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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Project Titles 2021-2022

Batch No.	USN	Student Name	Guide Name	Project Title	Abstract
1.	4JD18CS002	Aravind U R	Prof. Manjula P	Heart Attack Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithms	The heart is one of the vital organ in the humans. It aids in purification and circulation of blood throughout body. Heart Attack is the one, that causes the death in worldwide. Some symptoms included chest pain, a quicker heartbeat, and difficulty breathing. This information was examined on a regular basis. A general overview of heart attacks and current techniques was established in this paper. Moreover, a review of the significant machine learning techniques for heart attack prediction accessible in the literature is briefly given. Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, SVM, Naive Bayes, Random Forest, KNN, and XGBoost Classifier are the machine learning methods mentioned. On the basis of the braced of features, the algorithms are compared
	4JD18CS008	Darshan M V			
	4JD18CS012	Halaswamy M H			
	4JD18CS015	Hemanth E			
2.	4JD18CS019	Kanchana A M	Prof. Kotramma T S	An Android App for Bus Route Tracking	People in crowded cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, and Bangalore do not have time to invest in transportation. Waiting for transportation time in such densely populated places reduces productivity across the board. When people are unaware of the present situation of transportation, they face this challenge in their daily life. So the recommended

	4JD18CS020	Kavana M N			solution is an android-based application that will allow the user to check the bus's current location and estimate how long it will take the bus to arrive at the user's current location. A bus tracking system is a low-cost and effective technology. Four programs will be created to utilize this application. The first application is to connect the controller to the bus system so that real-time data on the current bus location can be provided. The second system sends out group messages, such as warnings to passengers waiting at the next stop, changes to the existing route, bus number, and so on, saving time for people.
	4JD18CS023	Meghana D B			
	4JD18CS031	Nayana O M			
3.	4JD18CS040	Rachana C V	Dr. Mounesh Achari Co-Guide: Prof. Archana K N	Brain Fog Analysis of Post COVID-19 Condition using EEG Analysis	Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age. In this regard the proposed project is trying to collect the datasets from various repositories on normal and COVID patients. Then trying to estimate the inferences based on clustering and distancing techniques. Python language has been employed to implement the same.
	4JD18CS059	Supriya G Halemani			
	4JD18CS041	Rakshitha M P			
	4JD18CS061	Sharu S Murthy			
4.	4JD18CS037	Pooja N G	Prof. Meghana G R	Social Distancing and Face Mask Detection using Machine Learning Techniques	In the fight against the COVID-19,social distancing has proven to be a very effective measure to slow down the spread of the disease. People are asked to limit their interactions with each other, reducing the chances of the virus being spread with physical or close contact. In past also Machine Learning has shown promising results on a

	4JD18CS029	Nandini J S			number of daily life problems. In this proposed system we will see the detailed explanation of how we can use Python, Computer Vision and Deep learning to monitor social distancing at public places and workplaces. To ensure social distancing protocol in public places and workplace, the social distancing detection tool that can monitor if people are keeping a safe distance from each other by analyzing real time video streams from the camera, Monitoring People at workplaces, factories, shops we can integrate this tool to their security camera systems and can monitor weather the people are wearing mask or not and maintaining a social distancing or not
	4JD18CS027	Mythri G M			
	4JD18CS010	Deepa R Naik			
5.	4JD18CS047	Shwetha R B	Prof. Shafiulla Shariff	Crop Yield Recommendation System	Agriculture is the major source for living for the people of India. Agriculture research is the major source of economy for the country. Soil is an important key factor for agriculture. There are several soil varieties in India. In order to predict the type of crop that can be cultivated in that particular soil type we need to understand the features and characteristics of the soil type. Machine learning techniques provides a flexible way in this case. Classifying the soil according to the soil nutrients is much beneficial or the famers to predict which crop can be cultivated in a particular soil type. Machine learning is still an emerging technique in the field of agriculture and horticulture. Several type of machine learning algorithms are used such as K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN), Naïve Bayes, Support vector machine (SVM) and logistic regression
	4JD18CS042	Ramya O G			
	4JD18CS039	Pushpa H			
	4JD19CS401	Pooja K R			
6.	4JD18CS053	Tejashree K	Prof.H.S. Saraswathi	Machine Learning Approaches for an Early Detection of Pancreatic Cancer	Pancreatic cancer is in part, to the lack of early detection methods for this particularly aggressive form of cancer. The objective of this study was to use high-throughput protein profiling technology to identify for the early detection of respectable pancreatic cancer. Using surface-
	4JD18CS054	Thejaswini K R			

					enhanced laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry, protein profiles were generated from sera of 49 pancreatic cancer patients and 54 unaffected individuals after fractionation on an anion exchange resin. The samples were randomly divided into a training set (69 samples) and test set (34 samples), and two multivariate analysis procedures, classification and regression tree and logistic regression, were used to develop classification models from these spectral data that could distinguish pancreatic cancer from control serum samples. In the test set, both models correctly classified all of the pancreatic cancer patient serum samples (100% sensitivity). Using the decision tree algorithm, a specificity of 93.5% was obtained, whereas the logistic regression model produced a specificity of 100%. These results suggest that high-throughput proteomics profiling has the capacity to provide new biomarkers for the early detection and diagnosis of pancreatic cancer
	4JD18CS055	Uma			
7.	4JD18CS013	Harshitha N S	Dr. Prashantha G.R. Co-Guide: Prof. Archana K N	Plant Disease Classification using Deep Convolutional Neural Network	The timely identification & early prevention of crop disease are essential for improving production. Deep convolutional-neural-network (CNN) models are implemented to identify & diagnose disease in plants from their leaves. Standard CNN models require a large number of parameters and higher computation cost. We replaced standard convolution with depth separable convolution, which reduces the parameter number and computation cost. The implemented models were trained with an open dataset consisting of 14 different plant species, and 38 different categorical disease classes and healthy plant leaves. The implemented achieved better performance in terms of accuracy and it required less training time. The accuracy results in the identification of diseases showed
	4JD18CS009	Deepa N			
	4JD18CS018	Jahnavi V V			

	4JD18CS007	Bhavana K			that the deep CNN model is promising and can greatly impact the efficient identification of the disease, and may have potential in the detection of diseases in real-time agricultural systems.
8.	4JD18CS006	Bhavana G B	Prof.M S Rohit	Single Window Documentation for Accreditation Process	There is always some kind of complications when the management of data is taken up which can lead to confusion / improper interpretations when handled manually. The present work is different from regular accreditations software as an innovative mechanism known as Document repository for NAAC/NBA accreditation is applied and the manual procedure of working is being embedded to make the process user-friendly. The present work is an extension work of digitization of the work which can eliminate the paper usage, printing, pollution, destroying the nature and other natural resources.
	4JD18CS014	Harshitha K R			
	4JD18CS004	Asha C R			
	4JD18CS003	Archana R			
9.	4JD18CS035	Pallavi R	Prof. Shafiulla Shariff	A Framework for Breast Cancer Prediction using Machine Learning	Breast cancer is more common among women, and they are more likely to die from it. Physicians are having difficulty developing a treatment plan that may increase the patient's life duration due to a lack of robust prognostic models. As a result, time is required to build a procedure that produces a tiny error while increasing precision. On paper, the four SVM algorithms for predicting breast cancer outcomes (Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and KNN) were compared using different data sets. All of the experiments were conducted in the simulation area and on the JUPYTER platform. The study's goal is divided into three sections. Pre-diagnostic cancer is the first domain, diagnosis and treatment is the second, and treatment outcome is the third domain. The proposed activity can be used to predict how an alternative strategy will turn out. which can then be implemented as needed..
	4JD18CS038	Priyanka R M			
	4JD18CS024	Meghana G C			
	4JD18CS017	Indira T			

					The goal of this study was to forecast accuracy.
10.	4JD18CS022	Manu B M	Prof. Azizkhan F Pathan	Parkinson's Disease Prediction using Machine Learning	Parkinson's disease is progressive & Chronic neurodegenerative disorder. As the dopamine-generating neurons in parts of the brain become damaged or die. People begin to experience difficulty in speaking, writing, or completing other simple tasks. These symptoms grow worse over time, thus resulting in the increase of its severity in patients. In this project, we have proposed a methodology for the prediction and detection of Parkinson's disease severity using machine learning techniques such as SVM and XGBoost for Parkinson's Voice Dataset of patients.
	4JD18CS026	Muskan M			
	4JD18CS036	Pooja K			
	4JD18CS046	Sherya B H			
11.	4JD18CS048	Sriharsha G A	Prof.H.S. Saraswathi	An Early Diagnosis of PDAC using ML Techniques	The human body's pancreas is an organ that can be found in the belly. It is crucial to the process of turning the food we eat into energy for the body's cells. As it is an important procedure in digestion, if the organ gets damaged there will be a problem in the digestion too. Ass we come to cancer it is a very dangerous disease. When it comes to pancreatic cancer, as the pancreas plays a vital role in digestion, then cancer will affect life severely. Early detection of cancer is very difficult. So the machine learning techniques is used with considering urinary biomarkers as the features of the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. By using the machine learning technique we will be able to diagnose cancer at an earlier stage. The algorithm we used is Logistic regression, K nearest neighbour, Decision Tree, Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, and Support vector machine. Ultimately the accuracy in the Decision Tree and Random forest was good. As accuracy is the key output for machine learning, the most accurate algorithm are chosen.
	4JD18CS044	Sananth Kumar A L			
	4JD18CS050	Srujan K R			
	4JD18CS021	Manoj A Bankar			

12.	4JD17CS010	Priyanka M	Prof. Meghana G R	Prediction of Task Performance from Physiological Features of Stress Resilience	The people around the globe work hard to keep up with this racing world. However, due to this each individual is dealing with different health issues, one of the most known issue is depression or stress which may eventually lead to death or other brutal activities. These abnormalities can be termed as the Bipolar disorder which can be treated by undergoing some treatment suggested by specialists. For this research, data has been collected from working people which comprises of all kinds of questions for despondent detection & the dataset has been run through some machine learning algorithms. Random Forest algorithm gives the highest accuracy as 87.02% compared to the other algorithms.
	4JD17CS035	Brunda M			
	4JD18CS056	Vardini H S			
	4JD18CS011	Deepika Raj R			
13.	4JD18CS005	Bharat Kulkarni	Prof. Azizkhan F Pathan	Emotion Based Music Player using Machine Learning Techniques	Music is one of the important medium of life. Many authors have done a lot of research and development in music that directly leads us to finding or simplifying the process of choosing a specific song you want to listen to. Many applications are used to play the music. Facial expressions provide an important indication of emotions. Person's facial expressions will be different according to their feelings and expression of face tells a lot about the person's mood. In this project, an Emotion Based Music Player system is developed. This system enables the user to choose a song based on his feelings. The purpose of the system is to analyze the user image and play the song based on the user's face expression
	4JD18CS032	Nikhil D Revankar			
	4JD18CS033	Nischal A N			
	4JD18CS034	Nithin G Sunkad			
14.	4JD18CS028	Nagendra M N	Prof. Kotramma T S	Riders Helmet and Number Plate Detection using Machine Learning Techniques	In today's world motorcycles are the most used mode of transport system. Since it is easily affordable the number of motorcycle riders is increasing day by day. The people are riding motorcycle without using protective equipment which leads to increase in the number of accidents and head injuries which may even leads to death of the rider. It
	4JD18CS030	Naveen M S			

	4JD18CS062	Arjuna T S			is impossible for the traffic police to monitor riders all the time. Hence we have developed a automated machine model which helps to differentiate riders wearing helmets and images of riders not wearing helmet. A feature of an object is classified by the system based on the information it has gathered. The proposal system uses a deep learning algorithm called YOLO (you only look once) -Darknet principle to carry out classification. This deep learning algorithm combines computer vision with convolutional neural network that have been trained on COCO (common things in the context). YOLO's convolutional layers were trained to recognize three different types of objects using object classifiers.
15.	4JD19CS400	PavanKumar M H	Prof. Manjula P	IOT Ambulance	It is seen that the latency in arrival time of ambulance in the hospitals eventually leads to the conversion of patient health to critical condition. The sudden cardiac arrests and some of the major situations faced in the emergency ambulance. IoT raises a powerful domain where devices and sensors can connect and exchange information over internet. This project aims to exploit the technique of IoT for the transmission of acquired pulse rate and other vital parameters from emergency ambulance to the appropriate hospital. The streaming of data from the emergency ambulance is achieved by using IoT. The graphical representation of the data are acquired in the required hospital web server by the transmission of the
	4JD19CS402	Yashwantha P			
	4JD19CS403	Yashwanth N			
	4JD18CS001	AnupKumar H M			
16.	4JD17CS043	Shashank S R	Dr. Prashantha G.R.	Lung Cancer Detection and Prediction using Machine Learning	The prominent cause of cancer-related mortality throughout the globe is "Lung Cancer". Hence beforehand detection, prediction and diagnosis of lung cancer has become essential as it expedites and simplifies the consequent clinical board. To erect the progress and medication of cancerous conditions machine learning
	4JD18CS057	Zabi ur Rahaman			

	4JD18CS058	Syed Shahid	Co-Guide: Prof. Usha K		techniques have been utilized because of its accurate outcomes. Various types of machine learning algorithms (ML) like Decision Tree, Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic regression, Artificial Neural Network (ANN), have been applied in the healthcare sector for analysis and prognosis of lung cancer. In this review, factors that cause lung cancer and application of ML algorithms are discussed up to date and also draws special attention to their relative strengths and weaknesses
17.	4JD18CS049	Srilakshmi N S	Dr.MouneshAchari Co-Guide: Prof. Usha K	IOT Based Secured Parcel Delivery System	Online shopping has become current trending approach to buy or sell products. Many traditional vendors are converting their business to online. Also offering several opportunities for the customers to attract them towards online market. In-spite of all these, around 70% of the people across India are still looking at the safety and security aspect of the online delivery. In this connection, the proposed work is trying to develop a unique IoT based container to secure and ensure the safety of the product. Message Queuing Telemetry Transport protocol (MQTT) protocol is involved to ease the controlling of both client and server through database
	4JD18CS052	Tamkeen Banu			
	4JD18CS060	Vaibhavi A R			
	4JD18CS045	Seema N R			

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PARALLEL BATCH

Batch No.	USN	Student Name	Guide Name	Title	
1.	4JD18CS401	Ranganath T	Prof. M S Rohit	IOT Based Virtual Fence to Secure Agriculture Land	Today's technology is proving in providing number of solutions to so many unsolved issues. One such issue in the society connected to farmers is securing their crops. In this connection, the proposed project is trying to develop an integrated system to provide a solution by involving IoT technology to secure the farmers crops. Arduino IDE tool has been used to implement the Arduino scripting to program Node MCU. Ultrasonic sensors have been involved to detect the threats of environment.
	4JD17CS006	Archana N G			
	4JD17CS052	Varshini U M			

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