

1. Simplify : Event Management System

"Simplify" is a Mobile Application which is Designed to Help the College Student Clubs to manage and promote their events easily and manage all the activities and tasks of the clubs in an easy way without the use of paper and all the events of a user are stored and can be seen by other users, it is a very useful tool for every working employee and students.

2. Blockchain-Voting-System

A blockchain-based voting system is a system that uses blockchain technology to secure and record votes. In a blockchain-based voting system, each vote is recorded as a transaction on a decentralised ledger, which is then added to a block and linked to the previous block in the chain. This creates a tamper-proof record of all votes that can be easily audited and verified. The use of blockchain technology in voting systems can help increase transparency and voter trust, as well as prevent voter fraud.

3. Plagiarism-Checker-Using-Nltk

The system takes in a document as input and compares it to a database of pre-existing documents or to the internet to identify any matching or similar text. The system can also use NLTK's text processing tools such as tokenization, stemming, and lemmatization to more accurately compare the input document to the database or internet. The system then generates a report indicating the percentage of plagiarised content and the specific sections of text that have been identified as plagiarised. The goal of the system is to assist educators, researchers, and other professionals in identifying and preventing plagiarism in written works.

4. Personalized Travel Planning System

A Personalized Travel Planning System is a software application that uses machine learning algorithms to create customised travel itineraries for users based on their individual preferences and needs. The system integrates data from various sources such as flight prices, hotel availability, and local attraction information to generate personalised travel plans. The user can input their desired destination, travel dates, budget, and preferences, and the system will generate a customised itinerary that includes flight and hotel booking options, suggested activities and restaurants, and other relevant information. The goal of the system is to make the travel planning process more efficient and personalised, while providing users with a seamless and enjoyable travel experience.

5. Virtual Mouse Operation Using Webcam

Virtual mouse operation using a webcam involves using image processing techniques to track the movement of an object, such as a finger, in front of the webcam. This movement is then mapped to the movement of the cursor on the computer screen, allowing the user to control the cursor and interact with the computer using gestures instead of a traditional mouse or touchpad. The technology requires specific software or programming to be able to track the movement of objects and map it to cursor movement.

6. Facial Expression Recognition System

A facial expression recognition system is a technology that uses computer vision and machine learning algorithms to analyse and interpret human facial expressions. These systems can be used in a variety of applications, such as security and surveillance, human-computer interaction, and psychological research. The technology works by capturing images or video of a person's face and using machine learning algorithms to detect and analyse specific facial features and movements, such as the position of the eyes, eyebrows, mouth, and jaw, to determine the person's emotional state or intent. These systems can also be integrated with other technologies, such as virtual reality and augmented reality, to provide a more immersive and interactive experience.

7. Deep Learning Based Object Detection And Recognition Framework For The Visually-Impaired

A deep learning-based object detection and recognition framework for the visually-impaired can use computer vision techniques to analyse the visual information captured by a camera, such as a webcam or smartphone camera, and provide audio or tactile feedback to the user. The framework can use a convolutional neural network (CNN) or a region-based CNN (R-CNN) to detect and recognize objects in the camera's field of view. The CNN can be trained on a dataset of images and their corresponding labels to identify objects such as people, vehicles, and buildings. The output of the CNN can be used to provide audio or tactile feedback to the user through a speaker or a haptic device, such as a vibrating motor, to inform them of the objects present in the scene.

8.Object Classification Using Cnn-Based Fusion Of Vision And Lidar In Autonomous Vehicle Environment

Object classification using CNN-based fusion of vision and LIDAR in autonomous vehicle environments involves using both a camera and a LIDAR sensor to detect and classify objects in the vehicle's environment. The camera captures visual information, while the LIDAR sensor captures 3D point cloud data. The data from both sensors is then processed by a CNN, which can be trained to recognize and classify different objects, such as cars, pedestrians, and road signs. By combining the information from both the camera and LIDAR sensor, the CNN can improve the accuracy and robustness of the object classification, especially in challenging conditions such as low light or bad weather. The output of the CNN can be used by the autonomous vehicle's control system to make decisions and navigate safely in the environment.

9. Crowd Counting Method Based On Cnn

These methods work by analysing images or video of a crowd and using CNNs to identify and count the number of individuals present. One popular method for crowd counting using CNNs is the Multi-Column CNN (MCNN) method. This method uses multiple CNNs, each with a different architecture, to analyse an image of a crowd at different scales. The outputs of these CNNs are then combined to produce a final estimate of the number of people in the crowd.

10. Image Generator With OpenAI

An image generator with OpenAI can be created using the GPT-3 model, which is a large-scale language model trained by OpenAI. GPT-3 can be fine-tuned to generate images by conditioning it on a given text prompt, such as a description of a specific image or a set of keywords. This can be done using the DALL-E API, which is an image generation model built on top of GPT-3. Once the model is fine-tuned, it can generate images based on text inputs, such as "a red apple on a table" or "a sunset over a beach." The quality and resolution of the generated images will depend on the specific model and the amount of data used to fine-tune it, however, it should be noted that current available GPT-3 models are not designed for image generation and the result may not be as good as specialised image generation models.