



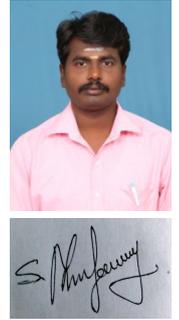
Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil - 626126, Srivilliputtur (via), Virudhunagar District, Tamilnadu.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO Ph.D. PROGRAMMES

Date of Application:08-07-2020

Department	COMPUTER APPLICATIONS	Application No.	20200219
Area of Research	CLOUD COMPUTING	Research Mode	FULL TIME

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MCA	COMPUTER APPLICATION	THIRUVALLUVAR UNIVERSITY	2010	74	FIRST CLASS	REGULAR
M.PHIL	COMPUTER SCIENCE	THIRUVALLUVAR UNIVERSITY	2012	77	FIRST CLASS	REGULAR
M.E	COMPUTER SCEINCE AND ENGINEERING	ANNA UNIVERSITY	2016	7.7	FIRST CLASS	REGULAR

Experience					
Organization	Designation	Experience From	Experience TO	Work Nature	
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RTG ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	2016-07-04	2017-06-28	TEACHING FACULTY	
RTG ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	2013-07-31	2014-08-13	TEACHING FACULTY	
RTG ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	2010-06-04	2011-09-01	EACHING FACULTY	

Payment Details				
Transaction ID	Reference	Date of transaction	Amount	Status
20200219_200710173016	SUR28983804365	10-07-2020	600	SUCCESS

ROAD ACCIDENT ANALYSIS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

There are many inventories in automobile industries to design and build safety measures for automobiles, but traffic accidents are unavoidable. There are a huge number of accidents prevailing in all urban and rural areas. Patterns involved with different circumstances can be detected by developing an accurate prediction models which will be capable of automatic separation of various accidental scenarios. These clusters will be useful to prevent accidents and develop safety measures. We assume that by using certain experimental methods we achieve optimum possibilities for minimizing injuries using low budget capital. This paper summarizes the performance of three machine learning paradigms applied to modeling the severity of injury that occurred during traffic accidents. We considered neural networks trained using hybrid learning approaches, support vector machines, decision trees and a concurrent hybrid model involving decision trees and neural networks. Experiment results reveal that among the machine learning paradigms considered the hybrid decision tree-neural network approach outperformed the individual approaches.

1.INTRODUCTION

Today, traffic safety is one of the main priorities of governments. Considering the importance of topic, identifying the factors of road accidents has become the main aim to reduce the damage caused by traffic accidents. Consider the issue of providing a safety travelling measures on the road network within the urban and suburban one of the fundamental principles governing the engineering, traffic and transportation planning. Nearly 3,500 people die on the world's roads every day lots of people are injured or disabled every year. There are several problems with current practices for prevention of the accidents occurred in the localities. The database we will use is available officially by many institutes and government websites. The data collected will be analyzed, integrated and grouped together based on different constraints using the best suited algorithm. This estimation will be useful in evaluating and determining the incident fault and causes. It will also be helpful while

making roads and bridges as a reference to avoid the same problems faced before. The predictions made will be very much useful to plan the management of such problems.

2.PROPOSED WORK

In Machine Learning Algorithms there are many types of learning systems such as the Supervised learning, Semi supervised learning, unsupervised learning and reinforcement learning. Out of all the kind of machine learning techniques and approached, we use the Supervised learning approach which is dynamic in processing for the Road Accident Analysis. From the Supervised learning approaches, we select the three major compatible techniques KNN, Decision Tree and Naive Bayes.

3. DATASET PREPARATION

The important part of implementing an algorithm is only possible by preparing the dataset for the algorithm to process and to produce result. Effective and complete data records of incidents are the most significant, and by applying machine learning approaches the primary need to achieve better results. For such dataset to be prepared we have to perform certain data processing methods such Collecting data, Pre-Processing the Dataset and Features Selection.

3.1 Collecting Data

There are many road accidents that is been accruing in India, all of in different places and location. For the machine learning to predict the severity accurately and effectively we need to gather a large amount of dataset of the road accident records. To collect such number of datasets we have collected the datasets from the OGD platform India, where it consists a large amount of accident records of 62,000+ that have been occurred in India from the year 2005-2017. These data records are been used for training and testing the machine learning algorithms. Using the python library, we use to train the algorithm.

3.2 Pre-Processing the Dataset

The Process of pre-processing the dataset is to organize the dataset so that the irrelevant data's do not affect the accuracy and performance of the road accident analysis predictions. The supervised learning algorithm might throw some false result due to the irrelevant data present int the dataset. To remove such data, we pre-process the dataset to organize and fill in the correct features in the dataset. This process is iterative until the dataset features are of correct datatype and persistent.

3.3 Features Selection

Features refers to the data's present in the dataset that is gathered. To handle large number of features we use some algorithms that handles the features in the dataset such as Recursive Feature Elimination and Tree-Based feature selection. The key of using the Features Selection methods is to get more accurate prediction, feature selection to avoid any critical factor while training set. In python we have Sklearn machine learning library which handles the feature selection methods essentially.

A) Recursive Feature Elimination:

The Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) method is a feature selection approach. It works by recursively removing attributes and building a model on those attributes that remain. It uses the model accuracy to identify which attributes (and combination of attributes) contribute the most to predicting the target attribute.

The objective of recursive component end (RFE) is to choose includes by recursively thinking about littler and littler arrangements of highlights. In the first place, the estimator is prepared on the underlying arrangement of highlights and the significance of each element is gotten either through a `coef_` property or through a `feature_importances_` characteristic. At that point, the least significant highlights are pruned from current arrangement of highlights. That technique is recursively rehashed on the pruned set until the ideal number of highlights to choose is in the end come to.

- a. Setting $F = \{1, \dots, n\}$
- b. Where we get w^* as the solution on an SVM on the data set restricted to features in F (Minimize estimation of $R(\alpha, \sigma)$ wrt. α).
- c. If we select the top features as ranked by the $|w_i^*|$'s (Minimize the estimate $R(\alpha, \sigma)$ wrt. α and under a constraint that only limited number of features must be selected).
- d. Then the process gets iterated from the second stage.

B) Feature Importance:

Feature Importance gives you a score for each component of your information, the higher the score increasingly significant or applicable is the element towards your yield variable. Feature Importance is an inbuilt class that accompanies Tree Based Classifiers, we will utilize Extra Tree Classifier for removing the best 10 features for the dataset.

Feature importance is calculated as the decrease in node impurity weighted by the probability of reaching that node. The node probability can be calculated by the number of samples that reach the node, divided by the total number of samples. The higher the value the more important the feature.

$$ni_j = w_j C_j - w_{left(j)} C_{left(j)} - w_{right(j)} C_{right(j)}$$

- $ni_{sub(j)}$ = the importance of node j.
- $w_{sub(j)}$ = weighted number of samples reaching node j.
- $C_{sub(j)}$ = the impurity value of node j.
- $left(j)$ = child node from left split on node j.
- $right(j)$ = child node from right split on node j.

5. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system is a middleware that uses techniques involving data slicing, data analysis and pre-processing of data for secure and optimized results. Data pre-processing is an important and mandatory step for any machine learning model because it involves steps like feature scaling to get exact values. As machine learning models deal with values with close proximity, splitting the dataset in training is necessary as the dataset contains huge amount of features within which various unwanted features are also present that are not required. After pre-processing the

important features are extracted for the problem and based on the dataset they are analysed graphically. Further the model is trained with three algorithms one by one using the important features and at last accuracy is compared for the three algorithms based on true and predicted results.

- k-NN
- Decision tree
- Naïve Bayes

i. k-NN

The k-nearest neighbor algorithm (k-NN) is a non-parametric approach used for classification and regression. In both cases, the input consists of the closest feature space training examples k. The output depends upon the dataset that is induced to the kNN algorithm.

In k-NN characterization, the yield is a class enrollment. An item is ordered by a majority vote of its neighbors, with the article being appointed to the class generally normal among its k closest neighbors (k is a positive whole number, commonly little). On the off chance that k = 1, at that point the item is just doled out to the class of that solitary closest neighbor.

k-NN is a type of instance-based learning, or lazy learning, in which the function is only approximated locally and all computations are deferred until classification.

The training examples are vectors in a multidimensional feature space, each with a class label. The training phase of the algorithm consists only of storing the feature vectors and class labels of the training samples.

a. The 1-nearest neighbor classifier

The most intuitive nearest neighbor type classifier is the one nearest neighbor classifier that assigns a point x to the class of its closest neighbor in the feature space, that is

$$C_n^{1nn}(x) = Y_{(1)}$$

As the size of training data set approaches infinity, the one nearest neighbor classifier guarantees an error rate of no worse than twice the Bayes error rate (the minimum achievable error rate given the distribution of the data).

b. The weighted nearest neighbor classifier

The k-nearest neighbor classifier can be viewed as assigning the k nearest neighbors a weight $1/k$ and all other 0 weight. This can be generalized to weighted nearest neighbor classifiers. That is, where the i^{th} nearest neighbor is assigned a weight w_{ni} , with

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} = 1$$

An analogous result on the strong consistency of weighted nearest neighbor classifiers also holds. Subject to regularity conditions on the class distributions the excess risk has the following asymptotic expansion.

Let C_n^{wnn} denote the weighted nearest classifier with weights $\{w_{ni}\}_{i=1}^n$. Subject to regularity conditions on the class distributions the excess risk has the following asymptotic expansion.

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{R}}(C_n^{wnn}) - \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{R}}(C^{Bayes}) = (B_1 s_n^2 + B_2 t_n^2) \{1 + o(1)\},$$

for constants B_1 and B_2 where

$$s_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad t_n = n^{-2/d} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} \{i^{1+2/d} - (i-1)^{1+2/d}\}.$$

The optimal weighting scheme $\{w_{ni}\}_{i=1}^n$ that balances the two terms in the display above, is given as follows: set $k^* = \lfloor Bn^{\frac{4}{d+4}} \rfloor$,

$$w_{ni}^* = \frac{1}{k^*} \left[1 + \frac{d}{2} - \frac{d}{2k^{*2/d}} \{i^{1+2/d} - (i-1)^{1+2/d}\} \right] \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, k^* \quad \text{and} \quad w_{ni}^* = 0 \text{ for } i = k^* + 1, \dots, n.$$

With optimal weights the dominant term in the asymptotic expansion of the excess risk is $\mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{4}{d+4}})$. Similar results are true when using a bagged nearest neighbor classifier.

ii. Decision Tree

The general rationale of utilizing Decision Tree is to make a preparation model which can be utilized to anticipate class or estimation of target factors by taking in the choice standards from preparing information.

The choice tree calculation attempts to take care of the issue by utilizing a tree portrayal. Each interior hub of the tree compares to a property while each leaf hub speaks to a class mark. Property Selection assumes a significant job in Decision tree. Property choice is finished by considering factors like Information Increase, Gini Index, and so on.

The qualities for each trait are determined dependent on these criteria and put away. The characteristic with the high worth will be the base of the tree. Gini Index is a measurement to quantify how frequently an arbitrarily picked component would be mistakenly distinguished. Henceforth, a characteristic with a lower Gini Index would be liked.

A decision tree is built top-down from a root node and involves partitioning the data into subsets that contain instances with similar values (homogeneous). ID3 algorithm uses entropy to calculate the homogeneity of a sample. If the sample is completely homogeneous the entropy is zero and if the sample is equally divided then it has entropy of one.

$$E(T, X) = \sum_{c \in X} P(c)E(c)$$

i. Naïve Bayes Classification:

The Bayes theory is simpler to structure and it is appropriate for applications including enormous informational collections. It takes a shot at the Bayes hypothesis of likelihood to foresee the class of an obscure informational index. A Naive Bayes classifier expects that the nearness of a specific component in a class is irrelevant to the nearness of some other component. Guileless Bayes model is simpler to fabricate and valuable for working with huge informational collections. The given mishap informational collection is first prepared, and afterward a model is made from which expectation should be possible. Expectation should be possible for required conditions and the criticality of the mishap can be anticipated.

For a class variable Y , and feature variables (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) , Bayeshypothesis gives the following relation:

$$P(Y|X_1, \dots, X_n) =$$

$$P(Y) P(X_1, \dots, X_n|Y) / P(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

Using Naïve Bayes assumption,

$$P(X_i|Y, X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, \dots, X_n) = P(X_i|Y)$$

For all values of i , the relation can be given by,

$$P(Y|X_1, \dots, X_n) = P(Y) P(X_1, \dots, X_n|Y) / P(X_1, \dots, X_n) \propto P(Y) \prod P(X_i|Y)$$

$$Y = \arg \max_{Y} P(Y) \prod P(X_i|Y)$$

4. CONCLUSION

The rules revealed different factors associated with road accidents at different locations with varying accident frequencies. High frequency accident locations mostly involved certain regions. In moderate-frequency accident locations, colonies near local roads and intersection on highway roads are highly dangerous for pedestrian. Low frequency accident locations are scattered throughout the district and the most of the accidents at these locations were not critical. Our approach extracted some useful hidden information from the data which can be utilized to take some preventive effects in these locations.

திருவள்ளூர் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
Thiruvalluvar University



அறிவியல் புலம்
FACULTY OF SCIENCE



திருவள்ளூர் பல்கலைக்கழகம் 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம்
நடைபெற்ற கணிசி அறிவியல் தேர்வில்
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அவருக்குப் பல்கலைக்கழக இலச்சினையுடன் திருவள்ளூர் பல்கலைக்கழக
ஆட்சிக்குழு வழங்குகின்றது.

The Syndicate of the Thiruvalluvar University hereby makes known that
MUNUSAMY S has been admitted to the
DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

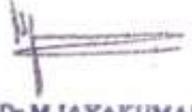
he /she having been certified by duly appointed Examiners to be qualified
to receive the same and was placed in the **FIRST** class
at the Examination held in **AUGUST 2012**

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Vice-Chancellor

நாள் : TU - 301

Dated : 16, APRIL 2014 Controller of Examinations

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GRADE CARD

(Under Choice-Based Credit System)

SL No. 0645



Degree Programme: **M.Phil**

Branch: **COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Name of the Candidate	Date of Birth	Register Number	File Number	Month & Year
MUNUSAMY.S	04 Jun 1986	1130911	M10051	JULY 2012

Semester	Part #	Subject Code	Title of the Subject	Maximum Marks			Marks Secured			Credit	Grade Point #	Grade #	Result
				CIA	ESE	Total	CIA	ESE	Total				
II	I	M20910Y	ANALYSIS FOR LOW COMPLEXITY, HIGH QUALITY VIDEO CODING ** End of Statement **	20	80	100	18	65	83	21	8.30	D+	P

Part #	Credits Earned *	GPA *
PART 2	21	8.30

CIA : Continuous Internal Assessment
 ESE : End Semester Examination
 GPA : Grade Point Average

* For the subjects registered in the current examination

Passing Minimum for U.G. courses is 40% of the maximum (in ESE and Total separately)

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Degree Programme : **M.Phil**

Branch : **COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Name of the Candidate	Date of Birth	Register Number	Folio Number	Month & Year
MUNUSAMY.S	04 Jun 1986	1130311	M10051	FEB 2012

Semester	Part #	Subject Code	Title of the Subject	Maximum Marks			Marks Secured			Credit	Grade Point #	Grade #	Result
				CIA	ESE	Total	CIA	ESE	Total				
1	1	MICS01MT	ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK	25	75	100	22	58	80	5	8.00	D+	P
1	1	MICS02MT	DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORKS	25	75	100	22	40	62	5	6.20	A	P
1	1	MIRMM15M	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	25	75	100	22	51	73	5	7.30	A+	P
** End of Statement **													



Part #	Credits Earned *	GPA *
PART 1	15	7.17

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Date of Publication : **24 FEB 2012**

S. Perumli

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CONDUCT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. MUNUSAMY .S S/O S. Settu** was a regular student of the college for the session **2014-2016**. He passed his **M.E. (Computer Science & Engineering)** under Anna University bearing Register Number **511014405005**. During his stay in the college his conduct and behavior was Good.



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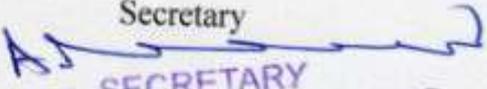
Date: 01.09.2011

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This is to certify that **Mr. S. MUNUSAMY**, was served as Assistant Professor in the department of Computer Science and Application and also acted as the Head of The Examination cell in our college from **04.06.2010 to 01.09.2011** and receiving salary of **Rs. 20,000** (Twenty Thousand only) per-month.

During the period, his service to the institution and students was exemplary and dedicated. His conduct and character has been best.



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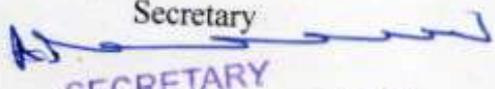
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Date: 28.06.2017

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Ref: SBCEC/20/1888

Feb 11,2020

Service Certificate

This is to certify that **Mr.S.MUNUSAMY**, has been Working in this college as Asst. Professor in the Department of **Computer Science and Engineering** from 01.07.2017 to Till date.

During this period his Conduct and Character are **Good**.

Achun

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V. Thirunavukkarasu
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Dr. V. THIRUNAVUKKARASU, M.E., Ph.D.,
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स्थायी लेखा संख्या कार्ड
Permanent Account Number Card
EAZPM0989M



नाम / Name

SETTU MUNUSAMY

पिता का नाम / Father's Name

SETTU

जन्म की तारीख / Date of Birth

04/06/1986

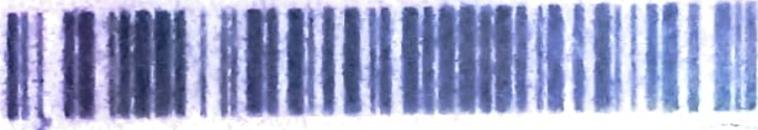
हस्ताक्षर / Signature





இந்திய தேர்தல் ஆணையம்
Election Commission of India

வாக்காளர் புகைப்பட அடையாள அட்டை ELECTOR PHOTO IDENTITY CARD



TUI0897736



வாக்காளரின்: முனுசாமி

பெயர்

Elector's Name: MUNUSAMY

உறவினரின்: சேட்டு

பெயர்

Relation's Name: SETTU

11/468/2001

GCP-26-4 - 4,00,000 Cps -25-5-95

BC

சான்றிதழ் எண் :
Certificate No



மாவட்டக் குறியீடு எண் :
District Code

21

வட்டக் குறியீடு எண் :
Taluk Code

09

கிராமக் குறியீடு எண் :
Village Code

038

1043585

சாதிச் சான்றிதழ்
COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE

திரு. குமாரவேலு மாவட்டம் பொன்னா வட்டம்
குமாரவேலு கிராமத்திலுள்ள திரு. திருமதி செல்வி
செல்வன் குமாரவேலு தம்பலனார்
கணவர் பெயர் "செல்வன் குமாரவேலு"
வ.நப.பெயர் சார்த்தவர். அரசு ஆணை எண். 1564, சமூக நலத்துறை நாள் :
30-7-1985 வரிசை எண். 3401 படி, பிற்பட்ட பிரிவினரை சார்த்தவர்
எனச் சான்றளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

This is to certify that Son / Daughter
of Thiru. of
Village / Town, Taluk

District of the State of Tamil Nadu belongs to
Community, which is recognised as
a Backward Classes as per Government Order (Manuscript series) No. 1564,
Social Welfare Department, dated 30th July 1985 vide Serial No

2. திரு. திருமதி / செல்வன் / செல்வி
என்பவரும் அவருடைய குடும்பத்தினரும் தமிழ்நாட்டில்
மாவட்டத்தில் வட்டத்தில்
கிராமத்தில் / நகரத்தில் வசித்து வருகிறார்கள் எனச் சான்றளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

2 It is certified that Thiru/Tmt/Selvan/Selvi and
his/her family ordinarily reside(s) at Village/Town
Taluk District of Tamil Nadu

புத்திரர் /
Seal



கையொப்பம் :
Signature

செல்வன் குமாரவேலு
DEPUTY TANSILDAR

நாள் :
Date

தன் பெயரில் பெயர் :
Name in Capital Letters

பதவிப் பெயர் :
Designation

11/468/2001



Fax : 04173-227393
Ph : 04173-222075
Website : www.sbcearni.org
E.mail:sbcearni1513@gmail.com

Sri Balaji Chockalingam Engineering College

Arcot Road, A.C.S. Nagar, Irumbedu, ARNI (Tk) - 632 317. T.V.Malai Dist.

(Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Govt of Tamil Nadu & Affiliated to ANNA UNIVERSITY)
(ACCREDITED BY NBA & ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Institution)

Ref: SBCEC/20/1888

Feb 11,2020

Service Certificate

This is to certify that **Mr.S.MUNUSAMY**, has been Working in this college as Asst. Professor in the Department of **Computer Science and Engineering** from 01.07.2017 to Till date.

During this period his Conduct and Character are **Good**.

Achun

**SECRETARY
SECRETARY**

Sri Balaji Chockalingam Engg. College,
A.C.S. Nagar, Arcot Road,
Irumbedu, Arni - 632 317.



V. Thirunavukkarasu
PRINCIPAL 11/2/2020

Dr. V. THIRUNAVUKKARASU, M.E., Ph.D.,
Principal
Sri Balaji Chockalingam Engg. College,
Irumbedu, Arni - 632 317.