

LOST AND FOUND ANDRIOD APPLICATION

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Abstract - Lost and Found is a unique platform through which peoples can find their loved ones who are missing in some tragedy or place. First of all, user come to the platform of lost and found then he/she will register to the site and report the missing/sighting of the particular person with filling the data that is required like age, name, complexion, height, weight, attire etc. After the successful reporting of missing/sighting person he/she can get the notification of matching profile/results of the registered report then he can go through the matching results and contact the person who has found that missing person.

1.INTRODUCTION

In this platform, there is also option of volunteer login. If user found the missing people through this platform, then he/she can also donate some amount that will goes to needy peoples or some NGOS. The concept of this platform is just to help peoples to and their loved ones. The existing system now a day is not having use of advanced technologies, todays system for _finding of person or for reporting of sighting person involves the use of media channels, newspaper, or some advertisement through radio, or any other social medias. Although there are some platform available through which people can find their loved ones or can report the sighting of person, but these platforms are not that much well-known to the peoples/or not successful. The existing system now days is not having use of advanced technologies, today's system for finding of person or for exporting of sighting person involves the use of media channels, newspaper, or some advertisement through radio, or any other social medias. Although there is some platform available through which people can find their loved ones or can report the sighting of person, but these platforms are not that much well-known to the peoples/or not successful.

1.1 ASML:

ASML learns a Mahal Nobis distance metric that encourages the I2A distance based on a selected feasible label matrix, which approximates the ground truth one, to be smaller than the I2A distances based on infeasible label matrices to some extent.

1.2 LLR:

Propose a method called rLRR by introducing a new regularize that incorporates caption-based weak supervision into the objective of LRR, in which we penalize the

reconstruction coefficients when reconstructing the faces using those from different subjects. Based on the inferred reconstruction coefficient matrix, we can compute an affinity matrix that measures the similarity values between every pair of faces.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

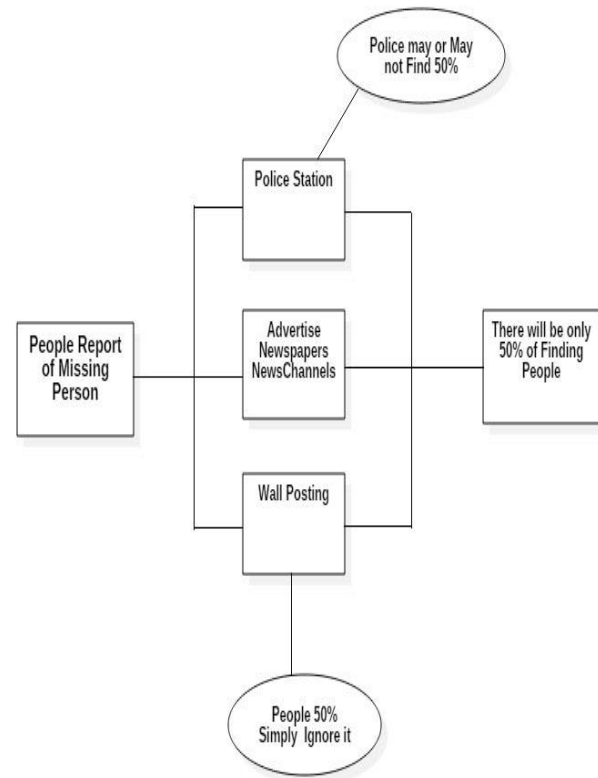
Table -1: Literature Survey

Lost and Found Literature Survey			
Sr. No	Author	Paper Name	Description
01	R. Datta	Image retrieval: Ideas, inuences, and trends of the new age, ACM Compute.	An image retrieval system is computer system for browsing, searching and retrieving images from a large database of digital images.
02	J. Luk, J. Fridrich	Determining digital image origin using sensor imperfections, in Proc. SPIE Electron. Image, Image Video Process.	An image sensor is a sensor that detects and conveys the information that constitutes an image.
03	J. Lukas	Digital camera identification from sensor pattern noise, IEEE Trans. Inf. Forensics Security	Image noise is random variation of brightness or color information in images, and is usually an aspect of electronic noise.
04	M. Chen	Image origin and integrity using sensor noise.	Image noise can also originate in image grain and in the unavoidable shot noise of an ideal photon detector.

3. EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system now days is not having use of advanced technologies, today's system for finding of person or for reporting of sighting person involves the use of media channels, newspaper, or some advertisement through radio, or any other social media's. Although there are some platform. Specifically, the vector space model and the

widely-used TFIDF model are combined in the index construction and query generation.



4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

A Secure and Dynamic platform which enables people to report the missing of person or report the sighting of person through a unique form that includes the fields like name, address, age, height, weight, attire, last seen location and many more fields.

- Through this platform people can easily find the missing person.
- People will not have to pay charges for reporting of missing/sighting of person
- Through this platform user will not have to worry about newspaper, social medias, radio channels etc., instead this is a single platform where people can report a missing of person and also share it on social media like Facebook, also can advertise it to the radio channels, news channels, newspaper etc.
- In this platform, there is also concept of tragedy that happens like tsunami, Uttarakhand tragedy etc., in this people can select particular tragedy to report missing/sighting or person in that particular tragedy.

5. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

A. Algorithm

ASML Algorithm:

Input: The training images (X_i $i=1$); the feasible label sets (Y_i $i=1$); the parameters $_$; Niter

- 1: Initialize $M_0 = I$;
 - 2: for $s = 1$: Niter do
 - 3: Calculate $Q(s)$ as $Q(s) = M(s) \otimes I$;
 - 4: Obtain $Q(s+1)$ by solving the convex problem in (14) via the stochastic sub gradient descent method;
 - 5: Calculate $M(s+1) \otimes M(s+1) = Q(s+1) + I$;
 - 6: break if $\|M(s+1) - M(s)\| \leq \epsilon$;
 - 7: end for
- Output: the mahalanobis distance metric $M(s+1)$.

Face Naming Algorithm

Input: The feasible label sets (Y_i $i=1$); the affinity matrix A ; the initial matrix $Y(1)$ and the parameters \sim Niter ; E :

- 1: for $t = 1$: \sim Niter do
 - 2: Update B by using $B = b_1; \dots; b_{(p+1)}]0$; where $b_c = A \sim y_c$
 - 3: $10 \sim y_c \delta c = 1 \dots; p$ with $\sim y_c$ being the c th column of $Y(t)$; and $b_{(p+1)} = 0$;
 - 4: Update $Y(t+1)$ by solving m sub problems;
 - 5: break if $Y(t+1) = Y(t)$;
 - 5: end for;
- Output: the label matrix $Y(t+1)$;

B. System Architecture

System Workflow

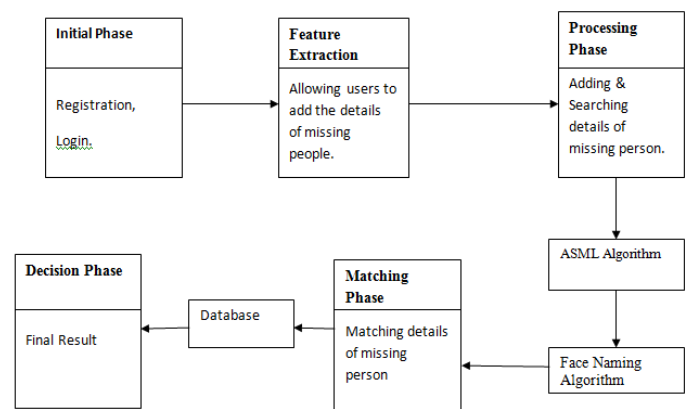


Fig -1: System Flow

- **Initial Stage:**

The initial phase is the first stage of system flow. In initial phase user done with the registration process. After registration user must have complete with login process for accessing medical services If you register, do not forget your password or your user name. If you are prone to forgetting these, make sure you enter your email address as part of signing up, so you can have a new password sent to you if you forget your current one. Only registered users are allowed to access the information of missing people. Logging out of a computer when leaving it is a common security practice, preventing unauthorized users from tampering with it. There are also people who choose to have a password protected screensaver set to activate after some period of in activity, requiring the user to re-enter his or her login credentials to unlock the screensaver and gain access to the system. There can be different methods of logging in that may be via image, fingerprints, eye scan, password (oral or textual input), etc.

- **Feature Extraction:**

This application is basically an advancement in the existing system so that it can help people to get the people who had lost. It basically in these phase the user are permitted to add the correct details of the person like name, height, weight, last seen, attire during the person got lost and many more details related to that person, so that it can help to find the lost person.

- **Processing Phase**

It is the third phase where the actual processing is done, in this phase the processing techniques are applied to that to match the images, with different angles and different postures. ASML & Face Matching Algorithm is basically done to find the correct match between the photos uploaded of the lost one.

- **Matching Phase**

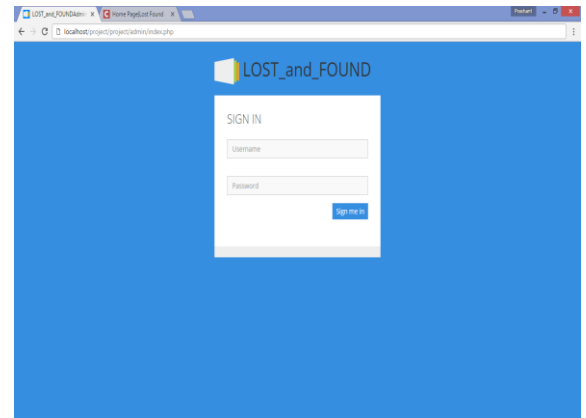
When processing is done, it comes under the matching phase, it matches the details added by the users so that it gets easy for the user to find out their location, matching phase does task like matching the phase and details.

- **Decision Phase**

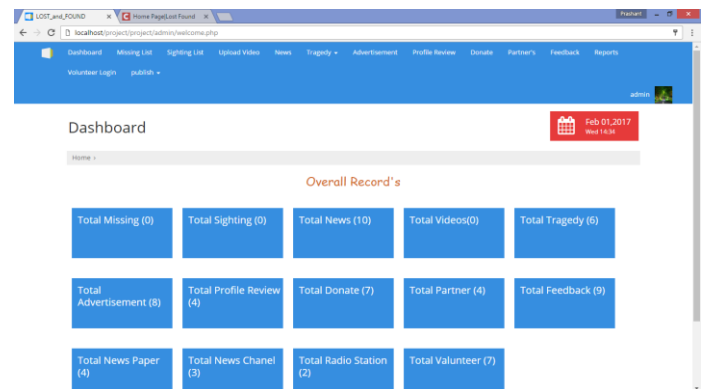
In this phase, the authority of decision is only assigned to admin. Admin only share the details of the end-users if only they share same details of the lost one. Admin can remove the details if it is not processed.

6. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

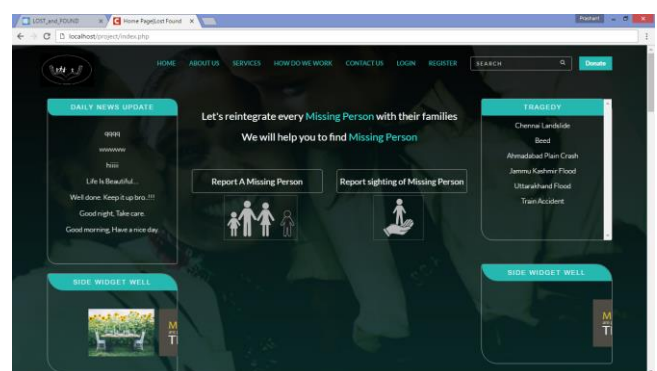
Step 1: Admin Login Page



Dashboard

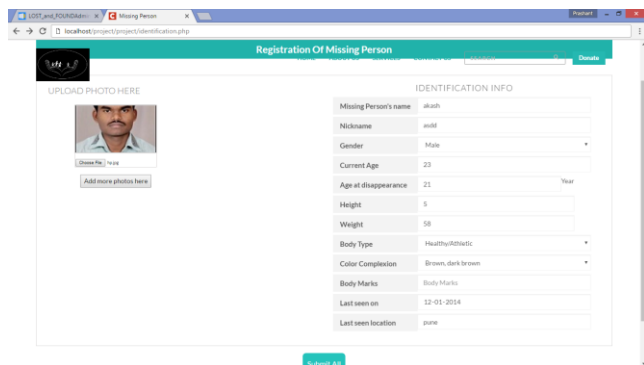


Step 2: Home Page

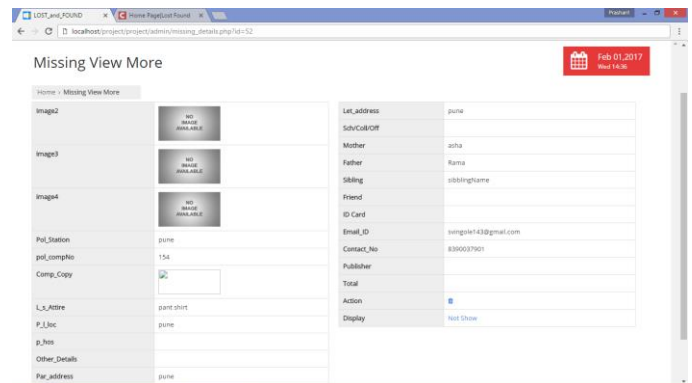


Step 3:

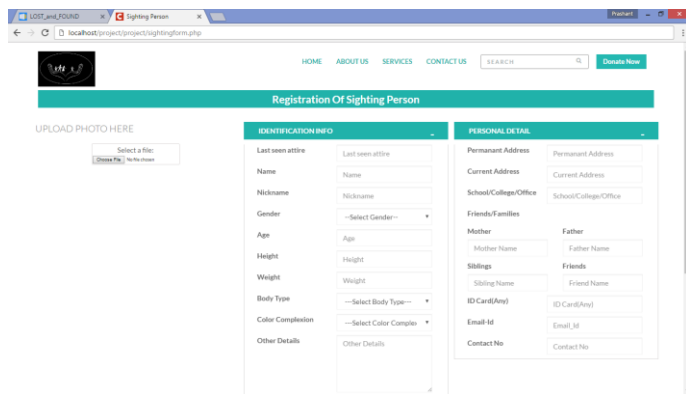
Adding details of lost one.



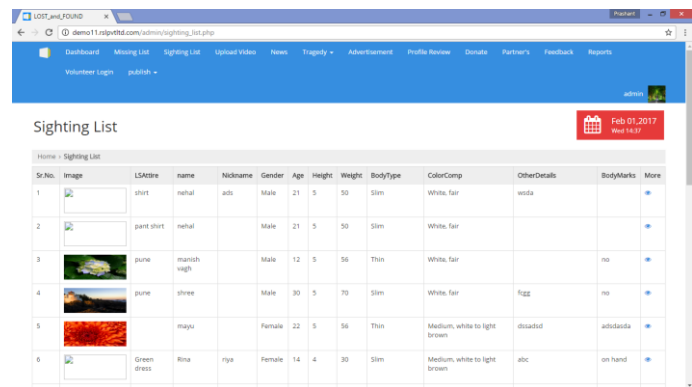
Details of Missing Person in detail.



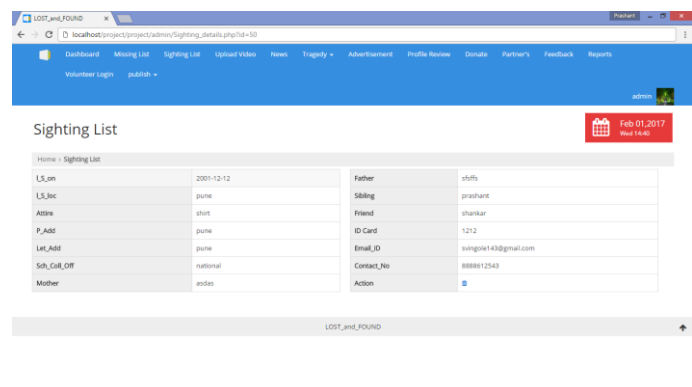
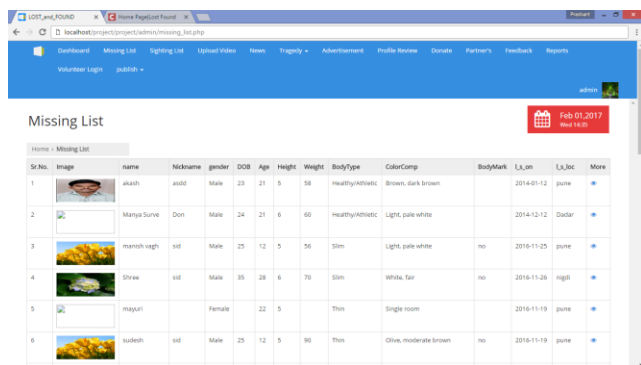
Step 4: Registration of Sighting Person



Step 5: Sighting List



List of Missing Person



3. CONCLUSIONS

The concept of this platform is just to help peoples to find their loved ones, in this user also can share the missing/sighting of person to social media. This is a platform to help peoples, this is one stand platform to report missing and sighting of people with free of cost.

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