

**EFFICIENT CACHE SUPPORTED PATH PLANNING
FOR ROADS**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
in*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by
GATTU RAJINI KUMARI (18S41F0012)

Under the Guidance of
Mr. BANVESH KUMAR
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**DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
VAAGESWARI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

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2018-2023

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by
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ABSTRACT

With the broad accessibility to GPS and its global positioning technology (GPS) and electronic road map systems and navigational aids they are that is available on a variety of phones. The method of determining routes that is a crucial component of the system is finding the most effective route for getting between the place of your starting point and the location that you would like to get there. The efficiency of this method is crucial for drivers who use mobile devices due to the many unpredictable situations like abrupt shifts in direction of the traffic or the loss or failure to detect GPS signals, among others. When planning is required it is essential to complete the plan in a timely manner. This paper will outline the procedure that we call path planning via Caching (PPC) which allows you to pinpoint the issue to be resolved immediately with efficient caches and reuse of previously requests. This differs from conventional path-planning systems which are based on caches dependent on the path which was previously accessible by caches that can only be used when they are aligned with the query that is being requested. PPC utilizes partially matching queries to identify the part(s) of the query is not aligned. This means that the server is has to determine the section of the route that does not aligned, which dramatically reduces the amount of work needed. A deep study of a database of networks showed that our solution is superior to other strategies because it cuts down the time needed to calculate by approximately 32 percent.

9. CONCLUSION

In this article, we describe the new technology dubbed Path Planning by Caching which is able to solve all issues regarding path planning in only a short period of time, by using caching and older queries-paths. Contrary to traditional path planning systems built with cache that use query only if it matches current queries PPC utilizes partially match cached queries for it to take care of part(s) from the more current queries.. The server only has in order to compute segments that do not match, thereby drastically reducing the total workload of the system. A comprehensive examination of the road-network database revealed that our approach is superior to other contemporary techniques of planning routes, by reducing 32% of the computational latency.

**SPAMMER DETECTION AND FAKE USER
IDENTIFICATION ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements
for the award of the degree of*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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2020-2022

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IDENTIFICATION ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

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ABSTRACT

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

CONCLUSION

In this study, we compared the many existing techniques for spotting Twitter bots. We have developed a classification scheme for Twitter spam detectors, categorizing them according to whether they depend on URLs, hot topics, individuals, or content. We assessed how well the solutions presented dealt with a variety of factors, including user preferences, content characteristics, graph aspects, structural elements, and temporal features. We compared and contrasted the strategies based on the goals they were created to achieve and the information they yielded. It is said that the review will be valuable to academics due to the simplified way in which information is presented.

**MINING FRAUDSTERS AND FRAUDULENT STRATEGIES
IN LARGE SCALE MOBILE SOCIAL NETWORKS**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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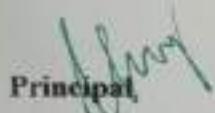
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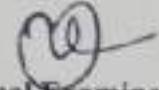
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ABSTRACT

How can we identify fraudulent reviews or follows, given a bipartite graph of reviewers and reviewed products, or of followers and followed users? As it stands, existing fraud detection algorithms (spectral, etc.) attempt to locate dense sub graphs of nodes that are only weakly related to the rest of the graph. By bolstering their "regular" appearance with camouflage, fraudsters might avoid detection by adopting these strategies. Worse yet, some fraudsters utilize accounts stolen from legitimate people, at which point the disguise is entirely natural.

As such, we place a premium on being able to detect fraud even when perpetrators employ covert techniques or compromised accounts. We propose FRAUDAR, an algorithm that (a) can't be fooled by fraudsters' attempts at disguise, (b) puts upper constraints on the fraudsters' efficacy, and (c) works well with real-world data. According to experiments conducted under different attacks, FRAUDAR is more effective than the market leader at spotting both overt and covert forms of fraud. In addition, FRAUDAR successfully recognised a subgraph of over 4,000 detected accounts, the most majority of which had tweets indicating that they employed follower-buying services, in real-world testing using a Twitter follower-followed graph of 1.47 billion edges.

9.CONCLUSION

In this study, we investigate the difficulty of data mining for fraudulent behaviors and techniques in a large-scale mobile network. We examine one month's worth of phone records in Shanghai, totaling 698 million calls made by 54 million individuals, and find clear differences in how con artists and honest citizens talk to one another. The elderly and heavy phone users are common prey for con artists. Based on our research, we developed a novel semi-supervised algorithm to detect fake accounts. The experimental findings demonstrate that our model performs noticeably better than the state-of-the-art in this setting.

It is more helpful to think about strategies for detecting fraud rings rather than individual fraudsters since each member of a fraud ring often performs a distinct role. With this data, we can better understand how many fraud rings are linked to one another. Users' geolocation may provide clues about the offline activities of fraudsters, such their commutes, which can be included into our conclusions. Inadequate information inhibits us from making the most of our resources. Even though China Telecom and Shanghai are major hubs on the international stage, our data may be limited in its generalizability due to selection bias.

DUPLICATE QUESTION DETECTION WITH DEEP
LEARNING IN STACK OVERFLOW

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, Stack Overflow's popularity has grown exponentially, making it one of the most widely used Community-based Question Answer (CQA) websites in the world, with a particular emphasis on software development. But duplicate queries are common on Stack Overflow and are reported as such by the site's high-reputation users. Reputable users save time and effort thanks to an automatic system that detects and answers duplicate questions. Although current methods automatically detect duplicate questions by extracting textual aspects, these methods have their limitations due to the potential loss of semantic information. We investigate the feasibility of using potent deep learning approaches, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), to identify duplicate questions in Stack Overflow. Additionally, we use Word2Vec to get word vector representations. Document-level and word-level semantic information can be captured in full by both. In order to identify duplicate questions in Stack Overflow, we build three deep learning algorithms based on Word2Vec, CNN, RNN, and LSTM. The evaluation results reveal that WV-CNN and WV-LSTM outperform four baseline methods (i.e., DupPredictor, Dupe, DupPredictorRep-T, and DupeRep) and three deep learning methods (i.e., DQ-CNN, DQ-RNN, and DQ-LSTM) in terms of recall-rate@5, recall-rate@10, and recall-rate@20. In addition, the results of the experiments show that our WV-CNN, WV-RNN, and WV-LSTM methods beat four machine learning methods based on Support Vector Machine, Logic Regression, Random Forest, and eXtreme Gradient Boosting in terms of recall-rate@5, recall-rate@10, and recall-rate@20.

CONCLUSION

To find duplicate Stack Overflow questions, it uses deep learning and Word2Vec. Several solutions to the issue of duplicating questions on Stack Overflow are investigated, including the use of convolutional neural networks, recurrent neural networks, and extended short-term memory. Word2Vec may also be used to produce word vectors from text. In order to identify and eliminate duplicate questions on Stack Overflow, this study develops three deep learning algorithms—WV-CNN, WV-RNN, and WV-LSTM—on top of Word2Vec, CNN, RNN, and LSTM. Any information, from a single word to an entire thesis, might be revealed in any given response on Stack Overflow. Using our methods, we've witnessed recall rates of 5, 10, and 20% for all six datasets. WV-CNN and WV-LSTM perform better than four baseline techniques and four machine learning approaches. The four models are named as follows: Depredator, Dope, Depredatory-T, and Dupre (i.e., SVM, LR, RF, and Boost). When compared to three deep learning algorithms (i.e., DQ-CNN, DQ-RNN, and DQ-LSTM), our methods outperformed them on recall at 5, 10, and 20% for six different question sets (i.e., DQ-CNN, DQ-RNN, and DQ-LSTM).

TOURIST PLACE REVIEWS SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION

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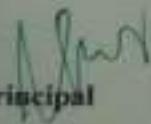
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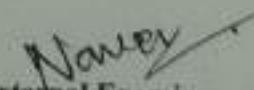
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ABSTRACT

In today's society, using social media is very common. Tourism websites get millions of reviews and ratings from users. These testimonials can lead to best analysis that leads to reveal a destination's general level of popularity among tourists. Tourists can get the vacation spot from the data in websites. In this work, a machine-learning strategy for sentiment analysis is presented. The information in the dataset comes from a wide range of travel review websites. We have analyzed the best method in uprooting techniques, Count Vectorization, TFIDF- Vectorization and compared their performance. Besides the well-known NB (Naive Bayes), SVM (Support Vector Machine), and RF (Random Forest) classification techniques. Several metrics including accuracy, recall, precision, and f1- score, have been used in evaluating the algorithm's relative performances. In our experiments, in terms of classification accuracy for the test dataset, we found that the TFIDF Vectorization feature extraction method performed better than the count Vectorization methodology. TFIDF Vectorization, RF has shown the highest accuracy (86%) in a study classifying the sentiment of reviews written about tourism destinations.

CONCLUSION

Results show that TFIDF Vectorization is the best feature extraction approach. As compared to the Count-Vectorization approach, the TFIDF-Vectorization technique takes more time throughout the feature extraction process. Researchers often use classifiers such as Support Vector Machines (SVMs), Naive Bayes (NBs), and Random Forests (RFs) (RF). Using a wide range of metrics (accuracy, precision, recall, and f1-score among others), the TFIDF Vectorization, RF technique was shown to be the best. Research into the categorization of tourist location evaluations using machine learning algorithms might benefit from including multilingual rating classification. We will also try out other feature selection strategies, such as B. Recursive feature removal using cross-validation, to further improve classification accuracy. We want to try out some deep learning-based feature extraction and categorization techniques in future projects.

**SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF LOCKDOWN IN INDIA
DURING COVID19 A CASE STUDY ON TWITTER**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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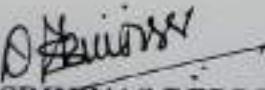
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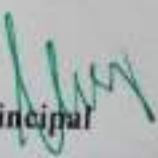
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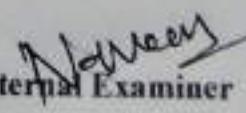
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ABSTRACT

As Internet use has skyrocketed, sentiment analysis has emerged as a prominent subfield within NLP (NLP). Effective emotion mining from text is possible in many contexts thanks to sentiment analysis. During the COVID-19 outbreak, people are using social media in unprecedented numbers to gather and share information. Data mining this kind of content in order to gauge public opinion can be quite useful in guiding decision-making to maintain order. The purpose of this research is to collect data on how Indian individuals feel about the statewide lockdown enacted by the Indian government to slow the spread of Coronavirus. The authors of this study used natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning classifiers to assess the tone of tweets from Indian users. Twitter posts using the hashtag "Indialockdown" are collected from April 5, 2020, to April 17, 2020, for a total of 12,741. Twitter data has been collected with the help of the Tweepy API, annotated with the TextBlob and VADER lexicons, and preprocessed with the help of Python's built-in natural language tool kit. The data has been classified using eight distinct classifiers. The best results (84.4% accuracy) were found when using the LinearSVC classifier together with unigrams. The majority of Indian residents, according to this study, approve of the government's choice to institute a lockdown during a corona outburst

CONCLUSION:

Every day, a new record number of people join social media. It's more common for people to express their true feelings online than in person. We polled public opinion by reading tweets on the closure of the Indian government because of the COVID-19 outbreak. Given the diversity of reactions to the announcement of the lockdown in India, we decided to gather tweets throughout phase 2 of the closure. After collecting and cleaning the data, we used eight supervised machine learning algorithms, each of which was optimized for a certain text grammar. We found that the best results may be achieved by combining the LinearSVC classifier with the unigram. When applied to our dataset, this combination yields the best accuracy (84.4%). Precision, recall, F1-Score, and tenfold cross-validation score all showed that the combination of LinearSVC and the unigram produced the best results. Our survey of public tweets during a lockdown shows that over half of the population is responding favorably about the lockdown, while nearly a third (29.8%) are feeling neutral and almost a quarter (21.5%) are feeling adversely for various reasons. Our model's efficacy has also been evaluated using the confusion matrix and the area under the receiver operating characteristic curves. It seems that the majority of Indians are taking the battle against the pandemic seriously, and they approve of the government's decision to implement the lockdown. The closure was well received, and it seems that India may have slowed the meteoric rise of the Coronavirus [10]. Legislators and healthcare systems may potentially benefit from such activities during public health catastrophes like the present COVID-19 virus pandemic. Sentiment analysis of natural languages has a long way to go even before the emergence of unexpected medical emergencies. By comparing tweets made before and after the second shutdown, we may get insight into the change in public opinion that occurred during the first. Researchers may examine the factors that may damage people's mental stability in order to assist governments and lawmakers deal with pandemics [10]. In a nutshell, a bigger data set and further testing might theoretically improve the model's accuracy in future studies.

**PREDICTION AND PROVIDING MEDICATION OF
THYROID DISEASE USING SVM ALGORITHM**

*With a Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

A complex premise in the field of medicine is that thyroid disorders are the major cause of medical diagnosis and prediction. The thyroid gland is one of our body's most important organs. Metabolism is regulated by the release of thyroid hormones. Both overproduction and underproduction of thyroid hormones affect the body's ability to regulate its metabolism. The application of machine learning in illness prediction and in the study of classification models for thyroid disease based on data from hospital datasets is crucial. To deal with dynamic learning activities like medical diagnosis and predication, it is necessary to ensure, build, and apply a decent knowledge base as a hybrid model. Thyroid may be detected and inhibited using simple machine learning approaches. Predicting the likelihood of a thyroid patient using an SVM model is common practise. Whenever a patient is at risk for developing thyroid disease, our system must give suggestions like recommending home remedies, warnings, precautions, medications etc...

1. INTRODUCTION
2. LITERATURE REVIEW
3. METHODOLOGY
4. CLASSIFICATION
5. CONCLUSION
6. REFERENCES
APPENDIX
1. Data Preprocessing
2. Classification of Thyroid Disease

Method.

Each record's test value is displayed in brackets above; following the brackets is information about whether or not a thyroid risk has been detected, and if one has been, a suggested diet and medication schedule appear in the left box.

6. CONCLUSION

In addition, this paper investigates the novel machine learning approaches that can be used to spot thyroid disorders. Many convenient analyses have been created and used in recent years to diagnose thyroid illness correctly and expertly. Based on the research conducted, it is clear that the two papers use different technologies with varying degrees of accuracy. The majority of research articles conclude that neural networks are superior than

alternative methods. While there is no doubt that medical professionals everywhere have made enormous strides in their ability to identify thyroid issues, it is advised that people use a smaller subset of the available diagnostic criteria. Having more distinguishing features necessitates more comprehensive, time-consuming, and expensive health assessments.

When compared to other classifiers, we find that RFE provides the highest level of

DRUG RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM BASED ON
SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF DRUG REVIEWS USING
MACHINE LEARNING

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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Under the Guidance of

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ABSTRACT

Since the emergence of the corona virus, there has been a dramatic increase in the difficulty with which authorized clinical resources, such as doctors, nurses, diagnostic tools, and medications, may be obtained. Many people in the medical community perish because of the widespread sorrow. As a result of the shortage, people started medicating themselves without first consulting a professional, worsening the health crisis. Machine learning has proven useful in many areas, and new research and development in the field of automation has recently increased in pace and scope. The goal of this research is to introduce a drug recommender system that can significantly lessen specialists' workload. In this study, we developed a medicine recommendation system that predicts sentiment based on patient reviews by employing a number of vectorization processes, including Bow, TF-IDF, Word2Vec, and Manual Feature Analysis, and thus aids in the selection of the best medication for a specific illness as determined with the help of a number of various classification methods. Precision, recall, f1score, accuracy, and area under the curve (AUC) were used to rate the anticipated emotions. The findings demonstrate that the classifier Linear SVC with TF-IDF vectorization achieves the highest accuracy compared to the other models.

```
scroll=Scrollbar(text)
text.configure(yscrollcommand=scroll.set)
text.place(x=10,y=250)
text.config(font=font1)
main.config(bg='plum2')
main.mainloop()
```

10. CONCLUSION

Reviews are becoming more influential in shaping major choices like where to eat, what to buy online, and even which companies to visit. Therefore, we investigated the performance of numerous machine learning classifiers, such as Logistic Regression, Perception, Multinomial Naïve Bayes, Ridge classifier, Stochastic gradient descent, LinearS, applied to Bow, TF-IDF, and classifiers like Decision Tree, Random Forest, Gbm, and Cat boost, applied to Word2Vec and the Manual Features method, for performing sentiment analysis of drug reviews and developing a recommender system. In TF-IDF, the Linear SVC provides the highest accuracy (93%), (as measured by accuracy, AUC, precision, recall, and f1score). Even yet, Word2Vec Decision tree classifier is the least reliable of all, with just 78% accuracy. To create a recommendation engine, we multiplied the normalized useful Count by the best predicted emotion values from Perception on Bow (91%), LinearS on TF-IDF (93%), LGBM on Word2Vec (91%), and Random Forest on manual features (90%). Further study is required to enhance the recommender system, including a comparison of different oversampling methods, testing with different n-gram values,

CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION USING RANDOM FOREST

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ABSTRACT

In this essay, we primarily focus on real-world credit card fraud detection. Then the detection of credit card fraud is supported by fraudulent transactions. In general, there are online and offline conditions for credit card fraud. However, in today's world, the number of online fraud sale conditions is increasing everyday. Therefore, the system has been designed to use vivid styles to identify online seam deals. In the suggested system, we employ the Random Forest Algorithm (RFA) to gamble on the delicateness and fraudulence of the agreements. This method is based on supervised literacy, which use decision trees to bracket portions of the dataset. A confusion matrix is formed after dataset bracketing. Based on the confusion matrix, the performance of the Random Forest method is calculated. The results of reusing the dataset show a delicacy of roughly 90. Then, for greater delicacy, we've included two additional algorithms, namely the SVM and decision tree method.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

CONCLUSION

The Random forest method loses efficiency in its testing and implementation phases as the quantity of the training data grows. It's possible that adding some more steps in the pre-processing phase might be useful. Although the results from the SVM are promising, they might have benefited greatly from further preprocessing of the data, which still suffers from the issue of an unbalanced dataset. In this example, the decision tree method proved to be the most effective.

AD SHERLOCK EFFICIENT AND DEPLOYABLE
CLICK FRAUD DETECTION FOR MOBILE
APPLICATIONS

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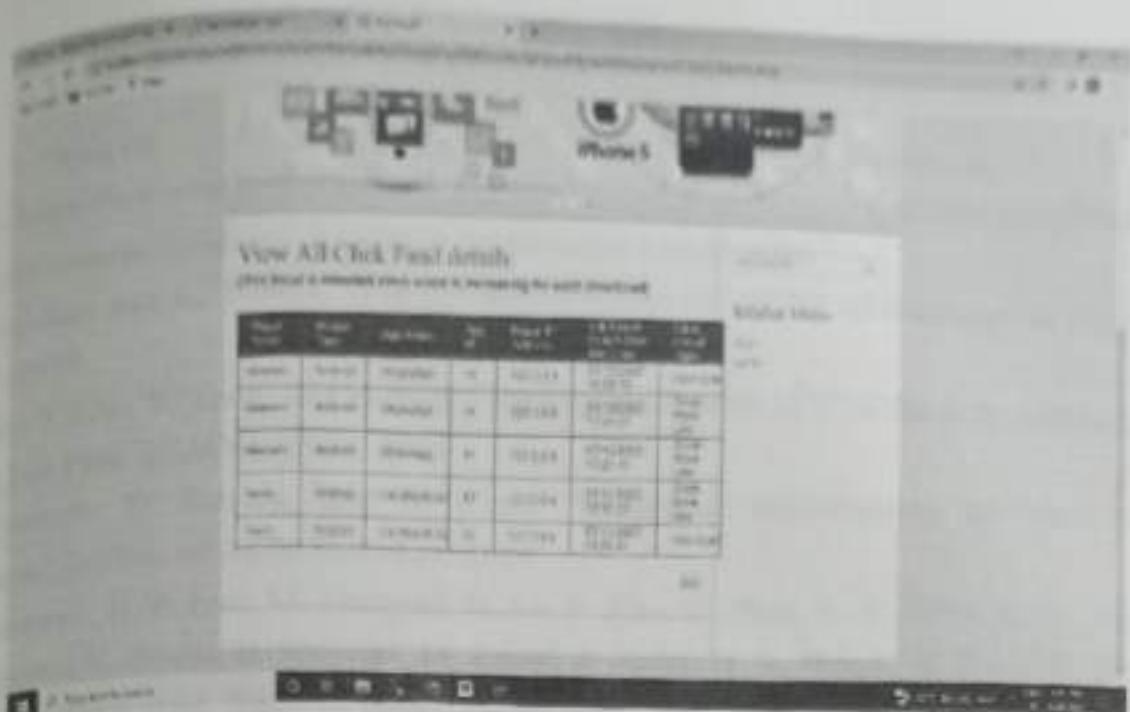
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ABSTRACT

Without mobile advertising, there would be no mobile app ecosystem. It's clear that click fraud, where ads are clicked on by malicious code or bots, poses a serious threat to the sustainability of this ecosystem. Click fraud can now be detected by server-side analysis of advertising requests. Due to the simplicity with which the detection can be avoided, for example when the clicks are disguised behind proxies or are geographically separated, such methods may produce a large number of false negatives. In this paper, we provide AdSherlock, an efficient and deployable client-side (within-app) solution to click fraud detection in mobile apps. Ad Sherlock divides the computationally intensive phases of recognising click requests into an offline and an online procedure. AdSherlock uses a probabilistic pattern-creation approach based on URL (Uniform Resource Locator) tokenization that operates in an offline mode. These patterns, in conjunction with an ad request tree model, are used to identify click requests in real time, thereby detecting click fraud. AdSherlock was put through its paces by creating a prototype and testing it with real-world applications. The online detector is built into the executable bundle of the programme through binary instrumentation. When compared to other methods for detecting click fraud, AdSherlock performs better while practically never affecting system performance.



CONCLUSIONS

Ad Sherlock is an effective client-side solution that can be used to detect click fraud in mobile applications. Since Sherlock operates locally, it can bypass the usual server-based processes. To do this, it uses proprietary technologies to automate the computationally intensive online process of identifying click requests. Ad Sherlock's probabilistic technique, based on URL tokenization, supplements conventional deterministic patterns and makes pattern building possible even when users are not connected to the internet. Together, these patterns and an ad request tree model might protect online marketers from the financial losses caused by fraudulent clicks. Statistics demonstrate Ad Sherlock's efficacy in identifying click fraud, and the tool has little influence on performance. Future work will focus on perfecting ad request recognition to a higher degree of accuracy and preventing probing attacks that might foil a Sherlock.

REVOCABLE ATTRIBUTE BASED DATA STORAGE IN
MOBILE CLOUDS

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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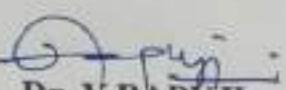
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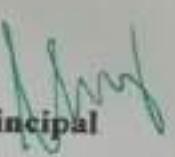
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ABSTRACT

The rise of cloud computing will improve data accessibility for mobile consumers. Attribute-based encryption (ABE) is often used by cloud service providers to protect their customers' sensitive information. The substantial processing cost ABE imposes on mobile devices every time a user deletes or accesses a file is a major issue. Our group really likes the READS method because of all its advantages. To ensure that only authorized parties have access to sensitive data, our RADS method employs fine-grained permissions. To help mobile clients, save time and money, we developed a RADS method that allows them to provide CSP access to their files without disclosing the files' contents. Finally, using our RADS service, the CSP may re-encrypt information and update user credentials without impacting their current service. At any moment, a user's access to the RAS may be revoked. Both theoretical and empirical research have shown RADS's efficacy and safety.

CONCLUSION

This study explores the uncharted territory of mobile cloud storage from the perspective of security. Using a trusted attribute-based encryption strategy, the RADS method allowed for granular control over data transport. With RADS, a distant server handles most of the labor-intensive steps involved in gathering data from a mobile device. A certificate revocation might also be managed by a cloud-based server. Using the RADS, TTP may smoothly execute a revocation without interrupting service for any of its other clients. Extensive testing confirmed that the method is safe and effective enough for use in mobile cloud environments.

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MULTI-AUTHORITY ATTRIBUTE-BASED KEYWORD

SEARCH WITH UNENCRYPTED CLOUD DATA

*A thesis report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the award of the degree of*

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**MULTI-AUTHORITY ATTRIBUTE-BASED KEYWORD
SEARCH OVER ENCRYPTED CLOUD DATA**

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ABSTRACT

The encryption and search ability (SE) of cloud data are prerequisites to its practical use. Ciphertext-Policy Attribute-Based Encryption (CP-ABE) is used by the Cipher text-Policy Attribute-Based Keyword Search (CP-ABKS) system to provide keyword-based retrieval and granular authorization. Existing CP-ABKS systems rely on a central attribute authority to validate user certificates and distribute secret keys, which might be expensive for a single company to maintain. Using decentralized cloud environments is another technique to avoid a single point of failure. As a means of easing the burden of cloud computing on low-power devices, we provide a reliable Multi-authority CP-ABKS (MABKS) method. Enhancements to the MABKS framework in particular will facilitate the diagnosis of behavioral issues and their origins. Using the selective-matrix and selective-attribute models, we show that MABKS meets the necessary selective security criteria via a thorough security analysis. Trials using real-world datasets have shown the MABKS system's viability and efficacy.

CONCLUSION

To ensure that a single node's performance doesn't drag down the whole cloud system, we provide a robust MABKS solution that is compatible with a wide range of authorities. While the old MABKS system relied on safeguards like changing characteristics and monitoring harmful AAs (like collusion attempts), the new MABKS system may use similar methods (such as preventing unwanted access with outdated secret keys). Models of decisional q-parallel BDHE and DBDH significantly improved the safety of the preferred system. Our method is substantially more cost-effective than the more common ABKS method. The MABKS system does not allow for complex searches that include several terms (such as conjunctive keyword searching, fuzzy searching, subset searching, etc.). The MABKS method may be used to more types of search problems if its index structure were improved.

A SECURE KEYWORD SEARCH MECHANISM FOR
DATA SHARING IN CLOUD COMPUTING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the award of the degree of

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A SECURE KEYWORD SEARCH MECHANISM FOR DATA SHARING IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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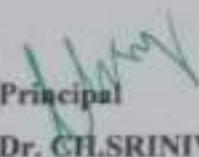
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ABSTRACT

With the advent of cloud computing, hardware and software prices have drastically lowered. It is common practice to encrypt data before sending it to the cloud. Searching for and sharing encrypted information is a time-consuming hassle. When doing a search in the cloud, customers have high expectations for a quick answer without sacrificing the security of their data. To achieve this, we provide a method for exchanging encrypted data in the cloud that is both indexable through keywords and derivable from ciphertext-policy characteristics (CPAB-KSDS). The proposed system is superior to existing solutions because it enables attribute-based keyword searching and attribute-based data transmission. Furthermore, our technology allows you to alter the keyword at any point throughout the sharing process without contacting the PKG. This research explains the CPAB-KSDS framework and its accompanying security concept. In addition, we provide a practical technique and show that it is secure against certain ciphertext attacks and keyword assaults in the random oracle model. Finally, a comparison of the recommended structure's performance and attributes demonstrates its efficacy and utility.

CONCLUSION

This research presents a new method for identifying catchphrases and disseminating information based on the ciphertext-strategy property based instrument (CPAB-KSDS). In the framework of the arbitrary prophet model, we build a CPAB-KSDS plot of unprecedented size and demonstrate that it fulfils CCA security standards. It is important to think about both the example and the ROI while evaluating the suggested framework. In this work, we provide a property-based encryption solution to the open testing issue identified in the aforementioned study [36] by using keyword searches and information sharing without the PKG at the sharing stage.

Have High Hopes for the Future

In addition to the search for evocative phrases and the creation of a CPAB-KSDS scheme devoid of arbitrary oracles, our method raises several more intriguing research problems.

CROP YIELD PREDICTION USING RNN, FEED FORWARD AND LSTM

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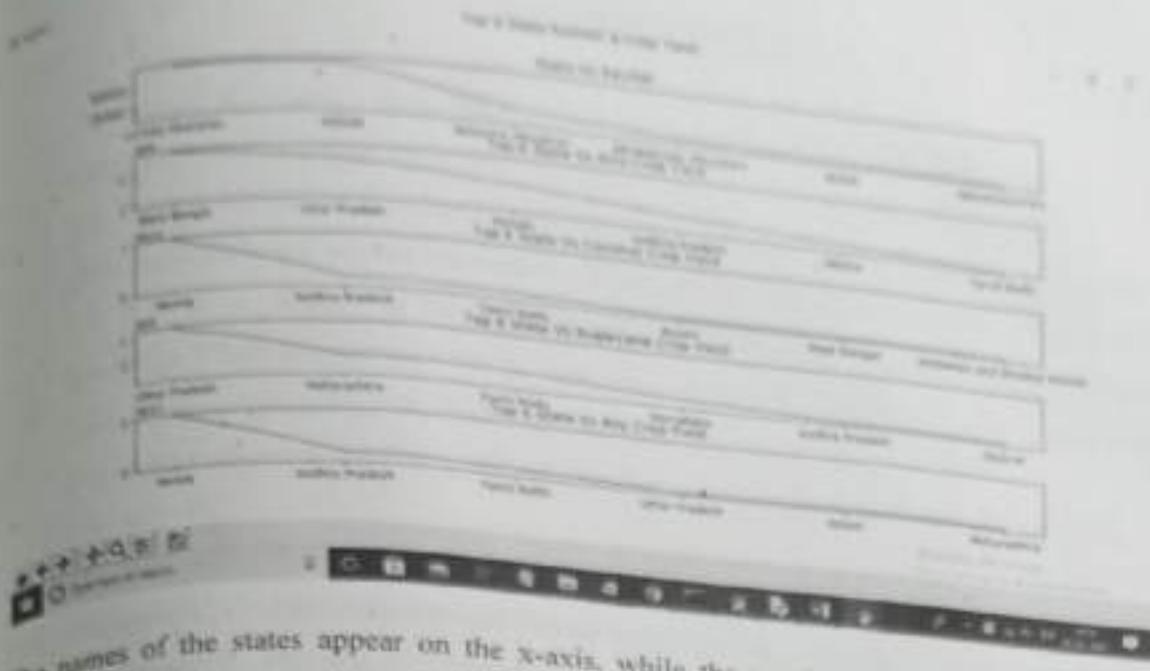
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ABSTRACT

In recent days, the crop yield prediction is a major area of research, where the information about the suitable crop to cultivate will be very much useful for the farmers to cultivate. The crop yield prediction in agricultural helps the farmers to know how much yield they can expect from the cultivation. It also helps in minimizing the loss to the farmers when unfavorable condition occurs. The proposed work is to predict the yield of the crop based on the suitable crop parameters like Temperature Min, Temperature Max, Humidity, Wind speed, Pressure using neural network model. In this research paper, crop yields predictions were established using Feed Forward Neural Network and Recurrent Neural Network model which predict the crop yield. The performances of neural network models were evaluated using the metrics like Root Mean SquareError(RMSE) and Loss.



The names of the states appear on the x-axis, while the y-axis displays the top six crops grown in each state, such as the average annual rainfall and the percentages of rice, coconuts, and sugarcane produced there. The first graph shows how each state's average rainfall affects the six most widely grown crops (rice, coconut, sugarcane, and so on).

4. CONCLUSION

Models based on feed forward neural networks and recurrent neural networks are used to estimate agricultural yields in response to environmental parameters such as mean and severe temperatures, humidity, wind speed and direction, and air pressure. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Loss were computed to evaluate the performance of the neural network model. RNN is preferable to FNN when trying to predict harvest yields since it produces more accurate results with fewer errors. So, this motivates farmers to adopt sustainable agricultural decisions. It has been suggested that a certain pesticide be used in the future to combat many diseases that cause damage to crop.

ENHANCED CYBER-PHYSICAL SECURITY IN
INTERNET OF THINGS THROUGH ENERGY
AUDITING

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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Mr. P.SATISH
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2020-2022

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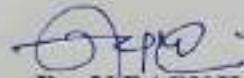
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ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) can be attacked digitally as well as physically. As a result, there is a need for a cyber-physical security system that can prevent many forms of assault. Monitoring system logs has long been the standard method for spotting attacks. Network metrics and file access records are only few examples of system logs that can be falsified. In addition, most of the time the focus of the current solutions is on protecting against cybercrime. In this study, we offer the first Internet of Things (IoT) monitoring method based on energy auditing and analytics. This is the first effort to use energy auditing to detect and identify cyber and physical attacks on the Internet of Things. We create a dual deep learning (DL) model system using energy meter readings, which adaptively learns the behaviors of the system under normal conditions. We propose a disaggregation-aggregation architecture for energy disaggregation, as opposed to earlier single DL models. The unique architecture can identify both online and offline threats. Cyber-attacks can be identified using the disaggregation model's examination of individual subcomponents, energy usage (CPU, network, disc, etc.), whereas physical attacks can be detected using the aggregation model's analysis of the discrepancy between actual and predicted power consumption. The suggested system detects both cyber and physical threats using simply energy usage data. Detailed descriptions of the system and algorithm designs are provided. The proposed approach shows promise in the hardware simulation experiments. Index Terms Deep Learning (DL), Energy Audit, Internet of Things, Detection of Cyber and Physical Attacks (IoT).

in red above. If an Internet of Things device's trust rating drops below 95%, I will mark it as potentially malicious.

10. CONCLUSION

In this research, we provide a deep learning (DL)-based approach to securing the Internet of Things (IoT) that makes use of data collected during energy audits. Information collected from energy meters' "side channels" is used in the proposed system to detect online and offline threats. Energy audit data is quite safe, especially when compared to other types of data. Deep learning models that mix disaggregation and aggregation may provide insight into the overall performance of IoT systems as well as data about individual metrics. Identification of digital and physical outliers may be aided by anomaly detection based on prediction errors. Maybe the recommended solution would make it simpler to monitor and secure your IoT devices.

DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FRUIT
DISEASES USING IMAGE PROCESSING AND CLOUD
COMPUTING

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FRUIT
DISEASES USING IMAGE PROCESSING AND CLOUD
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ABSTRACT

Early diagnosis of fruit diseases is crucial because of the potential impact on the agriculture sector. In this work, we focus on using Cloud computing to detect and analyze fruit illnesses that are present in plant regions, as well as to save data about agricultural fields and characteristics of farmers in a database, from which it can be retrieved. Environmental factors, mineral levels, insect populations, and other external influences all contribute to an increase in fruit illnesses. Image processing is used to identify and catalog the information gathered in the plant area.

CONCLUSION

It was determined that a cloud-based solution would allow for more accurate data analysis, the removal of hoardings, and the promotion of a prosperous, secure, and harmonious farming community in India. Our usage of the Support Vector Machine (SVM) technique and the K-Means Algorithm allowed us to successfully classify and segment images of fruit. Pictures of a hand-picked assortment of fruits were segmented using the gathered information. The most likely illness for a particular picture may be identified by comparing the name of the disease to the values of its properties; after the condition has been identified, it can be indicated in a warning box and delivered through a mobile app. A warning box displaying the proportion of accurate predictions, as well as their accuracy and specificity, as well as their positive and negative predictive probabilities, is shown next to the sample count.

FUTURESCOPE

Our accuracy will be improved by the addition of certain ML Algorithms in the next update.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF MACHINE
LEARNING ALGORITHMS FOR DISEASE
PREDICTION

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

IN

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

BY
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LEARNING ALGORITHMS FOR DISEASE
PREDICTION

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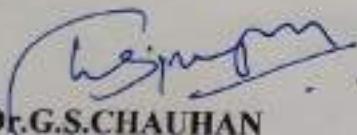


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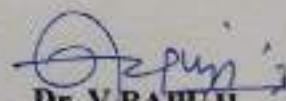
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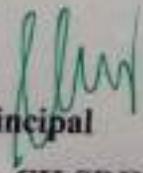
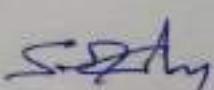
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P. Sri Krishna

ABSTRACT

There is hope that machine learning might help doctors better identify and treat medical issues. Improved health care prognosis and forecasting might be achieved with the use of robust multi-machine learning algorithms. Machine learning methods allow for rapid and precise illness diagnosis. Several types of illnesses are classified based on clinical criteria and machine learning methods. Finally, numerous distinct machine learning categorization methods are compared using a graph.

10. CONCLUSION

The primary goal of the Machine Learning methods explored here is to enhance illness start forecasting. Each of four algorithms—a decision tree, a random forest, a support vector machine, and a naive bays—was used. Judgment relies on the use of these methods. Using symptoms as inputs, calculate precision, recall, accuracy, and F-score for a disease dataset. As compared to other algorithms, the Naive Bays technique provides the best accurate predictions of health status. If and when this exceptional circumstance arises again, it's feasible that the system will be enhanced. It's possible that unique disease prediction may become possible if additional symptoms are added to the database. The user-friendliness of the GUI has increased thanks to the incorporation of more supervised machine learning algorithms; this allows the system to present patients with more in-depth information about their symptoms and, in the case of an emergency, to prescribe a therapy.

**AN ONLINE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM USING
DEEP LEARNING FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
in*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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2020-2022

AN ONLINE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM USING
DEEP LEARNING FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS
*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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ABSTRACT

Recommendation systems are frequently preferred in recent years ensuring customer satisfaction and accelerating sales. Thanks to these systems, it is aimed to accelerate the decision-making process of customers. Recommendation systems have become a necessary part, especially in online shopping. Most of the recommendation systems used in many different areas have been attracting attention, focusing on fashion,* and clothing recently. In this paper, a deep learning-based online recommendation system has been proposed with a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Classes of different patterns in the CNN architecture have been determined according to users' and designers' pattern preferences. The deep learning model recommends patterns considering color compatibility for textile products. The proposed model has been trained and tested using our own pattern dataset including 12000 images. Experiments on pattern datasets show the effectiveness of our proposed approach.

10. CONCLUSION

We created a color-aware textile industry recommendation system using convolutional neural networks (CNNs). To train and validate the CNN model, we utilized our own 12,000-image pattern dataset. Using measures of accuracy, precision, recall, and f1, we compared the proposed model to the reference standard. Precision is 82.08%, recall is 82.00%, accuracy is 82.00%, and the f1-score is 82.30% for a total of 82.08%. Recommendations seem to demonstrate appropriate patterns even if photos are classified directly based on the preferences of the users and designers rather than the specific features of the images. Consumer actions such as buying a product or rating it might be seen as input to the recommendation system. The training of the recommendation system occurs via several iterations influenced by regular feedback. Providing the recommendation algorithm with feedback might improve its efficiency.

LOW LIGHT IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
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ABSTRACT

Each day, countless photographs are shot using the cameras on a wide variety of mobile devices. Even though advancements in image sensor technology have greatly enhanced the clarity of such obtained images, the visual quality is by no means guaranteed under varied illumination conditions. An original and straightforward strategy for improving images in dim conditions is provided in this work. The suggested method's central idea is to use several diffusion spaces to estimate the illumination component, which is likely to appear as the bright pixel even under the low-light scenario. By choosing the maximum value at each pixel position of those diffusion spaces, the illumination component can be correctly isolated from the scene reflectance and fine-tuned separately for improved visual quality. So, since the iterative diffusion process has a tendency to disclose previously hidden lighting components with brilliant intensities, we propose adopting the maximal value among diffused intensities at a specific pixel point, so-called maximal diffusion value, as the illumination component. The suggested method enhances image quality without major distortion while effectively suppressing the problem of noise amplification, in contrast to prior approaches that still face difficulties to balance between over-saturated and conservative restorations. Results from experiments conducted on reference datasets demonstrate the effectiveness and robustness of the suggested strategy in comparison to previously introduced methods in the literature.

CONCLUSION

A novel, easy method is proposed in this research for enhancing images shot in low light. The key to the suggested technique is using the highest value generated by the diffusion process as the illumination component, which closely matches the illumination property under low-light settings. After determining the expected light component based on the scene's reflectance, the resultant stretch is optimized using both global and local correction methods. The proposed technique uses a pixel-by-pixel approach to estimate illumination, which effectively shows an image's underlying structure while simultaneously getting rid of fuzzy artifacts. The suggested method was tested under a variety of conditions and found to have promise for improving the quality of images taken in low light.

**DIRECTING GROUP SHELLING ATTACKS IN
ONLINE RECOMMENDER SYSTEMS BASED ON
BISECTING K-MEANS CLUSTERING**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the award of the degree of
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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**DETECTING GROUP SHELLING ATTACKS IN
ONLINE RECOMMENDER SYSTEMS BASED ON
BISECTING K-MEANS CLUSTRING**

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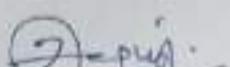
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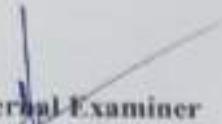
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ABSTRACT

Attacks in online recommender systems are effective at identifying individual attackers, they are not as effective at detecting shilling. While existing methods for detecting shilling detecting group shilling assaults, in which a group of attackers cooperate to influence the output of the system by injecting bogus profiles. This article presents a method for detecting shilling attacks as a group, using the bisecting K-means clustering algorithm. We begin by separating each item's rating track and subdividing those into potential groups based on a predetermined amount of time. In the second place, we propose using the degree of item attention and user activity to determine the suspiciousness of candidate groups. In the end, we use the bisecting K-means algorithm to cluster the candidate groups according to their suspicious degrees and obtain the attack groups. Experiments conducted on the Netflix and Amazon data sets validate the superiority of the suggested strategy over the gold standards.

CONCLUSION

Recommendation engines are vulnerable to coordinated scamming efforts. This study details a methodology based on bisecting K-means for identifying incidents of group attack. Even if an attacker has very little useful resources, the proposed detection approach might improve their effectiveness. The rating track is split in half for each item at a position determined dynamically based on a given time interval. We consider both the product and the consumer while determining GSDs. The bisecting K-means method, when applied to the GSDs, generates candidate groups that may or may not include actual attack clusters. We use two datasets to experimentally show how effective our strategy is.

**IMAGE SECURITY BY USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL
NETWORKS**

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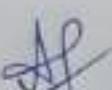
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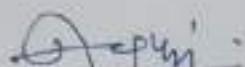
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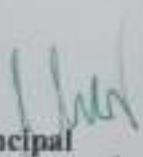
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ABSTRACT

Survival is a primary concern for people of all backgrounds and all periods. Increasing home security is a top priority for everyone these days. When alarms are set off as part of standard security protocols, it means that someone has broken in. Nevertheless, deep learning using convolution neural networks for image processing, especially in the domains of picture recognition and classification, has the potential to significantly improve security. This is because it employs highly developed algorithms for face and body recognition to glean useful information from photographs. The field of machine learning, and notably deep learning, is developing at a lightning pace. Every branch of science and technology might benefit greatly from this technology if it were used to the improvement of existing infrastructure and theories. The same holds true for images created on a computer. Our research aims to do the same by demonstrating how these two may be used together to do far more in the field of security than was previously considered conceivable.

9. CONCLUSION

Work the article begins with a brief overview of the current state of the art in neural network based content protection, covering topics like the features of neural networks that make them well-suited for content protection and providing a few examples of neural network based content protection techniques. In the end, a system is developed for authenticating multimedia that makes use of neural networks' propensity for learning and its fundamental one-way nature to identify instances of intentional manipulation. Analysis of the plan's efficiency has shown its usefulness. It is also emphasized that there are many unanswered issues in these 14 fields of research. At last, we can make some reasonable conclusions.

**FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION OF STUDENTS
USING CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORKS**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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VAAGESWARI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(Affiliated to JNTU Hyderabad & Apprvd by AICTE)
Rayal列hna colony, Karimnagar-505527
2020-2022**

FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION OF STUDENTS USING CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORKS

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

M.THRIVENI (20S41F0026)

*Under the Guidance of
Mrs. Y. SUSHEELA
Assistant Professor
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2020-2022*

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This is to certify that the project report entitled "**FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION OF STUDENTS USING CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORKS**" submitted by following student in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, deep learning techniques know a big success in various fields including computer vision. Indeed, a convolutional neural networks (CNN) model can be trained to analyze images and identify face emotion. In this paper, we create a system that recognizes students' emotions from their faces. Our system consists of three phases: face detection using Haar Cascades, normalization and emotion recognition using CNN on FER 2013 database with seven types of expressions. Obtained results show that face emotion recognition is feasible in education, consequently, it can help teachers to modify their presentation according to the students' emotions.

9. CONCLUSION

In this study, we presented a Convolution Neural Network model for analyzing expressions in online classrooms. Two fully connected layers, one extra max pooling layer, and four convolution layers make up the eight total layers in the proposed model. An algorithm based on a Hare-like detector analyzes student-provided photos to determine the presence of human faces and label them with one of nine possible emotions: surprise, fear, contempt, sorrow, joy, wrath, or neutrality. The suggested model achieved 70% accuracy on the FER 2013 dataset. The capacity of our software to read students' expressions and emotions will greatly assist teachers in determining how interested their pupils are in a certain subject.

Therefore, coming forward, we'll be putting a lot of effort into perfecting the Convolution Neural Network mode.

**DYNAMIC CONTROL OF FRAUD INFORMATION
SPREADING IN MOBILE SOCIAL NETWORKS**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

M VINAY (20S4110028)

*Under the Guidance of
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Ramakrishna colony, Karimnagar-505527

2020-2022

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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
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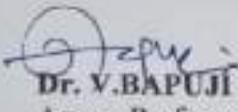
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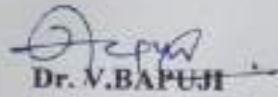
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ABSTRACT

Mobile devices have made it possible for members of social networks to always have access to the most up-to-date information. Even said, the unparalleled openness of MSNs has been linked to the spread of false information and the facilitation of fraudulent activities. That is why it is so important to regulate the spread of fraud warnings, which might prevent crimes like identity theft. Additional research on the challenge of building control systems that maximize resources while shielding people from monetary loss due to false information is required. To do this, we recast the issue of censoring disingenuous discourse as an optimum control problem, where the cost is the sum of the control resources used to impose control measures and the losses experienced by individuals. Protocols for dynamically redistributing command and control resources are developed using optimal control theory. The transmission of false information and the durability of the status quo are investigated, and a dynamical model is developed for both phenomena, all while keeping in mind the inherent ambiguity in human thought. Our results suggest that our proposed ideal control approaches have a decent possibility of avoiding the spread of erroneous information at a manageable cost, based on our simulation results. The suggested optimum control strategies provide a 10% improvement in control over the current situation.

10. CONCLUSION

The findings point to the possibility of optimal control systems that mitigate fraud-related loss impacts while making the most of available control resources. We begin by analyzing the dynamic process of fraud information spreading in MSNs using a unique SWIRdynamics model. By examining patterns of information spread, this research provides more evidence for the validity of the dynamics model. Two separate but complementary control systems are proposed, together with a dynamic allocation methodology, to assist limit the spread of disinformation. Finally, we use both simulated and actual social network data to evaluate our proposed diffusion model and optimal control mechanisms. This research may help move the area of optimum control technology and information diffusion forward by providing a theoretical foundation and a realistic technological technique for applications of controlled information dissemination based on MSNs. Future research might focus on better understanding and controlling the spread of both positive and negative information coupling. Users' ages, genders, and locations will be analyzed to see how they affect content distribution.

A NOVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF ROBUST CT SCAN
BASED BRAIN DIAGNOSIS PROCESS USING CNN GB
TECHNIQUE

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
MCA*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

By

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BASED BRAIN DIAGNOSIS PROCESS USING CNN GB
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*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The prognosis for patients with fatal brain tumors is bleak. These findings highlight the need of careful treatment planning in achieving optimal patient outcomes. Imaging methods including ultrasonography, computed tomography (CT), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) have the potential to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of a wide variety of disorders, including but not limited to brain, lung, liver, breast, and prostate cancers. In order to pinpoint the specific location of brain tumors, the neuroimaging probe employs an X-ray based diagnostic approach. Researchers are now exploring the use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for detecting brain tumors using X-rays. The increased efficacy of the treatment allows us to do more with the same amount of resources. Given the extensive body of prior work, it is crucial that the suggested approach make advantage of transfer learning to further enhance performance. Analysis for this research was carried out with the help of Python and Google Collab. These characteristics were mostly obtained using deep convolutional neural network (CNN) models such as VGG19, InceptionV3, and MobileNetV2. The accuracy with which the data was categorized may be used as a proxy for the study's reliability and validity. With a 92% success rate compared to 88% and 91% for InceptionV3 and VGG19, respectively, MobileNetV2 performs better. Based on our findings, MobileNetV2 is the most precise approach. If this precision can be attained, cancers might be diagnosed years before they manifest as symptoms like paralysis.

10. CONCLUSION

The primary purpose of this research is to create a diagnostic instrument that can handle CT brain data processing and interpretation. Adaptive median filter, deep convolutional neural network (CNN), and gradient boosting are just some of the machine learning techniques we use here. The combined output of these three methods allowed for a more exact model than had been achievable before. What we found was as follows: In this instance, we have a PSNR of 38.18, an SSIM of 0.8359, an accuracy of 0.9950, an error rate of 0.072, and an error rate of 0.072. On top of that, it has been shown effective against a broad range of high-density noise generators. Therefore, the CT brain diagnostic system created in this work employing AMF, CNN, and GBML performs better than existing approaches of its kind. Please conclude by discussing how the new software could improve medical treatment, diagnosis, or study.

Protecting Your Shopping Preference With Differential Privacy

*A Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Award of the degree of*

In

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

By

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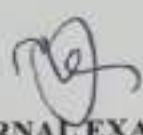
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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Due to a variety of attacks, customer shopping habits may become publicised by online banks. Differential privacy enables users to alter their consumption amounts locally before transmitting them to their respective online banks. However, the noise boundary problem is not taken into account by existing differential privacy schemes, so implementing it directly in online banking will lead to complications in practise. In this paper, we propose a scheme called Optimized Differential private Online tRansaction (O-DIOR) for use by online banks in establishing spending limits that take into account the presence of noise. To select new boundaries in accordance with the differential privacy definition, we then modify O-DIOR and create a RO-DIOR scheme. We also provide extensive theoretical analysis to show that our schemes can meet the differential privacy requirement. Finally, we have tested our schemes in the context of mobile payment scenarios in order to assess their efficacy. In terms of mutual information, experimental results show that privacy losses are less than 0.5, and the relevance between consumption amount and online bank amount is significantly reduced.

10. CONCLUSION

As the name implies, unit testing is focused on verifying the correct operation and adherence to standards of individual components of a larger whole. Unit test findings are unrivaled when it comes to assessing code quality during development. Security of customers' financial data is a top priority for online banking providers. This study examines the usage of a differential private information-or-repair (DIOR) system to demonstrate the utility of differential privacy. With the safety of online financial transactions as a top priority, we provide O-DIOR, a private, online transaction protocol with a unique identity for each user. If you use O-DIOR, you may lessen the likelihood that spam may compromise your bank account details. Customer sports and behaviors may be hard to pin down precisely because of the volatility of intake data and the charge program's inherent imprecision. To accommodate the many border options, we provide RO-DIOR, a variant of O-DIOR. Our theoretical and practical assessments imply that our methods may provide varied degrees of privacy. Despite the extensive usage of online banking transactions, experiments reveal that the mutual information between actual consumption and the number of transactions is only reduced by 0.5%. The authors of this piece claim that their research is the first complete examination of differential privacy's impact on the safety of digital data. Defending e-commerce systems, easing worries about data transfers, and protecting mobile apps are just a few examples of the difficult challenges we want to overcome in the future.

FACE MASK DETECTION

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
In*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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FACE MASK DETECTION

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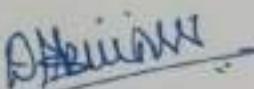


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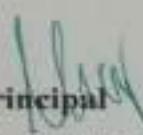
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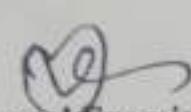
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ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease is the latest epidemic that forced an international health emergency. It spreads mainly from person to person through airborne transmission. Community transmission has raised the number of cases over the world. Many countries have imposed compulsory face mask policies in public areas as a preventive action. Manual observation of the face mask in crowded places is a tedious task. Thus, researchers have motivated for the automation of face mask detection system. In this paper, we have presented a MobileNet with a global pooling block for face mask detection. The proposed model employs a global pooling layer to perform a flatten of the feature vector. A fully connected dense layer associated with the softmax layer has been utilized for classification. Our proposed model outperforms existing models on two publicly available face mask datasets in terms of vital performance metrics

8.CONCLUSION

As a precaution against the spread of the deadly COVID-19 virus, most nations have mandated that their citizens always carry and wear facial masks in public. It is important to physically inspect the facial shield whenever possible in congested areas. This is why efforts have been made to develop a foolproof method of detecting when a person is wearing a disguise. We suggest a pre-trained Mobile Net with a worldwide sharing limit for facial recognition. Pre-trained Mobile Nets can produce multi-dimensional feature maps from color images. Using a global pooling block, the suggested model converts the feature map into a feature vector with 64 features. The SoftMax layer then applies a binary categorization to the original 64 characteristics. We have tested our software on two open-source data sets. Our suggested model gets a remarkable 99% accuracy on DS1, and flawless accuracy on DS2. To avoid overfitting, the suggested model makes use of a regularized portion of common data. The suggested program requires less data for training and has fewer moving parts than its rivals. In upcoming research, we plan to investigate various methods of face identification.

**ANALYSIS OF WOMEN SAFETY IN INDIAN CITIES
USING MACHINE LEARNING ON TAXIRIDES**

*A Project Report submitted to pursue fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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2020-2022**

**ANALYSIS OF WOMEN SAFETY IN INDIAN CITIES
USING MACHINE LEARNING ON TWEETS**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
in*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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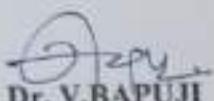


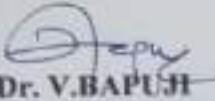
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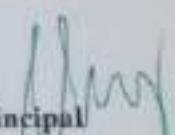
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ABSTRACT

Women and girls have been experiencing a lot of violence and harassment in public places in various cities starting from stalking and leading to sexual harassment or sexual assault. This research paper basically focuses on the role of social media in promoting the safety of women in Indian cities with special reference to the role of social media websites and applications including Twitter platform Facebook and Instagram. This paper also focuses on how a sense of responsibility on part of Indian society can be developed the common Indian people so that we should focus on the safety of women surrounding them. Tweets on Twitter which usually contains images and text and also written messages and quotes which focus on the safety of women in Indian cities can be used to read a message amongst the Indian Youth Culture and educate people to take strict action and punish those who harass the women. Twitter and other Twitter handles which include hash tag messages that are widely spread across the whole globe sir as a platform for women to express their views about how they feel while we go out for work or travel in a public transport and what is the state of their mind when they are surrounded by unknown men and whether these women or not?

9.CONCLUSION

The study's authors developed two encryption methods that are very secure, adaptable, and indexable. When applied to cloud servers and searchers, the first strategy has the ability to thwart upstream and downstream collusion. Nevertheless, the second approach addresses the key-sharing issue with in-based searchable encryption. Tests comparing the timeframes required for storing data, searching for it, and updating it have all demonstrated that the new approaches are superior. Storage overhead, index creation, trapdoors, and searches are only few of the areas where the aforementioned techniques have been proven successful via extensive testing.

FAKE IMAGE DETECTION AND USING DEEP LEARNING

A Project Report Submitted in partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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2020-2022

E-AGRI KIT AGRICULTURAL AID USING DEEP LEARNING

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This project showcases an agricultural aid app that was built and designed to assist farmers by employing Image Processing, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning. Features like early detection of plant disease are available in our application and are implemented in a number of ways. It was determined that Convolutional Neural Network was superior for detecting plant diseases with a high degree of accuracy. The farmer can use the weather forecast to plan out agricultural tasks like harvesting and plucking at the optimal time. A crop-specific fertilizer calculator is in the works to determine how much urea, diammonium phosphate, and muriate of potash should be applied to a given area to prevent the recurrence of disease caused by depleted soil minerals.

Keywords- Deep learning, Techniques, Agriculture, Remote sensing, e-Agriculture, Image Processing, Plant Disease Detection.

9 CONCLUSION

Our findings highlight the need for improved algorithms for disease diagnosis in plants and the subsequent creation of efficient management strategies. It is crucial that the detection system be very adaptable due to the great diversity of crop types and vectors for disease. Using machine learning and deep learning methods, we were able to train the algorithm using a large dataset consisting of a wide variety of crop kinds and disease conditions. The featured Android app in Paper does much more than detect plant problems; it can also translate languages, forecast the weather, and calculate the optimal amount of fertiliser to apply. It was our hope that this initiative would encourage pioneering agricultural efforts and contribute to the protection of flora and fauna. After running a battery of tests and analysis, we settled on CNN as the most promising model to pursue, since it obtained an accuracy of 97.94% after 20 iterations. We've tested our model on the cotton dataset and applied it to real-time analysis of a sick tomato crop to ensure it's not overfitting and can handle the real world. Adding new crop varieties and disease types to our dataset may improve the algorithm's ability to adjust to changing environmental circumstances.

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DISEASE DRUG PREDICTION USING ML

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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This is to certify that the project report entitled "**DISEASE DRUG PREDICTION USING ML**" submitted by following student in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

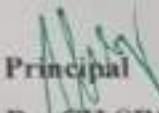
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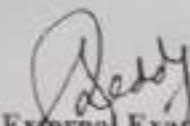
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ABSTRACT

In order to predict diseases from patients' or users' symptom reports, we use a system called Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning. A user inputs their symptoms into the system, and the system returns a probability of disease. The disease prediction is performed using the supervised machine learning algorithm, Naive Bayes classifier. The Naive Bayes algorithm determines the disease's likelihood. Accurate analysis of medical data aids in early disease detection and patient care, which is especially important as the volume of available biomedical and healthcare data continues to grow. Diseases such as diabetes, malaria, jaundice, dengue, and tuberculosis can be predicted with the help of linear regression and decision trees.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE

Using freely accessible data sets, scientists have evaluated their medication theories. Yet, since datasets vary and may evolve over time, different inferences may be derived from the same results. Bio2RDF's pharmacological and disease data was catalogued, connected, and made publicly accessible using Semantic Web technologies, specifically Linked Data. To train classifiers, we look up medical and pharmaceutical data in the SPARQL datastore. With the ability to re-execute queries and get up-to-date results, data version upgrades are conceivable. Our enlarged database now includes information on 1393 disorders, their symptoms, and 816 treatments. The predictions made from combining say early pharmaceutical indication data sets were then checked against other databases. For verification that our approach is data-neutral, we used a dataset compiled by [23]. Predictions for pharmacological indications are often erroneous because evaluation approaches fail to account for the paired nature of data [15]. To improve our predictions of drug-target interactions, we followed the guidance in [14] and split the data into train and test sets in which neither the drugs nor the diseases were repeated. We used a variety of cross-validation techniques, including comparing the output of several classifiers with those of well-known tools like PREDICT and SLAMS. In independent cross-validation testing, our projected performance exceeded that of the PREDICT and the SLAMS.

SEMANTICS OF DATA MINING SERVICES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
In*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

PULLURI PRIYANKA

(20S41F0042)

*Under the Guidance of
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2020-2022

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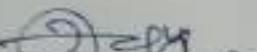
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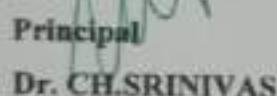
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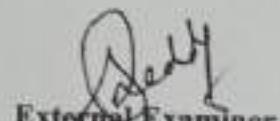
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ABSTRACT

By incorporating new Data Mining and Machine Learning services, Cloud Computing providers are able to offer their customers cutting-edge data analysis tools with all the benefits of the cloud. The descriptions and definitions of Cloud Computing services for Data Mining are published by different providers in a wide variety of formats, and are not always compatible with those of other providers. The ability to describe end-to-end Data Mining services is crucial for ensuring their continued usability and, more importantly, their portability, regardless of the software/hardware support or differences between cloud platforms. The primary goal of this article is to design a Data Mining service definition that enables the composition of a complete service with a single, simple definition, allowing for the portability and deployment of data mining workflows across providers and even into a Market Place for such ready-to-consume services. In this article, we present a semantic framework for defining and describing Data Mining services as a whole, including the provider's management of the service (price, authentication, SLA, etc.) and the Data Mining workflow itself. It's an important step toward formalizing and commercializing Data Mining services. In order to evaluate the efficacy of the plan, we have provided a description of services offered by Data Mining service providers and an example of a complete service for a Random Forest algorithm. In addition, a realistic scenario was designed, in which Data Mining services' deployment infrastructure was built to provide functional support for the scheme and showcase its advantages for the user.

10. CONCLUSION

In this piece, we provide dmcc-schema, a straightforward language for defining and developing DM services in CC. Our approach aims to incorporate the many moving pieces that go into keeping a CC service running, whereas some other ideas have ignored the nuanced nature of algorithm creation as a service for DM. Although other service definition recommendations were made, dmcc-schema paves the way for the creation of true DM services that can be used in Cloud Computing environments. To ensure that all service providers in the business use the same terminology, dmcc-schema was developed as a lightweight modeling tool for DM services. Dmcc-schema captures the most significant aspects (CC administration and DM experimentation) of the most popular CC providers, such as AWS, Azure, or Google. The dmcc-schema, developed on the Semantic Web and realized in an ontology language, satisfies LD's requirements for the re-use of existing schemata. This makes it a great resource for the next service modeling. This not only accomplishes the desired result of providing a far more portable description of the services, but also assures that the definition of services may be expanded and enhanced in the future, as is required to react to changes in CC administration. The primary advantage of dmcc-schema is that it helps to standardize DM services by reducing the number of different DM service specifications used by different CC providers. There will be no disruption in service if a customer decides to switch CC suppliers. Since the dmcc-schema strikes an equitable balance between the different definitions, a CC broker may use it to record and manage DM services received from CC providers. The concept's viability has been established via the definition of a DM service and its constituent parts (algorithms, costs/prices, etc.). The OC2DM deployment architecture's dmcc-schema service definition feature was built in a real-world situation to improve the composition and modeling of DM processes in the cloud. The scheme's usefulness has been shown by the transcription of real-world DMCC services like Amazon SageMaker, and the CQs show that dmcc-schema can include all elements of these services. Asking and answering a series of questions regarding the problem's domain, CQs are a common method for verifying semantic systems. The validation procedure takes both efficacy and efficiency into account, anticipation of what's to come. This situation illustrates why dmcc-schema is crucial to the institutionalization of DM services as a whole. Finally, this study is only the beginning of our efforts to describe AI models as services in the Cloud using a semantic specification that will place particular focus on CI methods like evolutionary algorithms, neural networks, and fuzzy systems.

**CARTOONING OF AN IMAGE VIDEO USING OPENCV
AND PYTHON**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

In

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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ABSTRACT

To cartoonize images and different objects and blend them accordingly as we require. Our aim is to create a cartoon which doesn't look like a filter applied on an image but, is actually a cartoonic view of an input image. In order to get the basic cartoon effect, we just need the bilateral filter and some edge detection mechanism. We can access this cartoon images through an application where you can also save them and make changes.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Any video or still picture can be imported into the program and used to create an original animation that can be edited and combined with other media as required. Pictures can be saved for later use. The use of a bidirectional filter and border recognition allows for the creation of animated videos. Long-Term Objectives A computer-generated image using only geometric forms and primary colors. The first stage in getting the desired lively look is applying these characteristics to a camera-captured original.

CryptCloud+: Secure and Expressive Data Access Control for Cloud Storage

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

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**CryptCloud+ Secure and Expressive Data Access Control
for Cloud Storage**

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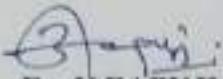
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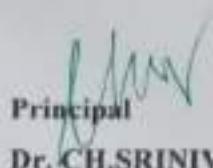
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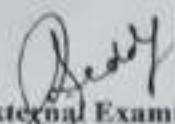
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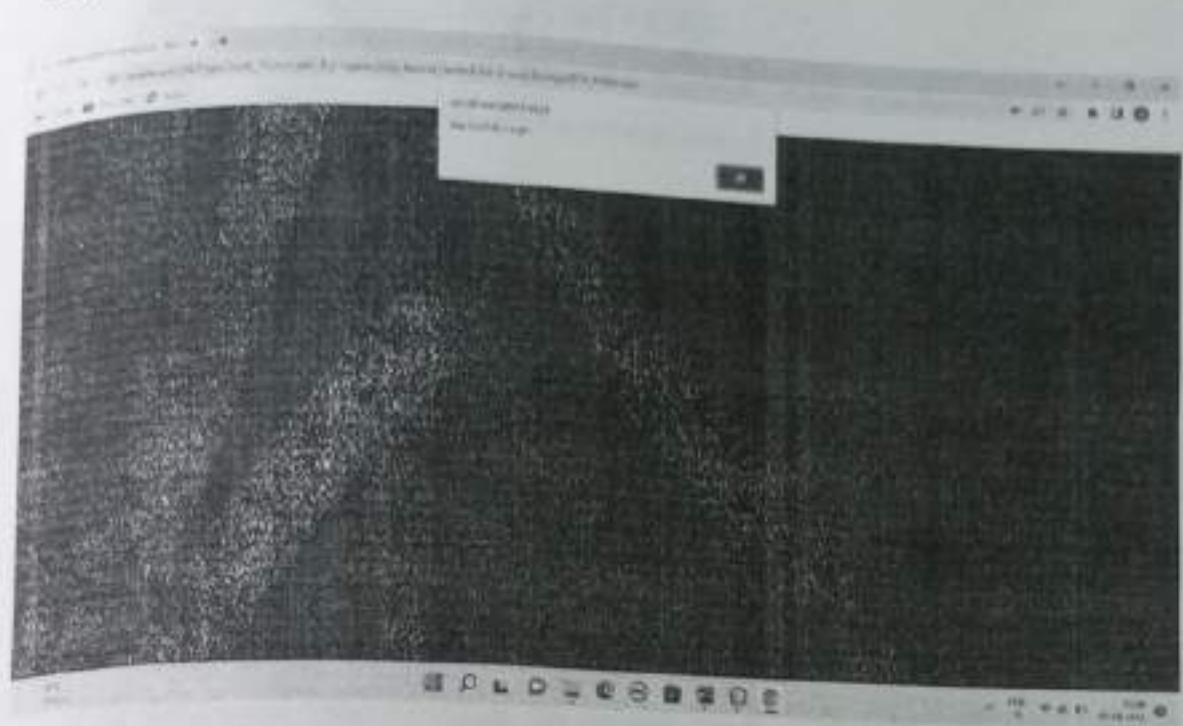

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ABSTRACT

An emerging form of cloud administration, secure distributed storage looks to protect sensitive data while still making it easily accessible to users regardless of where their data resides. A promising method that could be used to confirm the administration's credibility is Ciphertext-Policy Attribute-Based Encryption (CP-ABE). However, due to the "win or bust" decoding feature of CP-ABE, its use may result in an inevitable security breach known as the abuse of access certification (for example, unscrambling rights). One is on the side of the semi-believed specialist, and the other is in favour of the cloud client; both are studied in this paper. We propose CryptCloud+, a CP-ABE-based distributed storage framework with white-box recognizability and reviewing, to help curb abuse. We also detail the security analysis and provide experimental evidence of our framework's value



CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

The credential leakage problem in CP-ABE-based cloud storage systems motivated us to create a Crypt Cloud (which we call Crypt Cloud+) with revocable credentials and a responsible authority that provides white-box traceability and auditing. The first cloud storage system based on CP-ABE enables white-box monitoring, accountable authority, auditing, and immediate revocation. Keeping an eye on troublesome cloud users (those that leak credentials) is a breeze with Crypt Cloud+. In cases where a questionable group is in control of granting user credentials, our method may be used to greatly improve system accessibility.

Black-box traceability, which is more secure than white-box traceability, is a key concept to bear in mind while dealing with Crypt Cloud. We want to investigate how black-box tracing may be made more transparent and auditable.

ROBUST DEFENSE SCHEME AGAINST SELECTIVE DROP ATTACK IN WIRELESS AD HOC NETWORK

*A Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Awarding the degree of*

In

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AGAINST SELECTIVE DROP ATTACK IN WIRELESS AD HOC NETWORK**"

Submitted by following student in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

A current autonomous vehicle determines its driving strategy by considering only external factors (Pedestrians, road conditions, etc.) without considering the interior condition of the vehicle. To solve the problem, this paper proposes "A Driving Decision Strategy(DDS) Based on Machine learning for an autonomous vehicle" which determines the optimal strategy of an autonomous vehicle by analyzing not only the external factors, but also the internal factors of the vehicle (consumable conditions, RPM levels etc.). The DDS learns a genetic algorithm using sensor data from vehicles stored in the cloud and determines the optimal driving strategy of an autonomous vehicle. This paper compared the DDS with MLP and RF neural network models to validate the DDS. In the experiment, the DDS had a loss rate approximately 5% lower than existing vehicle gateways and the DDS determined RPM, speed, steering angle and lane changes 40% faster than the MLP and 22% faster than the RF.

10.CONCLUSION

Resistive to Selective Drop Attack (RSDA) attempts to prove an effective security for selective data attacks is important that the illegitimate nodes should be identified with the load of a host and isolated from the network by holding its transmission process. In selective drop provide, neighboring nodes will not loyally forward their messages to the next node. However, a malicious node that has bettered itself into the data flow path can deny specific forwarding messages. The malicious nodes have to be detected, which is overloading a host and sending work sending. Thus, the node which denies the adding certain messages, but sending other messages acted unpredictably. In a selective drop-at, the malicious nodes would bend forwarding messages passing through them. At last, the attack can potentially attack the throughput of a host to the minimum level. Security in a WANET environment requires a precise point of view, from which security can be provided by mitigating the protection against various types of attacks.

ROAD POTHOLE DETECTION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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By

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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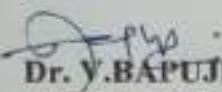
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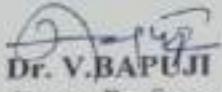
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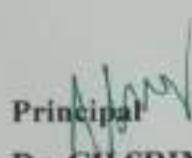
VASALA AMULYA

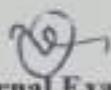
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ABSTRACT

One of the leading causes of both vehicle breakdowns and accidents on the road is the prevalence of potholes. A rise in both vehicle traffic and pollution has led to an increase in both large and small potholes on roads across the country. Here, we introduce a Convolutional Neural Network for classifying road potholes using the Tensor Flow and Keras libraries. The proposed system uses images of potholes in the road to categorise them using convolutional neural networks. In order to find potholes, the system employs a convolutional neural network model. If the CNN method is bolstered by additional feature extraction strategies, it is expected that the resulting pothole classification accuracy will improve. Using deep convolutional neural networks, we have shown their utility and potential for analysing images of potholes. With the goal of releasing this model on the Django framework running on a local host.

11. CONCLUSION

In order to assess the efficacy of a convolutional neural network for the detection of potholes in roads, this study analyzed photographs from a predefined collection of images referred to as the training dataset. This paves the way for foreseeing the next wave of motions. After a thorough study of numerous common CNNs, we found Lent to be the most trustworthy.

Next Work: Integrating an AI Model to Predict Road Cracks

Automatic display of prediction results in a web or desktop application is a great time saving

A MACHINE LEARNING MODEL FOR AVERAGE
FUEL CONSUMPTION IN HEAVY VEHICLES

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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in*

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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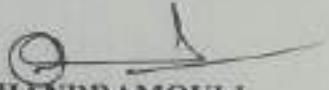


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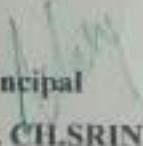
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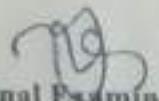
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ABSTRACT

When it comes to creating unique machine learning models for fuel consumption, this research recommends adopting a data summary strategy based on distance as opposed to the conventional time period. This method is used with seven variables obtained from vehicle speed and road grade to create a highly predictive neural network model for typical fuel usage in heavy vehicles. The proposed approach can be readily designed and implemented for each vehicle in a fleet to maximise fuel efficiency. All of the model's predictors are averaged across predetermined time intervals. For routes that incorporate both city and highway duty cycle segments, a 1 km window is able to estimate fuel consumption with a 0.91 coefficient of determination and mean absolute peak-to-peak percent error less than 4%.

10 . CONCLUSION

Each of the massive ships in the fleet need its own unique machine learning model. The model considers seven variables, including the frequency and length of breaks, as well as average speed, characteristic acceleration, aerodynamic speed squared, kinetic energy change, and potential energy change. The last two predictors of this study provide a more accurate picture of the vehicle's normal dynamic behavior. Prediction models are constructed using data like vehicle speeds and road slopes.

Thanks to telematics devices, which are standard in most new automobiles nowadays, this information is at your fingertips. Moreover, if the first two variables are known, the predictors may be quickly calculated in-flight.

What Must Be Done Next in Terms of Preparedness

In this article, we'll go through how to utilize ANN and other Machine Learning Algorithms to predict the normal fuel economy of large trucks. (Artificial Neural Networks). Predictions of heavytruck fuel usage were made using seven characteristics extracted from the dataset.

NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION USING
SUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE

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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

BANDAMIDA AKHILA (20S41F0058)

Under the Guidance of
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DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
VAAGESWARI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Affiliated to JNTU Hyderabad & Approved by AICTE)

Ramakrishna colony, Karimnagar-505527

2020-2022

**NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION USING
SUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
in*

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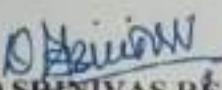


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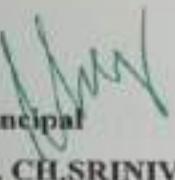
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ABSTRACT

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

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION

Several machine learning models are shown in this article, each of which employs a different set of machine learning algorithms and feature selection strategies to get the same optimum result. The results showed that the highest detection rate (94.02 percent) belonged to the model built for network traffic recognition using ANN and wrapper feature selection. We believe these findings might pave the way for more research towards creating an attack detection system capable of seeing both common and uncommon assaults. The current generation of intrusion detection systems can only identify the most frequent forms of attacks. Novel-attack detection, often known as zero-day attack detection, is still a hot topic of research despite the high false positive rate of existing systems.

Future Work

More research is needed to create a detection system that can recognize regular and unusual security threats. The current generation of intrusion detection systems can only identify the most frequent forms of attacks. Novel attack detection, often known as zero-day attack detection, is still a hot topic of research despite the high false positive rate of existing systems.

A PROXY RE-ENCRYPTION APPROACH TO SECURE
DATA

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by
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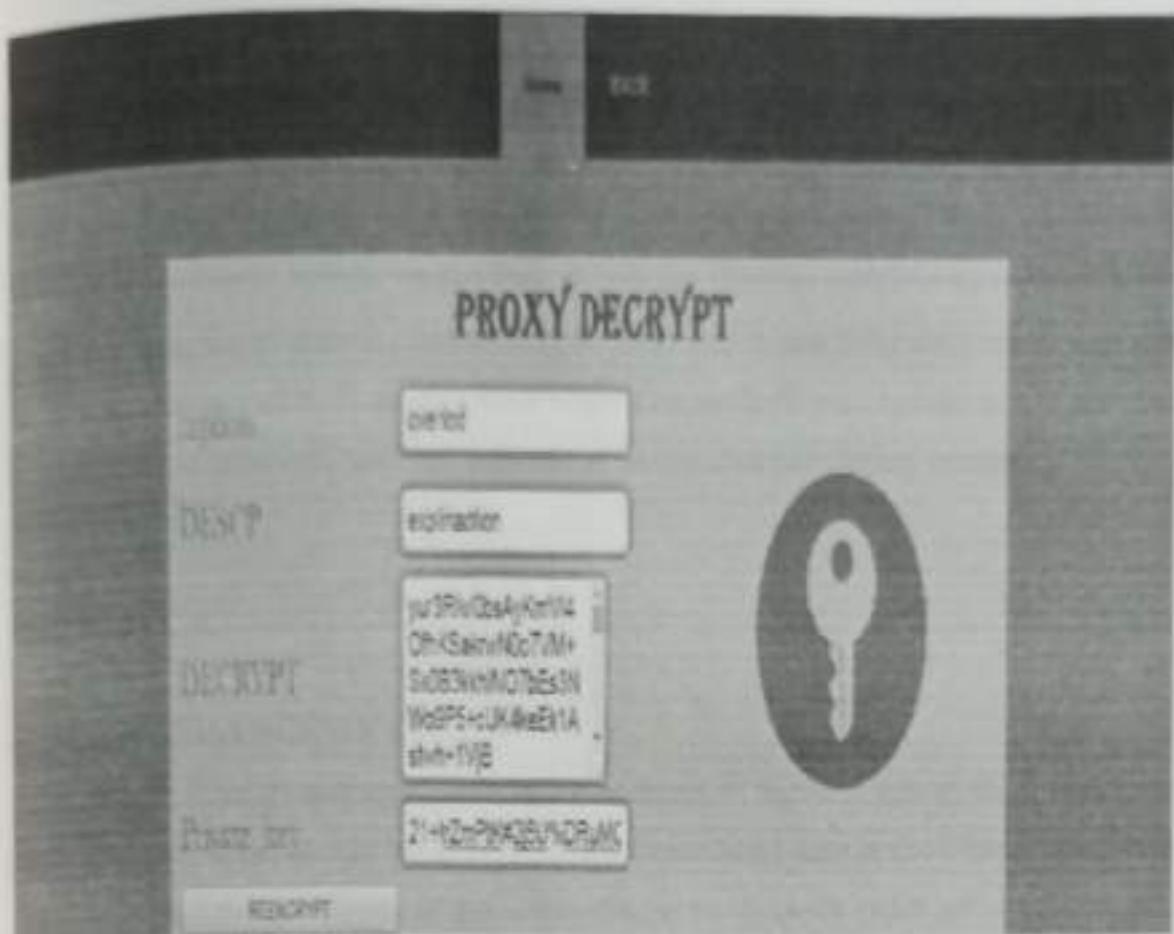
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ABSTRACT

As the Internet of Things has grown, data sharing has become one of the most beneficial cloud computing applications. Even though this technology has a pleasing aesthetic, data security is still one of its difficulties because inappropriate data utilization might have a number of unfavorable impacts. In this research, we present a proxy re-encryption technique for secure data transfer in cloud environments. Data owners can outsource their encrypted data to the cloud using identity-based encryption, and authorised users can access the data through proxy re-encryption construction. Because Internet of Things devices have limited resources, an edge device acts as a proxy server to conduct computationally intensive tasks. Additionally, by utilising information-centric networking capabilities, we successfully distribute cached content through the proxy, hence boosting the quality of service and effectively utilising the network capacity. It accomplishes fine-grained data access control and lessens centralised system bottlenecks. Our strategy for ensuring data security, confidentiality, and integrity has the potential, as shown by the security study and plan review.



9. CONCLUSION

9.1 Conclusion

The emergence of the IoT has made data sharing one of its most prominent applications. To guarantee data confidentiality, integrity, and privacy, we propose a secure identity-based PRE data-sharing scheme in a cloud computing environment. Secure data sharing is realized with IBPRE technique, which allows the data owners to store their encrypted data in the cloud and share them with

**USING DEEP LEARNING TO PREDICT PLANT GROWTH AND YIELD IN
GREENHOUSE ENVIRONMENTS**

*A Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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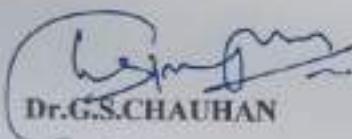
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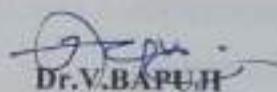
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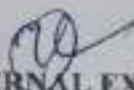
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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

Effective plant growth and yield prediction is an essential task for greenhouse growers and for agriculture in general. Developing models which can effectively model growth and yield can help growers improve the environmental control for better production, match supply and market demand and lower costs. Recent developments in Machine Learning (ML) and, in particular, Deep Learning (DL) can provide powerful new analytical tools. The proposed study utilises ML and DL techniques to predict yield and plant growth variation across two different scenarios: tomato yield forecasting and *Ficus benjamina* stem growth, in controlled greenhouse environments. We deploy a new deep recurrent neural network (RNN), using the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neuron model, in the prediction formulations. Both the former yield, growth and stem diameter values, as well as the microclimate conditions, are used by the RNN architecture to model the targeted growth parameters. A comparative study is presented, using ML methods, such as support vector regression and random forest regression, utilising the mean square error criterion, in order to evaluate the performance achieved by the different methods. Very promising results, based on data that have been obtained from two greenhouses in Belgium and the UK, in the framework of the EU Interreg SMARTGREEN project (2017-2021), are presented.

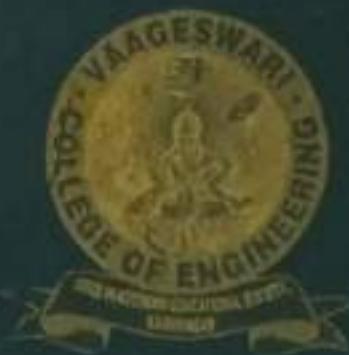
DIAGNOSING CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE USING HYBRID DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES AND ALGORITHMS

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2017-2023

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ABSTRACT

Due to its high rates of morbidity and death as well as the formation of subsequent disorders, chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a severe public health problem. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is commonly misdiagnosed because it lacks early warning symptoms. Early CKD detection enhances the chance that patients will receive treatment that reduces the disease's development. Due to the speed and precision of their diagnosis, machine learning models can greatly aid clinicians. In this paper, we present a method for identifying chronic kidney disease using machine learning. The machine learning library at UCI provided the CKD dataset. In order to diagnose chronic renal illness and decide whether or not more therapy is necessary, this will be helpful. The models were built using a number of machine learning methods, including Gradient Boosting, AdaBoost, Random Forest, Decision Tree, and Logistic Regression. To increase survival chances, chronic renal failure must be recognised and treated as soon as possible. Therefore, the goal of this study is to create a trustworthy machine learning model for predicting CKD. The well-known UCI ML repository has the CKD data set, however it includes a number of gaps. The treatment of missing values makes advantage of KNN Imputation. Due to the size of the dataset and the probable high modelling cost, information gain is also used for feature selection. Several pre-processing phases are completed, such as label encoding and Min-max normalisation, to provide a clean dataset. A variety of ML approaches, including logistic regression, naive bayes, an artificial neural network, and a random forest, are used once the data has been cleansed and made ready for machine learning. The outcomes of these techniques are compared using a variety of metrics. It is shown that the proposed hybrid model, which is based on Random Forest and the Adaboost algorithm, is more effective in detecting CKD than the other individual component models.

10. CONCLUSION

In this investigation, we evaluated a number of machine learning techniques for identifying chronic renal disease. The objective was accomplished by testing and comparing the performance of several ML approaches, including logistic regression, random forest, naive Bayes classifier, and artificial neural network. We used KNN imputation to handle the missing data, and Information Gain for feature selection. The challenges and shortcomings of the different ML models were addressed by a hybrid model that combines the AdaBoost and Random Forest methods. Therefore, it is logical to anticipate that this combination strategy for CKD diagnosis may be applied in clinical settings with beneficial outcomes. It's important to note that, based on the relevant clinical data, this technique may be effective in the real medical diagnosis of many disorders. By obtaining more patient records from other hospitals and healthcare organisations in the future, a bigger dataset may be utilised to increase the forecast's accuracy. It is envisaged that the accuracy of the system would increase as the amount and quality of the dataset increase.

Future Improvements:

After our data analysis is complete, we wish to train a statistical model to improve the model's generalisation capabilities. We intend to compile a wider and more varied data collection to improve the model. It would be difficult to design a system that satisfies all potential needs. User expectations change when the technology is used. This system can be upgraded as new technology is available, and it is adaptable enough to be utilised in a variety of scenarios. Future upgrades to this system include: • New technologies, such as a unified authentication system, can help solve future security problems.

CLASSIFYING FAKE NEWS ARTICLES USING NATURAL LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

There is a growing need for computational tools that can provide insights on the dependability of online content due to the prevalence of false information in widely-accessible media channels including social media feeds, news blogs, and online newspapers. In this study, we explore methods for detecting fabricated news stories in real time. There are two sides to our help. We begin by presenting two new datasets for the fake news detection problem, which together span seven distinct news domains. We give many exploratory analyses aimed at discerning linguistic differences between fake and genuine news information, and we discuss the collecting, annotation, and validation procedure in great detail. We then use the results of these experiments to develop reliable false news detectors. Furthermore, we offer evaluations contrasting machine and human detection of bogus news. The news that circulates through social media networks is a particularly valuable source of information today. It's easy to see why people are so drawn to internet-based news: there's very little effort required, the information is readily available, and it spreads quickly. Since Twitter is one of the most widely used real-time news platforms, it also ranks highly when it comes to the dissemination of news. In the past, gossip has been shown to do significant harm by disseminating false information.

8.CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

Conclusion:

Here, we revealed the findings of an experiment that laid the groundwork for identifying disingenuous media content. This is the only study of its sort that we are aware of to give both qualitative and quantitative data and a workable quantitative model. The results of this study are promising since they demonstrate that machine learning can efficiently categorize large texts for instances of fake news using just one extraction attribute. At the end of the day, researchers are trying to find and make new false news categorization grammars to better classify fake news and direct quotations.

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PRIVACY-PRESERVING AND QUALITY-AWARE
INCENTIVE MECHANISM FOR MOBILE CROWD
RUNNING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
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**PRIVACY PRESERVING AND QUALITY-AWARE
INCENTIVE MECHANISM FOR MOBILE CROWD
SENSING**

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ABSTRACT

Providing excellent economic rewards is an environment friendly way for cell crowd sensing to encourage the participation of venture participants. However, a financial incentive mechanism is commonly difficult to forestall malicious project contributors and a dishonest assignment requester. Moreover, prior quality-aware incentive schemes are commonly failed to hold the privateness of project participants. Meanwhile, most current privacy-preserving incentive schemes bypass the facts exceptional of challenge participants. To address these issues, we recommend a privacy-preserving and facts quality-aware incentive scheme, referred to as PACE. In particular, facts satisfactory consist of the reliability and deviation of data. Specifically, we first suggest a zero-knowledge mannequin of facts reliability estimation that can defend information privateness whilst assessing statistics reliability. Then, we quantify the facts pleasant primarily based on the deviation between dependable information and the floor truth. Finally, we distribute economic rewards to undertaking contributors in accordance to their facts quality. To exhibit the effectiveness and effectively of PACE, we consider it in a real-world dataset. The assessment and evaluation effects exhibit that PACE can forestall malicious behaviors of undertaking members and a project requester, and achieves each privacy-preserving and information exceptional dimension of mission members.

10. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we proposed a privacy-preserving and quality-aware incentive scheme for MCS, i.e., PACE. Specifically, we presented a zero-knowledge model of data reliability estimation that evaluated data reliability while preserving data privacy. Moreover, we demonstrated that PACE satisfied completeness, soundness, and zero-knowledge as well as achieved payment rationality and budget feasibility. Formal privacy analysis showed that PACE realized sensing data and location privacy preservation, also the anonymity of task participants. We also analyzed the proposed PACE could prevent dishonest task requester from launching the Denial of Payment attack and untrusted task participants from launching the Data pollution attack, Sybil attack, and Replacement attack. Finally, we also illustrated the effectiveness and efficiency of PACE through experimental comparisons. In future work, we intend to achieve privacy-preserving quality quantification via secure computation outsourcing. Besides, considering the capacity variance of task participants, we will integrate the capability of task participants into the incentive design.

**DATA MINING AND FEATURE ANALYSIS OF
COLLEGE STUDENT'S CAMPUS NETWORK
BEHAVIOUR**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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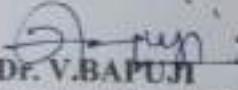
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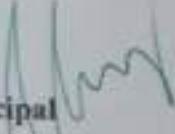
PASTHAM SHRAVAN

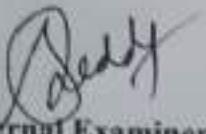
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ABSTRACT

There has been a shift in the management of student affairs from anecdotal, qualitative knowledge to scientific, quantitative analysis, thanks in large part to the rise and promotion of big data methods that allow teachers to understand the behaviour patterns of students in a timely and accurate manner, especially to find the groups of students that need to be focused on in a timely manner. With a total of 23,843 million Internet access records spanning 4 years, this paper uses the clustering method of data mining to analyse the campus network behaviour of 3,245 students at a specific B university. In the end, we see that there are four distinct categories of students in terms of their Internet access, and that 350 of them are heavy network users. These students' academic outcomes and general performance are impacted. Data mining was performed on student campus network behaviour in this study, which can be used as a real-world example of how data mining can be put to use in the field of student affairs management. This work provides useful information that can be used to further the professionalisation and rigour of the field.

CONCLUSION

Educators and counselors may find data mining on student behavior on campus beneficial since it paints a clear, up-to-date picture of the health and activities of student groups, allowing them to better pinpoint individuals who may be experiencing issues. However, the evidence simply demonstrates "effects." The term "cause" implies a need for causal relationships. Student counseling is a people-focused field. Little is known about how the ideas in these collisions are really exchanged. The threshold for professionalism and scientific rigor in student counseling is raised by the requirement to apply the dialectical application of data mining findings to guarantee that big data technology is used to improve students' work data.

GRAPE LEAF DISEASE IDENTIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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in

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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

RUDRA SHRAVANI (20S41F0044)

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DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
VAAGESWARI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Affiliated to JNTU Hyderabad & Approved by AICTE)
Ramakrishna colony, Karimnagar-505527
2020-2022

DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
VAAGESWARI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled "**GRAPE LEAF DISEASE IDENTIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES**" submitted by following student in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

RUDRA SHRAVANI

(20S41F0044)

The work embodied in this project report has not been submitted to any other institution for the award of any degree.


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ABSTRACT

Crop infections are common because of the ever-evolving climate and environment. A crop's development and yield can be stunted by a disease, and it can be difficult to eradicate. High quality and productivity can only be maintained with timely, precise illness detection and control measures. In India, grapes are a commonly cultivated crop, and they are susceptible to a wide range of diseases that can attack any part of the plant, including the leaves, stems, and fruits. Viruses, bacteria, and fungi can all induce early signs in leaves. That's why it's important to have an automated system that can identify diseases and trigger the right responses. We present an autonomous approach that uses image processing and machine learning to identify illnesses in grapevines. The system uses a grab cut segmentation technique to separate the leaf (Region of Interest) from the background image. Diseased regions are extracted from the previously segmented leaf parts using a combination of global thresholding and semi-supervised techniques. Using machine learning techniques like Support Vector Machine (SVM), adaboost, and Random Forest tree, we have retrieved features from the segmented sick part and classified it as healthy, rotted, esca, and affected by leaf blight. We were able to improve testing accuracy to 93% by using SVM.

10. CONCLUSION

We offer a machine learning-based approach to automated leaf identification that may aid in the diagnosis of diseases in grape leaves. The suggested approach begins with extracting the leaf from the picture through a grab cut segmentation technique. Segmented leaves are analysed in two different ways to pinpoint the areas of damage. Whilst the first strategy makes use of global thresholding, the second makes use of semi-supervised learning. After extracting colour and texture data from the affected region, a number of classifiers are trained and compared. To categorise the data, we have utilised SVM, random forest, and Adaboost. We saw a boost in accuracy of 93.035% when we used SVM in conjunction with global thresholding.

ROBUST DEFENSE SCHEME AGAINST SELECTIVE DROP ATTACK IN WIRELESS AD HOC NETWORK

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ABSTRACT

A current autonomous vehicle determines its driving strategy by considering only external factors (Pedestrians, road conditions, etc.) without considering the interior condition of the vehicle. To solve the problem, this paper proposes "A Driving Decision Strategy(DDS) Based on Machine learning for an autonomous vehicle" which determines the optimal strategy of an autonomous vehicle by analyzing not only the external factors, but also the internal factors of the vehicle (consumable conditions, RPM levels etc.). The DDS learns a genetic algorithm using sensor data from vehicles stored in the cloud and determines the optimal driving strategy of an autonomous vehicle. This paper compared the DDS with MLP and RF neural network models to validate the DDS. In the experiment, the DDS had a loss rate approximately 5% lower than existing vehicle gateways and the DDS determined RPM, speed, steering angle and lane changes 40% faster than the MLP and 22% faster than the RF.

10.CONCLUSION

Resistive to Selective Drop Attack (RSDA) attempts to prove an effective security for selective data attacks is important that the illegitimate nodes should be identified with the load of a host and isolated from the network by holding its transmission process. In selective drop provide, neighboring nodes will not loyally forward their messages to the next node. However, a malicious node that has bettered itself into the data flow path can deny specific forwarding messages. The malicious nodes have to be detected, which is overloading a host and sending work sending. Thus, the node which denies the adding certain messages, but sending other messages acted unpredictably. In a selective drop-at, the malicious nodes would bend forwarding messages passing through them. At last, the attack can potentially attack the throughput of a host to the minimum level. Security in a WANET environment requires a precise point of view, from which security can be provided by mitigating the protection against various types of attacks.