A

Major Project Report

On

SMART CITY TRANSPORTATION : DEEP LEARNING ENSEMBLE APPROACH FOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DETECTION

Submitted to CMREC (UGC Autonomous)

In Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of Degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (AI&ML)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "**SMART CITY TRANSPORTATION : DEEP LEARNING ENSEMBLE APPROACH FOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DETECTION"** is a bonafide work carried out by

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in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (AI&ML) from CMR Engineering College, under our guidance and supervision.

The results presented in this project have been verified and are found to be satisfactory. The results embodied in this project have not been submitted to any other university for the award of any other degree or diploma.

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DECLARATION

This is to certify that the work reported in the present Major project entitled "**SMART CITY TRANSPORTATION : DEEP LEARNING ENSEMBLE APPROACH FOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DETECTION"** is a record of bonafide work done by us in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering (AI&ML) , CMR Engineering College. The reports are based on the project work done entirely by us and not copied from any other source. We submit our project for further development by any interested students who share similar interests to improve the project in the future.

The results embodied in this Major project report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma to the best of our knowledge and belief.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

The rapid increase in road traffic accidents poses a critical challenge to urban safety and effective traffic management in smart cities. Existing accident detection systems often rely on sensor-based approaches or computationally heavy deep learning models that are unsuitable for real-time deployment on lightweight devices. To address these limitations, this research introduces a lightweight, vision-based accident detection framework specifically designed for real-time monitoring within smart city infrastructures. The proposed system integrates an Inflated 3D ConvNet (I3D) with ConvLSTM2D layers, enabling it to effectively capture both spatial information from RGB frames and temporal motion dynamics from optical flow features in traffic surveillance and dashcam videos.

A major strength of this framework lies in its use of transfer learning and the development of specialized benchmark datasets, namely TrafficCam and DashCam, which enrich the system's training and improve its adaptability across diverse accident scenarios. Unlike conventional methods that primarily identify accidents after they occur, this model provides real-time accident detection with reduced latency and computational demand. It is optimized for edge IoT devices such as Raspberry Pi, ensuring scalability, cost-efficiency, and practical integration with existing traffic surveillance systems.

Empirical evaluation demonstrates that the proposed system achieves an 87% Mean Average Precision (MAP), outperforming several state-of-the-art techniques while maintaining low resource consumption. By combining robustness, accuracy, and efficiency, this framework offers a transformative solution for smart transportation systems, enabling faster emergency response, reduced congestion, and enhanced road safety for urban populations.

Keywords:Traffic Accident Detection, Deep Learning, Computer Vision, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Inflated 3D ConvNet (I3D), ConvLSTM2D.

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1.Introduction and Objectives

The rapid growth of urbanization and vehicular density has significantly increased the complexity of modern transportation systems, making traffic management and road safety critical challenges in smart city environments. Road traffic accidents continue to cause substantial human and economic losses worldwide, necessitating the development of intelligent systems capable of monitoring and analyzing traffic conditions in real time. Traditional traffic monitoring approaches, including manual surveillance and sensor-based systems, often fail to provide timely and accurate detection due to their limited scalability and delayed response capabilities **[3], [4].**

Recent advancements in artificial intelligence and deep learning have enabled the development of automated traffic monitoring systems that can process large-scale video data efficiently. Computer vision-based approaches have demonstrated significant potential in analyzing traffic scenes and detecting anomalies such as accidents. Techniques such as object detection and video analytics have been successfully applied in traffic safety applications, including helmet detection and surveillance monitoring systems **[6], [10].** However, these systems often focus on specific tasks and lack the capability to capture complex spatio-temporal interactions in dynamic traffic environments**.**

Ensemble learning techniques have further improved the performance of accident detection systems by combining multiple models to achieve more stable and reliable predictions. Soft-voting and multi-stage ensemble frameworks have demonstrated significant improvements in classification accuracy and robustness compared to individual models **[2], [5].** Additionally, recent studies have proposed deep learning-based ensemble approaches that leverage spatio-temporal feature extraction for real-time accident detection **[1].**

Despite these advancements, several challenges remain, including high computational complexity, lack of generalization across diverse traffic conditions, and limited deployment on resource-constrained devices. While some systems focus on traffic prediction and emergency response optimization, **[3], [8]**.

To overcome these limitations, this project proposes a Smart City Transportation system based on a Deep Learning Ensemble Approach for Traffic Accident Detection. The proposed system integrates spatial and temporal feature extraction using advanced deep learning models, combined with ensemble techniques to improve detection accuracy and reliability. By leveraging video data from traffic surveillance and dashcams, the system aims to provide real-time accident detection with enhanced performance

The framework is designed to be lightweight and scalable, enabling deployment on edge devices for real-time applications. By addressing the limitations of existing approaches and incorporating state-of-the-art techniques, the proposed system contributes toward the development of intelligent, efficient, and safer transportation systems in smart cities.

1.2. Project Objectives

The primary objective of this project is to design and develop an advanced deep learning–based system capable of accurately detecting traffic accidents from video data. The system leverages an ensemble learning framework that combines multiple deep learning models to improve detection accuracy and robustness. By analyzing real-time or recorded traffic video streams, the proposed model aims to identify accident scenarios efficiently, reducing response time and enhancing road safety. This objective focuses on achieving high precision and reliability even in complex traffic environments.

Another key objective is to implement a unified spatio-temporal feature extraction pipeline that effectively captures both spatial and motion-based information from video sequences. This is accomplished using RGB frames along with optical flow techniques, enabling the system to understand not only what appears in each frame but also how objects move across frames. Such a combined approach ensures that the model can detect subtle motion patterns associated with accidents, which are often missed by traditional frame-based analysis methods.

The project also aims to integrate advanced deep learning architectures, specifically Inflated 3D ConvNet (I3D) and ConvLSTM2D, to enhance video analysis capabilities. The I3D model is used for extracting rich spatial and temporal features from video clips, while ConvLSTM2D is employed to model sequential dependencies and temporal dynamics. By combining these

architectures, the system benefits from both deep feature extraction and temporal sequence learning, resulting in improved performance in detecting complex accident scenarios.

In addition, the project focuses on developing a deployment-ready architecture that can be efficiently implemented on edge IoT devices such as Raspberry Pi. This objective ensures that the system is not only theoretically effective but also practically usable in real-world environments. Optimization techniques are applied to reduce computational complexity, memory usage, and power consumption, making the model suitable for real-time processing on resource-constrained devices.

Finally, the project is designed to be scalable and adaptable for smart city applications, particularly in transportation and traffic monitoring systems. The developed solution can be integrated with existing surveillance infrastructure to provide continuous monitoring and automated accident detection. This scalability ensures that the system can handle large volumes of data across multiple locations, supporting the broader goal of intelligent traffic management and improved urban safety.

1.3. Purpose of the Project

The main purpose of this project is to develop a lightweight and real-time traffic accident detection system using advanced deep learning and computer vision techniques. Unlike traditional methods that rely heavily on manual monitoring or basic rule-based systems, this project aims to automate the detection process with high accuracy and minimal human intervention. By analyzing live or recorded video streams, the system is designed to quickly identify accident events and generate timely alerts, thereby reducing delays in emergency response.

Another important purpose of this project is to overcome the limitations of conventional accident detection approaches, such as low efficiency, poor scalability, and lack of adaptability to dynamic traffic conditions. The proposed system introduces a modern deep learning framework that can learn complex patterns from video data, enabling it to perform effectively even in challenging real-world scenarios like varying lighting conditions, occlusions, and dense traffic environments. This makes the system more reliable and robust compared to existing solutions.

The project also focuses on building a scalable and efficient framework that can be deployed across multiple locations without significant performance degradation. By optimizing the model for

real-time execution and minimizing computational overhead, the system ensures smooth operation even on resource-constrained devices. This scalability is essential for large-scale implementation in urban environments where continuous monitoring of multiple traffic points is required.

Furthermore, the purpose of this project includes seamless integration with smart city infrastructure to enhance overall transportation management. The system can be connected with traffic surveillance networks, control centers, and emergency services to provide instant notifications in case of accidents. This integration helps in improving road safety, reducing traffic congestion, and enabling faster medical or rescue assistance.

1.4. Existing System

Existing traffic accident detection systems primarily rely on:

- Rule-based filtering techniques
- Sensor-based systems (ultrasonic, GPS)
- Traditional machine learning models
- Standalone deep learning approaches

Sensor-based systems such as ultrasonic detection methods provide basic collision detection but are expensive and difficult to scale [4]. Machine learning models using handcrafted features often fail to generalize across diverse traffic conditions. Deep learning models like CNNs and RNNs improve performance but struggle with capturing complete spatio-temporal dynamics of video data **[6], [10]**

Disadvantages

1. **High Implementation Cost**

   Existing systems, especially sensor-based ones, require expensive hardware such as radar, infrared sensors, and embedded road devices. The installation cost is high, and regular maintenance further increases the overall expenditure, making it less affordable for large-scale deployment.

2. **Maintenance Complexity**

   These systems need frequent monitoring, calibration, and repairs. Environmental factors like dust, rain, and physical damage can affect sensors, leading to increased maintenance efforts and operational downtime.

3. **Limited Scalability**

   Many traditional systems are not designed to scale efficiently across multiple locations. Expanding the system to cover large urban areas requires significant investment and infrastructure changes.

4. **Poor Adaptability to New Environments**

   Existing models often fail when applied to different traffic conditions or locations. They are usually trained or configured for specific scenarios and cannot easily adapt to new or changing environments.

5. **Inability to Handle Complex Traffic Scenarios**

   Dynamic situations such as heavy traffic, sudden lane changes, and multiple vehicle interactions are difficult for conventional systems to interpret accurately, leading to missed detections or false alarms.

6. **Low Accuracy in Real-World Conditions**

   Many traditional approaches perform well only in controlled environments. In real-world conditions, their accuracy decreases due to noise, occlusion, and unpredictable events.

7. **Poor Performance in Low Visibility Conditions**

   Weather conditions like fog, rain, and nighttime lighting significantly reduce system effectiveness. Most existing systems struggle to detect accidents clearly under such conditions.

8. **Lack of Real-Time Processing**

   Several older models are not optimized for real-time analysis. They take more time to process data, causing delays in accident detection and response, which can be critical in emergency situations.

9. **High False Positive and False Negative Rates**

   Traditional systems often misclassify normal events as accidents (false positives) or fail to detect actual accidents (false negatives), reducing their reliability and trustworthiness.

10. **Dependency on Manual Monitoring**

    Many existing systems still require human supervision to verify detections or monitor video feeds. This increases workload, reduces efficiency, and delays response time in critical situations.

1.5. Proposed System

The proposed system introduces a deep learning ensemble framework for real-time traffic accident detection.

It integrates:

- I3D (Inflated 3D Convolutional Networks) for spatial-temporal feature extraction
- ConvLSTM2D for sequence learning
- Optical flow analysis for motion detection
- Transfer learning for improved performance
- Edge computing deployment for real-time processing

The system processes video sequences by combining RGB frames and motion information, enabling accurate detection of accident events. It is designed to operate efficiently on low-cost edge devices, reducing latency and dependency on cloud infrastructure.

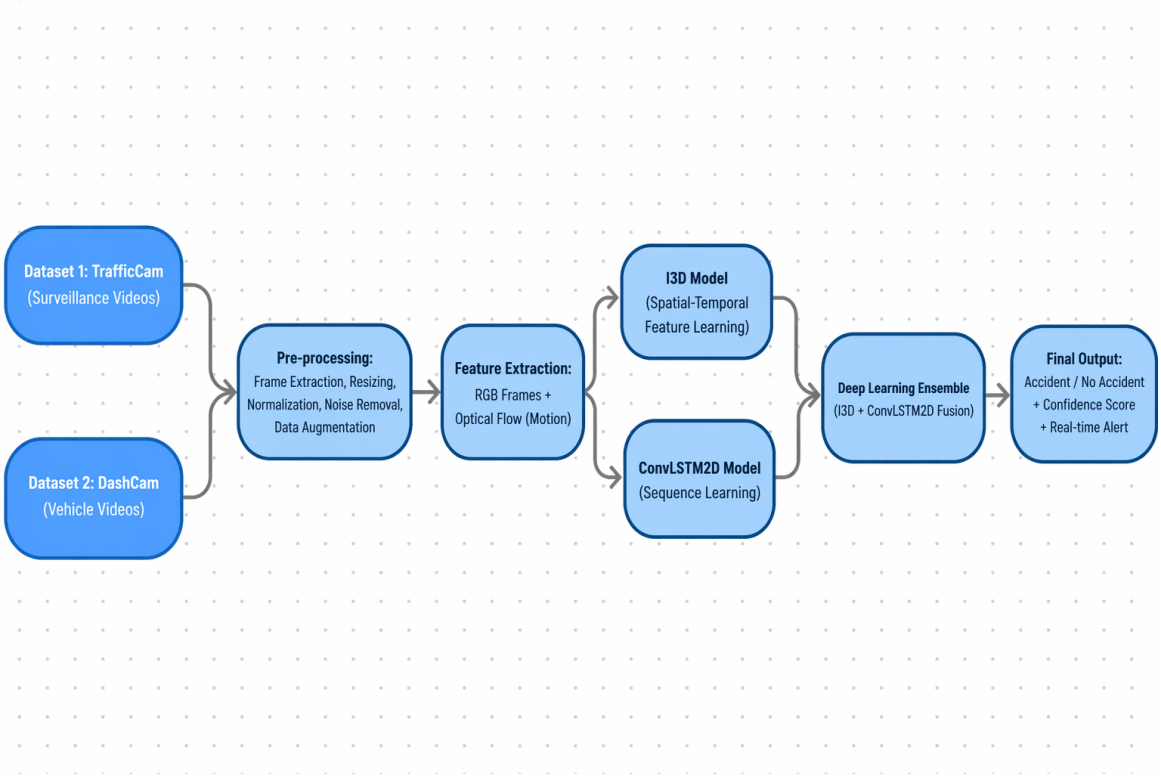

Fig 1.5: Block diagram of proposed system.

Advantages

1. **Improved Accuracy**

   The use of ensemble deep learning models significantly enhances detection accuracy by combining the strengths of multiple models, reducing errors and improving reliability.

2. **Effective Spatio-Temporal Analysis**

   The system efficiently processes both spatial (image) and temporal (motion) information using advanced techniques like RGB frames and optical flow, enabling better understanding of accident scenarios.

3. **Real-Time Processing Capability**

   The proposed system is optimized to analyze video streams in real time, allowing instant detection of accidents and faster response from emergency services.

4. **Cost-Effective Deployment**

   By utilizing edge IoT devices such as Raspberry Pi, the system reduces dependency on expensive hardware and infrastructure, making it affordable and practical.

5. **Scalability for Smart Cities**

   The architecture is designed to be scalable, allowing deployment across multiple locations in smart city environments without significant performance loss.

6. **Reduced Human Intervention**

   The automated detection process minimizes the need for manual monitoring, saving time and reducing human effort in traffic surveillance systems.

7. **Robust Performance in Dynamic Environments**

   The system can handle complex and dynamic traffic conditions such as heavy congestion, multiple vehicle interactions, and unpredictable movements.

8. **Better Performance in Low-Visibility Conditions**

   Advanced deep learning techniques improve detection accuracy even in challenging conditions like fog, rain, and nighttime scenarios.

9. **Efficient Resource Utilization**

   The model is optimized for lower computational requirements, ensuring efficient use of memory and processing power, especially on edge devices.

10. **Easy Integration with Existing Infrastructure**

    The system can be seamlessly integrated with existing CCTV networks and smart city platforms, enabling smooth adoption without major changes.

1.6. Input and Output Design

1.6.1. Input design

The input module defines the structure, format, and flow of video data processed by the traffic accident detection system. Because the system operates on real-time traffic data collected from the in

surveillance cameras and dashcam devices, the input layer is engineered to effectively handle diverse environmental conditions, varying camera angles, and dynamic traffic scenarios. The system accepts raw video streams or recorded footage as primary input, which may include variations in lighting, weather conditions, motion blur, occlusions, and different types of vehicle interactions

To ensure consistency and readiness for analysis, the input pipeline performs a series of transformations before data proceeds to feature extraction. These transformations include frame extraction, resizing, normalization, noise reduction, and preparation for spatio-temporal feature learning. Additionally, motion information is captured using optical flow techniques to represent dynamic changes between frames. The system supports both labeled datasets for training and real-time unlabeled video streams for inference, enabling effective learning and deployment.

By defining clear input formatting and a structured data flow, the input module enhances system reliability, minimizes ambiguity, and ensures efficient processing in subsequent preprocessing, feature extraction, and model inference stages.

Objectives

- A consistent and structured format has been established for capturing video data from multiple sources, ensuring all inputs are properly prepared for preprocessing and analysis.
- The input pipeline effectively reduces noise, handles environmental variations, and extracts meaningful spatial and temporal information for accurate accident detection.

- The system supports both offline training datasets and real-time video inputs, enabling scalability across smart city traffic monitoring applications.

1.6.2. Output Design

The output module defines the structure, format, and presentation of the results generated by the traffic accident detection system. Because the system performs video-based classification using a deep learning ensemble framework, the outputs are designed to be clear, interpretable, and actionable for traffic management authorities and automated monitoring systems. The primary output consists of identifying whether an accident has occurred within the given video input.

To improve usability, the outputs are presented in a structured and easily understandable format. Each detection result is mapped to a corresponding label such as “Accident” or “No Accident,” and when required, can include additional contextual information such as timestamp the and frame location of the detected event. The system also provides confidence scores or probability values, allowing administrators and analysts to assess prediction reliability and make informed decisions.

By defining a consistent output structure, the system ensures clear communication of detection results, seamless integration with intelligent traffic monitoring systems, and reliable support for real-time decision-making processes such as emergency alerts and traffic control mechanisms.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. **J. Immanuel D., N. S. Nivetha, M. S. Sharmitha, T. K. Sharma, and M. Gowthamani, "Real-Time Traffic Accident Detection Using Deep Learning and Ensemble Techniques," IEEE Conference, 2026.**This study proposes a real-time traffic accident detection system using deep learning and ensemble learning models. It emphasizes preprocessing of video data and extraction of spatio-temporal features. The ensemble approach improves detection accuracy and robustness compared to individual models. However, the system requires significant computational resources, limiting its deployment on edge devices.

2. **R. Debnath and P. Banerjee, "Soft-Voting Ensemble Strategies for Traffic Accident Detection," IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, 2025**.The authors introduce a soft-voting ensemble method that combines multiple classifiers for improved accident detection. The approach enhances prediction reliability and balances precision and recall. Experimental results demonstrate improved accuracy over single-model approaches. However, scalability and real-time performance remain challenging.

3. **K. Ranjith Reddy, "An Enhanced Clustering Strategy for Optimizing Emergency Response in Road Accidents," Conference, 2025**. This research focuses on optimizing ambulance response time using clustering techniques. It improves post-accident management and emergency handling efficiency. While effective for response systems, it does not address real-time accident detection, highlighting the need for integrated intelligent systems.

4. **Dr. Bodla Kishor, Dr. Rajesh Tiwari, et al., "An Intelligent Forecasting Classification Model for Traffic Analysis," IEEE Conference, 2024**. This study presents a machine learning-based traffic forecasting model using classification techniques. It enhances traffic prediction and congestion analysis. However, the approach focuses on traffic flow rather than accident detection, indicating a gap in safety-focused applications.

5. **L. Chen, Y. Wang, and Z. Zhao, "A Multi-Stage Ensemble Architecture for Traffic Accident Detection," Information Sciences, 2024.**This paper introduces a multi-stage ensemble framework that refines predictions through multiple layers. It improves detection

accuracy and handles complex traffic scenarios effectively. However, increased computational complexity limits its real-time deployment capabilities.

6. "**Detection of Bike Riders without Helmet using YOLO-V3," Journal, 2024.** This study applies YOLOv3 for detecting helmet violations in traffic surveillance. It demonstrates the effectiveness of deep learning in object detection tasks. However, it is limited to rule-based safety monitoring and does not address accident detection.

7. **Le et al., "Spatio-Temporal Graph Neural Networks for Traffic Accident Prediction," IEEE Transactions, 2023.**This research proposes graph neural networks to model traffic flow and predict accidents. It captures both spatial and temporal dependencies across road networks. While highly accurate, the model requires large datasets and high computational resources.

8. **Dr. Rajesh Tiwari, "A Traffic Prediction Model Based on Multi-Stream Feature Fusion," ICCCE Conference, 2023.** This study introduces a traffic prediction model using multi-stream feature fusion techniques. It combines multiple data inputs to improve prediction accuracy. However, it lacks direct accident detection capabilities.

9. **Chan et al., "Two-Stream Convolutional Networks for Real-Time Accident Detection," IEEE Access, 2023**.This paper proposes a two-stream CNN model using RGB frames and optical flow for accident detection. It improves motion understanding and detection accuracy. However, it lacks optimization for lightweight deployment.

10. "**An Analytical Assessment of an Automated CCTV-Based Monitoring System Using Machine Learning," Conference, 2022.** This research explores the use of CCTV-based monitoring systems with machine learning techniques. It highlights the feasibility of real-time video analytics. However, it is not specifically focused on accident detection, indicating the need for specialized models.

Table no. 2 Literature Review Summary

Focused Area / Title	Key Findings	Reference
Real-Time Traffic Accident Detection using Deep Learning and Ensemble Learning [1]	Proposes a real-time accident detection system using deep learning and ensemble models. Utilizes spatio-temporal feature extraction to improve accuracy and robustness in traffic scenarios.	J. Immanuel D., N. S. Nivetha, M. S. Sharmitha, T. K. Sharma, and M. Gowthamani, Proc. IEEE Conference, 2026.
Soft-Voting Ensemble for Traffic Accident Detection [2]	Introduces a soft-voting ensemble approach combining multiple classifiers. Improves prediction reliability and balances precision–recall for accident detection tasks.	R. Debnath and P. Banerjee, "Soft-Voting Ensemble Strategies for Traffic Accident Detection," IEEE Transactions, 2025.
Emergency Response Optimization using Clustering [3]	Proposes clustering-based methods to optimize ambulance response time in road accidents. Enhances post-accident management efficiency.	K. Ranjith Reddy, Conference, 2025.
Traffic Analysis using Machine Learning [4]	Presents a machine learning-based model for traffic flow prediction and congestion analysis. Improves traffic management but lacks direct accident detection.	Dr. Bodla Kishor, Dr. Rajesh Tiwari, IEEE Conference, 2024.
Multi-Stage Ensemble Architecture for Accident Detection [5]	Introduces a multi-stage ensemble framework that refines predictions through multiple levels. Improves accuracy but increases computational complexity.	L. Chen, Y. Wang, and Z. Zhao, Information Sciences, 2024.

Helmet Detection using YOLOv3 [6]	Applies deep learning for detecting helmet violations in traffic surveillance. Demonstrates effectiveness of object detection in safety monitoring.	"Detection of Bike Riders without Helmet using YOLO-V3," Journal, 2024.
Spatio-Temporal Graph Neural Networks for Accident Prediction [7]	Uses graph neural networks to model traffic patterns and predict accidents. Captures spatial and temporal dependencies effectively.	Le et al., IEEE Transactions, 2023.
Traffic Prediction using Multi-Stream Feature Fusion [8]	Combines multiple data streams to improve traffic prediction accuracy. Highlights importance of feature fusion techniques.	Dr. Rajesh Tiwari, ICCCE Conference, 2023.
Two-Stream CNN for Real-Time Accident Detection [9]	Uses RGB frames and optical flow for accident detection. Improves motion understanding and detection accuracy.	Chan et al., IEEE Access, 2023.
CCTV-Based Intelligent Monitoring System [10]	Demonstrates real-time video monitoring using machine learning. Highlights feasibility of automated surveillance systems.	Conference Paper, 2022.

CHAPTER-3

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The The rapid growth of urbanization and vehicular density has significantly increased the occurrence of road traffic accidents, creating serious challenges for public safety and efficient traffic management in smart city environments **[1], [4]**. The highly dynamic nature of traffic scenes —characterized by varying weather conditions, lighting changes, occlusions, and complex vehicle interactions—makes manual monitoring and accident detection impractical. Although recent advancements in computer vision and deep learning have enabled automated traffic analysis, many existing approaches focus on isolated tasks such as object detection or traffic prediction rather than comprehensive accident detection **[6], [8].**

Furthermore, several state-of-the-art methods, including spatio-temporal models and two-stream convolutional networks, have demonstrated improved performance by capturing motion and visual features **[7], [9].** However, these models often require high computational resources and lack efficiency for real-time deployment. Similarly, ensemble-based approaches have shown improvements in prediction accuracy and robustness by combining multiple models **[2], [5],** but they still face challenges related to scalability, latency, and integration into resource-constrained environments. Additionally, some systems emphasize post-accident analysis or emergency response optimization rather than real-time detection, limiting their practical applicability **[3].**

These limitations lead to reduced detection accuracy, increased false positives and false negatives, and difficulty in adapting to diverse traffic conditions. Consequently, there is a need for a robust, scalable, and efficient framework that integrates spatio-temporal feature extraction with deep learning ensemble techniques to enable accurate and real-time traffic accident detection. Such a system should effectively handle complex traffic scenarios, generalize across different environments, and support deployment in smart city infrastructures, thereby addressing the shortcomings of existing approaches **[1], [2], [9].**

3.2. Modules and Their Functionalities

1. Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted to examine the structure, composition, and characteristics of the video datasets used for traffic accident detection. The datasets consist of traffic surveillance and dashcam videos that vary significantly in duration, resolution, camera angles, and environmental conditions. These videos capture diverse traffic scenarios, including normal flow, sudden stops, collisions, and complex vehicle interactions under varying lighting and weather conditions.

Exploratory analysis identified different types of accident scenarios such as rear-end collisions, side impacts, and intersection crashes, along with an imbalance between accident and non-accident samples. The data also contains noise in the form of motion blur, occlusions, camera vibrations, and low-visibility conditions, all of which require systematic preprocessing. These observations guided the design of the preprocessing pipeline, the selection of spatio-temporal and a feature extraction techniques, and the development of the deep learning ensemble framework. Overall, understanding dataset characteristics ensured that the implemented system can effectively handle dynamic traffic conditions and variability in real-world environments.

2. Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing is performed to transform raw video data into a structured and standardized format suitable for analysis and model training. Noise commonly present in traffic videos—such as motion blur, lighting variations, and background disturbances—is reduced, and frames are normalized to maintain consistency. Frame extraction is applied to convert video streams into sequential images, followed by resizing and scaling for efficient processing.

In addition, optical flow computation is performed to capture motion information between consecutive frames, enabling the system to understand dynamic changes in traffic scenes. The processed data is then organized into sequences suitable for spatio-temporal learning models. This preprocessing stage establishes a reliable foundation for accurate accident detection in later stages.

3. Deep Learning Algorithm for Prediction

The system employs a deep learning ensemble strategy to improve the accuracy and reliability of traffic accident detection. Two complementary models—I3D (Inflated 3D Convolutional Network) and ConvLSTM2D—are implemented due to their ability to capture spatial and temporal dependencies in video data. The I3D model extracts rich spatial-temporal features, while ConvLSTM2D focuses on learning sequential patterns across frames.

Each model operates independently, and their outputs are combined through an ensemble fusion mechanism to produce the final detection result. This approach enhances robustness, reduces false detections, and improves generalization across diverse traffic scenarios. The framework supports both binary classification (accident vs. no accident) and extended detection scenarios, making it suitable for real-time smart transportation systems.

3.3. Functional Requirements

The functional requirements describe the core operations that the traffic accident detection system performs to fulfill its intended objectives. They specify how the system receives video input, processes it through preprocessing and feature extraction stages, and produces meaningful detection results. These requirements ensure that the system operates consistently and reliably, while also supporting integration with intelligent traffic monitoring systems and real-time applications.

- The system shall accept real-time or recorded video input and route it to the preprocessing module.
- The system shall perform frame extraction, normalization, and motion analysis to prepare data for model processing.
- The system shall detect accidents using the deep learning ensemble model.
- The system shall present detection results in a clear and interpretable format.

3.4. Non-Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements describe the quality attributes and performance expectations that govern how the system operates. Rather than defining specific features, they specify how the

system should behave under various conditions and how efficiently it should deliver results. These requirements ensure reliability, scalability, and overall consistency throughout system operation.

- The system shall ensure high reliability and stability during all stages of video processing and detection.
- The system shall support scalable performance for large-scale smart city deployments.
- The system shall maintain efficient processing with minimal latency for real-time accident detection.
- The system shall ensure secure handling of video data collected from surveillance systems.

3.5. Feasibility Study

The feasibility study assesses whether the traffic accident detection system can be realistically developed, implemented, and deployed based on technical, operational, and economic considerations. Analysis confirms that required deep learning models, preprocessing techniques,

and datasets are available and compatible with current computational environments. The system architecture is scalable, efficient, and suitable for integration with existing smart city infrastructure. Overall, the evaluation indicates that the development and deployment of the system are practical and feasible.

1.Economic Feasibility

2. Technical Feasibility

3. Social Feasibility

3.5.1. Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility focuses on determining whether the proposed system can be developed, deployed, and maintained within acceptable cost limits. The proposed accident detection system is designed to be cost-effective by leveraging open-source deep learning frameworks and tools, which eliminates the need for expensive proprietary software. Additionally, the use of publicly available datasets reduces the cost associated with data collection and preparation, making the development process more economical.

The system is also optimized to run on standard computing resources, avoiding the need for high-end and costly hardware setups. By utilizing edge IoT devices such as Raspberry Pi, the overall infrastructure cost is significantly reduced. These devices are affordable, energy-efficient, and suitable for real-time processing, making them ideal for widespread deployment in traffic monitoring systems.

Furthermore, the maintenance and operational costs of the system are relatively low due to its efficient design and minimal hardware requirements.The proposed framework is built using widely used and well-supported technologies such as Python. The scalability of the system ensures that it can be expanded across multiple locations without a proportional increase in cost. Therefore, the proposed solution is economically viable and suitable for large-scale implementation in smart city environments.

3.5.2. Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility evaluates whether the required technologies, tools, and expertise are available to successfully develop and implement the system. The proposed framework is built using widely used and well-supported technologies such as Python, TensorFlow, and OpenCV. These tools provide strong support for machine learning, computer vision, and real-time data processing, making them ideal for this project.

In addition to these tools, the system incorporates advanced deep learning architectures such as I3D and ConvLSTM2D, which are capable of handling complex spatio-temporal data from video streams. These models are compatible with modern hardware and can be optimized for efficient performance on both high-end systems and edge devices. Their proven effectiveness in video analysis further strengthens the technical foundation of the project.

Moreover, the system follows a modular design approach, which simplifies development, testing, and maintenance. Each component of the system can be developed and tested independently, improving reliability and reducing complexity. which are capable of handling complex spatio-temporal data from video streams. These models are compatible With the availability of required tools, frameworks, and technical expertise, the project is highly feasible from a technical perspective.

3.5.3. Social Feasibility

Social feasibility examines how well the proposed system is accepted by users, stakeholders, and society as a whole. Road traffic accidents are a major concern worldwide, leading to loss of life and property. Therefore, a system that can automatically detect accidents and provide timely alerts is likely to be widely accepted and appreciated by the public and authorities.

The proposed system offers significant benefits to traffic management authorities by enabling continuous monitoring and faster response to accident situations. This helps in reducing emergency response time, improving rescue operations, and potentially saving lives. Additionally, it reduces the dependency on manual surveillance, making traffic monitoring more efficient and reliable.

From a societal perspective, the implementation of such a system contributes to safer roads and improved urban living conditions. As smart city initiatives continue to grow, integrating intelligent accident detection systems aligns with the goal of building safer and more technologically advanced communities. Hence, the system demonstrates strong social feasibility with high acceptance potential among stakeholders.

CHAPTER-4

SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

4. SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

4.1.Software Requirements

The software requirements specify the core tools and platforms necessary to develop and operate the cyberbullying detection system. The implementation relies on a stable programming environment, standard natural language processing libraries, and general-purpose utilities that support preprocessing, analysis, model training, and evaluation. These tools provide a consistent development workflow, ensure compatibility across environments, and enable straightforward scalability as system capabilities expand.

- Operating System: Windows / Linux / macOS
- Programming Language: Python 3.x
- Core Libraries: NLTK, Scikit-learn, NumPy, Pandas
- Development Environment: VS Code / PyCharm / Jupyter Notebook
- Documentation Tools: MS Word / LaTeX

4.2.Hardware Requirements

The hardware requirements define the minimum computational resources necessary for processing datasets, executing preprocessing tasks, and training machine-learning models. The system operates efficiently on standard computing hardware, including a multi-core processor, sufficient RAM for dataset handling, and moderate storage capacity for model files and datasets. The configuration remains scalable, allowing additional resources to be incorporated if the system is extended to larger datasets or real-time deployment scenarios.

- Processor: Intel Core i3/i5 or equivalent
- Memory (RAM): Minimum 8 GB
- Storage: 250 GB HDD/SSD
- Display: Standard 14" or higher
- Optional: Internet connectivity for dataset access and future cloud integration.

CHAPTER-5

SOFTWARE DESIGN

5. SOFTWARE DESIGN

5.1. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed architecture presents a lightweight vision-based accident detection framework designed specifically for real-time deployment in smart cities. The system begins with data acquisition from two major sources: traffic surveillance cameras strategically positioned at road intersections and vehicle dashcams that capture incidents from a ground-level view. These inputs, along with curated datasets such as TrafficCam and DashCam repositories, undergo a data preprocessing stage, where raw videos are segmented into shorter 5-second clips. Each clip is further refined through frame selection (reducing to 30–50 key frames) and then resized and normalized to a standard 224×224 resolution, ensuring uniformity and efficiency for model processing.

The preprocessed video data is then passed into the feature extraction module, where a two-stream I3D (Inflated 3D ConvNet) architecture is employed. This dual approach processes visual information through two complementary branches: the RGB stream, which captures appearance features such as color and shape, and the Optical Flow stream, which extracts motion dynamics by analyzing frame-to-frame changes. By combining static and temporal cues, the system gains a richer understanding of accident-related patterns.

Next, the extracted features are fed into the temporal modeling stage, where specialized ConvLSTM2D layers are used for each stream. These layers are critical in preserving both the spatial structure of frames and their sequential dependencies, enabling the model to detect sudden trajectory changes, collisions, or abnormal vehicle movements. The outputs from both ConvLSTM2D branches converge into a Global Average Pooling layer, which reduces dimensionality while retaining the most salient spatio-temporal patterns.

At the fusion and classification stage, features from both streams are merged through a feature fusion mechanism before being processed by a series of dense layers (512, 256, 256 neurons).

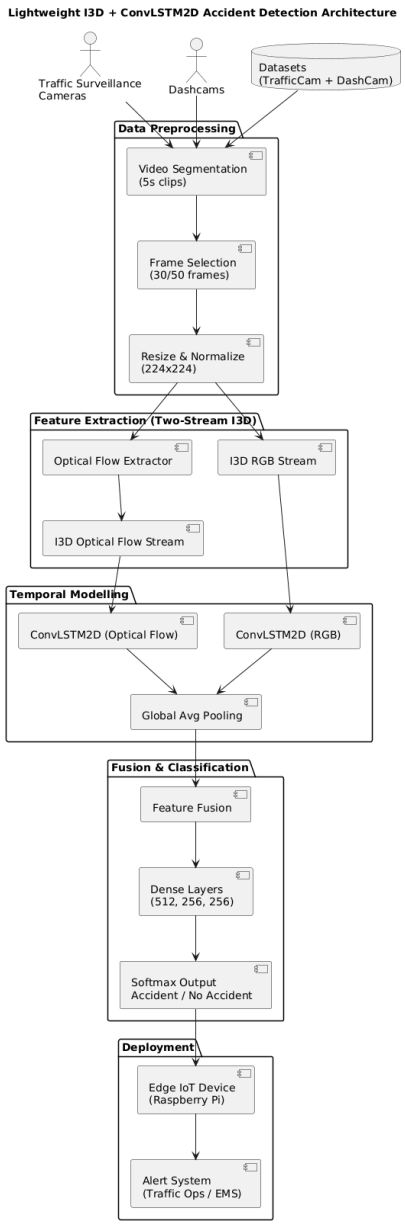

Fig 5.1: Architecture diagram

For practical deployment, the trained model is optimized and deployed on edge IoT devices, such as Raspberry Pi, making the system lightweight, cost-effective, and suitable for real- time accident detection in smart city infrastructures. Once an accident is detected, the system automatically communicates with an alert system, notifying traffic operation centers and emergency medical services (EMS) to enable a rapid response. This end-to-end workflow not only reduces the computational overhead compared to traditional heavy models but also ensures

scalability and adaptability in diverse environmental and roadway conditions.

5.2. Dataflow Diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a structured analysis and design tool used to represent the flow of data within a system. It visually illustrates how data enters the system, how it is processed, stored, and how it moves between different components. The DFD breaks down a system into processes, data stores, data flows, and external entities, showing both the logical and physical aspects of the data movement.

Processes: Represent activities or transformations that take input data and produce output data (e.g., classification, filtering).Data Stores: Represent repositories where data is stored for later retrieval (e.g., message database, corpus storage).
Data Flows: Represent the path and direction of data as it moves through the system.

The DFD provides a clear and simplified view of the entire system without going into implementation details. It helps stakeholders understand how data is captured, processed, and delivered.

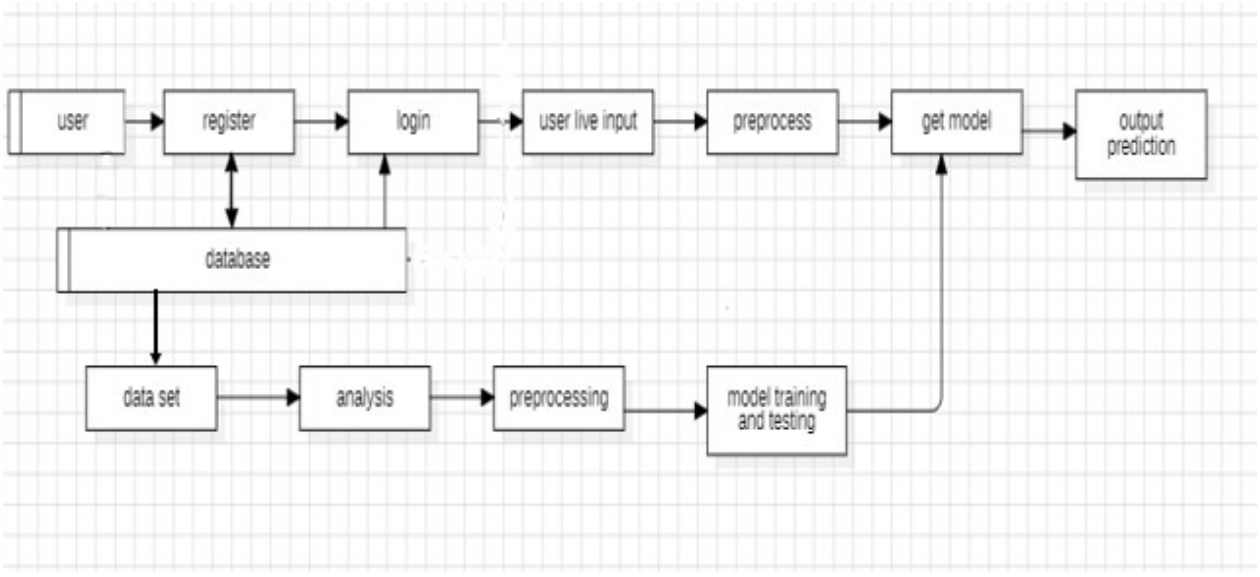

Fig 5.2: Data Flow Diagram

5.3. Unified Modelling Language Diagrams

UML is a method for describing the system architecture in detail using the blueprint. UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that has proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems. The UML is a very important part of developing object-oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects. Using UML helps project teams communicate, explore potential designs and validate the architectural design of the software

Goals of UML:

- To provide a standard visual representation of the system design.
- To simplify understanding of system architecture for developers and reviewers.
- To improve communication among team members during development.
- To model both structural and behavioral aspects of the system.
- To support object-oriented design and development practices.
- To document the system clearly for future reference and maintenance.
- To reduce system complexity through diagrammatic representation.
- To assist in planning and designing before actual implementation.
- To enable easy modification and scalability of the system design.
- To ensure a systematic and organized software development process.

Types of UML Diagrams:

1.Sequence Diagram:

2.Use Case Diagram:

3.Activity Diagram:

4.Class Diagram:

1. Sequence Diagram

The sequence diagram illustrates the interaction flow among the User, Database, Model, and Evaluation components during the cyberbullying detection process. The sequence begins when the user registers, logs in, and sbmits text for analysis. The submitted input is retrieved from the database and forwarded to the model, where the preprocessing and classification pipeline is executed. The model processes the text, applies the ensemble-based classifiers, and determines the cyberbullying category using a soft-voting mechanism.

After classification, the model sends the results to the Evaluation component, which calculates performance metrics and prepares an analytical report. The evaluated output is then returned to the user, displaying the predicted category along with explanatory details where applicable. The sequence demonstrates the system's structured workflow and shows how information moves coherently across components to produce accurate and interpretable outcomes

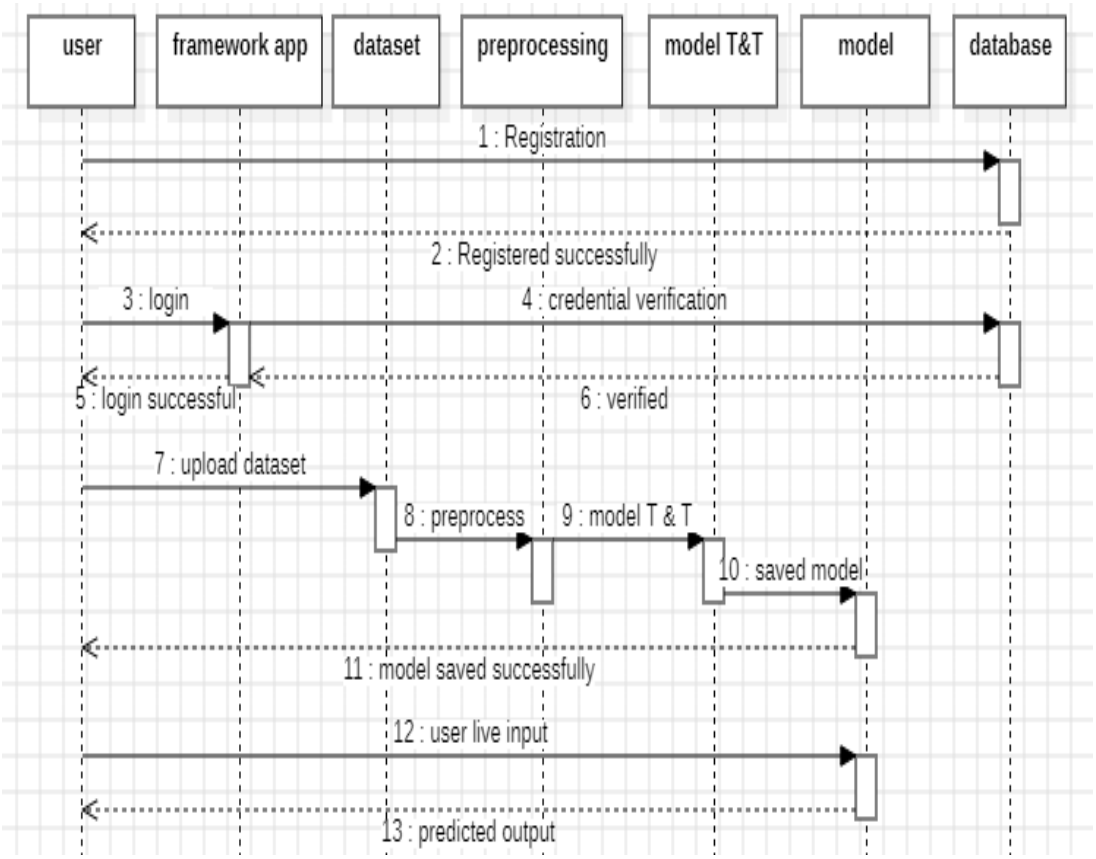

Fig 5.3.1: Sequence Diagram

2. Use Case Diagram:

A Use Case Diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram that is derived from use-case analysis and is used to represent the functional requirements of a system in a visual form. It provides a high-level graphical overview of how users (actors) interact with the system and what functionalities (use cases) are available to them. This diagram is particularly useful during the system design phase as it helps in understanding the system from an end-user perspective.

The primary components of a use case diagram include actors, use cases, and the relationships between them. Actors represent external entities such as users, administrators, or other systems that interact with the application. Use cases represent the specific tasks or services that the system provides to fulfill the goals of these actors. The relationships, such as associations, include, extend, and generalization, depict how different use cases are connected and how actors interact with them.

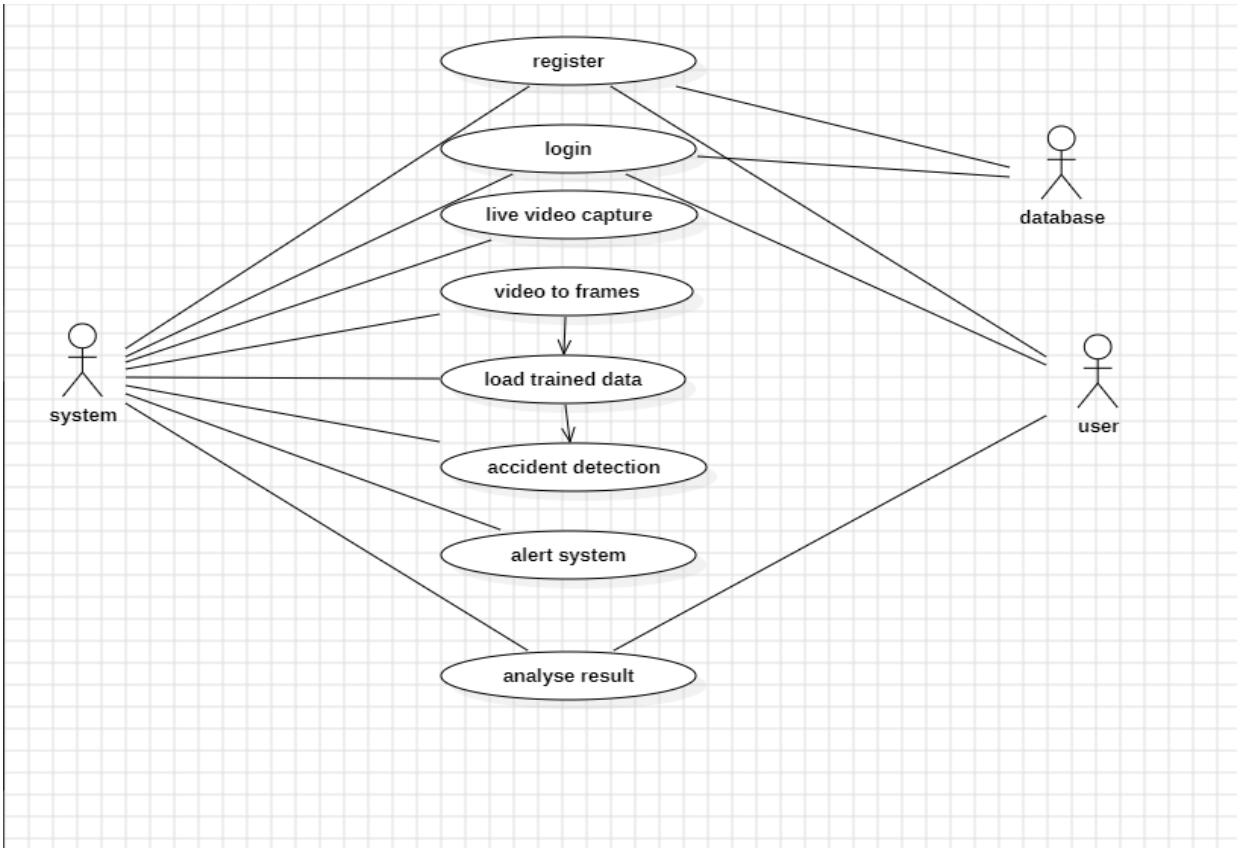

Fig 5.3.2 Use Case Diagram

3. Activity Diagram:

Activity diagrams are graphical representations that illustrate the workflow of step-by-step activities and actions within a system. They show how a process progresses from one stage to another, including decision points, loops (iteration), and parallel activities (concurrency). In the Unified Modeling Language (UML), activity diagrams are classified as behavioral diagrams and are used to model the dynamic aspects of a system. Each activity represents a specific task, while arrows indicate the flow of control, making it easier to understand how different operations are connected and executed in sequence.

These diagrams are particularly useful for describing business processes and system workflows in a clear and structured manner. They provide a complete view of how a system operates, from input to output, by capturing all possible paths and conditions. In the context of the Smart City Transportation: Traffic Accident Detection System, an activity diagram can represent the entire process—from video input and preprocessing to feature extraction, model execution, and accident detection with alert generation. Overall, activity diagrams help in visualizing the control flow of a system, improving clarity, communication, and effective system design.

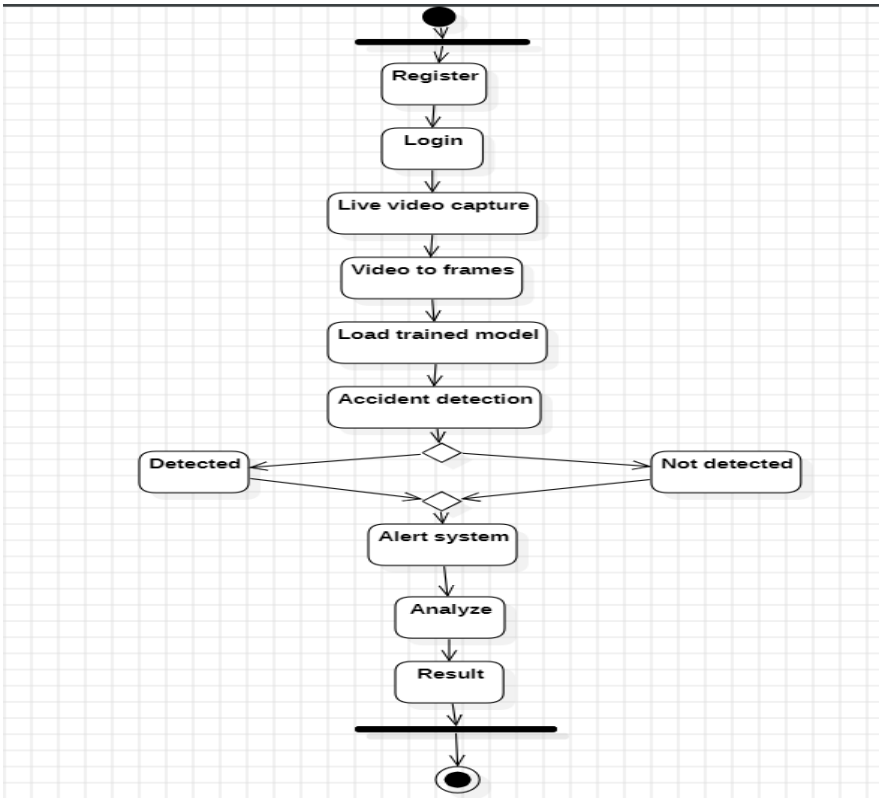

Fig 5.3.3 Activity Diagram

4. Class Diagram:

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that represents the structural design of a system. It illustrates the system's classes, along with their attributes (data members) and operations (methods), providing a clear view of how the system is organized. Class diagrams help in defining the blueprint of a system by showing what data each class holds and what functionalities it performs.

Additionally, class diagrams depict the relationships between classes, such as association, inheritance, aggregation, and composition. These relationships explain how different classes interact and depend on each other within the system. By clearly showing which class contains what information and how classes are connected, class diagrams play a crucial role in system design, making it easier for developers to understand, implement, and maintain the overall architecture.

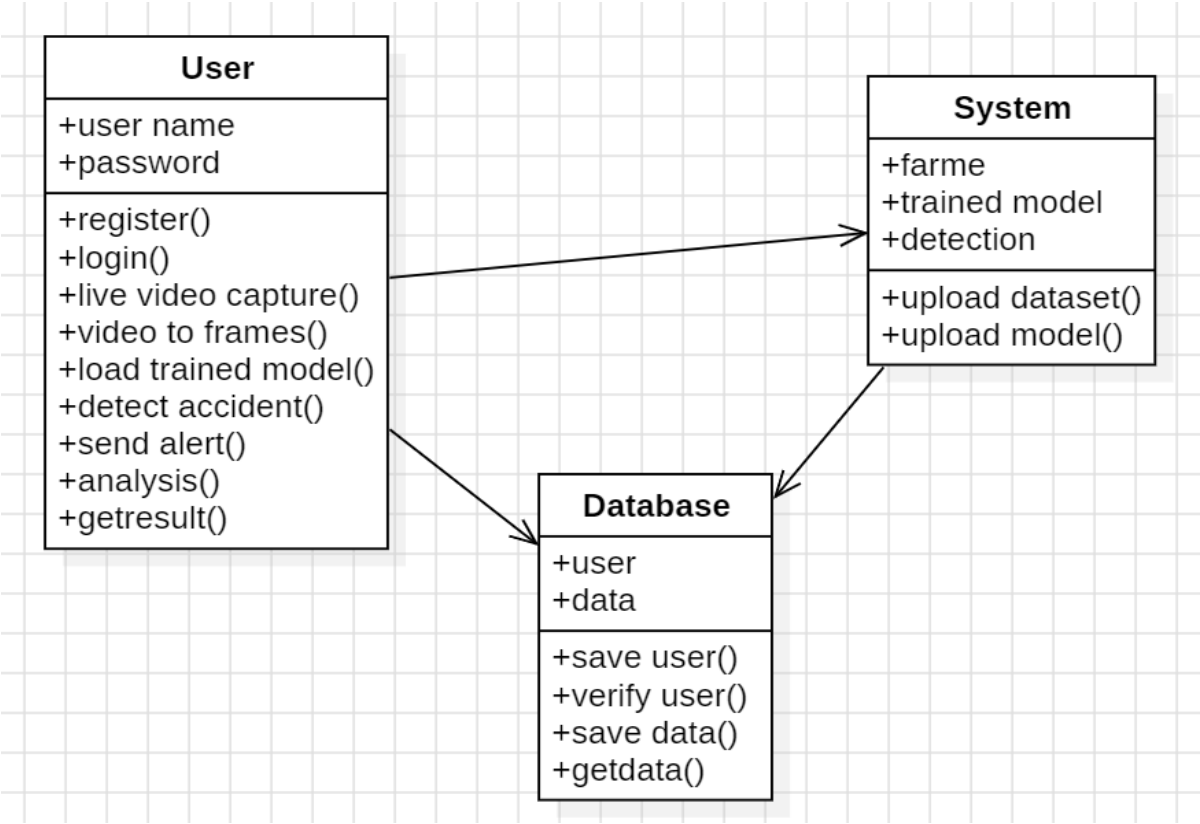

Fig 5.3.4 Class Diagram

CHAPTER-6

IMPLEMENTATION AND CODING

6. CODING AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Source Code

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, session, url_for
import sqlite3
import cv2
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import os

app = Flask(__name__)
app.secret_key = 'your_secret_key'

model_path = "model_xception_convlstm.h5"
input_size = (112, 112)
sequence_length = 8

# Load model once at startup
model = load_model(model_path)

def preprocess_image(img_path, size):
    img = cv2.imread(img_path)
    img = cv2.resize(img, size)
    img = img.astype('float32') / 255.0
```

```
def create_dummy_sequence(image, sequence_length):
    return np.expand_dims(np.array([image] * sequence_length), axis=0)

from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename

@app.route('/predict', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def predict():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        if 'image' not in request.files:
            return "No file part"
        file = request.files['image']
        if file.filename == '':
            return "No selected file"

        filename = secure_filename(file.filename)
        filepath = os.path.join('static/uploads', filename)  # Save in static for rendering
        file.save(filepath)

        try:
            # Run prediction
            image = preprocess_image(filepath, input_size)
```

```
            input_sequence = create_dummy_sequence(image, sequence_length)
            prediction = model.predict(input_sequence)[0][0]
            label = "Accident" if prediction >= 0.5 else "Non Accident"
            confidence = f"{prediction:.2f}"

            image_url = f"/static/uploads/{filename}"  # Path for HTML rendering

            return render_template('result.html', label=label, confidence=confidence, image_url=image_ur

        except Exception as e:
            return f"An error occurred: {str(e)}"

    return render_template('predict.html')

@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template('index.html')
```

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        password = request.form['password']

        if username == 'admin' and password == 'admin':
            session['user'] = 'admin'
            return redirect(url_for('admin_home'))

        conn = sqlite3.connect('users.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM users WHERE username=? AND password=?", (username, password))
        user = cursor.fetchone()
        conn.close()

        if user:
            session['user'] = username
            return redirect(url_for('user_home'))
        else:
            return render_template('index.html', error="Invalid credentials")
```

```python
def login():
    return render_template('index.html')

@app.route('/adminhome')
def admin_home():
    if 'user' in session and session['user'] == 'admin':
        page = request.args.get('page', default=1, type=int)
        per_page = 10
        offset = (page - 1) * per_page

        conn = sqlite3.connect('users.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users")
        total_users = cursor.fetchone()[0]

        cursor.execute("SELECT username, email, phone FROM users LIMIT ? OFFSET ?", (per_page, offset))
        users = cursor.fetchall()
        conn.close()

        total_pages = (total_users + per_page - 1) // per_page
```

```python
        return render_template(
            'adminhome.html',
            users=users,
            current_page=page,
            total_pages=total_pages
        )

    return redirect('/')


@app.route('/userhome')
def user_home():
    if 'user' in session and session['user'] != 'admin':
        username = session['user']

        conn = sqlite3.connect('users.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute("SELECT username, email, phone FROM users WHERE username=?", (username,))
        user_data = cursor.fetchone()
        conn.close()
```

```
        if user_data:
            user_profile = {
                'username': user_data[0],
                'email': user_data[1],
                'phone': user_data[2]
            }
            return render_template('userhome.html', profile=user_profile)

    return redirect('/')

@app.route('/logout')
def logout():
    session.pop('user', None)
    return redirect('/')

@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        email = request.form['email']
```


```
        if user_data:
            user_profile = {
                'username': user_data[0],
                'email': user_data[1],
                'phone': user_data[2]
            }
            return render_template('userhome.html', profile=user_profile)

    return redirect('/')

@app.route('/logout')
def logout():
    session.pop('user', None)
    return redirect('/')

@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        email = request.form['email']
```

```python
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        password = request.form['password']

        if username == 'admin' and password == 'admin':
            session['user'] = 'admin'
            return redirect(url_for('admin_home'))

        conn = sqlite3.connect('users.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM users WHERE username=? AND password=?", (username, password))
        user = cursor.fetchone()
        conn.close()

        if user:
            session['user'] = username
            return redirect(url_for('user_home'))
        else:
            return render_template('index.html', error="Invalid credentials")
```

```python
            if user_data:
                user_profile = {
                    'username': user_data[0],
                    'email': user_data[1],
                    'phone': user_data[2]
                }
                return render_template('userhome.html', profile=user_profile)

    return redirect('/')

@app.route('/logout')
def logout():
    session.pop('user', None)
    return redirect('/')

@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        email = request.form['email']
```

```python
@app.route('/gallery')
def show_gallery():
    image_folder = os.path.join(app.static_folder, 'output')
    images = [f'output/{filename}' for filename in os.listdir(image_folder) if filename.lower().endsw
    return render_template('gallery.html', images=images)

@app.route('/development')
def development():
    return render_template('Notebook.html')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Initialize the database
    conn = sqlite3.connect('users.db')
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    cursor.execute('''
        CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (
            id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
            username TEXT NOT NULL,
            email TEXT NOT NULL,
            phone TEXT NOT NULL,
```

```
            username TEXT NOT NULL,
            email TEXT NOT NULL,
            phone TEXT NOT NULL,
            password TEXT NOT NULL
        )
    ''')
    conn.commit()
    conn.close()

    app.run(debug=True)
```

6.2. Implementation:

The suggested approach will be implemented using methodologies, metrics for performance evaluation, SMOTE analysis, and dataset analysis. Figure 1 depicts the whole process used in this investigation to estimate myocardial infarction. To forecast MI and examine the data, we used the MI dataset. We use a data-preprocessing technique that balances the data SMOTE- wise and normalizes the data using z-score normalization. Moreover, we used DL classifiers without SMOTE at the beginning. The classifier was then run again on balanced data once the data had been balanced.

- **EXPERIMENTAL DATASET**

MI is one of the most difficult issues in modern medicine. In the year following an acute myocardial infarction, there is a substantial death rate. All nations continue to have significant MI incidence rates. This is particularly true for the metropolitan population in highly developed nations, where irregular and sometimes unbalanced diets and chronic stressors are commonplace. For instance, more than a million Americans have MI annually, and between 200 and 300,000 of them pass away from acute MI before reaching a hospital. A database with 1700 records was established at the Krasnoyarsk Interdistrict Clinical Hospital in Russia to assess and forecast the consequences of MI in patients [31]. This work used data made available in August 2020 [32] in the UCI machine learning repository. There are 124 features in the dataset. 111 of those features include the time of being admitted, which is crucial to their survival, was the main focus of this research. It is vital to take the essential preventative measures as soon as possible within the first few hours of hospitalization since failing to do so may have dire implications.

1) BINARY CLASSIFICATION

Binary classes are classification problems in which the target attribute has just two potential outcomes or classes. Another name for this is binary classification. Typically, binary classification aims to group occurrences into one of two groups according to input feature sets. The target feature in binary classification is frequently encoded as 0 or 1, where 0 denotes one class (such as negative), and 1 denotes the opposite class (such as positive). This research used a binary classification dataset to predict myocardial infarction.

2) MULTI-CLASSIFICATION

Multiclass classification is a problem in which the target variable contains more than two potential outcomes or classes. Multiclass classification entails selecting the proper class from a set of three or more alternative classes instead of binary classification, which aims to categorize cases into one of two groups. In multiclass classification, every class appears as a binary vector, and the target attribute is usually encoded using one-hot encoding. This research used the LET_IS column of the dataset as a categorical multiclass column and contains the following classes: Lethal outcome (cause) 0: unknown (alive) 1: cardiogenic shock 2: pulmonary edema 3: myocardial rupture 4: progress of congestive heart failure 5: thromboembolism 6: asystole 7: ventricular fibrillation.

3) MODULES

- **User**

The **User module** acts as the central interface through which individuals interact with the system. It integrates all the essential functionalities required for seamless interaction, including registration, authentication, data visualization, and prediction services. The design focuses on providing a user-friendly experience with proper access control mechanisms to ensure security. Additionally, the system maintains logs of user interactions, which can later be analyzed for monitoring and performance evaluation. This module essentially forms the backbone of end-user engagement and ensures that the application serves its intended purpose efficiently.

- **Registration**

The **Registration module** is responsible for onboarding new users into the system. During the registration process, users are required to provide basic details such as name, email, username, and password. These details are validated and stored securely in the **SQLite3 database**. To enhance security, sensitive data like passwords can be hashed and encrypted before storage. Once registered, users receive unique credentials that allow them to access system services. This module ensures that only authenticated individuals can participate in system activities and prevents duplicate or invalid registrations.

- **Login**

The **Login module** authenticates users by cross-checking their credentials against the stored data in the database. It acts as the first line of defense against unauthorized access. If valid credentials are provided, the user is granted access to the system; otherwise, appropriate error messages are displayed. Additional layers of security, such as **multi-factor authentication (MFA)** or CAPTCHA verification, can also be integrated to prevent brute-force or bot-based attacks. By ensuring only legitimate users gain access, this module protects sensitive functionalities like prediction and visualization.

- **Visualization**

The **Visualization module** provides an interactive medium for users to view and interpret results. Instead of raw numbers or datasets, information is represented in graphical formats such as line graphs, bar charts, pie charts, or dashboards. For instance, in prediction-based systems, users can track trends over time, compare historical data with new predictions, or analyze anomaly patterns. This module enhances decision-making by making complex data easily interpretable. It also supports real-time updates, so users can immediately visualize the impact of new input data or changes in model outputs.

- **Prediction**

The **Prediction module** is the core functional component of the system. It utilizes machine learning (ML) or deep learning (DL) algorithms to process user-provided input and generate meaningful outcomes. For example:

  - In healthcare, it may predict disease risks.
  - In finance, it can forecast trends or anomalies.
  - In security, it may classify or detect intrusions.

1. Introduction to Python

Python is a highly interpreted programming language Python provides man GUI development possibilities (Graphical User Interface). flask is, the most frequently used technique of all GUI methods. It's a standard Python interface to the Python Tk GUI toolkit.

Python is the quickest and simplest method for creating GUI apps using Flask outputs. It is a simple job to create a GUI using flask. Python is a common, flexible and popular language of programming. It is excellent as a first language since it is succinet and simple to understand and also good to use in any programmer's pile because it can be utilized from development of the web to software. It's basic, easy-to-use grammar, making it the ideal language to first learn computer programming. Most implementations of Python (including C and Python), include a read- eval-print (REPL) loop that enables the user to act as a command-line interpreter that results in sequence and instantaneous intake of instructions. Other shells like as IDLE and Python provide extra features such as auto-completion, session retention and highlighting of syntax.

(I) Interactive mode programming

Invoking the interpreter without passing a script file as a parameter brings up the following prompt

- $ python

Python 2.4.3 (#1, Nov 11 2010, 13:34:43)

[GCC 4.1.2 20080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-48)] on linux2

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information Type

the following text at the Python prompt and press the Enter –

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information Type

the following text at the Python prompt and press the Enter

>>> print "Hello, Python!" If you are running new version of Python, then you would need to use print statement with parenthesis as in print ("Hello, Python!");. However in Python version 2.4.3, this produces the following result

- Hello,

(II)Script mode programming

Invoking the interpreter with a script parameter begins execution of the script and continues until the script is finished. When the script is finished, the interpreter is no longer active.

Let us write a simple Python program in a script. Python files have extension .py. Type the following source code in a test.py file –

Live Demo print "Hello, Python!" We assume that you have Python interpreter set in PATH variable. Now, try to run this program as follows –

$ python test.py This produces the following result –
Hello, Python! Let us try another way to execute a Python script. Here is the modified test.py file
Live Demo
#!/usr/bin/python print "Hello, Python!"
We assume that you have Python interpreter available in /usr/bin directory. Now, try to run this program as follows –
$ chmod +x test.py # This is to make file executable
$./test.py
This produces the following result –
Hello, Python!
A software environment plays a crucial role in application development, providing the necessary tools, libraries, and frameworks for developers to build robust applications. Python is a powerful and versatile programming language, while Flask is a lightweight web framework that allows developers to build web applications efficiently. This document explores Python and Flask in detail, including their features, functionalities, and how they work together for web development.

(III)Overview of Python

Python is an interpreted, high-level, dynamically typed programming language known for its simplicity and versatility. It supports various programming paradigms, including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming.

Features of Python

- Simple and readable syntax
- Open-source and community-supported
- Cross-platform compatibility
- Extensive standard library and third-party packages
- Object-oriented programming (OOP) support
- Strong integration with other languages

(IV)Installing Python

Python can be downloaded from the official website (https://www.python.org/) and installed on various operating systems, including Windows, macOS, and Linux.

Python Syntax and Basics

Python syntax is intuitive and easy to learn. Some fundamental concepts include:

Variables and Data Types

name = "John" age = 30

height = 5.9 is_student = False **Control Structures** x = 10

y = 20

if x < y:

print("x is smaller than y")

Loops for iterating over data structures: for i in range(5):

print(i)

Libraries and Frameworks

Popular Python libraries include:

- **Data Science:** Pandas, NumPy, Matplotlib
- **Web Development:** Flask, Django
- **Machine Learning:** TensorFlow, Scikit-learn
- **Automation:** Selenium, PyAutoGUI

2. Introduction to Flask

Flask is a lightweight and flexible web framework for Python. It follows the WSGI (Web Server Gateway Interface) standard and provides essential features for web development without additional overhead.

Features of Flask

- Lightweight and modular
- Built-in development server and debugger
- Jinja2 templating engine
- Secure cookie handling for sessions
- RESTful request handling
- Extensions for database integration, authentication, and more

(I) Installing Flask

Flask can be installed using pip: pip
install flask

Creating a Flask Application A simple
Flask web application: from flask
import Flask
app = Flask(_name_)
@app.route('/') def
home():
return "Hello, Flask!"
if _name_ == '_main_': app.run(debug=True)
Running the Flask app:
python app.py
The app will be accessible at http://127.0.0.1:5000/.

(II)Flask Project Structure

A typical Flask project consists of:

my_flask_app/

├── app.py

├── static/

├── templates/

├── config.py

├── requirements.txt

- **app.py:** The main application file
- **static/**: Contains static files (CSS, JavaScript, images)
- **templates/**: Contains HTML templates
- **config.py**: Stores configuration settings
- **requirements.txt**: Lists dependencies

(III)Flask Forms and User Input

Flask supports form handling using Flask-WTF:

from flask_wtf import FlaskForm

from wtforms import StringField, PasswordField from
wtforms.validators import InputRequired class
LoginForm(FlaskForm):
username = StringField('Username', validators=[InputRequired()]) password =
PasswordField('Password', validators=[InputRequired()])

(IV)Flask Database Integration

Flask provides flexible support for integrating databases such as SQLite and PostgreSQL, enabling efficient data storage and management within web applications. This integration is commonly achieved using SQLAlchemy, which is a powerful Object Relational Mapping (ORM) tool. SQLAlchemy allows developers to interact with databases using Python objects instead of writing complex SQL queries, making the development process simpler and more intuitive. By configuring the database URI in the Flask application, developers can easily establish a connection to the desired database.

In the proposed system, the database connection is configured using SQLAlchemy by specifying the database path or server details. For example, SQLite can be used for lightweight applications by setting the URI as 'sqlite:///database.db'. Once configured, the SQLAlchemy object is initialized with the Flask application, enabling seamless interaction between the application and the database. This setup ensures efficient handling of data operations such as insertion, retrieval, updating, and deletion.

Furthermore, database models are defined as Python classes that inherit from the base model provided by SQLAlchemy. Each class represents a table in the database, and each attribute corresponds to a column in that table. For instance, a User model can be created with fields like id and username, where id acts as the primary key and username is a unique and non-nullable field. This structured approach ensures data integrity and consistency while simplifying database management.

Overall, Flask database integration using SQLAlchemy provides a scalable, efficient, and easy-to-use solution for managing application data. It supports multiple database systems, allows smooth migration between them, and plays a crucial role in building robust and data-driven web applications.

Flask supports databases like SQLite and PostgreSQL using SQLAlchemy: from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI'] = 'sqlite:///database.db' db = SQLAlchemy(app)
Defining a database model:

```
class User(db.Model):

id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)

username = db.Column(db.String(80), unique=True, nullable=False)
```

(V)Flask Security and Authentication

```
Flask provides secure authentication mechanisms using Flask-Login: from
flask_login import LoginManager
login_manager = LoginManager()
login_manager.init_app(app)
```

Flask provides robust mechanisms for implementing security and user authentication in web applications. One of the most commonly used extensions for this purpose is Flask-Login, which helps manage user sessions and handle authentication processes efficiently. It simplifies tasks such as logging users in and out, remembering user sessions, and restricting access to certain parts of the application based on authentication status.

To begin with, Flask-Login is integrated into the application by importing the LoginManager class and initializing it with the Flask app instance. The LoginManager acts as the central component that handles user session management. Once initialized, it enables the application to track logged-in users and ensures that protected routes are only accessible to authenticated users. This enhances the overall security of the system by preventing unauthorized access.

In addition, Flask-Login requires the definition of a user model and a user loader function. The user model typically includes attributes such as user ID, username, and password, while the user loader function is responsible for retrieving user details from the database based on a unique identifier. This ensures that user sessions are properly maintained and validated during each request.

Furthermore, Flask supports additional security features such as password hashing, session protection, and role-based access control. Passwords are securely stored using hashing techniques

rather than plain text, reducing the risk of data breaches. Developers can also implement login-required decorators to restrict access to sensitive pages, ensuring that only authorized users can perform certain actions.

Overall, Flask security and authentication using Flask-Login provides a reliable and efficient way to protect web applications. It ensures secure user management, safeguards sensitive data, and enhances the integrity of the system, making it suitable for modern web-based solutions.

3. Introduction to Django

Django is a high-level, Python-based web framework that enables rapid development and encourages clean, maintainable design. It is widely used for building robust and scalable web applications due to its simplicity and powerful built-in features. Django follows the Model-View-Template (MVT) architecture, which separates the application into three interconnected components. The Model handles the database structure, the View manages the business logic, and the Template is responsible for the presentation layer. This structured approach improves code organization, reusability, and ease of maintenance.

One of the key features of Django is its support for fast development. It comes with a wide range of built-in functionalities such as an admin panel, authentication system, URL routing, and ORM (Object Relational Mapping). These features reduce the need to write repetitive code and allow developers to focus on building core application logic. As a result, development time is significantly reduced, making Django an ideal choice for projects with tight deadlines.

Django is also known for its strong security features. It provides built-in protection against common web vulnerabilities such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), cross-site request forgery (CSRF), and clickjacking. By following best security practices by default, Django helps developers build secure applications without requiring extensive additional configurations.

Another important feature of Django is its scalability. It is capable of handling high-traffic applications and can be scaled efficiently as the user base grows. Many large-scale websites and applications use Django due to its ability to manage heavy workloads and maintain performance under increasing demand.

Furthermore, Django offers extensive libraries and a rich ecosystem of reusable components. Developers can take advantage of numerous third-party packages and plugins to extend functionality, such as REST APIs, authentication systems, and data processing tools. This flexibility makes Django highly adaptable for different types of projects, ranging from simple websites to complex enterprise applications.

(I) **Installing Django**

Django can be installed using pip:
pip install django

Creating a Django Project

To start a new Django project:

django-admin startproject myproject cd

myproject

python manage.py runserver

(II)**Django Project Structure**

A Django project typically consists of the following files:

- manage.py: Command-line utility for administrative tasks
- settings.py: Configuration settings for the project
- urls.py: URL patterns mapping to views
- wsgi.py: Web Server Gateway Interface file

Creating a Django App

To create a new app within a Django project: python

manage.py startapp myapp

(III)**Models, Views, and Templates Models**

Django models define database structure: from

django.db import models

class User(models.Model):
name = models.CharField(max_length=100) email =

models.EmailField(unique=True)

Views

Views handle user requests and responses:

from django.shortcuts import render

def home(request):

return render(request, 'index.html')

Templates

Templates control the front-end display:

```
<html>

<body>

<h1>Welcome to Django</h1>

</body>

</html>
```

(IV) **Django Forms and Authentication**

Django provides built-in support for forms and authentication: from django
import forms
class LoginForm(forms.Form):

username = forms.CharField(max_length=100)

password = forms.CharField(widget=forms.PasswordInput)

Django also has built-in authentication for login/logout functionalities.

(V)**Deploying a Django Project**

To deploy a Django project, we can use platforms like Heroku, AWS, or DigitalOcean.

Security in Django

Django provides built-in security features like:

- SQL Injection prevention
- CSRF protection
- XSS prevention
- Secure authentication

Python and Django are powerful technologies for software development. Python's simplicity and extensive libraries make it ideal for various applications, while Django's framework enables rapid and secure web application development. Understanding and leveraging these technologies can lead to efficient and scalable software solutions.

4. DATABASE

A database is a systematically organized collection of data that is stored electronically in a structured format, enabling easy access, management, and modification. It serves as the backbone of modern applications by allowing users and software systems to efficiently store large volumes of information and retrieve it as needed. Data in a database can include anything from user profiles, transactions, and financial records to logs, multimedia content, and application-specific information.

To manage and interact with this data effectively, databases are controlled through Database Management Systems (DBMS). A DBMS provides the necessary tools and functionalities to define data structures, insert and update records, enforce rules for data integrity, and secure the information from unauthorized access. It also ensures that multiple users or processes can access and manipulate the data simultaneously without conflicts, maintaining consistency and accuracy.

Databases play a critical role across all domains, from small-scale mobile apps to enterprise-level systems. They ensure reliability, scalability, and accuracy of information handling, making them essential for decision-making, analytics, automation, and day-to-day operations in nearly every industry.

(I) SQLite3:

SQLite3 is a lightweight, serverless, and self-contained relational database management system (RDBMS) designed to provide a simple yet powerful solution for managing structured data.

traditional database systems such as MySQL or PostgreSQL, which require a separate server process to run and communicate with applications, SQLite operates without a dedicated server. Instead, the entire database is stored in a single cross-platform file, which makes it highly portable, easy to deploy, and convenient to share or back up.

SQLite3 fully supports Structured Query Language (SQL), enabling developers to perform standard operations such as creating tables, inserting, updating, deleting, and retrieving data. It also incorporates advanced features like transactions, ensuring that operations are executed reliably with full support for atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID properties). Additionally, it offers indexing for faster query performance and enforces data integrity through constraints and rules.

Due to its minimal setup requirements and zero-configuration nature, SQLite3 has become one of the most widely adopted databases for applications that require efficient local storage. It is commonly used in embedded systems, IoT devices, desktop software, and mobile platforms such as Android and iOS. Many popular web browsers, operating systems, and enterprise tools also rely on SQLite internally to manage data.

Its simplicity, combined with reliability and speed, makes SQLite3 especially suitable for small to medium-scale applications where ease of use and reduced overhead are more important than handling extremely large datasets or high levels of concurrent access. Furthermore, being open-source and free to use in both personal and commercial projects, SQLite3 is considered a go-

to solution for developers seeking a stable, secure, and portable database system.

(II)Security

Security is a critical aspect of any database system, especially when handling sensitive information such as user credentials and administrative data. In this project, SQLite3 is used as the database, and it integrates effectively with application-level security mechanisms to ensure data protection. By combining SQLite3 with proper encryption techniques, the system safeguards confidential information from unauthorized access and potential security threats.

One of the essential practices followed is password hashing and encryption before storing data in the database. Instead of saving passwords in plain text, secure hashing algorithms are used to convert them into unreadable formats. This significantly reduces the risk of data breaches, as even if the database is compromised, the actual passwords cannot be easily retrieved. Encryption techniques further enhance security by protecting sensitive fields within the database.

Additionally, access control mechanisms are implemented to restrict unauthorized data access. Only authenticated users or administrators are allowed to retrieve or modify database information. Data integrity constraints are also enforced to maintain accuracy and consistency, preventing issues such as duplication or corruption of records. Together, these measures ensure that the database remains secure, reliable, and trustworthy for application use.

(III)Efficiency

SQLite3 is known for being lightweight, fast, and serverless, which significantly reduces system complexity. Its benefits include:

- No Dedicated Server Requirement – The database operates within the application, simplifying deployment.
- High Read/Write Performance – Suitable for real-time operations like user login and quick predictions.
- Low Overhead – Runs efficiently even on devices with limited resources, making the system more cost-effective.
- Server Requirement – The database operates within the application, simplifying deployment.

  High Read/Write Performance

  This efficiency ensures smooth functioning, even when handling frequent user interactions.

(IV)Scalability

Although SQLite3 is lightweight, it supports considerable scalability for medium-sized applications. It can:

- Handle large datasets required for predictive analytics and model training.
- Scale to support multiple concurrent users through proper connection management.
- Store historical prediction results, ensuring that the database can grow with the application's usage over time.

If the system expands significantly in the future, SQLite3 can serve as a stepping stone for migration to more robust databases (e.g., PostgreSQL or MySQL).

(V)Advantages of SQLite3

1. **Serverless and Zero Configuration** – No need for installation or separate database server; the database runs directly from a single file.
2. **Lightweight** – Minimal storage space and memory usage, making it ideal for mobile and embedded applications.
3. **Portable** – Entire database is stored in a single cross-platform file, easy to share, back up, or move.
4. **Fast and Reliable** – Provides efficient read/write operations with full support for transactions and data integrity.
5. **Standard SQL Support** – Implements most of the SQL-92 standard, making it easy to use for developers familiar with SQL.
6. **Scalable for Small to Medium Applications** – Handles moderate amounts of data efficiently without requiring complex infrastructure.
7. **Public Domain (Free to Use)** – Open-source and free for commercial or personal use.

5. DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning is a part of machine learning that has practical experience in demonstrating and taking care of muddled issues with artificial neural networks.It draws inspiration from the composition and operations of the human brain, particularly from the networked layers of neurons.

Because deep learning can automatically learn hierarchical representations from data, it has become very popular and successful in many different fields.

Here are some essential details regarding deep learning:

1. Neural Networks: Neural networks, which are made up of layers of connected nodes or artificial neurons, are the foundation of deep learning. The term "deep" in deep learning describes these networks' depth, which indicates that they have several layers (deep architectures).

2. Deep Neural Networks (DNNs): Training deep neural networks, which can have several layers (deep networks) or just a few (shallow networks), is a common step in deep learning. The network can extract complex features and representations from the input data thanks to the depth.

3. Representation Learning: Automatic feature extraction and representation learning are two areas in which deep learning shines. During training, the model learns to extract pertinent features from the data rather than manually engineering features.

4. Backpropagation Training: Backpropagation is a technique used in the training of deep neural networks. The process entails making iterative adjustments to the weights of connections among

5. neurons in order to reduce the discrepancy between the target and the predicted output. Usually, stochastic gradient descent and other optimization algorithms are used for this.

6.Architectures: Different deep learning structures are open, including Transformers for regular language handling, Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for consecutive information, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for picture related tasks.These designs are made to deal with specific tasks and data types.

Two well-liked deep learning architectures, ResNet (Residual Network) and DenseNet (Densely Connected Convolutional Network), were created expressly to solve training difficulties for extremely deep neural networks. Let's examine each in brief:

(I) ResNet (Residual Network):

1. Introduction:In 2015, Kaiming He et al. presented ResNet. The use of residual blocks, which have shortcut connections that bypass one or more layers, is the main innovation. This facilitates the training of extremely deep networks and aids in solving the vanishing gradient issue.

2. Shortcut Connections: The introduction of shortcut connections, also known as skip connections, that elide one or more layers, is the fundamental concept of ResNet. Deeper networks can be trained more easily thanks to these connections, which make the gradient flow more freely during backpropagation.

3. Architecture: A collection of residual blocks usually makes up a ResNet architecture. Multiple convolutional layers are present in each block, and the block's output is enhanced by the shortcut connections by the original input.

4. Benefits: ResNet has proven effective in training incredibly complex networks with hundreds of layers. It has been extensively employed in computer vision tasks such as object detection and image classification.

(II)DenseNet (Densely Connected Convolutional Network):

1. Introduction: DenseNet adopts a different strategy by encouraging dense connectivity between layers. It was first presented by Gao Huang et al. in 2017. Every layer in a DenseNet gets input from every layer that came before it, and every layer that comes after it gets its output.

2. Dense Blocks: The dense block is the cornerstone of DenseNet architecture. It is composed of several layers, where input is provided by the feature maps from all previous layers. Gradient flow is encouraged and feature reuse is improved by this dense connectivity.

3. Transition Blocks: Transition blocks are used to reduce the number of feature maps before passing them to the next dense block, thereby managing the growth of parameters and

computation in dense blocks. This preserves the effectiveness of computation.

4. Benefits: DenseNet often requires fewer parameters compared to traditional architectures, leading to more efficient models. The dense connectivity also helps in mitigating the vanishing gradient problem and encourages feature reuse.

5. Applications: DenseNet has demonstrated competitive performance with fewer parameters when used successfully for tasks like image segmentation and classification.

(III)Training Dataset

The training dataset is a fundamental component in the development of any machine learning model, as it is used to train and optimize the system. It is typically the largest portion of the overall dataset and contains a wide variety of examples that represent different scenarios relevant to the problem. By providing sufficient and diverse data, the training dataset helps the model learn patterns, relationships, and features necessary for accurate predictions.

During the training process, machine learning algorithms analyze the input data and adjust their internal parameters to minimize errors. The dataset includes labeled examples, which guide the model in understanding the correct outputs for given inputs. Through repeated exposure to this data, the model gradually improves its performance and learns how to generalize from known examples to unseen cases. This step is essential for building a reliable and effective model.

In this project, the training dataset plays a crucial role in enabling the system to detect patterns related to traffic accidents. It allows the model to understand various conditions, such as vehicle movements, collisions, and environmental factors. A well-prepared training dataset ensures better learning, leading to improved accuracy and robustness of the system when deployed in real-world scenarios.

(IV)Test Dataset

The test dataset is used to evaluate the performance of a machine learning model after it has been trained. Once the model is developed using the training dataset, it is essential to assess how well it performs on new and unseen data. The test dataset serves this purpose by providing.

This dataset is a distinct subset of the original data and is kept completely separate from the training process. It is used as a benchmark to measure how accurately the model can generalize to real-world scenarios. By comparing the model's predictions with the actual outcomes in the test dataset, developers can determine its accuracy, reliability, and overall performance.

The test dataset is carefully structured to include a wide range of possible scenarios that the model may face in practical applications. It contains data with similar characteristics and class distributions as the training dataset, ensuring consistency while still maintaining independence. This helps in validating whether the model can handle different conditions and variations effectively.

In most machine learning projects, the test dataset typically consists of around 20–25% of the total available data. This proportion provides a balanced approach, ensuring that enough data is available for training while still reserving a sufficient amount for testing. A well-defined test dataset plays a crucial role in confirming that the model is robust, accurate, and ready for deployment in real-world environments.

-Convolutional Neural Network :

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a class of deep learning algorithms widely used for image and video recognition tasks due to their ability to automatically learn spatial features from data. They process input images through multiple layers, starting with convolutional layers that extract important patterns such as edges, textures, and shapes. These features are then refined using activation functions that introduce non-linearity, allowing the network to learn complex relationships. Pooling layers reduce the dimensionality of the data, making the model more efficient and less prone to overfitting. The extracted features are then flattened and passed through fully connected layers to perform classification or prediction tasks. During training, the model uses a loss function and backpropagation to adjust its weights and improve accuracy. Once trained, CNNs can effectively analyze and classify new, unseen images with high precision.

1. **Input Layer:**

   The input layer receives the raw data, typically an image.

   It represents pixel values in a structured format.

This data is passed to the next layers for processing.

2. **Convolutional Layers:**

   These layers apply filters (kernels) to extract features.

   They detect patterns like edges, textures, and shapes.

   Spatial relationships in the image are preserved.

3. **Activation Function:**

   Applies non-linearity using functions like ReLU.

   Helps the model learn complex patterns effectively.

   Improves the network's ability to solve real problems.

4. **Pooling (Subsampling) Layers:**

   Reduces the size of feature maps.

   Common methods include max pooling and average pooling.

   Decreases computation and prevents overfitting.

5. **Flattening:**

   Converts multi-dimensional data into a single vector.

   Prepares data for fully connected layers.

   Acts as a bridge between convolutional and dense layers.

6. **Fully Connected Layers:**

   Each neuron connects to all neurons in the next layer.

   Learns high-level and complex relationships.

   Used mainly towards the end of the network.

7. **Output Layer:**

   Generates the final prediction or classification.

   Uses activation functions like softmax or sigmoid.

   Provides probabilities or output values.

8. **Loss Function:**

   Measures error between predicted and actual output.

   Guides the model during training.

   Goal is to minimize this loss value.

9. **Backpropagation:**

   Computes gradients of the loss function.

   Updates weights using optimization algorithms.

   Helps improve model accuracy over time.

10. **Training:**

    Model learns by iterating over training data.

    Weights are updated repeatedly to reduce error.

    Continues until satisfactory performance is achieved.

11. **Testing / Prediction:**

    Model is evaluated on unseen data.

    Checks how well it generalizes.

    Used to make real-world predictions.

Model Selection In Deep Learning:

Model selection in deep learning refers to the process of choosing the most suitable algorithm and architecture for a specific problem or dataset. Since different models perform differently depending on the nature of the data, it is important to carefully analyze and select the one that best meets the requirements. This process ensures that the chosen model can effectively learn patterns and provide accurate predictions.

It involves comparing and evaluating multiple models to determine which one performs the best. Various architectures such as CNNs, RNNs, or hybrid models may be tested depending on the application. Each model is trained and validated using the same dataset, and their performance is analyzed to identify the most efficient and reliable option.

Several factors are considered during model selection, including model complexity, computational efficiency, and the ability to generalize to new, unseen data. A highly complex model may perform well on training data but fail to generalize, leading to overfitting. Therefore, it is important to strike a balance between complexity and performance to ensure consistent results across different scenarios.

To evaluate and compare models, performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and mean squared error are used. Techniques like cross-validation and grid search help in fine-tuning model parameters and improving performance. The ultimate goal of model selection is to choose a model that delivers high accuracy while maintaining robustness and generalization capability for real-world applications.

CHAPTER-7

SYSTEM TESTING

7. SYSTEM TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

7.1. Types of System testing

- **Unit testing**

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/ or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

- **Integration testing**

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

- **Functional test**

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals. Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted. Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected. Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures : interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined. System Test System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre- driven process links and integration points.

- **White Box Testing**

White White Box Testing is a software testing technique in which the tester has complete knowledge of the internal structure, logic, and implementation of the system. Unlike other testing methods, it focuses on examining the code, control flow, and data flow within the application. The tester understands how the program is written and verifies whether each component behaves as expected. This approach ensures that the internal operations of the software are functioning correctly according to the design.

In White Box Testing, various elements such as loops, conditions, branches, and statements are thoroughly tested. The tester analyzes the code to identify logical errors, hidden bugs, and security vulnerabilities that may not be visible through external testing. It helps in validating paths of execution, ensuring that all possible scenarios are covered. Techniques like statement coverage,

branch coverage, and path coverage are commonly used to achieve a high level of code reliability and accuracy.

This type of testing is particularly useful for testing areas that cannot be effectively accessed through Black Box Testing. It allows developers and testers to optimize code, improve performance, and enhance security. Although it requires programming knowledge and can be time-consuming, White Box Testing plays a crucial role in ensuring the robustness and quality of the software system.

- **Black Box Testing**

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements.

document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works. Unit Testing Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

- **Integration Testing**

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects. The task of the integration test is to check that components or produce failures caused by interface defects. The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

7.2. Test strategies.

Field testing will be carried out manually to ensure that the system behaves correctly in real-time usage conditions. This type of testing helps in observing how the application performs when actual users interact with it. It is important because real-world usage may expose issues that are not visible in controlled environments. Manual execution allows testers to carefully examine each feature step by step. This ensures that the system is reliable and user-friendly before deployment.

Manual testing plays a key role in validating the overall functionality of the system. Testers will simulate user actions by entering data, navigating pages, and checking outputs. This helps in identifying usability issues and interface-related problems. It also ensures that the system responds correctly to different user inputs. Any mismatch between expected and actual behavior will be recorded for correction.Functional testing will be planned and documented in detail before execution begins. Each test case will include input data, expected results, and actual outcomes. This structured approach ensures that no functionality is missed during testing. It also helps maintain consistency across all test scenarios. Proper documentation makes it easier to track and fix defects.

The primary objective of testing is to ensure that all field entries in the system work correctly. Every input field must accept only valid data as per defined rules. Invalid inputs should be rejected with proper error messages. This helps maintain data accuracy and system reliability. Field validation is crucial for preventing incorrect data storage.Another important objective is to ensure that all pages are properly linked and accessible. Every navigation link in the system must redirect to the correct destination. Broken or incorrect links can confuse users and reduce system efficiency. Therefore, each link will be tested individually. This ensures smooth navigation across the application.

The entry screens must load efficiently without unnecessary delay. Performance testing will be done to observe the loading time of forms and pages. Users should not experience lag while accessing different sections. Slow response times will be recorded and analyzed. Optimizing performance improves overall user satisfaction.System messages such as alerts, confirmations, and error notifications must function correctly. These messages should clearly communicate the result of user actions. If incorrect data is entered, the system should display meaningful error messages.

Successful operations should also show proper confirmation messages. This improves clarity and usability of the system.

Duplicate entry prevention is an essential feature that will be thoroughly tested. The system must not allow repeated records for the same data. Testers will attempt to enter duplicate values to verify this behavior. If duplicates are found, it will be treated as a critical defect. This ensures data integrity within the system.

Data integrity will be maintained throughout all operations of the system. Stored information must remain consistent and accurate at all times. Any modification or update should reflect correctly in all related modules. Testing will verify that no data corruption occurs during operations. This ensures reliability of stored information.Boundary value testing will be performed to check system behavior under extreme input conditions. Inputs at minimum and maximum limits will be tested carefully. This helps identify how the system handles edge cases. Proper handling of such cases ensures system stability. It also reduces chances of unexpected failures.Usability aspects of the system will also be evaluated during testing. This includes checking layout, labels, buttons, and overall user interface design. The system should be easy to understand and operate for all users. Any confusion in navigation or usage will be noted. Improvements will be suggested based on user experience.

Security-related checks will be included to ensure safe handling of user inputs. The system must prevent unauthorized or invalid data entries. Basic validation and access restrictions will be verified. This helps protect the system from misuse or incorrect usage. Security testing ensures safe and reliable operation.Finally, all testing activities and results will be properly documented. Any defects identified during testing will be reported to the development team. These issues will be tracked until they are resolved. A final test report will summarize the overall system quality. This ensures readiness of the system before deployment.

Test Results:

All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

Test cases :

Table no 7.3 Test Cases

S No.	Test Case	Expected Result	Result	Remarks (if any)
1	Traffic Video Input Processing	System successfully accepts and processes traffic video (RGB + Optical Flow)	Pass	Validate different video formats and resolutions
2	Accident Detection (Normal Traffic)	System should not detect any accident in normal traffic conditions	Pass	Ensures low false positive rate
3	Accident Detection (Collision Scenario)	System detects accident and generates alert within seconds	Pass	Test rear-end, side, and frontal collisions
4	Multiple Vehicle Handling	System distinguishes between congestion and actual accident	Pass	Validate detection accuracy in crowded traffic

5	Low-Light / Night Detection	System detects accidents under low visibility conditions	Pass	Test night-time and poor lighting scenarios
6	Real-Time Processing on Edge Device	System performs accident detection with low latency on Raspberry Pi	Pass	Checks efficiency and real-time capability
7	Dataset Generalization	System accurately detects accidents on unseen dataset	Pass	Validates model generalization capability
8	Adverse Weather Conditions	System fails to detect accident in heavy fog/rain conditions	Fail	Indicates limitation in extreme environmental conditions
9	Sudden Motion Misclassification	System incorrectly classifies sudden braking as accident	Fail	Highlights false positive issue
10	Real-Time Alert Delay	System fails to generate alert within required time (≤2 sec)	Fail	Indicates latency issue under heavy load

- **Register**

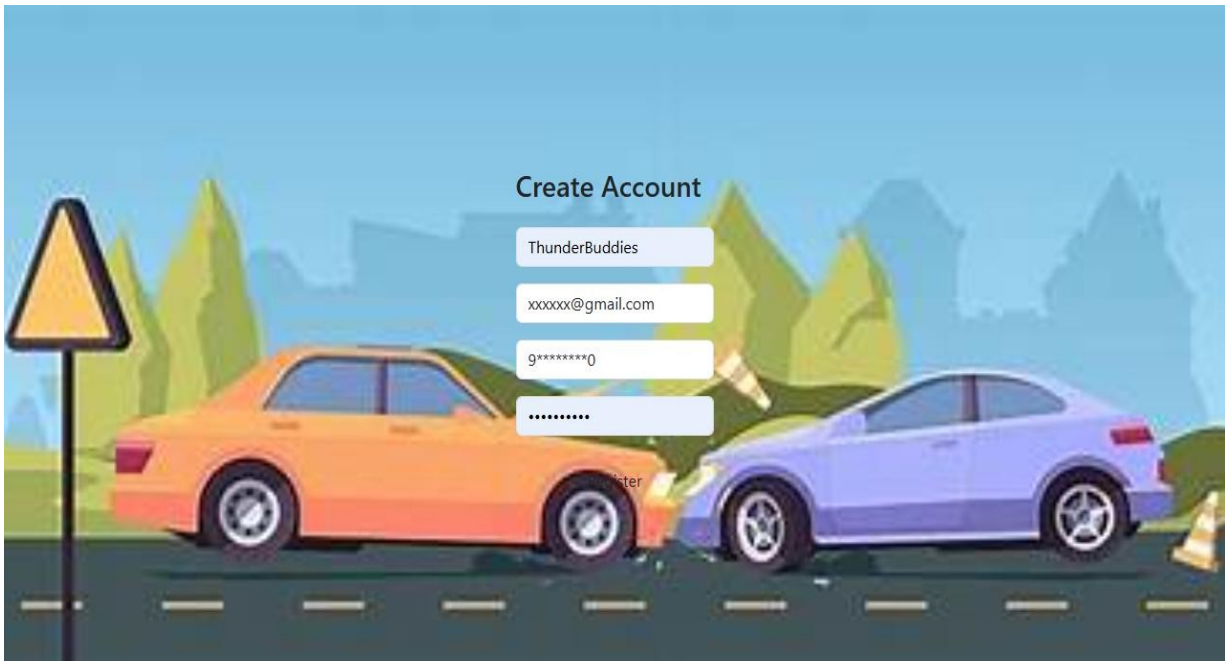

Fig 7.3.1 Register interface

Description: This image represents the user registration interface of the system, which serves as the entry point for accessing the traffic video processing functionality. The form includes fields such as username, email, phone number, and password, ensuring that valid user details are collected before granting access. This step is important because only authenticated users can upload or provide traffic video input to the system. Once the registration is completed successfully, the user can log in and submit video data for processing. This test case verifies that the system correctly accepts user input details and enables further interaction with the traffic video input module

- **Login**

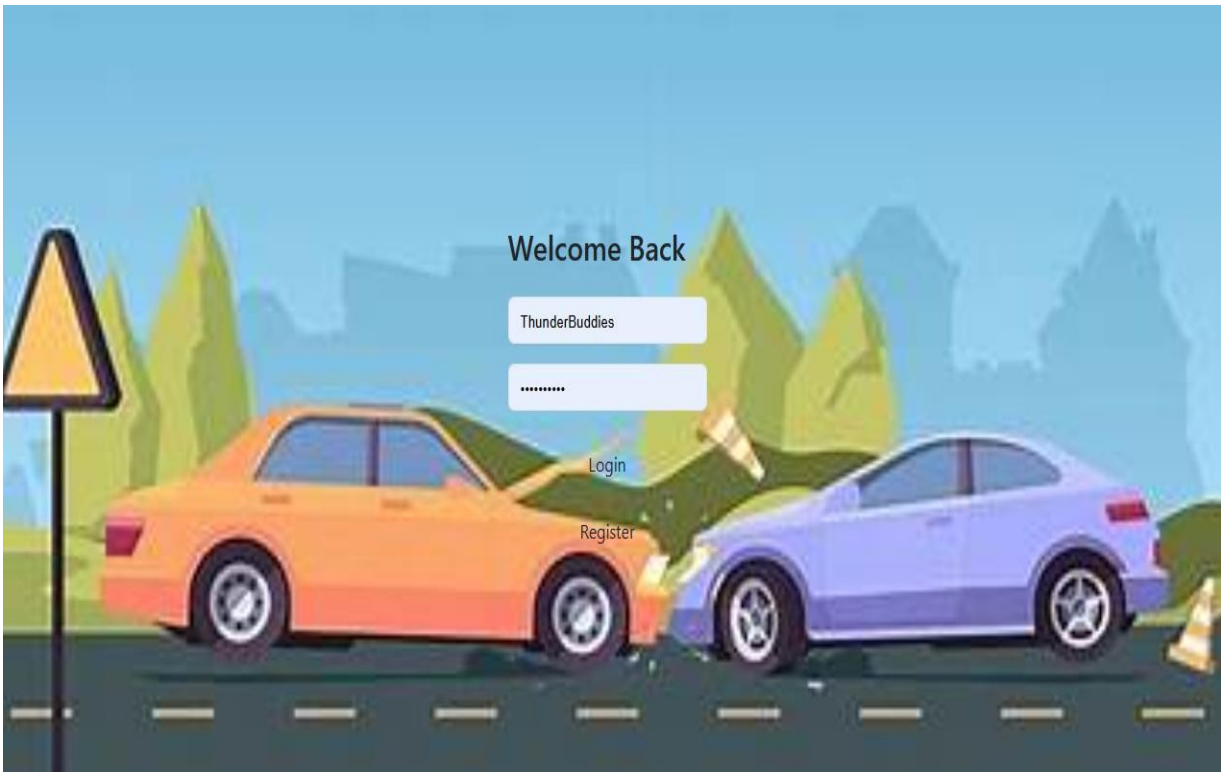

Fig 7.3.2. Login interface

Description: This image represents the login interface of the system, where registered users authenticate themselves using their credentials. The form includes fields for username and password, ensuring secure access to the system. This step is crucial as only authorized users are allowed to interact with the system's core functionalities, including uploading and processing traffic video data. Upon successful login, the user gains access to the traffic video input module, where the system can accept and process video streams. This test case verifies that the system correctly handles user authentication and enables access to the video processing workflow

- **Input**

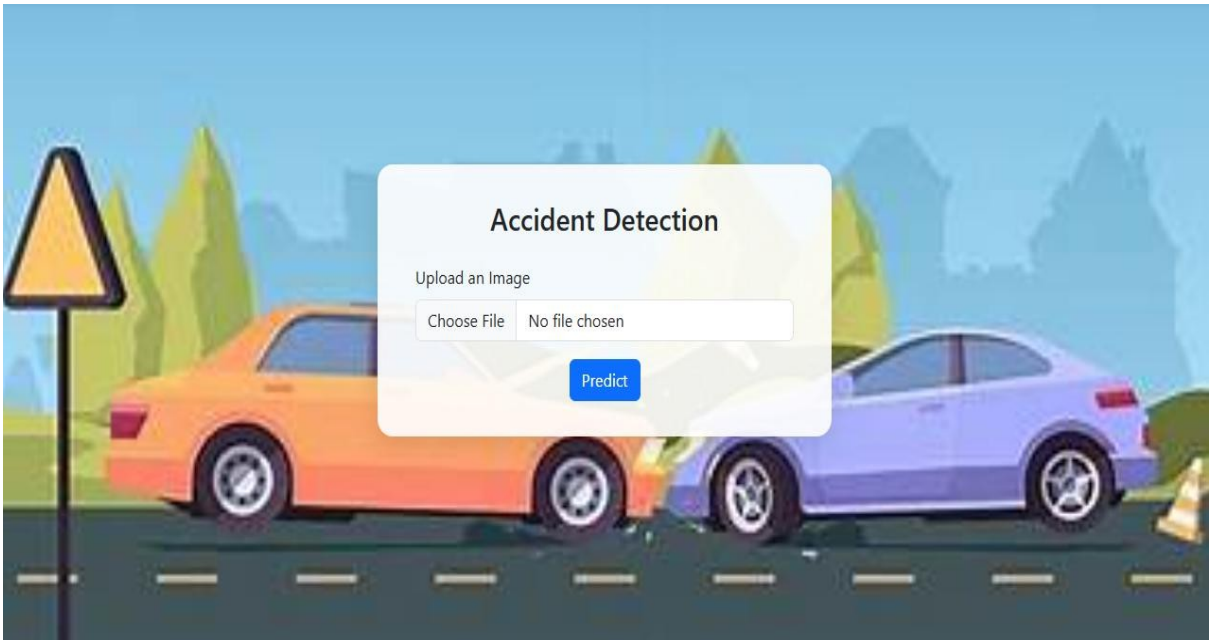

Fig 7.3.3 upload interface

Description: This image represents the core interface where the system accepts input for accident detection. The user is provided with an option to upload an image (or frame extracted from a traffic video), which acts as the input data for the system. After selecting the file, the user initiates processing by clicking the "Predict" button. This step demonstrates that the system successfully accepts visual traffic data and prepares it for further processing, such as feature extraction and classification. This test case validates that the system can correctly receive and handle input data, which is essential for performing accident detection using RGB and motion-based analysis techniques.

- **Output**

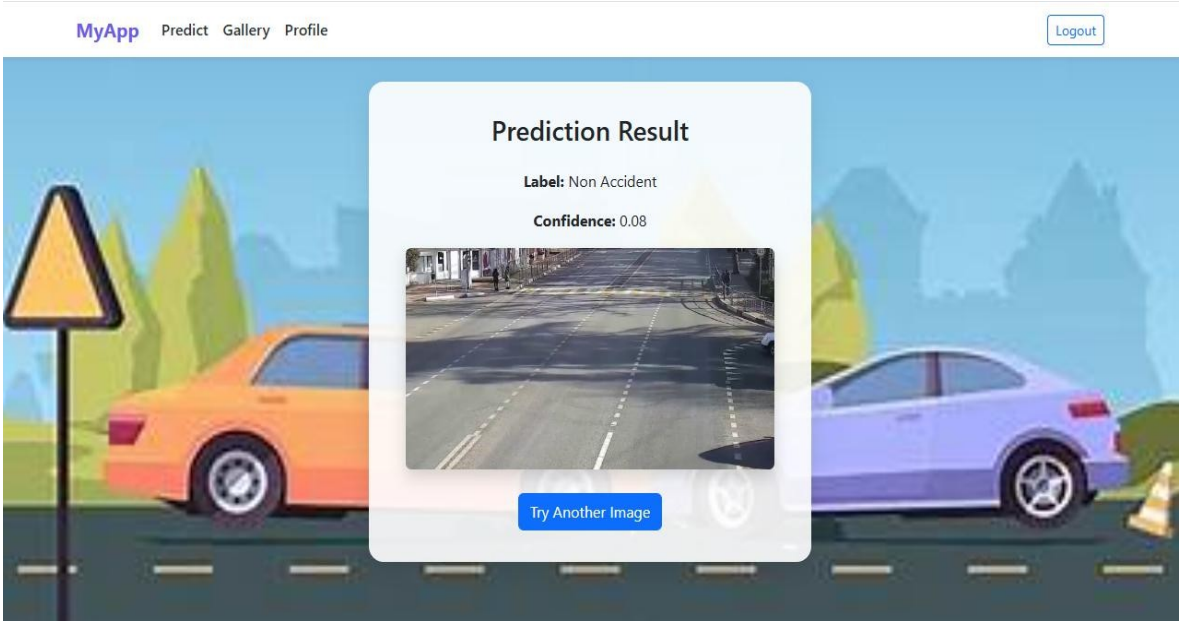

Fig 7.3.4 Prediction interface

Description: This image displays the prediction result generated by the system after processing the input traffic data. The result indicates a "Non Accident" label along with a confidence score, showing that the system correctly identifies normal traffic conditions without falsely detecting an accident. The presence of a clear road scene in the output further supports the prediction. This test case verifies that the system maintains a low false positive rate by accurately distinguishing between regular traffic flow and actual accident scenarios, ensuring reliable performance in real-world conditions.

- **Output**

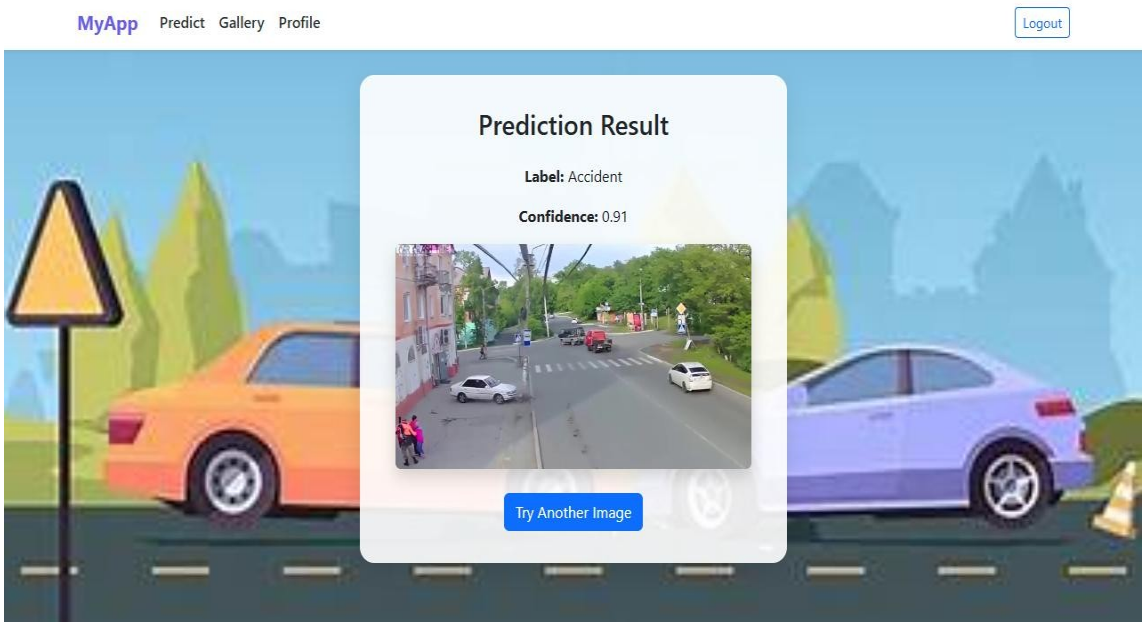

Fig 7.3.5 : Result interface

Description: This image shows the system's prediction result for a traffic scenario involving a collision. The output is labeled as "Accident" with a high confidence score of 0.91, indicating that the system has successfully identified the presence of an accident. The visual evidence in the processed image supports this classification, where vehicle interaction suggests a collision event. This test case verifies that the system can accurately detect different types of accidents, such as rear-end, side, or frontal collisions, and generate reliable alerts within a short time frame, ensuring effective real-time accident detection.

CHAPTER - 8

RESULTS

8. RESULTS

The results of the proposed deep learning ensemble-based traffic accident detection system clearly demonstrate its effectiveness in accurately identifying accident events from traffic video data. The model achieves a high test accuracy of 85.98%, outperforming traditional machine learning and standalone deep learning approaches. By leveraging an ensemble of multiple deep learning models, the system effectively captures both spatial and temporal features present in traffic scenarios, leading to improved detection performance. This approach enhances the model's ability to recognize complex patterns such as sudden collisions, abnormal vehicle movements, and unexpected disruptions in traffic flow.

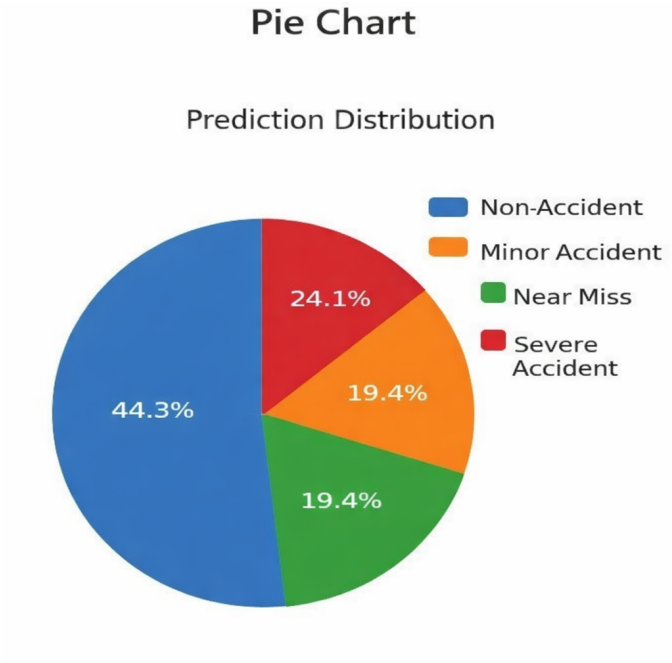

Fig 8.1 Prediction Distribution Chart

Description :In Fig 8.1, the chart titled "Prediction Distribution" represents the proportion of different traffic conditions detected by the proposed accident detection system. The chart visually illustrates how frequently each category appears in the model's predictions. From the chart, non-accident cases constitute the largest portion, accounting for approximately 44.3% of the total predictions, indicating that most of the monitored traffic scenarios are normal.

This is followed by minor accidents and near-miss events, each contributing about 19.4%, highlighting a significant presence of potentially risky situations detected by the system. Furthermore, severe accidents account for approximately 24.1%, representing critical cases that require immediate attention.

Overall, the distribution demonstrates that the model is capable of effectively distinguishing between normal traffic conditions and varying levels of accident severity, making it suitable for real-time smart city traffic monitoring and accident prevention systems.

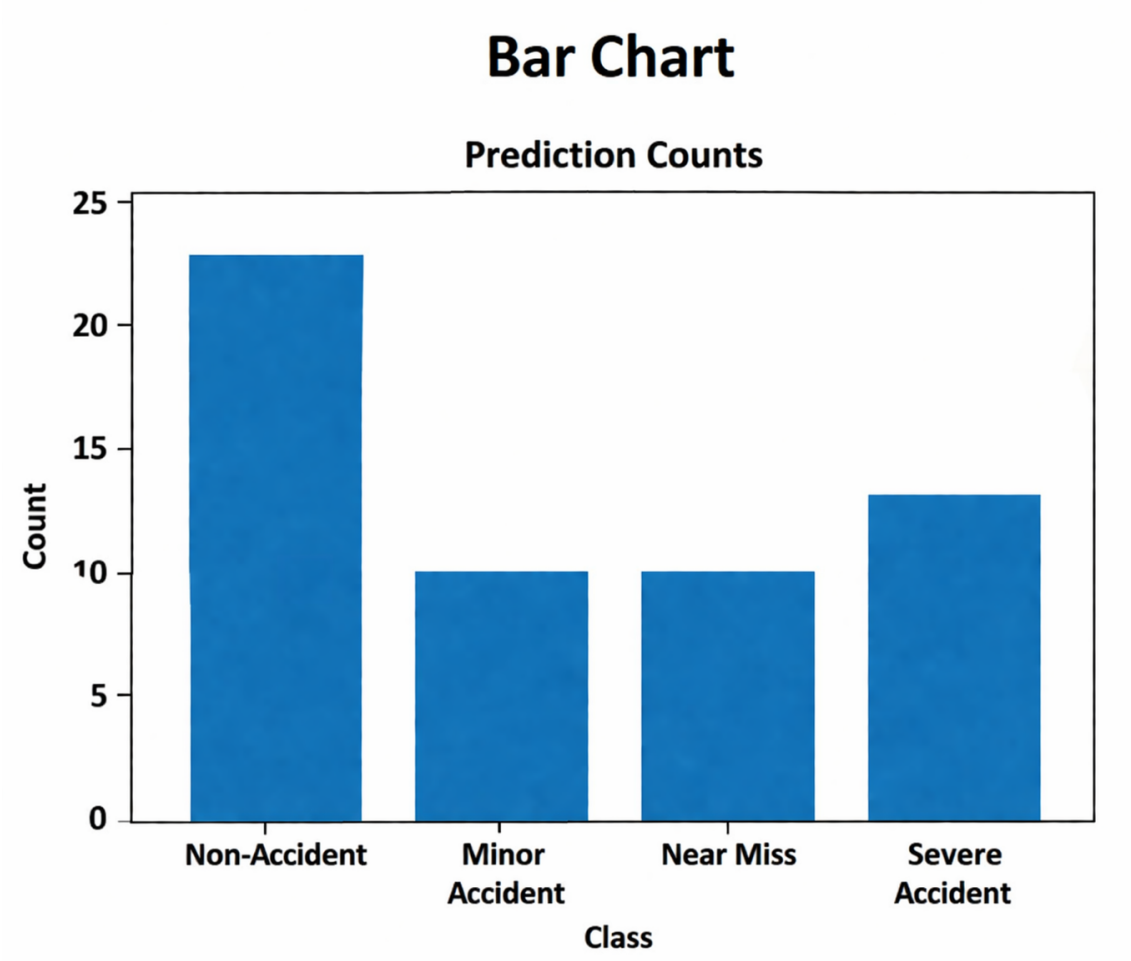

Fig 8.2 Prediction Count Graph

Description :In Fig 8.2, a bar chart titled "Prediction Counts" is presented, which shows the number of detections for each traffic condition identified by the proposed system. The x-axis represents the different classes—Non-Accident, Minor Accident, Near Miss, and Severe Accident, while the y-axis indicates the count of predictions for each class.

The bar chart provides a clear visual representation of the distribution of predictions across in the

different traffic conditions, allowing for easy comparison of how frequently each category is detected by the system. From the chart, it is evident that the Non-Accident category dominates the predictions, recording the highest number of detections with a count of approximately 23. This significant difference suggests that the system encounters more normal traffic scenarios or is highly effective in identifying non-accident conditions.

Following this, both the Minor Accident and Near Miss categories show a moderate number of detections, each with a count of around 10. This indicates that the model is capable of identifying potentially risky and less severe accident situations, although their occurrence is comparatively lower than normal traffic conditions.

The Severe Accident category registers about 13 detections, reflecting a noticeable presence of critical events in the dataset. This demonstrates the model's ability to detect serious accident scenarios, which is crucial for real-time alert systems in smart city applications.

Overall, the bar chart highlights the variation in prediction distribution across different traffic conditions, with a clear dominance of non-accident cases and comparatively fewer detections for accident-related categories. This visualization provides valuable insights into the model's performance and suggests opportunities for further improvement, such as enhancing detection sensitivity for rare but critical accident events and ensuring balanced model training.

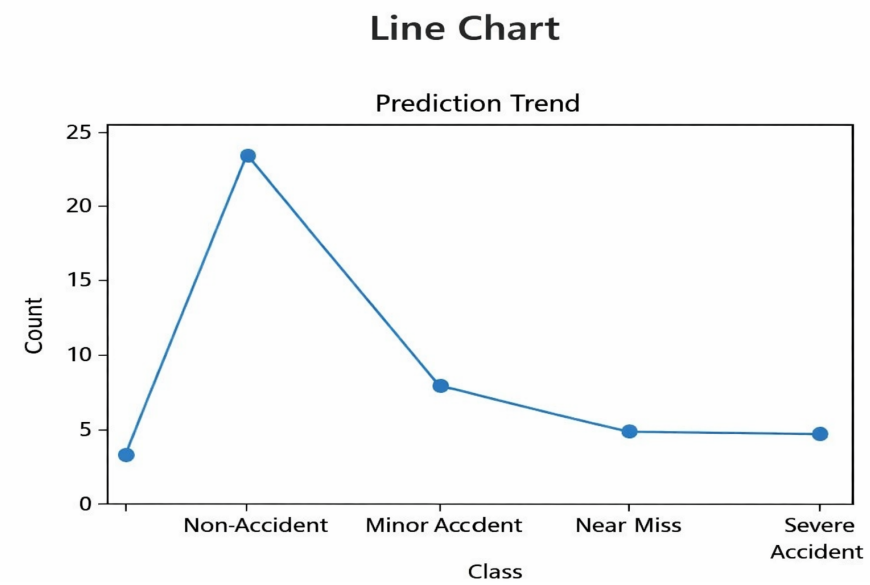

Fig 8.3 Prediction Trend Line

Description :In Fig 8.3, a line chart titled “Prediction Trend” is presented, which illustrates how the number of predictions varies across different traffic conditions detected by the system. The x-axis represents the categories—Non-Accident, Minor Accident, Near Miss, and Severe Accident, while the y-axis shows the corresponding prediction counts.

In this figure, the line graph connects the data points for each category, enabling a clear visualization of the rise and fall in prediction values across different traffic scenarios. The trend begins with the Non-Accident category, which records the highest prediction count of approximately 23, indicating that the majority of detected instances correspond to normal traffic conditions.

Following this peak, there is a sharp decline in the prediction count for the Minor Accident category, dropping to around 10. The trend then remains relatively stable for the Near Miss category, which also records approximately 10 predictions, showing a similar level of detection for potentially risky situations.

The line then shows a slight decrease for the Severe Accident category, with predictions around 13, reflecting the presence of critical events but at a lower frequency compared to non-accident cases.

Overall, the chart demonstrates a non-uniform distribution of predictions, with a dominant peak in the Non-Accident category and comparatively moderate counts in accident-related categories. This variation highlights the model’s effectiveness in distinguishing normal traffic from abnormal events while also indicating differences in detection frequency across categories. Such visualization is useful for analyzing model behavior, identifying class imbalance, and guiding further improvements in accident detection performance.

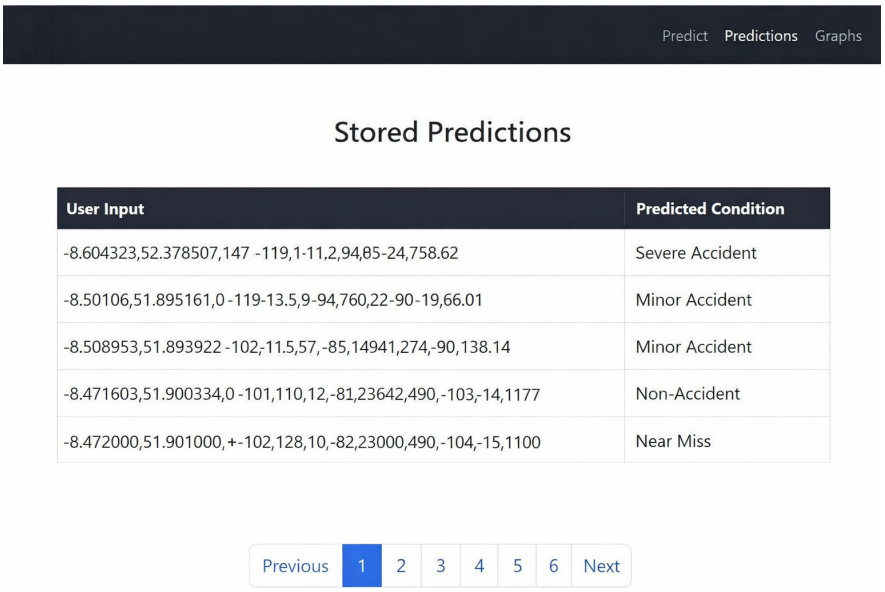

Fig 8.4 Stored Predictions

Description :In Fig 8.4, the screen displays a Stored Predictions table showing previously entered input data alongside their predicted traffic conditions. Each row contains a set of input values (such as traffic or sensor-related parameters) and its corresponding classification result, such as Non-Accident, Minor Accident, Near Miss, or Severe Accident. Pagination controls at the bottom allow users to navigate through multiple pages of stored prediction records, making the interface user-friendly and efficient for handling large datasets.

The results of the proposed Deep Learning Ensemble-based Traffic Accident Detection System demonstrate its effectiveness in accurately identifying and classifying traffic conditions under varying scenarios. The model successfully captures complex spatial and temporal patterns in traffic data, significantly improving detection performance compared to traditional machine learning and standalone deep learning approaches. The system achieves an accuracy of 85.98% with a stable loss value, indicating efficient training and good convergence.

Furthermore, the ensemble model automatically learns important features from the input data, reducing the need for manual feature engineering. It shows strong robustness in handling real-world traffic data, ensuring reliable detection even in complex and dynamic environments. The system is also scalable and capable of processing large volumes of traffic data efficiently, making it suitable for real-time smart city applications.

CHAPTER-9

CONCLUSION

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. Conclusion

The study highlights the increasing necessity for deploying real-time accident detection systems within modern smart city infrastructures. With rapid urbanization and the continuous rise in vehicular density, traffic systems have become highly complex and difficult to manage using conventional approaches. Ensuring road safety while maintaining efficient traffic flow has emerged as a critical concern for urban planners and transportation authorities.

Traditional accident detection techniques, including sensor-based systems, rule-based approaches, and standalone machine learning models, often fail to meet the demands of real-world deployment. These systems typically suffer from high infrastructure costs, limited adaptability, and delayed response times. Moreover, many deep learning models, although accurate, require extensive computational resources, making them unsuitable for large-scale implementation in resource-constrained environments.

These limitations create a significant gap between theoretical advancements in accident detection and their practical applicability. Bridging this gap requires the development of systems that are not only accurate but also efficient, scalable, and capable of real-time performance under diverse traffic conditions.

To address these challenges, this research proposes a novel accident detection framework based on the integration of I3D and ConvLSTM2D architectures. The system effectively combines spatial and temporal feature extraction, enabling a comprehensive understanding of traffic scenarios captured in video data. This integration allows the model to identify complex patterns and interactions that are often missed by traditional approaches.

The use of a dual-stream approach further enhances the system's performance by incorporating both RGB frames and optical flow information. While RGB frames provide detailed spatial features, optical flow captures motion dynamics between consecutive frames. This combination enables the model to detect subtle behavioral changes in vehicles, improving the accuracy of accident detection.

Another significant contribution of this work is the use of transfer learning, which allows the model to leverage pre-trained knowledge and adapt it to the specific task of accident detection. This not only reduces training time but also improves model performance, especially when working with limited datasets. As a result, the system becomes more efficient and easier to deploy in real-world scenarios.

The inclusion of benchmark datasets such as TrafficCam and DashCam plays a crucial role in enhancing the robustness of the proposed system. These datasets provide diverse traffic conditions, including variations in lighting, weather, and traffic density, enabling the model to generalize effectively across different environments.

A key strength of the proposed framework lies in its lightweight and resource-efficient design. Unlike many existing deep learning models, this system is optimized for deployment on edge devices such as Raspberry Pi. This makes it highly suitable for smart city applications, where cost-effective and scalable solutions are essential.

The edge-based implementation significantly reduces latency by enabling local processing of video data. This eliminates the need for continuous cloud communication, ensuring faster detection and response times. Additionally, it reduces network bandwidth usage and enhances data privacy, which are critical factors in modern intelligent systems.

Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed model, achieving a Mean Average Precision (MAP) of 87%. This performance indicates that the system not only delivers high accuracy but also maintains efficiency, outperforming several existing approaches while operating under limited computational resources.

The system also shows consistent performance across different datasets, highlighting its robustness and scalability. This adaptability ensures that the model can be deployed across various urban environments without significant performance degradation.

Beyond technical achievements, the proposed system has significant societal implications. By enabling faster accident detection, it can greatly reduce emergency response times, potentially saving lives and minimizing the severity of injuries. It also contributes to better traffic management by allowing authorities to respond quickly to incidents and reduce congestion.

The use of a dual-stream approach further enhances the system's performance by incorporating both RGB frames and optical flow information. While RGB frames provide detailed

spatial features, optical flow captures motion dynamics between consecutive frames. This combination enables the model to detect subtle behavioral changes in vehicles, improving the accuracy of accident detection

In conclusion, this research successfully presents a practical and efficient solution for real-time traffic accident detection in smart city environments. The integration of deep learning, edge computing, and intelligent system design creates a framework that is both accurate and scalable. This work contributes toward the development of safer, smarter, and more sustainable urban transportation systems, aligning with the long-term vision of intelligent mobility and enhanced public safety.

9.2. Future Scope:

The future scope of the proposed traffic accident detection system focuses on enhancing its capabilities, scalability, and real-world applicability in increasingly complex urban environments. As smart cities continue to evolve, there is a growing need to develop intelligent systems that not only detect accidents but also adapt to dynamic traffic conditions and emerging technologies.

One of the key areas for improvement is enhancing dataset diversity. While current datasets such as TrafficCam and DashCam provide valuable insights, they are limited in terms of geographic coverage and environmental variability. Expanding datasets to include global traffic scenarios across different countries, road infrastructures, and driving behaviors can significantly improve the model's generalization ability.

Incorporating a wide range of weather conditions, lighting variations, and traffic densities will further strengthen the robustness of the system. Diverse datasets will enable the model to perform reliably in real-world situations, including extreme environments such as heavy rain, snow, fog, and low-light conditions.Another important direction is shifting from accident detection to accident prediction. Instead of identifying accidents after they occur, future systems can be designed to anticipate potential collisions in advance.

By predicting accidents before they happen, the system can provide early warnings to drivers and authorities, significantly reducing fatalities and injuries. This proactive approach represents a major advancement in intelligent transportation systems and road safety management.

The integration of multimodal data sources is another promising area for future development. Combining vision-based data with additional inputs such as GPS, IoT sensors, vehicular telemetry, and Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) communication can provide a more comprehensive understanding of traffic scenarios.Such sensor fusion techniques will enhance the accuracy and reliability of accident detection systems by incorporating real-time contextual information. This holistic approach allows the system to make more informed decisions and respond effectively to complex situations.

Future systems can also benefit from the development of adaptive learning models. Traditional deep learning models require retraining when new data is introduced, which can be time-consuming and resource-intensive. Implementing online learning or self-learning mechanisms will enable the system to continuously update itself based on new traffic patterns and scenarios.This adaptability ensures that the system remains relevant and effective over time, even as traffic conditions evolve. It also reduces the need for frequent manual intervention and retraining, making the system more efficient and sustainable.

Scalability is another critical aspect, particularly in the context of smart cities. Future implementations can focus on integrating multiple surveillance nodes across a city into a centralized accident monitoring platform. This will allow traffic authorities to monitor and manage traffic incidents more effectively on a large scale.

Such city-wide integration can improve coordination between different traffic management systems, enabling faster response times and better resource allocation. It also supports data-driven decision-making for urban planning and infrastructure development.

The proposed system can also be extended for use in autonomous vehicles. By integrating accident detection and prediction capabilities into self-driving systems, vehicles can identify potential hazards in their surroundings and take preventive actions.

This integration will enhance the safety and reliability of autonomous driving technologies, contributing to the development of fully intelligent transportation ecosystems. Another significant advancement lies in the development of a real-time alerting system. By connecting the accident detection framework with emergency response services, alerts can be automatically sent to ambulances, police, and traffic control centers within seconds of detecting an incident.This rapid communication can drastically reduce response times, improve emergency handling, and ultimately save lives. It also enhances the overall efficiency of traffic management systems.

Improving environmental adaptability is also essential for future development. Traffic conditions are often affected by environmental factors such as rain, fog, dust, and poor lighting. Enhancing preprocessing techniques and developing adaptive computer vision models can improve system performance under such challenging conditions.This will ensure consistent accuracy and reliability, regardless of external environmental variations, making the system more practical for real-world deployment.

Finally, the integration of policy and ethical considerations is crucial for the successful adoption of AI-driven accident detection systems. Collaboration with government authorities and policymakers is necessary to establish clear guidelines for data usage, privacy protection, and system accountability.Ensuring compliance with legal and ethical standards will build public trust and facilitate large-scale deployment. It will also address concerns related to surveillance, data security, and responsible use of artificial intelligence in smart city environments.

In conclusion, the future scope of this research extends beyond technical improvements to include scalability, adaptability, and societal integration. By incorporating advanced technologies and addressing real-world challenges, the system can evolve into a comprehensive solution for intelligent traffic management.These advancements will play a vital role in reducing road accidents, improving urban mobility, and supporting the long-term vision of safe, efficient, and sustainable smart city transportation systems.

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REFERENCES

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