

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

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the

FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

For the award of the degree

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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R V INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

(Formerly CHEBROLU ENGINEERING COLLEGE)

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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project report entitled “**ANALYSIS OF WOMENSAFETY IN INDIAN CITIES USING MACHINE LEARNING ON TWEETS**” is the bonafide record submitted by **Malle Akhila (20HU1A4224), Dasari Aarthi (20HU1A4209), Revathi Thadikonda (20HU1A4232), Chimma Divya Nagasai (21HU5A4201)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of the Degree of **Bachelor of Technology**, in Computer Science and Engineering from the **R V INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**.

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ABSTRACT

These days many women are facing harassments and provocations out in many areas of cities. Some people are misusing the social media in bad ways. In this project we are mainly focusing on those who will misuse the social media and provoke the women with abusive words. This system will help the women and girls by showing the analysis graph of particular areas where this will give an basic idea to them. This system mainly focuses on the Twitter where huge amounts of data will be stored to give the perfect analysis based on areas. By doing this we also can help the Indian society by teaching them regarding these situations facing by women. Youth people of our country can be aware of this and while commenting they will not use abusive words. Hash tags used in social media platforms will widely spread across the globe. Women can express their feelings through these social media platforms while they are going out for work in public vehicles. If a women is surrounded by the unknown people then what is their state of mind? Here we are using machine learning algorithm and natural language processing techniques to process the data and store it in the database. By using this users can analyze the data whether it is positive area graph or negative area graph.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Twitter in this modern times has developed as an extremely contributing to a blog informal organization comprising more than hundred million clients and create more than trillions of messages known as 'Tweets' each day. Twitter with such a gigantic crowd has charged clients to radiate their point of view and judgment about each current issue and subject of web; therefore twitter is an educational hotspot for all the zones like establishments, organizations and associations.

Gazing at women and passing comments can be specific kinds of viciousness and disturbances and these practices, which are unsuitable, are generally ordinary particularly with respect to metropolitan life. Numerous explores that have been led in India shows that ladies have detailed behavior and different practices as expressed previously. Such investigations have additionally demonstrated that in mainstream metropolitan urban communities like Delhi, Pune, Chennai and Mumbai, most ladies feel they are hazardous when encircled by obscure individuals. Via online media, individuals can uninhibitedly communicate about how they feel on governmental issues and numerous different musings. Essentially, women can likewise share their encounters on the off chance that they have confronted any viciousness or inappropriate behavior and this unites honest individuals so as to face such incidents.

From the analysis of tweets text acquired by the twitter, it incorporates names of individuals who has harassing the women and furthermore names of women or innocent individuals who have remained against such brutal acts or unethical conduct of men and subsequently making them nervous to walk in public places

The tweets dataset will be used to deal with the machine learning algorithms and models. These algorithms will perform smoothening the tweet information by removing spaces and unuseful data. By using Support vector machine, a method is developed so as to investigate the tweet information and eliminate excess data from the informational index. Large amount of data will attract people to these social media platforms.

1.1 Background

Machine learning algorithms are used to classify the huge data into small chunks. We endeavor to order the extremity of the tweet where it is either certain or negative. On the off chance that the tweet has both positive and negative components, the more predominant estimation sentiment to be picked as the last name. Various machine learning algorithms can be used to extract the features from the data.

1.2 Statement

To analyze women security based on tweets and Instagram hashtags. Twitter is a stage generally utilized by individuals to communicate their feelings and show assumptions on various events. A few investigations that have been directed in urban areas across India shows that women reports comparable sort of lewd behavior and passing off comments by other obscure individuals.

Safety or absence of solid results of women in such applications is the primary reason of harassment. Instead of forcing limitations on women that society for the most part forces. This was the responsibility of our Indian society to loose the need of security of women.

1.3 Motivation

In the present situation, tweets in twitter contains large amount of information about women, focuses on safety and security, also abusive comments on women, by taking this both we can analyze which city is dangerous to women. A motivation can be taken from the social media data by applying machine learning techniques we can analyze safety of women in urban areas of India.

1.4 Challenges

The following are the challenges of this project:

- The challenge of the project is to Twitter and Instagram sites are the vast majority of individuals are utilizing it to communicate their feelings and furthermore their suppositions about their opinion of the Indian urban areas and Indian culture.
- Also there is another challenge as of now we are using only twitter data we can also use other social media data to classify and analyze using different algorithms and techniques to give better results.
- Finally there are also different categorization techniques that can be used to classify data and text cleaning where SVM algorithm and NLP techniques which gives accurate results.

CHAPTER - 2

PLANNING & REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

2.1 Literature Review

We can upload an image and analyze by using machine learning algorithms and which will increase accuracy through various combinations of data: Dr. James Ho., al.[1] we will use API based system which can take input from the user and analyze it dynamically and this can be used not only on twitter data but also we are trying to perform on other social media platforms like Instagram and facebook. Dr.Vikram et., al.[2] Tweets on Women safety and security can be increased by this system so that every person in the society can raise their voice against abusive and hazardous acts. Dr.Eranholi.P.O et. al.[3].In these years many people are showing their interest on different social media sites like twitter and instagram to showcase their feelings and emotions about the society and women. There are a few techniques for opinion that can be sorted like machine learning and natural language processing techniques. Dr.Frank Hsu et., al [4] one common practice to extract information which is available on social media sites through extraction, analysis and data interpretation methods.

2.2 System Planning

This System is designed using machine learning algorithms with Django framework where it works to analyze the data based on women safety and it recognizes the abusive comments by binary classifier to give back the sentiment on the data given.

2.3 Requirements

2.3.1 User Requirements

1. User should register before they login.
2. User can upload images and tweets.
3. Upload tweets to database to analyze them.
4. User can view their details and update them.

2.3.2 Non- Functional Requirements are:

2.3.2.1 Performance

Using Django frameworks performance is good.

2.3.2.2 Functionality

This software will deliver on the functional requirements as mentioned in this document. Our system main functionality is to analyze the data which is stored in the database. Based on that data it classifies into positive or negative. This analysis will be done by using different machine learning algorithms and gives it back to the user.

2.3.2.3 Availability

This availability factor is performed based on sentiment of the tweets whether data is available on the database. User can also give more information and store them in database and in this project we require more data that can be available from social media sites. User also can use this software at any time.

2.3.2.4 Reliability

This software will work reliably for all laptops.

2.3.2.5 Flexibility

The WampServer provides flexibility of local servers to perform the machine learning algorithms and web framework to connect the user interface with database server.

2.4 System Requirements are:

2.4.1 Hardware Requirements are :

- CPU type : Intel Core i3
- Clock speed can be : 2.2 Giga Hz of speed
- RAM size required is : 512 Mega Bytes of size
- Hard disk capacity needs a minimum : 40 Giga Bytes of storage
- Monitor type used is : a 14 Inch colored monitor type
- Keyboard type : Internet key-board type

2.4.2 Software Requirements

- O S version used : Windows – 8 (any version)
- Programmed language used : Python
- Front end language used : HTML, CSS, JavaScript
- Database used is : MS SQL software (any recent version).
- Back end tool used is : Wamp Server (any recent version)
- Web Framework used is : Django-2.0

CHAPTER - 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

1. Architectural Diagram:

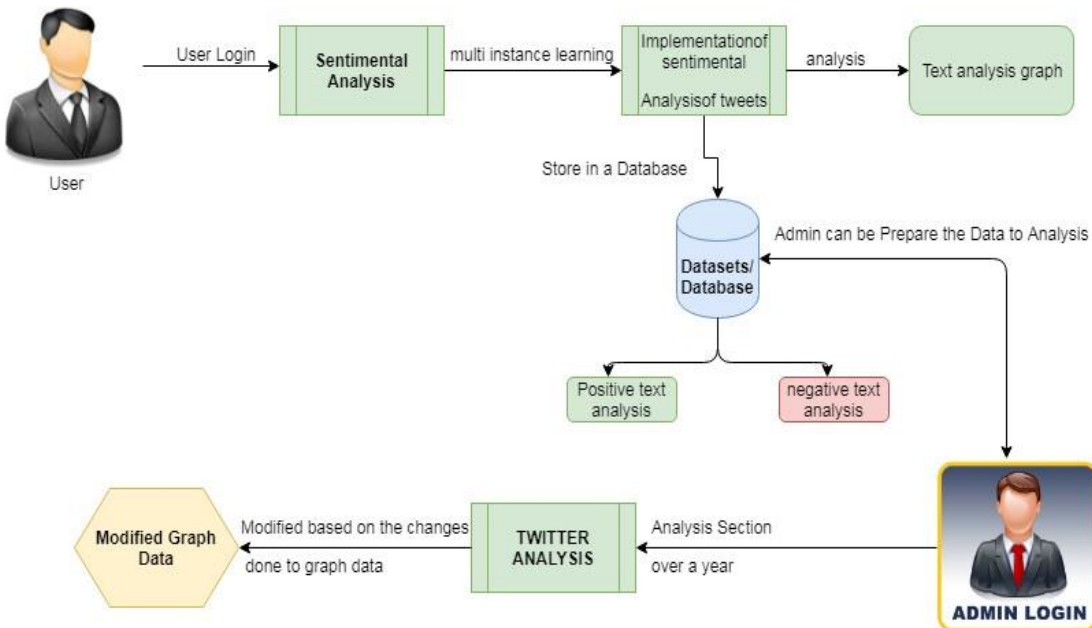


Fig 3.1: Architecture Diagram

Users can register into this and user can login and perform sentimental analysis on data they entered. All the given data can be stored in the database and then admin will perform data extraction, data cleaning and prepare analysis graph based on the data given algorithms can classify and analyze the data into positive and negative and send the results back to the user.

2. Use Case Diagram:

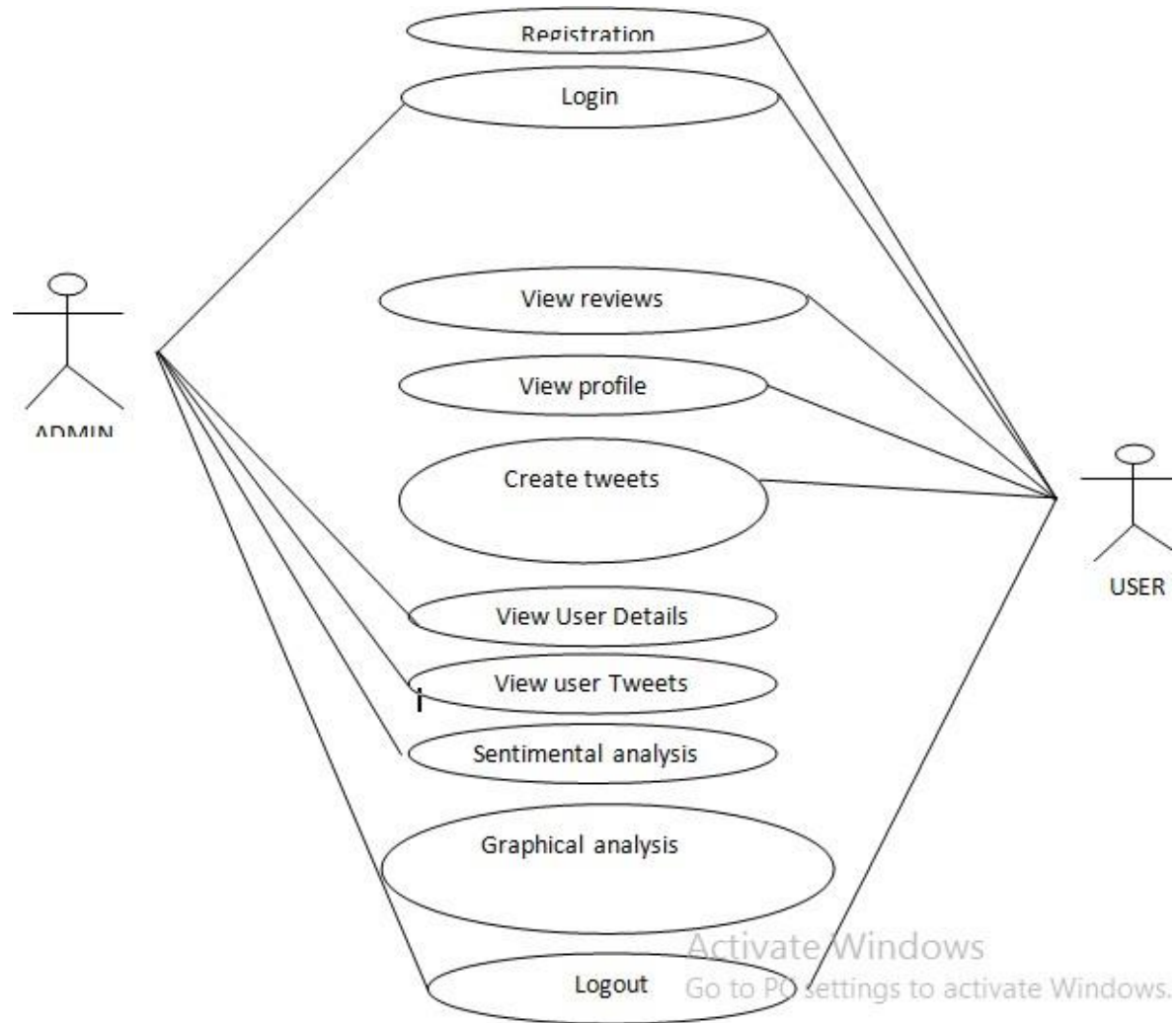


Fig 3.2: Use case diagram

3. Sequence Diagram :

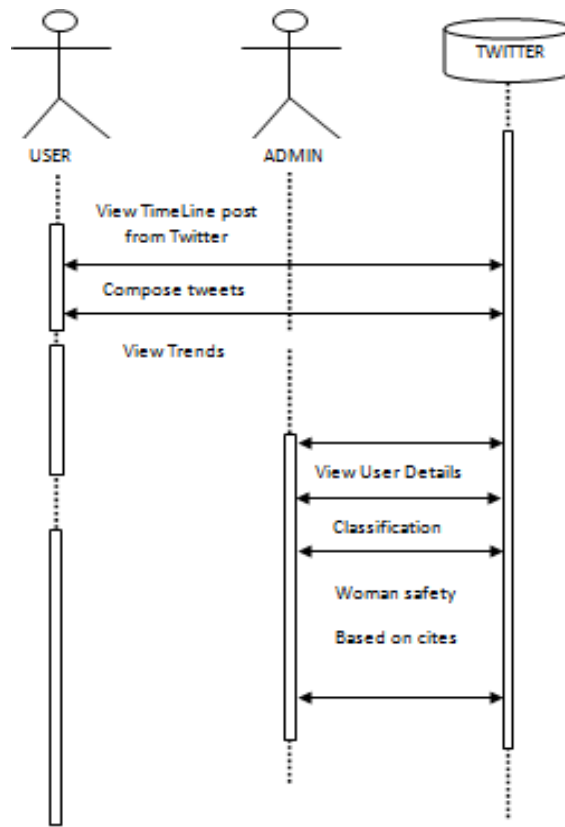


Fig 3.3: Sequence Diagram

4. Activity Diagram :

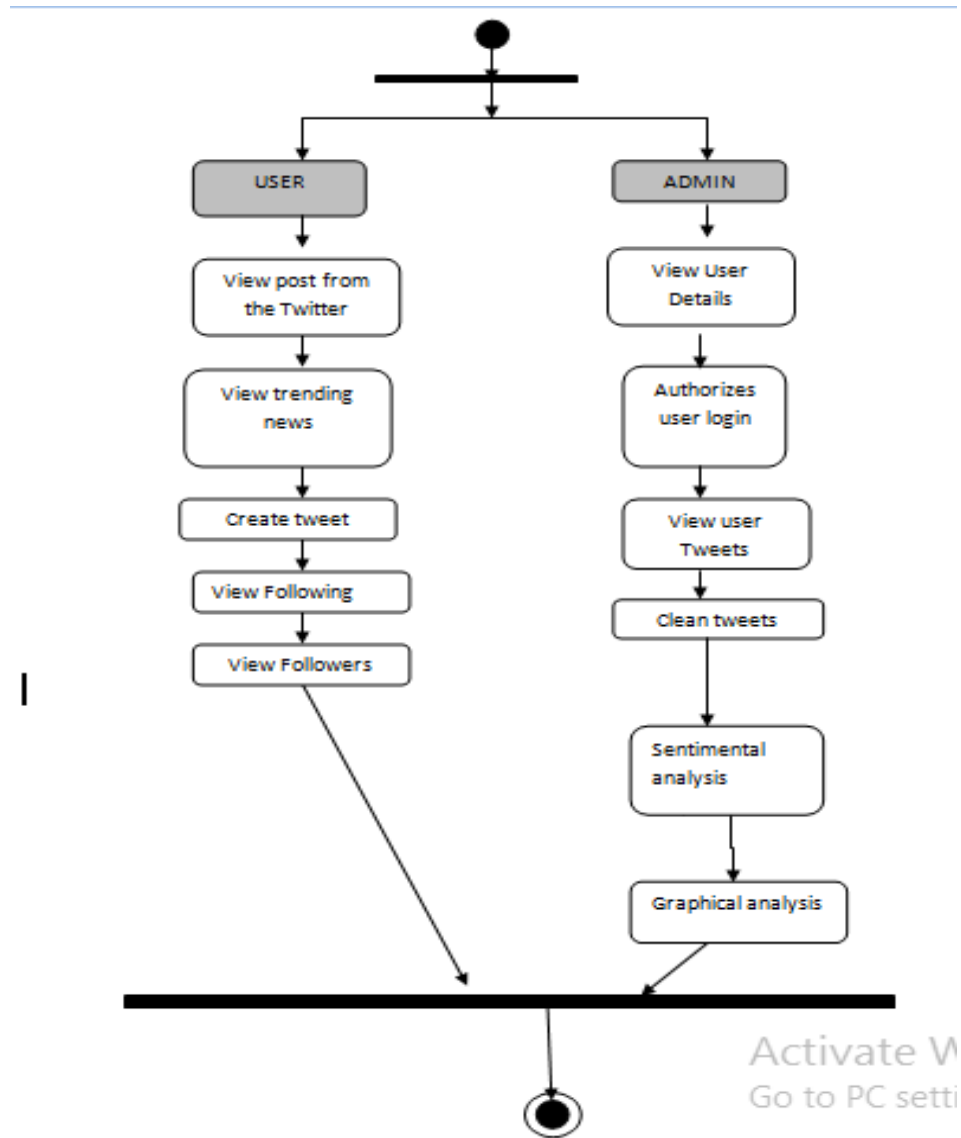


Fig 3.4: Activity Diagram

5. ER Diagram :

5.1: User

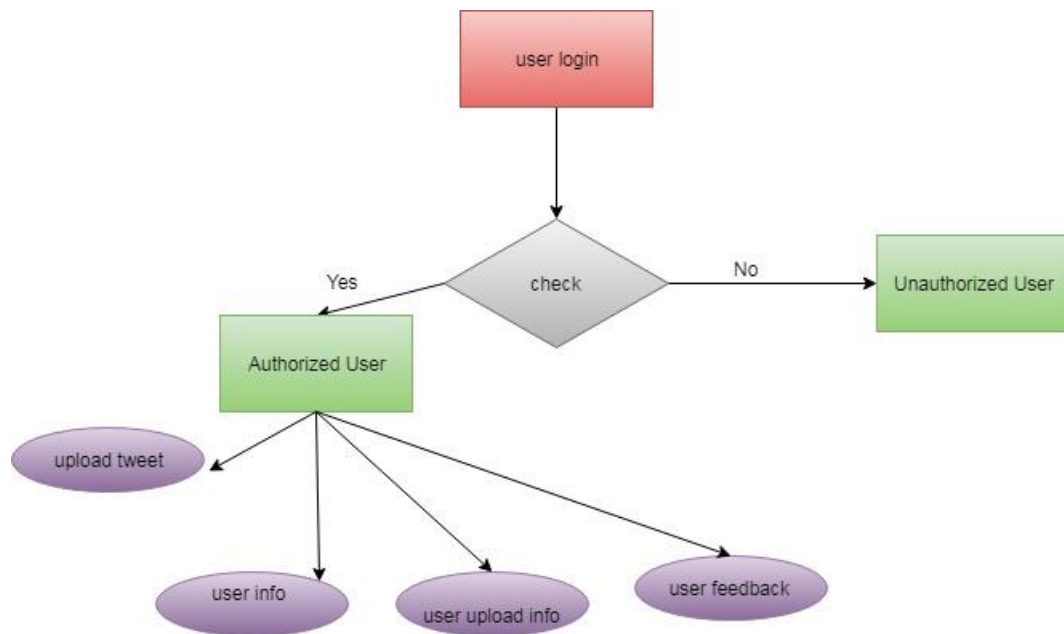


Fig 3.5.1: ER Diagram (User)

5.2: Admin

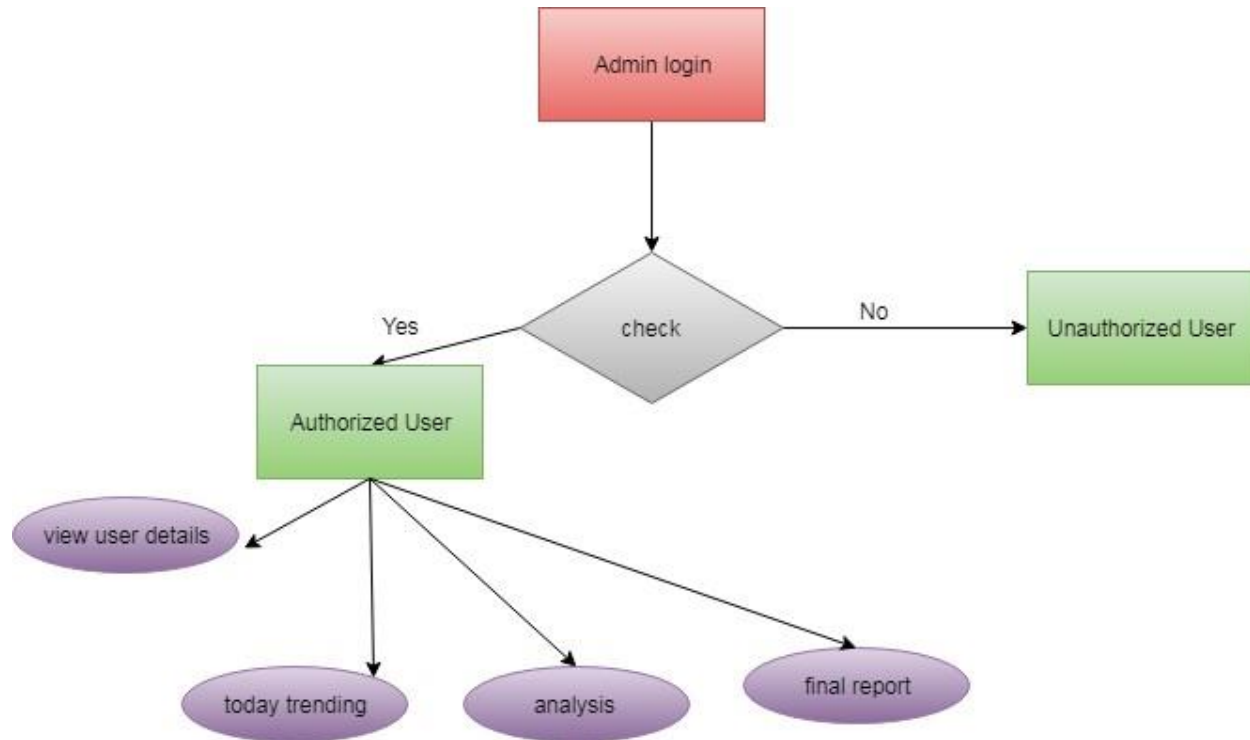


Fig 3.5.2: ER Diagram (Admin)

CHAPTER-4

IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEM

4.1 Module description :

4.1.1. Implementation of Sentimental Analysis

Users can tweet the message using hash tags and special symbols and store them in the server. Because of tweets from the user, there are numerous methods accessible to investigate the information given by user. In this system a lot of accessible libraries are been used. And some procedures are followed:

- **Data extraction:** Initial step associated with analysis of sentiment is the collection of data from social media like twitter. This aides in extracting the tweet message but this message incorporates additional information like tweets likes, dislikes and comments.
- **Data cleaning:** After the information is extracted from the twitter source as the datasets, this data must be passed to the classifier. The classifier cleans the dataset by eliminating excess information like stop words, emojis so as to ensure that non textual content is identified and removed before the analysis.

Sentiment analysis: After the dataset is cleaned, the dataset can be used for sentimental analysis now. Using machine learning algorithms and natural language processing techniques can perform sentimental analysis on data

4.1.2 User module:

In this module, once the user registers and login, they can post tweets and can also update their details. Sentimental analysis will be applied on this data and it stores in the database. This analysis will check whether the data given is abusive or not. Users can upload information and can view it after and can also give feedback to the tweets. These all data given by the user will be stored in the database and used by the admin to show analysis to the user.

4.1.3 Admin module:

In this module, admin can perform analysis on the data which is stored in the database. Admin contains of filters in the database. These filters can be used to clean the data. Negative keyword consists of abusive words or any means of bad comments on women. Positive words are the normal words and will not abuse the women. Based on these keywords it will show the analysis graph to the user. There are some sub modules like view user details, trending news, analysis graph which will give the positive and negative graph to the user. So women can be alert while going to the urban areas.

SVM algorithm:

This algorithm is used for classification of data. Fundamentally it is a binary classifier separates the classes and modules that can be separated with different classifiers and make decisions on data. For classes which are having paired highlights SVM draws a line between the classes and for classes having different highlights hyperplanes are drawn. This can classify the data by using binary classifier and gives the result as “positive” or “negative”.

CHAPTER - 5

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In this project, a system is developed to give the analysis to the user for women safety and security in Indian cities. When we execute this program we will get various outputs in different times which will be helpful for women who are in danger. If user executes program for multiple times and results are the normal of the back to back yields. On the off chance that the impartial message on twitter are fundamentally very high, implies that individuals have a lower enthusiasm for the theme and are not willing to have both good or bad side on it. The final results are based on the data given on twitter which will bring change in the individuals because human mind will always change according to the situations. So this system can give best analysis and gives the update based on data.

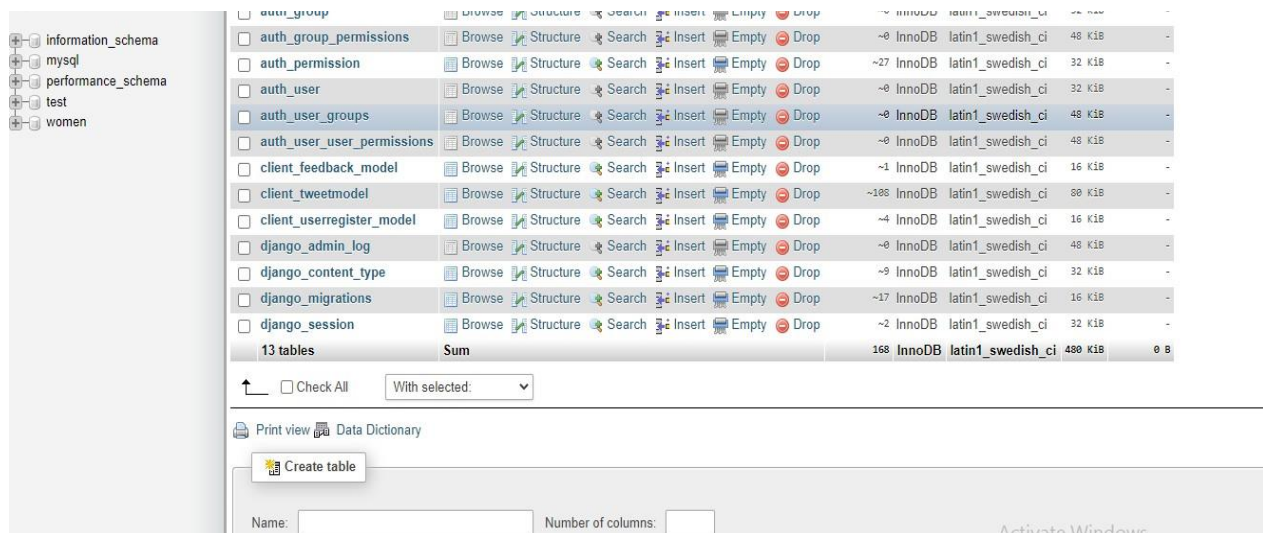


Table Name	Engine	Character Set	Collation	Row Size	Index Size
auth_group	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		48 K18	-
auth_group_permissions	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		32 K18	-
auth_permission	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		32 K18	-
auth_user	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		48 K18	-
auth_user_groups	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		48 K18	-
auth_user_user_permissions	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		48 K18	-
client_feedback_model	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		16 K18	-
client_tweetmodel	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		80 K18	-
client_userregister_model	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		16 K18	-
django_admin_log	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		48 K18	-
django_content_type	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		32 K18	-
django_migrations	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		16 K18	-
django_session	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		32 K18	-
Sum	168 InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci		480 K18	0 B

Fig 5.1 Database server after updating the data

CHAPTER - 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

6.1 Conclusion

In this project we studied on different machine learning techniques which will push individuals to compose and break down the immense measure of Twitter information acquired counting a large number of tweets and instant messages shared each day. Many machine learning techniques viable and helpful with regards to investigating of huge measure of information counting through these algorithms and processing models which will help to order the information into important gatherings. Support vector algorithm will process the data from twitter and gives analysis on the data which will be very helpful to women safety in Indian cities.

6.2 Future work

In future work we can explore many machine learning techniques to give back better results. The techniques such as recurrent neural network (RNN) for performing sentimental analysis which gives accurate results can be used. As of now we are just analysis using these techniques but in future we can also add an module like sending alert messages to women who are in dangerous area, so that they can quickly react and careful while going to that places.

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APPENDIX

Sample code :

```
from django.contrib import messages
from django.shortcuts import render, redirect, get_object_or_404

# Create your views here.
from Client.forms import Userregister_Form
from Client.models import Userregister_Model, TweetModel, Feedback_Model

def user_login(request):
    if request.method == "POST":
        name = request.POST.get('name')
        password = request.POST.get('password')
        try:
            enter = Userregister_Model.objects.get(name=name,password=password)
            request.session['name']=enter.id
            return redirect('user_mydetails')
        except:
            pass
    return render(request, 'client/user_login.html')

def user_register(request):
    if request.method == "POST":
        forms = Userregister_Form(request.POST)
        if forms.is_valid():
            forms.save()
            messages.success(request, 'You have been successfully registered')
            return redirect('user_login')
        else:
            forms = Userregister_Form()
    return render(request, 'client/user_register.html',{'form':forms})

def user_mydetails(request):
    name = request.session['name']
    ted = Userregister_Model.objects.get(id=name)
    return render(request, 'client/user_mydetails.html',{'object':ted})

def user_updatedetails(request):
    name = request.session['name']
    obj = Userregister_Model.objects.get(id=name)
    if request.method == "POST":
        UserName = request.POST.get('name', "")
        Email = request.POST.get('email', "")
        Password = request.POST.get('password', "")
        Phone_Number = request.POST.get('phoneno', "")
        Address = request.POST.get('address', "")
        Dob = request.POST.get('dob', "")
        country = request.POST.get('country', "")
        state = request.POST.get('state', "")
```



```

city = request.POST.get('city', '')

obj = get_object_or_404(Userregister_Model, id=name)
obj.name = UserName
obj.email = Email
obj.password = Password
obj.phoneno = Phone_Number
obj.address = Address
obj.dob = Dob
obj.country = country
obj.state = state
obj.city = city
obj.save(update_fields=["name", "email", "password", "phoneno",
"address", "dob", "country", "state", "city"])
return redirect('user_mydetails')

return render(request, 'client/user_updatedetails.html', {'form':obj})

def tweet(request):
    name = request.session['name']
    userObj = Userregister_Model.objects.get(id=name)
    result = ""
    pos = []
    neg = []
    oth = []
    se = 'se'
    if request.method == "POST":
        images = request.POST.get('images')
        twt = request.POST.get('tweet')

        if '#' in twt:
            startingpoint = twt.find('#')
            a = twt[startingpoint:]
            endingPoint = a.find(' ')
            title = a[0:endingPoint]
            result = title[1:]
            # return redirect('tweetpage')

        for f in twt.split():
            if f in (
                'good', 'nice', 'beteer', 'miss', 'missed', 'new', 'best', 'excellent', 'safe', 'nice', 'work', 'better', 'happy',
                'won',
                'win', 'awesome', 'love', 'positive', 'greate',):
                pos.append(f)
            elif f in (
                'worst', 'not', 'unsafe', 'isnt', 'harresment', 'jealous', 'suspended', 'nothing', 'pain', 'cant', 'waste', 'poor',
                'error', 'imporve',
                'bad', 'sucked', 'sad', 'naked', 'worry', 'cheating',):
                neg.append(f)
            else:
                oth.append(f)
        if len(pos) > len(neg):

```

```

        se = 'positive'
    elif len(neg) > len(pos):
        se = 'negative'
    else:
        se = 'neutral'
    TweetModel.objects.create(userId=userObj, tweet=tw, topics=result, sentiment=se, images=images )
    obj = TweetModel.objects.all()

    return render(request, 'client/tweet.html', {'list_objects': obj, 'result': result, 'se': se})

def tweetview(request):
    obj = TweetModel.objects.all()

    return render(request, 'client/tweetview.html', {'list_objects': obj})

def feedback(request):
    if request.method == "POST":
        name=request.POST.get('name')
        mobilenummer=request.POST.get('mobilenummer')
        feedback=request.POST.get('feedback')
        Feedback_Model.objects.create(name=name, mobilenummer=mobilenummer, feedback=feedback,)
        return redirect('feedback')

    return render(request, 'client/feedback.html')

```

Analysis of women safety URL configuration :

```

from django.conf.urls import url
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path
from django.conf.urls.static import static

from Analysis_of_Women_Safety import settings
from Client import views as user_view
from Research import views as admin_view

urlpatterns = [
    url('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    url('^$', user_view.user_login, name="user_login"),

    url(r'^user_register/$', user_view.user_register, name="user_register"),
    url(r'^user_mydetails/$', user_view.user_mydetails, name="user_mydetails"),
    url(r'^user_updatedetails/$', user_view.user_updatedetails, name="user_updatedetails"),
    url(r'^tweet/$', user_view.tweet, name="tweet"),
    url(r'^tweetview/$', user_view.tweetview, name="tweetview"),
    url(r'^feedback/$', user_view.feedback, name="feedback"),

    url(r'^admin_login/$', admin_view.admin_login, name="admin_login"),
    url(r'^admin_viewpage/$', admin_view.admin_viewpage, name="admin_viewpage"),

```

```
url(r'admin_viewfeedback/$',admin_view.admin_viewfeedback,name="admin_viewfeedback"),
url(r'admin_viewtrending/$',admin_view.admin_viewtrending,name="admin_viewtrending"),
url(r'^viewtreandingtopics/(?P<chart_type>\w+)/$',
admin_view.viewtreandingtopics,name="viewtreandingtopics"),
url(r'^negativefeedbacktivechart/(?P<chart_type>\w+)/$',
admin_view.negativefeedbacktivechart,name="negativefeedbacktivechart"),
```

```
] + static(settings.MEDIA_URL,document_root=settings.MEDIA_ROOT)
```

User_login code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
{ % load staticfiles % }
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Title</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.3.1/css/bootstrap.min.css"
integrity="sha384-ggOyR0iXCbMQv3Xipma34MD+dH/1fQ784/j6cY/iJTQUOhcWr7x9JvoRxT2MZw1T"
crossorigin="anonymous">

  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dancing+Script&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Aldrich&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
  <style>
    body, html {
      height: 100%;
      margin: 0;
    }
    body{
      background: url("{ % static 'twitter.jpg' % }");
      height: %;
      background-position: center;
      background-repeat: no-repeat;
      background-size: 100% 100%;
      border: 12px solid #dbe2e8;
    }
    input {
      padding: 7px -4px;
      border-radius: 5px;
      margin: 10px;
    }
    .table {
display: table;
border-collapse: separate;
border-spacing: 2px;
border-color: grey;
margin-top: 103px;
margin-left: 943px;
font-family: 'Aldrich', sans-serif;
font-size: unset;
color: black;
border: 12px solid #dbe2e8;
border-radius: 10px;
background-color: white;
width: 100px;
}
table td, .table th {
  padding: 0px;
```

```

vertical-align: unset;
border-top: 1px solid #dee2e6;
}
}
.register{
position: absolute;
top: 50%;
left: 73%;
transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
background-color: teal;
font-family: 'Aldrich', sans-serif;

color: white;
font-size: 16px;
padding: 12px 24px;
cursor: pointer;
border-radius: 5px;
text-align: center;
margin-top: 191px;
margin-left: -409px;
}

.register:hover{
background-color: black;
background: url("{ % static 'twitter.jpg' % }");

}

h1{
font-family: 'Dancing Script', cursive;

text-shadow: 0 0 31px, 0 0 51px white;
text-align: center;
color: black;
font-size: 50px;
background-color: whitesmoke;
}
.log{
background: url("{ % static 'login.png' % } ");
background-size: cover;
width: 100px;
height: 50px;
}
tbody {
display: table-row-group;
vertical-align: middle;
border-color: inherit;
}

```

```

</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Analysis of Women Safety</h1>
<form method="POST">
  {% csrf_token %}
  <table class="table">
    <tr>
      <td>USERNAME:</td>
      <td><input type="text" name="name" value="" class=""></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>PASSWORD:</td>
      <td><input type="password" name="password" class=""></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><input type="submit" class="log" name="login" value="">
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><p>Don't have an account?</p></td>
      <td><a href="user_register"></a></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>ADMIN BLOCK</td>
      <td><a href="admin_login"></a></td>
    </tr>
  </table>
  <center class="message">
    {% if messages %}
      {% for message in messages %}
        {{ message }}
      {% endfor %}
    {% endif %}
  </center>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Snapshots and Explanations :

Analysis of Women Safety

USERNAME:

PASSWORD:

Login

Don't have an account? [SIGN UP](#)

ADMIN BLOCK [Admin](#)

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

Fig. A.1 Login page for user

Analysis of Women Safety

#METOO

NAME :

EMAIL :

PASSWORD :

PHONE NUMBER :

ADDRESS :

DOB :

COUNTRY :

STATE :

CITY :

Submit Reset

Activate Windows

Fig. A.2 User register page for women safety

Analysis of Women Saftey

~MY DETAILS~ ~UPDATE DETAILS~ ~Upload Tweet~ ~LOGOUT~

NAME :	sarala
EMAIL :	vsarala446@gmail.com
PASSWORD :	123
PHONE NUMBER	7981520012
ADDRESS :	2-105, Teachers colony, jagampeta., East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.
DOB	06-07-1999
COUNTRY	India
STATE	Andhra Pradesh

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

Fig. A.3 User details displayed on webpage

Analysis of Women Saftey

~MY DETAILS~ ~UPDATE DETAILS~ ~Upload Tweet~ ~LOGOUT~

NAME :	<input type="text" value="sarala"/>
EMAIL :	<input type="text" value="vsarala446@gmail.com"/>
PASSWORD :	<input type="password" value="..."/>
PHONE NUMBER	<input type="text" value="7981520012"/>
ADDRESS :	<input type="text" value="2-105, Teachers colony, jagga"/>
DOB	<input type="text" value="06-07-1999"/>
COUNTRY	<input type="text" value="India"/>
STATE	<input type="text" value="Andhra Pradesh"/>
CITY	<input type="text" value="East Godavari"/>

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

Fig.A.4 User can update details

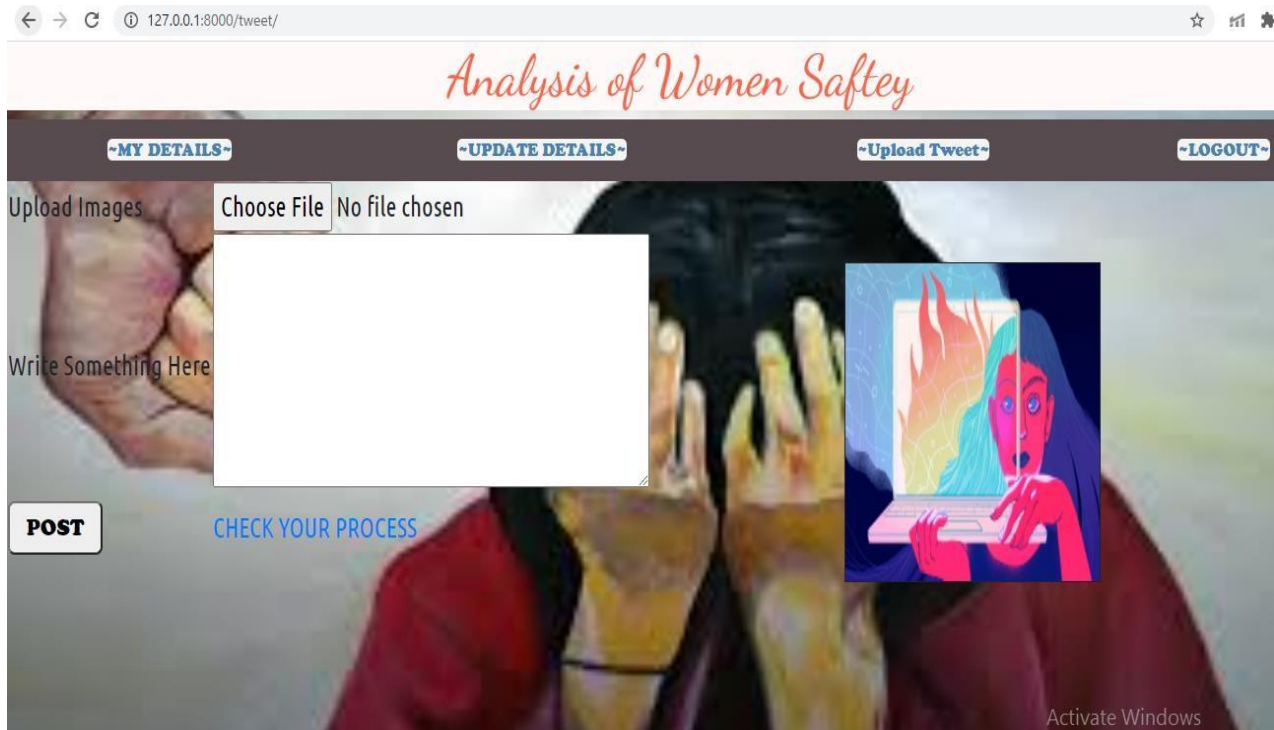


Fig.A.5 User can upload tweets and images



Fig.A.6 User can view tweets



Fig.A.7 Login page of Admin



Fig.A.8 Admin can view on user details



Fig.A.9 Trending city can be viewed

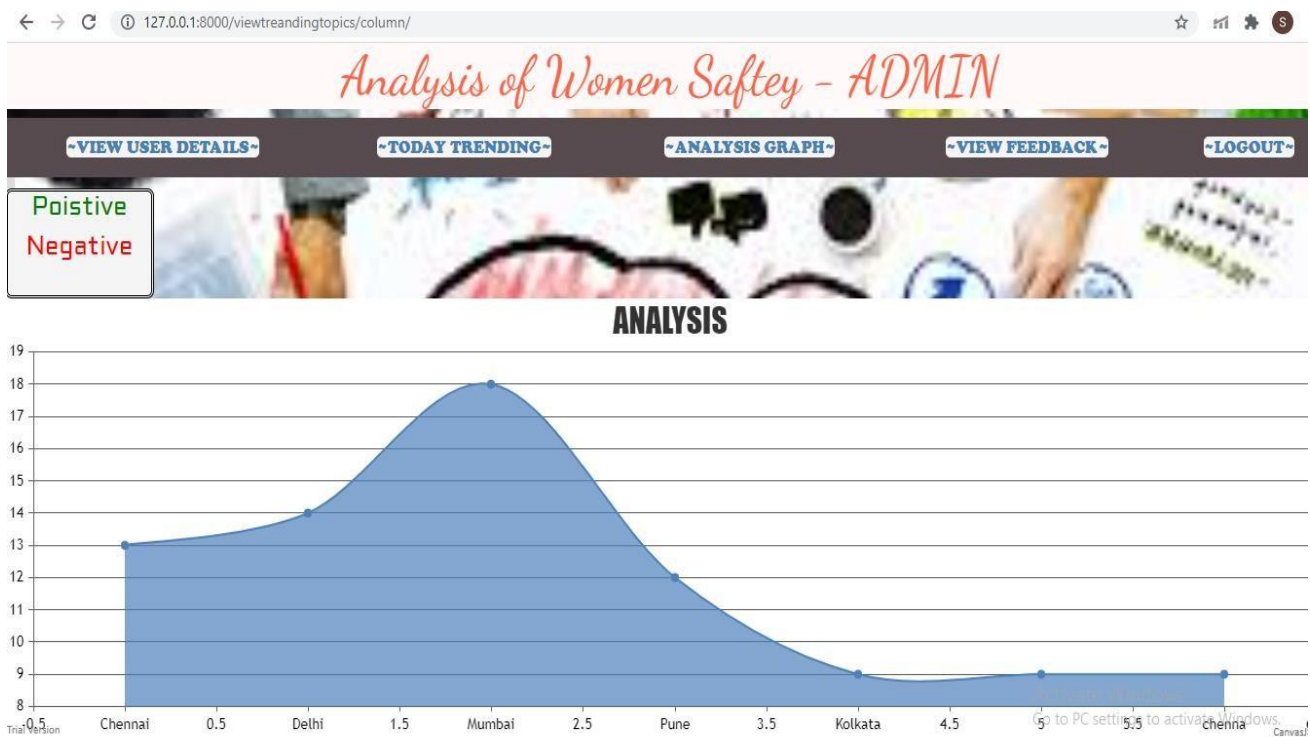


Fig.A.10 Graphical representation of women safety in Indian cities-positive

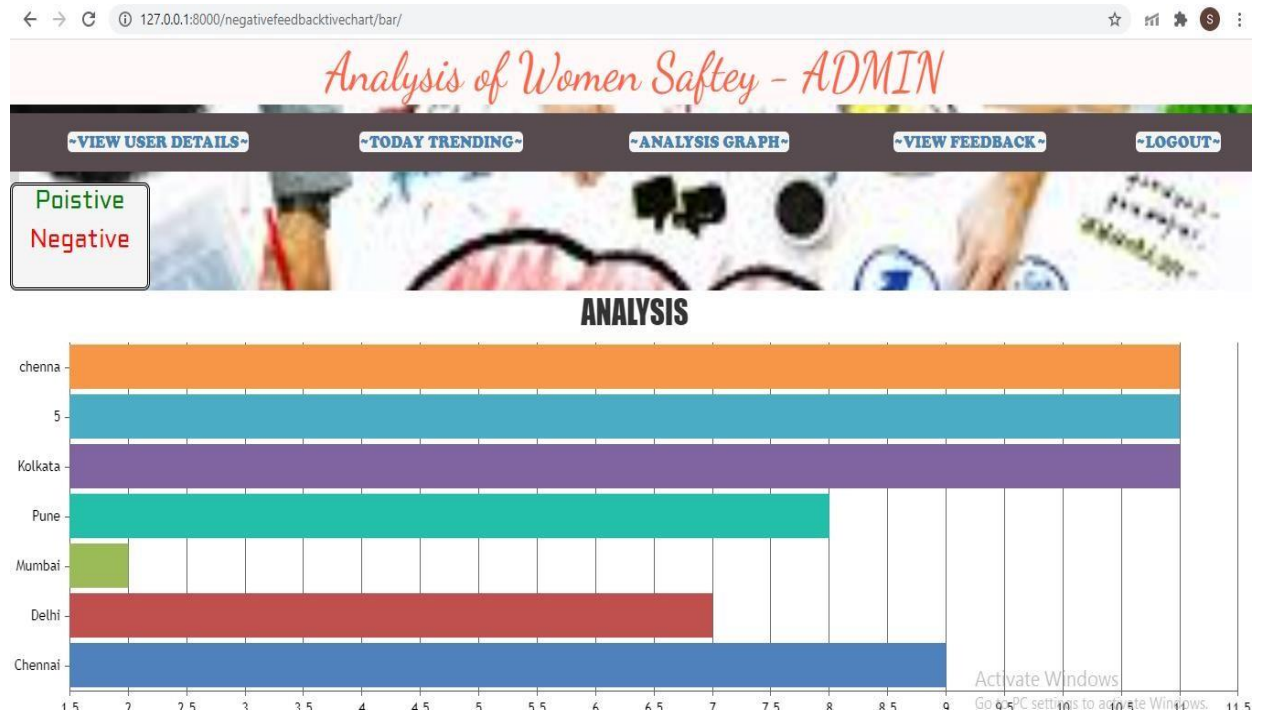


Fig.A.11 Graphical representation of women safety in Indian cities-Negative

The screenshot shows a web application interface for analyzing women's safety. The title is "Analysis of Women Saftey". The navigation bar includes links: "~MY DETAIL~", "~Upload Tweet~", and "~LOGOUT~". The main content area displays a feedback form with the following fields: Name, Mobilenumber, and Feedback. A "submit" button is located below the Feedback field. The background features a woman's face and a laptop with a fire icon.

Fig.A.12 Admin can give feedback o tweets



Fig.A.13 Admin can also view their feedback