

PRJ-Projects List 28/10/2021

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SNo	Dept	Guide	USNs	Title	Status	Abstract (100 words)
1	CSE	DR. VANDANA	B4VP17CS048	AUTOMATIC FACE	Functional	Face Recognition has evolved as a very popular problem in
		S	4VP17CS080	RECOGNITION SYSTEM		Image processing and Computer Vision. The COVID-19 is an
			4VP17CS082	ON		unparalleled crisis leading to huge number of casualties and
			4VP17CS084	MASK WEARING FACE		security problems. In order to reduce the spread of
				IMAGES		coronavirus, people often wear masks to protect themselves.
						This makes the face recognition a very difficult task since
						certain parts of the face are hidden. Many new algorithms are
						being devised using convolutional architectures to make the
						algorithm as accurate as possible. These convolutional
						architectures have made it possible to extract even the pixel
						details. In this paper, we propose a reliable method based on
						discard masked region and deep learningbased features in
						order to address the problem of masked face recognition
						process. The first step is to o discard the masked face region.
						Next, we apply a pre-trained deep Convolutional neural
						networks (CNN) to extract the best features from the obtained
						regions. Training is performed through Fully Convolutional
						Networks to semantically segment out the faces present in that
						image. Further the output image is processed to remove the
						unwanted noise and avoid the false predictions if any and make bounding box around the faces. Total of 2000 student
						images are collected which are resized into 224×224 without
						loss of information. The contribution of this work is to
						recognize the face which is captured in live and produces
						accurate result.
2	CSE	Mr. SANDESHA	A4VP17CS047	ANDROID BASED COFFEE	Functional	Coffee plants are highly affectable by various pests and
2		KARANTH P K	4VP17CS057	PLANT DISEASES	i unononai	diseases. Hence detection of the diseases is an important aspect
			4VP17CS074	DETECTION USING CNN		in order to take proper measures to increase the coffee
			4VP17CS083			production. However, existing methods experience difficulties

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						in implementing the system for detecting different coffee plant diseases and design an application to handle the system with a better performance rate. In this project, a novel framework to detect the major coffee plant diseases is proposed. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is one of the widely used approaches for image recognition. The proposed method using CNN is more efficient because it reduces the number of parameters which makes different from other deep learning models. The application designed can take the image as an input and it identifies the disease name effectively.
3	CSE	Mr. Nithin Kurup U G	4VP17CS061 4VP17CS064 4VP17CS066	ASSOCIATION RULE FOR PNEUMONIA DETECTION USING MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION ANALYSIS	Functional	The main feature of this project is to deal with the common and dangerous disease PNEUMONIA. Pneumonia is the disease related to lung infection and is commonly seen these days caused due to bacteria, viruses and fungi. This infection causes inflammation in the sacs in your lungs, which are called alveoli. The alveoli fill with fluid or pees, making it difficult to breathe. This pneumonia germ is contagious, and at later stages of this problem can cause breathing problems and even death. Hence identification of this problem in early stages can cure this infection easily. The main aim of the project is prevention of pneumonia with the help of continuous evaluation of three main factors: oxygen level (SPO2), Heart pulse rate (BPM) and temperature. The analysis on this data can help us to determine PNEUMONIA at early stages and also some other diseases like simple viral fever or typhoid, Enteric fever, Malaria, Dengue, chicken pox, urinary infection, CORONA SARI and ILI. (Severe respiratory tract infection and Influenza like infection).

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4	CSE	Mrs. Savitha M	4VP17CS043 4VP17CS054 4VP17CS063 4VP17CS085	AUTOMATED DETECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS USING CHEST X-RAYS	Functional	Chest Radiograph is the preliminary requirement for the identification of lung diseases. Tuberculosis, pneumonia and lung cancer are the major lung diseases. According to the survey given by World Health Organization, rate of people dying due to late diagnosis of lung diseases is in millions. Reviewing the Chest X-RAYs (CXR) heavily depends on the experience of radiologists as the CXR images have no spatial information and the overlap of different body parts may sometimes hide diseased tissues. Lack of qualified and experienced radiologist to interpret CXR, results in the need of Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD) techniques. CAD-based diagnosis can really help in improving the number of timely diagnosed and treated patients every year. This system proposes automatic detection of CXR images. This project involves image processing techniques like pre-processing, segmentation, feature extraction and classification.
5	CSE		4VP17CS013 4VP17CS034 4VP17CS042 4VP17CS072	AUTOMATED HEADLIGHT INTENSITY CONTROL SYSTEM	Functional	Accidents occurring on the road are increasing phenomenally due to increase in vehicles. Very few measures are taken by the authorities to get the figures under control. Accidents occur more during night time then day time. This is due to low visibility and sometimes maybe due to the ignorance of the oncoming traffic headlight which would blind a person temporarily. It is expected the oncoming traffic should switch to low-beam but some don't which would cause temporary blindness. Hence, to solve the problem of headlights of a vehicle, an effective system is proposed for detecting vehicles through camera and assist the driver by automatically

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						controlling headlight. The automatic system would assist the driver to automatically switch between the high beam and low beam on detection of a vehicles headlight. Headlights of vehicle pose a great danger during night driving. drivers of most of vehicle use high bright beam while driving at night. This causes a discomfort to the person travelling from the opposite direction. He experiences sudden glare for a short period of time. This glare causes a temporary blindness to the person resulting in road accidents. This system let us automatically control a vehicle's beam state (high or low beam) during a night time drive based on the detection of oncoming/overtaking/leading traffics from the videos captured by the camera.
6		Mrs. BHANUPRIYA MP	4VP17CS012 4VP17CS059 4VP17CS060 4VP17CS090	AUTOMATIC CONVERSION OF MOCK- UP IMAGES TO HTML CODE	Functional	Website creation starts with creating rough draft of each web page either with the help of designing tools or drawing by hand. Equivalent code is then generated for draft of web page. Above process is carried out until desired web page is constructed and user is satisfied with the results. This process is repetitive, expensive and time consuming. Hence, proposed system aims to automate this process. Hand drawn image of form is given as an input and it is processed and various components are detected. Once the components are detected they are cropped and these components are recognized using deep learning CNN methods. On recognition of the component equivalent HTML code is constructed using HTML builder algorithm.
7	CSE	Mrs. Savitha M	4VP17CS087	DETECTION OF GENDER,	Functional	The main motive is to develop an automatic age and gender

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			4VP18CS400	AGE AND EMOTION OF A		estimation method towards human faces which will continue to
			4VP18CS401	HUMAN IMAGE USING		possess an important role in computer vision and pattern
			4VP18CS403	FACIAL FEATURES		recognition. Apart from age estimation, facial emotion
						recognition also plays an important role in computer vision.
						Non-verbal communication methods such as facial
						expressions, eye movement and gestures are used in many
						applications of human computer interaction. In order to create
						computer modeling of humans age, gender and emotions a
						plenty of research has been accomplished. But it is still far
						behind the human vision system. In this project, we
						propose a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) based
						architecture for age & gender classification. The architecture is
						trained to label the input images into 8 labels of age and 2
						labels of gender. In order for computer modeling of human's emotions we are planning to predict human emotions using
						deep CNN and observe how emotional intensity changes on a
						face from low level to high level of emotion.
8	CSE	Mrs. Bharathi K	4VP17CS065	DOCUMENT OCR	Functional	Optical Character Recognition (OCR) has enabled scanned
			4VP17CS070	PIPELINE USING		documents to become more than just image files, turning into
			4VP17CS075	MACHINE LEARNING		fully searchable documents with text content recognized by
			4VP17CS076			computers. The project describes the techniques for
						converting textual content from a document image into
						machine readable form. The computer recognizes the
						characters in the document through a transforming technique
						called Optical Character Recognition. Our project gives a
						mechanism for the users to organize the document images. The
						user can create folders for uploaded images and he also has the
						option to view, edit, delete and apply OCR on those images.
						The extracted text from those images is securely stored and

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						also, he can edit the extracted text and save them. The system also classifies the document types uploaded by the user. The document image itself can be either machine printed or handwritten, or the combination of two. Our system supports the document images of extensions such as .JPEG,.JPG,.GIF, .PNG.
9		Mr. Pramod Kumar P M	4VP17CS029 4VP17CS031 4VP17CS036 4VP16CS020	DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION SYSTEM	Functional	This document is a review report on the research conducted and the project made in the field of computer engineering to develop a system for driver drowsiness detection to prevent accidents from happening because of driver fatigue and sleepiness. The report proposed the results and solutions on the limited implementation of the various techniques that are introduced in the project. Whereas the implementation of the project give the real world idea of how the system works and what changes can be done in order to improve the utility of the overall system. Furthermore, the paper states the overview of the observations made by the authors in order to help further optimization in the mentioned field to achieve the utility at a better efficiency for a safer road.
10	CSE	Ms. Radhika Shetty D S	4VP17CS003 4VP17CS024 4VP17CS028 4VP17CS040	E-CONTACT & WOMEN SAFTEY	Functional	E-Contact and Women Safety is an android application which helps the user in the emergency situations. It allows the user to send the emergency message to the registered parents whenever they need help. They can send SMS also by shaking the phone which will be detected by accelerometer or using home screen widget and confirming the option provided in the popup. User can search for nearby places like hospital, police

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						station, etc. with a single click using google map. The user can add parents, and share their live location to the parent and parent can track the child. The admin can view user or parent and modify escape tips
		Mr. Krishnamohan A J	4VP14CS051 4VP14CS058 4VP14CS062 4VP14CS089	HOSPITAL RADIOLOGY MONITORING SYSTEM	Functional	Radiation monitoring in medical imaging examination areas is mandatory for the reduction of patient radiation exposure. Recently, monitoring techniques that use digital imaging and communications in medicine (DICOM) structured reports (SR) have been introduced. The present paper discusses the setup of a radiation monitoring system based on DICOM data from university hospitals. Network and system security is of paramount importance in the present hospital data communication environment. The rapid development of computer networks in the past decades has created many security problems related to intrusions on network systems. Intruders can create successful attempts to cause the crash of the computer networks by unauthorized intrusion. Hence, we need a mechanism for Network Intrusion Detection. It analyses the behaviour of data, and then these data is considered as attack or normal based on the built model behaviour. Most of the existing intrusion detection systems rely heavily on human analysts to analyse system logs or network traffic to differentiate between intrusive and nonintrusive network traffic. With the increase network traffic, manual work by humans in the detection system is a non-trivial problem. Thus, machine learning techniques are fast emerging, where we can train the system and even detect anomaly attacks. Here we have used various models that are trained to classify normal

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						and attack data such as Decision Trees, KNN and Random Forest. These models are evaluated based on metrics such as Accuracy, False Positive Rate, Precision, Recall and F- measure.
12	CSE	Prof. Roopa G K	4VP17CS016 4VP17CS045 4VP17CS052 4VP17CS073	HUMAN DISEASE PREDICTION	Functional	Human Disease Prediction is a system which predicts the disease based on the symptoms entered by the user and provides accurate results based on that information. Accurate and on-time analysis of any health related problem is important for the prevention and treatment of the illness. The traditional way of diagnosis may not be sufficient in the case of a serious ailment. Developing a medical diagnosis system based on machine learning algorithm for prediction of any disease can help in a more accurate diagnosis than the conversional method. Medical facilities need to be advanced so that better decisions for patient diagnosis and treatment options can be made. Machine learning in healthcare aids the humans to process huge and complex medical datasets and then analyze them into clinical insights. This then can further be used by physicians in providing medical care. Hence machine learning when implemented in healthcare can leads to increased patient satisfaction. In this project, we will implement functionalities of machine learning in healthcare in a single system. Instead of diagnosis, when a disease prediction is implemented using certain machine learning predictive algorithms then healthcare can be made smart. Some cases can occur when early diagnosis of a disease is not within reach. Hence disease prediction can be effectively implemented. As widely said "Prevention is better

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					than cure", prediction of diseases and epidemic outbreak would lead to an early prevention of an occurrence of a disease. This project mainly focus on the development of a system or we could say an immediate medical provision which would incorporate the symptoms collected from multisensory devices and other medical data and store them into a healthcare dataset
13 CSE	Ms. Bharathi K	4VP17CS026 4VP17CS030 4VP17CS033 4VP18CS402	IMAGE CAPTION GENERATION USING MACHINE LEARNING	Functional	In our project, deep learning is used for image caption generation. Image caption provides the process of describing the content from an image. The idea is based on the detection of objects and what actions in the input image. Image description could have many benefits, for instance by helping visually impaired people better understand the content of images on the web. This study describes the usage of CNN and LSTM on the caption of the graphical image. Image caption generation is a device that recognizes the relation of the image in English by comprehending natural language processing & image processing requirements. We carefully follow a range of essential principles of image captioning and its standard processes. We are still concerned about the Flickr dataset used for photo classification and CNN. The paper is intended to identify objects and inform people through text and audio messages. It recognizes image and converts to text using LSTM and then converts to audio using GTTS (Google Text-to-Speech). Initially, the input image is processed through the Convolution Neural Network (CNN) to correctly identify the objects. The proposed method for blind

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						people is designed to expand to people with vision loss in order to achieve their full potential.
14	CSE	Mrs.Thapaswini F S	4VP17CS053 4VP17CS056 4VP17CS068 4VP17CS078	IMAGE DEBLURRING ALGORITHM USING ACCELERATED GRADIENT DESCENT METHOD	Functional	Camera captured image is a set of three-dimensional picture frame. This picture frame is a set of different characteristics and parameters. Captured picture suffers from image blurring parameters. When deblurring images, cause of blurring is very important to increase the effect of the deblurring to get good result. While working with real-time images, we may not have the knowledge of the reason of blurring These blurring parameters are created by camera misfocus, motion, atmospheric causes, camera sensor noise etc. Thus, captured picture is represents the blurry image format due to lot of interferences occurs in the surrounding background and picture captured device. Hence, some information is corrupted i.e. degradation occurs in the camera captured picture. Therefore, it needs to reconstruct the original picture using image restoration process. There have been many methods that were proposed in this regard. The analysis is done on the basis of performance, types of blur and PSNR (Peak Signal to Noise Ratio). Recovery of a sharp image from blurred one is vital for the user. Blurred image is not acceptable for many scientific applications, such as astronomical imaging as well as consumer photography.
15	CSE	Ms. Swapnalaxm K	4VP17CS001 4VP17CS007 4VP17CS011 4VP17CS041	INTELLIGENT AGRICULTURE FOR PROFIT MAXIMIZATION	Functional	Agriculture in India plays a major role in economy and employment. The common difficulty present among the Indian farmers are they do not opt for the proper crop based on their soil necessities. Because of this productivity is affected.

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					Agriculture planning plays a significant role in economic growth and food security of agro - based country. Selection of crop(s) is an important issue for agriculture planning. It depends on various parameters such as production rate, market price and government policies. Many researchers studied prediction of yield rate of crop, prediction of weather, soil classification and crop classification for agriculture planning using statistics methods or machine learning techniques. If there is more than one option to plant a crop at a time using limited land resource, then selection of crop is a puzzle. This problem of the farmers has been solved through precision agriculture. This method is characterized by a soil database collected from the farm, crop provided by agricultural experts, achievement of parameters such as soil through soil testing lab dataset. The data from soil testing lab given to recommendation system it will use the collect data and do ensemble model with majority voting technique using Random Forest algorithm as learners to recommend a crop for site specific parameter with high accuracy and efficiency. The proposed method solves crop selection problem, and maximize net yield rate of crop over season and subsequently achieves maximum economic growth of the country. The proposed method may improve net yield rate of crops
16 CSE	Mr. KRISHNA MOHANA A J	4VP17CS004 4VP17CS049 4VP17CS067 4VP17CS088	ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM USING FACE RECOGNITION	Functional	The main feature of the project is that it will help us manage our elections easily and securely. Online Voting is a web- based voting system this can be used for casting votes during the elections held in colleges, government elections, etc. In this system, the voters do not have to go to the polling booth to cast

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					their vote. They can use their personal computers or mobiles to cast their votes. There is a database that is maintained in which all the names and other details of the voters are stored. And candidate details are also maintained by the admin. In the traditional voting system, the person needs to go to the voting booth to cast his/her vote and if the voting system is done using ballot paper counting process takes much time. By doing the election process in the virtual mode it reduces the cost and also time and nowadays due to covid social distancing is also a factor need to be considered this system will help us to overcome the situation. Also, by adding some steps of authentication like face recognition to ensure the person and by sending one time password for respective mail ID or phone the designed system will be much secure and some more securities can be added as a future scope while implementing in a large scale.
17 CSE	Mr. Nagaraj K	4VP17CS050 4VP17CS055 4VP17CS077	PLANT DISEASE DETECTION, CLASSIFICATION AND SOLUTION	Functional	An agricultural sector plays a vital role in the economy of country. Agricultural output is very vital in many developing countries. Increase in the population and increase in the life expectancy is pressurizing the agricultural sector to come out with new types of high yielding crops. The diseases in the plants are common, early detection and controlling increases the yield of a crop. Development of technology in the field of computer science can be applied to detect these diseases early. Image processing and classification methods can be applied to identify the plant disease in the early stage. This project is an attempt towards finding an automated way to detect the disease in its early phase. In this project, we propose

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						a CNN approach to identify the type of disease which is affecting the plant by processing the image of plant's leaf. The features of such leaves are extracted and selected features are used for training the model. Once the classification is done, we give the remedy for the disease. The project has obtained an accuracy of 98% of our dataset, outperforming the results obtained by using classical approach
18	CSE	Dr. Vandana B. S	4VP17CS015 4VP17CS027 4VP17CS035 4VP17CS044	PNEUMONIA DETECTION USING CHEST X-RAY	Functional	Pneumonia is a life-threatening infectious disease affecting one or both lungs in humans. One in three deaths in India is caused due to pneumonia as reported by World Health Organization (WHO). Chest X-rays are primarily used for the diagnosis of this disease. Chest X-Rays which are used to diagnose pneumonia need expert radiotherapists for evaluation. Thus, developing an automatic system for detecting pneumonia would be beneficial for treating the disease without any delay particularly in remote areas. Due to the success of deep learning algorithms in analyzing medical images, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have gained much attention for disease classification. In addition, features learned by pre-trained CNN models on large-scale datasets are much useful in image classification tasks.
19	CSE		4VP17CS009 4VP17CS014 4VP17CS018 4VP17CS023	SCAN AND SHOP APPLICATION	Functional	Scan and Shop app that let us search any items using the image of the item in the online shopping sites easily. It is a user friendly application. It will reduce the searching time. In this project user will input the captured item image. This image data is then used to compare with the images on the database

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						of the online shopping sites to come up with the specific information like price of the item, size etc In this project some image processing and web development technologies are used. The major challenge is to extract the information from the data because the data is present in a huge amount so some machine learning techniques are also used.
20	CSE	Mr. PRAMOD KUMAR P M	4VP17CS005 4VP17CS017 4VP17CS019 4VP17CS025	SMART GARBAGE MONITORING SYSTEM	Functional	The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances and other items embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and connectivity which enable these objects to connect and exchange data. In a city, this leads to Smart City frameworks. Intelligent services could be offered on top of such information related to any aspect of humans' activities. A typical example of services offered in the framework of Smart Cities is IoT-enabled waste management. The proposed system is designed in such way that the smart bins are designed using ultrasonic sensors and calibrated to check level of the bin by measuring the distance between the object and the sensors. The bins are fitted with a microcontroller and Wi-Fi module to capture the level data from sensors and send it to the Real time Database. Line follower technique is used for movement of dustbin. An android application is developed for user garbage level of bins. A similar web application is also developed for the cleaning department people to show the dustbin level and displays message when dustbin is filled.





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21	CSE	Mrs. UMA K.P	4VP16CS105 4VP17CS006 4VP17CS021 4VP17CS022	SMART MEDICINE PLANNER FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE	Functional	It is necessary to provide medication to the aged in time. Smart Medicine Planner (SMP) will help people, especially blind and elderly people to presort their medication for the day without close professional supervision. It relieves the user of the error- prone tasks of administering wrong medicine at wrong time. The major components of this medication dispenser are a microcontroller interfaced with an alphanumeric keypad, an LED display, an Alarm system, a multiple pill container and dispenser. The overall operation is to facilitate the user to set the timings to dispense multiple pills at required timings. The Alarm system is designed to provide two types of indications – one by lighting an LED and the other by providing a beep sound. The user is required to press a button to get the pill and reset the alarm button. The second alarm is to indicate the optimal availability of the pills in the container to warn the user to refill the dispenser with the required quantity of pills. The major objective is to keep the device simple and cost efficient. The software used is reliable and stable. Elderly population can benefit from this device as it avoids expensive in-home medical care.
22		Mrs. Radhika Shetty D S	4VP17CS002 4VP17CS010 4VP17CS020 4VP17CS046	TRAVELMATE ROBOT: SMART TOUCHLESS TROLLEY	Functional	Robotic technology has increased appreciably in past couple of years. Such innovations were only a dream for some people a couple of years back. But in this rapid moving world, now there is a need of robot such as "Travelmate Robot" that can interact and co- exist with them. To perform this task accurately, trolley needs a mechanism that enables it to visualize the person and act

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	Dept	Mrs. ROOPA G K	USNs 4VP17CS071 4VP17CS079 4VP17CS081 4VP17CS086		Status	Abstract (100 words)accordingly. The trolley must be intelligent enough to follow a person in the crowded areas, vivid environment and in indoors and outdoors places.The image processing carried out to get the information about the surroundings visually is a very important thing. The following points should be carefully noted while doing the processing.Travelmate Robot reducing the human intervention to a minimum. This will reduce the time delay and human efforts in luggage management system. Now a days- everybody uses a luggage for travel especially to airport all of them dragging out heavy luggage. Passenger need to carry his /her own luggages. This is very slow and expensive process. And it becomes hectic journey. This problem can be

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24	CSE	Ma Swannalaymi V	4VD17CS001	INTELLIGENT	Functional	information from 174 papers published between the years 2006 and 2018. The results provided in this paper shed light on the trends of research in this area as well as bring focus to new research topics.
24	CSE		4VP17CS001 4VP17CS011 4VP17CS041	AGRICULTURE FOR PROFIT MAXIMIZATION	runcuonar	Agriculture in India plays a major role in economy and employment. The common difficulty present among the Indian farmers are they do not opt for the proper crop based on their soil necessities. Because of this productivity is affected. Agriculture planning plays a significant role in economic growth and food security of agro - based country. Selection of crop(s) is an important issue for agriculture planning. It depends on various parameters such as production rate, market price and government policies. Many researchers studied prediction of yield rate of crop, prediction of weather, soil classification and crop classification for agriculture planning using statistics methods or machine learning techniques. If there is more than one option to plant a crop at a time using limited land resource, then selection of crop is a puzzle. This problem of the farmers has been solved through precision agriculture. This method is characterized by a soil database collected from the farm, crop provided by agricultural experts, achievement of parameters such as soil through soil testing lab dataset. The data from soil testing lab given to recommendation system it will use the collect data and do ensemble model with majority voting technique using Random Forest algorithm as learners to recommend a crop for site specific parameter with high accuracy and efficiency. The proposed method solves crop selection problem, and maximize

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						net yield rate of crop over season and subsequently achieves maximum economic growth of the country. The proposed method may improve net yield rate of crops.