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SNo	Dept	Guide	USNs	Title	Status	Abstract (100 words)		
1	CSE	Prof. Savitha M	4VP19CS001 4VP19CS003 4VP19CS012 4VP19CS023	DETECTION OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR IN AN EXAM HALL USING KNN	Functional	The project report includes of the process for the automatic identification of abnormal conduct in an examination hall, with the goal of automating test proctoring in courses. In the context of proctoring tests, some assumptions regarding usual conduct are made. Anomalies are behavior patterns that are markedly (and comparatively) different. While not every unusual activity is reason for alarm, the system is meant to recognize common patterns for acts of concern such as test talks, turning around, sharing notes, and so on. This detection is based on characteristics generated using a histogram of gradient orientations, followed by a nearest-neighbor search via annotated patterns of pre-recorded movies to train the system for potentially dangerous behavior. While there may be false positives, the system is designed to be a decision support system that facilitates automatic test proctoring and discourages malpractice.		

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2	CSE	Prof.	4VP19CS004	MALIGNANCY	Functional	The primary identification and prediction of type of the cancer
		Krishnamohana	4VP19CS005	&BENIGN PREDICTION		about to develop a compulsion in cancer study, in order to
		A J	4VP19CS037	FOR BREAST CANCER		assist and supervise the patients. Further accurate classification
			4VP19CS043			of benign tumours can prevent patients undergoing
						unnecessary treatments. Thus, the correct diagnosis of BC and
						classification of patients into malignant or benign groups is the
						subject of much research Logistic Regression, K-NN, SVM,
						Random Forest, Decision Tree has been proposed to predict
						the breast cancer. To produce deep predictions in a new
						environment on the breast cancer data. Besides this, this study
						predicts the best Model yielding high performance by
						evaluating dataset on various classifiers. In this paper Breast
						cancer dataset is collected from the UCI machine learning
						repository has 569 instances with 31 attributes. Data set is pre-
						processed first and fed to various classifiers like Logistic
						Regression, K-NN, SVM,Random Forest, Decision Tree. The
						algorithm with the best results will be used as the backend
						to the website and the model will then classify the cancer as
						benign or malignant.
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3 3	CSE	Guide Dr. Jeevitha B K	USNs 4VP19CS006 4VP19CS010 4VP19CS065	Title WILDFIRE EARLY DETECTION SYSTEM	Status Functional	With climate change causing an increase in temperature over the past several decades, wildfires have been burning hotter and moving quicker leaving a trail of destruction in their path. Detecting a wildfire early allows firefighters to respond efficiently and effectively to ensure containment. With the rise of advanced computer vision and algorithms, autonomous systems can be used to monitor and report any fire activity. Having multiple devices spread out across a large area will allow first responders to map out the fire location and track the fire. By utilizing smart technologies, property damage can be minimized and residents living in fire prone areas can be evacuated earlier. The wildfire early detection system (WEDS) is a low-powered, low-cost (in both manufacturing and maintenance), easily deployable unit that can be mass-produced. The goal is to produce large volumes of this product to cover as much acreage in forests as possible. In a given area, multiple devices would report to one control center. Ideally, users would deploy these units in dense forests as this is where fires are harder to control and detect. Onboard sensors and cameras will detect heat signatures, and smoke particles to determine if a wildfire is present.	

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4 CSE	Prof. Thapaswini P S	4VP19CS007	SALT SEGMENTATION	Functional	Salt segmentation is an important task in image processing and
		4VP19CS018	WITH UNET IN PYTHON		computer vision, with applications in geological surveys and
		4VP19CS032	USING DEEP LEARNING		oil exploration. UNET architecture is used to segment
		4VP19CS033			salt in seismic images. UNET is a convolutional neural
					network that has been successful in many segmentation tasks,
					especially in medical imaging. They implemented the model in
					Python using the Keras framework with TensorFlow as the
					backend. The dataset used for training and evaluation is the
					publicly available TGS Salt Identification Challenge dataset.
					The dataset consists of 4000 seismic images and their
					corresponding salt maps. They preprocess the data, augment
					the dataset to increase the variability of the images, and split
					the dataset into training, validation, and test sets. Train the
					UNET model on the training set and evaluate it on
					the validation and test sets. Performance of the model will be
					measured using metrics such as Jaccard index, and mean
					intersection over union (mIoU). The results of the project will
					demonstrate the effectiveness of the UNET architecture for salt
					segmentation in seismic images, and its potential for other
					segmentation tasks in image processing and computer vision.

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5	CSE	Prof. Pradeep Kumar K G	4VP19CS008 4VP19CS038 4VP19CS045 4VP19CS055	SPEECH READING & RECOGNITION IN KANNADA & ENGLISH USING MACHINE LEARNING	Functional	Lip reading, also known as visual speech processing, means recognition of spoken spelling based on the pattern of lip movements while speaking. Automated lip reading is the process of converting movements of the lips, face and tongue to speech in real time with enhanced accuracy. Lip reading and recognition for alphabets is a technology that aims to enable effective communication for people with hearing disabilities by recognizing alphabet letters based on the movements of a speaker's lips. The system involves capturing a video of a person speaking, preprocessing the frames, extracting relevant features, using machine learnin algorithms to classify the features into the corresponding letters of the alphabet, and outputting the recognized letter. The performance of lip reading and recognition systems can be evaluated using various metrics, including accuracy. Several studies have reported varying accuracy levels for lip reading and recognition systems, with accuracy levels ranging from 80% to 88.6%. The accuracy of these systems can be impacted by several factors, including the dataset used, the quality of the video input, and the complexity of the language being spoken. Further research is needed to develop more robust and reliable systems for practical use in real-world settings. Overall, lip reading and recognition for alphabets is a promising technology that can help improve the communication abilities of people with hearing disabilities.

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6 CSE	Prof.Bharathi K	4VP19CS009 4VP19CS026 4VP19CS041 4VP19CS059	CLASSIFICATION & GRADING OF ARECANUT USING IOT-MACHINE LEARNING APPROACHES	Functional	

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7 CSE	Prof. Shrinidhi A	4VP19CS011 4VP19CS056 4VP19CS061 4VP19CS066	SECURE DIGITAL TRANSACTION USING FACE RECOGNITION	Functional	The growing development of the e-commerce market is of great significance in the world. In this online shopping process, the security of personal information and debit card or credit card information increases the popularity of e-commerce and is an important part. This paper provides limited information and is necessary for transferring money by online transactions by securing data and trust of customers. Facial recognition technology identifies a person's information through a digital image. Face recognition has recently received considerable attention as one of the best applications of image analysis and has attracted a lot of interest, particularly in recent decades. Facial Recognition technology has emerged as an appealing answer to a wide range of contemporary requirements for identification and identity verification. Face recognition is a pattern recognition technique that is also biometric, and it is used in a variety of applications. It is mainly used in airports. It will recognize the face and we can avoid some unwanted fraud by using the facial recognition system. Facial recognition identifies each distinct skin tone on the surface of a human face, such as curves on cheeks, eyes and nostrils, and more.

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8	CSE	Prof. Radhika Shetty	4VP19CS013	ARECAMITHRA- MOBILE	Functional	Arecanut is a tropical crop, which is popularly known as betel
		DS	4VP19CS020	APPLICATION TO		nut. India ranks second in producing and consuming arecanut
			4VP19CS025	DETECT ARECANUT		in the world. Throughout its life cycle, it is affected by a
			4VP19CS047	DISEASES USING		variety of diseases, from root to fruit. The current approach for
				MACHINE LEARNING		detecting diseases is simply observation with the naked eye
						and farmers have to carefully analyze each and every crop
						periodically to detect the diseases. In this project, we propose a
						system that helps in detecting the diseases of arecanut fruit,
						leaves, and its trunk using Convolutional Neural Networks and
						suggests remedies for them. A Convolutional Neural Network
						(CNN) is a Deep Learning algorithm that takes input as an
						image, assigns learnable weights and biases to various objects
						in the image, and then learns from the results to distinguish one
						from the other.

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9 CSE	Prof. Mohan A R	4VP19CS014 4VP19CS028 4VP19CS030 4VP19CS057	FAKE PRODUCT REVIEW MONITORING & REMOVAL FOR GENUINE ONLINE PRODUCT REVIEWS USING OPINION MINING	Functional	Today people are buying the products from online like e-markets and e-commerce platforms. The details and feedback are also available to the users. After observation these user purchasing the product. This can work against the users because users can sometimes bombard the review section with extreme opinion comments which can work in favor for against the product. Fake review detection and its elimination from the given dataset using different Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques is important in several aspects. In this article, the fake review dataset is trained by applying two different Machine Learning (ML) models to predict the accuracy of how genuine are the reviews in a given dataset. The rate of fake reviews in Ecommerce industry and even other platforms is increasing when depend on product reviews for the item found online on different websites and applications. The products of the company were trusted before making a purchase. So this fake review problem must be addressed so that these large Ecommerce industries such as Flipkart, Amazon, etc. can rectify this issue so that the fake reviewers and spammers are eliminated to prevent users from losing trust on online shopping platforms. This Fake review detection and its elimination from the given dataset using different Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques is important in several aspects. In this article, the fake review dataset is trained by applying two different Machine Learning (ML) models to predict the accuracy of how genuine are the reviews in a given dataset. The rate of fake reviews in Ecommerce industry and even other platforms is increasing	

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		List of Projects:		when depend on product reviews for the item found online on different websites and applications. The products of the company were trusted before making a purchase. So this fake review problem must be addressed so that these large Ecommerce industries such as Flipkart, Amazon, etc. can rectify this issue so that the fake reviewers and spammers are eliminated to prevent users from losing trust on online shopping platforms.

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	CSE	Prof. Radhika Shetty D S	4VP19CS015 4VP19CS017 4VP19CS034 4VP19CS060	DEEP LEARNING ASSISTED TOOL FOR AF DATECTION	Functional	Atrial Fibrillation (AF) is a life-threatening heart rhythm disorder. AF diagnosis is very essential and important aspect for healthcare professionals. Early detection of AF using Electrocardiogram plays an important role in the clinical practice. Manual interpretation of ECG signals to detect AF is time-consuming and needs higher expertise, and it is subject to variability among experts. Detecting AF in a timely and effective manner still remains a difficult challenge. This project is aimed to detect AF. Physionet challenge 2017 dataset is used for training purpose and ResNet18 architecture is used for the classification. With the help of_Discrete Wavelet Transform the ECG signals are denoised. The segmented intervals are computed and are subjected to ResNet18 architectures for classification. The class specific accuracies of normal, AF and other rhythms are calculated. The proposed method achieves overall accuracy of 96.9%. The proposed project can be used as an assisted tool by the physician in their clinical practice.	
11	CSE	Prof. Roopa G K	4VP19CS016 4VP19CS029 4VP19CS044 4VP19CS063	MAKE THE CODE YOURS-LEARNER IDE	Functional	Searching through the net for the less complicated and comprehensible code is a hard task. We want to go through various websites and numerous codes written for the equal problem after which choose the high-quality code or program, we assume is suitable for our precise trouble. In this paper we attention to creating an easier way for beginners in coding to try to construct a green method for the given trouble. We are aiming to offer a web compiler where users can try and code in different programming languages. If discovered difficult to put in writing the answer they can toggle to the code finder page, a	

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	good way to help them discover a shape for the answer they had been searching for. We use web scraping and provide approximately ninety-nine applications from unique websites. And here we also used NLP for matching the sentence a person used and locating the first-class viable fit across the internet.				

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12 CSE	Prof. Pradeep Kumar K G	4VP19CS022 4VP19CS046 4VP19CS053 4VP19CS062	GENDER IDENTIFICATION BASED ON FIGURE PRINT USING CNN		It is probable that a person leaves behind a distinctive trace whenever objects are handled, particularly the fingerprints. Fingerprints are unique impressions that differentiate one person from another. Because of the diverse nature of criminal activities, efficient identification has become an essential requirement for forensic applications, determining the accused gender becomes the first priority. Here all facts of generic fingerprint-based gender determination approaches. This project will help in recognizing the gender of a person based on the common characteristics that are associated with the fingerprint patterns such as arches, loops and whorls and also fingerprint ridge density. The classification of the gender based on fingerprint of an individual will assist in reducing the list of suspects in a crime investigation. This study uses Convolutional Neural Networks to determine a person's gender based on the characteristics that are frequently associated with their fingerprint patterns and fingerprint ridge density.
13 CSE	Prof. Krishnamohana A J	4VP19CS024 4VP19CS036 4VP19CS040 4VP19CS064	LANDSLIDE DETECTION AND PREDICTION USING SATELLITE IMAGES	Functional	Landslides are a common phenomenon near the ghat regions of south India. The coastal and Malnad region of Karnataka have frequent cases of landslide due to the heavy rainfall and the weak soil structure of those regions. Landslides are a natural phenomenon and normally cannot be avoided, but preventive measures can be taken before hand by some number of predictions and data collections. Proper preventive measures and steps can save lot of lives. Landslide identification plays an important role in landslide risk assessment and management. With the advent of remote sensing technology,

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					landslides can be identified through visual interpretation		
					of both remote sensing images and topographic surfaces.		
					Although the visual interpretation has high identification		
					accuracy, the process is time-consuming and labor-intensive.		
					Machine learning approaches of landslide predictions using		
					satellite imagery is a valid approach for detections of		
					landslides. The major goal of this article is to give a		
					comprehensive overview of landslide detection from the		
					satellite images using Convolution Neural Network (CNN).		

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14 CSE	Prof. Deepthi M B	4VP19CS027 4VP19CS039 4VP19CS051 4VP19CS054	SMART LPG MONITORING	Functional	Landslides are a common phenomenon near the ghat regions of south India. The coastal and Malnad region of Karnataka have frequent cases of landslide due to the heavy rainfall and the weak soil structure of those regions. Landslides are a natural phenomenon and normally cannot be avoided, but preventive measures can be taken before hand by some number of predictions and data collections. Proper preventive measures and steps can save lot of lives. Landslide identification plays an important role in landslide risk assessment and management. With the advent of remote sensing technology, landslides can be identified through visual interpretation of both remote sensing images and topographic surfaces. Although the visual interpretation has high identification accuracy, the process is time-consuming and labor-intensive. Machine learning approaches of landslide predictions using satellite imagery is a valid approach for detections of landslides. The major goal of this article is to give a comprehensive overview of landslide detection from the satellite images using Convolution Neural Network (CNN).
15 CSE	Prof. Swapnalaxmi K	4VP19CS031 4VP19CS035 4VP19CS049	CLOTHING CUSTOMIZATION	Functional	The virtual try-on of clothes is an essential feature in the online shopping industry. The aim of this study is to propose a novel virtual try-on system using various computer vision techniques, such as Hough Transform, Gaussian Filterization, Haar Cascade, and Hoshen-Kopelman algorithm. The proposed system is implemented using the OpenCV library in Python programming language. Hough Transform is used to detect the edges of the clothing item and fit it to the user's body, while Gaussian Filterization is applied to enhance the

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	quality of the image. Haar Cascade is utilized to detect the
	human body and its different parts, while Hoshen-Kopelman
	algorithm is used to identify clusters in the image. The
	system's functional
	requirements are divided into three steps: capturing the user's
	image, selecting the clothing item, and displaying the virtual
	try-on. The proposed system is tested and evaluated, and the
	results show its effectiveness in accurately fitting the clothing
	item to the user's body, providing an enhanced user experience,
	and potentially increasing customer satisfaction in the online
	shopping industry.

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16	CSE	Prof. Shwetha C H	4VP19CS048 4VP19CS050 4VP19CS052 4VP19CS058	DISORDER IN	Functional	Autism Spectrum Disorder occurs in the developmental stages of an individual and is a serious disorder which can impair the ability to interact or communicate with others. Generally caused by genetics or environmental factors, it impacts the nervous system, as a result of which the overall cognitive, social, emotional, and physical health of the individual is affected. There is a wide variance in the range as well as the severity of its symptoms. A few of the common symptoms the individual faces are difficulties in communication, especially in social settings, obsessive interests, and mannerisms, which take a repetitive form. To identify ASD, an extensive examination is required. This also includes an extensive evaluation and a variety of assessments by psychologists for children and various certified professionals. Conventional methods of diagnosing include A significant portion of the pediatric population suffers from ASD. In most cases, it can usually be identified in its preliminary stages, but the major bottleneck lies in the subjective and tedious nature of existing diagnosis procedures. The proposed system is based on the Convolution Neural Network (CNN) architecture and can automatically differentiate autistic and non-autistic images due to its convolution with rich filter families and weight-sharing characteristics. In this work, we appraise the functionality of pre- trained CNN models utilized as feature-extractors followed by classify it as autistic or non-autistic children. This would be hugely beneficial in speeding up disease diagnosis.		

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17	CSE	Prof. Savitha M	4VP19CS067 4VP19CS068 4VP19CS081 4VP19CS085	AUTOMATED STUDENT ATTENDANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING CCTV	Functional	Smart Attendance using Real-Time Face Recognition is a real-world solution which comes with day-to-day activities of handling student attendance system. The automatic student attendance management system using the Haar cascading and Local Binary Pattern Histogram algorithm. The system aims to improve attendance management by eliminating the manual process of taking attendance and reducing errors. The system uses a camera to capture the facial features of the students and applies the Haar cascading algorithm to detect faces. The LBPH algorithm is then applied to recognize the faces and mark attendance. The system provides real-time attendance reports, and the attendance data can be accessed by authorized personnel.		

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18	CSE	Dr. Jeevitha B K	4VP19CS069 4VP19CS072 4VP19CS078	INTELLIGENT TRAFFIC SIGNAL	Functional	Traffic is a big problem in all major cities irrespective of their size. Many solutions are being developed to combat this issue. The present Traffic signal system was invented over a hundred years ago. Even though the technology has advanced greatly, the mechanism remains the same. Our out-dated infrastructure has meant congestion, lost time and increased emissions. The goal is to change this and bring our systems to the 21st century. About 40% of accidents happen at road intersection; this is because the existing system is static in nature. These are the problems that we aim to alleviate to a certain extent. The biggest advantage of a dynamic system is its ability to adapt to present situation as it happens. Traffic is highly unpredictable in nature. The ability to react to these unpredictable situations is a huge advantage in any situation for everyone involved.	
19	CSE	Dr. Lokesh M R	4VP19CS070 4VP19CS094 4VP19CS104	IMPLEMENTATION OF AUTO DIMMER AND VEHICLE DRIVING STYLE DETECTION	Functional	In recent years, humankind has made remarkable progress in the transportation system. Specifically, advanced sensors are installed at both the infrastructure and the vehicles to provide improved situational awareness and facilitate machine intelligence during the decision-making while driving, realizing the Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS). Among the various issues, the prediction of the vehicle motion and behavior is a crucial topic, since it provides critical information to the decision-making of both individual vehicles	

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	and the transportation control center. As a result, there h	nave				
	been many recent studies on vehicle trajectory tracking	and				
	behaviour prediction. The emergence of intelligent connection	cted				
	vehicles is expected to contribute to resolving tra	affic				
	congestion and safety problems; however, it is inevitable	that				
	ICV safety issues in mixed traffic will be a critical challer	nge.				
	Numerical simulation of scenarios involving a mix of different simulation simul	erent				
	driving profiles is expected to be an important sa	ıfety				
	assessment tool in the process of testing and validating IC	CVs,				
	especially regarding extreme scenarios, including	car				
	collisions, which are rarely captured in real-world datas	sets.				
	Collisions can be avoided by detecting the driving patte	erns.				
	Vehicle behavior prediction provides important information	ıtion				
	for decision-making in modern intelligent transportation	ıtion				
	systems. People with different driving styles have considerate	ably				
	different driving behaviors and hence exhibit different	erent				
	behavior tendency. However, most existing prediction meth	nods				
	do not consider the different tendencies in driving styles and	ıd				
	apply the same model to all vehicles.					

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20 CSE	Dr. Uma P	4VP19CS071 4VP19CS086 4VP19CS093 4VP19CS093	OCULAR DISEASE RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING	Functional	It can be challenging for doctors to identify eye disorders early enough using fundus pictures. Diagnosing ocular illnesses by hand is time-consuming, error-prone and complicated. Therefore, an automated ocular disease detection system with computer aided tools is necessary to detect various eye disorders using fundus picture. A deep-learning-based approach to targeted ocular detection is presented in this study. Early ocular disease detection is an economic and effective way to prevent blindness caused by cataract, myopia, agerelated macular degeneration (AMD) and many other diseases. According to World Health Organization (WHO) at present, at least 2.2 billion people around the world have vision impairments, of whom at least 1 billion have a vision impairment that could have been prevented. Rapid and automatic detection of diseases is critical and urgent in reducing the ophthalmologist's workload and prevent vision damage of patients. Deep learning can automatically detect ocular diseases after providing high-quality medical eye fundus images. A deep-learning based approach to targeted ocular detection is presented in this project. For this project, we used sequence model, to classify the ODIR dataset, which contains 5000 images of different classes of the fundus images. These classes represent different ocular diseases like agerelated, cataract and myopia.

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21 CSE	Prof. Manohar Jha	4VP19CS073 4VP19CS083 4VP19CS105 4VP19CS119	TRACKING THE DEFECTED VEHICLE NUMBER PLATES	Functional	Vehicle registration is a legal necessity to all, any vehicle purchased must be registered and the purpose of this registration is to assist in vehicle identification. The vehicle identifier is usually a metal or plastic plate patched on the front and rear part of a vehicle and contains unique alphanumeric characters. If vehicles on the road do not have any unique identifying tags or have the wrong tags, people will have an opportunity to be mischievous as no one will be able to identify or account for any vehicle. Hence, through vehicle registration one can be able to identify and prove ownership of the vehicle. In order to hide the identity vehicles are disguised by cloning the number plates which aids in providing inaccurate ownership details. Without the correct ownership details, it is difficult to trace any vehicle involved in an illegal activity be it theft, terrorism, to mention but a few. In these days, the vehicle must have attracted the police attention, and this could be through being involved in an illegal activity. This system of number plate identification is usually a posterior to a crime. In our country, the police department trace the vehicle with the help of CCTV will investigating the case. According to our project, we are installing fixed location cameras to identify duplicate number plates. From the image, the system extracts the vehicle number plate. Time and location of the image capture is recorded, and this will assist in comparison of the details captured. Each vehicle will have the preinstalled GPS, which is having a unique number and continuously

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						updates the current location of the vehicle. If both the vehicle and camera location matches, then it will consider as valid vehicle. Else it will be considered as suspicious vehicle.
2:	2 CSE	Prof. Shwetha C H	4VP19CS074 4VP19CS089 4VP19CS115 4VP19CS120	BICYCLE SHARING SYSTEM	Functional	Energy crisis is one of the major concerns in today's world due to fast depleting resources of petrol, diesel and natural gas. In combination with this, environmental decay is an additional factor which is contributing to the depletion of resources which is an alarming notification. The system which we innovated is the Electric Bike. This project has various benefits both to the members of the team and also external benefits thereby making awareness of using alternative modes of transport. The Electric Bike which works on the battery that is powered by the motor is the general mode of transport for a local trip The main purpose of using this E-bike is that it is user friendly, economical and relatively cheap. The efficiency of this system undeniable compared to conventional modes of transport. A bicycle Sharing System, it is a shared transport service where bicycle are available for shared use by individual for short term low cost. This program will hold checkout section, operate much like a Public transmit system. The central concept is to provide affordable access to bicycle for short distance trip in urban area as an alternative to provide

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		,		vehicles, there by reducing congestion noise and air pollution.		

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23	CSE	Dr. Uma P	4VP19CS075 4VP19CS096 4VP19CS099 4VP19CS106	AUTOMATIC FRUIT PICKER	Functional	Energy crisis is one of the major concerns in today's world due to fast depleting resources of petrol, diesel and natural gas. In combination with this, environmental decay is an additional factor which is contributing to the depletion of resources which is an alarming notification. The system which we innovated is the Electric Bike. This project has various benefits both to the members of the team and also external benefits thereby making awareness of using alternative modes of transport. The Electric Bike which works on the battery that is powered by the motor is the general mode of transport for a local trip The main purpose of using this E-bike is that it is user friendly, economical and relatively cheap. The efficiency of this system undeniable compared to conventional modes of transport. A bicycle Sharing System, it is a shared transport service where bicycle are available for shared use by individual for short term low cost. This program will hold checkout section, operate much like a Public transmit system. The central concept is to provide affordable access to bicycle for short distance trip in urban area as an alternative to provide vehicles, there by reducing congestion noise and air pollution.

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24	CSE	Prof. Bharathi K	4VP19CS076 4VP19CS084 4VP19CS118 4VP20CS402	IOT BASED SMART CCTV CAMERA WITH VIDEO & AUDIO RECORDING	Functional	Security is crucial concern now a days and there are lot of technologies present today to keep your place secure and monitored. But these technologies cost more for domestic and small-scale business where security is required but with less expenditure and maintenance. Upon that in traditional CCTV cameras, it is required for a person to continuously monitor the system. Our project is focused on authorized user can get live stream in android application. So, he can easily track his home using that app. This mechanism is to provide user with cost efficient but effective monitoring system. The Smart CCTV camera with audio which automatically detects,monitor and alert the user of any intruder in monitored premises. The HD camera which is installed in front of a front door will get turned on. If the intruder approach towards the camera then it will be recognized and video along with audio sent to the owner. This can be fetched by the owner through mobile application.
25	CSE	Prof. Swapnalaxmi K	4VP19CS077 4VP19CS088 4VP19CS097 4VP19CS102	AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE TO TEXT CONVERSION USING MACHINE LEARNING	Functional	In the today's world there are many disabled people (deaf, mute, blind, etc) who face lot of problems when they try to communicate with other. Previously developed devices did not implement any general solution and contain wearable Sensor gloves for detecting hand gestures which uses British and Indian sign language system. The project aims at building a machine learning model that will be able to classify the various hand gestures used for fingerspelling in sign language. In this user independent model, classification machine learning algorithms are trained using a set of image data and testing is done on a completely different set of data. For the image

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			dataset, depth images are used, which gave better results than					
			some of the previous literatures. An attempt is made to					
			increase the accuracy of the CNN model by pre-training it on					
			the image dataset. This Project describes a new method of					
			developing sign language to text and voice conversion in					
			Android as application. This application uses image processing					
			techniques. The American Sign Language (ASL) to text and					
			voice conversation mobile application aims to bridge the					
			communication gap between individuals proficient in ASL and					
			those who rely on text or spoken language. The application					
			utilizes a mobile device's camera or other input methods to					
			capture hand gestures performed by the user, which represent					
			ASL signs. These input frames, typically grayscale images, are					
			then processed by a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)					
			model to accurately interpret the gestures.					

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26	CSE	Prof. Pramod Kumar P M	4VP19CS079 4VP19CS090 4VP19CS110	FOODX-A SYSTEM TO REDUCE FOOD WASTE USING MACHINE LEARNING	Functional	Food wastage is a global issue with significant economic, social, and environmental implications. It refers to the discarding or wastage of food that is still safe and nutritious for human consumption, at any point in the supply chain, from production to consumption. The scale of food wastage is staggering, with roughly one-third of all food produced worldwide being lost or wasted. This has a range of negative consequences, including increased greenhouse gas emissions, wasted natural resources, lost economic value, and food insecurity for millions of people. Addressing food wastage requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach, involving individuals, governments, businesses, and civil society. This abstract highlight the key issues related to food wastage and suggests potential solutions to address this critical problem. FoodX is a system designed to reduce food waste using machine learning techniques. The system is built to tackle the growing issue of food waste globally by providing a solution that can help individuals and businesses reduce their food waste. FoodX uses machine learning algorithms to analyse data on ingredients used in the food that need to be donated before spoiling. FoodX also provides a platform for food donations. The system has the potential to significantly reduce food waste and its associated environmental, social, and economic cost.

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27 C	CSE	Prof. Pramod Kumar P M	4VP19CS080 4VP19CS101 4VP19CS103 4VP19CS121	INTERVIEW AUTOMATION	Functional	Automated interview is a method of interviewing where the recruiter assess the candidate without conducting one in real-time. In real-time interviews, the interviewers or candidates are required to travel or spend a significant amount of time in setting up and completing the process. While in an automated interview, the recruiter can simply send a set of questions to the candidate, which candidates can answer and send back at their own comfort. Our project is basically used to automate the interview process where it will generate the report which will reduce the work of the interviewer and make it easy to analyze and filter the candidates based on the report generated. After analysis of the report the interviewer can send the selection / rejection mail to the candidate in one click.

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	CSE	Prof. Mohan A R	4VP19CS082 4VP19CS109 4VP19CS111 4VP19CS116	CHATBOT SONG RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM BASED ON EMOTION ANALYSIS OF THE CONVERSION		Automated interview is a method of interviewing where the recruiter assess the candidate without conducting one in real-time. In real-time interviews, the interviewers or candidates are required to travel or spend a significant amount of time in setting up and completing the process. While in an automated interview, the recruiter can simply send a set of questions to the candidate, which candidates can answer and send back at their own comfort. Our project is basically used to automate the interview process where it will generate the report which will reduce the work of the interviewer and make it easy to analyze and filter the candidates based on the report generated. After analysis of the report the interviewer can send the selection / rejection mail to the candidate in one click.
29	CSE	Prof. Roopa G K	4VP19CS092 4VP19CS098 4VP19CS100 4VP19CS107	GESTURE TYPING USING OPEN CV	Functional	Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) focuses on the interface and interaction between people and computers. The main goal of the HCI is to design machinery that lets people interact with computers in a novel way. Nowadays, computers and modern technologies are available to almost as all people. However, we should not forget about disabled or handicapped customers. Those people should have access to a PC as well as to the Internet. This project implements the boundary for people with movement disability. Although, the basic assumption is that they can at least move their heads and eyelids. These parts of the body are monitored by web cameras and with their help the user moves around the virtual keyboard shown on the screen. In this way the user is able to utilize their own PC. Moreover, through winking an eye he/she can virtually press a button and write the required symbol and can also able to listen to the typed text.

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30	CSE	Prof. Raghavendra T K	4VP19CS108 4VP20CS401 4VP20CS405 4VP20CS407	FOOTBALL PLAYER EVALUATOR	Functional	
31	CSE	Prof.Priyanka M Y	4VP19CS112 4VP19CS113 4VP19CS114 4VP19CS117	WILD ANIMAL INTRUSION DETECTION AND REPELLENT SYSTEM USING IOT AND MACHINE LEARNING	Functional	This project proposes an animal intrusion detection and repellent system that utilizes IoT and machine learning technologies. The system is designed to detect the presence of animals in an area and use an appropriate repellent mechanism to deter them from entering the premises. The system comprises sensors that detect animal movement and send signals to a central processor that processes the data using machine learning algorithms. The algorithms are trained to identify specific animal patterns and behaviours, and trigger the repellent system accordingly. The repellent system utilizes non-lethal methods such as high-frequency sounds. The system is configurable and can be adapted to different types of

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3:	2 CSE	Prof. Pochovondro T.V.	4VP20CS400	CONFIDENTIAL E-VOTING	Functional	animals, making it versatile and effective in various settings. The system is also designed to send alerts to the user's mobile device or email in case of an intrusion, allowing for quick action and timely intervention. The proposed system can be used in residential areas, farms, wildlife reserves, or other areas where animal intrusion is a concern.
33	Z CSE	Prof. Raghavendra T K	4VP20CS400 4VP20CS403 4VP20CS404 4VP20CS406	SYSTEM USING FACE DETECTION	runcuonal	All the world Voting is one of the fundamental rights of every citizen/people of an all country. By voting the citizen to the eligible candidate to elect them for to solves problems. Now days all country used new technology to voting every citizen to the best candidate. One of the main issues in the conventional voting system is that it consumes lots of man-power as well as resources and the preparation have been started many days before the commencement of the election. During this preparation some people may involve in illegal arrangement with each other or try to replace with their henchmen in this process to win the election. It is a confidential process so it must be transparent, Meddle-Proof, Usable, Authenticated, Accurate, Verifiability and Mobility. There are some drawbacks in conventional voting system such as damage of machines, chances of violence, dummy voting and problem of proper monitoring. Manual voting system has been followed in many parts of our country so people could not poll their vote because it is place oriented and there is region wise distribution, voters need to reach the place of voting. To overcome these problems a new confidential E-Voting system is introduced which provides security to the election system by detection and recognizing voter's face who is going to cast his/her vote. In this system the voter's face is detected, captured and stored in the database then match the captured

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	image with the image already stored on database to recognize							
	the person. If match occurs then the person is allow to cast							
	their vote once the vote is castes the same person will not be							
	permitted to cast votes this provide security against duplicate							
	vote and fraudulent and make the system more efficient and							
	user friendly.							

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