

UE22CS320A – Capstone Project Approval

Smart Reconnaissance System

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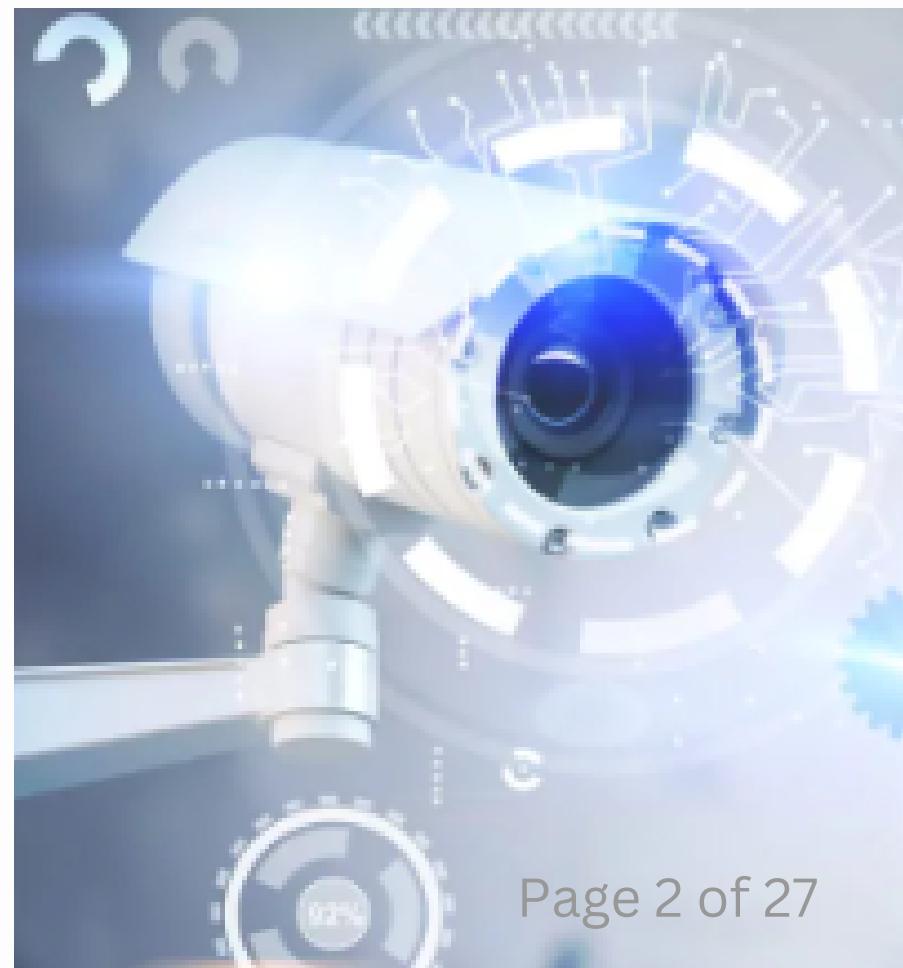
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Outline

- ▶ Abstract and scope.
- ▶ Suggestions from phase-1
- ▶ Design Approach
- ▶ Design constraints, Assumptions and Dependencies
- ▶ Proposed methodology/Approach
- ▶ Architecture
- ▶ Design Description
- ▶ Project Progress Plan for Phase 2



ABSTRACT AND SCOPE



Problem Statement

The **SRS** is proposed to autonomously conduct camera status checks, detect anomalous behaviour, minimize false positives, generate per-camera reports and alerts thus, raise alerts ensuring uninterrupted operation by harnessing advanced machine learning algorithms for real time data processing.





Introduction

- The **S**mart **R**econnaissance **S**ystem a.k.a **SRS** is a cutting-edge solution aimed at automating surveillance and enhancing security through real-time monitoring.
- By utilising machine learning and video analysis, the **SRS** ensures that cameras are fully operational and detects abnormal behaviour.
- This reduces the reliance on manual oversight and improves response times in critical situations.

Digital marketing

Overview of the Scope

The scope of the **SRS** encompasses a diverse array of surveillance enhancements, like automated camera status verification, real-time video analysis, and the detection of objects and unusual activities



SUGGESTIONS FROM PHASE-1

Suggestions from Phase-1

Crazy 8 Ideas

- Each member looked for 8 ideas that interests them.
- One idea from each member was selected based on majority voting.
- Each of the four ideas were discussed with our mentor and we collectively decided on the best one.
- The idea was improvised by adding some more features.

Suggestions from Phase-1

- Generating a report for each individual camera.
- Monitoring each cameras health to know its status.
- Deciding the Non-functional parameters for the next phase.
- Read more papers relevant to our problem statement.
- Met Dr. Gayathri T, a Phd student who worked in this domain.
- Focus on surveillance on limited Locations.

Feasibility

False Alarms

Usage of advanced machine learning models with continuous refinement and context-aware detection.

Data Storage

Scalable cloud storage and data compression.

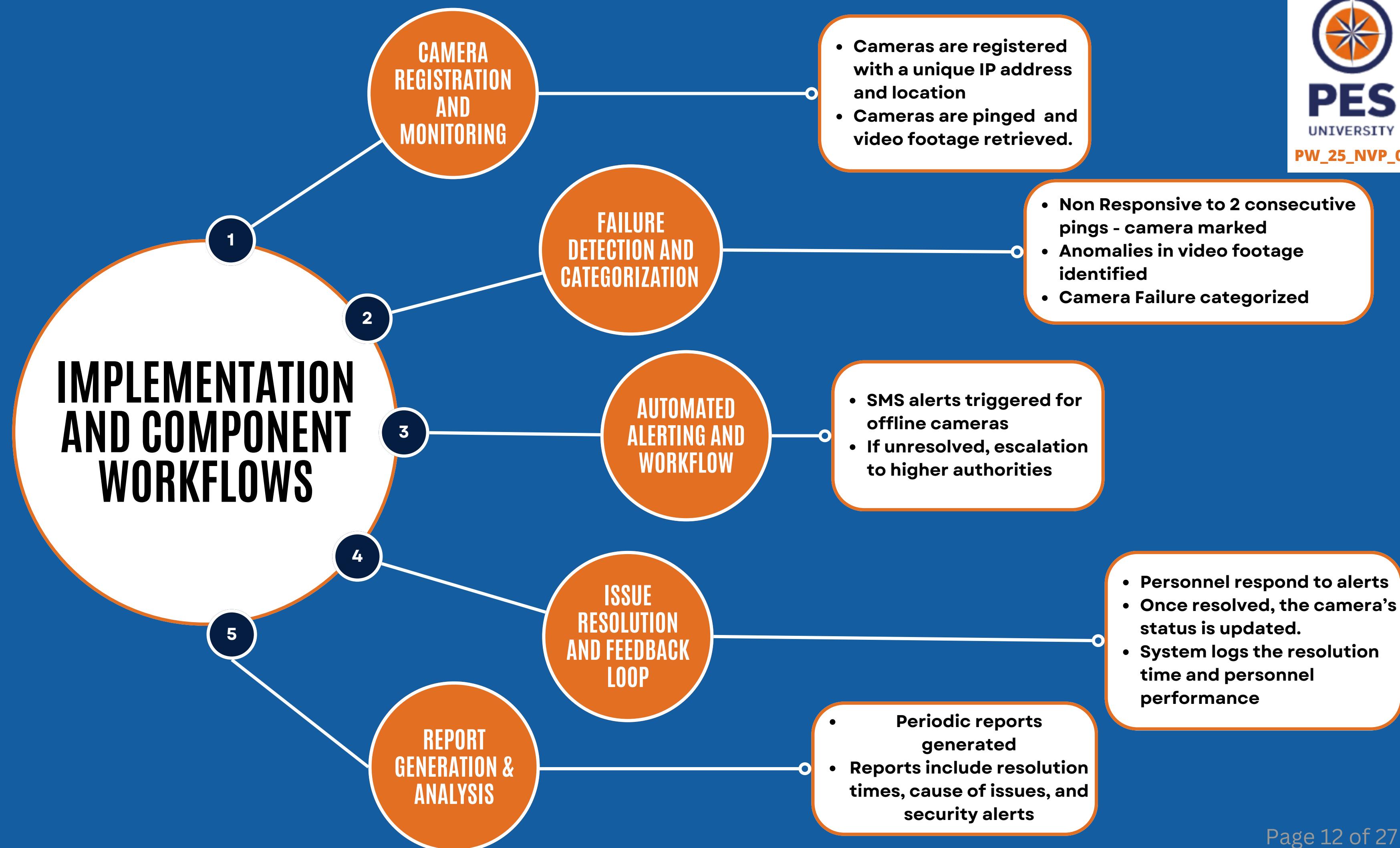
System Failure

Usage of redundant systems, real-time monitoring, and failover mechanisms.

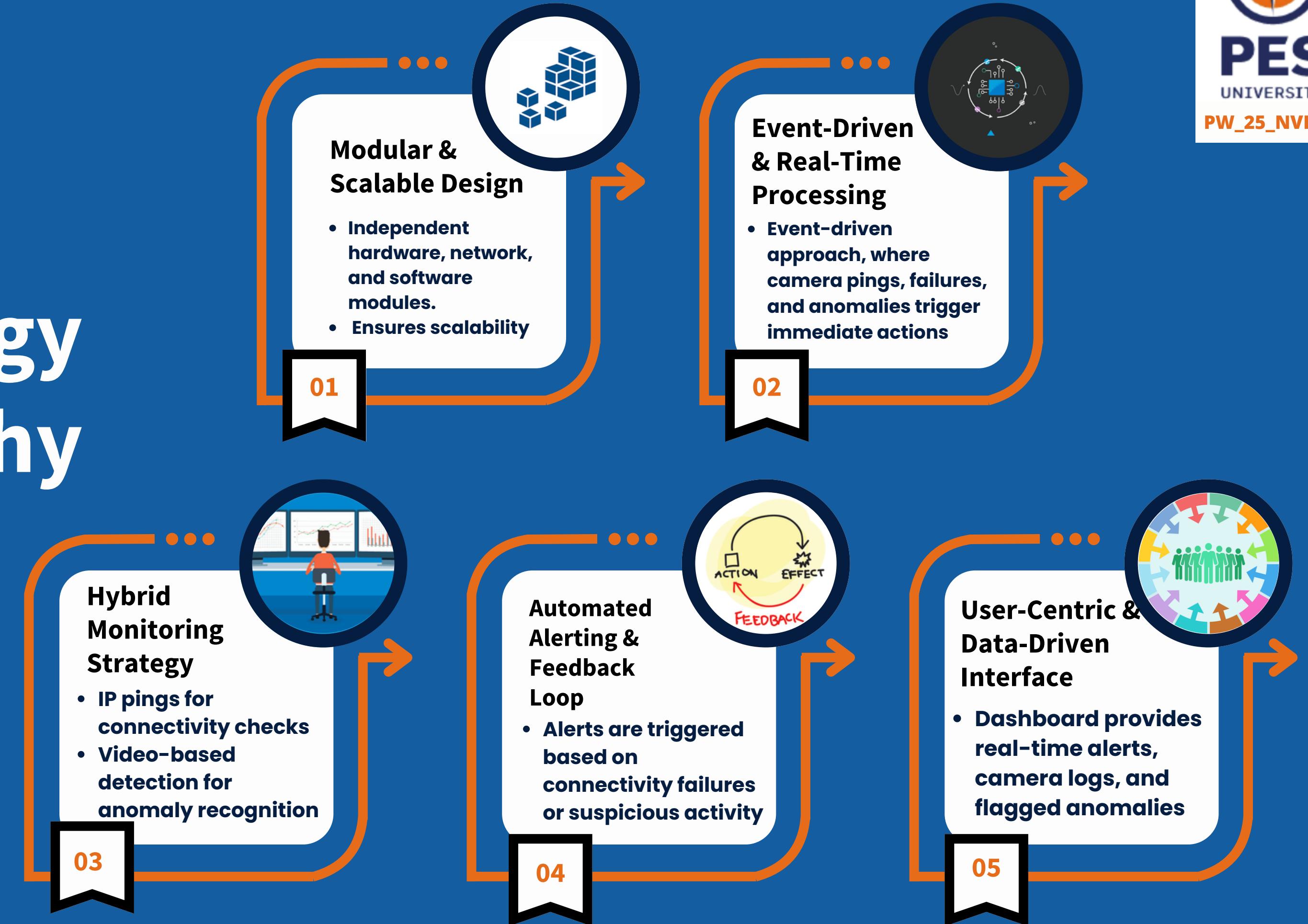
System Expansion

A modular architecture for easy expansion and integration of new cameras.

DESIGN APPROACH



Methodology & Philosophy



DESIGN CONSTRAINTS, DEPENDENCIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

Hardware Constraints

Cameras must support high resolution & low latency. Storage efficiency needed for continuous recording

Software Constraints

Real-time video processing with low delay. Efficient anomaly detection using AI.

Network Constraints

High bandwidth required for video streams. Low-latency asynchronous communication for realtime alerts. Secure encryption for video transmission

User Interface Constraints

Fast, intuitive UI for real-time monitoring. Scalable dashboard supporting multiple camera feeds.

DEPENDENCIES

Legal Implications

Compliance with data privacy laws and local surveillance regulations.

Usage Limitations

Impact of environmental factors on accuracy and high computational requirements limit scalability.

Software & Hardware Requirements

Requires AI frameworks, IP enabled cameras, GPUs and large-scale storage solutions.

Integration and Maintenance

Needs seamless integration with existing security systems and regular updates to models, hardware, and compliance policies.

ASSUMPTIONS

Adequate Infrastructure

Sufficient access to computational resources, like high-performance GPUs, large-scale storage, and stable network connectivity.

Data Availability for Training

Sufficient availability of labelled data to train the model.

Legal Compliance

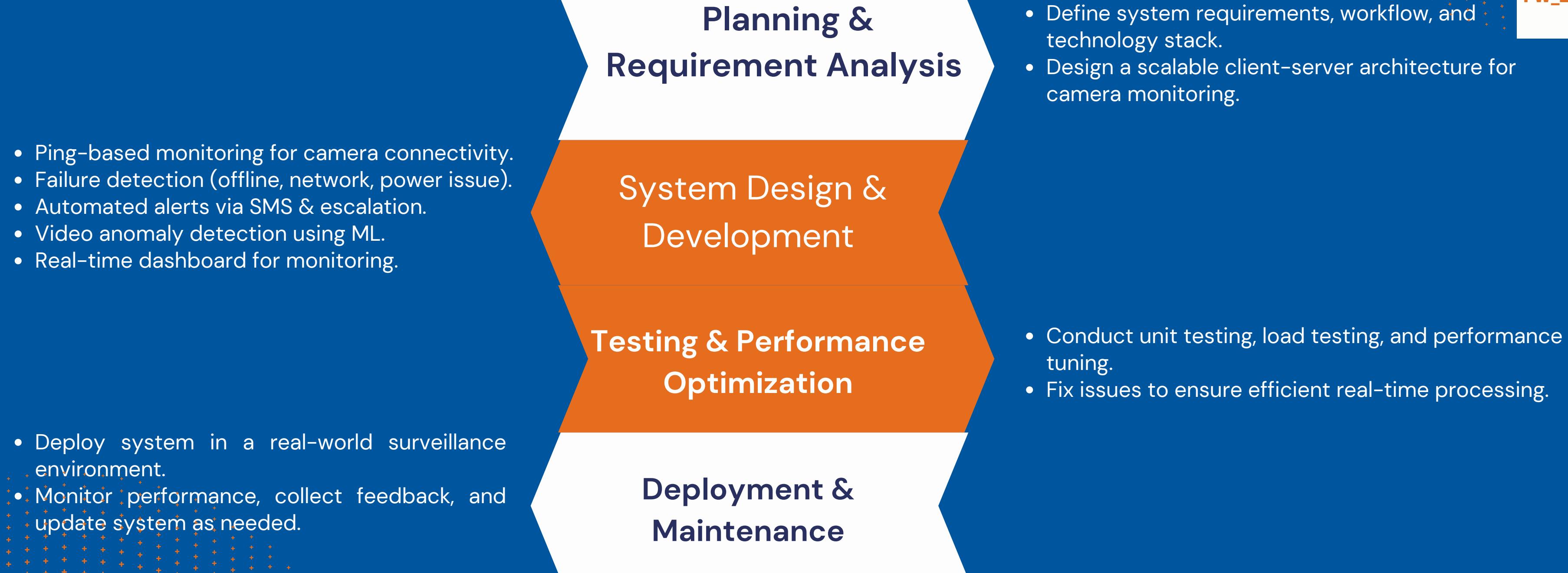
All the necessary legal permissions for surveillance have been obtained, and compliance with privacy regulations is maintained.

Adaptability to Diverse Environments

The AI models are assumed to adapt well to different environments and varying conditions.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY / APPROACH

Proposed Methodology / Approach



ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Client-Server Model

- Client-Server Model – IP-enabled CCTV cameras stream data and respond to periodic pings.
- The central monitoring system processes both ping responses and video feeds for anomaly detection.

Network Communication Layer

- Ping Setup: Cameras are pinged at intervals (e.g., 180 sec) to check connectivity.
- Video Processing: Select footage is analyzed using machine learning models to detect unusual activity.

Database Layer

- Stores camera metadata, failure logs, flagged anomalies, and personnel details.

Automated Alerting System

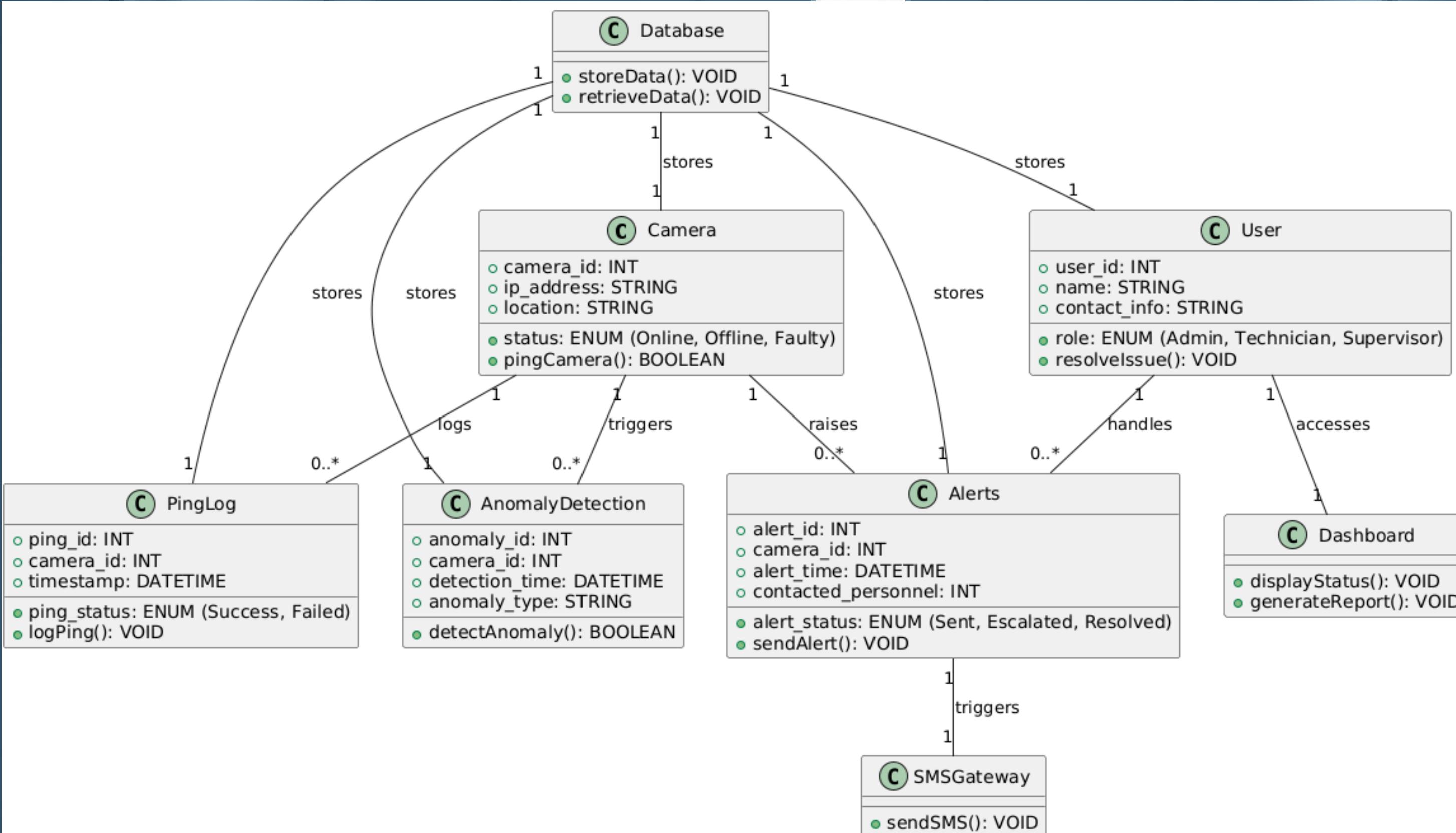
- Alerts triggered based on ping failures or detected anomalies in video feeds.
- Escalation Path ensures unresolved issues are escalated to higher authorities.

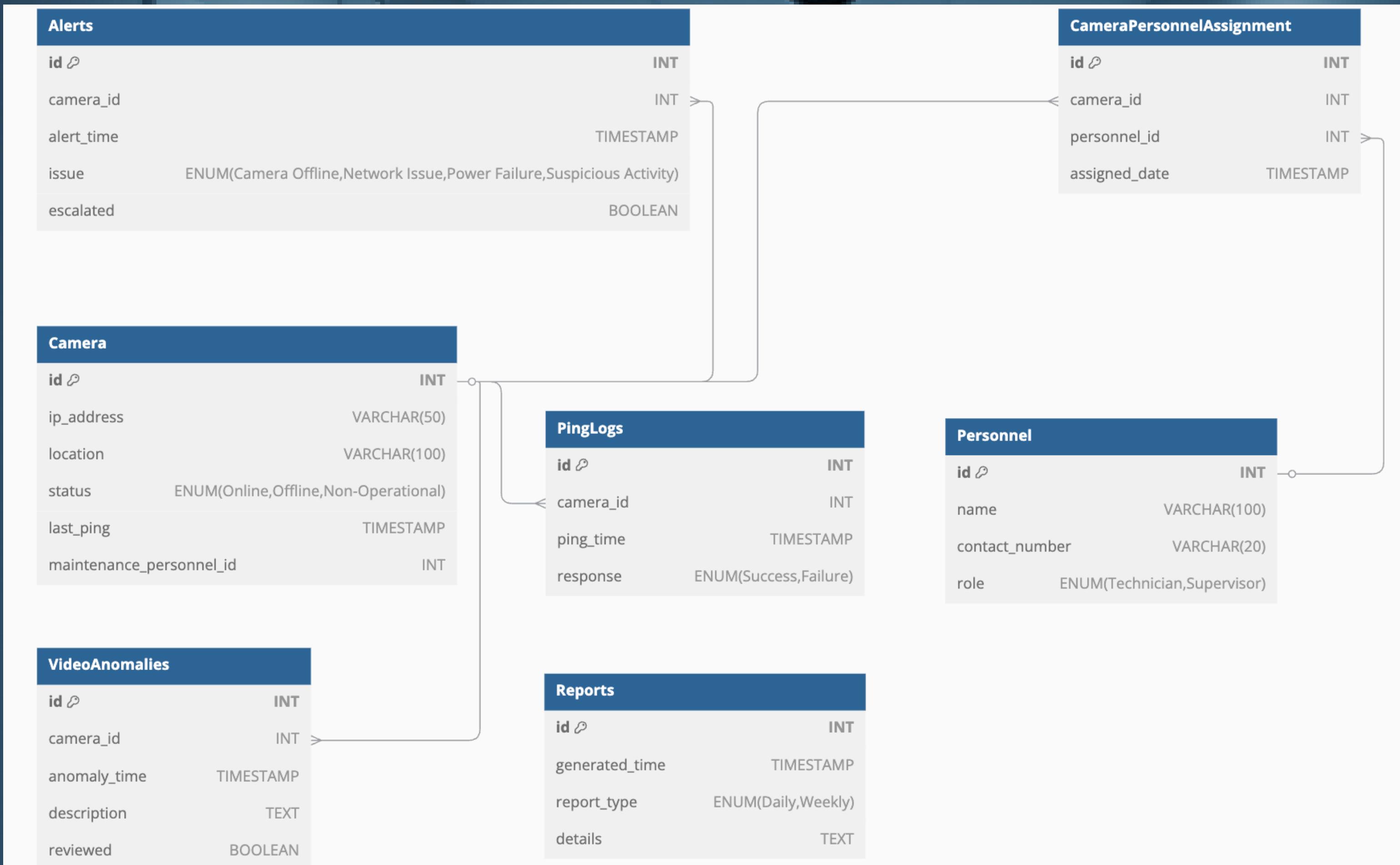
Dashboard & Issue Resolution Module

- Real-time UI: Displays camera statuses, logs, and flagged anomaly events for administrators.
- Status Updates: Allows personnel to mark cameras as operational after issue resolution.

DESIGN DESCRIPTION

MASTER CLASS DIAGRAM



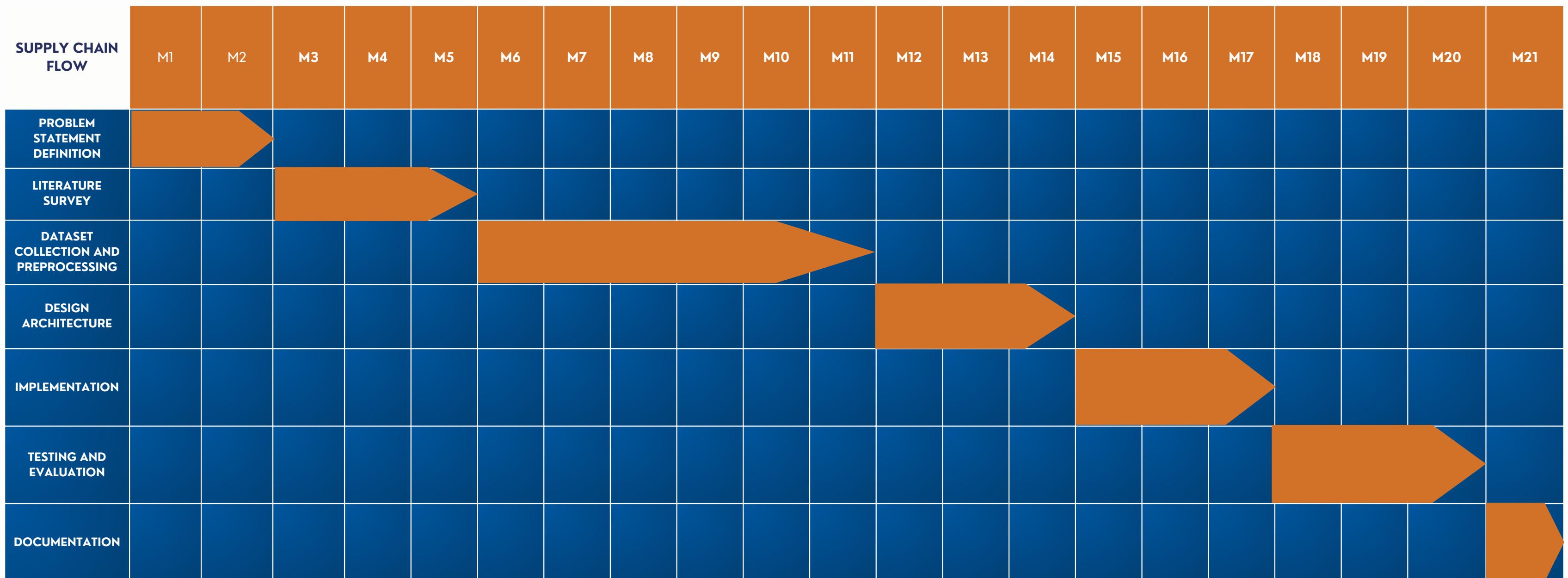


PROGRESS PLAN FOR PHASE 2

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GANTT CHART

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THANK YOU!

