



RVS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Kumaran Kottam Campus, Kannampalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 402
(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)

NAAC Accredited and ISO 21001:2018 certified Institution



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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Class / Sem : IV CSE / VIII

Batch : 2019-23

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BATCH 11				
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**FARMER MOVEMENT ANALYSIS
AND ALERT SYSTEM
USING MACHINE LEARNING**



PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is one of the major and the least paid occupation in India, where most of the workers are elderly people and most of them work remotely at rubber estates, teak plantations, tea plantations at high altitudes and unsteady terrain. The objective of agriculture fall detection using machine learning is to improve the safety of agricultural workers and reduce the risk of injury or death due to falls. This can help to reduce severity of injuries and potentially save lives. An automated fall detection system will provide timely assistance and hence, it will reduce medical care costs significantly. The paper presents a machine learning framework consisting of data collection, pre-processing of data, feature extraction and machine learning classifiers. They comprise Random Forest, Naïve Bayes & Decision Tree Classifiers. The Random Forest algorithm combines multiple decision trees to improve accuracy of the classification model, it can handle noisy and complex data. Naïve Bayes handles uncertain and missing data in the input. Decision Tree Classifier is a class capable of performing multi-class classification on a dataset. We analyse original acquisition datasets of values obtained from two accelerometers and on gyroscope performing falls and Activities of Daily Living (ADL) from three-dimensional axis (x, y, z). Datasets are pre-processed using pandas is split to train and test model. The accuracy, precision and recall values are calculated using `accuracy_score` from Sci-Kit learn. Spatial characteristics were used to train the machine learning classifiers to distinguish between fall and non-fall event. The activity can be monitored by respective farm controller using a web application and alert sound is given if the model detects fall or unusual activity.

Keywords—Fall Detection, Machine Learning, Classifiers, Activities of Daily Living, Gait analysis, Monitoring, Health system.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

9.1. CONCLUSION

We all are aware of the importance of agricultural worker's safety as well as prompt alert in case of falls or other hazardous movements. Our idea fulfills the requirements and objectives of the system. All the process have been taken place with an ease. The bugs that had occurred earlier have been eliminated and it's fine to work now, hence increased the accuracy to give expected result. The code is easily understandable, moreover it can instantly modified for future betterment or for adding new features in it giving it a user friendly and interactive nature. Thus, this system can analyze farmer/agricultural worker's movement thoroughly, classify between falls and ADLs and alert responsible authorities when fall or any other harmful movement occurs. Provides proactive solution to mitigate risk associated with agricultural workers. Ensures safety of farmers/workers in hilly regions an uncertain terrain. The proposed system achieved 98% accuracy and can detect falls and ADLs efficiently.

9.2. FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed system comprises of a ML model based on decision tree classifier after thoroughly comparing the performance of three algorithms (Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree classifier. Moreover, the hardware component of the system isn't implemented. This study has limitations as it did not fully reflect the actual farming environment and a variety of associated fall events. Therefore, further study should be conducted on the following aspects:

- Provide a more valid fall detection system through field tests in actual farming environments, in addition to acquiring and analyzing various fall event data.
- Compare more efficient classification algorithms, use better preprocessing techniques so that the rate of classification and output could be increased
- Similar system could also be implemented using related data in various other fields like for industrial workers, children, patients, post trauma victims etc.



PHOTOCHAIN-TACKLING PRIVACY IN SOCIAL NETWORKS



PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, online social networks (OSNs) have become increasingly popular due to the rapid development of mobile applications and the explosive growth in online interaction. With the growth and accessibility of technology and internet, the ease of posting and sharing photos on social networking services (SNSs) has increased exponentially. The privacy of online photos is often protected carefully by security mechanisms. However, these mechanisms will lose effectiveness when someone spreads the photos to other platforms the illegal disclosure of user's private data can cause damaging consequences and even threaten the safety of users' life. In recent years, there are some research works to address this privacy issue, yet they do not always focus on providing the normal social network services for users, such as data sharing, data retrieval and data access services. Therefore, it is a challenge to ensure the security of sensitive data while providing efficient and privacy-preserving social network services for users.

In this paper, we propose Photo Chain, a block chain-based secure photo sharing framework that provides powerful dissemination control for cross-social network photo sharing. Combined block-chain, Gaussian Blur for Face Masking, Pre-Hash Algorithm for Photo integrity verification and Access Control, Mechanism can achieve secure data sharing, data retrieving, and data accessing with fairness and without worrying about potential damage to users' interest. In contrast to security mechanisms running separately in centralized servers that do not trust each other, our framework achieves consistent consensus on photo dissemination control through carefully designed smart contract-based protocols. Considering the possible privacy conflicts between owners and subsequent re-posters in cross social network photo sharing, we design a dynamic privacy policy generation algorithm that maximizes the flexibility of re-posters without violating formers' privacy.

CHAPTER 8

8.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Photo chain framework provides a secure and efficient way to share photos across multiple social media platforms, using the power of block chain technology, pre-hashing algorithm, and Gaussian blur technique provides an innovative and secure solution to the challenges of sharing personal photos across multiple social media platforms. The use of pre-hashing algorithm ensures that photos are not tampered with and are only accessible by authorized users.

The Gaussian blur technique further enhances the privacy of the photos, making them less recognizable to anyone who might try to access them without authorization. The Photo chain framework leverages the decentralized and immutable nature of block chain technology to ensure that users have control over their photos and can share them securely without the risk of unauthorized access, infringement of privacy, or theft. The use of smart contracts enables automated and secure photo sharing while maintaining the privacy of users.

The proposed Photo chain framework also provides a user-friendly interface that allows users to easily manage and control their photos while maintaining full ownership of their data. Additionally, the framework enables the seamless transfer of photos across social media platforms, simplifying the photo-sharing process for users.

Thus, the block chain-based secure photo sharing framework has the potential to transform the way people share personal photos online, providing a more secure and efficient method of sharing personal photos across social networks. The framework can be further enhanced and expanded to address the emerging needs and challenges of photo sharing in the rapidly evolving digital landscape.



**IMPLEMENTATION OF MOBILE NEWS
APPLICATION USING JAVA**



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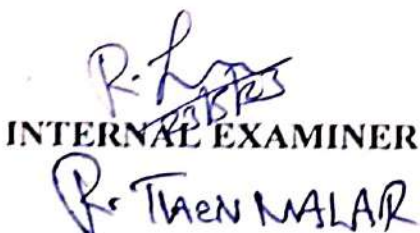
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ABSTRACT

A newsfeed system generates newsfeed for mobile users according to her spatial preferences and non-spatial preference. Existing systems simply send the most relevant Geo-tagged messages to their users. The major limitation of such an existing approach is that, news feed may contain messages related to the similar location i.e. point-of-interest. Basically, the main aim of the system is to provide location aware news feed for the mobile user and to efficiently organize the newsfeed for user at her current and predicted location. Location-aware news feed scheme takes the relevance and diversity of news feeds into account when arranging news feeds for moving user. It can efficiently provide location and diversity aware News feeds. Location prediction method provides efficiency of Newsfeed. We will get updated about news that happened in the area which is of our interest.

KEY WORDS: Mobile Application; Interactive Services; Portal;
News Access; Virtual Community; Open Technologies; Java ME.

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

10.1 CONCLUSION

Newsfeed generation system aiming at improving the quality of newsfeed. This is done by scheduling multiple location and diversity aware newsfeed for mobile user simultaneously. It can efficiently provide location and diversity aware News feeds. The amount of time and complexity required for manually searching and reading will be reduced and also security of newsfeed is maintained. The news reports can be obtained regularly and also monitored by the Admin. Here correctness and validity of broadcasted news information is verified. The system provides efficiency of News feed. The user will get updated about news that happened in the area which is of their interest. Thus, it helps is to deliver fastest news before media.

10.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Personalization: The app could use AI and machine learning algorithms to personalize the news feed for each user based on their interests, location, and reading habits. This would help to increase user engagement and retention.

Multilingual support: The app could support multiple languages to cater to a wider audience. This could involve using machine translation to automatically translate articles into different languages or hiring professional translators to do the job.

Audio and video news: The app could incorporate audio and video news content, making it more accessible for users who prefer listening or watching instead of reading. This could include podcasts, video news summaries, or live streaming of news events.

Social sharing: The app could make it easier for users to share news stories on social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn. This would help to increase the reach of the app and drive more traffic to the site.

Community features: The app could incorporate community features like comments sections, forums, and user-generated content. This would help to create a sense of community around the app and encourage users to engage with each other.

Personal news assistant: The app could use natural language processing and AI to create a personalized news assistant for each user. This assistant could provide personalized news updates, answer questions, and even engage in conversations with users.

Gamification: The app could incorporate gamification elements to make reading the news more engaging and fun. This could involve rewarding users with points, badges, or other incentives for reading, sharing, and commenting on news stories.

Virtual reality: The app could incorporate virtual reality technology to create immersive news experiences. For example, users could use VR headsets to experience news events in 360-degree video or visit virtual newsrooms to see how news is produced.



**NET BANKING FRAUD DETECTION
USING MACHINE LEARNING**



PROJECT REPORT

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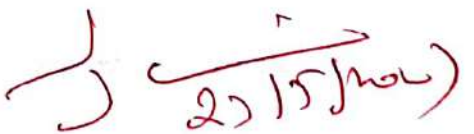
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ii



EXTERNAL EXAMINER
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ABSTRACT

Net banking fraud is one of the most common types of fraud and it causes significant financial losses to individuals and companies. Machine learning algorithms have been widely used to detect Net banking fraud due to their ability to learn from historical data and identify fraudulent patterns. In this study, we used the random forest algorithm to detect Net banking fraud. We used various pre-processing techniques such as data cleaning, feature selection, and normalization to prepare the dataset for the algorithm. We then trained the random forest algorithm on the pre-processed dataset and evaluated its performance using various metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The results showed that the random forest algorithm performed well in detecting net banking fraud, achieving a good accuracy. Our findings suggest that the random forest algorithm can be an effective tool for net banking fraud detection and can help financial institutions to prevent fraudulent transactions and minimize financial losses.

KEY WORDS: Random Forest algorithm (machine learning), To check our transaction history is fraudulent or not, To improve the accuracy of the prediction

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

8.1. CONCLUSION

Net banking fraud is a serious problem that affects individuals and companies worldwide. Machine learning algorithms have shown great potential in detecting fraudulent transactions and minimizing financial losses. In this study, we used the random forest algorithm to detect net banking fraud, and our results showed that it performed well in identifying fraudulent patterns in the dataset. The accuracy achieved by the algorithm was 98.5%, indicating that it can be a useful tool for financial institutions in detecting net banking fraud. However, it is important to note that no algorithm is perfect, and there is always room for improvement.

8.2. FUTURE SCOPE

Future research can focus on improving the performance of the random forest algorithm by using advanced preprocessing techniques, incorporating more features, and exploring other machine learning algorithms. Overall, the use of machine learning algorithms for net banking fraud detection can help financial institutions to prevent fraudulent transactions and protect their customers from financial losses.



**PREVENTING CYBERBULLYING IN
SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES**



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ABSTRACT

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like cell phones, computers and tablets. Cyberbullying can occur through SMS, Text and apps or online in social media, forums or gaming where people can view, participate in or share content. Cyberbullying includes sending posting or sharing negative, harmful, false or mean content about someone else. It can include sharing personal or private information about someone else causing embarrassment or humiliation. A content an individual share online – both their personal content as well as any negative, mean or hurtful content – creates a kind of permanent public record of their views, activities and behaviour. To avoid or detecting cyberbullying attacks, many existing approaches in the literature incorporate Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing text classification models without considering the sentence semantics. The main goal of this project is to overcome that issue.

This proposed system is a model LSTM - CNN architecture for detecting cyberbullying attacks and it used word2vec to train the custom of word embeddings. This model is used to classify tweets or comments as bullying or non-bullying based on the toxicity score. LSTM networks are well-suited to classifying, processing and making predictions based on time series data, since there can be lags of unknown duration between important events in a time series. A convolutional neural network (CNN) is a type of artificial neural network and it has a convolutional layer to extract information by a larger piece of text and by using this model LSTM- CNN achieve a higher accuracy in analysis, classification and detecting the cyberbullying attacks on posts and comments.

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

10.1 CONCLUSION

Cyberbullying is the harassment that takes place in digital devices such as mobile phones, computers and tablets. The means used to harass victims are very diverse: text messages, applications, social media, forums or interactive games. One of the things that complicates these types of situations that occur through the Internet, is the anonymity this environment allows. Since this facilitates cyberbullying can cover almost all areas of the victim's life, that is: educational environment, work, social or loving life. When the identity of the harasser is not known, even if the facts are reported, in many cases it is not enough to open an investigation, identify it and pay for the crime committed. This project proposed a deep learning model Bidirectional Long Short Term Memory (BiLSTM). Thus, this project as designed a method of automatically detecting the Cyberbullying attack cases. Identifies the messages or comments or posts which the BiLSTM model predicts as offensive or negative then it blocks that person id, then the admin can create automated reports and send to the concern department. The results showed that all models performed well on tweet dataset but our proposed BiLSTM classifier outperforms by using both TF and TF-IDF among all. Proposed model achieves the highest results using TFIDF with 96% Accuracy, 92% Recall and 95% F1-score.

10.2 FUTURE SCOPE

For the present, the bot works for Twitter, so it can be extended to various other social media platforms like Instagram, Reedit, etc. Currently, only images are classified for NSFW content, classifying text, videos could be an addition.



**SECURED FOR CLOUD – BASED DATA
SHARING MULTI – AUTHORITY ACCESS
CONTROL SYSTEM**



PROJECT REPORT

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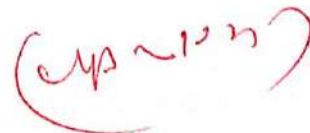


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EXTERNAL EXAMINER



ABSTRACT

With the development of cloud computing, the great amount of storage data requires safe and efficient data sharing. In multiparty storage data sharing, first, the confidentiality of shared data is ensured to achieve data privacy preservation. Second, the security of stored data is ensured. That is, when stored shared data are subject to frequent access operations, the server's address sequence or access pattern is hidden. Therefore, determining how to ensure the untrace ability of stored data or efficient hide the data access pattern in sharing stored data is a challenge. By leveraging proxy re-encryption and Oblivious Random Access Memory (ORAM), a privacy-preserving and untraceable scheme is proposed to support multiple users in sharing data in cloud computing. On the one hand, group members and proxies use the key exchange phase to obtain keys and resist multiparty collusion if necessary.

KEY WORDS: Oblivious Random Access Memory (ORAM), One-way Circular Linked Table, Leverage Proxy re-encryption, Ciphertext, User Secret Key

CHAPTER- 8

CONCLUSION

8.1 CONCLUSION

In this project, we present a secure and untraceable protocol for group data sharing in a cloud storage scheme. Based on key exchange, the proposed approach can efficiently generate the users conference key, which can be used to protect the security of shared data and prevent malicious user collusion with other users. In addition, security of shared group data in the cloud and access control is achieved with respect to the encryption technique. The sufficient security proof indicates the security of our protocol. The experimental comparison results could be considered as validation of the performance of our protocol, making it substantially more convincing.

8.2 SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

There is scope for future development of this project. The world of computer fields is not static; it is always subject to be dynamic. The technology which is famous today becomes outdated the very next day. To keep abstract of technical improvements, the system may be further refined. So, it is not concluded. Yet it will improve with further enhancements. Enhancements can be done in an efficient manner. We can even update the same with further modification establishment and can be integrated with minimal modification. Thus the project is flexible and can be enhanced at anytime with more advanced features.



**SOIL AND WEATHER ANALYSIS
FOR CROP USING DEEP LEARNING**



PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

Crop yields are critically dependent on weather. A growing empirical literature models this relationship in order to project climate change impacts on the sector. We describe an approach to yield modeling that uses a semi parametric variant of a deep neural network, which can simultaneously. Agriculture is one of the major and the least paid occupation in India. Deep learning can bring a boom in the agriculture field by changing the income scenario through growing the optimum crop. This project focuses on predicting the yield of the crop by applying various Deep learning techniques. The outcome of these techniques is well accurately. The prediction made by Deep learning algorithms will help the farmers to decide which crop to grow to get the maximum yield by considering factors like temperature, rainfall, area. And also, in this project we use Deep learning-based algorithm as Convolution Neural Network.

KEY WORDS: Deep learning, convolutional neural network, crop yield, smart farming, high yield, agriculture.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

In this project we have successfully implemented to predicted the yield of the crop by applying various Deep learning techniques. The outcome of these techniques is well accurately. The prediction made by Deep learning algorithms will help the farmers to decide which crop to grow to get the maximum yield by considering factors like temperature, rainfall, area. And also in this project we use different three Deep learning algorithm as Convolution Neural Network. Finally in this project we will get the accurate prediction result as well as in this project provide more helpful for farmers. The maximum yield of the suitable crop is predicted from this deep learning algorithm by the impactful parameters and also the production of the yield is increased by using this method.

This deep learning CNN algorithm give up to 90% of the accuracy for the parameters which are all we taken in the data set in future if the parameters will be increased the accuracy and production rate will be increased and also better result will be available for the farmers.



TWITTER SENTIMENT ANALYSIS USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES



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ABSTRACT

Twitter Data Classification using Sentimental Analysis – Sentiment Analysis probes public opinion on user-generated content on the Web like blogs, social media, or e-commerce websites. The results of Sentiment Analysis are getting much attention with marketers that they are able to evaluate the success of an advertising campaign or the attitude of people on a new product launch. Business owners and advertising companies are using Sentiment Analysis to start new business strategies and to identify opportunities for new product development. The collected tweets were classified into positive, negative, and neutral sentiments. The machine learning classifier algorithms cross-validation were applied on the dataset and the results were tabulated for comparing and estimating which classifier algorithm yields the best accuracy. Other performance metric values like F Score, Precision, Recall were also calculated for comparison of various classifier performances on Sentiment Analysis.

Keywords—Machine Learning, Sentiment Analysis, Twitter, Data Mining, Product Evaluation,

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

The implementation of machine learning based techniques have been applied in this project and the results are compared. It has been observed that for a totally new data/text machine learning-based models trained over related data are much more accurate than the classification based on standard dictionaries. This is because the text that's being monitored i.e the tweets are particularly informal and does not use normal grammar statute or spelling and therefore the data here is extremely amorphous. The comparison results can be clearly observed.



SECURE E-MEDICAL RECORD BASED ON BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY



PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Block chains are cryptographically secure, and the data present there in can be authenticated using digital signature that are unique to each person, this technology could be the answer to most of these concerns. We create a Blockchain for each patient for storing their Electronic Health Record details like health insurance, doctor, lab results, medicine details etc. If patient visit different hospital, they identified patient's previous details, healthcare insurance and pharmacy by using patient id. Secures the transfer of funds by using a digital signature algorithm to prove ownership. And finally allows users to make transactions on your Blockchain.

In recent years, blockchain technology has gained significant attention due to its potential to provides secure and transparent data sharing. In this project, we propose the implementation of a decentralized blockchain network for secure data sharing. The network will be built using the Ethereum blockchain platform and will use smart contracts for secure and transparent data exchange between different parties. We developed a user-friendly interface for accessing and interacting with the network. This project will involve the development and testing of smart contracts, deployment of the blockchain network, and evaluation of its performance in terms of security, scalability, and efficiency. Our project aims to provide a practical solution for secure and transparent data sharing with SHA-256 Cryptographic Hash Algorithm that can be applied to various industries, including healthcare, finance, and logistics.

KEYWORDS : Blockchain, Cryptographic Hash Algorithm, Healthcare, Health Record, Digital Signature, Smart Contracts.

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CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

8.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, electronic health records (EHRs) based on blockchain technology offer a promising solution to the challenges faced by traditional EHRs. By leveraging the decentralized and immutable nature of blockchain, EHRs can provide secure, transparent, and tamper-proof storage of health records that can be accessed by authorized parties without compromising patient privacy. Moreover, blockchain-based EHRs can enable patients to have greater control over their own health data, and can potentially reduce healthcare costs by streamlining administrative processes and eliminating intermediaries. However, the implementation of blockchain-based EHRs requires careful consideration of various factors, including data privacy, interoperability, scalability, and regulatory compliance. In addition, the development of blockchain-based EHRs requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving collaboration between healthcare providers, blockchain developers, and other stakeholders. Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of blockchain-based EHRs make them an exciting area of development and research, with many ongoing projects and initiatives exploring their feasibility and effectiveness. Overall, blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize the healthcare industry by providing secure, efficient, and patient-centric EHRs that can improve patient outcomes and transform healthcare delivery.

8.2 FUTURE SCOPE

Blockchain has a place in healthcare claims management. Recognizing the difficult challenges healthcare providers and payers face with claims management in the era of value-based care, advanced blockchain technologies are helping



VOICE BASED VIRTUAL ASSISTANT FOR MONITORING HEALTH



PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The Chatbot is a software programs that is used to interact with clients using natural language Processing via text or text to speech format. Today in the present era, the major challenges that India as a country is facing is to cater good quality and affordable healthcare services to its growing population and at the same time, they are not cost efficient. Nowadays, it is becoming very difficult to provide healthcare facilities as we have seen in COVID-19 critical situations that the condition in India was getting worse because of lack of transportation, availability of doctors and hospitality. Sometimes it causes the people to postpone their treatment as well as there is an increment in death count. The aim of our Project is to design a Conversational AI Powered Chatbot for Medical Diagnostics using Deep Learning which mainly focuses on rural parts as well as poor and needy people of our country. Our System has the capability to understand the symptoms of the patient and communicates with Patient (End-user) through web-UI. Our system tries to solve their problem with the help of the symptoms provided by Patient itself and help them to give the correct antibiotics medicines and precautions. NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit) is a module program in python which can able to perform symbolic and statistical Natural Language Processing for English written in Programming. It is used to analyze the input in the form of speech and generate responses that are similar to humans.

Keywords: AI chatbot, symptoms recognizer, health care chatbot

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 Conclusion

In this research, we developed an Artificially Intelligent Chat-bot using applications of Deep Learning to fight COVID-19 including various viral diseases faced by human being in day Today life. Keeping in mind, the situation of the rural population and imbalance between the demand and healthcare services currently provided, so by developing this Health chatbot will bridge a gap by creating a conversational application with natural language processing. We also have implemented speech to text conversation type for better use of Chat-bot.

8.2 Future Enhancement

We covered some solutions to the user's query which will be beneficial for proper understanding of the patients. For future7 improvement, we plan to extent our application to add more parameters like heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature. This will increase the accuracy of the prediction of the disease using symptoms.



**ENABLING EFFICIENT SECURE AND
PRIVACY PRESERVING MOBILE**



CLOUD STORAGE

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ABSTRACT

Clients can get a handy cloud storage solution thanks to mobile cloud storage (MCS). In this article, we provide a productive, safe, and privacy-preserving mobile cloud storage system that concurrently safeguards data confidentiality and privacy, particularly the access pattern. In particular, we provide an OSU protocol as the fundamental building block of the suggested mobile cloud storage system. The client can obviously retrieve an encrypted data item from the cloud and update it with a new value by generating a small encrypted vector using OSU, which is based on onion additively secure encryption with constant encryption layers. This greatly reduces the client's computation and communication overheads. Our work is particularly advantageous for MCS scenarios because to its fine-grained data structure, light client-side processing, and constant connection overhead. Also, by using the file chunks method, our system may be tested for its resistance to malicious cloud. With our improvement, we split a file into pieces and replicate the broken data among cloud nodes. Each server keeps a portion of a data file, ensuring that even in the event of a successful attack, the attacker would not learn any useful information.

CHAPTER-6

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose an efficient, secure and privacy- preserving mobile cloud storage (MCS). The proposed scheme can protect data and access pattern simultaneously. Compared with existing schemes. We also take temporal locality into consideration to further improve the efficiency of the scheme. The security and privacy proofs and analyses show that our scheme achieves data confidentiality and sufficient privacy preservation level. Finally, we compare our scheme with other two oblivious storage schemes and fully estimate our construction in a simulation environment. The results indicate that our scheme is significantly efficient and has good performances.



**MALWARE DETECTION USING
MACHINE LEARNING**



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ABSTRACT

Malware detection plays a crucial role in cyber-security with the increase in malware growth and advancements in cyber-attacks. Malicious software applications, malware are the primary source of many security problems. These intentionally manipulate malicious applications intend to perform unauthorized activities on behalf of their originators on the host machines for various reasons such as stealing advanced technologies and intellectual properties, governmental acts of revenge and tampering sensitive information. Malware detection methods rely on signature databases, including malicious instruction patterns in today's practice. The signature databases are used for matching against a signature generated from a newly encountered executable. Nevertheless, more efficient mitigation methods are needed due to the fast expansion of malicious software on the Internet and their self-modifying abilities like polymorphic and metamorphic malware. In this project, we propose stacked bidirectional long short-term memory (Stacked BiLSTM) and generative pre-trained transformer based (GPT-2) models for detecting malicious code online without installing any antivirus software. The proposed algorithms, namely the bidirectional long short-term memory (BiLSTM) model and the generative pre-trained transformer 2 (GPT-2) detect malicious code pieces by examining assembly instructions obtained from static analysis results of Portable Executable (PE) Files. Our BiLSTM model processes a sequence of input elements across time to learn and analyze the patterns. In contrast, the transformers-based GPT-2 model enables modeling long dependencies between input sequence elements with parallel sequence processing, in which sequential data constituents can connect with others simultaneously.

Keywords: Malware detection, Cyber security, GPT-2, BiLSTM, Malware attacks.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

6.1. CONCLUSION

Malicious software applications, or malware, are the primary source of many security problems. These intentionally manipulative malicious applications intend to perform unauthorized activities on behalf of their originators on the host machines for various reasons such as stealing advanced technologies and intellectual properties, governmental acts of revenge, and tampering sensitive information, to name a few.

This project introduces MalFree, an interactive visualization platform for hybrid analysis and diagnosis of malware. This approach first represents the behavioral properties of the major malware classes (such as Trojan or backdoor), aiming to capture the common visual signatures of these malicious applications. MalFree implements a web-based prototype for demonstrating our approach to analyzing 60 malware samples from seven different classes. We focused on operation codes and operands, instead of opcodes only, to develop BiLSTM models and the decoder-based transformers GPT-2 models.

The resulting accuracy rate 95.4% shows that it is possible to classify malicious and benign assembly codes by GPT-2 with a custom pre-trained model. By experimental results, we showed that using byte streams of different formats may contribute to performance improvements. This also allowed for faster detection of malware classes, permitting a quicker response in anti-malware cyber security applications.

Overall, the application of this project can help identify malware types faster, prevent from malware attack and more accurately than contemporary approaches which can help save time when defending against malwares.



RESUME SCREENING WITH PERSONALITY PREDICTION



PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The personality of a human plays a major role in his personal and professional life. Many organizations have also started short listing the candidates based on their personality as this increase efficiency of work because the person is working in what he is good at than what he is forced to do The project is based on identifying the personality of an individual using machine learning algorithms and Model classify the personality The prediction of the personality of an individual is a critical problem in both areas whether it is considered in the context of organizations or in the case of our daily lives. Prediction of personality depends on many factors and these factors may vary from one individual to another.

Personality prediction is identifying the personalities of individuals through their actions in different situations and observing their behaviours in various circumstances Five characteristics of different individuals commonly known as big five characteristics namely, openness, neuroticism, conscientiousness, agreeableness and extraversion are stored in a dataset along with gender and age of individual and used for training. Before training the model, data is preprocessed like handling missing values, data discretization, standardization etc. This pre-processed data is then used to train the model. User rates himself for different behavioural characteristics and based upon the information provided by user his/her personality is predicted using trained ML model.

KEYWORDS: Machine Learning, Logistic Regression, Countvectorizer.

CHAPTER 5:

CONCLUSION

The objective of this Project is to study various methods to extract and analyse verbal and non-verbal data to predict the personality of an individual. We have also discussed how to predict personality using the Machine learning model. Study shows that they used various techniques to predict personality, some techniques were giving less accuracy and some were giving high accuracy. Those who gave high accuracy but they used this either on limited people/dataset or used on verbal or non- verbal.

The emotional feature's performance is very low. Multimodal are effective in this case and to make the task automatic, an intelligent multimodal agent can identify personality traits better based on both verbal and non-verbal features. So finally, we conclude by saying that although several techniques have been used and much investigative work has been done in personality prediction, but none of the system is completely perfect and there is still scope for improvement.



**DATA AND USER CONFIDENTIALITY
PRIVACY PRESERVATION IN DISTRIBUTED
SERVERS**



PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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712819104729

In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

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IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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COIMBATORE -641402

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MAY2023

ANNA UNIVERSITY :: CHENNAI 600 025

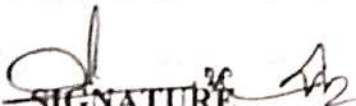
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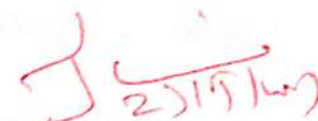
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INTERNAL EXAMINER
R. PENMALAR



EXTERNAL EXAMINER
(42~1117)

ABSTRACT

Outsourcing data and computation to cloud server provides a cost-effective way to support large scale data storage and query processing. However, due to security and privacy concerns, sensitive data (e.g., medical records) need to be protected from the cloud server and other unauthorized users. One approach is to outsource encrypted data to the cloud server and have the cloud server perform query processing on the encrypted data only. Now a day's cloud computing is used in many areas like industry, military colleges etc. to storing huge amount of data. We can retrieve data from cloud on request of user. To store data on cloud we have to face many issues. To provide the solution to these issues there are multiple ways. Cryptography and steganography techniques are more popular now-a-days for data security. Use of a single algorithm is not effective for high level security to data in cloud computing. In this project we have introduced new security mechanism using symmetric key cryptography algorithm and steganography. File security concerns arise because both user's application and program are residing in provider premises. The cloud provider can solve this problem by encrypting the files by using encryption algorithm. This paper presents a file security model to provide an efficient solution for the basic problem of security in local system environment. In this model, hybrid encryption is used where files are encrypted algorithms coupled with steganography which is used for the secured communication between users and the servers.

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CHAPTER 9

9.CONCLUSION

9.1.CONCLUSION

Data Security and Privacy of cloud data stored in Cloud Computing has full of challenges and of. Many research problems are yet to be come which are increase the security problem the cloud data storage's this paper present hybrid security algorithms using the symmetric key. The only difficult task is here that the key is secure. That are only accessible by the authorize user. And the purpose of using that key the is save the more time to store the large amount of data in cloud date storage. And the purpose of these algorithm is generally in cloud data storage (server storage system) not in travelling the data between the user by secure channel.

9.2.SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

There is scope for future development of this project. The world of computer fields is not static; it is always subject to be dynamic. The technology which is famous today becomes outdated the very next day. To keep abstract of technical improvements, the system may be further refined. So, it is not concluded. Yet it will improve with further enhancements. Enhancements can be done in an efficient manner. We can even update the same with further modification establishment and can be integrated with minimal modification. Thus the project is flexible and can be enhanced at anytime with more advanced features



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NAAC Accredited and ISO 21001:2018 certified Institution



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FACE EMOTION RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING



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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

The face emotion detection project aims to analyze facial expressions and detect various emotions using deep learning techniques. The system utilizes a trained model to classify emotions based on real-time video input from a webcam. The project employs the cascade classifier to detect faces in the video stream, and then extracts facial regions of interest. These regions are preprocessed and resized before being fed into a deep learning model. The model predicts the emotion associated with each face by analyzing the facial features and expressions. The detected emotions include anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise, and neutral. The project provides a user-friendly interface where the live video feed is displayed, and the predicted emotion is overlaid on the corresponding face in real time. Additionally, an output.html page is generated to showcase the final result, including the detected emotion and the associated output image. The face emotion detection project has applications in various fields such as human-computer interaction, psychology, and market research, enabling automatic emotion analysis for a wide range of practical scenarios.



CODE BREAKER



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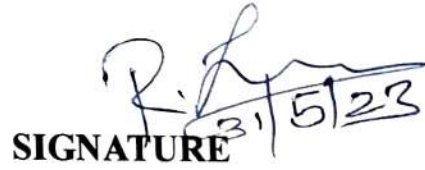
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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

The Message Encode and Decode web application is a project aimed at providing a user-friendly interface to encode and decode messages using a specified key. The application allows users to input a message, choose a private key, and select the encoding or decoding mode. The application supports various languages, including Unicode characters and emojis.

The project utilizes the Flask framework in Python to create a web application. The user interface is designed using HTML templates, CSS stylesheets, and JavaScript files. The backend logic is implemented in Python, handling the encoding and decoding functionality.

The encoding process involves taking each character of the message and performing a character-wise addition with the corresponding character from the private key. The result is a transformed message with encoded characters. The encoded message is then converted to a base64 representation for safe transmission.

For decoding, the base64-encoded message is first decoded back to its original form. Each character of the decoded message is then transformed by performing a character-wise subtraction with the corresponding character from the private key. The result is the original message before encoding.

The application handles various scenarios, including proper handling of Unicode characters and emojis. Surrogate pairs are properly managed to ensure emojis are encoded and decoded correctly.

The Message Encode and Decode web application provides a convenient way for users to securely encode and decode messages using a private key. It can be used for various purposes, such as secure communication, data

encryption, or encoding messages with special characters and emojis.

The Message Encode and Decode web application is a versatile tool designed to provide users with a seamless and secure way to encode and decode messages using a chosen private key. This project leverages the Flask framework to create a user-friendly web interface accessible on both desktop and mobile devices.

The application allows users to enter a message and specify a private key, along with selecting the desired encoding or decoding mode. The encoding process involves iterating over each character in the message and performing a character-wise addition with the corresponding character from the private key. This ensures that the original message is transformed into an encoded version, making it suitable for secure transmission.

The application employs HTML templates, CSS stylesheets, and JavaScript files to create an intuitive and responsive user interface. The Flask framework handles the routing and processing of user input, while base64 encoding is utilized to facilitate safe transmission of the encoded message.

The Message Encode and Decode web application offers a wide range of applications, including secure communication, data encryption, and encoding messages containing special characters or emojis. Its flexibility, simplicity, and support for multiple languages make it a valuable tool for users seeking a reliable method to encode and decode messages with privacy and convenience in mind.



AVAILABILITY OF CAR PARKING SLOT



MINI PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

The implementation of parking space counters using OpenCV in Python provides an efficient solution for optimizing parking operations and enhancing the user experience. By capturing and analyzing video streams from cameras or pre-recorded video files, these counters can detect and track parking spaces in real-time. Through advanced object detection algorithms, such as contour detection or deep learning-based approaches, parking spaces can be identified and classified as vacant or occupied. The benefits of parking space counters are numerous. They optimize parking space utilization by providing real-time information on available spaces, reducing the time spent searching for parking and minimizing traffic congestion. This, in turn, leads to improved user experience, as drivers can easily locate vacant spaces and have a smoother parking experience. Parking space counters also offer advantages for parking operators. They enable better parking management and planning through insights gained from data analysis, such as occupancy patterns and peak demand periods. Operators can optimize pricing strategies, allocate resources effectively, and make data-driven decisions to maximize revenue.



DETECTION OF PHISHING WEBPAGES



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INTERNAL EXAMINER



EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Identity theft through phishing attacks has become a major concern for Internet users. Typically, phishing attacks aim at luring the user to a faked web site to disclose personal information. Existing solutions proposed against this kind of attack can, however, hardly counter the new generation of sophisticated malware phishing attacks, e.g., pharming Trojans, designed to target certain services. This paper aims at making the first steps towards the design and implementation of a security architecture that prevents both classical and malware phishing attacks. Our approach is based on the ideas of compartmentalization for isolating applications of different trust level, and a trusted wallet for storing credentials and authenticating sensitive services. Once the wallet has been setup in an initial step, our solution requires no special care from users for identifying the right web sites while the disclosure of credentials is strictly controlled. Moreover, a prototype of the basic platform exists and we briefly describe its implementation



“CRIME CLASSIFICATION USING DEEP LEARNING”



MINI PROJECT REPORT

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INTERNALEXAMINER



EXTERNALEXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Crime Vision is an advanced crime classification system that utilizes deep learning techniques to analyze and classify different types of crimes. The project aims to enhance crime prevention and law enforcement efforts by providing accurate and real-time crime classification. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, and Decision Tree, the system analyzes crime data and extracts meaningful patterns and features to achieve accurate crime classification. Through the automation of crime classification processes, Crime Vision improves efficiency, reduces subjectivity, and enables proactive resource allocation for law enforcement agencies. This project report presents an overview of the Crime Vision system, including its objectives, system design, implementation, and evaluation. The results demonstrate the system's effectiveness in achieving accurate and real-time crime classification, contributing to the advancement of crime analysis and the improvement of public safety.



DETECTION OF FOREST FIRE USING MACHINE LEARNING



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INTERNAL EXAMINER



EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Wildfires are an uncontrollable disaster which causes damages to the society as well as endangering nature. Forest Fire Analysis and Prediction System is made to detect the forest fires then performs prediction of the hearth spread. Detection of forest fire should be fast and accurate as they may cause damage and destruction at a large scale. Recently, Amazon forest confronted a devastating forest fire which remained obscured for over 15 days. Hence resulting in huge loss of ecosystem and adversely affecting the global conditions. As the technology is developing, Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) is gaining importance in recent research areas as it has shown its usefulness in warning disasters and save lives. As soon as an unusual event is noticed in the networks, an event is detected through the sensor devices placed at distributed locations. This event detection information is passed to the base station and decision is taken. Due to the static configuration of such sensor data in WSN generally lead to false alarm generation. In such a scenario we can use machine learning algorithms to prevent false alarm since they get configured efficiently in dynamic nature, that too automatically. Therefore for eliminating the static essence of WSN, we present a machine learning algorithm imbued with WSN. In this paper, we propose a decision tree machine learning approach for detecting events.

Keywords-

PIC Microcontroller, Speed, Distance, L293D Motor Driver, Ultrasonic sensor, LED Display, Buzzer.



**DEPLETION OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION TO PREVENT
ACCIDENTS IN VEHICULAR AD-HOC NETWORKS**



MINI PROJECT REPORT

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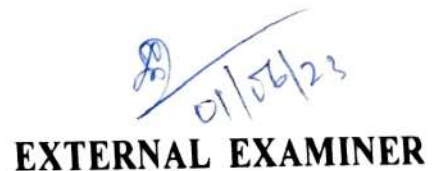
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INTERNAL EXAMINER


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DEPLETION OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS IN VEHICULAR AD-HOC NETWORKS

Abstract

Vehicular ad-hoc network is a part of mobile ad hoc network which is unstructured formation wireless network for the transmission of data to field vehicles. In existing system the last few years ago the invention of mobile networks given a new experienced drive the vehicle on roads high ways by reducing risk of accidents and also road accidents and traffic congestion increases a number of technical challenges such as improving VANET connectivity and current application in the network of vehicular ad hoc network . In proposed system to improve connectivity between vehicle to vehicle as long as they are connected with urban areas and highways to reducing the road accidents by applying to corresponding nodes which are connected vehicle network and vehicle to vehicle infrastructure. To enhance VANET connectivity with the help of some different paths, with the help of some different simulation, The Project analyzed number of parameters including vehicle density, message delay and RSU communication. The different protocols to avoid hidden node problems. The communication is fast moving between two nodes the message transferred to another vehicle without delay and receiver responds immediately, in this hidden node problem is decreased for simulation purpose use interface with NETSIM.

Keywords — VANET, MANET, SUMO, NETSIM.



“Insect Monitoring In Grain Facilities”



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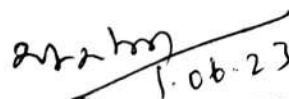
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II.ABSTRACT

In this study, a basic insect detection system consisting of a manual-focus camera, a low-cost, low-power single-board computer, and a trained deep learning model was developed. The model was validated through a live visual feed. Detecting, classifying, and monitoring insect pests in a grain storage or food facility in real time is vital to making insect control decisions. The camera captures the image of the insect and passes it to a Jetson Nano for processing. The Jetson Nano runs a trained deep-learning model to detect the presence and species of insects. With three different lighting situations: white LED light, yellow LED light, and no lighting condition, the detection results are displayed on a monitor. Validating using F1 scores and comparing the accuracy based on light sources, the system was tested with a variety of stored grain insect pests and was able to detect and classify adult cigarette beetles and warehouse beetles with acceptable accuracy. The results demonstrate that the system is an effective and affordable automated solution to insect detection. Such an automated insect detection system can help reduce pest control costs and save producers time and energy while safeguarding the quality of stored products.



TRAFFIC SIGN RECOGNITION USING PYTHON



MINI PROJECT REPORT

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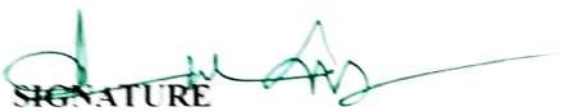
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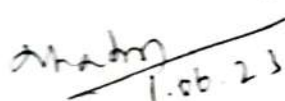
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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Traffic sign recognition system (TSRS) is a significant portion of intelligent transportation system (ITS). Being able to identify traffic signs accurately and effectively can improve the driving safety. This paper brings forward a traffic sign recognition technique on the strength of deep learning, which mainly aims at the detection and classification of circular signs. Firstly, an image is pre-processed to highlight important information. Secondly, Hough Transform is used for detecting and locating areas. Finally, the detected road traffic signs are classified based on deep learning. In this article, a traffic sign detection and identification method on account of the image processing is proposed, which is combined with convolutional neural network (CNN) to sort traffic signs. On account of its high recognition rate, CNN can be used to realize various computer vision tasks. TensorFlow is used to implement CNN. In the German data sets, we are able to identify the circular symbol with more than 98.2% accuracy.

Keywords: TSRS, ITS, CNN, Traffic sign recognition



**SPEECH EMOTION RECOGNITION
WITH LIBROSA**



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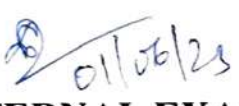
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INTERNAL EXAMINER


EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Speech Emotion Recognition, abbreviated as SER, is the act of attempting to recognize human emotion and affective states from speech. This is capitalizing on the fact that voice often reflects underlying emotion through tone and pitch. This is also the phenomenon that animals like dogs and horses employ to be able to understand human emotion. SER is tough because emotions are subjective and annotating audio is challenging. In this python speech emotion recognition, we will use the libraries librosa, soundfile, and sklearn to build a model using an MLP Classifier. This will be able to recognize emotion from sound files. We will load the data, extract features from it, then split the dataset into training and testing sets. Then, we'll initialize an MLP Classifier and train the model. Finally, we'll calculate the accuracy of our model. In this paper, we propose a system that will analyze the speech signals and gather the emotion from the same efficient solution based on combinations. This system solely served to identify emotions present in the signal or speech using concepts of deep learning and algorithms of machine learning (ML). Using the above mentioned, the system will determine the eight emotions present in the speech signal; anger, sad, happy, neutral, calm, fearful, disgust and surprised. The system is built with the language python and librosa, sound file libraries, which are part of the more extensive scikit library used for specific applications of audio analysis. The system will receive the sound files from the dataset present on the internet called RAVDESS. It will then analyze the audio files' spectrograms in WAV format and return us the efficiency of the system, which is the intended outcome.

Keywords: Speech emotion recognition, Librosa, Kaggle, Spectrogram, Mel-Spectrogram, RAVDESS, dataset, MLP.



**GPS&GSM BASED VEHICLE
TRACKING SYSTEM**



MINI PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

An efficient tracking system is designed and implemented for tracking the movement of vehicle from any location at any time. Initially the GPS continuously takes input data from the satellite and stores the latitude and longitude values in AT89s52 microcontroller's buffer. If we have to track the vehicle, we need to send a message to GSM device, by which it gets activated. It also gets activated by detecting accident on the IR sensor, by detecting fire on the temperature sensor, by detecting theft connected to vehicle. Parallels deactivates GPS with the help of relay. Once GSM gets activated it takes the last received latitude and longitude positions values from the buffer and sends a message to the particular number or laptop which is predefined in the program. Once message has been sent to the predefined device the GSM gets deactivated and GPS Get active. It uses GPS module to get geographical coordinates at regular time interval, the GSM module is used to transmit and update the vehicle location to the database.



**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HEALTH AND
SAFETY SYSTEM BASED ON
INTERNET OF THINGS**



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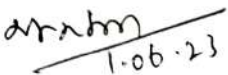
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INTERNAL EXAMINER


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ABSTRACT

The Industrial Workers Health and Safety System (IWHSS) based on the Internet of Things (IoT) is a project aimed at improving the health and safety conditions of workers in industrial settings using IoT technologies. The project focuses on developing a comprehensive system that integrates sensors, data collection devices, and a centralized monitoring platform to monitor various aspects of worker well-being and ensure a safe working environment. The IoT-enabled system collects real-time data on parameters such as temperature, humidity, air quality, noise levels, and worker vital signs. The collected data is processed and analyzed to identify potential hazards, provide early warnings, and enable proactive safety measures. The system also includes alert mechanisms to notify workers and supervisors of critical situations or emergencies. By leveraging IoT technologies, the IWHSS aims to enhance worker safety, reduce the risk of accidents, and improve overall occupational health in industrial environments. The project involves the design, development, and implementation of the IoT infrastructure, sensor integration, data analytics algorithms, and user interface for effective monitoring and management of worker health and safety. The successful implementation of the IWHSS has the potential to significantly enhance workplace safety standards and contribute to the well-being of industrial workers in various sectors.



GARBAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



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INTERNAL EXAMINER



EXTERNAL EXAMINE

ABSTRACT

Effective waste management is crucial for maintaining a clean and sustainable environment. The Garbage Management System is a comprehensive approach that encompasses various processes and strategies to handle waste efficiently while minimizing its environmental impact. This abstract provides an overview of the key components and practices involved in a garbage management system. The system begins with waste segregation at the source, encouraging individuals and communities to separate waste into different categories such as recyclables, organic waste, and non-recyclables. This practice allows for optimized handling and processing of different types of waste, leading to increased recycling rates and reduced landfill waste. Collection and transportation are integral parts of the garbage management system. Well-designed collection systems ensure regular waste pick-up, preventing the accumulation of waste in public spaces. Efficient transportation methods, such as designated waste collection vehicles and routes, help streamline the process and reduce carbon emissions associated with waste transportation. Disposal and recycling methods are critical aspects of waste management. The system promotes environmentally responsible disposal methods, such as sanitary landfills or waste-to-energy plants, to minimize the negative impact on land, air, and water quality. Recycling initiatives are encouraged to recover valuable resources from waste materials, reducing the need for raw material extraction and promoting a circular economy. Education and awareness programs play a significant role in the garbage management system. Informing the public about the importance of waste reduction, proper waste disposal, and recycling practices fosters a sense of responsibility and encourages behavioral changes at individual and community levels. Technological advancements also contribute to the efficiency of the garbage management system. Smart waste management solutions, such as sensor-based waste bins and data-driven optimization algorithms, help monitor waste levels, optimize collection routes, and improve overall operational efficiency.



ISSUE TRACKER



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INTERNAL EXAMINER



EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

This abstract highlights the Tamil Nadu government's efforts in managing public complaints regarding road infrastructure, street lighting, water pipes, rainwater management, and waste collection. The abstract discusses the strategies and initiatives implemented by the government to address these concerns and improve service delivery to the residents of Tamil Nadu. Maintaining robust road infrastructure is vital for ensuring smooth transportation and connectivity. The Tamil Nadu government acknowledges the significance of road quality and safety and has taken proactive measures to address public complaints. These measures include regular road inspections, timely repair of potholes, resurfacing of damaged roads, and improved signage. Through these initiatives, the government aims to enhance travel experiences, reduce accidents, and alleviate the inconvenience faced by the public.



TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



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INTERNAL EXAMINER


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ABSTRACT

The Textile Management System is a comprehensive framework that encompasses various processes and strategies to effectively manage textile waste while promoting sustainability within the textile industry. This abstract provides an overview of the key components and practices involved in a textile management system. The system begins with waste segregation at the source, encouraging textile manufacturers, retailers, and consumers to separate textile waste into different categories, such as recyclable textiles, non-recyclable textiles, and re-usable textiles. This practice enables optimized handling and processing of different types of textile waste, leading to increased recycling rates and reduced environmental impact. Collection and transportation are integral parts of the textile management system. Well-designed collection systems ensure the proper collection of textile waste, preventing it from ending up in landfills or being improperly disposed of. Efficient transportation methods, such as designated textile waste collection vehicles and routes, help streamline the process and reduce carbon emissions associated with textile waste transportation. Proper disposal and recycling methods are critical aspects of textile waste management. The system promotes environmentally responsible disposal methods, such as textile recycling facilities or upcycling initiatives, to minimize the negative impact on the environment. Recycling initiatives are encouraged to recover valuable resources from textile waste, reducing the need for raw material extraction and contributing to a circular economy within the textile industry. Education and awareness programs play a significant role in the textile management system. Informing textile industry stakeholders and consumers about the importance of sustainable textile practices, including waste reduction, proper disposal, and responsible purchasing decisions, fosters a sense of responsibility and encourages behavioral changes at individual and industry levels.