#### Jaypee University of Engineering And Technology, Guna

Visionary Surveillance (Project No: AKS2)

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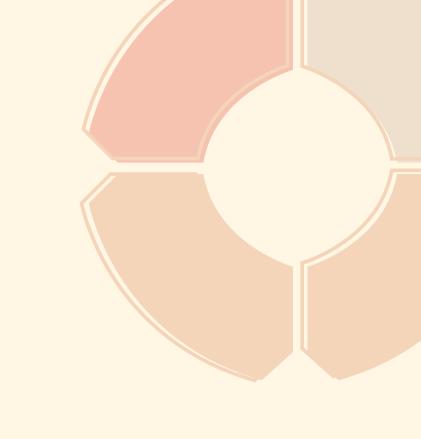
Department of Computer & Engineering



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## MOTIVATION

#### **Increase Security**

• Decrease the risk of crime while keeping the bystanders safe with a system that can detect potential threats.

#### **Real-time Alert**

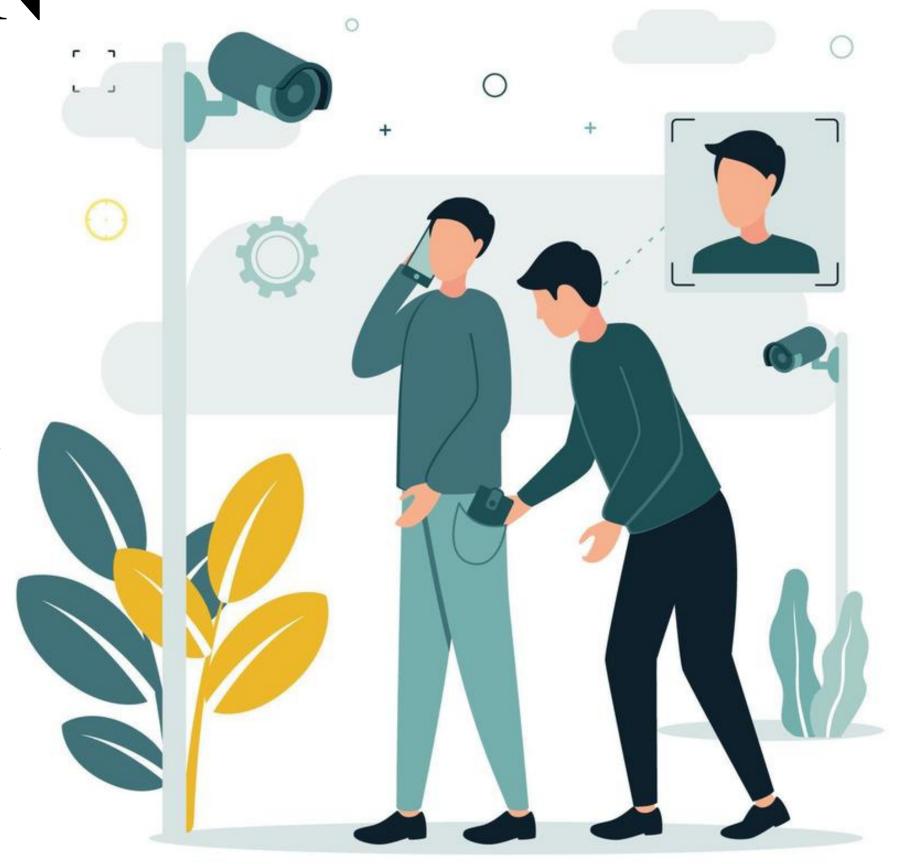
• Get real-time alerts while making it easier to respond to potential incidents and prevent public safety issues.

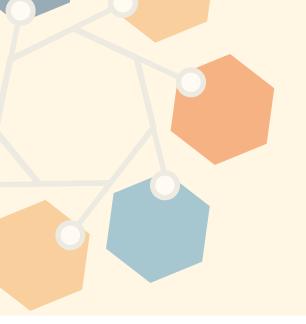
#### **Efficiency Improvement**

• Reduce the workloads on security personnel and improve surveillance efficiency with an automated system.

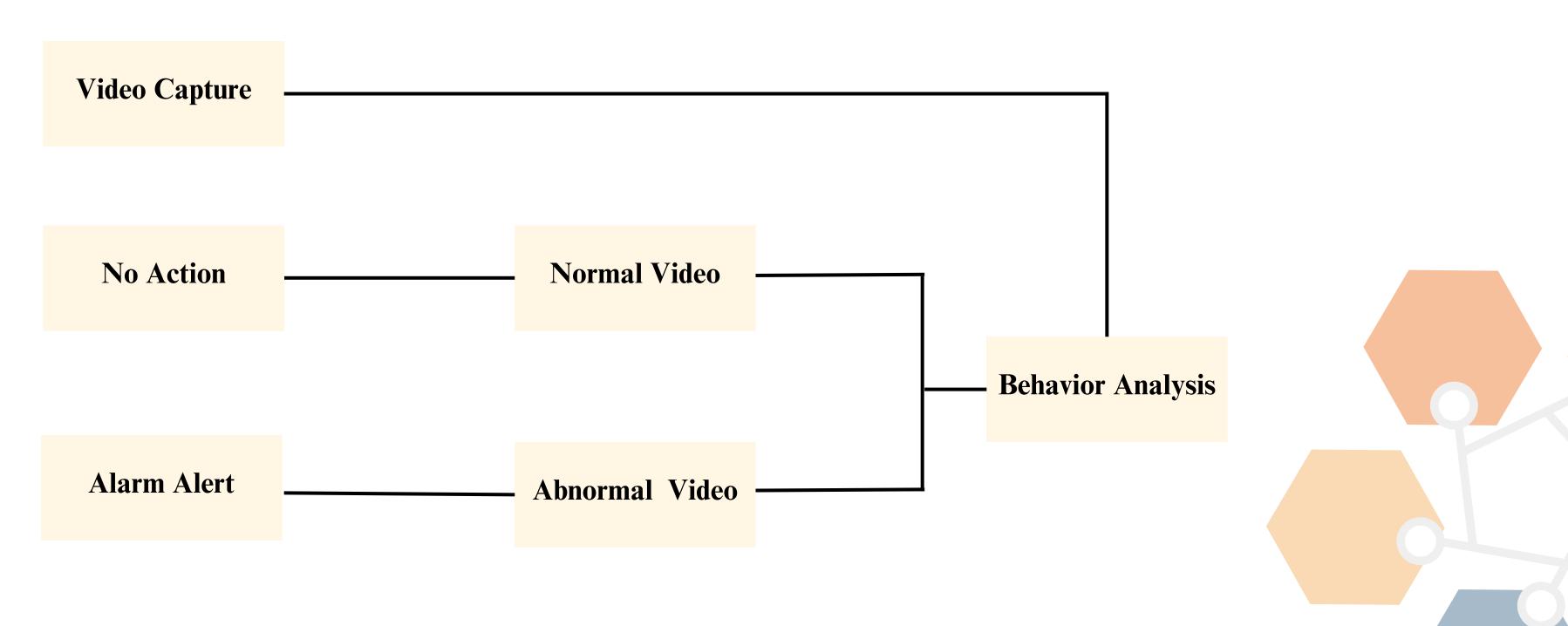
### INTRODUTION

- An advanced technology that leverages AI and cutting-edge sensors to monitor.
- It analyze activities in real-time, ensuring enhanced security and operational efficiency.
- Key Features of the system are:
  - Real-time monitoring.
  - Automatic threat detection
  - Behavior analysis
  - Integration with existing systems

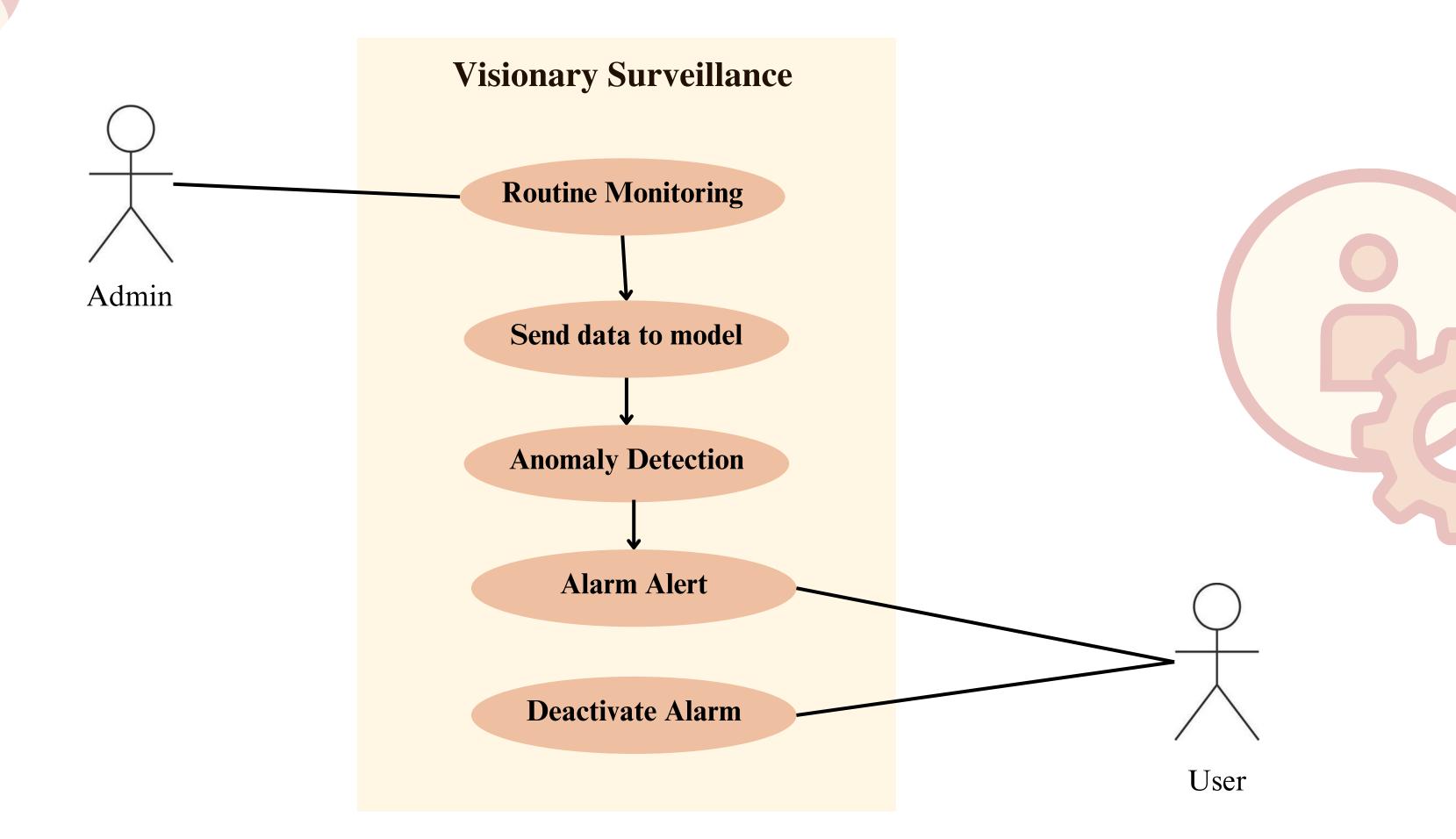


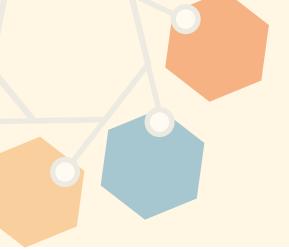


## BLOCK DIAGRAM

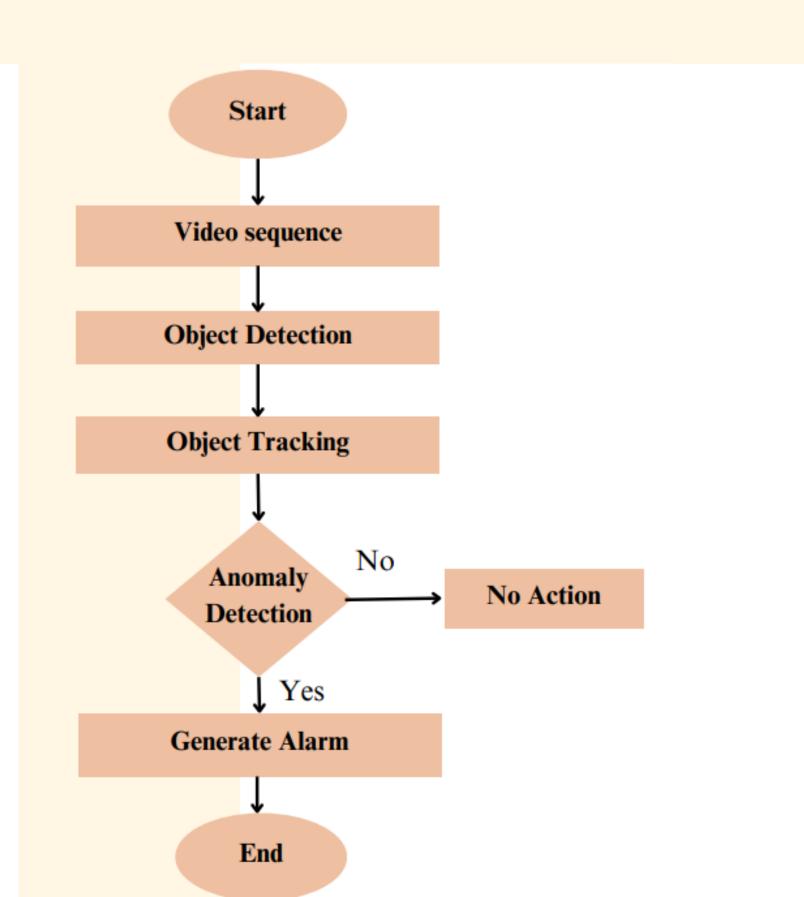


## USE CASE DIAGRAM





## FLOW CHART



### MODEL DESCRIPTION

#### 1. Convolutional Layer (Conv2D):

- Filters: 32
- Kernel Size: (3, 3)
- Activation Function: ReLU
- Input Shape: (32, 32, 3) This is the shape of each input frame (assuming it's a color image with three channels).

#### 2. MaxPooling Layer (MaxPooling2D):

• Pool Size: (2, 2) - This operation reduces the input volume's spatial dimensions (width and height).

#### 3. Convolutional Layer (Conv2D):

- Filters: 64
- Kernel Size: (3, 3)
- Activation Function: ReLU

### MODEL DESCRIPTION

#### 4. MaxPooling Layer (MaxPooling2D):

• Pool Size: (2, 2)

#### 5. Flatten Layer:

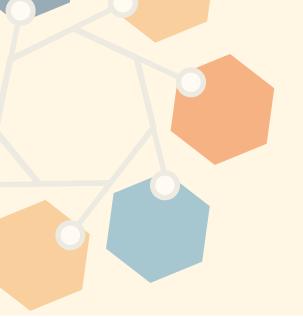
• This layer flattens the input, transforming it into a 1D array, which is necessary before passing it to the Dense layers.

#### 6.Dense Layer (Fully Connected Layer):

- Neurons: 64
- Activation Function: ReLU

#### 7.Dense Layer (Output Layer):

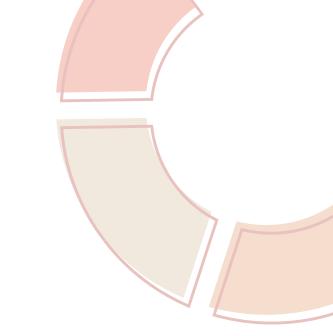
- Neurons: NUM\_CLASSES (2 in your case, since you have abnormal and normal classes)
- Activation Function: Sigmoid This is appropriate for binary classification problems.



## MODEL SUMMARY

Model: "sequential"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 15, 15, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 13, 13, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2304)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	147520
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
Total params: 167042 (652.51 KB) Trainable params: 167042 (652.51 KB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		

### WORK DONE



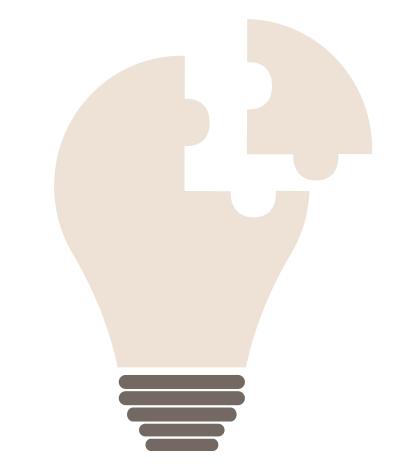
- Abnormal and Normal Actions Combined Example 1
- Abnormal and Normal Actions Combined Example 2
- Abnormal and Normal Actions Combined with alarm sound



## 1 Improved situational awareness

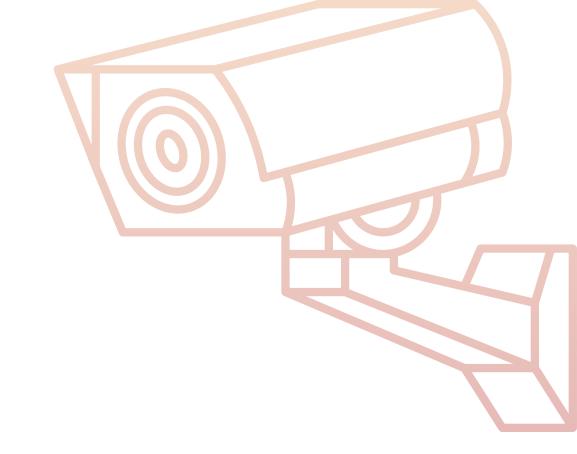
## EXPECTED OUTCOME

12 Effective incident management



Object recognition and behavior analysis

### REFERENCES



- Object Detection in Video Surveillance (Ghani et al. 2019).
- Real-Time Surveillance System at a Metro station (Parthiban et al. 2021).
- Surveillance Systems Based on Deep Learning and IoT Paradigm (Cao et al. 2021).

# Thank You