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4	Heart disease prediction using mechine learning algorithm	ECE
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IOT BASED EMERGENCY VEHICLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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AIM:

This project aims in designing a system which helps in monitoring and controlling multi-regions using CAN (Controller Area Network) protocol. This system helps in achieving communication between multiple devices.

PURPOSE:

The main objective of this project is to provide CAN communication based vehicle security for automobiles, this system also avoid rear end collision using sensors and wireless communication.

ABSTRACT:

This paper proposes a vehicle-to-vehicle communication protocol for cooperative collision warning. Emerging wireless technologies for vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicleto-roadside (V2R) communications such as CAN [1] are promising to dramatically reduce the number of fatal roadway accidents by providing early warnings. One major technical challenge addressed in this paper is to achieve low-latency in delivering emergency warnings in various road situations. Based on a careful analysis of application requirements, we design an effective protocol, comprising congestion control policies, service differentiation mechanisms and methods for emergency warning dissemination. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed protocol achieves low latency in delivering emergency warnings and efficient bandwidth usage in stressful road scenario

INTRODUCTION

Major U.S., European, and Japanese automakers such as General Motors, Volkswagen, and Toyota have recently either equipped some of their production vehicles with Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC) systems or plan to do so [1]–[3]. The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) issued in January 2017 a Notice for Proposed Rule-Making (NPRM) with the eventual aim of mandating the deployment of Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) safety communication based on DSRC on all new light vehicles sold in the United States. The DSRC-based V2V technology is an outcome of nearly 15 years of efforts of the industry, academia, and the government. The

CHILD RESCUE SYSTEM AGAINST BORE-WELLS

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ABSTRACT- In present time, children fall in the Bore well due to the carelessness nature of the people in society. The currently available systems to save the child are less effective and costly too. Thus, the society is in need of a new technique which is more efficient and effective. In most cases reported so far, a parallel hole is dug and then horizontal path is made to reach the child. It is not only a time taking process, but also risky in various ways. The Borewells rescue system is capable of moving inside the same Borewells where the child has been trapped and performs various actions to save the child. CCTV camera is used to continuously monitor the child's condition. This system has a high-power LED which acts as a light source since light intensity inside the hole will be less. The advancement in the field of automation along with the mechanical design has a great impact on the society. This project includes series of process development from hand drawn sketches to computer generated design. The modern equipment's are implemented for various parts of the system since the system performs a life rescuing activity. The lightweight servomotors are implemented for the system's operations. Bore well rescue System is a human controlled computerized system embedded with additional safety devices.

Keywords: Integrated Camera, Mic, Video/Audio I/O, Arms

INTRODUCTION Bore-wells in India almost diminished the water problem in all areas (houses, agriculture and industries). Increasing demand and reduced ground water levels causes to drill bore-wells even deeper and bigger in size over time. In the year of 1970, the average bore-hole size is 2.5 inches, in 1980 it is 4 inches, in 1990 the size has been increased to 7 inches and in 21st century it is more than 14 inches. The drilling technology available has made no

AI BASED CURRENT FENDER-BENDER PREVENTION IN RAILWAYS

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OBJECTIVE

Significant focus has been paid to railway monitoring in countries/regions such as the United States, Russia, China and India. Traffic density has been a busy problem worldwide in recent years.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

In the railway business, this is not unusual. The word train accident and station crowding is frequently heard to have an immense effect on human life and time

ABSTRACT

This paper fundamentally arrangements with determination for decreasing those swarm What's more looking after them in the track station by presenting an canny framework of a controller which methodology those worldwide positioning framework signs sent Eventually Tom's perusing those transmitter in the prepare. By using an evolutionary algorithm to process the number of people in the station, which is the core of the project, we can achieve the purpose of maintaining the crowd and reduce the possibility of stampede in a specific station by adjusting the arrival time period and the location of the train at a specific station. This project is one of the solutions proposed for the trampling tragedy of Elphinstone Station in Mumbai

INTRODUCTION

Significant focus has been paid to railway monitoring in countries/regions such as the United States, Russia, China and India. Traffic density has been a busy problem worldwide in recent years. In the railway business, this is not unusual. The word train accident and station crowding is frequently heard to have an immense effect on human life and time. Enthusiastic about this issue, this paper offers a solution to this serious issue. Multi-faceted color light signals are added, relay interlocking and separate block operations, point operations, train tracking and microwave radio are incorporated [1]. Before arrival at the station, the railway system plans to follow a monitoring

HEART DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINELEARNING ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT: Heart Attack is a term that assigns a large number of medical conditions related to heart. The key to Heart (Cardiovascular) diseases to evaluate large scores of data sets, compare information that can be used to predict, Prevent, Manage such as Heart attacks. The main objective of this research is to develop an Intelligent System using machine learning technique, namely, Naive Bayes, KNN, Random forest Decision tree. It is implemented as web based application in this user answers the predefined questions. Data analytics is used to incorporate world for its valuable use to controlling, contravasting and Manage a large data sets. It can be applied with a much success to predict, prevent, Managing a Cardiovascular Diseases. To solve this we aims to implement the Data Analytics based on SVM and Genetic Algorithm to diagnosis of heart diseases. This result reveal, which Algorithm is best, optimized Prediction Models. It can answer complex queries for diagnosing heart disease and thus assist healthcare practitioners to make intelligent clinical decisions, which traditional decision support systems cannot. By providing effective treatments, it also helps to reduce treatment costs.

KEYWORDS: SVM, KNN, Cardiovascular disease etc.

1. INTRODUCTION Heart is a vital organ of the humanoid body. It pumps blood to every part of our anatomy. If it miscarries to function correctly, then the brain and various other organs will stop functioning, and within few minutes, the person will die. Change in lifestyle, work related stress and wrong food habits add to the increase in rate of several heart related illnesses. Heart diseases have occurred as one of the most prominent cause of death all around the world. According to World Health Organization, heart associated diseases are responsible for the taking 17.7 million lives every year, 31% of all global deaths. In India too, heart related diseases have become the top cause of death. Heart diseases have killed 1.7 million Indians in 2016, according to the 2016 Global Burden of Disease Report, released on September 15, 2017. Heart related diseases increase the outlay on health care and reduce the efficiency of an individual. Estimates made by the World Health Organization (WHO),

FUSION APPROACHES SYSTEM OF COPY-MOVE FORGERY DETECTION

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ABSTRACT Image forgery detection approaches are varied and serve same objectives. However, the difference in image properties causes some limitations of most of these approaches. Integrate multiple forensic approaches to increase the efficiency of detecting and localize the forgery was proposed based on the same image input source. In this paper, we propose a new detector algorithm based on different image source format. We propose a fusion approach to detect a copy-move forgery based on Patch Match enhanced by the dense field technique, and sensor pattern noise based on photo response non-uniformity (PRNU). The F-measure score used same evaluation function to make the system more robust. The output result shows high efficiency of detecting and localizing the forgery in different image formats, for both passive and active forgery detection.

Keywords: Copy-move detection; localize the forgery; Present Image; Image forgery; Features; Score evaluation

INTRODUCTION The software and hardware technologies reduce the gap between the professional people and the amateurs in different fields. Digital image processing, computer graphics and computer vision have some advantages and disadvantages of the use of the technology. Forgery is one of the challenging issues of digital image processing in recent decades. As a result of using a new algorithms and investigation techniques it becomes possible to detect the forgery [1,2]. However, there is no guaranty that all the digital documents, especially in medical, curt and academic journals, will be free of forgery. There are many digital copies and photographs were detected as altered and manipulated publication. Addressing this type of alternation and forgery will make the publication more authenticated [3]. The is a different type of forgery techniques. However, the copy-move the common used forgery for the digital documents and images. The detection of forgery algorithm will depend on the image source. The copymove, in practice, is a technique to manipulate the digital documents and images where a part of that document copied and pasted again over different part of the same document. This type of forgery is classified as a passive forgery [4,5] which, in fact, the most common forgery technique is used for digital documents and images forensics. Nevertheless, adding and/or removing some data to the image or documents is indeed other types of widely used in the forgery activities. Digital image forgery can be very varying between the enhancements, which in the most cases is accepted or free of risk to the other types which more dangerousthe forgery types classification [6]. However, image forgery detection mechanisms can be classified to two major categories of methods: active and passive methods. The active method can be presented by either by digital signature or digital watermarking [4,6]. These mechanisms are serving same objectives; For instance, concise documentations, robustness of image processing field, and make the professional authenticate research works more exist and eliminate the fake works. The forgery detectors, basically, share same fundamentals to detect the forgery which is the image information, either that information is included or attached. For example, the Color image filter used to enhance the image, the used acquisition phase, or the camera lens characteristics. All this information can be detected professionally by using photo-response non-uniformity noise sensor (PRNU), and indeed it is a powerful algorithm to detect the copy-move forgery, and it is unique for each camera [4]. As there are more many other powerful algorithms to detect the copymove forgery, in fact, all these algorithms have three main processes which are: feature extraction, matching and post-process at a pixel's level to reduce the false alarms. Scale and rotation invariant feature selection is important to provide the robustness Nowadays, anyone can easily modify the appearance and content of digital images by means of powerful and easy to-use editing tools such as Adobe Photoshop, Paint shop Pro or GIMP. This is becoming increasingly true also for digital videos. Powerful and widespread tools exist for video editing, like Adobe After Effects and Premiere Pro, which allow users to perform a number of video manipulations. Most of the times, these have the only purpose of improving the quality of videos or their appeal. Sometimes, however, they are not so innocent, aiming at falsifying evidence in court, perpetrating frauds or discrediting people. Therefore, as happened in the last few years for still images, there is an increasing interest in the scientific community towards the detection and localization of video forgeries [1]. These can be divided in whole-frame forgeries and object forgeries. The first type of attack consists in deleting, inserting or replicating entire groups of frames. Clearly, this action is quite simple to perform, but not very flexible, and allows only for a limited set of manipulations. Methods aimed at detecting such attacks try to discover anomalies induced in the temporal structure of the encoded stream [2], or other types of inconsistency, like artifacts due to double encoding [3],

LEAF DISEASE DETECTION AND REMEDY SUGGESTION USING CNN

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ABSTRACT-- When pests attack plants and crops, it impacts the country's agricultural output. Farmers usually detect and identify illness by looking at the plants with their eyes. This is how it's been done for ages. However, this procedure can be time-consuming, unaffordable, and imprecise. The findings of automatic detection by using image processing techniques are quick and accurate. This project presents a novel strategy to develop a leaf disease detection model based on leaf image classification and deep convolutional networks. Advances in computer vision provide the potential to expand and improve the practice of special plant protection while also expanding the market for computer vision applications in agriculture. The methodology and the novel training technique allow for a quick and effortless system set up in practice. All of the necessary steps for implementing this disease recognition model are detailed throughout the report, beginning with the collection of images to a database and using a deep learning CNN model for training. This presents a method for identifying plant diseases using a convolutional neural network/CNN that has been trained and fine-tuned to fit accurately to a database of a plant's leaves gathered independently for a variety of plant diseases

INTRODUCTION Agriculture is one of the maximum vital professions at the planet. Food is a fundamental want for all residing matters in this earth, for this reason it performs an enormous role. As a result, it has come to be essential to enhance the first-rate of agricultural products. It is important to address those plants successfully from the start. A plant's lifespan has some of stages. Soil preparation, sowing, including manure and fertilizers, irrigation methods, ailment diagnosis, pesticide use, and crop harvesting are all included. Pests consisting of insects, weeds, nematodes, animals, and illnesses are notion to purpose crop output losses of 20-40% in general. Crop infections, in step with a few estimates, purpose common yield

VISION BASED PARKING OCCUPATION DETECTING WITH AI

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ABSTRACT : The essential thought of this undertaking is to make a shrewd stopping framework which is genuinely necessary framework to save time here web of things targets fostering a savvy stopping framework inside a brilliant city which naturally observes the closest accessible stopping opening in this task a brilliant stopping highlight which empowers a client in observing a stopping area and a free opening in that parking spot inside a city or beyond shopping centers this venture centers around diminishing time squandered on observing parking spot close by and continuous through the filled stopping spaces this framework is additionally used to perceive a client section and exit and it will be transferred to server

INTRODUCTION: A vehicle leaving framework that assists drivers with tracking down an empty spot. Involving sensors in each parking spot that recognize the presence or nonappearance of a vehicle, signs direct approaching drivers to accessible areas. This quick urbanization has prompted an expansion in autos on street which thus has spiked interest for parking spot. In any case, most metropolitan urban areas have restricted space they can designate for stopping. The answer for this issue is a shrewd vehicular stopping framework which effectively oversees stopping and furnish clients with data in regards to closest parking spaces. These frameworks consolidate advancements, for example, Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN), Webserver, Internet of Things (IOT) couples. An implanted framework is one sort of a PC framework for the most part intended to play out a few assignments like to access, interaction, and store and furthermore control the information in different hardware based frameworks. Installed frameworks are a mix of equipment and programming where programming is generally known as firmware that is inserted into the equipment. One of its most significant attributes of these frameworks is,

IOT BASED WOMEN SECURITY

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ABSTRACT - In the current scenario the safety of persons is a major concern in India and other countries. The rising increase to provide safety of the persons is a major concern and challenge in front of the society. From the past many decades Individuals are facing much unethical physical and mental harassment which even leads to casualty. In the minds of every individual they feel comfortable when they are safe to move freely on the streets even in the odd hours. More accidents occur for women, children and elderly people who always feel that they need the support to move around. With the help of advanced technology individuals can make use of a simple gadget which can be used whenever they are in unpredictable circumstances to establish connectivity between police and family. The device designed is a portable one which can be activated as per the requirement of the individual which will locate the victim using GPS and with the help of GSM emergency messages can be sent to the respective locations as per the design. The gadget provides an alarm system, call for help, and electric shock to get rid of the attacker. The system provides safety for the person and makes them fearless.

Keywords-GPS, GSM, Individual, Security.

1. INTRODUCTION It is an unfortunate observation that there has been a substantial increase in crimes against women in the past decade. With a variety of software applications now in action, to help women, the statistics have not lowered. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), in India, 93 women were raped everyday in the year 2014.Also 3,307,922 cases of crime against women were reported in year 2014 alone. The current practices in female security broadly fall into different categories ranging from android applications developed for mobile phones, and extend to fashionable apparels that can be wore and carried in day to day life. However, our focus is on creating a safety system that merges the benefits of existing techniques and brings about a solution that ensures both defense and creation of a seamless pathway to initiating legal procedures, if any; have to be taken by the victim. We intend to create a partial wearable that can provide a complete security solution and become a utility that eases the apprehension among women and their

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IOT BASED SMART AGRICULTURE AND AUTOMATIC SEED SOWING ROBOT

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ABSTARCT:

Agriculture is done in every country from ages. Agriculture is the science and art of cultivating plants. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization. Agriculture is done manually from ages. As the world is trending into new technologies and implementations it is a necessary goal to trend up with agriculture also. IOT plays a very important role in smart agriculture[9][10][11]. IOT sensors are capable of providing information about agriculture fields. we have proposed an IOT and smart agriculture system using automation. This IOT based Agriculture monitoring system makes use of wireless sensor networks that collects data from different sensors deployed at various nodes and sends it through the wireless protocolAgriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. About half of the total population of our country has chosen agriculture as their chief occupation. The states like Maharashtra, Punjab, and Kerala, Assam are highly involved in agriculture. It all started due to the impact of, "Green Revolution" by means of which farmers came to know about the various techniques involved in farming and the advantages in it. As centuries passed, certain modern techniques were invented in agriculture due to the progress in science. These modern techniques included the use of tractors for ploughing the field, production of pesticides, invention of tube-wells etc. Since water is the main necessity in this scenario, techniques were discovered which would help in watering the field easily, consume less water and reduce human efforts. These discoveries improved the standard of living of farmers. Agro-Technology is the process of applying the technology innovation occurring in daily life and applying that to the agriculture sector which improves the efficiency of the crop produced and also to develop a better Mechanical machine to help the agriculture field which reduces the amount and time of work spent on one crop. Hence in this work of project we decided to design a better mechanical machine which is available to the farmers at a cheaper rate and also which can sow and seed the crop at the same time. This project consists of the better design of the machine which can be used specifically for sowing of soybean, maize, pigeon pea, Bengal gram, groundnut etc. For various agricultural implements and non-availability of sufficient farm labor, various models of seed sowing implements becoming popular in dry land regions of India. The success of crop production depends on timely seeding of these crops with reduced dull work of farm labor. The ultimate objective of seed planting using improve sowing equipment is to achieve precise seed distribution within the row

KEY WORDS: Eye Blink, Rain Sensor, DHT Senesor,Arduino,Wifi

INTRODUCTION

India record of progress in agriculture over the past four decades has been quite impressive. The agriculture sector has been successful in keeping pace with rising demand for food. The contribution of increased land area under agricultural production has declined over time and increases in production in the past two decades have been almost entirely due to increased productivity. Contribution of agricultural growth to overall progress has been widespread. Increased productivity has helped to feed the poor, enhanced farm income and provided opportunities for both direct and indirect employment. The success of India's agriculture is attributed to a series of steps.The major sources of agricultural growth during this period were the spread of modern crop varieties, intensification of input use and investments leading to expansion in the irrigated area. In areas where 'Green Revolution' technologies had major impact, growth

CHILD RESCUE SYSTEM AGAINST BORE-WELLS

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ABSTRACT- In present time, children fall in the Bore well due to the carelessness nature of the people in society. The currently available systems to save the child are less effective and costly too. Thus, the society is in need of a new technique which is more efficient and effective. In most cases reported so far, a parallel hole is dug and then horizontal path is made to reach the child. It is not only a time taking process, but also risky in various ways. The Borewells rescue system is capable of moving inside the same Borewells where the child has been trapped and performs various actions to save the child. CCTV camera is used to continuously monitor the child's condition. This system has a high-power LED which acts as a light source since light intensity inside the hole will be less. The advancement in the field of automation along with the mechanical design has a great impact on the society. This project includes series of process development from hand drawn sketches to computer generated design. The modern equipment's are implemented for various parts of the system since the system performs a life rescuing activity. The lightweight servomotors are implemented for the system's operations. Bore well rescue System is a human controlled computerized system embedded with additional safety devices.

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INTRODUCTION Bore-wells in India almost diminished the water problem in all areas (houses, agriculture and industries). Increasing demand and reduced ground water levels causes to drill bore-wells even deeper and bigger in size over time. In the year of 1970, the average bore-hole size is 2.5 inches, in 1980 it is 4 inches, in 1990 the size has been increased to 7 inches and in 21st century it is more than 14 inches. The drilling technology available has made no

Sensible Expansion Of Intellectual Disposal Of Garbage System By Using IOT

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Abstract: **Many times, in our town we see that the rubbish boxes or dustbins located at public places are overloaded. It creates unhygienic conditions for human beings similarly to ugliness to that vicinity leaving unsightly smell. To keep away from all such conditions we're going to put into effect a venture referred to as IoT Based Intelligent disposal of rubbish. In this undertaking dustbins are interfaced with microcontroller based machine having Ultrasonic sensor and IR sensor at the side of big tool displaying contemporary-day fame of garbage, on cellular net browser with html page thru Wi-Fi. This tool additionally includes fuel sensor within it to avoid leakage of poisonous gases from the field. Hence the popularity might be updated directly to the html page. And the statistics detected can be dynamically despatched to all the stakeholders concerned within the system and it leads to the optimized series routes of rubbish bin. Here the admirable function present is that we deliberate to provide unfastened Wi-Fi for a person who is dumping the waste into the rubbish bin through shifting Wi-Fi code. It is probably used by a person in the precise distance from the garbage bin. Major part of our task relies upon the going for walks of the Wi-Fi module, essential for its implementation. The fundamental goal of this undertaking is to reduce human sources and efforts together with the enhancement of a smart metropolis imaginative and prescient.**

Keywords: **WIFI Module; Garbage Bin; Gas Sensor; Smart City; IR Sensor;**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a concept in which surrounding objects are connected via wired and Wi-Fi networks without person intervention. In the field of Internet of Things, the devices talk and change statistics to offer superior sensible services for clients. Owing to the recent advances in cell devices ready with numerous sensors and verbal exchange modules, together with verbal exchange community generation which includes Wi-Fi and LTE, the Internet of Things has won giant educational interests. In present-day times, due to rapid populace increase, disorganization of city governments, a lack of public recognition and restrained investment for programs waste manage, rubbish disposal has come to be a big motive of state of affairs in the global. A voluminous amount of waste generated is disposed of with the resource of means which has an adverse impact on the surroundings. The Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) have expected that waste generation in India as an awful lot as 1.3 kilos in line with the person in keeping with day [2]. This determines is distinctly low, as compared to the 4.6 kilos of waste generated consistent with man or woman regular with day inside the United State (U.S.). But the U.S. Populace became near 307 million in July 2009, whereas India's population became 1.2 billion. These data recommend that India can be generating as an entire lot as 27 million more masses of waste than the U.S. In line with three hundred and sixty-five days [6]. The not unusual method of disposal of waste or garbage is unplanned and out of manipulating overtly being dumped at the roads or overflowing within the rubbish cans and so forth. This exercise is unhygienic and dangerous to human, plant, and animal lifestyles. This unhygienic approach of dumping garbage can generate liquid leach ate which in turn may additionally contaminate ground and groundwater; for that reason harbouring ailment vectors spreading risky ailments and degrading aesthetic price of the impartial environment. The concurrent results of a brief growing use, its large, dense populace, and pressing call for urban environmental protection is developing a difficult framework for waste management.

II. PRIVIOUS STUDY

This is not a unique concept, for the implementation of a clever rubbish bin; the idea has existed for many years After the IoT discipline locating its grip in our lives. This is, however, specific plan for designing clever garbage bin with the ultrasonic sensor, IR sensor, gas sensor and Wi-Fi module for transmission of records. A State of the Art evaluation on the Internet of Things through P. Suresh, Vijay. Daniel, R.H. Aswathy, Dr. V. Parthasarathy. It gave the concept of IoT state of affairs and addition facts approximately IoT. The proper smart environment and numerous programs. Internet of Things: Challenges and nation-of-the art solutions in Internet-scale Sensor Information

Invent And Functioning Of Convolutive Unsighted Source Departure In VLSI

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Abstract: **This apprises presents an effective very-large-scale assimilation construction aim for convolutive nearsighted cause estrangement. The CBSS split chain copied of the science inflation (Informax) way is adopted. The recommended CBSS chop aim is composed in general of Informix clear outing lot and scaling part computing element. In an Infomax clear outing side, input samples are filtering ousted by an Infomax filter out using the weights up to date by Infomax-driven debatable culture rules. As for the scaling consideration calculation measure, all operations not to mention logistically twisted are mixed and implemented all district devise in response to a piecewise-linear guess practice. The planned model chops implemented via a semi-custom prepare using90-nm CMOS automation on a die magnitude of roughly 0.54×0.54 mm2.**

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I. INTRODUCTION

The blind expert split is often a type of a filtering movement routine insulate the different origins on the different warns wherein most of your information regarding authorities and different semaphores isn't accepted. This stipulation makes the oblivious cause divorce a demanding weigh. Blind origin divorce becomes an awfully important probe subject matter inside a lot of fields corresponding to station semaphore treating, biomedical beckon treating, and conversation systems and figure altering. A simple report of combining treat is one wherein out-of-doors filtering end result transitory mixing occurs. Convolutive mixing movement ought to be consummated for the TV set antecedent pervade a filtering environment earlier than move the microphones and so as to get better the unique TV set origin puzzling nearsighted authority disengagement ought to be succeeded. One of one's regular methods is Independent piece evaluation (ICA) that's well-known decide the CBSS trouble. The major obstacle to groupware operation the use of this methodology is usually highly computational comprehensive and dull operation. Providing accoutrements explanations for ICA-based nearsighted cause estrangement has harrowed really extensive treatment because of your house wares juice achieves A1 picture. A roommate BSS splinter could be designed the use of above-and–sub inception CMOS route techniques and that mesh an i/o transmit of a classmate, clout coefficients, and maintenance blocks.

II. RELATED STUDY

Notable examples consist of TV set gesticulate movement, biomedical semaphore operations, conversation systems, and icon operations. Without a filtering end result, spontaneous mixing is taken into account an easy rendition of your mixing movement of one's origin semaphores. However, for box origins puncture a real filtering ahead of move the microphones, a convolutive mixing treat occurs, and convolutive BSS (CBSS) is recognizable get well the unique box causes. Independent piece search (ICA) will be the ordinary technique of solving the BSS or CBSS dispute. However, this technique is usually remarkably computationally thorough and introduces tedious operations for shareware usage. More than a faster sap than program discharge, accoutrements result achieves superlative identicalness. Providing house wares explanations for ICA-based BSS has stressed really extensive spotlight newly. Cohen and Andreou explored the expediency of mixing above-and sub threshold CMOS district techniques for implementing a classmate BSS splinter which integrates a schoolmate I/O impact, load coefficients, and compliance blocks. This crack incorporates the use of one's Herault–Jutten ICA set of rules. Cho and Lee implemented an absolute playmate CMOS chop in line with message gain (Infomax) ICA, as advanced by Bell and Sejnowski. The whack fused a commutable construction to amplify its use as a multichip. Apart from coming out of the particular classmate BSS whacks, a number of field-programmable gate array (FPGA) operations upon numerical constructions have already been matured. Li and Lin found out the Infomax BSS set of rules according to system-level FPGA prepare, through the use of Quartus II, DSP maker, and Simulink. Du and Qi gave an FPGA discharge for the collocate ICA (pICA) set of rules, that specializes in cutting back bigness in hyperspectral perception report. The pICA set of rules is composed of 3 temporally autonomous utility detail that one is synthesized in my opinion including any reconfigurable factors advanced for

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Sensible Expansion Of Intellectual Disposal Of Garbage System By Using IOT

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Abstract: **Many times, in our town we see that the rubbish boxes or dustbins located at public places are overloaded. It creates unhygienic conditions for human beings similarly to ugliness to that vicinity leaving unsightly smell. To keep away from all such conditions we're going to put into effect a venture referred to as IoT Based Intelligent disposal of rubbish. In this undertaking dustbins are interfaced with microcontroller based machine having Ultrasonic sensor and IR sensor at the side of big tool displaying contemporary-day fame of garbage, on cellular net browser with html page thru Wi-Fi. This tool additionally includes fuel sensor within it to avoid leakage of poisonous gases from the field. Hence the popularity might be updated directly to the html page. And the statistics detected can be dynamically despatched to all the stakeholders concerned within the system and it leads to the optimized series routes of rubbish bin. Here the admirable function present is that we deliberate to provide unfastened Wi-Fi for a person who is dumping the waste into the rubbish bin through shifting Wi-Fi code. It is probably used by a person in the precise distance from the garbage bin. Major part of our task relies upon the going for walks of the Wi-Fi module, essential for its implementation. The fundamental goal of this undertaking is to reduce human sources and efforts together with the enhancement of a smart metropolis imaginative and prescient.**

Keywords: **WIFI Module; Garbage Bin; Gas Sensor; Smart City; IR Sensor;**

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Machine Learning Techniques to Provide Robust and Adaptive Performance in Elimination of PPG Waveform Noise

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Abstract

Human heartbeat signal is a significant organic electrical sign, which is generally utilized in wellbeing checking items. The securing of heartbeat signal is mostly obtained by the feeble sign enhancement. In this interaction, the commotion of the circuit coupling will truly influence the trademark investigation of the sign. It emphasises the time spent using PPG signal to obtain a denoising calculation dependent on Bayesian wavelet investigation. Based on wavelet examination of PPG signal, the ideal wavelet coefficient limit and weighting factor are determined through Bayesian calculation, lastly understood the denoising and reproduction of PPG signal. The exploratory outcomes show that the proposed calculation can dispense with the commotion of PPG flag and diminish the twisting of the sign. Contrasted and wavelet transform shows that the MSE of the calculation is 0.0067 and PSNR is 69.8991, which is better than the two calculations, and has high use of esteem. The data like electrical clamor, test foundation commotion and stray light are incorporated typically in the range gathered from the close to infrared (NIR) investigation mode. In this way, eliminate the commotions quick and viably. As the initial step of the range examination, the dependability and exactness of the demonstrating are affected straight by the range denoising. The denoising strategy dependent on the wavelet change was taken to complete the range denoising for the microbial biomass during the wheat straw maturation, and the denoising impact was confirmed in this paper. 85 examples were ready for the trial altogether, of which 68 examples were taken as adjustment set and 17 examples as approval set. The examination was made with the conventional denoising way by picking SymN series wavelet (Sym2-Sym6) through Penalty, Brige-Massart and Default edge technique under the diverse deterioration layers. It was tracked down that the relationship coefficient of the model approval set r was expanded from 0.71126 to 0.78508, the Root Mean Square Error Prediction (RMSEP) of the approval set was diminished from 24.3199 to 19.9832 get-togethers examination of Sym3 4 layers default limit. Included groups were chosen from 519 frequencies in the entire phantom reach to set up the section models with the stretch size of 10, 20, 30 and 40 separately. At long last 4450-4925cm-1 was picked as the component band; the relationship coefficient of the model approval set r was expanded from 0.93418 to 0.96335 and the RMSEP of the approval set was diminished from 9.6334 to 8.2033 get-togethers band choice. The above outcomes showed that it was attainable to step through the quick examination for the biomass of the straw maturation with the NIR investigation technique.

Keywords: Bayes, wavelet analysis, ECG, signal denoising, signal reconstruction, wavelet threshold, Symlet wavelet transform, Interval partial least squares.

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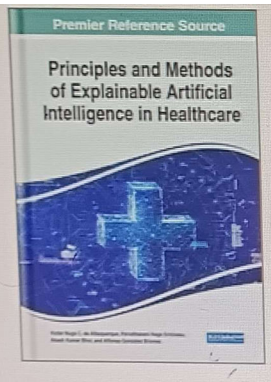

A Model-Based Approach for Extracting Emotional Status From Immobilized Beings Using EEG Signals

Namana Murali Krishna, Harikrishna Kamatham, G. Raja Vikram, J. Sirisha Devi

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Abstract

Human-computer interaction is a potential area of interest since the birth of the computer era. The chapter highlights the usage of electroencephalogram (EEG wave) signals to initiate a conveying medium for immobilized persons, who are not able to express their feelings, by the use of human brain waves or signals. In order to recognize the human feelings or expressions with some emotion by an disable persons, a classifier based on a gamma distribution is utilized. The characteristic of the human brain waves are extracted with the usage of cepstral coefficients. The extracted characteristic is classified into various emotion states using generalized gamma distribution. In order to experiment the proposed model, six healthy persons or subjects are taken aged between from 20 and 28, and a 64 electrode channel EEG system is considered to gather the EEG brain signals under audio as well as visual stimuli. In this chapter, the authors focused the study on four basic human emotions: boredom, sad, happy, and neutral.

Chapter Preview
Mail

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MACHINE LEARNING PREDICTION MODELS FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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ABSTRACT:

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) represents a heavy burden on the healthcare system because of the increasing number of patients, high risk of progression to end-stage renal disease, and poor prognosis of morbidity and mortality. The aim of this study is to develop a machine-learning model that uses the comorbidity and medication data obtained from Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database to forecast the occurrence of CKD within the next 6 or 12 months before its onset, and hence its prevalence in the population. A total of 18,000 people with CKD and 72,000 people without CKD diagnosis were selected using propensity score matching. angiotensins. The model proposed in this study could be a useful tool for policymakers in predicting the trends of CKD in the population. The models can allow close monitoring of people at risk, early detection of CKD, better allocation of resources, and patient-centric management.

INTRODUCTION Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a condition resulting in insufficient kidney function, where patients have to live with a compromised quality of life. Asia has the highest prevalence of CKD in the world, led by Japan and followed by Taiwan. In Taiwan, CKD has been the eighth leading cause of death since 1997. Compared to other countries, Taiwan has higher incidences and mortality rates, with the

MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK FOR DETECTING SPAMMER AND FAKE USERS ON TWITTER

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ABSTRACT Twitter has rapidly become an online source for acquiring real-time his/her information about users. Twitter is an Online Social Network (OSN) where users can share anything and everything, such as news, opinions, and even their moods. Several arguments can be held over different topics, such as politics, Perticular affairs, and important events. When a user tweets something, it is instantly conveyed to her followers, allowing them to outspread the received information at a much broader level. With the evolution of OSNs, the need to study and analyze users' behaviors in online social platforms has intensity Spammers can be identified based on: (i) fake content, (ii) URL based spam detection, (iii) spam in trending topics, and (iv)fake user identification. And with the help of machine learning algorithms we are going to identify the fake user and spammer in twitter.

KEYWORDS: Spammers, fake identification, machine learning, online social platform.

I. INTRODUCTION Several research works have been carried in the one of the popular social media like Twitter. Nowadays most of the people are using the twitter. In twitter also we have the fake users so in this survey we are find fake user identification from Twitter. In this paper we are going to identify the fake users based on : (i) fake content, (ii) URL based spam detection, (iii) spam in trending topics, and (iv)fake user identification. After identify the fake user. The fake user going to waste the times of others, they are going to post the post frequently and which is not related to the other user.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW The survey of new methods and techniques to identify Twitter spam detection. The survey presents a comparative study of the current approaches. On the other hand, the authors in conducted a survey on different behaviors exhibited by spammers on Twitter social network. The study also provides a literature review that identify the existence of spammers on Twitter social network. Despite all the existing studies, there is still a gap in the existing literature.

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V2V SYSTEM CONGESTION CONTROL VALIDATION AND PERFORMANCE USING CAN COMMUNICATION AND TRACKING OF VEHICLE

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AIM:

This project aims in designing a system which helps in monitoring and controlling multi-regions using CAN (Controller Area Network) protocol. This system helps in achieving communication between multiple devices.

PURPOSE:

The main objective of this project is to provide CAN communication based vehicle security for automobiles, this system also avoid rear end collision using sensors and wireless communication.

ABSTRACT:

This paper proposes a vehicle-to-vehicle communication protocol for cooperative collision warning. Emerging wireless technologies for vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicleto-roadside (V2R) communications such as CAN [1] are promising to dramatically reduce the number of fatal roadway accidents by providing early warnings. One major technical challenge addressed in this paper is to achieve low-latency in delivering emergency warnings in various road situations. Based on a careful analysis of application requirements, we design an effective protocol, comprising congestion control policies, service differentiation mechanisms and methods for emergency warning dissemination. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed protocol achieves low latency in delivering emergency warnings and efficient bandwidth usage in stressful road scenario

INTRODUCTION

Major U.S., European, and Japanese automakers such as General Motors, Volkswagen, and Toyota have recently either equipped some of their production vehicles with Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC) systems or plan to do so [1]–[3]. The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) issued in January 2017 a Notice for Proposed Rule-Making (NPRM) with the eventual aim of mandating the deployment of Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) safety communication based on DSRC on all new light vehicles sold in the United States. The DSRC-based V2V technology is an outcome of nearly 15 years of efforts of the industry, academia, and the government. The DSRC-based V2V system builds atop several Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) standards towards connected vehicles technology for safety and crash avoidance applications Such safety applications are based on V2V safety communication that includes broadcast of vehicle status information through Basic Safety Messages (BSMs). The BSMs include core

PUBLIC BROADCASTING AND MISLEADING INFORMATION IN A DEMOCRACY: A MECHANISM DESIGN APPROACH

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Sai Charan.R[2], Mahesh.R[2], Narendar.P[2], Rajkumar.N[2]
1. Faculty, AVN Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad
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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we present a resource allocation mechanism for the problem of incentivizing filtering among a finite number of strategic social media platforms. We consider the presence of a strategic government and private knowledge of how misinformation affects the users of the social media platforms. Our proposed mechanism incentivizes social media platforms to filter misleading information efficiently, and thus indirectly prevents the spread of fake news. In particular, we design an economically inspired mechanism that strongly implements all generalized Nash equilibria for efficient filtering of misleading information in the induced game. We show that our mechanism is individually rational, budget balanced, while it has at least one equilibrium. Finally, we show that for quasi-concave utilities and constraints, our mechanism admits a generalized Nash equilibrium and implements a Pareto efficient solution.

INTRODUCTION

For the last few years, political commentators have been indicating that we live in a *post-truth* era [1], wherein the deluge of information available on the internet has made it extremely difficult to identify facts. As a result, individuals have developed a tendency to form their opinions based on the *believability* of presented information rather than its truthfulness [2]. This phenomenon is exacerbated by the business practices of social media platforms, which often seek to maximize the *engagement* of their users at all costs. In fact, the algorithms developed by platforms for this purpose often promote conspiracy theories among their users [3]. The sensitivity of users of social media platforms to conspiratorial ideas makes them an ideal terrain to conduct political misinformation campaigns [4], [5]. Such campaigns are especially effective tools to disrupt democratic institutions, because the functioning of stable democracies relies on *common knowledge* about the political actors and the process they can use to gain public support [6]. The trust held by the

BULLYNET: UNMASKING CYBERBULLIES ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Rohith.K[2], Dinesh.B[2], Mani.S[2], Sai Harsha vardhan P[2]
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ABSTARCT

Cyberbullying is the utilization of technology as a medium to menace somebody. Social networking sites give a prolific medium for menaces who utilize these sites to assault or harass helpless youthful grownups. Through Machine learning, we can distinguish language designs utilized by menaces and create rules to consequently recognize digital harassing content. Most of the works related to cyberbullying detection using machine learning have been proposed on languages such as English, Chinese and Arabic. Very few works have been done on regional Indian languages. In this paper, we have proposed a model that recognizes cyberbullying content in an uncommon or rather regional Indian language

Keywords: Cyberbullying, machine learning, random forest, passive aggressive classifiers

INTRODUCTION Cyberbullying is totally different from conventional harassing, however it is as yet tormenting. The results and risks continue as before, if not extended in their seriousness and span. Despite the fact that it happens through online sites rather than face to face, cyberbullying should be viewed as appropriately. At the appropriate time, cyberbullying comes in different various structures. It doesn't really mean hacking somebody's profile or presenting to be another person. It likewise incorporates posting negative remarks about someone or spreading bits of hearsay to criticize somebody. Cyberbullying or Social Media Bullying incorporates activities and measures to control, annoy or stigmatize any individual. These horrible activities are solemnly harming and can influence anybody effectively and seriously. They basically happen via web-based media, public gatherings, and other online sites.

PURPOSE The most recent decade has seen a flood of cyberbullying – this tormenting isn't simply restricted to English yet in addition it occurs in different languages. An enormous crowd is a fruitful ground for

A REAL-TIME HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM FOR PATIENTS USING NON-INVASIVE SENSOR

Dr.P.Indira Priyadharshini[1] ,J.Raju[1]
Karthik.B[2], Veeresh.P[2], Ashreeth.G[2], Sharath Chandan.K[2]
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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a wearable Tele-ECG and heart rate (HR) monitoring system which has a novel architecture including a stretchable singlet redesigned with textile electrodes (TEs), textile threads, snap fasteners, Velcro, sponges, and an ECG circuit. In addition, a Bluetooth low energy (BLE), a smartphone, a server, and a web page have been added to the system for remote monitoring. The TE can be attached to and removed from the singlet by a Velcro, which allows the user to dry-clean the TE easily for long-term use. A new holter-based ECG system has been designed to evaluate the TE-based ECG system and the average correlation between the recorded ECG signals is obtained as 99.23%. A filtered digital signal, with a high signal-to-noise ratio of 45.62 dB, is transmitted to the smartphone via BLE. The ECG signal is plotted, the HR is calculated with 1.83% mean absolute percentage error, and displayed. The data are sent to the server, allowing the patient's physician to analyze the signals in real time through the web page or the smartphone. If HR reaches beyond the normal range or user presses the "HELP" button on the smartphone screen, the physician is informed automatically by an short message service (SMS) with a location pin on the map. The battery lasts approximately 14 days and when it needs replacement, the system automatically alerts the users by an SMS and a flashing LED. This fast and uninterrupted telemonitoring system has the potential to improve the patient's life quality by providing a psychological reassurance

INTRODUCTION:

During the recent decade, rapid advancements in healthcare services and low cost wireless communication have greatly assisted in coping with the problem

MICRO CONTROLLER BASED VOICE-OPERATED PERSONAL ASSISTANT

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ABSTRACT

Smart security system has become indispensable in modern daily life. The proposed security system has been developed to prevent robbery in highly secure areas like home environment with lesser power consumption and more reliable standalone security device for both Intruder detection and for door security. The door access control is implemented by using face recognition technology, which grants access to only authorized people to enter that area. The face recognition and detection process is implemented by principal component analysis (PCA) approach and instead of using sensor devices intruder detection is achieved by performing image processing on captured video frames of data, and calculating the difference between the previously captured frame with the running frames in terms of pixels in the captured frames. This is the stand alone security device has been developed by using Raspberry Pi electronic development board and operated on Battery power supply, wireless internet connectivity by using USB modem. Auto Police e-Complaint registration has been achieved by sending security breach alert mails to the nearby police station e-mail id. This proposed is more effective, reliable, and this system consumes very less data and power compared to the other existing systems.

Key Words: Home security system, Door lock access, Face Recognition, Security breach alerts, Intruder detection

INTRODUCTION:

We want to provide high level security to home by using IoT technology [10[11][12][13]. IoT is new technology which has made an enormous impact on the modern world. The IoT can be defined as the system of interconnected mechanical, electrical and computing devices and other objects like animals, humans which are given an unique identifier and this system has an ability to transfer data over a wide network of such interrelated systems without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction. In short, the IoT has an ability to make things self-instructed. Hence it can make significant impact on modern security

BULLYNET: UNMASKING CYBERBULLIES ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

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ABSTARCT

Cyberbullying is the utilization of technology as a medium to menace somebody. Social networking sites give a prolific medium for menaces who utilize these sites to assault or harass helpless youthful grownups. Through Machine learning, we can distinguish language designs utilized by menaces and create rules to consequently recognize digital harassing content. Most of the works related to cyberbullying detection using machine learning have been proposed on languages such as English, Chinese and Arabic. Very few works have been done on regional Indian languages. In this paper, we have proposed a model that recognizes cyberbullying content in an uncommon or rather regional Indian language

Keywords: Cyberbullying, machine learning, random forest, passive aggressive classifiers

INTRODUCTION Cyberbullying is totally different from conventional harassing, however it is as yet tormenting. The results and risks continue as before, if not extended in their seriousness and span. Despite the fact that it happens through online sites rather than face to face, cyberbullying should be viewed as appropriately. At the appropriate time, cyberbullying comes in different various structures. It doesn't really mean hacking somebody's profile or presenting to be another person. It likewise incorporates posting negative remarks about someone or spreading bits of hearsay to criticize somebody. Cyberbullying or Social Media Bullying incorporates activities and measures to control, annoy or stigmatize any individual. These horrible activities are solemnly harming and can influence anybody effectively and seriously. They basically happen via web-based media, public gatherings, and other online sites.

PURPOSE The most recent decade has seen a flood of cyberbullying – this tormenting isn't simply restricted to English yet in addition it occurs in different languages. An enormous crowd is a fruitful ground for

AN ADAPTIVE PEDESTRIANS CROSSING SIGNAL CONTROL SYSTEM FOR INTERSECTION

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ABSTRACT In order to reduce the effect on vehicles in the major road and shorten the waiting time of pedestrians, an adaptive pedestrians crossing signal control system was designed in this paper. The system was composed of capturing units of video and image sequence, control units and display units. Video and image sequences were real-timely acquired by capturing units. The main task of the control units was to adaptively calculate the waiting area and the waiting time of pedestrians. The display units controlled the status changes of signal light based on the processing results. It is pointed that the background of scene can be reconstructed correctly when the pedestrians begin to pass the street, and the total number of pedestrians and the waiting time can be detected effectively. The results indicate that adaptive pedestrian crossing system can control the signal status of pedestrian. Finally, some of the possible extensions of this technique are discussed

INTRODUCTION India is populated with 1.38 billion people. The population is equivalent to 17.7% of total world population living in 3.287 million km some parts of country is below the poverty line for them walking is the only available option for making movement one place to another place pedestrian crossing are become important for them pedestrian are the usable path for the road usable in India.Pedestrian crossing, as an important part of a transportation infrastructure serves to secure lives and possessions and keep traffic flow in order. Therefore an approach to automatically detect pedestrian crossing area with the help of infrared sensors for recognizing the vehicle so as to reduce the traffic safety hazardous and safe guards lives and properties. Vehicle based sensing system provided due to its low cost of application of speedily working and great continence in repeatedly collecting high temporal data and special resolution which makes the clear and efficient supervision

A VISION MODULE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE BY USING IOT PLATFORM

Dr.P.Meena Kumari[1] , T.Sarada[1]
Kavitha.S[2], Likitha.M[2], Jahnavi.S[2], Priya.M[2]
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ABSTRACT:

There are millions of blind people in this world who always need some help. These visually impaired people find it challenging to travel outside their homes independently. Basically, it is difficult for blind people pass their day-to-day life with their disabilities. To make their stick smarter, we interfaced some system with their walking stick. In this system we interfaced some smart functions with their stick. The Smart cane that we will design helps the blind society by providing a better and more convenient means of life by moving around independently. The stick consists of ultrasonic sensors and a speaker. Using a network of ultrasonic sensors, this system can detect obstacles around the users up to 400 cm in their direction, i.e., forward, left and right. For further processing of data these ultrasonic sensors are attached to the raspberry pi. The program running in raspberry pi determines the direction of the obstacle that it informs the user by triggering the buzzer and by illustrating the environment. This direction presented to the user in the form of audio. The smart walking cane is very useful for the visually impaired persons for their safety and freedom from the other persons at all the time

INTRODUCTION Visually impaired people represent a significant population segment, currently the number being estimated to tens of millions around the globe [1]. Their integration in the society is an important and constant objective. A great effort has been made to assure a health care system. Various guidance system techniques have been developed to assist the visually impaired people in living a normal life. Often, these systems are designed only for specific tasks [2][3]. Nevertheless, these systems can greatly contribute to the mobility and safety of such people. The development of state-of-the-art guidance systems to assist visually impaired people is closely related to the advanced methods in image processing and computer vision as well as to the speed performance of the devices and unit processors. Regardless of the involved technology, the application

SMART FARMING SYSTEM USING AI

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OVERVIEW:

Integrating web servers to these intelligent devices will aid in controlling them over the Internet and also in creating effective user interfaces in the form of web pages. Assigning multiple functionalities to a single button on an appliance help manufacturers economize user interfaces, but, this can easily create confusion for the users. Since the cost of web-based interfaces is considerably low, they can be used to provide the infrastructure for the design of simple and more user-friendly interfaces for Devices

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Agriculture is one of the major sources of economy in the country. Precision Agriculture is already in implementation in other countries but there is a need to implement, improve and evolve IoT(Internet of Things) and cloud computing technologies for better production of the crop. There is a steady increase in demand with population growth. Modernization in agriculture reduces dependency on individual human labor and land

ABSTRACT:

The technology allows operational devising and accelerates verdict making on Farms. IoT allows us to accumulate surrounding data, stock it, concoct it and disseminate the information. The adoption of cloud computing has undergone a huge rise in need and would continue to grow in the coming future with improved cloud hosting and processing dexterities. AI(Artificial Intelligence) and IoT is a great lead as a solution to increased productivity. The data through IoT devices is made available publically for research purposes as data sets and is processed and examined for further prediction related to the crop being produced. The Traditional Technique of farming does not involve any process such as seed selection, soil analysis, weather analysis, vegetation analysis, Nutrient analysis if all these factors are taken in care, this all would bring a drastic change in the society. The System also has a block-chain based shipping system to ensure proper distribution without any wastage. Though the pen-paper tradition is hard to be replaced but minimizes a lot of work, moreover the analysis of manual work required can also be analyzed. A more intricate approach to IoT products in agriculture can be represented by the so-called farm productivity management systems. They usually include several agriculture IoT

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USING FACE RECOGNITION IN THE AUTOMATIC DOOR ACCESS CONTROL IN A SECURED ROOM

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ABSTRACT

Face recognition system is broadly used for human identification because of its capacity to measure the facial points and recognize the identity in an unobtrusive way. The application of face recognition systems can be applied to surveillance at home, workplaces, and computer, accordingly. The problem with existing face recognition systems is that they either rely on the facial key points and landmarks of the face embeddings from FaceNet for the recognition process. In this paper, we propose a hierarchical network (HN) framework which uses pre-trained architecture for recognizing faces followed by the validation from face embeddings using FaceNet. We also designed a real-time face recognition security door lock system connected with raspberry pi as an implication of the proposed method. The evaluation of the proposed work has been conducted on the dataset collected from 12 students from Faculty of

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A REAL-TIME HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM FOR PATIENTS USING NON-INVASIVE SENSOR

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a wearable Tele-ECG and heart rate (HR) monitoring system which has a novel architecture including a stretchable singlet redesigned with textile electrodes (TEs), textile threads, snap fasteners, Velcro, sponges, and an ECG circuit. In addition, a Bluetooth low energy (BLE), a smartphone, a server, and a web page have been added to the system for remote monitoring. The TE can be attached to and removed from the singlet by a Velcro, which allows the user to dry-clean the TE easily for long-term use. A new holter-based ECG system has been designed to evaluate the TE-based ECG system and the average correlation between the recorded ECG signals is obtained as 99.23%. A filtered digital signal, with a high signal-to-noise ratio of 45.62 dB, is transmitted to the smartphone via BLE. The ECG signal is plotted, the HR is calculated with 1.83% mean absolute percentage error, and displayed. The data are sent to the server, allowing the patient's physician to analyze the signals in real time through the web page or the smartphone. If HR reaches beyond the normal range or user presses the "HELP" button on the smartphone screen, the physician is informed automatically by an short message service (SMS) with a location pin on the map. The battery lasts approximately 14 days and when it needs replacement, the system automatically alerts the users by an SMS and a flashing LED. This fast and uninterrupted telemonitoring system has the potential to improve the patient's life quality by providing a psychological reassurance

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devices and sensors, installed on the premises as well as a powerful dashboard with analytical capabilities and inbuilt accounting/reporting features. In addition to the listed IoT agriculture use cases, some prominent opportunities include vehicle tracking (or even automation), storage management, logistics, etc

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the primary occupation in India and is the backbone of Indian economic system. Agriculture provides employment opportunities to rural people on a large scale in underdeveloped and developing countries in addition to providing food. It is the process of producing food, fiber and many other desired products by the cultivation and raising of domestic animals. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about more than 58% of India's population. Climate changes will have significant impact on agriculture by increasing water demand and limiting crop productivity in areas where irrigation is most needed. Irrigation system, rain fed agriculture, groundwater irrigation are some of the methods introduced to produce healthier crops which may not use water efficiently. In order to use water efficiently a smart system is designed. In the system farmer need not make the water flow into fields manually, but the system automatically does that efficiently. The traditional methods practiced by people may result inhuge wastage of water. Hence, the concept of robotized farming with mix of IoT has been developed [1]. The technological advancements began to increase the efficiency of production remarkably thus, making it a reliable system. The knowledge of properties of soil determines the water supply to be driven in a smart way. The practice of agriculture in a smart way helps to acquire knowledge of soil and temperature conditions. Developing the smart agriculture using IoT based systems not only increases the production but also avoids wastage of water [2]. The soil moisture sensor, humidity and temperature sensor continuously monitors the soil and environmental conditions, sends the live data to smartphone via cloud service. While raining, the moisture content may increase several times. A rain-drop detecting sensor intimates the controller if there is rainfall, making the water supply to reduce or stop depending upon the moisture content at the moment. The crop requirements such as amount of humidity, temperature and moisture content are to be studied and can be installed again in the controller to meet its circumstances. In this paper, the system uses few sensors which gives the amount of moisture in the soil, the humidity and temperature of the region, and a rain detecting sensor which and can be used in deciding whether the crop is suitable for growing. All these sensors along with NodeMCU are connected to the internet and a smartphone

LITERATURE REVIEW

IN "PRADYUMNA GOKHALE, OMKAR BHAT, SAGAR BHAT,"INTRODUCTION TO IOT", INTERNATIONAL ADVANCED RESEARCH JOURNAL IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (IARJ SET), VOL. 5, ISSUE 1, JANUARY 2018."

The phrase Internet of Things (IoT) refers to connecting various physical devices and objects throughout the world via internet. The term IoT was firstly proposed by Kevin Ashton in 1999.The following section illustrates basics of IoT. It deals with various layers used in IoT and some basic terms related to it. It is basically expansion of services provided by Internet. This section also presents the architecture of IoT. For example, when the household devices of our daily life connect with the internet the system can be called a Smart-Home in IoT environment. The IoT is not just deep vision for future. It is already under implementation and is having an impact on more than just technological development. The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical objects—devices, instruments, vehicles, buildings and other items embedded with electronics, circuits ,software, sensors and network connectivity that enables these objects to collect and exchange data. The Internet of Things allows objects to be sensed and controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure, creating opportunities for more direct integration of the physical world into computer-based systems, and resulting in improved efficiency and accuracy. The concept of a network of smart devices was discussed as early as 1982, with a modified Coke machine at Carnegie Mellon University becoming the first internet-connected appliance [3], able to report its inventory and whether newly loaded drinks were cold. Kevin Ashton (born 1968) is a British technology pioneer who is known for inventing the term "the Internet of Things" to describe a system where the Internet is connected to the physical world via ubiquitous sensors. IoT is able to interact without human intervention. Some preliminary IoT applications have been already developed in healthcare, transportation, and automotive industries. IoT technologies are at their infant stages; however, many new developments have occurred in the integration of objects with sensors in the Internet. The development of IoT involves many issues such as infrastructure, communications, interfaces, protocols, and standards. The objective of this paper is to give general concept of IoT, the architecture and layers in IoT, some basic terms associated with it and the services provided Kevin Ashton firstly proposed the concept of IoT in 1999, and he referred the IoT as uniquely identifiable connected

objects with radio-frequency identification (RFID) technology. However, the exact definition of IoT is still in the forming process that is subject to the perspectives taken. IoT was generally defined as "dynamic global network infrastructure with self-configuring capabilities based on standards and communication protocols". Looking at the evolution of the Internet we can classify it into five eras: 1. The Internet of Documents -- e-libraries, document based webpages. 2. The Internet of Commerce -- e-commerce, e-banking and stock trading websites. 3. The Internet of Applications -- Web 2.0 4. The Internet of People -- Social networks. 5. The Internet of Things -- Connected devices and machines. Physical and virtual things in an IoT have their own identities and attributes and are capable of using intelligent interfaces and being integrated as an information network. In easy terms IoT can be treated as a set of connected devices that are uniquely identifiable. The words "Internet" and "Things" mean an inter-connected world-wide network based on sensors, communication, networking, and information processing technologies, which might be the new version of information and communications technology (ICT). To date, a number of technologies are involved in IoT, such as wireless sensor networks (WSNs), barcodes, intelligent sensing, RFID, NFCs, low energy wireless communications, cloud computing and so on. The IoT describes the next generation of Internet, where the physical things could be accessed and identified through the Internet. Depending on various technologies for the implementation, the definition of the IoT varies. However, the fundamental of IoT implies that objects in an IoT can be identified uniquely in the virtual representations. Within an IoT, all things are able to exchange data and if needed, process data according to predefined schemes.

IN" A.ANUSHA, A.GUPTHA, G.SIVANAGESWAR RAO, RAVI KUMAR TENALI, "A MODEL FOR SMART AGRICULTURE USING IOT", INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY AND EXPLORING ENGINEERING (IJITEE), ISSN: 2278-3075, VOLUME-8 ISSUE-6, APRIL 2019." Climate changes and rainfall has been erratic over the past decade. Due to this in recent era, climate-smart methods called as smart agriculture is adopted by many Indian farmers. Smart agriculture is an automated and directed information technology implemented with the IOT (Internet of Things). IOT is developing rapidly and widely applied in all wireless environments. In this paper, sensor technology and wireless networks integration of IOT technology has been studied and reviewed based on the actual situation of agricultural system. A combined approach with internet and wireless communications, Remote Monitoring System (RMS) is proposed. Major objective is to collect real time data of agriculture production environment that provides easy access for agricultural facilities such as alerts through Short Massaging Service (SMS) and advices on weather pattern, crops etc. Agriculture is the basic source of livelihood of people in India. In past decade, it is

observed that there is not much crop development in agriculture sector. Food prices are continuously increasing because crop rate is declined. It has pushed over 40 million people into poverty since 2010[1]. There are number of factors which are responsible for this, it may be due to water waste, low soil fertility, fertilizer abuse, climate change or diseases, etc. It is very essential to make effective intervention in agriculture and the solution is IOT in integration with Wireless sensor networks. It has potential to change the way of development in agriculture and gives great contribution to make it smart agriculture. The internet of things involves a three-tier system. It includes perception layer, network layer and application layer. Perception layer includes sensor motes. Information communication technology (ICT) enabled devices, sensor motes are building blocks of sensor technology. It includes cameras, RFID tags, sensors and sensor network used to recognize objects and collecting real time information. The network layer is a infrastructure of the IOT to realize universal service. It directs towards the combination of the perception layer and application layer. The application layer is a layer that combines the IOT with the technology of specific industry. The internet of things almost applied in all areas of industry, including smart agriculture, smart parking, smart building environmental monitoring, healthcare transportation and many more. Among them, agriculture is one of the important areas which targets millions of people The research in agriculture area is enhanced in various aspects to improve the quality and quantity of productivity of agriculture. Researchers have been worked on many different projects on soil attributes, different weather conditions as well as scouting crops. Some projects worked on actual farm fields and some worked on polyhouses. Researches of Carrnige Mellon University worked on plant nursery using Wireless Sensor Technology [2]. Wireless Sensor Network based polyhouse monitoring system is explained in [3] which make use of environment temperature, humidity, CO2 level and sufficient light detection modules. This polyhouse control technology provides automatic adjustment of polyhouse. . In [4] authors have proposed development of wsn based above mentioned parameters for agriculture using ZigBee protocol and GPS technology. In some projects such as [5] authors have designed and implemented an approach in development of crops monitoring system in real time to increase production of rice plants. This system has used motes with sensors to check leaf wetness. Later on use of IoT has been proposed in [6-8]. IoT gives platform to researches to maintain real time data and send alerts immediately to farmers. IoT implementation gives easy access to information that comes from sensor nodes. IoT is also used for product supply chain business process. Cloud architecture gives additional support to IoT in maintaining Big data of agriculture information viz. history information, soil properties, fertilizers distribution, image cultivation through camera and information collected through sensors, recording information etc. Authors have analyzed collected data for finding correlation between environment, work and yield for standard work model construction. Monitoring for adverse signs and fault detection. In [9] authors have discussed the application of data mining with the help of WEKA tool and analysis model using of machine learning algorithms. In [10] authors have concentrated on crop monitoring. Information of temperature and rainfall is collected as initial spatial data and analyzed to reduce the crop losses and to improve the crop production. They have used optimization method to show progressive refinement for spatial association analysis. Although authors mentioned above have proposed many models in agriculture domain, the effective model is needed that uses new technologies and provides an integrated approach to monitor

environmental conditions periodically and various soil properties of farm field through IoT devices and store these details at the central place in the cloud storage which results in Big –data over the time. It is also usable by multiple vendors or farmers who enquire about crop yield maximization. Farmer can analyze these data for fertilizer requirements for current crop. It will help for smart climate solutions and disaster prevention

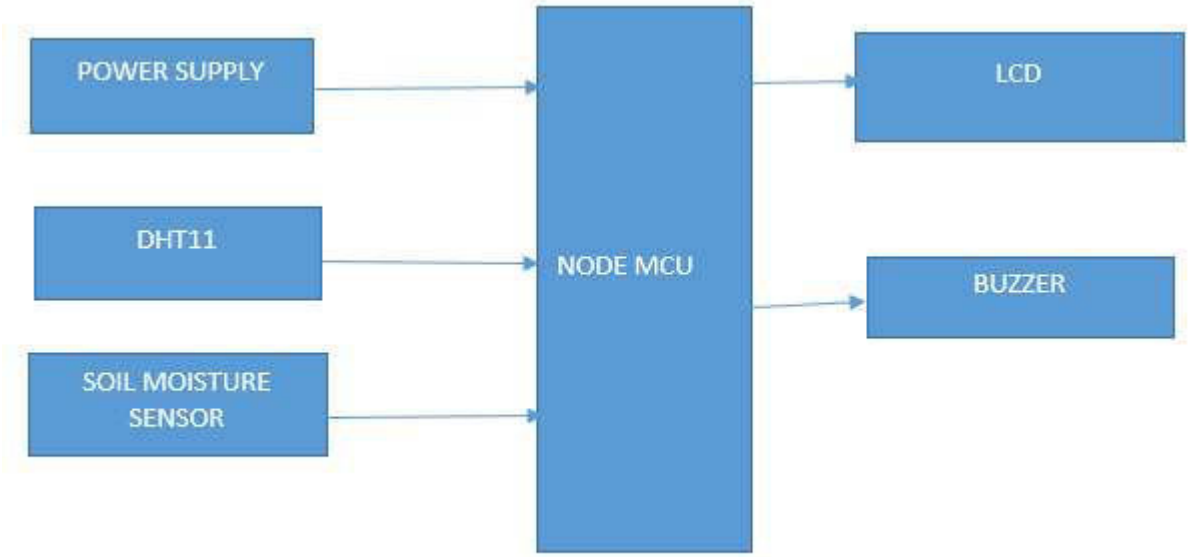
EXISTING SYSTEM

An existing system doesn't have the controlling over IOT. The smart irrigation system having all contol over sensors. Many new concepts are being developed to allow agricultural automation to flourish and deliver its full potential.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The main advantage of the proposed irrigation system is that it can send the information of a soil to the user through IoT network for irrigation. Power supply is given to the circuit in the form of voltage or current. Here soil moisture sensor measures the water content of soil and its output is fed to the amplifier, which is used to improve the gain value. And this measured value is given to the Arduino nano as analog input

IMPLEMENTATION



DESCRIPTION

ESP8266

The ESP8266 is a low-cost Wi-Fi microchip, with a full TCP/IP stack and microcontroller capability, produced by Espressif Systems[1] in Shanghai, China. The chip first came to the attention of Western makers in August 2014 with the ESP-01 module, made by a third-party manufacturer Ai-Thinker. This small module allows microcontrollers to connect to a Wi-Fi network and make simple TCP/IP connections using Hayes-style commands. However, at first there was almost no English-language documentation on the chip and the commands it accepted.[2] The very low price and the fact that there were very few external components on the module, which suggested that it could eventually be very inexpensive in volume, attracted many hackers to explore the module, the chip, and the software on it, as well as to translate the Chinese documentation.[3] The ESP8285 is an ESP8266 with 1 MiB of built-in flash, allowing the building of single-chip devices capable of connecting to Wi-Fi.[4] The successors to these microcontroller chips is the ESP32 family of chips, including the pin-compatible ESP32-C3

SOIL MOISTURE METER, SOIL HUMIDITY SENSOR, WATER SENSOR, SOIL HYGROMETER FOR ARDUNIO

This is Soil Moisture Meter, Soil Humidity Sensor, Water Sensor, Soil Hygrometer for **Ardunio**. With this module, you can tell when your plants need watering by how moist the soil is in your pot, garden, or yard. The two probes on the sensor act as variable resistors. Use it in a home automated watering system, hook it up to IoT, or just use it to find out when your plant needs a

little love. Installing this sensor and its PCB will have you on your way to growing a green thumb!

The soil moisture sensor consists of two probes which are used to measure the volumetric content of water. The two probes allow the current to pass through the soil and then it gets the resistance value to measure the moisture value.

DHT TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY SENSORS.

These sensors are very basic and slow, but are great for hobbyists who want to do some basic data logging. The DHT sensors are made of two parts, a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor. There is also a very basic chip inside that does some analog to digital conversion and spits out a digital signal with the temperature and humidity. The digital signal is fairly easy to read using any microcontroller.

Humidity is the measure of water vapour present in the air. The level of humidity in air affects various physical, chemical and biological processes. In industrial applications, humidity can affect the business cost of the products, health and safety of the employees. So, in semiconductor industries and control system industries measurement of humidity is very important. Humidity measurement determines the amount of moisture present in the gas that can be a mixture of water vapour, nitrogen, argon or pure gas etc… Humidity sensors are of two types based on their measurement units. They are a relative humidity sensor and Absolute humidity sensor. DHT11 is a digital temperature and humidity sensor

BUZZERS

In common parlance a Buzzer is a signaling device that is not a loudspeaker. It can be mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic (a piezo transducer). BeStar produces Buzzers in every available configuration for a wide variety of applications. A Piezo transducer can produce the sound for panel mount buzzers, household goods, medical devices and even very loud sirens. When a lower frequency is required an electromagnetic buzzer can fill the need. These are very common in automotive chimes and higher end clinical diagnostic devices. The BeStar buzzer range includes self drive units with their own drive circuitry (indicators), or external drive units, which allow the designer the flexibility to create their own sound patterns.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, IoT technology is used to sense and analyze the temperature, humidity level, soil moisture level and the rain condition and DC motor is controlled using NodeMCU. All these

values are sent to the smart phone using Wi-Fi. Due to the usage of this system, adequate water is pumped and rain is also utilized efficiently. This system is very much helpful to farmers as they need to regularly pump water and check the status of each crop. From anywhere in the world, farmers can know the values of humidity, temperature and soil moisture and if the DC motor is ON through the blynk app present in their smartphones.

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MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK FOR DETECTING SPAMMER AND FAKE USERS ON TWITTER

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ABSTRACT Twitter has rapidly become an online source for acquiring real-time his/her information about users. Twitter is an Online Social Network (OSN) where users can share anything and everything, such as news, opinions, and even their moods. Several arguments can be held over different topics, such as politics, Perticular affairs, and important events. When a user tweets something, it is instantly conveyed to her followers, allowing them to outspread the received information at a much broader level. With the evolution of OSNs, the need to study and analyze users' behaviors in online social platforms has intensity Spammers can be identified based on: (i) fake content, (ii) URL based spam detection, (iii) spam in trending topics, and (iv)fake user identification. And with the help of machine learning algorithms we are going to identify the fake user and spammer in twitter.

KEYWORDS: Spammers, fake identification, machine learning, online social platform.

I. INTRODUCTION Several research works have been carried in the one of the popular social media like Twitter. Nowadays most of the people are using the twitter. In twitter also we have the fake users so in this survey we are find fake user identification from Twitter. In this paper we are going to identify the fake users based on : (i) fake content, (ii) URL based spam detection, (iii) spam in trending topics, and (iv)fake user identification. After identify the fake user. The fake user going to waste the times of others, they are going to post the post frequently and which is not related to the other user.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW The survey of new methods and techniques to identify Twitter spam detection. The survey presents a comparative study of the current approaches. On the other hand, the authors in conducted a survey on different behaviors exhibited by spammers on Twitter social network. The study also provides a literature review that identify the existence of spammers on Twitter social network. Despite all the existing studies, there is still a gap in the existing literature.

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V2V SYSTEM CONGESTION CONTROL VALIDATION AND PERFORMANCE USING CAN COMMUNICATION AND TRACKING OF VEHICLE

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AIM:

This project aims in designing a system which helps in monitoring and controlling multi-regions using CAN (Controller Area Network) protocol. This system helps in achieving communication between multiple devices.

PURPOSE:

The main objective of this project is to provide CAN communication based vehicle security for automobiles, this system also avoid rear end collision using sensors and wireless communication.

ABSTRACT:

This paper proposes a vehicle-to-vehicle communication protocol for cooperative collision warning. Emerging wireless technologies for vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicleto-roadside (V2R) communications such as CAN [1] are promising to dramatically reduce the number of fatal roadway accidents by providing early warnings. One major technical challenge addressed in this paper is to achieve low-latency in delivering emergency warnings in various road situations. Based on a careful analysis of application requirements, we design an effective protocol, comprising congestion control policies, service differentiation mechanisms and methods for emergency warning dissemination. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed protocol achieves low latency in delivering emergency warnings and efficient bandwidth usage in stressful road scenario

INTRODUCTION

Major U.S., European, and Japanese automakers such as General Motors, Volkswagen, and Toyota have recently either equipped some of their production vehicles with Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC) systems or plan to do so [1]–[3]. The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) issued in January 2017 a Notice for Proposed Rule-Making (NPRM) with the eventual aim of mandating the deployment of Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) safety communication based on DSRC on all new light vehicles sold in the United States. The DSRC-based V2V technology is an outcome of nearly 15 years of efforts of the industry, academia, and the government. The DSRC-based V2V system builds atop several Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) standards towards connected vehicles technology for safety and crash avoidance applications Such safety applications are based on V2V safety communication that includes broadcast of vehicle status information through Basic Safety Messages (BSMs). The BSMs include core

PUBLIC BROADCASTING AND MISLEADING INFORMATION IN A DEMOCRACY: A MECHANISM DESIGN APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we present a resource allocation mechanism for the problem of incentivizing filtering among a finite number of strategic social media platforms. We consider the presence of a strategic government and private knowledge of how misinformation affects the users of the social media platforms. Our proposed mechanism incentivizes social media platforms to filter misleading information efficiently, and thus indirectly prevents the spread of fake news. In particular, we design an economically inspired mechanism that strongly implements all generalized Nash equilibria for efficient filtering of misleading information in the induced game. We show that our mechanism is individually rational, budget balanced, while it has at least one equilibrium. Finally, we show that for quasi-concave utilities and constraints, our mechanism admits a generalized Nash equilibrium and implements a Pareto efficient solution.

INTRODUCTION

For the last few years, political commentators have been indicating that we live in a *post-truth* era [1], wherein the deluge of information available on the internet has made it extremely difficult to identify facts. As a result, individuals have developed a tendency to form their opinions based on the *believability* of presented information rather than its truthfulness [2]. This phenomenon is exacerbated by the business practices of social media platforms, which often seek to maximize the *engagement* of their users at all costs. In fact, the algorithms developed by platforms for this purpose often promote conspiracy theories among their users [3]. The sensitivity of users of social media platforms to conspiratorial ideas makes them an ideal terrain to conduct political misinformation campaigns [4], [5]. Such campaigns are especially effective tools to disrupt democratic institutions, because the functioning of stable democracies relies on *common knowledge* about the political actors and the process they can use to gain public support [6]. The trust held by the

Intelligent Data Mining Methods for Predicting the Academic Performance of Intoxicated Students

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ABSTRACT:

Students' alcohol usage has been a major problem in recent years. Students' poor academic performance is a direct outcome of their alcohol use. In this research, a few techniques are described that make it easier to increase the students' academic performance who are addicted to alcohol. This research makes use of one of the most popular data mining techniques, "prediction," and investigates which method has the shortest formula. Using WEKA and R Studio, we will conduct research into the quality of education of school staff. We're going to leverage data from the kaggle website about student alcohol use to power this project. The dataset consists of 395 tuples and 33 attributes. Nave Bayes and ID3 are used to build a classification model. R and WEKA have been compared for accuracy. A forecast is made in order to determine whether a student will be advanced or degraded in the following year after taking into account the current year's marks.

Keywords: Data Mining , Prediction ,Naïve Bayes ,ID3 ,WEKA ,*R* studio.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is a lot of information being gathered from all kinds of different fields every day so that it can be used in a decision-making process. Various data processing methods are used to execute the decision-making process. A wide range of mining techniques are used to sort data into different categories and make predictions about it. Classification is a way to organise information based on its commonalities. A supervised learning strategy is used because we develop the model using data that includes labels for the level of training. In order to reduce the distance between clusters while simultaneously increasing the distance inside them, items are clustered together. It is possible to forecast the eventual result