TITLE OF THE PROJECT

FLUTO - MESSENGER APPLICATION

MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY By

<K.Asha><1602-19-737-005> <K.Pallavi Suma><1602-19-737-025> <P.Keerthana Reddy><1602-19-737-183>



Department of Information Technology Vasavi College of Engineering (Autonomous) (Affiliated to Osmania University) Ibrahimbagh, Hyderabad – 31

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report titled "FLUTO - MESSENGER APPLICATION" project work of K.Asha, K.Pallavi Suma and P.Keerthana Reddy bearing roll numbers 1602-19-737-005,1602-19-737-025 and 1602-19-737-183 respectively who carried out this project under my supervision in the VI semester for the academic year 2021-2022.

SIGNATURE
Internal Examiner

SIGNATURE External Examiner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Abstract
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Literature Review
- 4. Existing Method/System
 - 4.1 Drawbacks
- 5. System Requirements and Specifications
- 6. Proposed Method/System
 - 6.1 Architecture
- 7. Implementation and Testing
 - 7.1 Screenshots and Test Cases
- 8. Results
- 9. Conclusion and Future Scope
- 10. References

ABSTRACT

In the present generation there are many more social media applications where we can interact with each other. People who are in social media are prone to mental abuses by unwanted messages, spam messages, threat and hate messages. Due to these problems, people are facing many severe issues. Our Fluto messenger Application is an attempt to free people from such situations by categorizing messages into spam messages and asking the user's permission for viewing them.

INTRODUCTION

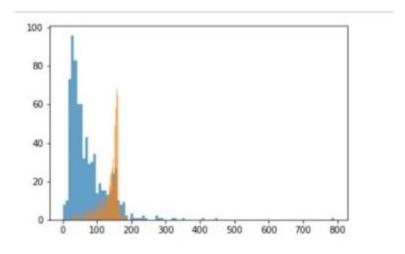
The main feature of our messenger application "Fluto" is categorizing spam messages in the messaging or chat area .It is a user-friendly social media application which is used for communicating with others.It can be also integrated for voice calling, image file sending, emojis sending, gif sending etc. The user interface and working of the application is designed in such a way that is easy to understand and easy to use for any age groups.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The main objective of our project and research is to offer users a comfortable, user-friendly web messenger application with a new feature of spam message detection by infusing new technology such as machine learning techniques and algorithms. So we have chosen support vector algorithm and randomforest algorithm to solve our problem statement.

For the spam message detection we used machine learning algorithms like Random Forest, Support Vector Algorithm(SVM), and analysed the accuracy of the both algorithms and predicted the results. We used spam.tsv dataset which is imported from website kaggle.com. We also tested the model with real time data chat from WhatsApp Messenger, some of them worked while the other didnot.

Accuracies of the SVM is noted to be 95% which is more than Random Forest accuracy that is 93%. Hence, SVM is more suitable for classification of spam message detection.



EXISTING METHODS/SYSTEMS

While there are many existing methods/systems of spam detections in emails and SMS but almost none of the system has incorporated a method of spam detection in an messenger application, which makes our project one of its kind. Technical papers such as Neural network for spam detection in emails by navya jyoti journal which focuses on using backpropagation algorithm to classify mails under spam, while sms spam detection using machine learning by iopscience organisation through text classification and TF-TDF vectorization used in machine learningas a weighting factor and for identifying words features. These existing paper works have given us an idea of how to implement spam detection in a messenger application, which algorithm should be used for better accuracy, how to obtain data and how to classify messages under spam. Drawbacks:

- No existing system of spam detection in messenger app
- Overall accuracy of existing works is around 90-95%.
- No proper balance between accuracies of spam(unsafe) and ham(safe)which means and algorithm works fine with one but not upto the mark with the other.

REQUIREMENTS/SPECIFICATIONS

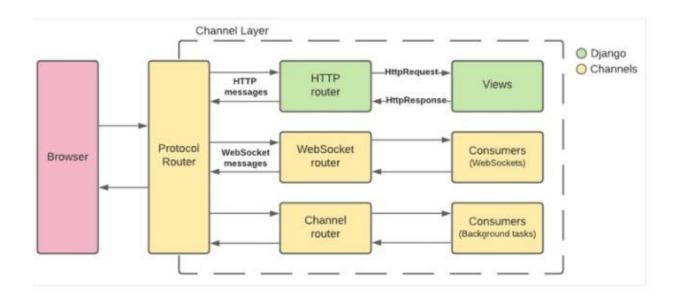
- HTML and CSS
- Java Script
- Django Framework
- Jupyter Notebook for python
- Libraries -
 - → numpy
 - → Sklearn
 - → Mathplot
 - → Pandas

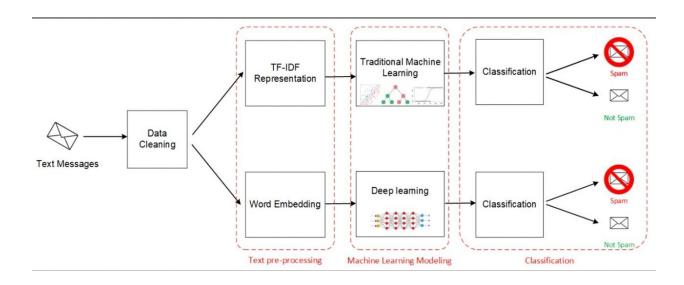
PROPOSED METHOD

For the messenger application we have used Django framework to develop web messenger. Technologies used in Django are channels- which facilitate support of web sockets similar to traditional HTTP views. Django's native asynchronous view support, allowing Django projects to handle not only HTTP, but also protocols that require long-running connections, such as WebSockets, MQTT, chatbots. Further to store the messages we used Django database.

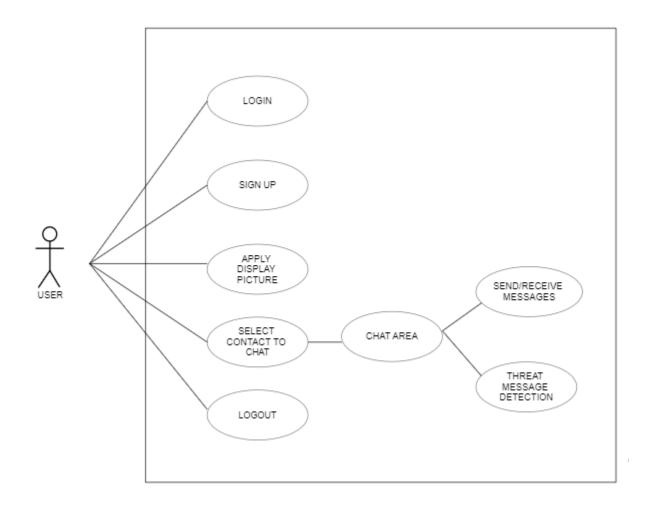
For the spam message detection we used machine learning algorithms like Random Forest, Support Vector Algorithm(SVM), and analysed the accuracy of the both algorithms and predicted the results. We used spam.tsv dataset which is imported from website kaggle.com. We also tested the model with real time data chat from WhatsApp Messenger, some of them worked while the other didnot. Accuracies of the SVM is noted to be more than Random Forest. Hence,SVM is more suitable for classification of spam message detection.

ARCHITECTURE





USE CASE DIAGRAM



IMPLEMENTATION

```
Jagochat .py files
Asgi.py
import os
import django
from channels.auth import AuthMiddlewareStack
from channels.routing import ProtocolTypeRouter, URLRouter
from django.core.asgi import get asgi application
from room import routing
# Initialize Django ASGI application early to ensure the AppRegistry
# is populated before importing code that may import ORM models.
os.environ.setdefault("DJANGO SETTINGS MODULE",
"jangochat.settings")
application = ProtocolTypeRouter({
  "http": get asgi application(),
  "websocket": AuthMiddlewareStack(
    URLRouter(
       Routing.websocket urlpatterns
)
})
```

```
Settings.py
```

```
** ** **
```

Django settings for jangochat project.

Generated by 'django-admin startproject' using Django 4.0.4.

For more information on this file, see

https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/topics/settings/

For the full list of settings and their values, see

https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/ref/settings/

from pathlib import Path

Build paths inside the project like this: BASE DIR / 'subdir'.

BASE DIR = Path(file).resolve().parent.parent

Quick-start development settings - unsuitable for production

See https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/howto/deployment/checklist/

SECURITY WARNING: keep the secret key used in production secret!

SECRET KEY=

'django-insecure-l\$%swp17j!5dsv5hz8s=)jrid\$rg2x!%en@xq3hg866fgu9%t\$

SECURITY WARNING: don't run with debug turned on in production!

DEBUG = True

 $ALLOWED_HOSTS = []$

LOGOUT REDIRECT URL='/'

LOGIN REDIRECT URL='/rooms/'

```
LOGIN URL='/login/'
# Application definition
INSTALLED APPS = [
  'django.contrib.admin',
  'django.contrib.auth',
  'django.contrib.contenttypes',
  'django.contrib.sessions',
  'django.contrib.messages',
  'django.contrib.staticfiles',
  'channels',
  'core',
  'room',
MIDDLEWARE = [
  'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
  'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
  'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
  'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',
  'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
  'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',\\
  'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
```

```
ROOT URLCONF = 'jangochat.urls'
ASGI APPLICATION = 'jangochat.routing.application'
TEMPLATES = [
  {
    'BACKEND': 'django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates',
    'DIRS': [],
    'APP_DIRS': True,
    'OPTIONS': {
       'context processors': [
         'django.template.context processors.debug',
         'django.template.context processors.request',
         'django.contrib.auth.context processors.auth',
         'django.contrib.messages.context processors.messages',
       ],
    },
  },
WSGI APPLICATION = 'jangochat.wsgi.application'
ASGI APPLICATION='jangochat.asgi.application'
CHANNEL LAYERS={
  'default': {
```

```
'BACKEND': 'channels.layers.InMemoryChannelLayer'
  }
# Database
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/ref/settings/#databases
DATABASES = {
  'default': {
    'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',
    'NAME': BASE_DIR / 'db.sqlite3',
  }
# Password validation
#
https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/ref/settings/#auth-password-validators
AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS = [
  {
    'NAME':
'django.contrib.auth.password_validation.UserAttributeSimilarityValidator',
  },
    'NAME':
'django.contrib.auth.password validation.MinimumLengthValidator',
```

```
},
    'NAME':
'django.contrib.auth.password_validation.CommonPasswordValidator',
  },
    'NAME':
'django.contrib.auth.password_validation.NumericPasswordValidator',
  },
# Internationalization
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/topics/i18n/
LANGUAGE CODE = 'en-us'
TIME ZONE = 'UTC'
USE I18N = True
USE TZ = True
# Static files (CSS, JavaScript, Images)
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/howto/static-files/
STATIC URL = 'static/'
# Default primary key field type
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/ref/settings/#default-auto-field
DEFAULT AUTO FIELD = 'django.db.models.BigAutoField'
```

```
Urls.py
```

```
"""jangochat URL Configuration
The 'urlpatterns' list routes URLs to views. For more information please see:
  https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/topics/http/urls/
Examples:
Function views
  1. Add an import: from my_app import views
  2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path(", views.home, name='home')
Class-based views
  1. Add an import: from other app.views import Home
  2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path(", Home.as view(), name='home')
Including another URLconf
  1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
  2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
** ** **
from django.contrib import admin
```

```
from django.contrib import admin

from django.urls import path, include

urlpatterns = [

path(",include('core.urls')),

path('rooms/', include('room.urls')),

path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
```

```
Wsgi.py
*****
WSGI config for jangochat project.
It exposes the WSGI callable as a module-level variable named
"application".
For more information on this file, see
https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/howto/deployment/wsgi/
** ** **
import os
from django.core.wsgi import get wsgi application
os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO SETTINGS MODULE',
'jangochat.settings')
application = get wsgi application()
Room .py files
Admin.py
from django.contrib import admin
# Register your models here.
from .models import Room
admin.site.register(Room)
apps.py
from django.apps import AppConfig
class RoomConfig(AppConfig):
```

default auto field = 'django.db.models.BigAutoField'

```
name = 'room'
Consumers.py
from copyreg import pickle
import ison
from channels.generic.websocket import AsyncWebsocketConsumer
from asgiref.sync import sync to async
from django.contrib.auth.models import User
from .models import Message, Room
class ChatConsumer(AsyncWebsocketConsumer):
  async def connect(self):
    self.room name = self.scope['url route']['kwargs']['room name']
    self.room group name = 'chat %s' % self.room name
    await self.channel layer.group add(
       self.room_group_name,
       self.channel name
    await self.accept()
  async def disconect(self):
    await self.channel layer.group discard(
```

```
self.room group name,
       self.channel_name,
async def receive(self, text data):
    data = json.loads(text_data)
    message = data['message']
   username = data['username']
    room = data['room']
    await self.save_message(username, room, message)
await self.channel_layer.group_send(
self.room group name,
         'type': 'chat_message',
         'message': message,
         'username': username,
         'room': room,
  async def chat_message(self, event):
    message = event['message']
    username = event['username']
```

```
room = event['room']
    await self.send(text data=json.dumps({
      'message': message,
       'username': username,
      'room': room,
    }))
@sync to async
  def save message(self,username,room,message):
    user=User.objects.get(username=username)
    room=Room.objects.get(slug=room)
Message.objects.create(user=user, room=room, content=message)
Models.py
from django.contrib.auth.models import User
from django.db import models
# Create your models here.
class Room(models.Model):
  name=models.CharField(max_length=255)
  slug = models.SlugField(unique=True)
class Message(models.Model):
  room = models.ForeignKey(Room, related name='messages',
on delete=models.CASCADE)
  user = models.ForeignKey(User, related name='messages',
on delete=models.CASCADE)
```

```
content = models.TextField()
  date added = models.DateTimeField(auto now add = True)
class Meta:
    ordering = ('date added',)
Routing.py
from django.urls import path
from . import consumers
websocket_urlpatterns = [
  path('ws/<str:room name>/', consumers.ChatConsumer.as asgi()),
Tests.py
from django.test import TestCase
# Create your tests here.
Urls.py
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path, include
from . import views
urlpatterns = [
      path(",views.rooms,name='rooms'),
      path('<slug:slug>/',views.room,name='room'),
Views.py
```

```
from django.contrib.auth.decorators import login required
from django.shortcuts import render
# Create your views here.
from .models import Room, Message
@login required
def rooms(request):
  rooms = Room.objects.all()
return render(request, 'room/rooms.html', {'rooms': rooms})
@login required
def room(request,slug):
  room = Room.objects.get(slug=slug)
  messages = Message.objects.filter(room = room)[0:25]
  return render(request, 'room/room.html', {'room':room,
'messages':messages})
Templates→room.html
{% extends 'core/base.html' %}
{% block title %} {{ room.name }} | {% endblock %}
{% block content %}
<div class="p-10 lg:p-20 text-center">
  <h1 class="text-3xl lg:text-6xl text-white">{{ room.name }}</h1>
</div>
<div class="lg:w-2/4 mx-4 lg:mx-auto p-4 bg-white rounded-xl">
```

```
<div class="chat-messages space-y-3" id="chat-messages">
    {% for message in messages %}
     <div class="p-4 bg-gray-200 rounded-xl">
      {{ message.user.username }}
      {{ message.content }}
     </div>
    {% endfor %}
  </div>
</div>
<div class="lg:w-2/4 mt-6 mx-4 lg:mx-auto p-4 bg-white rounded-xl">
  <form method="post" action="." class="flex">
    {% csrf token %}
    <input type="text" name="content" class="flex-1 mr-3"</pre>
placeholder="Your message..." id="chat-message-input">
    <but
      class="px-5 py-3 rounded-xl text-white bg-teal-600
hover:bg-teal-700"
      id="chat-message-submit"
    >Submit</button>
  </form>
</div>
```

```
{% endblock %}
{% block scripts %}
{{ room.slug|json script:"json-roomname" }}
{{ request.user.username|json script:"json-username" }}
<script>
  const roomName =
JSON.parse(document.getElementById('json-roomname').textContent);
  const userName =
JSON.parse(document.getElementById('json-username').textContent);
 const chatSocket = new WebSocket(
       'ws://'
      + window.location.host
       + '/_{WS}/'
       + roomName
      + '/'
    );
chatSocket.onmessage = function(e) {
    console.log('onmessage');
    const data = JSON.parse(e.data);
if(data.message){
let html=' <div class="p-4 bg-gray-200 rounded-x1">';
      html+= ''+ data.username+'';
```

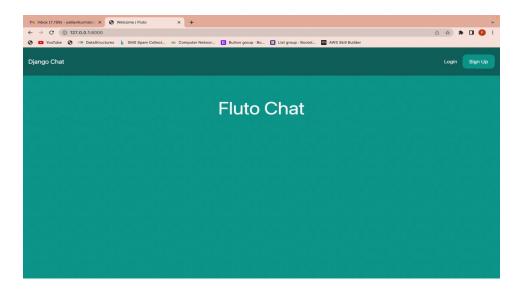
```
html+= '' + data.message +' </div>';
       document.querySelector('#chat-messages').innerHTML+=html;
scrollToBottom();
    }
    else {
    alert("this message is empty");
    }
  };
chatSocket.onclose = function(e) {
    console.log('onclose')
  }
  document.querySelector('#chat-message-submit').onclick =function(e){
  const messageInputDom =
document.querySelector('#chat-message-input');
  const message = messageInputDom.value;
  chatSocket.send(JSON.stringify({
  'message':message,
  'username':userName,
  'room':roomName
  }));
  messageInputDom.value=";
```

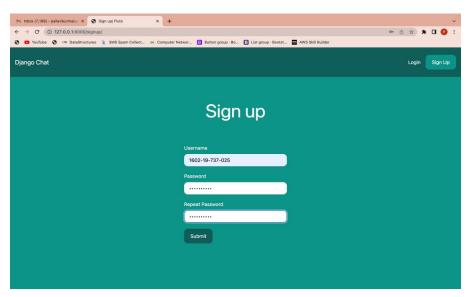
```
return false;
function scrollToBottom(){
const objDiv =document.querySelector('#chat-messages');
objDiv.scrollTop = objDiv.scrollHeight;
scrollToBottom();
</script>
{% endblock %}
Rooms.html
{% extends 'core/base.html' %}
{% block title %} Rooms| {% endblock %}
{% block content %}
<div class="p-10 lg:p-20 text-center">
  <h1 class="text-3xl lg:text-6xl text-white">Rooms</h1>
</div>
<div class="w-full flex flex-wrap items-center">
{% for room in rooms %}
  <div class="w-full lg:w-1/4 px-3 py-3">
    <div class="p-4 bg-white chadow-xl text-center">
```

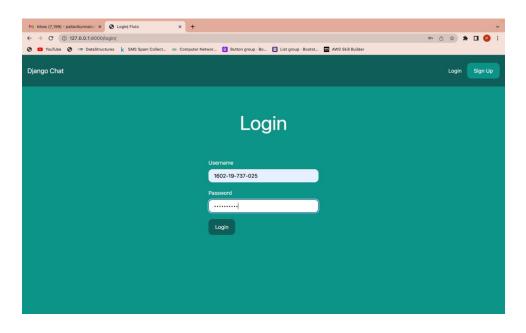
```
<h2 class ="mb-5 text-2xl font-semibold">{{ room.name }}</h2>
      <a href="{% url 'room' room.slug%}" class="px-5 py-3 block rounded-xl text-white bg-teal-600 hover:bg-teal-700">Join</a>
      </div></div>
      {% endfor %}

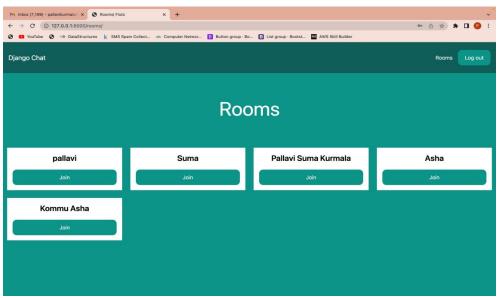
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

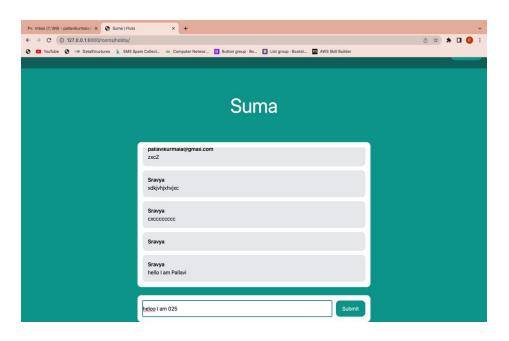
TESTING

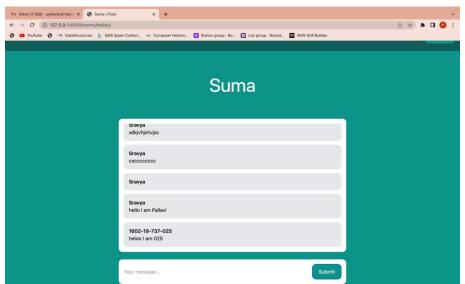


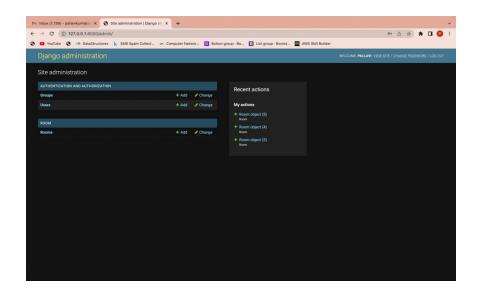


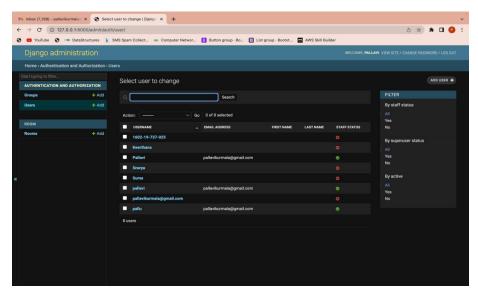


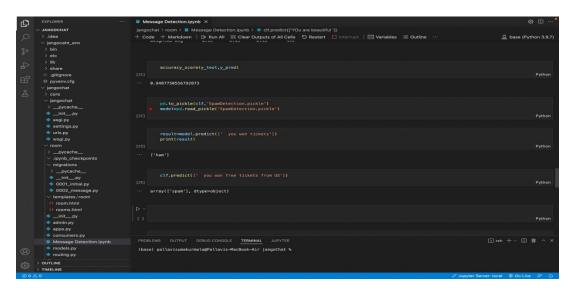


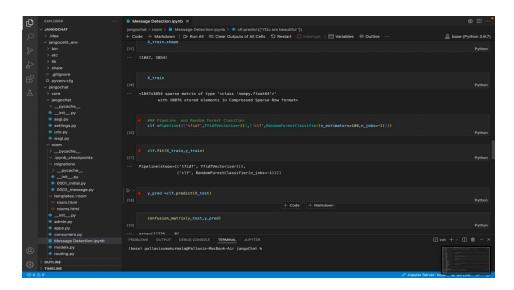


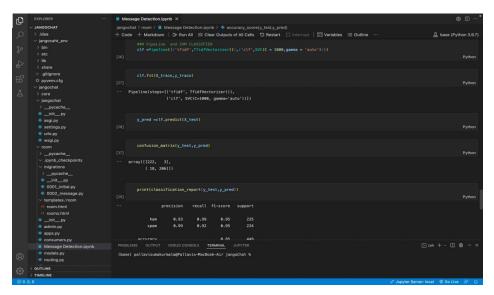


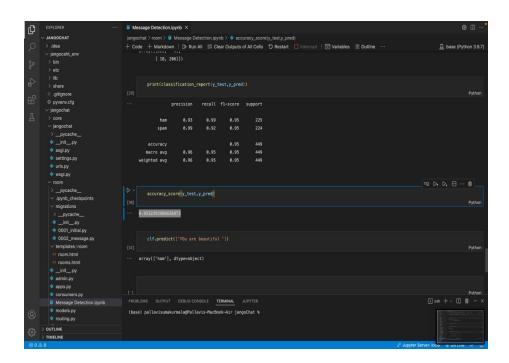




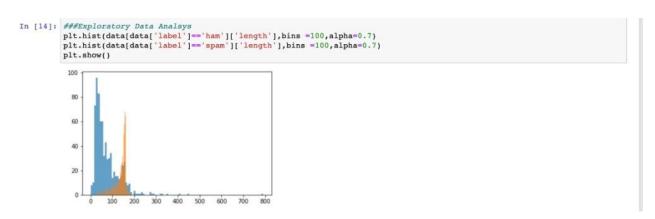








Accuracy



CONCLUSION

This project has helped us very much to know more about machine learning algorithms, how they work and when to use which algorithm. It helped us to implement the knowledge of machine learning in a live project and it was fascinating to watch so many machine learning algorithms solve a single problem in different ways and with different accuracies. And also made us curious to implement more such algorithms and solve more such problems.

FUTURE SCOPE

Many features such as voice mailing, calling, video calling are being looked into to add in the project in the future. And also web search a word by long pressing on it is one of the unique ideas we are considering to implement, protecting the app by a password are few of the ideas.

REFERENCES

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- http://navajyotijournal.org/Aug_2017_issue/Aug2017_7.pdf
- https://www.globaltechcouncil.org/machine-learning/how-does-machine-learning-works-in-mobile-messaging/