



Arka Educational & Cultural Trust (Regd.)  
**Jain Institute of Technology, Davangere**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

**Project Titles 2022-2023**

Batch No.	USN	Student Name	Guide Name	Project Title	Abstract
1.	4JD19CS030	Nandan Kurdekar	Dr. Mouneshachari S	Predicting the Missing Keyword for Dementia Patients	Dementia affects the patient's memory and leads to language impairment. Research has demonstrated that speech and language deterioration is often a clear indication of dementia and plays a crucial role in the recognition process. Even though earlier studies have used speech features to recognize subjects suffering from dementia, they are often used along with other linguistic features obtained from transcriptions. This study explores significant standalone speech features to recognize dementia. The primary contribution of this work is to identify a compact set of speech features that aid in the dementia recognition process. The secondary contribution is to leverage machine learning. The results obtained using the proposed approach are promising compared with the existing works on dementia recognition using speech.
	4JD19CS037	Pradeep P			
	4JD19CS054	Tejas R Hasbavi			
	4JD19CS062	Vinay K N			
2.	4JD19CS063	Vinayaka G S	Prof. Kotramma T S	Graphical Password Authentication	Graphical password authentication is a method of user authentication that involves the use of images or graphical elements as the password instead of traditional alphanumeric characters. This technique aims to increase the usability and security of password-based
	4JD20CS402	Varshitha A M			
	4JD20CS403	Vikram K			
	4JD20CS404	Yashaswini K V			

					authentication systems by leveraging the human visual memory and perception abilities. Graphical passwords can take many forms, such as drawing a pattern, selecting images from a grid, or manipulating an image in a specific way. The effectiveness of graphical passwords depends on various factors, including the number of possible passwords, the difficulty of guessing or cracking them, and the usability and acceptability to users. Overall, graphical password authentication is a promising approach to address the challenges of traditional text-based passwords and improve the security and user experience of online authentication.
3.	4JD19CS004	Akshata C Kariyappanavar	Prof. Shafiulla Shariff	Liver Cancer Prediction using Machine Learning	In this project, a detailed review has been done on liver cancer detections and this project provides details of different techniques that reveal how hybrid intelligent approaches are applied to different categories of cancer predictions and treatments. The principle goal of this project is to predict liver cancer in patient. Under cancer detection techniques, various types of machine learning algorithms are used such as decision tree, SVM, neural networks, random forest, computer aided detection, genetic algorithms etc. In our project we have used MLP classifier in which it uses dataset like age, total_bilirubin, direct_bilirubin, alkaline_phosphate. All the long short solutions talked about strategies are provided in this manuscript and it is explored to various execution measurements.
	4JD19CS006	Akshay Kumar M J			
	4JD19CS033	Nithin A			
	4JD19CS044	Sahana D S			
4.	4JD18CS051	Suhas R	Prof. Kotramma T S	KISAN 2 KITCHEN - An Automated Price Fixing, Bidding and Order	This project introduces an automated system for assessing the quality of carrots using image processing techniques and machine learning. By leveraging the Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) features, the system accurately estimates the quality of carrots based on
	4JD19CS026	Megha H M			
	4JD19CS041	Prajwal Reddy P R			
	4JD19CS042	Radhika K S			

				Confirmation Application Using Image Processing	uploaded images. Additionally, the system determines the price of the carrots using predefined fixed values that consider size, shape, color, and overall quality rating. The web-based interface allows farmers to conveniently upload images and receive real-time price estimates. Experimental evaluation confirms the system's high accuracy in quality assessment and fair pricing.
5.	4JD19CS034	Panchami M P	Prof. Shafiulla Shariff	Detection of Leaf Disease using Hybrid Feature Extraction and Machine Learning Classifier	Identification of Leaf disease using multiple descriptors is presented. Initially the images are resized to 256*256 to maintain the uniformity throughout the experiment. The Histogram Equalization (HE) technique is employed on resized leaf images to improve their quality. Segmentation is performed using k-means clustering. The contour tracing techniques is applied on leaf images to trace the boundary of affected areas.
	4JD19CS050	Sumayyabanu			
	4JD19CS057	Vaishnavi S			
6.	4JD18CS016	Hoysala J I	Dr. Prashantha G R	Farmer Help Desk-APMC App	In Today's World, in the upcoming years, we will see the majority of changes in the agricultural field. The vast majority of Indian Farmers do not have the opportunity to make better decisions about where to sell their yields and are unable to access the information and technological resources that could increase their yield and lead to better prices for their yields. Farmers are facing difficulty to transact through the Agricultural produce market committee (APMC) because of uncertainties of APMC like Manual process, Middle man interference, unable to access the variety of prices in local and distinct markets, and so on. So, it's important to develop an Android application to provide information for farmers and computerize the process of the APMC market by keeping transparency between Farmers, Traders, and APMC.
	4JD19CS028	Nagashayan K			
	4JD19CS053	Tanu C			
	4JD19CS058	Varuni K			
7.	4JD19CS016	Chandana	Prof. Archana K N	Medication Monitoring for	The Alzheimer's disease prediction and alerts for medication system is designed to help healthcare
	4JD19CS020	Gouramma			

		Wadageri		Alzheimer's Patients through Alert Messages	professionals and caregivers monitor patients with Alzheimer's disease. The system uses machine learning algorithms to predict the likelihood of a patient developing Alzheimer's disease based on their medical history, lifestyle factors, and genetic information. Once a patient has been identified as high-risk, the system can send alerts to healthcare professionals and caregivers to remind them to administer medications or schedule appointments. The system can also provide personalized recommendations for lifestyle changes that may help reduce the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. The system is designed to be user-friendly and accessible to healthcare professionals and caregivers with varying levels of technical expertise. It can be accessed through a web-based interface or mobile app, and can be integrated with electronic health record systems for seamless data sharing.
	4JD19CS024	Manasa M H			
	4JD19CS035	Pooja R			
8.	4JD19CS005	Akshatha P	Prof. Meghana G R	Tracing and Tracking of Fake News Detection	Tracing and tracking the spread of fake news has become an important task in today's society due to the potential harmful effects of such information on individuals and communities. The aim of this research paper is to review and analyze the state-of-the-art techniques for tracing and tracking fake news. We start by describe the problem of fake news tracing and tracking, including its challenges and limitations. We then provide a general overview of the existing approaches for tracing and tracking fake news, including both traditional methods and machine learning-based methods. We also discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, and compare their performance in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. In addition, we highlight the importance of data collection and analysis in the identifying sources of fake news and tracking its spread across different platforms and
	4JD19CS008	Anisha M			
	4JD19CS031	Naveen J K			
	4JD19CS047	Shanmukha K			

					networks.
9.	4JD19CS010	Anu M S	Prof. Manjula P	Patellofemoral Arthritis Prediction using Machine Learning	Patellofemoral arthritis is a degenerative joint disorder that affects both the patella (the kneecap) and femur (the thigh bone). There have been hopeful developments in the diagnosis and management of a number of medical conditions, including arthritis. Patellofemoral arthritis is a prevalent disorder that can cause pain and impairment in patients. One of the diagnostic techniques for detecting patellofemoral arthritis is X-ray imaging. Machine learning techniques have shown great promise for analyzing medical images and assisting in the diagnosis and treatment of various ailments. Machine learning algorithms may be trained to analyze X-ray pictures and identify the existence of patellofemoral arthritis based on particular radiological markers. Machine learning has the potential to enhance diagnostic precision, individualized treatment regimens, and ultimately enhance patient outcomes in the processing of X-ray images for patellofemoral arthritis. To properly evaluate the effectiveness and generalization of machine learning algorithms in this situation.
	4JD19CS011	Ashwin S Mathad			
	4JD19CS015	Bindu G S			
	4JD19CS046	Saraswathi S			
10.	4JD19CS014	Bhoomika P M	Dr. Prashantha G R	Detection of Phishing Websites using Machine Learning	The "Detection of Phishing websites using machine learning" project is an software extension designed to detect and mitigate phishing attacks. Phishing is a prevalent cyber threat where attackers deceive users into revealing sensitive information through deceptive websites or emails. This plugin aims to enhance online security by providing real-time phishing detection capabilities within web browsers or email clients. The plugin employs advanced algorithms and techniques to analyze web pages and emails for indicators commonly associated with phishing attempts. It examines factors such as URL
	4JD19CS039	Prajwal C T			
	4JD19CS049	Shivasali Rejendra Babu			
	4JD19CS060	Vasu G			

					structure, domain reputation, content analysis, and user interaction patterns to identify suspicious elements and potential phishing attacks. Once a potential phishing attempt is detected, the plugin triggers warning notifications to alert users and prompt them to exercise caution. These warnings help users make informed decisions and avoid divulging sensitive information to malicious actors.
11.	4JD19CS012	Basavana Gowda T N	Prof. Latharani TR	Child Tracking using IoT Device	Child tracking using an IoT device has gained significant attention as a means to ensure the safety and security of children in various environments. The proposed system comprises a GPS module, a microcontroller, wireless communication modules. The GPS module captures the child's location data, while the microcontroller processes and manages the information. This platform, accessible through a mobile application allows parents or guardians to monitor their child's location in real-time. The child tracking system operates by continuously collecting the child's location through the GPS module. The platform receives and stores the location information, enabling real-time tracking. Through the mobile application parents or guardians can track the child's location on a map interface. They can set up predefined safe zones and receive alerts whenever the child enters or leaves these areas. The IoT-based child tracking system provides a comprehensive solution that enhances child safety and offers peace of mind to parents or guardians.
	4JD19CS021	Harshapatel R G			
	4JD19CS045	Sanjana A C			
	4JD19CS048	Sharath J M			
12.	4JD19CS003	Akshaj S Acharya	Dr. Azizkhan F Pathan	Cattle Health Monitoring System using Machine Learning	Cattle health monitoring is a critical aspect of livestock management that ensures the overall health and productivity of the herd. With the emergence of machine learning technology, it is now possible to monitor the health of cattle without relying on IoT devices. Machine
	4JD19CS027	Mohammed Ayaan			
	4JD19CS022	Likhith P			
	4JD19CS040	Prajwal R Mudgal			

					learning-based systems can analyze various factors such as weight, temperature, and behavioral patterns of the animals to identify potential health issues. The system can also analyze the data collected over time to detect patterns and trends that could indicate long-term health issues. Furthermore, Machine learning-based cattle health monitoring systems can also help identify and predict the onset of diseases and recommend appropriate treatment options. This can help farmers to take proactive measures to prevent the spread of diseases and minimize the risk of losses. Overall, Machine learning-based cattle health monitoring systems have the potential to revolutionize livestock management by providing accurate and reliable insights into the health and well-being of the animals without relying on IoT devices.
13.	4JD19CS051	Syeda Mehnaz	Prof. H S Saraswathi	Computer-Aided Diagnosis of Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma Using AI for New-Onset Diabetic Population	Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is a particularly deadly and aggressive type of cancer with a limited chance of survival. It is critical to creating efficient diagnostic methods for this particular demographic because new-onset diabetes has been recognized as a potential early sign of PDAC. In order to assist in the early detection and diagnosis of PDAC in people with new-onset diabetes, this study suggests a computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) system using AI algorithms. To analyses patient clinical data and medical imaging data, the CAD system incorporates advanced machine learning techniques, such as feature extraction, classification, and pattern recognition. A sizable cohort of patients with new-onset diabetes, including those with and without PDAC, made up the dataset used in this investigation.
	4JD19CS052	Tajammul Khan			
	4JD19CS056	Tousifulla H			
	4JD19CS059	Vasiha Fathima R			
14.	4JD19CS001	Aishwarya B	Dr. Azizkhan F	Early Prediction of Low	Low birth weight of the fetus is considered one of the most critical problems in pregnancy care, which will affect the
	4JD19CS007	Amrutha T R			

	4JD19CS029	Namratha N	Pathan	Birth Weight using Machine Learning	health of the newborn and in more severe cases will lead to its death. This situation is the reason for the high infant mortality rate throughout the world. In terms of health, artificial intelligence technologies, especially those based on machine learning (ML), can early predict problems related to the health of the fetus throughout pregnancy (even at birth). In this project we will be reducing the incidence of LBW from 30% to 10% using logistic regression method.
15.	4JD19CS018	Ganesh G S	Prof. H S Saraswathi	Deep Learning Approach for the Diagnosis of IPMN(Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm)	Deep learning has the potential to significantly improve the accuracy and efficiency of detecting pancreatic cancer at an early stage. Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms (IPMNs) are a type of pancreatic cyst that can progress to cancer, making them an important target for early detection. In this project, we propose to develop and evaluate a deep-learning model for detecting IPMNs in CT images, to train and validate the model, we will use a large dataset of CT and MRI images annotated with the presence or absence of IPMN. The model will be designed to identify patterns in the images that are characteristic of IPMN and distinguish them from other types of pancreatic abnormalities, we will evaluate the performance of the model using standard metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity.
	4JD19CS019	Ganesha B S			
	4JD19CS023	Madhusudhan H M			
	4JD19CS025	Manoj K V			
16.	4JD19CS002	Aishwarya H U	Prof. Meghana G R	Prediction of Chronic Kidney Disease using Machine Learning	Chronic Kidney Disease also recognized as Chronic Renal Disease, is an uncharacteristic functioning of the kidney or a failure of renal function expanding over a period of months or years. Habitually, chronic kidney disease is detected during the screening of people who are known to be at threat by kidney problems, such as those with high blood pressure or diabetes and those with a blood relative to Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients. So early
	4JD19CS013	Bhavana N S			
	4JD19CS061	Vidya K M			




					prediction is necessary for combating the disease and providing good treatment. The proposed work was implemented by using the Decision tree (DT), Logistic regression (LR), and KNN with the accuracy of 96,86, and 99 respectively. The models are implemented by using the Python scripting language.
17.	4JD19CS032	Navyashree K L	Prof. Usha K	Virtual Trainer	Human pose estimation from video plays a critical role in various applications such as quantifying physical exercises, sign language recognition, and full-body gesture control. For example, it can form the basis for yoga, dance, and fitness applications. It can also enable the overlay of digital content and information on top of the physical world in augmented reality. With organizations conducting business virtually and employees working remotely now more than ever, employer facilitated training is also being delivered in virtual environments. Virtual environment is at the core of many trainings, education, and entertainment platforms due to its potential to advance personal development, knowledge, and talent. Organizational leaders offer mandatory in-house or external trainings to new employees during the onboarding process as well as to current employees as part of ongoing professional development.
	4JD19CS036	Poorvika K S			
	4JD20CS400	Anjali R			
	4JD19CS043	Roja D C			
18.	4JD19CS043	Roja D C	Prof. Latharani TR	Brain Stroke Prediction using Machine Learning	A transient ischemic attack is a brief ischemic stroke in which the symptoms go away on their own. In order to reduce the danger of a future stroke, this circumstance also requires emergency assessment. A stroke would be categorized as a TIA by definition if all symptoms disappeared within 24 hours. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), stroke is the second most common cause of death worldwide, accounting for around 11% of all fatalities. Our ML model uses a dataset for
	4JD19CS055	Tejaswini B R			
	4JD19CS064	Madhusudhan HO			

					<p>survival prediction to determine a patient's likelihood of suffering a stroke based on inputs including gender, age, various illnesses, and smoking status. Our dataset, in contrast to most others, concentrates on characteristics that would be significant risk factors for a brain stroke a user-friendly interface and the model demonstrates a high level of accuracy in stroke prediction.</p>
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Project Co-Ordinator

  
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