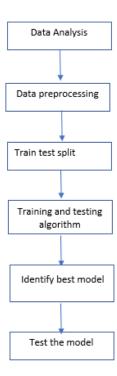
INTRODUCTION:

Banknotes are one of the most important assets of a country. Some miscreants introduce fake notes which bear a resemblance to original note to create discrepancies of the money in the financial market. Fake money is an imitation of the genuine notes and is created illegally for various motives. These fake notes are created in all denominations which brings the financial market of the country to a low level. It is difficult for humans to tell true and fake banknotes apart especially because they have a lot of similar features. Fake notes are created with precision, hence there is need for an efficient algorithm which accurately predicts whether a banknote is genuine or not. Accurate seperation of original notes from the forged one is needed. With this project we can build a efficient bank note authentication system.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

Preserving genuineness of higher denomination printed Banknotes is one of the critical issues. It has the major role in financial activities of every country. In the present work NN has been trained using Genetic Algorithm. Rule_based as well as statistical techniques are commomly used for solving classification problems. Machine learning algorithms fall in the category of statistical techniques. So, I propose banknote authentication system using machine learning algorithms. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS:

BLOCK DIAGRAM:



Software requirements of project are Eclipse IDE and Weka tool.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Analysis made:

Attribute	Value	Description
name	Type	
Variance	Double	It is a measure of the 'spread' of a
		distribution about its average value.
Skewness	Double	Skewness tells about the direction of
		variation of the lack of symmetry.
Kurtosis	Double	Kurtosis is a parameter that describes
		the peakedness of distribution
Entropy	Double	Image entropy is the amount of
		information which must be coded for,
		by a compression algorithm.
Class	Nominal	Class contains two values namely 0
		and 1 where 0 represents genuine
		banknotes and 1 represents fake
		banknotes.

Accuracy = (TP + TN)/(TP + TN + FP + FN)

Precision = TP/(TP + FP)

Recall = TP/(TP + TN)

F1 score=(2*precision*recall)/(precision+recall)

where,

True Positive (TP) = the number of cases correctly identified as genuine notes.

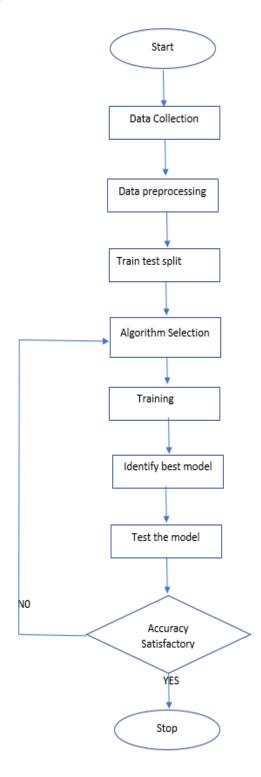
True negative (TN) = the number of cases correctly identified as fake notes.

False positive (FP) = the number of cases incorrectly identified as genuine notes.

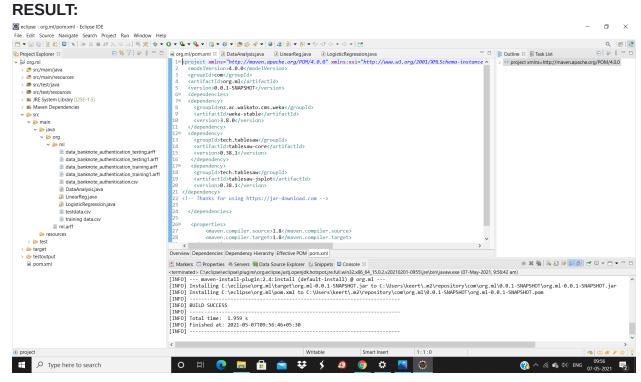
False negative (FN) = the number of cases incorrectly identified as fake notes.

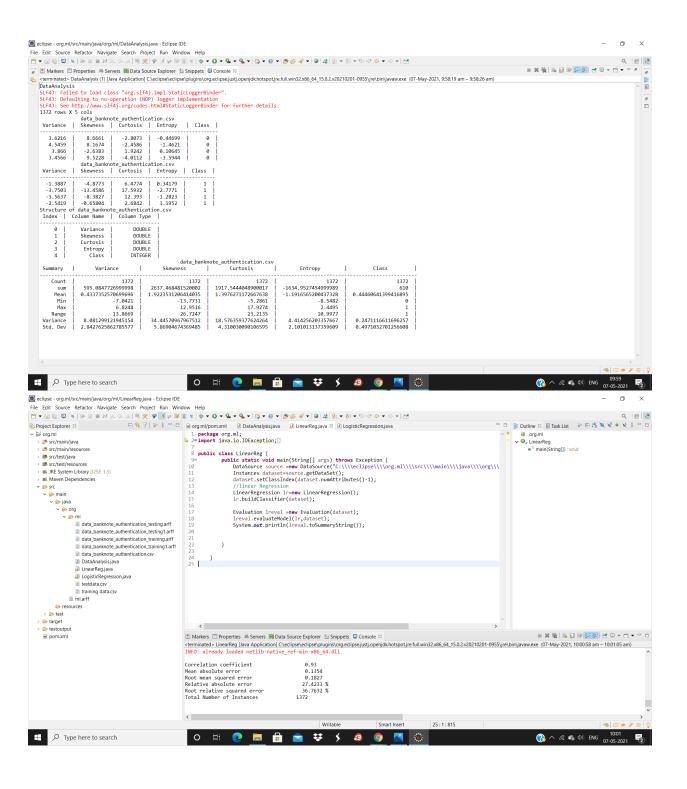
- Hold-out method is used which divides the dataset into the ratio of 80:20 (training data: test data).
- Area under curve is graphical plot shows how classifier and threshold choices perform.
 This curve illustrates the ability of binary classifier system as its discrimination threshold is varied.
- With the help of confusion matrix Recall, Precision, F1 Score, Accuracy can be calculated and recognition of forged notes among the genuine ones can be done.

FLOWCHART:

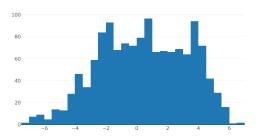


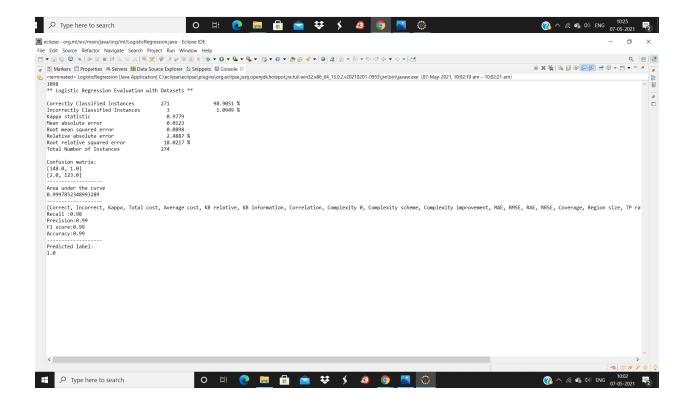
RESULT:

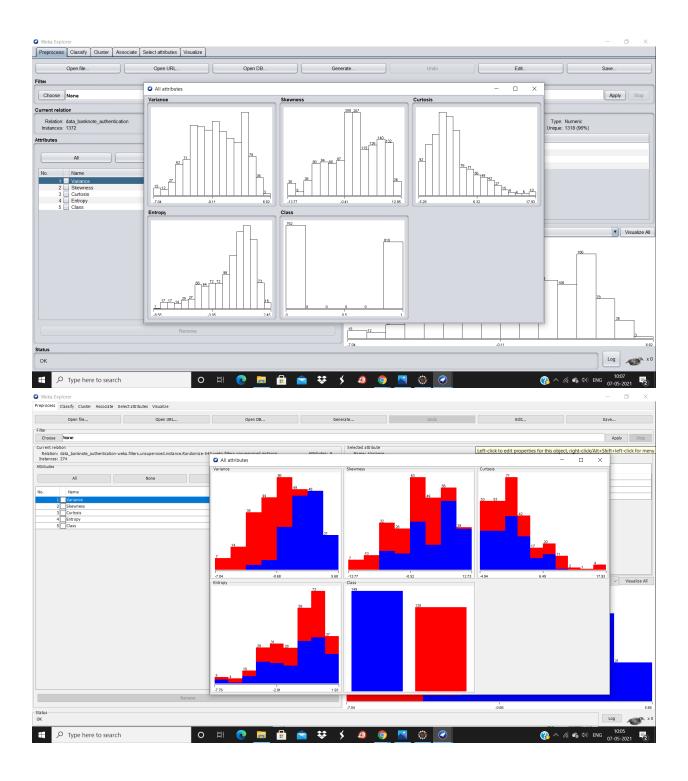




Distribution of VARIANCE









ADVANTAGES:

- Fake notes in the market can be reduced.
- security features of bank note can be improved.

DISADVANTAGES:

In my banknote authentication system accuracy is 99%.

APPLICATIONS:

- Safe transactions
- Illegal stocking of products can be reduced
- Inflation can be reduced by recognising counterfeit currency which may affect common man adversely

CONCLUSION:

Banknote authentication is an important task. It is difficult to detect fake banknote. Machine learning algorithms can help in this regard. With the help of logistic regression evaluation with date sets , confusion matrix and area under curve specified instance can be predicted with the accuracy of 99%.

FUTURE SCOPE:

In future, this work can be extended by categorizing the notes into different categories as Genuine, Low-Quality forgery, High-Quality forgery, Inappropriate ROI. **BIBILOGRAPHY**:

- VSH solutions wesite
- International journal of Soft computing and Engineering
- Sensors Review
- https://www.researchgate.net/post/Where_must_we_use_variance_and_mean_o f image

Code:

```
1 cproject xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  https://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
2
    <groupId>com
3
    <artifactId>org.ml</artifactId>
4
    <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
5
    <dependencies>
6
7
    <dependency>
      <groupId>nz.ac.waikato.cms.weka</groupId>
8
      <artifactId>weka-stable</artifactId>
9
      <version>3.8.0
10
11
    </dependency>
12
    <dependency>
13
      <groupId>tech.tablesaw
      <artifactId>tablesaw-core</artifactId>
14
      <version>0.38.1</version>
15
16
     </dependency>
17
     <dependency>
18
       <groupId>tech.tablesaw
19
       <artifactId>tablesaw-jsplot</artifactId>
       <version>0.38.1
20
21 </dependency>
22 <!-- Thanks for using https://jar-download.com -->
23
    </dependencies>
24
25
26
     cproperties>
27
          <maven.compiler.source>1.8</maven.compiler.source>
```

Data Analysis:

```
1 package org.ml;
2 import java.io.IOException;
3 import tech.tablesaw.api.Table;
4 import tech.tablesaw.plotly.Plot;
5 import tech.tablesaw.plotly.components.Figure;
6 import tech.tablesaw.plotly.components.Layout;
7 import tech.tablesaw.plotly.traces.HistogramTrace;
8
9 public class DataAnalysis {
10
      public static void main(String args[])
11
12
      {
13
           System.out.println("DataAnalysis");
14
15
           try {
                Table bank_data =
16
  Table.read().csv("C:\\eclipse\\org.ml\\src\\main\\java\\org
  \\ml\\data_banknote_authentication.csv");
17
                System.out.println(bank_data.shape());
18
19
                System.out.println(bank_data.first(4));
                System.out.println(bank_data.last(4));
20
21
22
                System.out.println(bank_data.structure());
23
24
                System.out.println(bank_data.summary());
25
26
27
28
           } catch (IOException e) {
29
```

Linear Regression:

```
1
      package org.ml;
2
  import java.io.IOException;
  import weka.classifiers.Evaluation;
  import weka.classifiers.functions.LinearRegression;
4
5
  import weka.core.Instances;
6
  import weka.core.converters.ConverterUtils.DataSource;
7
8 public class LinearReg {
9
            public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
10
                 DataSource source =new
  DataSource("C:\\\eclipse\\\org.ml\\\src\\\main\\\java\\\org
  \\\ml\\\data_banknote_authentication.csv");
                 Instances dataset=source.getDataSet();
11
12
                 dataset.setClassIndex(dataset.numAttributes()-1);
13
14
                 LinearRegression lr=new LinearRegression();
15
                 lr.buildClassifier(dataset);
16
17
                  Evaluation lreval = new Evaluation(dataset);
18
                lreval.evaluateModel(lr,dataset);
19
                 System.out.println(lreval.toSummaryString());
20
21
22
23
24
      }
```

Logistic Regression:

```
package org.ml;
2
  import java.util.Arrays;
3
  import weka.classifiers.Classifier;
5 import weka.classifiers.evaluation.Evaluation;
6 import weka.core.Instance;
7 import weka.core.Instances;
8 import weka.core.converters.ConverterUtils.DataSource;
9 public class LogisticRegression{
10
            public static Instances getInstances (String filename)
11
12
13
                 DataSource source;
14
                 Instances dataset = null;
15
                 try {
16
                       source = new DataSource(filename);
17
                       dataset = source.getDataSet();
18
  dataset.setClassIndex(dataset.numAttributes()-1);
19
20
21
                 } catch (Exception e) {
22
23
                       e.printStackTrace();
24
25
                 }
26
27
                 return dataset;
28
            }
29
30
            public static void main(String[] args) throws
  Exception{
31
32
                  Instances train_data =
  getInstances("C:\\eclipse\\org.ml\\src\\main\\java\\org\\ml\\data
  _banknote_authentication_training1.arff");
33
                  Instances test_data =
  getInstances("C:\\eclipse\\org.ml\\src\\main\\java\\org\\ml\\data
  _banknote_authentication_testing1.arff");
34
                  System.out.println(train_data.size());
```

```
35
36
                 Classifier classifier = new
37
  weka.classifiers.functions.Logistic();
38
                 classifier.buildClassifier(train_data);
39
40
41
42
43
                  * train the algorithm with the training data and
  evaluate the
44
                  * algorithm with testing data
45
                  */
46
                 Evaluation eval = new Evaluation(train_data);
47
                 eval.evaluateModel(classifier, test_data);
48
                 System.out.println("** Logistic Regression
49
  Evaluation with Datasets **");
50
                 System.out.println(eval.toSummaryString());
51 //
52 //
53
54
                 double confusion[][] = eval.confusionMatrix();
55
                 System.out.println("Confusion matrix:");
                 for (double[] row : confusion)
56
                       System.out.println( Arrays.toString(row));
57
                 System.out.println("----");
58
59
60
                 System.out.println("Area under the curve");
61
                 System.out.println( eval.areaUnderROC(0));
                 System.out.println("----");
62
63
64
  System.out.println(eval.getAllEvaluationMetricNames());
65
66
                 System.out.print("Recall :");
67
  System.out.println(Math.round(eval.recall(1)*100.0)/100.0);
68
```

```
System.out.print("Precision:");
69
70
  System.out.println(Math.round(eval.precision(1)*100.0)/100.0);
                 System.out.print("F1 score:");
71
72
  System.out.println(Math.round(eval.fMeasure(1)*100.0)/100.0);
73
74
                 System.out.print("Accuracy:");
75
                 double acc = eval.correct()/(eval.correct()+
  eval.incorrect());
76
                 System.out.println(Math.round(acc*100.0)/100.0);
77
78
79
                 System.out.println("----");
80
                 Instance predicationDataSet = test_data.get(2);
81
                 double value =
  classifier.classifyInstance(predicationDataSet);
82
                 System.out.println("Predicted label:");
83
                 System.out.print(value);
84
85
             }
86 }
```