CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Roads are an essential part of everyday life, connecting cities, supporting transportation, and enabling economic activities. However, one of the most common issues affecting road quality is the formation of potholes. Potholes usually occur due to heavy traffic, continuous wear and tear, poor drainage, and climatic conditions such as rainfall. When they are not identified and repaired on time, they lead to several problems including accidents, vehicle damage, slower traffic movement, and inconvenience to the public. Many cities struggle to maintain smooth roads because manual reporting methods are slow, depend on complaints, and often do not reach the concerned authorities in time.

To address this gap, the Web-Based Pothole Detection and Reporting System is designed as a smart, simple, and technology-driven solution. The main purpose of this system is to allow citizens to report potholes easily and help authorities monitor road issues in a structured way. Since it is a web application, users do not need to install any app; they can directly open the website on their mobile or laptop. The user-friendly interface allows them to report potholes by either capturing an image through the device camera or uploading a photo from the gallery. Along with the image, the system also collects the location (GPS coordinates) automatically or allows the user to mark it on a map. This ensures that the reported pothole can be found accurately by the authorities.

A separate Admin Dashboard is provided for municipal or road maintenance teams. Admins can log in securely and view all pothole reports submitted by users. Each report displays the image, location on the map, date, and user description. The admin can then verify the report and update its status as New, In-Progress, or Resolved. This status-tracking feature helps authorities organize and prioritize repair work. Over time, the system also becomes a valuable database that shows which areas have frequent pothole issues, helping in better planning and resource management.

Overall, the Web-Based Pothole Detection and Reporting System creates an effective connection between citizens and authorities. It encourages public involvement in maintaining road quality, increases transparency, and reduces the delay in identifying and fixing potholes. By digitizing the reporting process, the system supports the smart city initiative and contributes to safer and smoother road conditions. This solution demonstrates how simple web technologies can solve real-world civic problems and improve daily life for people.

1.1 AIM AND OBJECTIVE

The aim of this project is to create a simple and efficient web-based system that allows users to report potholes by capturing or uploading images, while providing administrators with the tools to review, track, and resolve these reports.The system is designed to improve road safety, reduce accidents, and help authorities identify and repair damaged road areas more quickly.

I. To provide a simple and user-friendly interface for users to report potholes by using their device camera or by uploading images.
II. To automatically capture the accurate geographical location of the pothole using GPS or map-based services.
III. To maintain a centralized database that stores all reports along with images, location, description, and current status.
IV. To offer an admin dashboard where authorities can view, and manage all reported potholes.
V. To support faster road maintenance by helping authorities prioritize and repair potholes based on real-time data.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

I. Potholes often remain unattended because citizens do not have an easy and direct way to report them.
II. Traditional reporting lacks accurate details like images and location, causing delays in identifying and repairing potholes.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

I. " Pothole Detection using Image Processing and Machine Learning Techniques"

Year:2021.

Authors: R. Kumar, S.Naveen, Priya Sharma

Contribution: This paper discusses various image-processing techniques and machine-learning models used to detect potholes accurately from road images. The authors highlight how camera-based detection can replace manual inspection and allow continuous monitoring. The study compares different algorithms such as edge detection, segmentation, and CNN-based classifiers, showing that a trained model can identify potholes under different lighting and road conditions. The research also emphasizes the need for real-time reporting systems to help road authorities respond faster.

II. *Crowdsourced Road Issue Reporting System Using Web and GIS Technologies*

Year: May 2021, 17 April 2020

Authors: S. Chakravarthy, T.Mishra

Contribution: This study describes a web-based crowdsourcing system where citizens report road issues—including potholes—using images, descriptions, and location data. The backend integrates GIS mapping to visualize all reports on an interactive dashboard. Admin users can review complaints, update repair status, and prioritize tasks based on severity and frequency. The authors conclude that crowdsourced reporting improves transparency, makes authorities more responsive, and helps build smarter road-maintenance strategies.

III. *"I "PDS-UAV: A Deep Learning-Based Pothole Detection System Utilizing UVAImages"*

Year:2024

Authors: Othman Alzamzami, Ahmed Al-Delail, Nasser Al-Harthi

Contribution: This research uses drone (UAV) imagery combined with YOLOv8 to detect potholes over large road networks. The system analyzes aerial images, identifies damaged road sections, and sends the results to a web-based interface for authorities. The paper demonstrates that UAV-assisted detection provides higher coverage and reduces time-consuming manual surveys. It also includes a reporting module where detected potholes are stored with coordinates, helping municipal bodies plan repair activities more effectively.

IV. "Artific Advancements in pothole Detection Techniques: A Comprehensive Review"

Year: *2025*

Authors: H.Singh, P.R. patil

Contribution: This review summarizes recent developments in pothole detection from 2019–2025, focusing on deep learning, image processing, laser scanning, and sensor-based methods. The authors compare different detection models such as YOLO, Faster R-CNN, and segmentation-based networks. The paper concludes that web-based reporting platforms combined with real-time detection can significantly improve road maintenance processes. It also identifies challenges related to dataset quality, lighting conditions, and deployment in real environments.

V. " Pothole Detection Application RoadEye"

Year: 2025

Author: M.Reddy, A.Guptha, K.Ramesh

Contribution: This paper presents a user-friendly pothole reporting application called "RoadEye." The system allows users to capture photos of potholes, upload them through a web/mobile interface, and automatically attach GPS location. The admin dashboard enables verification, status updating, and tracking of repairs. The authors emphasize user participation, making the system suitable for smart-city complaint management. The paper highlights improved communication between citizens and authorities through a structured reporting workflow**.**

CHAPTER 3

PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 WEB APP OVERVIEW

- The Pothole Detection and Reporting System is a web-based platform designed to simplify the process of identifying and reporting road potholes by enabling users to submit images along with location details directly through a mobile-friendly website.
- It offers a structured reporting environment that allows administrators to view submitted reports, verify pothole locations, and update the repair status through an organized and interactive dashboard.

3.2 USER-SPECIFIC FEATURES

- **Image Capture and Upload:**
    - Users can capture pothole images using the device camera or upload existing photos through the web interface for easy reporting.
- **Automatic Location Detection:**
    - The platform fetches the user's GPS location automatically
- **Simple Report Submission:**
    - .A user-friendly form lets users add a short description and submit the report

3.3 ADMIN-SPECIFIC FEATURES

- **Structured Report Management:**
    - The admin dashboard displays all submitted pothole reports with images, locations, timestamps, and descriptions for quick verification.
- **Status Update Controls:**
    - Admins can update each report’s status as New, In-Progress, or Resolved

- **Map-Based Visualization:**
    - The system provides a map view showing exact pothole locations, helping admins prioritize repairs based on severity or frequency

3.4 DATA PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT

- All submitted images, locations, and descriptions are stored in a structured database for efficient record-keeping and analysis.
- Helps authorities access complete information instantly.

3.5 REPORTING AND USER INTERACTION

- Provides action Allows users to capture or upload pothole images in web app
- Automatically fetches GPS coordinates

3.6 IMPACT ON ROAD MAINTENANCE

- Enables authorities to detect pothole-prone areas quickly
- Minimizing delays caused by traditional manual reporting systems.
- Reduces the risk of accidents and vehicle damage by allowing timely repairs

3.7 OUTCOMES

- Encourages citizens to contribute actively to road maintenance.
- Administrators can track, verify, and update repair statuses.
- Provides a scalable, technology-driven solution that aligns with modern urban infrastructure goals.

CHAPTER 4

ARCHITECHTURE

AND FLOWCHART

4.1 ARCHITECTURE

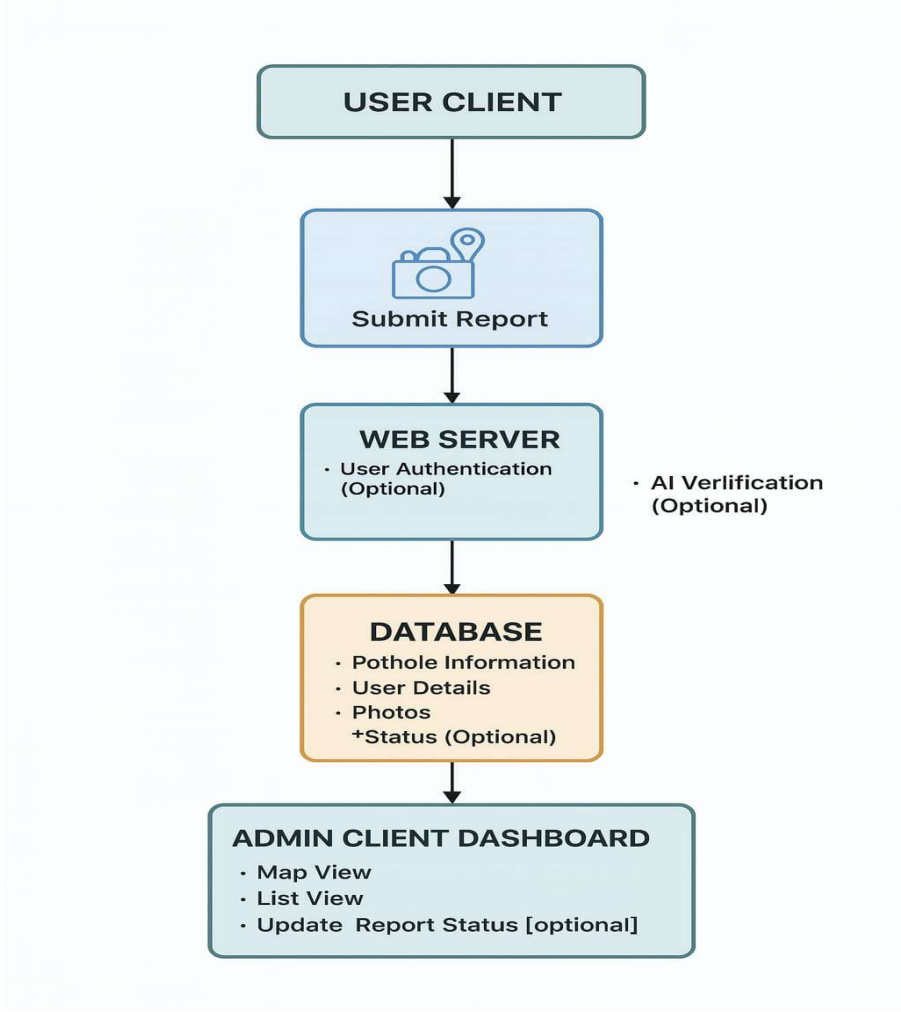

Fig 4.1: System architecture

The system is built using multiple interconnected components that work together to enable pothole reporting, detection, and admin management. The architecture includes the **User Interface Layer**, **Application Layer**, **Machine Learning Layer**, **Storage Layer**, and **Admin Management Layer**.

- **User Interface Layer (Client-Side)**
  This layer allows users to upload or capture pothole images, view detection results, and Submit reports through a simple web interface. It also handles user interactions, form inputs, and communication with the server via API calls.

- **Application Layer (Flask Server)**
  The application layer manages all system operations, including receiving images, validating requests, triggering detection, sending data to the model, returning results to users, and managing report flow. It acts as the central controller for all communication.

- **Machine Learning Layer (YOLO Model Engine)**
  This layer processes the uploaded images using the trained YOLO model. It performs pothole detection, generates bounding boxes, calculates confidence scores, and creates output images.
  The detection logic is handled by the `detect.py` script.

- **Storage Layer (File Storage + Database)**
  The system stores raw images in an uploads folder and detection outputs in a results folder.
  A database (MySQL / SQLite / MongoDB) stores report details such as user info, image paths, detection results, location, and status
  . This ensures all reports are saved securely and can be retrieved anytime.

- **Admin Management Layer**

  This layer provides administrators with a dashboard to view all reported potholes, check detection images, verify locations, and update the status of reports. It allows admins to manage the entire lifecycle of each complaint from submission to resolution.

- **Communication Layer (APIs and Routing)**

  APIs enable seamless interaction between frontend, backend, and model. Requests pass through defined routes, ensuring smooth data exchange, processing, and response.

- **Output and Reporting Layer**

  This layer presents detection results, confirmation messages, and status updates to users and admins. It ensures clear communication of detection accuracy and report progress.

The architecture of the Pothole Detection and Reporting System is designed as a simple,

Scalable workflow connecting users, backend services, and municipal administrators.

- The process begins on the user's smartphone, where the web application allows citizens to initiate a report by capturing or uploading a pothole image along with its GPS location.
- This collected data is then sent to the cloud backend, built using Flask or any similar web API framework, which processes incoming information, validates the report, and forwards it for storage.
- The backend uploads the photo, location, and additional metadata into the database, where all pothole reports are permanently stored for future retrieval. Once a new report is saved, the backend notifies the admin dashboard, a web interface used by municipal authorities.
- Admins can view potholes on an interactive map, check the severity from the submitted images, and take required actions.
- Administrators can then update the status of each pothole

4.2 FLOW CHART

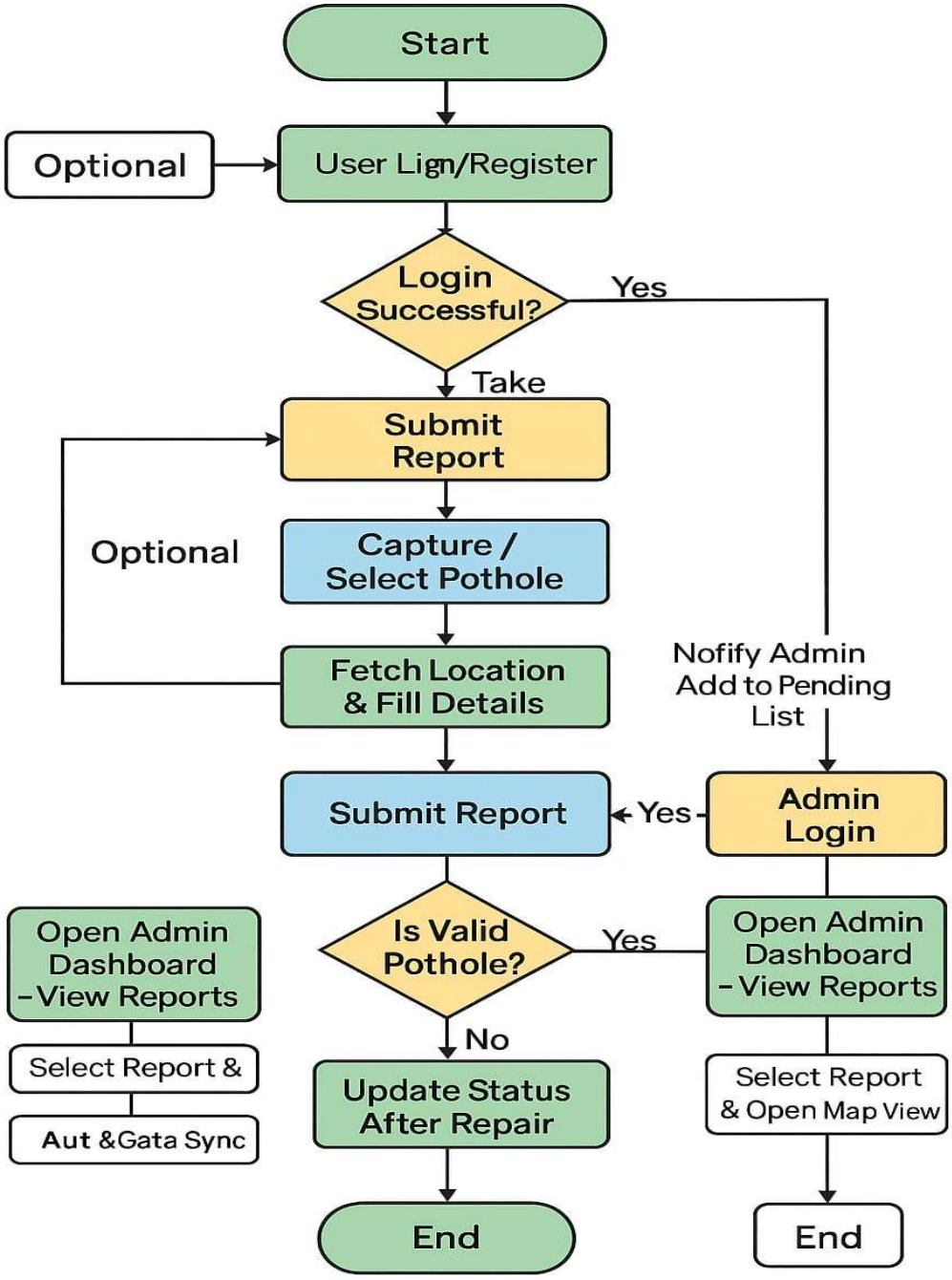

Fig 4.2: Flow chart

Figure 4.2 Illustrates the workflow of the web app

- The flowchart explains how the entire pothole reporting system works from both the user and admin sides.
- It starts with the user logging into the web application to access the reporting features.
- Once logged in, the user can either use the live camera to capture a pothole or upload an existing image from their device.
- After the image is selected, the system automatically collects the user's GPS location, or the user can manually enter it if needed.
- The user then adds a brief description and submits the report through the web app.
- This report is sent to the backend server, where all the information—such as the image, location, and user details—is stored safely in the database.
- At the same time, the admin dashboard receives a notification about the new report.
- On the admin side, the admin logs into the system to review the submitted reports.
- The admin opens each report, checks the uploaded image, and views the pothole location on the map to verify it.
- If the pothole report is valid, the admin updates its status to New, In-Progress, or Fixed based on the road repair progress.
- If the report is not valid, the admin can reject it.
- Once the admin completes the verification and updates the status, the process comes to an end.

Overall, the flowchart shows a smooth, step-by-step pathwayfrom user submission to admin verification—making pothole reporting and management faster, clearer, and more organized.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 FUNDAMENTAL FEATURE

I. **Pothole Reporting:**

Users can capture or upload photos to report potholes quickly.

II. **Automatic Location Detection:**

The system uses GPS or map services to record the exact location of each reported pothole.

III. **User-Friendly Interface:**

Simple and clean design allows users to submit reports without difficulty.

IV. **Admin Dashboard:**

Administrators can view all submitted reports in one place.

V. **Status Update System:**

Admins can mark reports as Pending, In-Progress, or Resolved.

VI. **Image and Data Storage:**

All images, locations, and descriptions are stored securely in a database.

VII. **Map Integration:**

Admins can view the pothole location on a map for easier verification.

VIII. **Report Tracking:**

Users or admins can track the progress of each reported pothole.

The Pothole Detection and Reporting System is a web-based application that allows users to easily report potholes by submitting photos and location details. It helps administrators view, track, and resolve these reports efficiently, improving road safety and maintenance.

5.2 APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY

Technologies used:

Backend:

Layer	Technology	Purpose
Web Framework	Flask (Python)	API endpoints, file upload, running YOLO model
AI Model	YOLOv8/YOLOv5	Detect potholes in images or webcam feed
Database	MongoDB or MySQL	(Optional) Store detection logs, image paths, results
Server	Python + Flask	Executes detection, saves results

Frontend:

Component	Technology
UI	HTML5, CSS3
Design	Bootstrap
Interactivity	JavaScript
Result preview	Canvas / HTML image preview

Overview :

- The backend uses Python and Flask to manage the main logic of the system.
- It handles tasks like receiving user reports, saving data, and running the pothole detection model (YOLO).
- The database stores everything securely—photos, locations, timestamps, and admin updates.
- The frontend is built using standard web technologies like HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, and JavaScript, making the interface responsive and easy to use on both mobile and desktop.
- The system also includes an image preview feature so users can see the picture before submitting their report.

🗁 3. Folder Structure

```
SmartPotholeDetection/
├── backend/
│   ├── app.py            (Flask backend)
│   ├── detect.py         (YOLO detection logic)
│   ├── requirements.txt
│   ├── static/
│   │   ├── results/      (YOLO output images)
│   └── uploads/          (Uploaded images)
│
├── frontend/
│   ├── index.html
│   ├── style.css
│   ├── script.js
│   ├── logo.png
│
├── models/
│   └── best.pt           (Trained YOLO model)
```

The project is organized into three main sections. The **backend** folder contains the Flask application (app.py), the YOLO detection script (detect.py), a requirements.

txt file, and directories for storing uploaded images and detection results. The **frontend** folder includes the main interface files such as index.html, style.css, script.

js, and supporting assets like logo.png. Additionally, a separate **models** folder is used

to store the trained YOLO model file (best.pt) required for pothole detection.

5.3 WORKFLOW

Here is an extended **workflow :**

I. The user opens the web application and accesses the reporting interface.

II. The user captures or uploads an image of the pothole.

III. The image is sent to the backend and stored in the uploads folder.

IV. The backend triggers the YOLO model to analyze the uploaded image.

V. The model detects potholes and generates an output image with markings.

VI. The processed output is saved in the results folder.

VII. The backend sends the detection result and confidence data back to the frontend.

VIII. The user views the detection output and confirms the pothole report.

IX. The system stores the report details, including image, detection result, and metadata.

X. The admin accesses the dashboard to review submitted reports.

XI. The admin checks images, detection results, and location information.

XII. The admin updates the report status as Pending, In-Progress, or Resolved.

CHAPTER 6

SCREENSHOTS

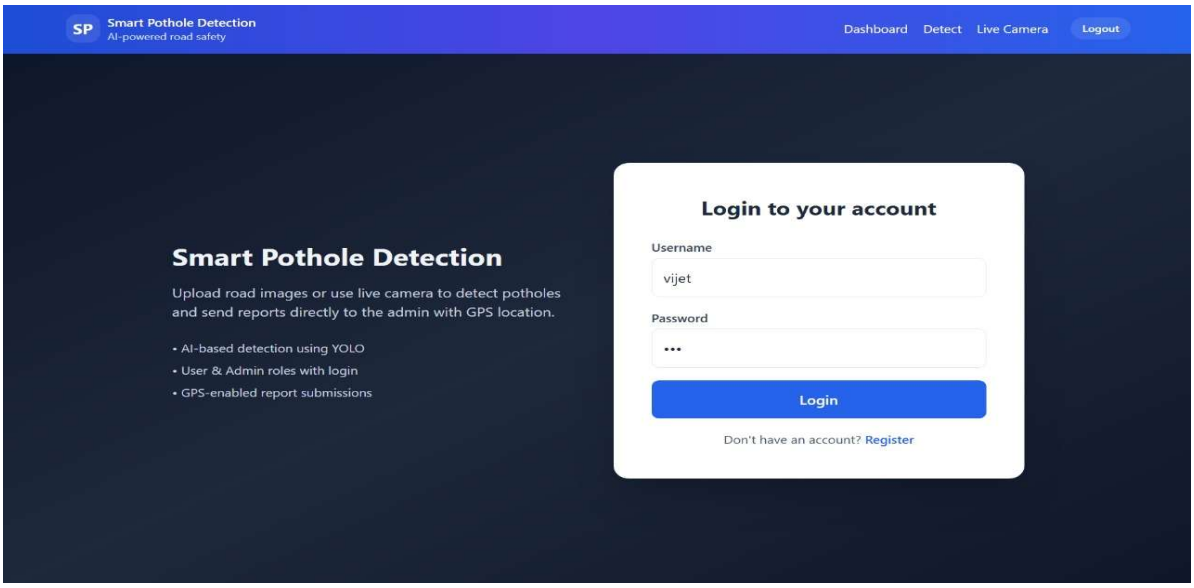

Fig 6.1: User login

The Figure 6.1, shows The user login system allows registered users to securely access the pothole reporting platform. Each user logs in with their email and password, which are verified through the backend before granting access. After successful login, the user can submit pothole reports, upload images

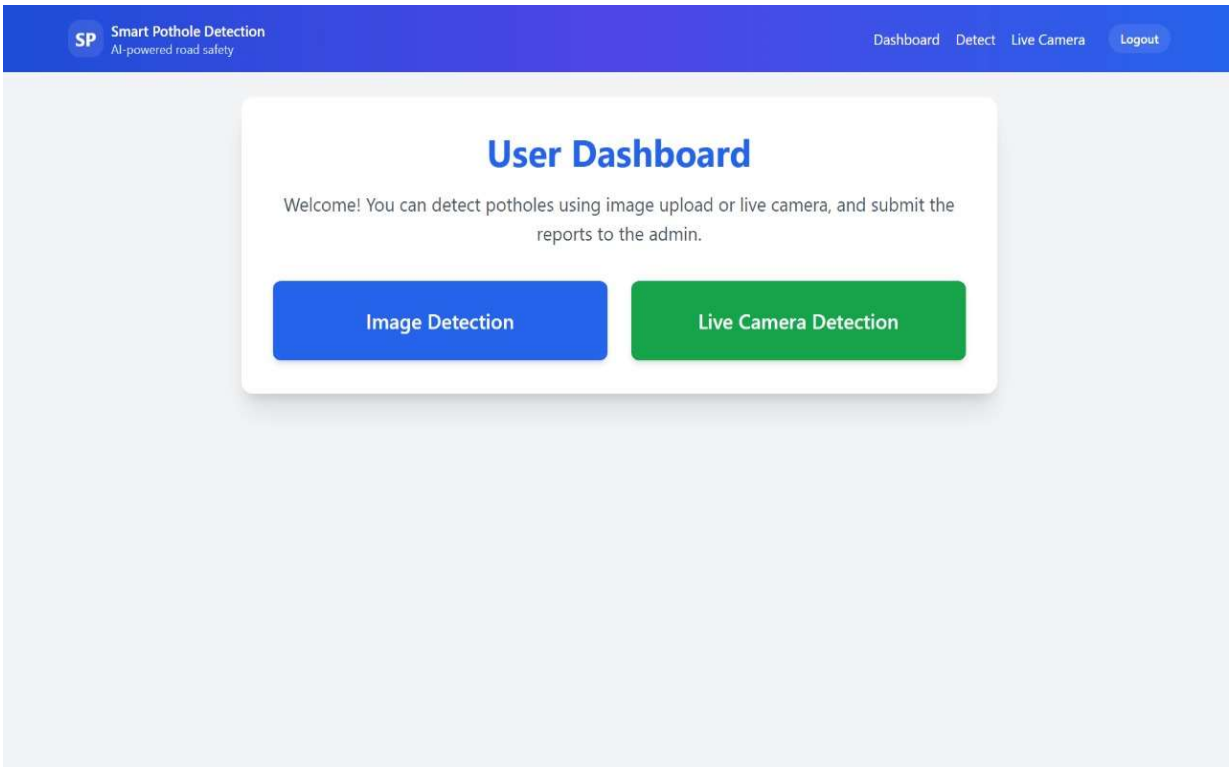

Fig 6.2: User Dashboard

The user dashboard provides an easy-to-use interface where users can report potholes either by using the **live camera** to capture real-time images or by **uploading existing photos** from their device. It allows users to view detection results instantly and submit reports with location details. The dashboard also shows a list of all previously submitted reports along with their current status, helping users track progress and stay updated on the issues they have reported.

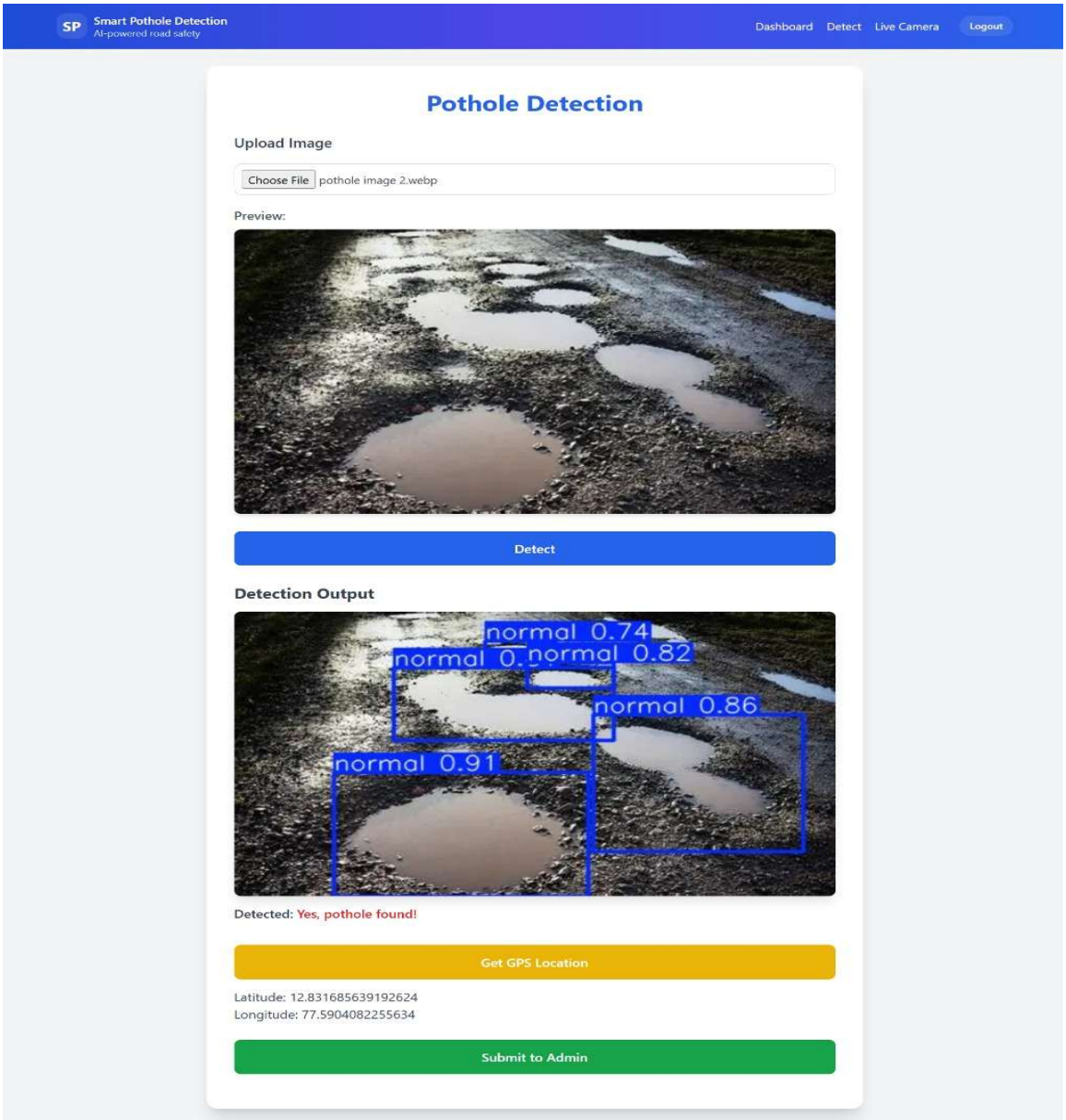

Fig 6.3: Pothole Detection

The user dashboard allows users to capture images through the live camera or upload photos, view the pothole detection results, check the location on the map, and submit the final report. It provides a simple and clear interface for completing the detection and reporting process.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

7.1 CONCLUSION

The Pothole Detection and Reporting System provides a modern and practical way to deal with potholes that often stay unnoticed or unrepaired for long periods. By allowing users to capture photos through a live camera, upload images, and automatically detect potholes with accurate location mapping, the system makes reporting much easier and more reliable. It removes the complications of traditional reporting methods and gives people a quick way to share problems they see on the road.

All reports include images, detection results, and exact locations, which helps authorities understand the issue clearly. The user dashboard allows individuals to review the detection output, check the map location, and submit the report with confidence. At the same time, the dashboard helps officials access reports, verify the details, and update the status as the repair progresses.

This creates a smooth and organized process for both users and administrators.Overall, the project helps bridge the gap between citizens and road authorities. It encourages faster action, better communication, and safer roads. By using simple technology in a meaningful way, the system shows how digital tools can make everyday problems easier to report and solve, ultimately helping create better road conditions for everyone.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

I. **Real-Time Mobile App Integration**

Develop a dedicated Android/iOS app for faster and on-the-go pothole reporting.

II. **Automatic GPS Tracking While Driving**

Enable background detection using the phone camera and sensors to auto-detect potholes during travel.

III. **Improved Detection Using Video Streams**

Allow continuous pothole detection from dashcams or CCTV footage instead of single images.

IV. **Severity Level Classification**

Enhance the model to identify pothole severity (minor, moderate, severe) to help authorities prioritize repairs.

V. **Automated Notifications**

Send SMS or email alerts to users when their reported pothole is reviewed or resolved by the admin.

VI. **Integration with Government Systems**

Connect the platform with municipal or smart city portals for automated task assignment to repair teams.

VII. **Heatmap Visualization**

Display a heatmap of frequently damaged areas to help authorities identify high-risk zones.

VIII. **Repair Progress Tracking with Photos**

Allow admins to upload repair progress images so users can see updates visually.

IX. **Multi-Language Support**

Add language options to make the system accessible to more users.

X. **Analytics Dashboard**

Provide detailed analytics for authorities, such as number of reports, repair time, and location statistics.

In the future, the Pothole Detection and Reporting System can be enhanced with several advanced features to make it more efficient and user-friendly. A mobile application could be introduced to allow users to report potholes instantly while on the move, and real-time GPS tracking could help automatically detect potholes as vehicles travel. The detection model can be improved to classify pothole severity, enabling authorities to prioritize repairs more effectively. Additional features like automated notifications, repair progress updates, heatmaps showing high-risk areas, and integration with municipal systems would further improve communication and streamline the repair process. Multi-language support and a detailed analytics dashboard can also be added to make the platform more accessible and useful for both citizens and authorities. These enhancements would strengthen the system's capability to ensure safer roads and faster issue resolution.

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APPENDIX A

PUBLICATIONS

SL NO.	TITLE	JOURNAL
1.	AI-ENHANCED LEARNING HUB: LESSON PLANNING WITH STUDENT QUIZZES	International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)

APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATES


DOI: 10.55041/IJSREM40040
IJSREM
e-Journal
ISSN: 2582-3930
Impact Factor: 8.448
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT
An Open Access Scholarly Journal || Index in major Databases & Metadata
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION
International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering & Management is hereby awarding this certificate to
Sushil Kumar
in recognization to the publication of paper titled
AI-Enhanced Learning Hub: Lesson Planning with Student Quizzes
published in IJSREM Journal on Volume 08 Issue 12 December 2024
www.ijsrem.com
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e-mail: editor@ijsrem.com


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Dr.Nirmala S

in recognization to the publication of paper titled

AI-Enhanced Learning Hub: Lesson Planning with Student Quizzes

published in IJSREM Journal on Volume 08 Issue 12 December 2024

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APPENDIX C

PUBLISHED PAPER

International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 08 Issue: 12 | Dec - 2024 SJIF Rating: 8.448 ISSN: 2582-3930

AI-Enhanced Learning Hub: Lesson Planning with Student Quizzes

Shravani G Kamath
Student, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering
AMC Engineering College
Bengaluru, India
kshravani.125@gmail.com

Suchit Karnam
Student, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering
AMC Engineering College
Bengaluru, India
suchitkarnam@gmail.com

Sushil Kumar
Student, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering
AMC Engineering College
Bengaluru, India
sushildudhani@gmail.com

Umesh Jadhav
Student, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering
AMC Engineering College
Bengaluru, India
umeshjadhav7402@gmail.com

Dr.Nirmala S
Professor, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering
AMC Engineering College
Bengaluru, India
drnirmala.sundaram@amceducation.in

***Abstract*--The KnowBridge project is a cutting-edge AI-driven educational platform designed to enhance instructor-student connections through technological automation of key aspects of the teaching and learning process. This system also to support syllabus management, test item bank creation and performance tracking during the process it also creates an integrated academic system. The core of the functionality is teachers uploading the syllabus into the image format. Using contemporary Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology, the system extracts and classifies the text into a hierarchical taxonomy of how topics will be covered for the semester. This organised syllabus ensures synchronisation between teacher and student and between both, on the other, which in turn offers clarity and consistency.**

The moment a topic is wrapped up, the teacher confirms the topic as "completed" in the interface, and subsequently the AI generates a bespoke quiz on topics discussed. Quizzes assess the knowledge and feedback of students in real time, and the outcome is stored in a common database. Teachers are also furnished with the performant data, which enables them to further monitor the student's performance and to determine where the students need more attention. This automated evaluation system has the potential to accelerate the evaluation process besides supporting the decision-making through data-informed inputs to help develop more successful teaching strategies.

Assignments generation for syllabus units in KnowBridge are in order to facilitate teaching with particular goals. Tasks automated via grading of objective questions reduce workload for teachers and offer timely feedback to students. KnowBridge, which by means of automation and analysis, builds an open, efficient, and participatory environment of learning. It allows teachers, who have access, ways to more effectively prepare and supervise the instruction, while also retaining the attention and interest of the students. At last, this site can facilitate teachers and students alike to focus their attention on the achievement of academic success.

Keywords- Artificial Intelligence, OCR, MCQ Generation, Test Item Bank Creation

I. INTRODUCTION

As technology for teaching application becomes increasing in demand, there is a push for teaching and learning improvement. The amount of time and effort required to structure successful classes, construct engaging test questions, and provide timely, customized feedback on students' performance is common to teachers. These problems can lead to problems for teaching processes and lead to a poorer quality learning. AI-Enhanced Learning Hub's main potential to overcome these limitations in a novel way lies in the proposal of a high-end, AI-enabled platform,

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which aims at supporting teachers and transforming the classrooms.

Through the power of artificial intelligence, this platform automates critical tasks involved in assessment planning and lesson preparation. The adoption of, by, teachers of pre-designed templates and tools can reduce significantly a teacher time available, which can subsequently be used to foster a teaching and learning style adapted to each student, with greater or lesser responsibility and autonomy on the part of the student. The platform further includes fast feedback schemes, which can be put to use to provide educators with inputs for a real practical improvement on the teaching of the course. That is, the teacher can adjust on an ad hoc basis the teaching strategy to offer the best support to each student in order to have success.

Besides administrative efficiency, the AI-Enhanced Learning Hub is also packed with features that promote students-teachers interaction. Interactive tools foster activity and working together, hence creating a dynamic classroom. In addition, the instrument also capitalizes on its ability to utilize data-driven strategies to identify patterns in student performance, so that the educator can close such educational gaps appropriately. Based on these capabilities, the experience of teaching is not only lighter but also more profound teaching effect.

The blending of artificial intelligence in teaching and learning represents a fusion of the old with the new. Respecting traditional teaching modes, the AI-Enhanced Learning Hub puts modern technologies at the heart of teaching and learning experiences for students. The platform assures that pedagogues can maintain a high standard of teaching practices, while also capitalizing upon the capabilities of automation and digital tools.

Last but not least, it is to enjoy the process of learning while feeling that it has purpose and value. Teaching and technology will work together in the future to provide highly enhanced learning environments, but equipping instructors with cutting-edge tools also makes it possible for teaching and technology to work in tandem rather than against one another. AI in education is reflected in the AI-Enabled Learning Hub, which offers a chance to make the world a more promising and equitable place for educators and students alike.

1.1 AIM AND OBJECTIVE

It is an educational platform driven by AI with the goal of enhancing instruction and learning. It focuses on using AI to automate processes, customize education, and give immediate feedback. For both instructors and students, this platform promises to improve education's efficacy, efficiency, and engagement. The paper's primary contributions are:

i. Teachers can upload the syllabus as an image, and the platform will automatically extract the syllabus text to generate a list of concepts for the semester.

ii. For each concept, a flag system is provided in which instructors may indicate it is "finished" or "in progress.

iii. based on the lesson progress. A concept is declared "complete" and an AI-annotated multiple choice test set (predominantly MCQ formatted) is automatically derived.

iv. Students are provided with these AI-generated exercises and are able to complete the questions in order to assess comprehension.

v. Results are archived in a database from which instructors can retrieve results to monitor student progress and achievement.

vi. Following completion of each part of the syllabus, students will be given regular problems to solve, helping them reinforce what they've learned.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

i. Teachers face challenges like time-consuming lesson planning and test creation
ii. Students struggle with a lack of timely feedback, targeted practise and progress tracking
iii. There is a problem with unified platform to simplify lesson planning and automate test generation.
iv. An AI powered educational assistant is proposed to bridge the gap, improving productivity and learning outcomes.

II. PROPOSED SOLUTION

2.1 Platform Overview:

- KnowBridge is an AI-driven platform designed to bridge the gap between teachers and students by automating core educational processes.
- It offers a structured, collaborative learning environment, supporting curriculum development, test preparation, and progress monitoring.

2.2 Teacher-Specific Features:

- Syllabus Management:
  - Teachers can upload syllabus documents in image format.
  - Optical Character Recognition (OCR) extracts and normalizes text, creating a

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formal, ordered list of topics for the semester.

- Concept-Flagging Tool:
  - Topics can be marked as "to do" or "done" for tracking progress.
  - Facilitates better organization and clarity in teaching schedules.
- AI-Generated Assessments:
  - Automatically creates topic-specific multiple-choice quizzes after marking a topic as "done."
  - Provides instant feedback and stores results in a centralized database.
- Performance Analytics:
  - Detailed insights into student strengths and weaknesses.
  - Helps adapt teaching strategies for individualized learning.

2.3 Student-Specific Features:

- Real-Time Progress Tracking:
  - Students can view syllabus completion status to plan their studies effectively.
- Personalized Assignments:
  - Automatically generates tasks after each topic to reinforce learning.
  - Supports deeper understanding and immediate knowledge application.
- Automated Grading:
  - Students can pinpoint areas for growth with the use of immediate feedback on quantitative questions.

2.4 Collaborative and Open Learning:

- Combines automation and live performance monitoring to maintain student engagement.
- Ensures inclusivity by supporting learners at all levels.

2.5 Data-Driven Insights:

- Provides actionable insights into students' learning trajectories.
- Detects patterns and problem areas, enabling targeted teaching interventions.

2.6 Impact on Education:

- Encourages routine study methods and lifelong learning habits.
- Fosters a cooperative and effective academic environment.
- Offers a scalable solution adaptable to institutional needs and growth.

2.7 Outcomes:

- Teachers save time and effort through automation, enabling focus on effective teaching.
- Students experience a barrier-free academic path with enhanced motivation and engagement.
- Facilitates a future-ready education system emphasizing success and continuous learning.

III. ARCHITECTURE

Fig 3.1 AI-Powered Learning Journey

The KnowBridge project is a web application for the easy development and implementation of quizzes. The workflow shown in the diagram comprises the following

3.1 Teacher Login and Syllabus Upload: Teachers working at the classroom level can access the platform and make the syllabus available in various publication formats (e.g., PDF, image).

3.2 Text Extraction and Concept Identification: Uploaded to the server syllabus of OCR to get the text of OCR. Subsequently, major concepts and problems were derived with Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques.

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3.3 AI-Generated Quizzes: The system, using AI-based algorithms, is able to assist in the generation of open-ended format questions (such as through the use of several-choice question (MCQs) format) relating identified extracted concepts. The questions used here are designed to determine the degree of prior course content learning by the students.

3.4 Student Login and Test Taking: All students accessing the platform log in to access the corresponding quiz. They can attempt the MCQs and submit their answers.

3.5 Score Storage and Analysis: The system stores their grades (and their answers) and their scores. This information can be later used for tracking students' performance and the identification of students who need extra help.

The Knowledge Bridge project will leverage the automatic generation and scoring of quizzes (the next step toward learning platforms) to furnish, in addition to the other educational outcomes, a reduction in teaching burden and a dynamic learning space to the students.

IV. FLOWCHART

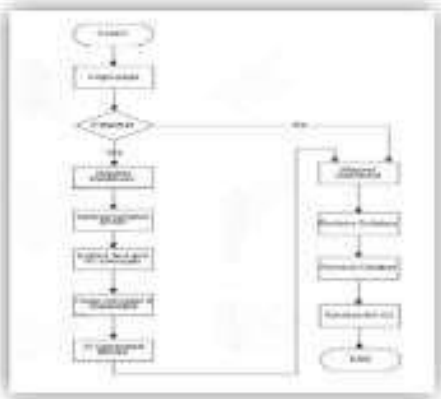

Fig 4.1 FLOWCHART

The KnowBridge project is a learning platform with the goal of enhancing the learning process, and the flowchart outlines its workflow.

4.1 User Onboarding: The first step to granting access to teachers and students is user authentication, which requires registration.

4.2 Syllabus Upload and Processing: Lecturers upload their syllabus in an image format. Then the system applies OCR to recover the text from the aforementioned documents. NLP will be applied to determine which ideas and topics are mentioned in the curriculum. These depend on AI algorithms entirely. The multiple-choice questions aim to test the students on how well they understand what is being taught.

4.3 Quiz Administration and Student Interaction: Teachers can also give the students access to these pre-made exams. Students can access and complete the quizzes from the same page. Through the system, the pupils' responses and scores are monitored.

4.4 Iterative Learning: Iterative Learning After some of the curriculum has been completed, the system can provide continuing practice with repeated activities for even better learning. Continuous improvement and understanding are ensured by the iterative approach.

4.5 The Knowledge Bridge initiative generally saves professors time by automating the creation and upkeep of quizzes while providing a readily accessible "learn" environment to students.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Fundamental Feature:

- Upload of the Syllabus: Instructors upload syllabus papers in a variety of formats pictures.
- Text Extraction and OCR: EasyOCR retrieves text from documents that have been uploaded.
- Key themes and subtopics are identified using topic extraction techniques in natural language processing.
- MCQ Generation: Using extracted themes, the Groq API creates MCQs.
- Students are given produced multiple-choice questions (MCQs) by their teachers.
- The site allows students to take quizzes.
- Evaluation of the Results: The system analyzes tests automatically and gives comments.
- Sharing of Results: Performance sheets and grades are given to teachers and students.

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5.2 Application of Technology:

- The backend :
  - Django: Offers the structure for developing the web application.
  - Python: For data processing, core logic, and API communication.
  - Firebase: Holds quiz results, user information, OCR output, and syllabus.
  - EasyOCR and Groq API:Text is extracted from submitted syllabus photos using Easy OCR. MCQs are generated using the Groq API using the content of the syllabus.
  - Pillow: Manages scaling and image processing.
  - Python: Ensures that various users' time zones are handled correctly.
  - Django Messages: Shows easy-to-understand messages for a range of activities.
- Frontend:
  - Teachers' and students' user interfaces are made with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
  - The program will function flawlessly across a range of devices thanks to responsive design.

5.3 Workflow:

- Uploading Syllabus: Instructors provide syllabus materials.
- OCR and Text Extraction: Firebase stores the text that EasyOCR extracts.
- Topic Extraction: Important topics are found using NLP approaches.
- MCQ Generation: Using subjects as a basis, the Groq API creates MCQs.
- Quiz Assignment: Students are given quizzes by their teachers.
- Students take quizzes and turn in their answers.
- Evaluation of the Outcome: The system rates and assesses responses.
- Sharing of Results: Teachers and students receive access to grades and performances.
- By utilizing these technologies, the Knowledge Bridge platform seeks to improve student and teacher effectiveness, give the student a learning experience tailored to their needs

VI. RESULTS

Figure 6.1 Syllabus Extraction and Chapter List

Figure 6.2 MCQ generation using AI

VII. CONCLUSION

7.1 CONCLUSION

The Knowledge Bridge project uses artificial intelligence to enhance teaching and learning, offering a possible answer to today's educational problems. One of its advantages is that it greatly lessens the workload for teachers by automating time-consuming processes like grading, quiz creation, and syllabus administration. By integrating cutting-edge technology such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Optical Character Recognition (OCR), the platform effectively detects important themes and simplifies syllabus organization. Personalized quizzes and assignments are made possible by AI technologies like the Groq API, which give students individualized learning experiences and let professors implement performance-based interventions. The software also encourages teacher-student cooperation and engagement through gamified evaluations, real-time feedback, and clear progress monitoring. These characteristics foster a welcoming classroom where students

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However, for it to be implemented effectively, a few issues must be resolved. The over-reliance on technology may make it more difficult for teachers who are not tech-savvy, requiring a great deal of assistance and training. Concerns about privacy and security are also raised by using cloud storage for student data, necessitating strong security measures. Furthermore, the automation of the system might not be able to handle special instructional materials or non-traditional teaching techniques. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the Knowledge Bridge has the power to revolutionize education by incorporating advanced analytics, inclusion, and efficiency into conventional learning paradigms.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

I. We can also provide engineering students access to a digital platform on campus. By uploading and showcasing their work, they create a really inspiring space where others can interact and share knowledge.

II. Initiatives might It is easily navigable by kind or category and is organized into categories. It also has interactive features like graphics and thorough documentation, which make for an interesting experience.

III. The platform would also allow students to re-establish a strong sense of community that fosters innovation and re-connect with project holders for mentorship or cooperation.

IV. Create spaces for students to discuss topics and collaborate with peers.

- Peer Review: Create a system whereby students appraise and comment on work done by other students.
- Badges and Rewards: Using points, badges, and other incentives to motivate students.
- Leaderboards: Create a sense of accomplishment and competitiveness.
- Accessibility Features: Use tools such as text-to-speech and screen reader compatibility to support a range of learners.
- Multilingual Support: Expand the number of languages the platform supports.

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