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Review On-Cake Shop Prevention System by Using Image Processing Technique

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, by using image processing technique we prevent cake shop fraud detection. We proposed image based fraud prevention model. Based on priority here we are taking sing SVM Algorithm for Processing. Now a day's cake shop fraud detection is gradually increasing. As another novel point, here we used numberCake images for authentication. Fraud prevention describes measures to avoid frauds that occur at the counter. Instead of outlier we are taking image as an input that input is human Object. A wide variety of techniques have been proposed for feature extraction by usingSVM. When at the counterwe prevent fraud detection using this system. The image features are extracted then compared the image with the image stored in the training data base. If the image is matched then the transaction will proceed and count. If the image is not matched with the images in database then the transaction will not proceed.

KEYWORDS: Object Recognition, SVM, Feature Extraction, Fraud Detection.

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a day's the frauds are increased in various fields such as online transactions, Cake. Fraud detection involves identifying fraud quickly as possible once it has been committed. Generally frauds are detected by using outlier analysis. This has made it easier for fraudsters to indulge in a new and abstruse ways of committing Cake fraud over online transaction. Outlier detection refers to the problem of finding patterns in data that do not conform to expected normal behaviour. In outlier the frauds are detected by comparing the current and previous transactions. It takes more time to detect the fraud. So outlier has become inefficient. By using Phishing is the act of attempting to acquire information such as usernames, passwords, and Cake details (and sometimes, indirectly, money). Object recognition is the recognizing a special Object from set of different Objects. Objecthas a significant role in human beings communications where, each person along with his/her feelings mainly is distinguished by his/her ObjectImage.

One can easily find out that one of the main problems in machine-human being interactions is the Objectrecognition problem. A human Object is a complex object with features varying over time. So a robust Objectrecognition system must operate under a variety of conditions. Object recognition has been undoubtedly one of the major topics in the image processing and pattern recognition in the last decade due to the new interests in, security, smart environments, video indexing and access control. Existing and future applications of Object recognition are many. We divide these applications into two main categories of governmental and commercial uses. Rapid progression through customs by using Object as a live passport in immigration, comparison of surveillance images against an image database of known terrorists and other unwanted people in security/counterterrorism, and verifying identity of people found unconscious, dead or individuals refusing to identify themselves in hospital are examples of governmental uses.

There have been a several Objects recognition methods, common Objectrecognition methods are Geometrical Feature Matching, Eigen Objects method, Bunch Graph Matching, Neural Networks, Elastic Matching and Hidden Markov Models. Instead of outlier we are taking image as an input. Image is nothing but aObject. A wide variety of techniques have been proposed for feature extraction by using SVM.



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II. RELATED WORK

1. *Image Based Fraud Prevention*

From this paper we refer

We are going to provide security for the online transactions based on image. By using Image we are going to provide transactions. Images of each Object were converted to a sequence of blocks. Each block was featured by a few number of its SVD parameters. Each class has been associated to Hidden Markov Model as its classifier. The evaluations and comparisons were performed on the two well-known Object image databases. So that Fraud is prevented in the initial stage itself. This can be used in companies in order to provide security by allowing authorized persons. Future work: In the future, focus on the use large and more complicated databases to test the system. For this complicated database it is simply expected that all the previous methods will not repeat such efficiency reported in the paper. Try to improve the feature extraction and the modeling of the Objects. The use of 2D HMM more complicated models may improve the system performance. Our future work will be focus on the extension of this paper. Try to improvise the system by recognizing derived stereoscopic 3D JPEG Images.

2. *A Novel Security For ATM By Using Digital Image Processing*

From This Paper We Refer

In Present ATM Environments technological innovations in the banking domain. ATMs are equipped with money there is possibility of robberies. This paper proposes a framework which will provide high security in ATMs. The Prototype includes a PIR sensor, camera, processor, and microcontroller. When a person enters into ATM cabin, the PIR sensor can observe the human motion. Then camera starts capturing video and sends to DSP processor, DSP processor analyzed based on Human motion. The DSP processor is capable of identifying either normal or abnormal incidents. In case abnormal incident, then DSP processor reports to microcontroller, the microcontroller perform two functions, one is the ATM door will be closed automatically, then the person will be locked in the room, in the next second SMS and MMS are send to nearest police station and concerned bank through GSM and GPS modems. By this system robberies will be stopped and the complaints cases also reduced maximally. Thus the proposed framework results are revealed that the framework can provide high security to ATMs.

3. *Image Quality Assessment for Fake Biometric Detection*

From this paper we refer-

Several conclusions may be extracted from the evaluation results presented in the experimental sections of the article: i) The proposed method is able to consistently perform at a high level for different biometric traits The proposed method is able to adapt to different types of attacks providing for all of them a high level of protection The proposed method is able to generalize well to different databases, acquisition conditions and attack scenarios; iv) The error rates achieved by the proposed protection scheme are in many cases lower than those reported by other trait specific state-of-the-art anti-spoofing systems which have been tested in the framework of different independent competitions; and v) in addition to its very competitive performance, and to its “multi-biometric” and “multi-attack” characteristics, the proposed method presents some other very attractive features such as: it is simple, fast, nonintrusive, user-friendly and cheap, all of them very desirable properties in a practical Protection system.

4. *Advanced Security Model for Detecting Frauds in ATM Transaction*

From this paper we refer-

This paper proposes a model which is combination of various input model based on spending profile of user. This model impose much security to the cardholder as it has taken four things under consideration ATM Location, spending habits such as amount, time and sequence of transaction. In this there are less chances that legitimate user will be treated as fraud, means genuine transaction will be decreased. We can extend this approach for different other ATM frauds and their explicit detection techniques.

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III. ARCHITECTURE

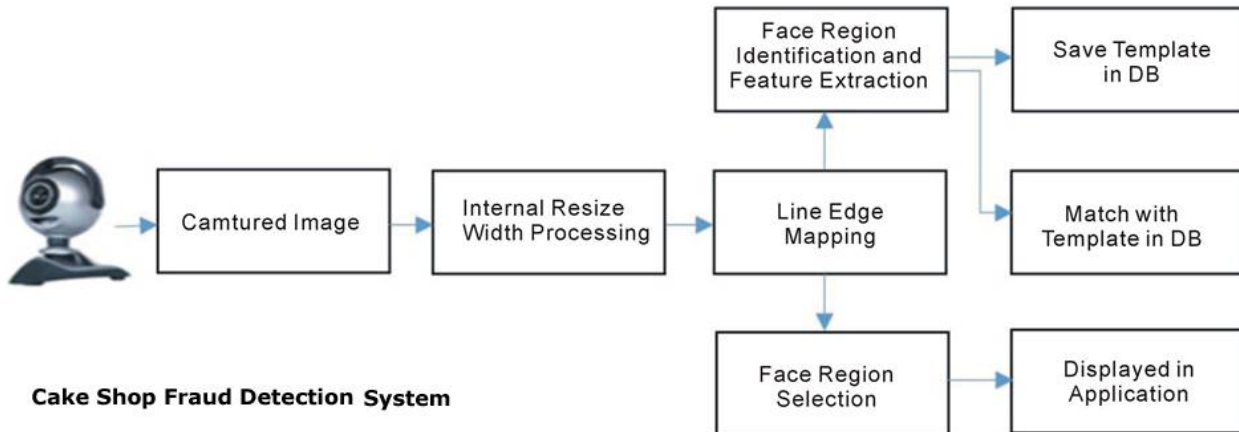


Fig No 1. System Flow

IV. PROPOSED MECHANISM

We have proposed image based fraud prevention in this we are taking image as an input if the image is matched with the database image then transaction will proceed. In this paper, by using image processing technique we prevent cake shop fraud detection. We proposed image based fraud prevention model. Based on priority here we are taking SVM Algorithm for Processing. Now a day's cake shop fraud detection is gradually increasing. As another novel point, here we used number Cake images for authentication. Fraud prevention describes measures to avoid frauds that occur at the counter. Instead of outlier we are taking image as an input that input is human Object. A wide variety of techniques have been proposed for feature extraction by using SVM. When at the counter we prevent fraud detection using this system. The image features are extracted then compared the image with the image stored in the training data base. If the image is matched then the transaction will proceed and count.

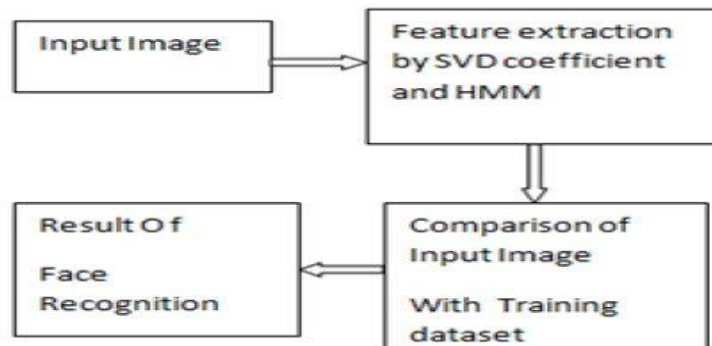


Fig. No 2: Object recognition process

V. CONCLUSION

We are going to provide security for the cake transactions based on image. By using Image we are going to provide transactions. Images of each Object were converted to a sequence of blocks. Each block was featured by a few number of its SVM parameters. The evaluations and comparisons were performed on the two well-known Object image databases. So that Fraud is prevented in the initial stage itself. This can be used in companies in order to provide security by allowing authorized persons. In the future, focus on the use large and more complicated databases to test the system. For this complicated database it is simply expected that all the previous methods will not repeat such efficiency reported in the paper.



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