

No. of Students	No. of Internships	Roll Numbers of Internship Students
63	04	208W1F0001, 29, 31, 43

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
1	208W1F0001	A. Uha Priya	Big Mart Sales Prediction	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
2	208W1F0002	A. Tarun Kumar	Handwritten Digit Recognition	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
3	208W1F0003	A. Pavan Kalyan	Automated Classification Of Tweets For City Services Using MI Algorithms	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
4	208W1F0004	A. Sai Yamini	Detecting Malicious Facebook Applications	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis
5	208W1F0005	A. Chitti Babu	Predicting the Price of Used Cars Using Machine Learning	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
6	208W1F0006	A. Rajeswari	Matrimony Management System	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
7	208W1F0007	B. Asha	Cyber Security Tools for IS Auditing	Mr. K. Anji Reddy

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
8	208W1F0008	B. Vyshnavi	Flight Delay Prediction In Machine Learning	B. Srinivas
9	208W1F0009	B. Jeevitha	Secure Data Sharing In Cloud Computing Using Revocable-Storage Identity-Based	B. Srinivas
10	208W1F0010	B. Prem Kumar	A User-Centric Machine Learning Framework For Cyber Security Operations Center	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
11	208W1F0011	B. Pavani Sai	Real time-Employee Emotion Detection System (REED) using Machine learning	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
12	208W1F0012	B. Naga Samyuktha	Code Shoppay using Python	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
13	208W1F0013	B. Priyanka Thkur Bai	Prediction of Hepatitis Disease using KNN and ANN	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
14	208W1F0014	CH. Thanmayi	Skin Disease Detection and Classification Using Deep Learning Algorithms	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
15	208W1F0015	D. Navya Sree	A Machine Learning Model For An Average Fuel Consumption In Heavy Vehicles	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
16	208W1F0016	D. Naveen Kumar	Driver Drowsiness Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
17	208W1F0017	G.Prasanth	Machine Learning Techniques Applied To Detect Cyber Attacks On Web Applications	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
18	208W1F0018	G.Prudhvi	Lung Cancer Prediction Using Data Mining Techniques	Dr. V. Esther Jyothi

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
19	208W1F0019	G.Sai kriran	Power Solar Website	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
20	208W1F0020	G.Pramod	Detection of Fake Currency by using Decision Tree, K-Nearest Neighbor Algorithms	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
21	208W1F0021	G.Pavan raj kumar	Plant Leaf Disease Detection using Deep Learning and Convolutional Neural Networks	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
22	208W1F0022	K.Anjali	Access Control and Authorization In Smart Homes	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis
23	208W1F0023	K.Harika	A secure Authorized Deduplication using Hybrid Cloud Approach	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis
24	208W1F0024	K.Lalitha naga durga	Fuzzy Identity-Based Data Integrity Auditing for Reliable Cloud Storage Systems	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
25	208W1F0025	K.Hemanth	Stock Market Trend Prediction using KNN Algorithm	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
26	208W1F0026	K.Sucharithra	Analysis of Women Safety using Machine Learning on Tweets	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
27	208W1F0027	K.Vijayarachana	Fashion Mart	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
28	208W1F0028	M.Saikrishna	Blockchain for Secure EHRs Sharing of MOBILE Cloud Base Health Systems	Mr. R. Rama Krishna

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29	208W1F0029	M. Srisai	Covid 19 Dashboard Leveraging Azure Data Pipeline	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
30	208W1F0030	M. Anitha	Hand Gesture Recognition using CNN	B. Srinivas
31	208W1F0031	M. Mani Kumar	Data Pipeline Provisioning and Automate	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
32	208W1F0032	MD. Farhath Ayesha	Best Keyword Cover Search	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
33	208W1F0033	MD. Zarina	Detecting Fraud Based on Complaints in Online Product Purchase	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
34	208W1F0034	N. John Kotaiah	Air Canvas using Mediapipe and OpenCV in Python Programming	Dr. V. Esther Jyothi
35	208W1F0035	N. Sreenivasulareddy	Heart Disease Prediction using ML	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
36	208W1F0036	P. Narendra babu	Chronic Kidney Disease Analysis	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
37	208W1F0037	P. Vineetha	Spam Detection for YouTube Comments using Machine learning	Mr. K. Anji Reddy

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
38	208W1F0038	P. Usha bala	Diabetes Prediction Using Machine Learning	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
39	208W1F0039	P. N. L. Priyanka	Movie Rating Analysis Using Python	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
40	208W1F0040	P. Srihari Reddy	Liver disease prediction using machine learning	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
41	208W1F0041	Qhamar Jahan	Privacy and Integrity preserving top-k query processing for two-tiered sensor networks	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
42	208W1F0042	R. Venkat Rao	Insects Detection in Crop the Crop	B. Srinivas
43	208W1F0043	R. Sandhya	Visualization of Taxi Trip Analysis Using Azure Data Pipeline	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
44	208W1F0044	R. Hujitha	Prediction of IPL Winner using Machine Learning	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
45	208W1F0045	R. Asha Nagini	Customer Satisfaction Aware Optimal Multi Server Configuration for Profit Maximization in Cloud Computing	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
46	208W1F0046	N. Sahithi	Continuous and Transparent User Identity Verification for Secure Internet Services	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis
47	208W1F0047	S. Tarun Krishna	Modelling And Predicting Cyber Hacking Breaches	Dr. V. Esther Jyothis

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Name of the Project Guide
48	208W1F0048	SK. Asif	Deep Learning Model for Detecting Coronavirus with Chest X-Ray Using CNN	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
49	208W1F0049	T.R. Parimala	Prediction of Outlet Sales Using Regression Algorithms	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
50	208W1F0050	T. Ashok kumar	Crime Data Analysis Using Machine Learning	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
51	208W1F0051	T. Aswini	Venue Booking System	B. Srinivas
52	208W1F0052	T. Ravi Teja	Detection of Fake Online Reviews Using Semi-Supervised and Supervised Learning	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
53	208W1F0053	U. Pavan Harsha	Brain Tumor Detection and Classification using Machine Learning	Mr. J. Hari Krishna
54	208W1F0054	V.V.S.S. Deepak	Android Virus Detection	Mrs. B. Lakshmi
55	208W1F0055	V. Venu Babu	Self- Diagnosing Health Care Chatbot using Machine Learning	Mr. K. Anji Reddy
56	208W1F0056	V. Neelima	An Approach for Prediction of Loan Approval using machine Learning Algorithm	Mr. R. Madhu Kanth
57	208W1F0057	V. Divya	Credit Card Fraud Detection using Random Forest Algorithm	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi

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58	208W1F0058	V. Suma Latha	Age and Gender Detection Along with Dress Colour	Mr. R. Rama Krishna
59	208W1F0059	V. Saranya	Detection of Malware in Files Using Machine Learning	Dr. K. P. Venkata Kumar
60	208W1F0060	V. Bala Ravi Teja	Fake Image Identification	B. Srinivas
61	208W1F0061	V. Jyothis	A Malware Detection Method for Health Sensor Data Based on Machine Learning	Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi
62	208W1F0062	Y. Lakshmi kumari	Risk Assessment in Social Networks Based On User Anomalous Behaviours	B. Srinivas

B. Lakshmi

Asst. Professor

Dept. of Computer Applications

HOD

V. E. Jyothis

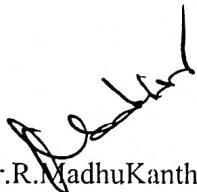
Dept. of Computer Applications

Head

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Kanuru, VIJAYAWADA-520 007

BIG MART SALES PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

This project is about predicting the sales of a mart by using Data Analytics and Machine Learning techniques. Consider the data set from the Kaggle System website. In this have to test the Dataset and train the Data set. The train data set is for training the model on the data. After completing the training data and System apply the test data in the model. For the analysis purpose System use Python Programming and its packages. The system done Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), Uni variate Analysis, Bi variate Analysis for exploring and understanding the data by both visually and analytically. Need to creating the dummy variables for categorical variables for better analysis. Treatment to missing values by imputing mean and median. Built some models like Linear Regression, Rigid Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forest and also check their assumptions for finding the best model from the models have built, calculating Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE). Based on the value i.e., the model which has less RMSE value than other models that is consider as best model for prediction. Final Prediction of results is based on the Best model.


Mr. R. MadhuKanth
Project Guide

A. Uhapriya

A. Uha Priya
208W1F0001

HANDWRITTEN DIGIT RECOGNITION

Handwritten digit recognition is the ability of computers to recognize human handwritten digits. It is one of the practically important issues in pattern recognition applications. The applications of digit recognition include postal mail sorting, bank cheque processing, form data entry, etc.

It is a hard task for the machine because handwritten digits are not perfect and can be made with many different flavors. Handwritten digit recognition is the solution to this problem which uses the image of a digit and recognizes the digit present in the image.


In this project, we are going to implement handwritten digit recognition using the MNIST dataset (which contains images of handwritten digits from zero to nine) with the help of a deep neural network called CNN (Convolutional Neural Network).

Traditional systems of handwriting recognition have relied on handcrafted features and a large amount of prior knowledge. Training an Optical character recognition (OCR) system based on these prerequisites is a challenging task. Research in the handwriting recognition field is focused on deep learning techniques and has achieved breakthrough performance in the last few years.

Convolutional Neural Networks are a type of Deep Learning Algorithm that take the image as an input and learn the various features of the image through filters. In the end, we are going to build a GUI in which you can draw the digit.


Mr. J. Hari Krishna


Project Guide


A. Tarun Kumar

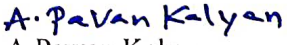
208W1F0002

AUTOMATED CLASSIFICATION OF TWEETS FOR CITY SERVICES USING ML ALGORITHMS

A smart city is a city which uses technology to provide services and solve city problems. Smart cities work mutually with data and technology for efficient results and make better decisions to improve the standard of life. There are few differences between a normal city and a smart city. The people in conventional cities are different from smart cities. In conventional cities people are not much aware of the advanced technological features whereas people in smart cities are aware of smart technologies. Even a smart city will have its share of problems they are categorized to different kinds of problems like electricity, telecommunication, solid wastes, education, fire emergency, sanitation, health emergency, transport, criminal cases, etc. Hence in this project, all the complaints posted on Twitter are examined to classify the new tweets into these categories which helps an organization dealing with that particular issue to get to know about the issue and resolve it at the earliest. This model also helps to get to know about the opinion of the citizens and also to monitor and coordinate various government bodies in an effective way. And we keep users updated about the problem and solution through tweets. Supervised machine learning algorithms used in this project are Random Forest, K Nearest Neighbor Classifiers are trained and tested using the vectorizers.


Mr. K. Anji Reddy

Project Guide


A. Pawan Kalyan

208W1F0003

Detecting Malicious FaceBook Applications

Now a days number of people can install Facebook for many reasons that the demand and habit forming disastrously, hackers found they can spread their malicious and ad-mail. The problem is already significant, as we find that at least 13% of apps in our data set are malicious so far the analysis community has focused on detecting malicious posts and action undertaking.

In this Project, We post a question: given a Facebook application, can we find out if it is malicious? Our key contribution is in developing FRAPPE-Face books rigorous application evaluator- possibly. It is the first tool focused on detecting spam apps on Facebook.

To develop FRAPPE, I gather information by observing the posting behaviour of 111k Facebook apps seen across 2.2 million users of Facebook. By using this FRAPPE, we can detect malicious apps with 99.5% accuracy with no false positives and a high true positive rate (99.5%). Finally, we explore the malicious Facebook apps and identify mechanism that these apps use to Propagate.

V. E. Jyoti

Dr.V.Esther Jyothi

Project Guide

A. Sai Yamini

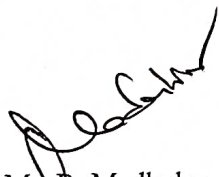
A.Sai Yamini

208W1F0004

USED CAR PRICE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES


The price of a new car in the industry is fixed by the manufacturer with some additional costs incurred by the Government in the form of taxes. So, customers buying a new car can be assured of the money they invest to be worthy. But, due to the increased prices of new cars and the financial in capability of the customers to buy them, used car sales are on a global increase.

Therefore, there is an urgent need for a used car price prediction system which effectively determines the worthiness of the car using a variety of features. Existing System includes a process where a seller decides a price randomly and buyer has no idea about the car and it's value in the present day scenario. In fact, seller also has no idea about the car's existing value or the price he should be selling the car at. To overcome this problem to have developed a model which will be highly effective. Regression Algorithms are used because they provide us with continuous value as an output and not a categorized value.



Mr. R. Madhukanth

Project Guide



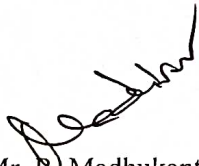
A. Chitti Babu

208w1f0005

MATRIMONY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This project describes online marriage website was primarily developed to help people find authentic marriage partners who meet their needs. The phrase "Relationships are created in paradise" can now be rephrased as "Relationships are currently made on the web" thanks to this job. This tool allows you to go through the profiles of people who have registered on the website. This enables people to provide information about themselves, like Name, Gender, Religion, Caste, Marital Status, Current Salary, Occupation, and so forth. Additionally, this application allows for the transfer of the applicant's photo and their profile picture.

The person looking for a spouse can sign up and search for profiles that match their requirements. This application enables users to search by orientation, age, religion, rank, and marital status. It also enables users to view profiles, which are now in high demand in many positions. When a person selects a profile that fits their needs, they can then send an email outlining their advantage, which will be delivered along with the shipper's information. As a result, this application enables users to share their profiles with others and also to view the profiles of others based on predetermined criteria.



Mr. R. Madhukanth

Project Guide



A. Rajeswari

208W1F0006

CYBER SECURITY TOOL FOR IS AUDITING

ABSTRACT

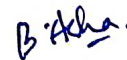
In a time of growing threats and advancing circumstances, receiving and keeping up a strong cybersecurity profile in the enterprises are crucial. Important data and resources must be protected. Nowadays, cybersecurity became a predominant issue facing most organizations. It is recognized by organizations as an enterprise-wide issue requiring protection and detection from possible and malicious attacks to protect enterprise information assets. Hence, enterprises are obligated to use multiple tools for covering most of the cybersecurity aspects through different operations and for supporting different levels of users.

Information systems auditing is becoming more difficult due to the rapidly developing technological threats. Hence, having these audits and reviews performed by independent functions increase the likelihood of detecting control weaknesses and provides further checks. These control issues are typically not due to the failure of the technology. However, they are mostly the result of individuals not executing the process, or using a process that is poorly defended.

The main purpose of this research is to make a comparative study of the capabilities of most of the available automated cybersecurity auditing tools for frontend cloud computing. The results of this comparative study lead to knowing how to secure the enterprise's assets by using automated tools and techniques. Also, it uses clear steps to gather the information to provide the evidence required in the final report of IS auditing.


MR. K. ANJI REDDY

PROJECT GUIDE


B. ASHA

208W1F0007

FLIGHT DELAY PREDICTION

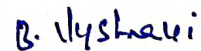
One of the most common problems in the airline business has been flight delays. According to research by Frankfurt-based consulting firm "Aviation Experts," fees of \$25 billion were maintained in 2014 as a result of global flight delay issues. Domestic flight delays have a negative indirect effect on the US economy, lowering GDP (Gross Domestic Product). The analysis was conducted using data sets that were extracted from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) and had several cases, each of which had 12 attributes.

In the past few decades, there has been extensive research into the forecasting of aircraft delays. Flight delays are bad for travellers, airports, and airlines. The complexity of the air transportation system, the variety of forecast techniques, and the abundance of flight data made it difficult to construct precise prediction models for flight delays. The scheduled arrival, departure, and actual time are the foundation of the flight delay analysis. This study provides a comprehensive evaluation of methods used to create models for predicting flight delays in this scenario.

According to scope, information, and computational approaches, we suggest a taxonomy and provide a summary of the initiatives utilised to address the flight delay prediction problem, paying special emphasis to a greater use of machine learning techniques. In addition, we'll evaluate the measures for predicting flight delays afterwards.



Mr. B. Srinivas



B. Vyshnavi

Secure Data Sharing in Cloud Computing Using Revocable-Storage Identity-Based Encryption

Cloud computing provides a flexible and accessible way for data sharing, which brings varied benefits for both the society and individuals. But there exists a natural resistance for users to directly outsource the participated data to the cloud server since the data frequently includes precious information.

Therefore, it is necessary to place cryptographically enhanced access control on the participated data. Identity-based encryption is a promising crypto-graphical primitive to make a practical data-sharing system. Still, access control is not static. That is, when some user's authorization is expired, there should be a medium that can remove him/her from the system.

Accordingly, the revoked user cannot enter both the preliminarily and latterly shared data. To this end, we propose a notion called revocable-storage identity-based encryption (RS-IBE), which can give the forward/backward security of cipher-text by introducing the functionalities of user cancellation and cipher-text update concurrently.

Moreover, we existing a concrete construction of RS-IBE, and prove its security in the defined security model. The performance comparisons indicate that the proposed RS-IBE scheme has advantages in terms of functionality and effectiveness, and therefore is achievable for a practical and cost-effective data-sharing system.



Mr. B. Srinivas

Project Guide



B. Jeevitha

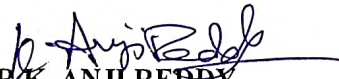
208W1F0009

A USER CENTRIC MACHINE LEARNING FRAME WORK FOR CYBER SECURITY OPERATIONS

ABSTRACT

A User centric machine learning framework for cyber security operations center in order to ensure a company's Internet security, SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) system is in placeto simplify the various preventive technologies and flag alerts for security events. Inspectors (SOC) investigate warnings to determine if this is true or not. However, the number of warnings in generalis wrong with the majority and is more than the ability of SCO to handle all awareness. Because of this, malicious possibility. Attacks and compromised hosts may be wrong. Machine learning is a possible approach to improving the wrong positive rate and improving the productivity of SOC analysts.

In this project, we create a user-centric engincer learning framework for the Internet Safety Functional Center in the real organizational context. We discuss regular data sources in SOC, their work flow, and how to process this data and create an effective machine learning system. This articleis aimed at two groups of readers. The first group is intelligent researchers who have no knowledge of data scientists or computer safety fields but who engincer should develop machine learning systems for machine safety. The second groups of visitors are Internet security practitioners that have deep knowledge and expertise in Cyber Security.


MR.K. ANJI REDDY
PROJECT GUIDE


B. PREM KUMER
208W1F0010

Real Time Employee Emotion Detection System (RTEED)

Using Machine Learning

The most crucial factor at work these days is the health and wellbeing of the employees. Because it will have an impact on both an employee's productivity and the contribution of the team. The previous system's work on emotion recognition is based on digital signal processing and takes into account factors like skin temperature, blood volume, pupil dilation, and Galvanic skin reaction. But in actual use, these measurements are uncomfortable and obtrusive.

So, Real time Employee Emotion Detection System (RtEED) has been proposed to automatically detect employee emotions in real time using machine learning approach. RtEED system helps the employer can check well-being of employees and identified emotion will be intimated to respective employee through messages. Thereby employees can make better decisions, can improve their concentration level towards work and adopt to the healthier life style and much productive work styles. CMU Multi-PIE Face Data is used to train machine learning model. Each employee will be equipped with a webcam to capture facial expression of an employee in real time. With the help of the taken images, this system intended to detect six different emotions, including happy, sadness, surprise, fear, disgust, and neutral.


Mr. K. Anji Reddy

Project Guide



B. Pavani Sai

208W1F0011

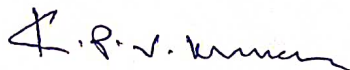
Code Shoppy Using Python

This project is a digital platform for selling and buying projects online. Anyone can register, login and then they can sell and buy any projects like web apps, mobile apps etc.

This project shows different options for customer to earn the money and reviews option also available. Its difficult that to go manually to code vendors and purchase the code. Its web application where user can buy or sell the applications.

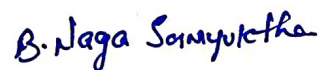
The online shopping system is with both admin and user layouts. This website provides users lots of project code snippets with different domains.

This system is web-based which is written in **Python Django** and **MYSQL**. Continuously, consists of two main component user side and admin. Firstly, the user needs to login to the system by registering their details. Then they can enter into the system.



Dr.K.P.V Kumar

Project Supervisor



B. Naga Samyuktha

208W1F0012

Prediction of Hepatitis Disease Using KNN, ANN Techniques

Medical diagnosis is an important and a quit complex task which requires accurate identification. It is important to diagnose the disease at proper time and to be cured at the earliest. 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.

The objective of this project is to choose the best tool for diagnosis and detection of Hepatitis as well as for the prediction of life expectancy of Hepatitis patients. In this project, a comparative study between various machine learning tools 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 Neighbour (KNN) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) were considered as the classification and prediction tools for diagnosing Hepatitis disease. A brief study on the above algorithms were performed based on the prediction accuracy of disease diagnosis.

The required data set is chosen from UCI repository, considering different clinical cases. This dataset consists of 155 instances with 20 attributes, one among the same attributes is the class to decide the life expectancy of a hepatitis patient. SVM and KNN were applied to the dataset for training and testing. Followed by this, neural network approach was performed on the same dataset for performance analysis. Comparison was evaluated based on the prediction accuracy of the tool used as well as the mean square error. If the mean square error is low then the performance will increase.

B. Lakshmi

Mrs. B. Lakshmi

Project Supervisor

B. Priyanka Thkur Bai

B. Priyanka Thkur Bai

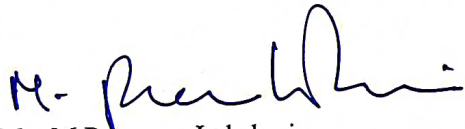
208W1F0013

Skin Disease Detection And Classification Using Deep Learning Algorithms

More than any other disease, the health of the population. Most skin conditions are brought on by bacterial, viral, allergic, or fungal infections. Skin problems are promptly and precisely diagnosed using medical technology based on phonetics and laser advances. The medical equipment required for such a diagnosis is expensive and scarce.

Therefore, deep learning algorithms aid in the early detection of skin diseases. The classification of skin diseases relies heavily on feature extraction. The use of Deep Learning algorithms has decreased the need for manual data reconstruction and feature extraction, both of which are necessary for classification. The classification of Skin disorders has been done using a data set of 938 photos.

Melanoma, nevi, and seborrhea keratitis are a few of them. Seventy percent accuracy in classifying skin diseases is attained using CNN algorithms. We also used Alex Net, which provides accuracy of 80%.



Mrs.M.Prasanna Lakshmi

Project Guide



CH.Thanmayi

208W1F0014

A Machine Learning Model For Average Fuel Consumption In Heavy Vehicles

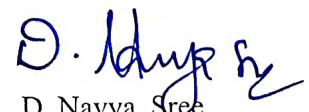
This research supports the development of customised fuel consumption machine learning models using a distance-based data summarising approach rather than the more conventional time-based approach. A highly predictive neural network model for average fuel usage in heavy vehicles is created using this technique in conjunction with seven variables obtained from vehicle speed and road grade.

To reduce fuel consumption across the board, the suggested model can be quickly developed and implemented for each individual vehicle in a fleet. The model's predictors are combined over predetermined window sizes for distance travelled. A 1 km window can estimate fuel consumption with a 0.91 coefficient of determination and a mean absolute peak-to-peak percent error of less than 4% for routes, according to the results of the evaluation of various window widths.



Mr. K. Anji Reddy

Project Guide



D. Navya Sree

208W1F0015

DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

Driver drowsiness detection is a car safety feature that aids in preventing accidents brought on by drowsy driving. According to several studies, weariness may play a role in up to 50% of particular roads' traffic accidents, or about 20% of all traffic accidents overall. The majority of collisions are caused by drowsy driving. 4,45,514 instances of traffic accidents in total were reported in 2018. 2020 would see over 3.54 lakh traffic accidents. over 60 percent as a result of excessive speed Report. According to the National Crime Records Bureau's (NCRB) annual report, there were 3,54,796 road accidents in India in 2020, resulting in 1,33,201 fatalities and 3,35,201 injuries. To create a system using Python, OpenCV, and Keras that will warn the driver when he gets tired in order to stop these incidents. A safety tool called drowsiness detection can stop accidents from being brought on by drivers who nodded off behind the wheel. Humans blink roughly 12 times each minute, with each blink lasting about 1/3 of a second. In this study, the eye state is predicted using a CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK Classifier. In order for the model to carry out specific processes, we must feed it with our image because the model requires the proper starting dimensions.

B. Lakshmi
Mrs.B.Lakshmi
Project Guide

D. Naveen Kumar
D.Naveen Kumar
208W1F0016


Machine Learning Techniques Applied to Detect Cyber Attacks on Web Applications

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 project, we focus on countering emerging application layer cyberattacks since those are listed as top threats and the main challenge for network and cyber security. The major contribution of the project is the proposition of machine learning approach to model normal behaviour of application and to detect cyberattacks.

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. We have evaluated our method on CSIC 2010 HTTP Dataset achieving satisfactory results.



Mr. R. Rama Krishna,

Project Guide



G. Prasanth

R. No: 208W1F0017

Lung Cancer Prediction Using Data Mining Techniques

Lung cancer typically affects both men and women due to the lungs unchecked cell proliferation. This leads to a major breathing issue in the chest's inhale and exhale regions. According to the World Health Organization, tobacco use and passive smoking are the main causes of lung cancer. Compared to other cancers, the death rate from lung cancer is rising steadily in both young and old people. The mortality rate is still not well under control despite the availability of high tech medical facilities for thorough diagnosis and efficient medical treatment. Therefore, it is imperative to adopt preventative measures at the outset so that the disease's symptoms and effects can be identified early on for better diagnosis. Nowadays, machine learning has a significant impact on the health care industry due to its high computing capabilities for accurate data analysis and early disease prediction.

The predictive analysis in Machine learning uses data from the patients to identify the disease's symptoms and the stage it is in. Based on previous data, the patient data presented in this predictive analysis is used to attempt to identify the disease symptoms, the stage the disease is in, and the level of harm produced by that condition. By using Predictive Analysis and Data Mining Technique.



Dr. V. Esther Jyothi
Project Guide




G. Prudhvi
208W1F0018

POWER SOLAR WEBSITE

Before solar power that generated by the light of the sun, we use the power which generated from water which further leads to shortage of water and pollution by using coal in thermal plants. Maintaining the power for households or industries is very cost-effective.

Electricity is traditionally transported from power plants to end users via an extensive network of overhead or underground wires. The sun will not run out of energy in the near, or distant future! It will continue to bless the earth with its sunlight. With the increase in the population of people who switch to solar power, the frequency of blackouts and brownouts will decrease.

By utilizing this website, users may save time since we offer a function that can display the appropriate equipment based on information provided by users. Users supply information such as the area's size and electricity use. The user of this feature can receive the tools they need to install solar electricity at their site.


J. Hari Krishna

Project Guide


G. Sai Kiran

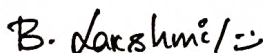
208W1F0019


Detection of Fake Bank Currency by using Decision Tree, K-Nearest Neighbor Algorithms

The only valuable resource in our nation is the banknotes, and to cause cash shortages, criminals circulate counterfeit notes in the financial market that look just like the real thing. It is common knowledge that during the demonetization period, the market gets flooded with fake money. In general, a person's being makes it much harder to distinguish a fake note from a real one than different factors intended for identification because many features of a fake note resemble those of an actual one.

Differentiating between counterfeit bank notes and genuine notes could be difficult. Therefore, there must be an automatic system that is accessible in banks or ATMs. An effective algorithm that can determine if a banknote is real or counterfeit is required to create such an autonomous system because counterfeit notes are meticulously created. Six supervised machine learning algorithms are used in this study to detect the authenticity of bank cash using datasets from the UCI machine learning library.

With three train test ratios of 80:20, 70:30, and 60:40, we applied Support Vector Machine, Random Forest, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, and K-Nearest Neighbor to implement this. We then evaluated their performance using a variety of qualitative analysis parameters, including Precision, Accuracy, Recall, MCC, and F1-Score. Additionally, certain SML algorithms provide 100% accuracy for a given train-to-test ratio.


Mrs. B. Lakshmi
Project Guide


G. Pramod
208W1F0020

Plant Leaf Disease Detection Using Deep Learning And Convolutional Neural Networks

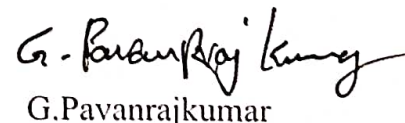
The latest generation of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) has achieved impressive results in the field of image classification. In this study, deep convolutional networks are used to develop a novel method of classifying leaf images in order to recognise plant diseases. Novel training methods and the methodology used make it simple and quick to implement the system in real-world situations. With the ability to distinguish between plant leaves and their surroundings, the developed model can identify nine different types of plant diseases from healthy leaves. According to our knowledge, this method for plant disease recognition has been proposed for the first time.

The project includes detailed descriptions of all necessary steps needed to develop this disease recognition model. starting with the collection of images to build a database that is assessed by agricultural experts. a framework for deep learning that is used to train deep CNNs. With the help of a deep convolutional neural network that has been trained and adjusted to accurately match a database of plant leaves that was collected independently for various plant diseases, the method paper presented here may represent a novel way for identifying plant diseases. Its simplicity, consistency with other classes of healthy leaves and background images, and novelty enable the model to identify between diseased and healthy leaves as well as between the environment using CNN. On earth, food is produced by plants. Plant infections and diseases are consequently a serious threat, and the most common method of diagnosis is to look for visible symptoms on the plants body.



Mr.R.Rama Krishna

Project Guide



G.Pavanraj Kumar

208W1F0021

ACCESS CONTROL AND AUTHORITY IN SMART HOMES

With the rapid development of cyberspace and smart home technology or home automation technology. Mortal life is switching into a new virtual dimension with several promises for improving its quality. Moreover, the heterogeneous, dynamic, and internet-connected nature of smart homes brings many privacy and shielding difficulties.

Prohibited access to the smart home system is one of the most harmful actions and can cause several trust problems and relationship conflicts between spouse and family members and can invoke home privacy issues. Access control is one of the best solutions for handling this threat, and it has been used to protect smart homes and other Internet of Things (IoT) domains for many years. It protects the system by restricting legitimate users access according to their privileges and preventing unauthorized users.

This survey reviews existing access control schemes for smart homes, which concern the essential authorization requirements and challenges that need to be considered while designing an authorization framework for smart homes. Furthermore, we note the most critical challenges that other access control solutions neglect for smart homes.

V. E. Jyoti

Project Guide

V.E. Jyothi

K. Anjali

K. Anjali

208W1F0022

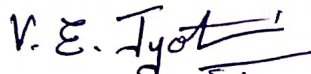
Secure Authorized De-duplication using Hybrid Cloud Approach

“Secure Authorized De-duplication using Hybrid Cloud Approach” is a web-based application. Today the huge amount of data is being stored on the cloud. To make data scalable, De duplication technique is used. De-duplication is one of the major data compression techniques for avoiding multiple copies of same data.

To defend the confidentiality of sensitive data the concurrent encryption technique has been used that is, encrypting the data before outsourcing. In order to support secure and authorized De-duplication, differential privileges of the users are considered. For superior security this system uses a hybrid cloud approach, which also supports the authorized duplicate check

Previously built Data De-duplication systems, the public cloud is involved where the data can access from anywhere where ever internet resources available. So unauthorized persons may try to access the data may lead to security risk another problem is when we use public cloud the visibility is limited to overcome this problem. People started using Private Cloud. In PrivateCloud only admin can access the data but in general, private clouds are more expensive and maintenance is high, Organizations choose private cloud when they have only critical data.

In the current De-duplication system Hybrid cloud was implemented, it combines the advantages of both public cloud and private cloud such as scalability, security and lower costs.



Dr. V. Esther Jyothi

Project Guide



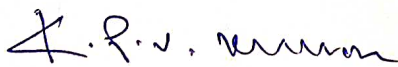
K. Harika

208W1F0023

Fuzzy Identity-Based Data Integrity Auditing for Reliable Cloud Storage Systems

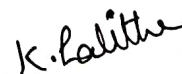
A core security issue in reliable cloud storage systems is data integrity, it has received more attention in this technology. Data integrity of outsourced data can be checked by data auditing protocol which enables the verifier to check integrity without downloading the data. Already existing designs of data auditing protocols are associated with the critical research challenge of the complexity of key management systems. Here I, need to identify the challenge that means complex key management in cloud data integrity checking by introducing fuzzy identity-based auditing.

To solve such kind of challenge, first of all, I need to use fuzzy identities, where the user's identity will be seen as a set of descriptive attributes. For new primitives, will set a certain form to the system model and the security model for them. And then I create a concrete form of a fuzzy ID-based auditing protocol for utilizing biometrics as a fuzzy ID. the new rule or protocol offers the property of error tolerance, namely, binds with the private key to one identity, and that identity can be used to verify for the correctness of a response generated with another identity, only if each identity is sufficiently close. Finally, it will develop a prototype implementation of the selective-ID security model for data integrity.



Dr. K. Parish Venkata Kumar

Project Guide

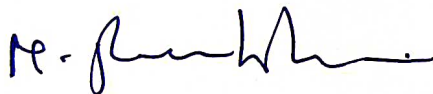


K. Lalitha Naga Durga

208W1F0024

Stock Market Trend Prediction Using K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN) Algorithm

This project examines a hybrid model which combines a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) approach with a probabilistic method for the prediction of stock price trends. One of the main problems of KNN classification is the assumptions implied by distance functions. The assumptions focus on the nearest neighbors which are at the centroid of data points for test instances. This approach excludes the non-centric data points which can be statistically significant in the problem of predicting the stock price trends. For this it is necessary to construct an enhanced model that integrates KNN with a probabilistic method which utilizes both centric and non-centric data points in the computations of probabilities for the target instances. The embedded probabilistic method is derived from Bayes' theorem. The prediction outcome is based on a joint probability where the likelihood of the event of the nearest neighbours and the event of prior probability occurring together and at the same point in time where they are calculated. The proposed hybrid KNN Probabilistic model was compared with the standard classifiers that include KNN, Naive Bayes, One Rule (One R) and Zero Rule (Zero R). The test results showed that the proposed model outperformed the standard classifiers



Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi

Project Guide



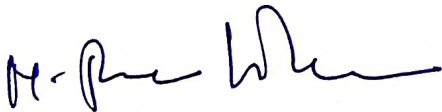
K. Hemanth

208W1F0025

ANALYSIS OF WOMEN SAFETY USING MACHINE LEARNING ON TWEETS

In many cities, violence and harassment against women and girls in public spaces has increased, starting with stalking and progressing to abuse harassment or abuse assault. This project mainly focuses on the function of social media in enhancing the safety of women in Indian cities, paying particular attention to the function of social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. This project also discusses how Indian society should instil a sense of responsibility in its citizens so that we can prioritize the protection of women around us.

Tweets on Twitter, which typically include both written and visual content, as well as quotes and written messages, and which are focused on the safety of women in Indian cities, can be used to spread awareness among Indian youth culture and encourage people to take strict action against harassers of women. As a platform for women to express their opinions about how they feel while going to work or travelling in public transportation, as well as how they feel when they are surrounded by unknown men and whether they feel safe or not, Twitter and other Twitter handles that include hash tag messages that are widely used around the world sir.



Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi

Project Guide



K. Sucharitha

208W1F0026


FASHION-MART

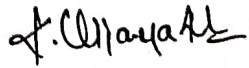
This project is a web-based shopping system for an existing shop. The project objective is to deliver the online shopping application using google site.

This project is an attempt to provide the advantages of online shopping to customers of a real shop. It helps buying the products in the shop anywhere through internet by using website. Thus, the customer will get the service of online shopping and home delivery from his favourite shop.

This system can be implemented to any shop in the locality. If shops are providing an online portal where their customers can enjoy easy shopping from anywhere, the shops won't be losing any more customers to the trending online shops such as flip kart or eBay.

Since the application is available in the Smartphone it is easily accessible and always available.


Mr. J. Hari Krishna
Project guide


K. Vijaya Rachana
208W1F0027

Block Chain For Secure Ehr Sharing Of Mobile Cloud Based E-Health Systems

Electronic health records (EHRs) are increasingly being stored in mobile cloud environments, which merge mobile technology with cloud computing to make it easier for patients and healthcare professionals to share medical data. With the help of this cutting-edge strategy, healthcare services are made available along with EHRs and minimal operational costs.

This new paradigm does, however, bring up issues with network security and data privacy for e-health systems. A difficult problem is how to ensure high security levels in the mobile cloud while reliably enabling EHR sharing among mobile users. Using a mobile cloud platform and the decentralised interplanetary file system (IPFS), we provide an unique EHRs sharing structure in this study.

Based on peer-to-peer communication technology, network theory, and encryption, blockchain is a paradigm-shifting technology that has arisen during the past ten years. The current blockchain framework still has several flaws, nevertheless, which preclude widespread commercial implementation of the technology. One significant restriction is the demand for storage, where each blockchain node must keep a copy.

Using a mobile cloud platform and the decentralised interplanetary file system (IPFS), we provide an unique EHRs sharing structure in this study.


Mr. R. Rama Krishna

Project Guide


M. Sai Krishna

R. No: 208W1F0028

Covid 19 Dashboard leveraging Azure Data Pipeline

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 is 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.



Mr. R. Rama Krishna

Project Guide

M. Sri Sai

M. Sri Sai

R. No: 208W1F0029

HAND GESTURE RECOGNITION USING CNN

Sign language is a crucial technique for bridging the communication gap between the hearing, deaf, and dumb. Despite the rapid advancement of technology, persons with disabilities find it challenging to communicate with the rest of the world. These people make some strange motions that no one else can understand. As a result, each letter has its own set of signals. We can communicate with the deaf and dumb by employing such signs.

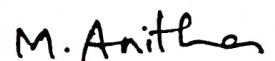
This project proposes a system that will not only recognize hand gestures automatically but will also transform them into text so that they can communicate with regular people. A camera coupled to a computer will capture hand movements, and feature extraction will be utilized to recognize the person's hand gestures. The recorded gestures will be displayed as text based on the recognized gestures.

This displays the continuous grouping of data, and the output can be a word or sentence of a specific alphabet by utilizing image processing and a convolution neural network (CNN). On the training dataset, the Convolution Neural Network (CNN) model is used, and accuracy is measured by testing. The image is scanned using the OpenCV image processing technology. The result will be a word or sentence made up entirely of recognized motions.



Mr. B. Srinivas

Project Guide



M. Anitha

208W1F0030

DATA PIPELINE PROVISIONING AND AUTOMATE

The project objective is to create a Azure Data Pipeline to read the data sets and transform them by using azure data factory and azure DevOps, Power BI to visualize the datasets.

In this datasets (which are in csv format) which contains the information about products and customers 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 Database.

Azure DevOps is used to move whole DEV environment to QA environment with azure CI/CD automation pipelines.

Finally, the dashboard is to display the different types of charts of our data to visualize the product, count of names/city in an effective Manner and the services which are built in DEV environment will automatically reflect in QA environment.

B. Lakshmi
Mrs. B .Lakshmi

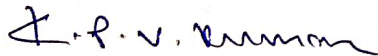
Project Guide

M. Mani Kumar
M. Mani Kumar

R. No. 208w1f0031

BEST KEYWORD COVER SEARCH

It is common that the objects in a spatial database (e.g., restaurants/hotels) are associated with keyword(s) to indicate their businesses/services/features. An interesting problem known as Closest Keywords search is to query objects, called keyword cover, which together cover a set of query keywords and have the minimum inter-objects distance. In recent years, there has been increase in the availability and importance of keyword rating in object evaluation for the better decision making. This is the motivation for investigating a generic version of Closest Keywords search called Best Keyword Cover which considers inter-objects distance as well as the keyword rating of objects. The baseline algorithm is inspired by the methods of Closest Keywords search which is based on exhaustively combining objects from different query keywords to generate candidate keyword covers. When the number of query keywords increases, the performance of the baseline algorithm drops dramatically as a result of massive candidate keyword covers generated. To attack this drawback, this work proposes a much more scalable algorithm called keyword nearest neighbor expansion (keyword-NNE). Compared to the baseline algorithm, keyword-NNE algorithm significantly reduces the number of candidate keyword covers generated. The in-depth analysis and extensive experiments on real data sets have justified the superiority of our keyword-NNE algorithm.



Dr.K.Parish Venkata Kumar

Project Guide



MD. Farhath Ayesha

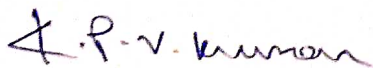
R.No: 208W1F0032

DETECTING FRAUD BASED ON COMPLAINTS IN ONLINE PRODUCT PURCHASE

Considering the difficulty of erecting online machine- learned models for detecting transaction frauds in e-commerce websites. Since the emergence of the World Wide Web, online shopping and online transaction have gained more and more fashion ability.


The well-established online shopping business model enables merchants to sell a product, and customers can decide whether to purchase it if they think it is a good value. While consumers enjoy the advantages of online trading, offenders also exploit these advantages to conduct deceptive investigations against parties in order to generate illicit profit.

Since illegal fraud conditioning is difficult to detect and prevent, visionary fraud-discovery temperance systems are typically used. Online-taught machine learning algorithms can detect frauds more quickly than human-tuned rule-based systems. By putting forth a web probit model frame that takes into account various case literacy, measure bounds from mortal knowledge, and online point selection during this design. I demonstrate that this model, when compared to other birth models and the mortal-tuned rule- based system, has the power to descry future frauds and lessen client complaints through factual trials using a real-world online transaction fraud detection data.



Dr. K. Parish Venkata Kumar

Project Guide

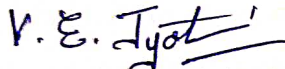


Md. Zarina

208W1F0033

Air Canvas using MEDIAPIPE and OpenCV in Python Programming

With the development of technology, every industry must be upgraded. With the development of sophisticated devices, the system may now be virtually operated with the help of human gestures. It can be challenging to draw with paint at times, and you might feel more like creating an imaginary picture by waving your hand. The development of a motion-to-text converter is one of the Project Air Canvas's areas of expertise. This project uses Open Computer Vision Library (OpenCV) and MEDIAPIPE to design a hand tracking system that seeks to monitor the hand that acts as a pen and functions as a pen to make or draw various forms as well as an eraser. The current initiative, which enables drawing simply by waving the hand, makes use of technology or methodology that requires a lengthy process and lots of time. avoiding or cutting back This initiative, which employs cutting-edge technologies and simple techniques, faces these limits. Drawings are made by tracking the hand with the system camera. Using only your hands to annotate a PDF is also helpful.



V. Esther Jyothi

Project Guide



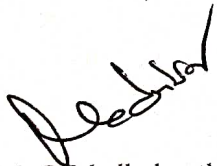
N. John Kotaiah

208W1F0034

Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning

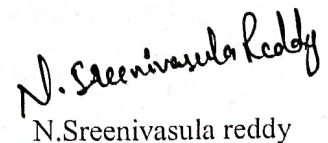
Machine Learning is used across many ranges around the world. The healthcare industry is no exclusion. Machine Learning can play an essential role in predicting presence/absence of locomotors disorders, Heart diseases and more. Such information, if predicted well in advance, can provide important intuitions to doctors who can then adapt their diagnosis and dealing per patient basis. This project work on predicting possible Heart Diseases in people using Machine Learning algorithms. In this project to perform the comparative analysis of classifiers like decision tree, Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, SVM and Random Forest and it can be propose an ensemble classifier which perform hybrid classification by taking strong and weak classifiers since it can have multiple number of samples for training and validating the data so to perform the analysis of existing classifier and proposed classifier like Ada-boost and XG-boost which can give the better accuracy and predictive analysis..

Keywords: SVM; Naive Bayes; Decision Tree; Random Forest; Logistic Regression; Adaboost; XG-boost; python programming; confusion matrix; correlation matrix



Mr.R.Madhukanth

Project Guide



N.Sreenivasula reddy

208W1F0035

ABSTRACT

About 13% of the US population suffers from long-term kidney disease which is recognized as a serious health issue. As the older population grows and the number of people with diabetes and hypertension rises, more people will develop prevalent CKD. Primary care doctors will have to deal with managing the complex medical issues that are specific chronic renal insufficiency patients as the number of CKD patients rises. Nephrologists hardly ever handle when renal replacement treatment is available, CKD patients' medical requirements necessary. We describe CKD staging in this research and go over five CKD-related complications: anemia, nutrition, osteodystrophy, and cardiovascular risk.

kidney damage that shows up as poor kidney function, aberrant albumin excretion, or estimate of the glomerular filtration rate (GFR), that lasts for longer than three months the National Kidney Foundation was established to aid with CKD assessment. The Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study or Cockcroft-Gault estimating equations can be used to calculate GFR (also known as estimated GFR or eGFR) from serum creatinine concentration. The 24-hour urine collection's urine creatinine concentration and the corresponding can be used to determine creatinine clearances. concomitant serum creatinine concentration. Both estimating equations are available with web-based tools. Patients with severe CKD are more prone to have complications and to develop the need for renal replacement therapy due to end-stage renal disease. Early intervention will also frequently lessen severe CKD consequences and slow the disease's course. Disease Outcomes to make CKD severity assessments easier.

This project proposes the use of a CSV file containing parameters such as age, bg, sg, al, rbc to determine the kidney analysis using machine learning.

B. Lakshmi
Mrs.B.Lakshmi

Project Guide

P. Narendra babu
P.Narendra babu

208W1f0036

SPAM DETECTION FOR YOUTUBE COMMENTS USING MACHINE LEARNING

One messaging system to transmit an unsolicited message is SPAMMING. One of the most popular websites for users to access information is YouTube. The best feature of YouTube is that viewers may subscribe to channels, like or dislike videos, and comment on them. This feature has helped YouTube grow in popularity. By spamming the comments, this draws in spammers.

Limited solutions for comment moderation, including Titan and ZeroSpam are available on YouTube due to the spam comments. Even for existing categorization techniques, automatic comment spam filtering on YouTube presents a problem because the messages are brief and frequently replete with symbols and abbreviations.

As a result, the volume of spam has drastically increased, which makes owners a lot of well-known channels to turn off the comments feature on their videos. As a result, businesses and researchers have used entirely different strategies to create social networking systems that are spam-free. The survey for the prediction of spam comments is conducted using several machine learning techniques.



K. ANJI REDDY

Project Guide



P. Vineetha

208W1F0037

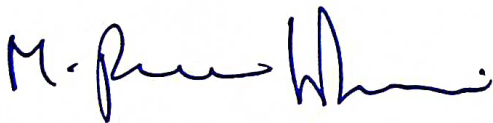
Diabetes Prediction using machine learning model

Diabetes is a chronic disease with the potential to cause a worldwide health care crisis. According to International Diabetes Federation 382 million people are living with diabetes across the whole world. By 2035, this will be doubled as 592 million. Diabetes mellitus or simply diabetes is a disease caused due to the increase level of blood glucose.

Various traditional methods, based on physical and chemical tests, are available for diagnosing diabetes. However, early prediction of diabetes is quite challenging task for medical practitioners due to complex interdependence on various factors as diabetes affects human organs such as kidney, eye, heart, nerves, foot etc.

Data science methods have the potential to benefit other scientific fields by shedding new light on common questions. One such task is to help make predictions on medical data. Machine learning is an emerging scientific field in data science dealing with the ways in which machines learn from experience.

The aim of this project is to develop a system which can perform early prediction of diabetes for a patient with a higher accuracy by combining the inputs given by them. This project aims to predict diabetes via Random Forest classifier which is a supervised machine learning model.



M. Prasanna Lakshmi

Project Guide



P. Usha Bala

208W1F0038

MOVIE RATING ANALYSIS USING PYTHON

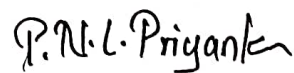
Many people will watch the Some viewers who watch movies just for amusement will never give them a rating, while others give every film they see a rating. This kind of viewer contributes to the rating of films for those who read movie reviews before seeing a film to ensure they are about to see a good film. Not only can we rate the entire movie, but also certain particular characters. Based on those evaluations, viewers can choose a decent movie to watch.

When creating a movie rating analysis, many variables, like the movie's Id, title, and genre, can be taken into account. Rating analysis for this project is based on the kinds of genres that the user could like to view. The main goal of this project is not only for the whole movie for some individual characters in the movie also we can give the ratings, based on that also, people can watch the good movie. By giving ratings to individual characters mostly positive rating will be occurred.



Project Guide

R. Madhu Kanth




P.N.L.Priyanka

208W1F0039


LIVER DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

The liver is the most important organ in humans and is responsible for many bodily processes, such as bile production, bile and bilirubin excretion, protein and carbohydrate metabolism, enzyme activation, storage of glycogen, vitamins, and minerals, plasma protein synthesis, and the production of clotting factors. Alcohol consumption, the use of painkillers, eating habits, and engaging in a lot of wired activities all have the potential to negatively impact the liver. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and alcoholic hepatitis are a few examples of liver illnesses.

For more effective therapy, it's critical to get an early diagnosis of liver illness. Due to the disease's modest symptoms, it is a very difficult challenge for medical experts to forecast the disease in its early stages. Frequently, the symptoms show up only when it's too late. This study uses machine learning techniques to enhance the diagnosis of liver illness in an effort to solve this problem. The major goal of this study is to distinguish between liver patients and healthy people using classification algorithms. This study also seeks to evaluate the performance of various classification algorithms. A graphical user interface will be created in Python to aid the medical community in the detection of liver disease in patients. Doctors and other healthcare professionals can easily use the GUI as a screening tool for liver disease.


Mr. J. Hari Krishna

Project Guide


P. Srihari Reddy

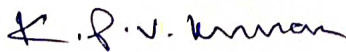
208W1F0040

PRIVACY AND INTEGRITY PRESERVING TOP-K QUERY PROCESSING FOR TWO-TIERED SENSOR NETWORKS

Privacy and integrity have always been the main road block to the applications of two-tiered sensor networks. The storage nodes, acting as a middle tier between the sensors and the sink, could be compromised and which allows attackers to learn sensitive data and manipulate query results. Previous schemes on secure query processing are weak, because they reveal non-negligible information, and thus, attackers could statistically estimate the data values using domain knowledge and the history of query results.

By proposing the first top-k query processing scheme that protects the privacy of sensor data and the integrity of query results has been observed. To preserve privacy, building an index for each sensor collected data item using pseudo-random hash function and Bloom filters and transform top-k queries into top range queries. To preserve integrity, proposing a data partition algorithm to partition each data item into an interval and attach the partition information with the data.

This attached data ensures that the sink could verify the integrity of query results. Formally prove that the scheme is secure under IND-CKA security model. This experiment results on real-life data show that this approach is accurate and practical for large network sizes.



Dr. K Parish Venkata Kumar

Project Guide



Qhamar Jahan

208W1F0041

INSECTS DETECTION IN CROP

Abstract:

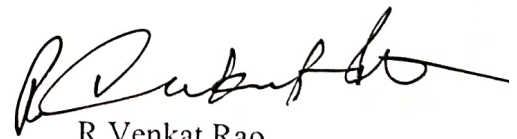
Insects are major trouble makers for Farmers as it affects quality of crops. Most of the Farmers are not aware of standard insecticides suitable for each type of Insect. That's why insecticides or pesticides are not working effectively every time. This study aims to classify and detect the insects in cotton and chilli crops using machine learning and insect detection algorithm at the early stage of crop growth.

This project uses local dataset of three classes of insects called 'Ladha', 'Black pest' and 'leaf' in local language Telugu. This project suggests a mobile application which uses a camera installed in the field, which will capture random images in the morning, and will process those images using computer vision algorithms and modern machine learning techniques to detect the insects for suggesting suitable insecticide to the farmer.



Mr. B. Srinivas

Project Guide



R. Venkat Rao

R.No_208W1F0042

VISUALIZATION OF TAXI TRIP ANALYSIS USING AZURE DATA PIPELINE

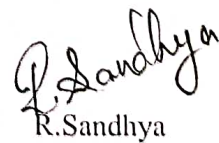
The project Taxi Trip Analysis is a cloud based analytical process to create a Azure Data Pipeline to read the big datasets ,transform them by using azure data factory and visualize the data with key performance indicator (KPIS) on a Poer BIIn this large amount of datasets (which are in the PARQUET format) it contains the information about the Taxi Trips of whole year month wise data of 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 o Power BI using he SQL Server Management Studio(SSMS).

Finally, the dashboard is to display the key performance indicator (KPIS) with filters ,graphs of individual trips option to visualize the date in heat map view and analyse that dashboard of individual trips for easily understanding the data . This Visualization tells about the hour, day,week wise trips and also average passengers,Average Trip Duration time and destination and average fare per trip.



Mr.J.Hari Krishna

Project guide

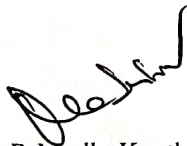


R.Sandhya

208W1F0043

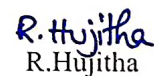
PREDICTION OF IPL WINNER USING MACHINE LEARNING

Indian Premier League is a T20 League which was started in 2008 and now became the most irresistible T20 cricket carnival. Since the IPL has large popularity, predicting the results of it is really important and to be more effective. The Solution of predicting the results can be done with the help of Time Series Analysis and the Machine Learning Algorithms and Techniques which reduce the Domain Knowledge. Data Analysis has to be done by taking the historical data and need to draw some conclusions by applying Machine Learning Techniques. The solution of predicting the match must be effective since, there is a lot enthusiasm for IPL seasons and winners of that Season. Data Analytics are also used in Commercial Industries to draw the best conclusions. In this particular paper the parameters like Venue of the match, Win or Loss of the Toss, ball to ball details, Batsman Strike Rate were taken in to consideration for which the machine learning techniques were applied and the results are predicted. The Data Sets of past 7 years are taken with the above parameters and preprocessing is done for the data. The Machine Learning Algorithms that we used in here are Random Forest and Logistic Regression for predicting the accurate results. Before predicting, we need explore the data and analyze it to the extent.



Mr.R.MadhuKanth

Project Guide



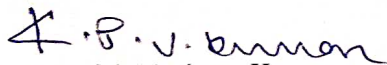
R.Hujitha

208W1F0044

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AWARE OPTIMAL MULTI SERVER CONFIGURATION FOR PROFIT MAXIMIZATION IN CLOUD COMPUTING

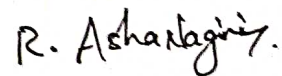
As cloud computing matures and more businesses planning and management system cloud services, a number of cloud services have emerged. A significant area of interest for cloud service providers is configuring their cloud service systems to maximise profit. In order to address this problem, we consider consumer satisfaction in our paper. Customer satisfaction has two different financial effects on cloud service providers. Customer happiness is impacted by cloud design in a number of ways, including the calibre of the services offered. On the other hand, a cloud service provider request arrival rate is impacted by customer satisfaction.

However, few handful works are currently in existence, but those that are, do not offer a clear codified definition for customer pleasure while addressing difficulties with profit maximisation. Consequently, prior to developing a formula to determine consumer contentment in affect profit is provided. Finally a profit maximization difficulty is formulated and solved ,taking into account customer satsifaction,service level agreement ,renting price,energy consumption and so on ,to obtain the optimal configuration that maximizes profit.



Dr. K.Parish Venkata Kumar

Project Guide



R. Asha Nagini

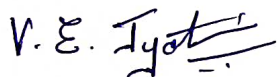
208W1F0045

CONTINUOUS AND TRANSPARENT USER IDENTITY VERIFICATION FOR SECURE INTERNET SERVICES

In distributed Internet services, session management has historically relied on username and password, clear logouts, and mechanisms for user session expiration utilizing set timeouts. The biometric solutions allow users to replace their username and password with biometric data during session setup, although in this method only one verification is thought to be necessary and a user's identification is thought to be immutable throughout the entire session.

The length of the session timeout may also affect the service's usefulness and then customer satisfaction. This project investigates innovative options for managing sessions that use biometrics. Perpetual authentication has been implemented using constant user verification and a secure protocol.

Depending on the type of biometric information that was collected from the user, the protocol decides on adjustable timeouts. MATLAB simulations are used to show the protocol's functional behavior, and model-based quantitative analysis is also used.



Dr. V. Esther Jyothi

Project Guide

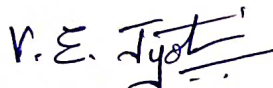


Sahithi Nutakki

208W1F0046

MODELING AND PREDICTING CYBER HACKING BREACHES

Cyber hacking is one of the most popular illegal activities and it is difficult to know how a cyber criminal is going to attack our system and steal our personal information. This project provides information about the understanding of the threat situations and how they will occur in our daily life. So we took a statistical analysis of a breach incident data set of 12 years (2005-2017) which include cyber hacking activities such as worms, Trojan horse, malware, viruses etc. In contrast to findings reported in literature, both hacking breach incident inter-arrival times and breach sizes should be described by stochastic process but not in distributions because it gives the relation between past and current value. So we will use stochastic process to describe to fit the inter arrival time and breach sizes. Here we will prove that these models can predict the inter arrival times and breach sizes. To know more about the hacking breach incidents we will conduct both quantitative and qualitative trend analysis on the data sets. We derive a number of cybersecurity conclusions, including the fact that the threat of cyber attacks is increasing in terms of frequency but not in terms of harm Scale.



Project guide

Dr. Esther Jyothi

(Assistant professor)



Project By

S. Tarunkrishna

(208W1F0047)

Deep Learning Model for Detecting coronavirus on Chest X-Ray using CNN

Currently, Coronavirus is considered to be the most dangerous and deadly disease for the human body caused by the novel coronavirus. In December 2019, the coronavirus spread rapidly around the world, thought to be originated from Wuhan in China and is responsible for a large number of deaths.

Earlier detection of the Coronavirus through accurate diagnosis, particularly for the cases with no obvious symptoms, may decrease the patient's death rate. Chest X-ray images are primarily used for the diagnosis of this disease. This research has proposed a machine vision Convolution Neural Networks(CNN) deep learning algorithm approach to detect Coronavirus from the chest X-ray image.

This proposed Convolutional Neural Networks Deep Learning Model technique assured a satisfactory performance in terms of identifying Coronavirus works with a testing accuracy of 99.91%. for this we need system of pentium i3/i5 hard disk of 500GB , input devices keyboard , mouse & ram 4GB . for software requirement operating system windows 8/10 & coding language is python



Mr.R.Rama Krishna

Project guide



Shaik.Asif


208W1F0048

PREDICTION OF OUTLET SALES USING REGRESSION ALGORITHMS

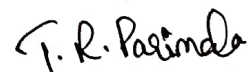
The essential ideas of sellers and buyers are supply and demand. Organizations must be able to accurately predict demand in order to establish plans. Sales Prediction is based on predicting sales for various Big Marts in order to adjust the business strategy based on the projected performance. Predicting the proper demand for a product is a crucial phenomenon for sellers in terms of both time and money. The Big Mart's business model, for which the model is executed, contains multiple outlets selling the same product at the same time across the country where the company maintains a marketplace model.

The price tag, outlet type, outlet location, and other factors should all be considered when predicting demand for such a model. For the specific collection of outlets for the most popular Big Mart Companies, the algorithms linear regression and the decision tree techniques are employed in this project. Also, XG Boost regression and Random Forest with hyperparameter tuning are employed to predict sales in this project. These algorithms produce quite accurate sales figures. As a result, Sales Prediction assists businesses in storing inventory based on predicted regional and outlet sales.

In a variety of professions, sales forecasting is crucial. It aids in the improvement of a company's sales by projecting future product sales. Products sales forecasting is important to guarantee that losses are kept to a minimum. This project aims to develop a machine learning-based prediction model for accurately predicting product outlet sales. This approach is dependent on regression algorithms to forecast future sales.


Mrs. B. Lakshmi

Project Guide


T. R. Parimala

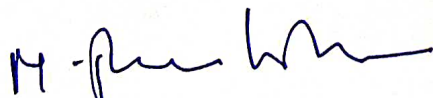
208W1F0049

CRIME DATA ANALYSIS USING MACHINE

LEARNING

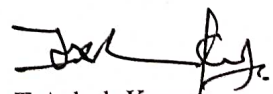
The number of criminal cases in India is rising quickly, which is why the number of cases still waiting is also rising. Criminal cases are multiplying continuously, making it challenging to categorize and resolve them. To stop it from happening, it's critical to understand a location's patterns of criminal activity. If the organizations in charge of solving crimes have a clear understanding of the trends in criminal activity occurring in a certain location, they will be able to do a better job. This can be achieved by applying machine learning and a various algorithms are used to find patterns in the criminal activities in a given location. In order to anticipate the types of crimes that will occur in a specific location, this article employs a set of crime data.

This essay makes use of facts from the last 18 years that were gathered from numerous reliable sources. The pre-processing of data is just as crucial as the final prediction; in this study, the data were cleaned and nourished using feature selection, null value removal, and label encoding. An effective machine learning model for forecasting the next criminal case is provided by this research.



Mrs.M Prasanna Lakshmi

Project guide



T.Ashok Kumar

208W1F0050

Venue Booking System

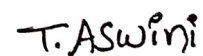
People's daily life has basically been inseparable from the network. All sectors have been increasing their use of network services, to create new opportunities for themselves. In general people search for a venue for organizing an event. But it is a time-consuming process to search for a venue manually. To reduce the efforts and people's valuable time a Venue Booking System is being proposed.

The Venue Booking System is a web application that allows clients to a book event based on their location, accessibility, and zone. It simplifies the process of booking an event for those that need to hunt for one. All users must be registered and logged in for this Venue Booking System. The client will see all the information about the location, and the details they need according to their requirements. The request will be forwarded to the administrator to see if the venue is available on the day requested. If the venue is available on the selected day, the customer will be notified, and the customer will check the status to confirm the appointment.



Mr.B.Srinivas

Project Guide



T.Aswini

208W1F0051

DETECTION OF FAKE ONLINE REVIEWS USING SUPRIVISED AND SEMI-SUPERVISED LESRNING

The business and commerce of today are greatly influenced by online reviews. The majority of how consumers choose which online things to buy is based on user reviews. As a result, opportunistic people or organizations try to slant product reviews in order to serve their own agendas. This study analyses the effectiveness of both strategies on a dataset of hotel reviews and offers various semi-supervised and supervised text mining models to identify false internet reviews.

The business and commerce of today are greatly influenced by online reviews. The majority of how consumers choose which online things to buy is based on user reviews. They play a useful part in helping end users make decisions. A favorable review for a target item typically draws more customers and results in a significant increase in sales.

Nowadays, reviews that are intentionally false or misleading are created to enhance online reputation and draw in new clients. Consequently, detecting fraudulent reviews is a lively and active study area.


Mr. J Hari Krishna

Project Guide

T. Ravi Teja

208W1F0052

T. Ravi Teja

BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING


The brain tumors, are the most widely recognized and forceful sickness, prompting a short future in their most elevated evaluation. Brain tumor is the growth of large mass of abnormal cells that effects the functioning of the nervous system. Brain tumor is examined by many medical procedures like MRI, CT scan etc. The objective of this project is to reduce the errors and difficulty in manual classification of brain tumor images by using Deep learning techniques. Here, Using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) brain tumors are identified. It was performed on a continuous dataset having pictures with changed tumor factors, for example, picture power, shape and size. We classify the X-ray pictures into benevolent and harmful cerebrum tissues.

The main purpose of using CNN is that the important features are detected without being monitored by anyone. That is why CNN can be an ideal solution for computer vision problems and image categories.

In our project we will use the Convolution Neural Networks, to detect tumours in the brain. If the output is 0 we can say that the brain image has no tumours if the output is 1 we can say that the person has Brain tumour.


Mr. J. HariKrishna

Project Guide


U. Pavan Harsha

U. Pavan Harsha

208W1F0053

ANDROID VIRUS DETECTION (AVD)

Android's dominant position within the current smartphone OS, increasing number of malware applications pose a great threat to user privacy and security. Classification algorithms that use a single feature usually have weak detection performance. Although the use of multiple features can improve the detection effect, increasing the number of features increases the requirements of the operating environment and consumes more time.

We propose a Android virus detection framework based on the combination of multiple features: AVD (Android virus Detector). First, we extracted permissions and Dalvik opcode sequences from samples to construct the original feature set. Second, the Dalvik opcodes are preprocessed with the N-Gram technique, and the FCBF (Fast Correlation-Based Filter) algorithm based on symmetrical uncertainty is employed to reduce feature dimensionality.

Finally, the dimensionality reduced features are input into the CatBoost classifier for malware detection and family classification. The dataset, which we collected, and the baseline dataset Drebin were used in the experiment. The results show that the combined features can effectively improve the detection accuracy of malware that can reach 97.40% on Drebin dataset, and the malware family classification accuracy can achieve 97.38%.

B. Lakshmi
Submitted to:
B.Lakshmi
(Assistant professor).

Deepak
Submitted by:
V.v.s Deepak
(2088w1f0054)

Self-Diagnosing Health Care Chatbot Using Machine Learning

To lead a good healthy life healthcare is very much important. **But it is very difficult to obtain the consultation with the doctor in case of any health issues.** The proposed idea is to create a medical chatbot using Machine Learning that can diagnose the disease and provide basic details about the disease before consulting a doctor. To reduce the healthcare expenses and improve accessibility to medical knowledge the medical chatbot is built.

Certain chatbots acts as a medical reference books, which helps the patient know more about their disease and helps to improve their health. The user can achieve the real benefit of a chatbot only when it can diagnose all kind of disease and provide necessary information. A text-to-text diagnosis bot connects patients in conversation about their medical issues and provides a personalized diagnosis based on their symptoms. Hence, people will have an idea about their health and have the right protection.



K. ANJI REDDY,

Sr.Asst.Professor, Project Guide

V. Venubabu

V.Venubabu

208W1F0055

AN APPROACH FOR PREDICTION OF LOAN APPROVAL USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

A very important approach in predictive analytics is used to study the problem of predicting loan defaulters: The Logistic regression model. The data is collected from the Kaggle for studying and prediction. Logistic Regression models have been performed and the different measures of performances are computed. The models are compared on the basis of the performance measures such as sensitivity and specificity. The final results have shown that the model produce different results. Model is marginally better because it includes variables (personal attributes of customer like age, purpose, credit history, credit amount, credit duration, etc.) other than checking account information (which shows wealth of a customer) that should be taken into account to calculate the probability of default on loan correctly. Therefore, by using a logistic regression approach, the right customers to be targeted for granting loan can be easily detected by evaluating their likelihood of default on loan. The model concludes that a bank should not only target the rich customers for granting loan but it should assess the other attributes of a customer as well which play a very important part in credit granting decisions and predicting the loan defaulters.


Mr. R. Madhu Ranth

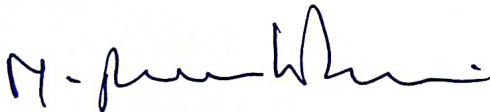
Project Guide


V. Neelima

208W1F0056

CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION

The project is especially focused on credit card fraud detection in real world. An outstanding growth in the number of credit card transactions, has recently led to a substantial rise in fraudulent activities. The aim is to obtain goods without paying, or to get unauthorized funds from an account. Implementation of efficient fraud detection systems has become imperative for all credit card issuing banks to minimize their losses. One among the most crucial challenges in making the business is that neither the card nor the cardholder needs to be present when the purchase is being made. This makes it impossible for the merchant to verify whether the customer making a sale is the authentic cardholder or not. With the proposed scheme, using random forest algorithm the accuracy of detecting the fraud are can be improved. Classification process of random forest algorithm to research data set and user current dataset. Finally optimize the accuracy of the result data. The performance of the techniques is evaluated supported accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, and precision. Then processing of a number of the attributes provided identifies the fraud detection and provides the graphical model visualization.



M. Prasanna Lakshmi, Asst.Professor

Project Guide



V.Divya

208W1F0057

AGE AND GENDER DETECTION ALONG WITH DRESS COLOUR

The classification of age and gender is now important for an increasing number of applications, especially with the emergence of social media and social platforms. In contrast to the enormous performance improvements recently reported for the closely related task of face recognition, the performance of existing methods on real-world images still falls far short. On these tasks, a notable improvement in performance can be attained by using deep convolutional neural networks (CNN) to learn representations. We provide a straightforward convolutional net architecture that can be applied even with a finite supply of training data.

Unfiltered real-world facial photos are categorised into established age and gender categories using age and gender predictions on unfiltered faces. Due of its value in intelligent real-world applications, this study topic has undergone significant advancements. However, the unfiltered benchmarks demonstrate the established approaches' inability to handle significant degrees of variation in such unrestricted photos.

Due to its superior performance in facial analysis, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) based approaches have recently been widely used for the classification problem. In this study, we suggest using the CNN technique to reliably classify the age and gender of unfiltered, real-world faces as well as to identify the colour of the dress that each individual is wearing.


Mr. R. Rama Krishna

Project Guide


V. Suma Latha

208W1F0058


Detection of Malware in files Using Machine Learning

“Malware” is short for malicious software, which is a category defining any software designed to cause harm or disrupt computer systems. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has delivered an extraordinary array of cybersecurity challenges, as most services have moved to online and remote mode, raising the danger of cyberattacks and malware.

Intelligent methods for automatically detecting malware are, therefore, urgently required. As a result, several studies have been published on the development of smart malware recognition systems using artificial intelligence methods.

Previously utilized signature-based methods cannot provide accurate detection of zero-day attacks and polymorphic viruses. Malware detectors that are based on signatures can perform well on previously-known malware, that was already discovered by some antivirus vendors. In the current Intelligent methods for automatically detecting malware are, therefore, urgently required. As a result, several studies have been published on the development of smart malware recognition systems using artificial intelligence methods.

Dr. K. Parish Venkata Kumar
Project Guide


VEPURI.SARANYA
R.No:208W1F0059

FAKE IMAGE IDENTIFICATION

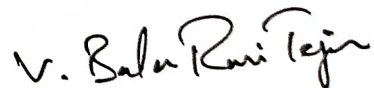
In recent years, fake images have improved steadily, making them more difficult for the human eye to distinguish. These fake photos are causing problems for several industries, including forensics. Social media troubles have been brought up by the bogus photographs. Many forensics specialists are working to resolve this problem. Because new varieties of phoney photographs are rapidly emerging, it is undoubtedly a critical but very challenging topic to generalise the capacity to recognise new sorts of bogus photos. In this study, we explore this problem and offer a machine learning- and image-based preprocessing-based resolution.

LBPNET, a machine learning convolution neural network, is the name of the network we created for this research to identify fraudulent face photographs. Here, we will first extract LBP from the photos, and then we will train the convolution neural network on the LBP descriptor images to produce the training model. Every time a new test image is uploaded, the training model will use that image to determine if the test image contains fraudulent images or not.



B.Srinivas

Project guide.



V.Bala Ravi Teja

(208W1F0060)



A Malware Detection Method for Health Sensor Data Based on Machine Learning

Small modifications in the virus code are easily detected by conventional signature-based malware detection techniques. The majority of malware programs today are modifications of other programs. They have different signatures as a result, yet they also have some common traits. Instead than just noticing slight changes, it's important to recognize the virus pattern in order to protect sensor data. However, we suggest a quick detection strategy to find patterns in the code using machine learning-based approaches in order to quickly discover these health sensor data in malware programs.

To evaluate the code using health sensor data, XG Boost, Light GBM, and Random Forests will be specifically utilized. They can receive the codes as single bytes or tokens or as sequences of bytes or tokens. The difficulties of this endeavor are choosing and to train and test the dataset, which comprises of health sensor data, obtain the features, adjust the three models, and assess the features and models.

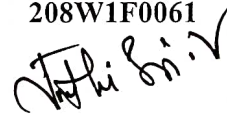
Terabytes of programs with labels, both benign and malicious programs, have been gathered when a malware program is found. By using one model to communicate its pattern to the other models, malware program incursion will be effectively stopped.


Mrs. M. Prasanna Lakshmi

Project Guide

V. Jyothi Sri

208W1F0061



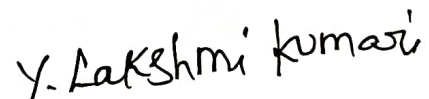
RISK ASSESSMENT IN SOCIAL NETWORKS BASED ON USER ANOMALOUS BEHAVIOURS

Although the dramatic increase in OSN usage, there are still a lot of security and privacy concerns. In this paper, we propose a risk assessment based on the idea that the more a user behaviour diverges from what it can be considered as a 'normal behaviour', the more it should be considered risky. For this reason, we propose risk assessment organized into two phases: similar users are first grouped together, then, for each identified group, we build one or more models for normal behaviour. The carried-out experiments on a real Face book dataset show that the proposed model outperforms a simplified behavioural-based risk assessment where behavioural models are built over the whole OSN population, without a group identification phase.



Mr. B. Srinivas

(Asst. Prof)



Y. Lakshmi kumari

208w1f0062

MISSING CHILD IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM USING DEEP LEARNING AND MULTICLASS SVM

An image from the missing children database will be chosen based on its best match. For this, a deep learning model is trained to accurately identify the missing child from the missing child image database offered, using the facial image uploaded by the public. In order to recognise faces, the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), a very successful deep learning technology for image-based applications, is used. Face This study describes a novel face recognition method for using deep learning to identify the reported missing child from the large number of child photographs that are accessible.

Images of children that are suspicious can be uploaded by the public together with notes and landmarks to a shared webpage. The image will automatically be compared to the recorded images of the missing child stored in the repository. A pre-trained CNN model VGG-Face deep architecture is utilised to perform analysis and extract descriptors from the images.

In contrast to conventional deep learning applications, our technique merely employs the convolution network as a high level feature extractor, with the learned SVM classifier handling child recognition. By selecting the best-performing CNN model for face recognition, VGG-Face, and properly training it, one can create a deep learning model that is insensitive to noise, illumination, contrast, occlusion, image pose, and child age, outperforming earlier approaches to face recognition-based missing child identification.



MR. R. RAMA KRISHNA

Project Guide

Y. Sai Ramesh
Y.SAI RAMESH

208W1F0063