform them by using azure data factory and visualize the data with key performance indicator(KPIs) on a Power BI report.

In this large amount of datasets (which are in PARQUET format) which contains the information about Taxi Trips of whole year month wise data of day by day trips. This datasets are injected into azure Data Lake Gen2 storage and then use Azure Data Factory (ADF) to transform the data as per the requirements and then load the transformed data into Azure SQL database. Then connect to Power BI using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).

Finally, the dashboard is to display the key performance indicator(KPIs) with filters, graphs, and cards of individual trips option to visualize the data, in heat map view. And analyse that dashboard of individual trips for easily understanding the data.

This Visualization tells about the hour, day and week wise trips also average passengers, Average Trip Duration Time & Distantion and Average Fare per Trip.


Signature of Guide


K. Saitha

198W1F0033

ABSTRACT

The recent trend in stock market prediction technologies is the use of machine learning which makes predictions based on the values of current stock market indices by training on their previous values. Machine learning itself employs different models to make prediction easier and authentic. The project focuses on the use of Regression and LSTM based Machine learning to predict stock values. Accurate stock market prediction is of great interest to investors. However, stock markets are driven by volatile factors such as micro blogs and news that make it hard to predict stock market index based on merely the historical data. The enormous stock market volatility emphasizes the need to effectively assess the role of external factors in stock prediction. Stock markets can be predicted using machine learning algorithms on information contained in social media and financial news, as this data can change investor's behavior.

This project will be developed into two parts:

- First, learn how to predict stock price using the LSTM neural network
- Then build a dashboard using Plotly dash for stock analysis

For improving performance and quality of predictions, feature selection and spam tweets reduction are performed on the data sets. Moreover, this project performs experiments to find such stock markets that are difficult to predict and those that are more influenced by social media and financial news. This project compares results of different algorithms to find a consistent classifier. Finally, for achieving maximum prediction accuracy, deep learning is used and some classifiers are ensembled.

Our experimental results show that highest prediction accuracies of 80.53% and 75.16% are achieved using social media and financial news, respectively. This project also show that New York and Red Hat stock markets are hard to predict, New York and IBM stocks are more influenced by social media, while London and Microsoft stocks by financial news. Random forest classifier

B. Darshmi/;

K. Hari Chandana

198WIF0034

MOVIE RECOMMENDATION

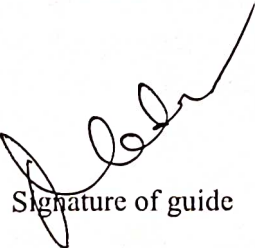
ABSTRACT

A recommendation system is a system that provides suggestions to users for certain resources like books, movies, songs, etc., based on some data set. Movie recommendation systems usually predict what movies a user will like based on the attributes present in previously liked movies. Such recommendation systems are beneficial for organizations that collect data from large amounts of customers, and wish to effectively provide the best suggestions possible.

A lot of factors can be considered while designing a movie recommendation system like the genre of the movie, actors present in it or even the director of the movie. The systems can recommend movies based on one or a combination of two or more attributes.

In this project, the recommendation system has been built on the type of genres that the user might prefer to watch. The approach adopted to do so is content-based filtering using genre correlation. The dataset used for the system is Movie Lens dataset. The data analysis is done by using Python

. The main goal of this machine learning project is to build a recommendation engine that recommends movies to users. This Python project is designed to help you understand the functioning of how a recommendation system works. This project is based on developing an Item Based Collaborative Filter.



Signature of guide

K. Rajesh
K.N.S Rajesh

198W1F0035

FACE MASK DETECTION

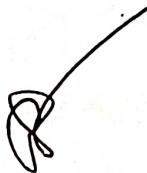
ABSTRACT

The year 2020 has shown mankind some mind-boggling series of events amongst which the COVID-19 pandemic is the most life-changing event which has startled the world since the year began. Affecting the health and lives of masses, COVID-19 has called for strict measures to be followed in order to prevent the spread of disease. From the very basic hygiene standards to the treatments in the hospitals, people are doing all they can for their own and the society's safety; face masks are one of the personal protective equipment. People wear face masks once they step out of their homes and authorities strictly ensure that people are wearing face masks while they are in groups and public places.

To monitor that people are following this basic safety principle, a strategy should be developed. A face mask detector system can be implemented to check this. Face mask detection means to identify whether a person is wearing a mask or not. The first step to recognize the presence of a mask on the face is to detect the face, which makes the strategy divided into two parts: to detect faces and to detect masks on those faces.

Face detection is one of the applications of object detection and can be used in many areas like security, biometrics, law enforcement and more. There are many detector systems developed around the world and being implemented. However, all this science needs optimization; a better, more precise detector, because the world cannot afford any more increase in corona cases.

After the breakout of the worldwide pandemic COVID-19, there arises a severe need of protection mechanisms, face mask being the primary one. The basic aim of the project is to detect the presence of a face mask on human faces on livestreaming video as well as on images.



Project Guide Signature

M. Naga Sekhar

198W1F0036

M. Naga Sekhar

AUTOMATIC BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION

Automated defect detection in medical imaging has become the emergent field in several medical diagnostic applications. Automated detection of tumor in MRI is very crucial as it provides information about abnormal tissues which is necessary for planning treatment. The conventional method for defect detection in magnetic resonance brain images is human inspection. This method is impractical due to large amount of data.

Hence, trusted and automatic classification schemes are essential to prevent the death rate of human. So, automated tumor detection methods are developed as it would save radiologist time and obtain a tested accuracy. The MRI brain tumour detection is complicated task due to complexity and variance of tumors. This project proposes the machine learning algorithms to overcome the drawbacks of traditional classifiers where tumor is detected in brain MRI using machine learning algorithms. Machine learning and image classifier can be used to efficiently detect cancer cells in brain through MRI.



K. Anji Reddy

(Signature of the Project Guide)

M. Naga Hema

M. Naga Hema

(198W1F0037)

FACE RECOGNITION ATTENDANCE SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

There are several techniques for image recognition. Facial recognition is a category of biometric security. Other forms of biometric software include voice recognition, fingerprint recognition, and eye retina or iris recognition. The technology is mostly used for security and law enforcement, though there is increasing interest in other areas of use. Among those methods, application of soft computing models on digital image has been considered to be an approach for a better result. The main objective of the present work is to provide a new approach for image recognition using Artificial Neural Networks.

The development of this system is aimed to accomplish digitization of the olden days system of taking attendance by calling names and maintaining pen-paper records. Present strategies for taking attendance are long and time-consuming. Attendance records can be easily manipulated by manual recording. The traditional process of taking attendance manually, biometric and ID card swapping systems are open to anyone. This project is therefore proposed to tackle all these problems.

The concept of face recognition attendance is to give a computer system the ability of finding and recognizing human faces fast and precisely in images. Here face of an individual and more than one person will be considered for making the attendance. Furthermore, face recognition system can also be used for attendance marking in schools, colleges, offices, etc. Before taking the attendance, we need to create a dataset for users with their id and name with respect to face. We need to track the faces by using webcam. This tracked image displays id and name of image only when a face is successfully detected in the webcam stream. Database is created by the images of the people that whose attendance want to be take. After face recognition attendance reports will be generated and stored in excel format.


Project Guide Signature

Name: M.Sai Keerthana

RegNo: 198W1F0038

M. Sai Keerthana

DROWSINESS ALERT SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

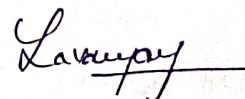
Now-a-days, more and more professions require long-term concentration for driving. Driver fatigue is one of the major causes of accidents in the world. Every year, they increase the amounts of deaths and fatalities injuries globally. Around 40% of highway accidents occurs due to drivers' drowsiness. Driver tiredness or fatigue often becomes a direct cause of many traffic accidents. Drivers must keep a close eye on the road, so they can react to sudden events immediately. The best way to avoid accidents caused by drivers' drowsiness is to detect drowsiness of the driver and warn him before fall into sleep. However, the development of such systems encounters many difficulties related to fast and proper recognition of a driver's fatigue symptoms. There is a need to develop the systems that will detect and notify a driver of her/him bad psychophysical condition, which could significantly reduce the number of fatigue-related car accidents. Detecting the drowsiness of the driver is one of the surest ways of measuring driver fatigue.

The aim of this project is to develop a prototype drowsiness detection system. The focus will be placed on designing a system that will accurately monitor the open or closed state of the driver's eyes in real-time and sounding an alarm when he/she is drowsy. One of the technical possibilities to implement driver drowsiness detection systems is to use the vision-based approach.

By monitoring the eyes, it is believed that the symptoms of driver fatigue can be detected early enough to avoid a car accident. Detection of fatigue involves the observation of eye movements and blink patterns in a sequence of images of a face. Once the face is detected, we have to extract the eye regions. And compute the eye aspect ratio(EAR),to determine if the eyes are closed. If the eye aspect ratio indicates that the eyes have been closed for more than a certain period of time, the driver is said to be drowsy and an alarm is sounded to wake up the driver. Yawn is also detected by distance between the upper lip and bottom lip. Here calculated value is the absolute distance of the upper lip and bottom lip values. If the calculated value is greater than the threshold value, then the driver gets the alert message and it warns background automatically. When the drowsiness of the driver is detected successfully background alarm will be played.



Project Guide Signature



Name: M. Lavanya

RegNo: 198W1F0039

Privacy Protection and Intrusion Avoidance for Cloudlet-based Medical Data Sharing

ABSTRACT:

With the popularity of wearable devices, along with the development of clouds and cloudlet technology, there has been increasing need to provide better medical care. The processing chain of medical data mainly includes data collection, data storage and data sharing, etc. Traditional healthcare system often requires the delivery of medical data to the cloud, which involves users' sensitive information and causes communication energy consumption. Practically, medical data sharing is a critical and challenging issue. Thus in this project, i build up a novel healthcare system by utilizing the flexibility of cloudlet. The functions of cloudlet include privacy protection, data sharing and intrusion detection. In the stage of data collection, we first utilize Number Theory Research Unit (NTRU) method to encrypt user' s body data collected by wearable devices. Those data will be transmitted to nearby cloudlet in an energy efficient fashion. Secondly, i present a new trust model to help users to select trustable partners who want to share stored data in the cloudlet. The trust model also helps similar patients to communicate with each other about their diseases. Thirdly, i divide user's medical data stored in remote cloud of hospital into three parts, and give them proper protection. Finally, in order to protect the healthcare system from malicious attacks, we develop a novel collaborative intrusion detection system (IDS) method based on cloudlet mesh, which can effectively prevent the remote healthcare big data cloud from attacks. Our experiments demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed scheme.

A. P. V. Kumar

M. Venkata Sai
198W1F0040

FAKE IMAGE IDENTIFICATION

ABSTRACT

Recently fake images are more and more realistic with high-quality, even hard for human eyes to detect. Due to these fake images many fields like forensics are facing problems, even in social media also it became a problem because of the fake images. Many forensics people are trying to overcome this problem. As new types of fake images are emerging fast, the generalization ability of detecting new types of fake images is absolutely an essential task, which is also very challenging. In this project, we explore this problem and use machine learning and image preprocessing to overcome this problem.

In this project we are designing LBP Based machine learning Convolution Neural Network called LBPNET to detect fake face images. Here first we will extract LBP from images and then train LBP descriptor images with Convolution Neural Network to generate training model. Whenever we upload new test image then that test image will be applied on training model to detect whether test image contains fake image or non-fake image.

O.Hima Bindu
O.Hima Bindu
198W1F0041

GUIDE:

DR .V. Esther Jyothi,
Assistant Professor,
Dept of Computer Applications.

V. E. Jyoti

MUSICAL WEB APPLICATION

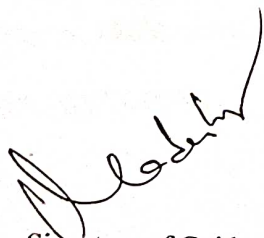
ABSTRACT

The continuous growing of people's music library requires more advanced ways of computing playlists through algorithms that match tracks to the user's preferences. Several approaches have been made to enhance the user's listening experience; while most of them rely on the music content provided by the user, this project presents an Online web application that sources the audio content. So they have to develop new ways of using the music collection for their entertainment. Playlists are a good approach for saving successions of tracks that one likes. This web application can play, pause and select songs & Search Songs with button and next button according to sets requirement as well as set up songs.

Many music lovers have now accumulated collections of music that have reached sizes that make it hard to maintain an overview of the data by just browsing hierarchies of folders and searching by song title or album. In a context where music collections grow and change rapidly, the similarity-based organization has also the advantage of providing easy navigation and retrieval of new items, even without knowing songs by name.

There are also online solutions, the most popular of which is Played, which acts as a personalized that plays preferred music. On the other hand it allows playback of a certain track.

The player chooses tracks that one likes, also plays new tracks that one did not hear before, and can go like this for hours and hours without repetition. One can go on with one's work and in order to stop the music, one only has to hit stop or close the browser.



Signature of Guide

O. Bhavana .
O.BHAVANA
198W1F0042

Mapping Bug Reports to Relevant Files: A Ranking Model, a Fine-Grained Benchmark, and Feature Evaluation

ABSTRACT

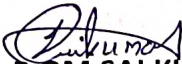
When a new bug report is received, developers usually need to reproduce the bug and perform code reviews to find the cause, a process that can be tedious and time consuming. A tool for ranking all the source files with respect to how likely they are to contain the cause of the bug would enable developers to narrow down their search and improve productivity.

This paper introduces an adaptive ranking approach that leverages project knowledge through functional decomposition of source code, API descriptions of library components, the bug-fixing history, the code change history, and the file dependency graph. Given a bug report, the ranking score of each source file is computed as a weighted combination of an array of features, where the weights are trained automatically on previously solved bug reports using a learning-to-rank technique. We evaluate the ranking system on six large scale open source Java projects, using the before-fix version of the project for every bug report. The experimental results show that the learning-to-rank approach outperforms three recent state-of-the-art methods. In particular, our method makes correct recommendations within the top 10 ranked source files for over 70 percent of the bug reports in the Eclipse Platform and Tomcat projects.



Mr. R. RAMAKRISHNA SIR

(PROJECT GUIDE)



P. OM SALKUMAR

198W1F0043

TELUGU VOICE ASSISTANT


ABSTRACT

This project thesis looks at how new technologies can be used to develop an intelligent voice assistant that focuses on user-based data. It will analyze the possible utility of one single piece of software as a virtual desktop assistant by looking at examples of intelligent programs with natural language processing that are now available, with various categories of support. Natural Language Processing is used to communicate socially, storing (and evaluating) information in the context of the user. New technology, it is suggested, may soon make the concept of virtual assistants a reality.

Experiments conducted on this system, combined with user testing, have provided evidence that a basic program with natural language processing algorithms in the form of a virtual desktop assistant, with basic natural language processing and the ability to function without the need for other type of human input (or programming) may already be viable. However, that experience is mostly available in English and to a lesser extent to several regional languages such as Hindi, Tamil and Marathi, etc., including Telugu, untouched. But that will change soon.

The project aims to overcome language barriers and enable a wider proliferation of information, communication and technology in all Indian languages. This involves automatic speech recognition, speech to speech translation and speech to text translation. As now, this Voice Assistant will speak to you in the Telugu language. We can access this software through several languages but we need to modify according to the particular language.


Signature of Guide


Student Name: P.D.Karthik

Regd.No: 198W1F0044

A Hop-by-Hop Routing Mechanism for Green Internet

ABSTRACT:

In this paper we study energy conservation in the Internet. We observe that different traffic volumes on a link can result in different energy consumption; this is mainly due to such technologies as trunking, adaptive link rates, etc. We design a green Internet routing scheme, where the routing can lead traffic in a way that is green. We differ from previous studies where they switch network components, such as line cards and routers, into sleep mode. We do not prune the Internet topology. We first develop a power model, and validate it using real commercial routers. Instead of developing a centralized optimization algorithm, which requires additional protocols such as MPLS to materialize in the Internet, we choose a hop-by-hop approach. It is thus much easier to integrate our scheme into the current Internet. We progressively develop three algorithms, which are loop-free, substantially reduce energy consumption, and jointly consider green and QoS requirements such as path stretch. We further analyze the power saving ratio, the routing dynamics, and the relationship between hop-by-hop green routing and QoS requirements. We comprehensively evaluate our algorithms through simulations on synthetic, measured, and real topologies, with synthetic and real traffic traces. We show that the power saving in the line cards can be as much as 50 percent.

Project Guide :

R.Ramakrishna Sir



198W1F0045

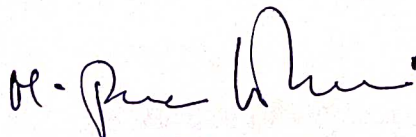
P.YAMINI
P.Yamini

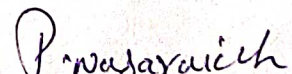
MACHINE LEARNING BASED FLOOD PREDICTION

ABSTRACT

① Flooding is the most common natural disaster on the planet, affecting hundreds of millions of people and causing between 6,000 and 18,000 fatalities every year – of which 20 percent are in India. Reliable early warning systems have been shown to prevent a significant fraction of fatalities and economic damage, but many people don't have access to those types of warning systems. So, we're building Flood prediction system Based on ML or AI. This advancement of the prediction system provides cost-effective solutions and better performance. In this, a prediction model is constructed using rainfall data to predict the occurrence of floods due to rainfall. The model predicts whether "flood may happen or not " based on the rainfall range for particular locations. Indian district rainfall data is used to build the prediction model. The dataset is trained with various algorithms like K-Nearest Neighbors, XG Boost etc.

② **KEYWORDS:** Supervised learning, Machine Learning, Floods, XG Boost algorithm Logistic Regression .


Signature of Guide


P.NASARAIAH

PETROL STATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

This project is entitled petrol Station Management System. This is a web-based application developed in Python and Django Framework. This project provides an online and automated platform for petrol Station Businesses to manage their fuel inventory and sales transaction.

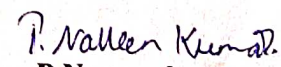
The system stores the record of the fuel stock and automatically adds the added volume of fuel to the available volume on the specific petrol or fuel type. The application was also developed using the Bootstrap v5 Framework for the user interface.

Aside from a pleasant user interface this system consists of user friendly features and functionalities. This Petrol Station Management System has 2 types of system users which are the Admin and the Cashier. The Admin User is in charge of managing the important list in the system such as the petrol type and customer list.

They are only the ones who can view, edit, or manage the customer credit, and payment details. The cashier user can only access the point of sale feature and can generate sales reports that he/she processed on the system. The POS feature has some functionalities that can help the management to calculate the customer transaction. This project generates a printable date-wise sales report and receipt.



V. ESTHER JYOTHI
(Project Guide)



P.Naveen kumar
(198W1F0048)

WEATHERPOINTER

ABSTRACT

Weather simply refers to the condition of air on the earth at a given place and time. It is a continuous, data-intensive, multidimensional, dynamic and chaotic process. These properties make weather forecasting a formidable challenge. Forecasting is the process of estimation in unknown situations from historical data. Weather forecasting is one of the most scientifically and technologically challenging problems around the world in the last century. To make an accurate prediction is indeed, one of the major challenges that meteorologists are facing all over the world.

Weather forecasting is the use of science and technology to predict the condition of the weather for a given area. It is one of the most difficult issues the world over. This project aims to estimate the weather by utilizing predictive analysis.

Weather Pointer project application is a web-based application through which you will be able to get all the reports related to weather forecasting of any location. To change the location, you will just have to select the options provided below to get its details.

It aims Developers have two basic API requests to choose from, Forecast and Time Machine. The Forecast Request returns the current weather forecast for the next week, and the Time Machine Request returns weather conditions (observed or forecast) for a given date (past or future).

Existing System:

Previously built Weather Report project web-based applications were compatible with the system and every time users start this application they have to set their default location to get weather reports on it. Due to complex coding, system responding time was high and required more memory to get start up. The concept of graphics for geographical regions was not implemented in the older version. Dynamic concept was not implemented under the existing system, thus the theme and color of the web page was not changing as per the weather report.

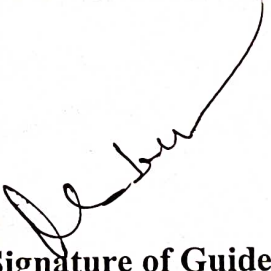
Proposed System:

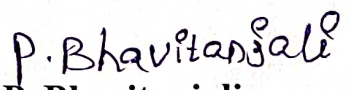
Multiple choice provided to the user by which they can even select different weather channel as per their requirement and interest in it. Its pattern recognition system will be able to notify about bad weather conditions previously before it begins with digital graphics is another added advantage of this system.

Under web-based Weather Pointer project application, some exciting features have been added such as managing and handling exception errors directly by the system which will be not visible by the user to make it bug free.

Software Specification:

Frontend : Html, CSS, JavaScript.
Backend : Php, JSON, jQuery, Java Script, MySQL


Signature of Guide :


P. Bhavitanjali
198W1F0049


Rapid Recruitment of Special Forces (RRSF)

India has one of the strongest Military bases in the world. Every soldier undergoes rigorous training to become fit and fight battles. There are several issues that the military of India has to deal with. As Global relations are changing unpredictably, it has become all the more important to have able soldiers and ensure there is no resource crunch. However, in unforeseen situations, if we do fall short of human resources during a war; are we ready with a backup? Technology can come handy to identify and help us track capable individuals who can help in crisis.

India imparts military training to students studying in schools and colleges through NCC. The NCC cadets undergo military training so that their services may be utilized when needed. The NCC certificate has been divided into three groups. Eligibility for NCC Certificate is as follows: A Certificate, B Certificate and C Certificate. The 'C' certificate is the most important certificate of NCC training.

This project will help in storing the information about every individual who is NCC certified. This project can filter out the individuals who have a c-certificate in NCC. These c-certified cadets can be further categorized based on their specialization such as rifle shooting, trekking etc. This information is maintained confidentially and will have access restrictions. This model will analyse and list the selected cadets to the Army Chief who can decide upon notifying the selected individuals.


Signature of Guide



R. Brahma Reddy

198W1F0050

Faculty Participations and Research

Abstract

The Project "FACULTY PARTICIPATIONS AND RESEARCH", presents the information regarding faculty research activities, innovations and technical participations. Faculty research activity include, journal publications, international and national participations, book publications, and book chapter, publications and events. Faculty innovations include patent, registrations, publications, and grants.

Faculty technical participations include participations in FDP (Faculty Development Programs), workshops, conferences, seminars, webinars and Training programs. Also in this application faculty can enter the awards received and the details of their certifications.

Project Guide:

Dr. V. Esther Jyothi

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Applications

S. Sai Vennela

S. Sai Vennela

198W1F0051

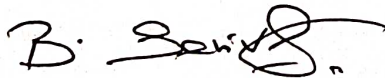
V. E. Jyothi

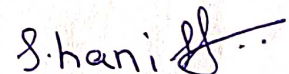
AUTOMATION OF QUESTION PAPER GENERATION (AQG)

This is a challenging era due to the growth in the field of computer science and demand we are facing today. Hence examinations play a vital role in testing student's performance. And that is why it is important to have a smart development question paper for growth of students as well as to test their learning skills thereby keeping a check on student performance. Now the traditional method of generating question paper has been manual. In this project officials chalk out the question paper. We have proposed an automated process of Question Paper Generation which is fast, streamlined, randomized and secure.

Automatic Question Paper Generator. This project is a web application that was developed in PHP and MySQL Database. The project can help faculties, teachers, or mentors to generate question papers for their classes. This system allows the users to store their questions any time and when they generate a question paper, the system will randomly generate a question paper.

Examination process is an important activity for educational institutions to assess student performance. Thus, the nature of the exam questions would determine the quality of the students produced by the institutions. Preparing the exam questions is very challenging, tedious and time consuming for the instructors. Thus, with the help of this project we present the solution in form of Automatic Question Paper Generator (AQG). This system includes several modules like user administration, subject selection, question entry, question management, paper generation, and paper management. From the entered input, the examination paper will be generated automatically.

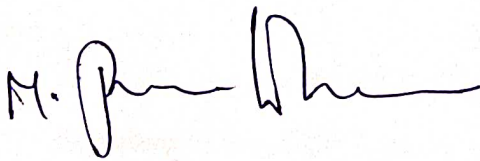

Signature of Guide


S.hanish
198W1F0052

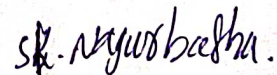
Protecting User Data In Profile-Matching Social Networks

Abstract:

we consider a scenario where a user queries a user profile database, maintained by a social networking service provider, to identify users whose profiles match the profile specified by the querying user. A typical example of this application is online dating. Most recently, an online dating website, Ashley Madison, was hacked, which results in disclosure of a large number of dating user profiles. This data breach has urged researchers to explore practical privacy protection for user profiles in a social network. In this paper, we propose a privacy-preserving solution for profile matching in social networks by using multiple servers. Our solution is built on homomorphic encryption and allows a user to find out matching users with the help of multiple servers without revealing to anyone the query and the queried user profiles in clear. Our solution achieves user profile privacy and user query privacy as long as at least one of the multiple servers is honest. Our experiments demonstrate that our solution is practical.



Internal guide

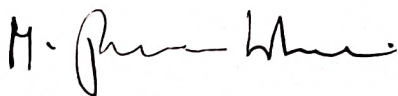


SK NAGUR BASHA

198W1F0054

CLUSTERING IMAGES BASED ON VISUAL SIMILARITY

The image clustering is a classical problem of many machine learning, image processing, computer vision and many other data driven fields. The performance of the clustering algorithm mainly depends on proper representation and processing of data. Mainly for images there is a need to extract features correctly and carefully. Feature Extraction plays an important role in supervised learning as well as in unsupervised learning techniques. Clustering is an unsupervised technique in which grouping similar objects based on the characteristics takes place. In this project we used Efficient net as feature extractors. Efficient net is a convolutional neural network architecture and scaling technique in which compound scaling technique is introduced. Compound scaling as the name implies scaling uniformly width, resolution and depth with a fixed scaling coefficients. By default the weights of efficient net is assigned to image net dataset. Efficient net has a family of networks from Efficientnetb0-Efficientnetb7. The top accuracy of Efficientnetb0 is 77.3%. The top1 accuracy of Efficientnetb7 is 84.4% and top 5 accuracy is 97.1% for classification on Image net dataset. Transfer learning is a machine learning where a model developed for a task is reused as the starting point for other task. Efficient net also transfers well and achieved good accuracy with different datasets.



Signature of the guide



Sk.Sahil

198W1F0055

GRAPE LEAF DISEASE IDENTIFICATION

ABSTRACT

It is quite natural of having diseases in crops due to changing climatic and environmental conditions. Diseases affect the growth and produce of the crops and often difficult to control. To ensure good quality and high production, it is necessary to have accurate disease diagnosis and control actions to prevent them in time. Grape which is widely grown crop in India and it may be affected by different types of diseases on leaf, stem and fruit. Leaf diseases which are the early symptoms caused due to fungi, bacteria and virus. So, there is a need to have an automatic system that can be used to detect the type of diseases and to take appropriate actions. We have proposed an automatic system for detecting the diseases in the grape vines using image processing and machine learning technique. The system segments the leaf (Region of Interest) from the background image using grab cut segmentation method. From the segmented leaf part the diseased region is fruther segmented based on two different methods such as global thresholding and using semi-supervised technique. The features are extracted from the segmented diseased part and it has been classified as healthy, rot, escaand leaf blight using different machine learning techniques such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), adaboost and Random Forest tree. Using SVM we have obtained a better testing accuracy of 93%.

B. Lakshmi
Signature of Project Guide

Sk Sony
Sk.Sony

198W1F0056

Win Over Cancer

Abstract

Cancer refers to any one of a large number of diseases characterized by the development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably and have the ability to infiltrate and destroy normal body tissue. Cancer often has the ability to spread throughout your body. Cancer is the second-leading cause of death in the world

most types of cancers

- 1 – Skin cancer.
- 2 – Lung cancer.
- 3 – Prostate cancer.
- 4 – Breast cancer.
- 5 – Colorectal cancer.
- 6 – Kidney (renal) cancer.
- 7 – Bladder cancer.

This web site will help cancer patients how to identify cancer and if it is present in their body what precautions they need to take and what will help them to cure what are the changes they need to take in their lifestyle most of the cancer patients will serve their last days in hospitals only but, there are so many ways to be happy and win from cancer. There are so many cancer patients win from cancer because they have that confidence to win from that. More than a cancer our fear kills us. This project will help cancer patients to know the contact information of who win from cancer then they can contact them directly and take precautions. More than a medicine they need self confidence for that we place so many motivation videos that will help them to get some what confidence.

This project main aim it to provide awareness and provide metrics for how many members affected differentiate to gender. And more over for different genders there are different stages it shows for both men and women how they are affecting from time to time. It provides information for different treatments. Whoever comes to this website they will get end to end information about particular cancer and they will get some motivation by this project our aim is to build them mentally strong by showing them who win from cancer.

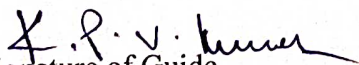

Signature of the Project Guide

T. Rattya
T. Ramya
198W1F0059

Spammer Detection and Fake User Identification on Social Networks

ABSTRACT

Social networking sites engage millions of users around the world. The users' interactions with these social sites, such as Twitter and Facebook have a tremendous impact and occasionally undesirable repercussions for daily life. The prominent social networking sites have turned into a target platform for the spammers to disperse a huge amount of irrelevant and deleterious information. Twitter, for example, has become one of the most extravagantly used platforms of all times and therefore allows an unreasonable amount of spam. Fake users send undesired tweets to users to promote services or websites that not only affect legitimate users but also disrupt resource consumption. Moreover, the possibility of expanding invalid information to users through fake identities has increased those results in the unrolling of harmful content. Recently, the detection of spammers and identification of fake users on Twitter has become a common area of research in contemporary online social Networks (OSNs). In this project, perform a review of techniques used for detecting spammers on Twitter. Moreover, a taxonomy of the Twitter spam detection approaches is presented that classifies the techniques based on their ability to detect: (i) fake content, (ii) spam based on URL, (iii) spam in trending topics, and (iv) fake users. The presented techniques are also compared based on various features, such as user features, content features, graph features, structure features, and time features. I hopeful that the presented study will be a useful resource for researchers to find the highlights of recent developments in Twitter spam detection on a single platform.


Signature of Guide

T. Naga Sarika
T. Naga Sarika
198W1F0060

ABSTRACT

The human face is an important organ of the human body and plays a major role in transmitting the individual's emotional and emotional state. Extremely isolating a song list and producing an appropriate playlist based on individual spiritual qualities is a very tiring, time-consuming, hard-working, and energetic activity. Various algorithms have been proposed and developed to facilitate the playlist implementation process. However the proposed algorithms available for implementation are slow, extremely precise and sometimes require the use of additional equipment such as EEG or sensors. This proposed model based on a facelifted model will generate playlists automatically thereby reducing the effort and time involved in handing over the process. Thus the proposed system tends to reduce the amount of time involved in obtaining the results and the total cost of the system, thereby increasing the accuracy of the entire program. System tests are performed on both user (dynamic) and independent (solid) data.

Face expressions are captured using a built-in camera. The accuracy of the detection algorithm used in the real-time image system is around 85-90%, while for static images it is around 98- 100% .The proposed algorithm on a calculated scale takes about 0.95-1.05 sec to produce a based playlist emotional. Therefore, it produces better accuracy in terms of performance and computational time and reduces design costs, compared to the algorithms used in the literature survey. Keywords: Audio Recognition, Music Data Recovery, Face Release, Artificial Neural Networks Viola and Jones Face Recognition.



(R. Ramakrishna)

(N. Siva Ramakrishna)

198 WIF0061

DETECTING MENTAL DISORDERS IN SOCIAL MEDIA THROUGH EMOTIONAL PATTERNS THE CASE OF ANOREXIA

ABSTRACT

Millions of people around the world are affected by one or more mental disorders that interfere in their thinking and behavior. A timely detection of these issues is challenging but crucial, since it could open the possibility to offer help to people before the illness gets worse. One alternative to accomplish this is to monitor how people express themselves, that is for example what and how they write, or even a step further, what emotions they express in their social media communications. In this study, we analyze two computational representations that aim to model the presence and changes of the emotions expressed by social media users.

In our evaluation we use two recent public data sets for two important mental disorders: Depression and Anorexia. The obtained results suggest that the presence and variability of emotions, captured by the proposed representations, allow to highlight important information about social media users suffering from depression or anorexia. Furthermore, the fusion of both representations can boost the performance, equaling the best reported approach for depression and barely behind the top performer for anorexia by only 1%. Moreover, these representations open the possibility to add some interpretability to the results.

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