INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.488

Online Donation Based Crowd Funding Using K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm

Mohanapriya.V [1], Sakthi varnikha.K[2] ,Sanjana.R[3] ,Praveena Rachel Kamala[4]

U.G Student, Department of Computer Science Engineering, Velammal Institute of Technology, Chennai,

Tamil Nadu, India   [1,2,3]

Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science Engineering, Velammal Institute of Technology, Chennai,

Tamil Nadu, India   [4.]

ABSTRACT: Crowdfunding is a practice of raising funds from people to support your project which has bought new life to charity, i.e., making it easy to donate any amount of money to help across the globe. Donation-based crowdfunding is the most preferred mode of fundraising. Crowdfunding through online platforms knows no boundaries, and has the potential to go viral. The problem of high donor attrition i.e., many donors donate only once or very few times within a rather short lifecycle and then leave. Thus, it is an urgent task to analyze the factors of and then further predict the donor behavior. In the proposed system, it present a focused study on analysis of donation recurrence and donor retention to predict the donor's interest in donation. Specifically, The proposed a model, which has the details of recipient, actual donor and the verifying person. After the donation process, every donor will get a proper donation certificate approved by the government. The experimental results will clearly demonstrate the individual's interest for donation and to appreciate them to donate more in their future with a proper secured transaction with the support of the government.

KEYWORDS: Recipient, Donor, Transaction, Donation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Machine learning, by its definition, is a field of computer science that evolved from studying pattern recognition and computational learning theory in artificial intelligence. It is the learning and building of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data sets. These procedures operate by construction of a model from example inputs in order to make data-driven predictions or choices rather than following firm static program instructions. "A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E." So, if we want our program to foresee, for example, traffic forms at a busy node (task T), we can run it through a machine learning process with data about previous traffic patterns
(experience E) and, if it has successfully "learned", it will then do better at predicting upcoming traffic patterns (performance measure P).
We need machine learning in the following cases:
• Human expertise is absent. E. g. Navigating on Mars.
• Humans are unable to explain their expertise. E. g. Speech
Consider the recognition of spoken speech, where an acoustic speech signal is converted to ASCII text. The pronunciation of a word may vary from person to person due to differences in age, gender or pronunciation, so in machine learning, the approach is to collect a large collection of sample utterances from diverse people and learn to plot these two words. As another example, consider routing packets over a computer grid. The trail maximizing the quality of service from source to destination changes regularly as the system traffic changes. A learning routing procedure is able to adapt to the best path by monitoring the network traffic.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In the year 2016[1], Tim Althoff, Jure Leskovec proposed a system Online crowdfunding platforms like DonorsChoose.org and Kickstarter allow specific projects to get funded by targeted contributions from a large number of people for education projects.

In the year 2017[2], Hongke Zhao, Hefu Zhang, Yong Ge, Qi Liu, Enhong Chen, Huayu Li, Le WuCrowdfunding proposed a system Tracking the Dynamics in Crowdfunding is an emerging Internet fundraising mechanism by raisingmonetary contributions from the crowd for projects or ventures. In these platforms, the dynamics are the most concerned issue for creators, backers and platforms. However, tracking the dynamics in crowdfunding is very challenging and still under explored. To that end, in this paper, we present a focused study on this important problem. A special goal is to forecast the funding amount for a given campaign and its perks in the future days.

In the year 2018[3] Hongke Zhao, Qi Liu, Hengshu Zhu, Yong Ge, Enhong Chen, Yan Zhu, and Junping Du proposed a system A Sequential Approach to Market State Modeling and Analysis in Online P2P Lending Online peer-to-peer (P2P) lending is an emerging wealth-management service for individuals, which allows lenders to directly bid and invest on the listings created by borrowers without going through any traditional financial intermediaries. As a nonbankfinancial platform, online P2P lending tends to have both high volatility and liquidity.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In the existing system, donation recurrence and donor retention was predicted with the help of large-scale behavioral data collected from crowdfunding. It uses the Joint Deep Survival model to integrate the heterogeneous data since they are highly relevant. This system clearly demonstrates the effectiveness for analyzing and predicting the donation recurrence and donor retention in crowdfunding. The retention of the donor is not clearly known because they have not observed the occurrence of donor attrition. The models may loss the abilities of capturing the sequence dependence for such a long time.

In this model, the client and the donor have to fill their personal details which will be verified by the third party, the verifying agent appointed by the government. The verifying agent will accept the details by verifying their details and proceeds the secured transaction from the donors to the clients. This will make the secure transaction only after the secured authentication. So that only the authenticated users and donors can donate or asks for donation. This may avoidthe income tax frauds or those who escapes from tax pay by false statements of money lending.

Donor Verification

The donor has to fill the registration form with required mandatory input fields and the personal details completely. These details will get verified by the government authority or the verifying agent appointed by the government. After successful verification, the donor will get the registration and the authenticated mail.

Recipient Verification and Chatbot

The recipient has to fill the registration form with required mandatory input fields and the personal details completely. These details will get verified by the government authority or the verifying agent appointed by the government as same as the donor's verification. After successful verification, the recipient will get the notifications regarding their donation with secured authentication. The recipient's chatbot contains the details or the category for which the recipient needs donation.

Donor's Chatbot

The donor's chatbot contains the details or the category for which the donor is willing to donate money. The details of the recipients for which the donor request to donate will get displayed.

Providing fund from donor to recipient

After verifying all the details of donor and the recipient, the verifying person will approve the details of recipient and the donor and further allows the process of funding. The donor will be displayed with the recipient details in the category forwhich the donor is willing to donate. The donor will select the recipient and further donates. After the funding process, the donor will be provided by a certificate by the government.
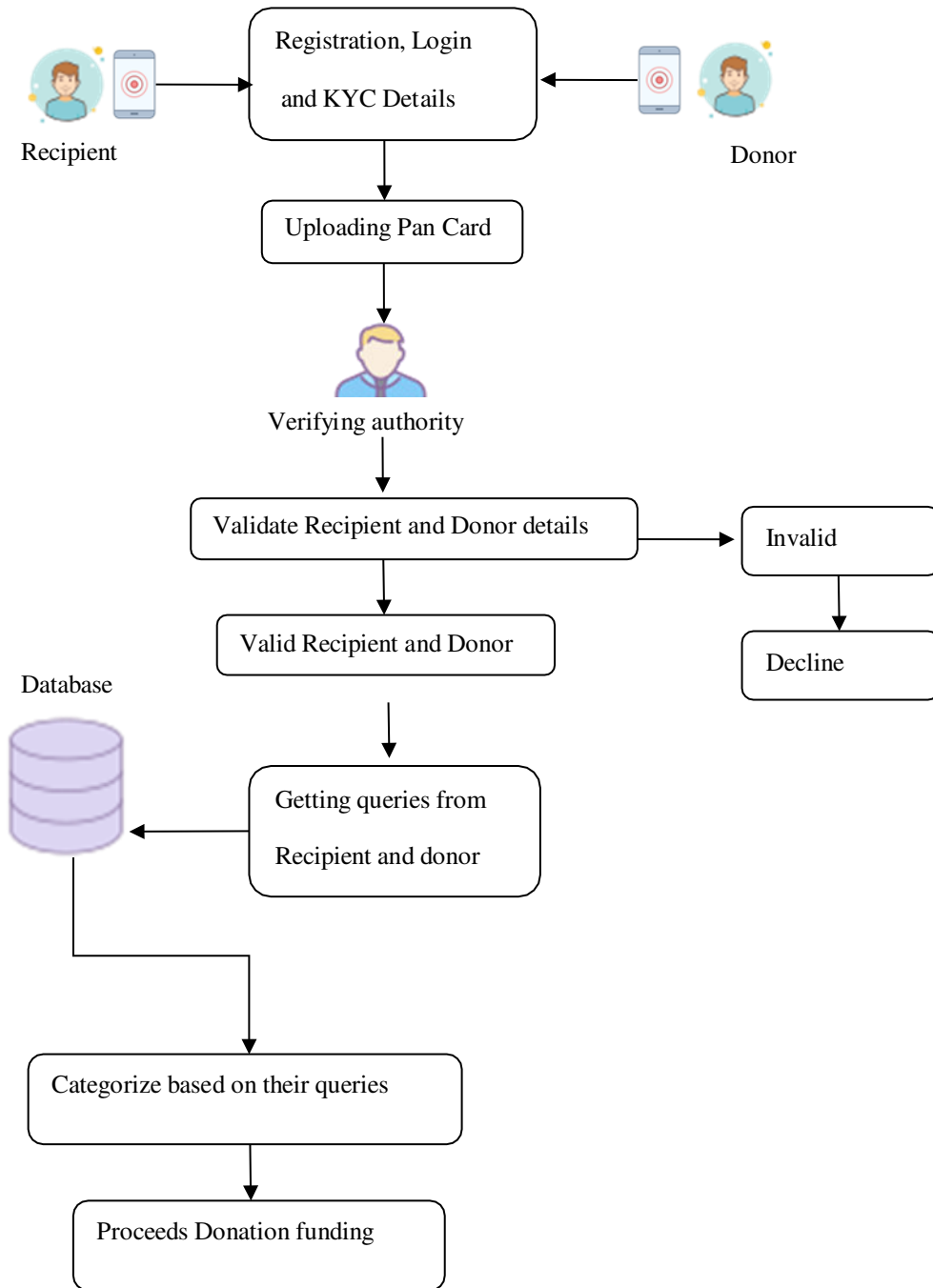
FIG 1. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

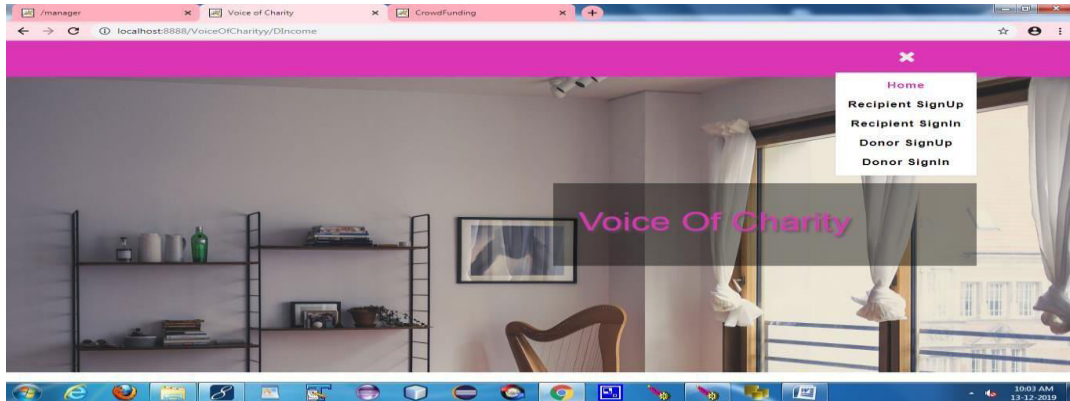**Figure 2** shows the result of login page Recipient and login page of donor
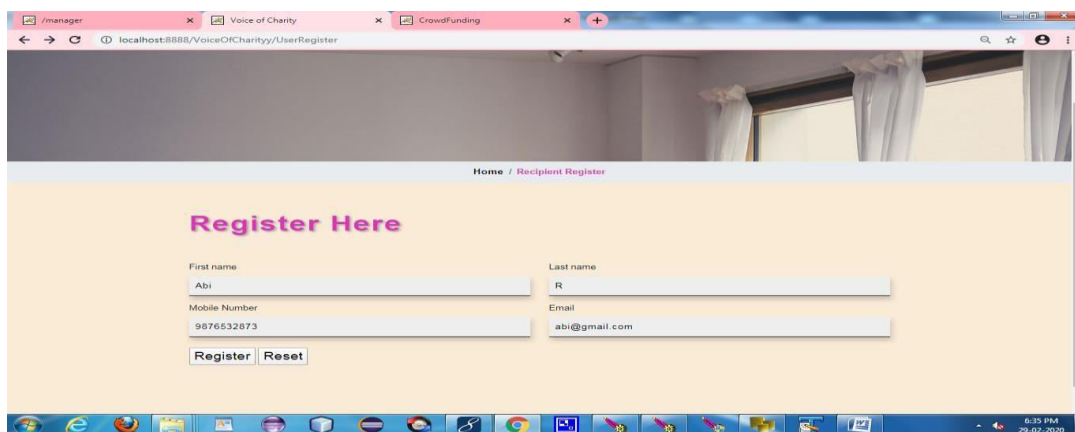

Figure 3 shows the recipient registration

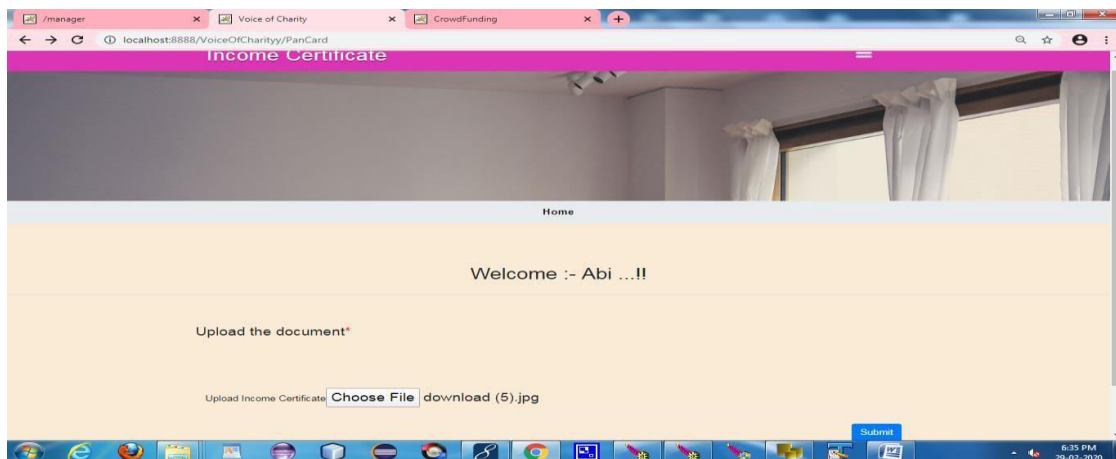**Figure 4** shows the Donor registration
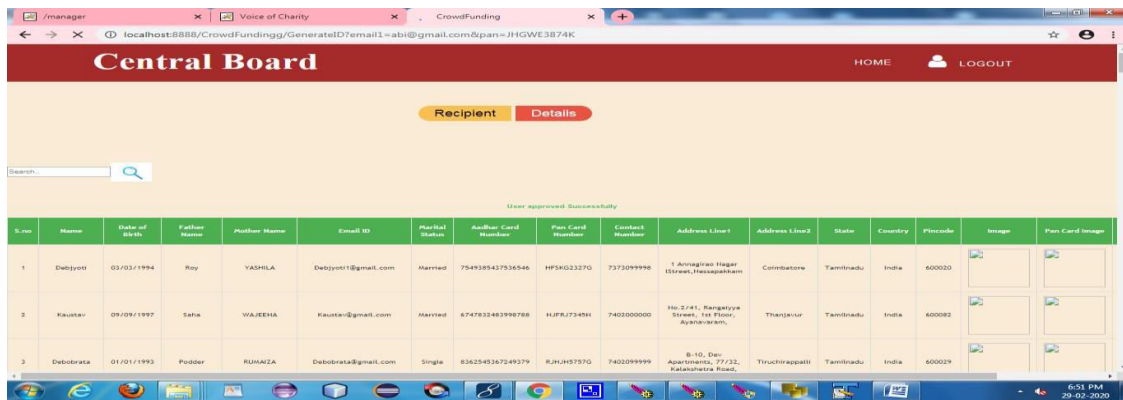

Figure 5 Admin login
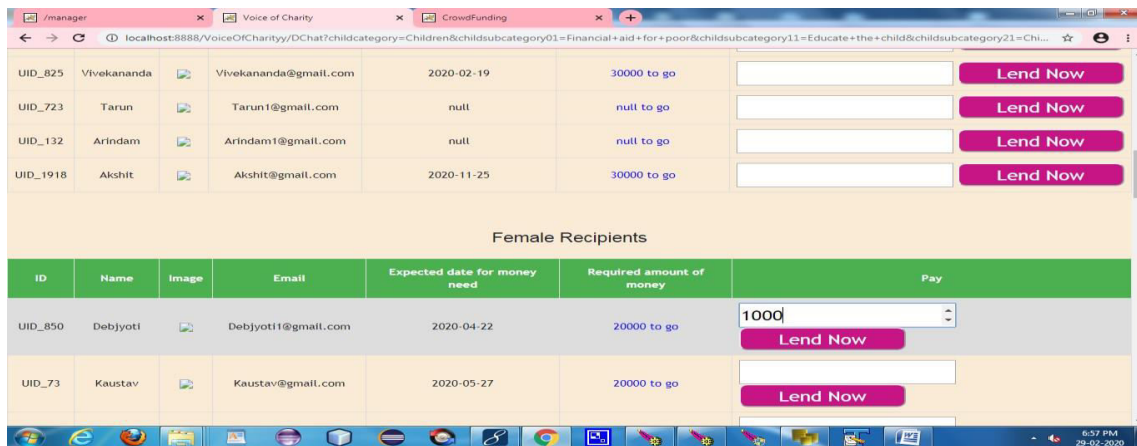
Figure 6 Admin Verification
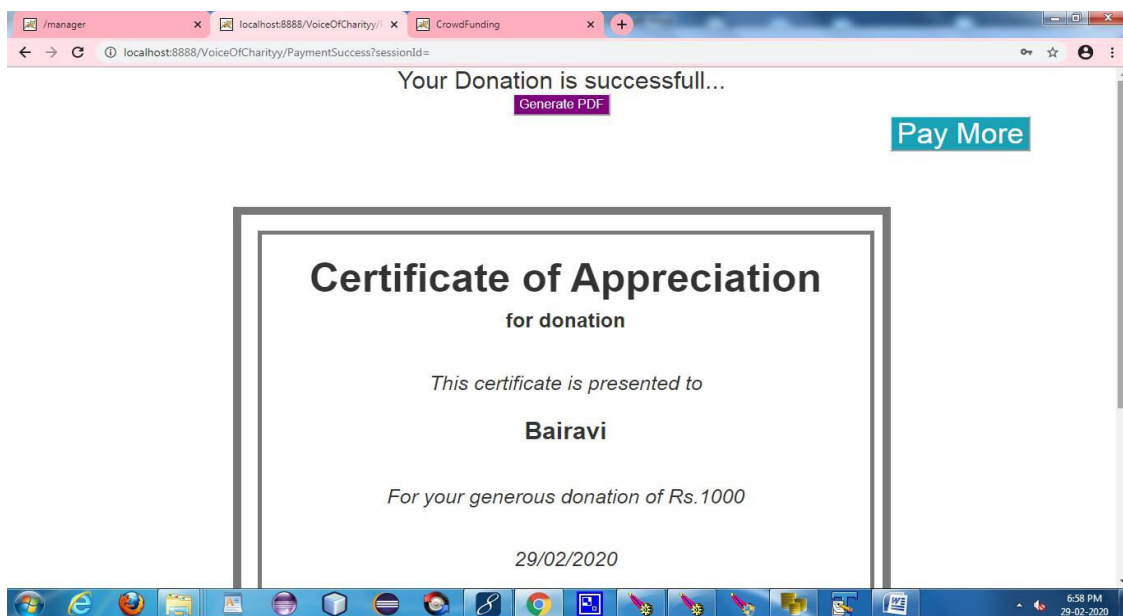

Figure 7 Successful Transaction
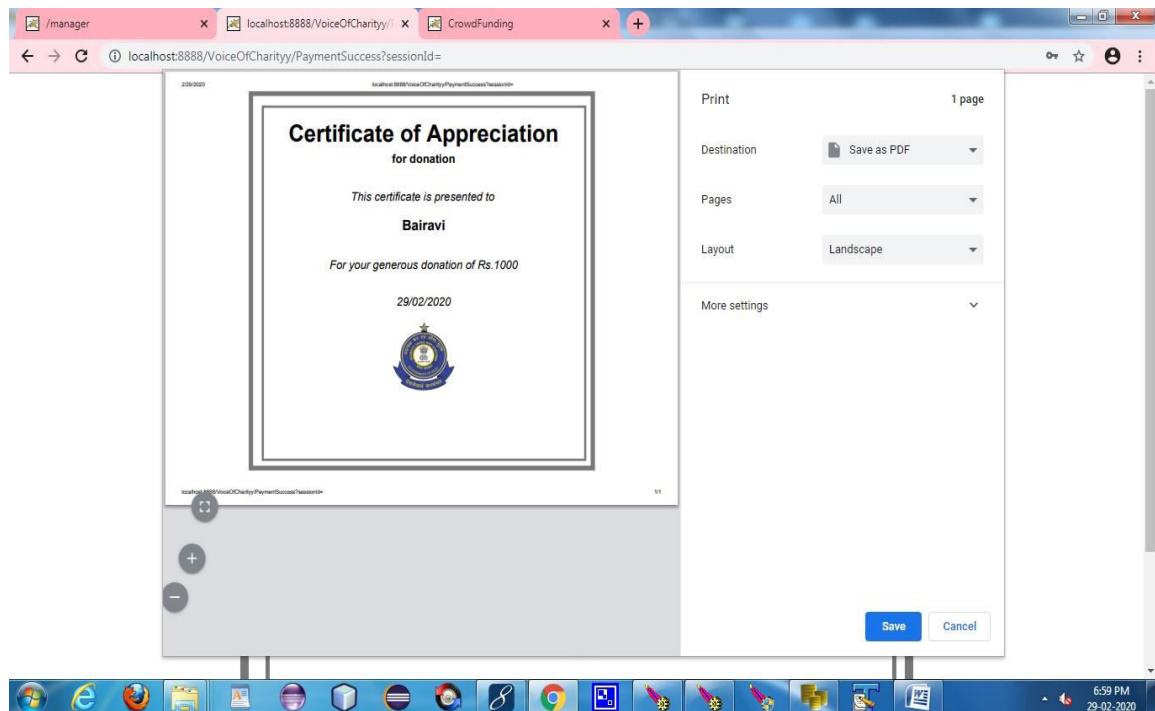

Figure 8 Donor Certificate

Figure 9

IV. CONCLUSION

This system, is a focused study on prospecting the donation careers in crowd funding. By collecting and analyzing large-scale real-world data. Then, using a data-driven method, a Joint Deep Survival model which could integrate heterogeneous features to jointly model the donation recurrence and donor retention.

It analyzes the donations in crowd funding and validate the prediction performances of JDS on two tasks from various aspects. The results clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of our proposed models for analyzing and predicting the behavioral events, i.e., donation recurrence and donor retention.

V. FUTURE GOALS

In the future work, We may bring some new insights from the application view of crowdfunding and the technical view of exploiting deep learning for survival analysis to the research communities .In the future, we will apply and improve our models for other Sscenarios, such as traditional charity activities, especially applied to survival data with modeling collaborative tasks in some other domains, such as device failure modeling in engineering, predicting student dropout, and prospecting the career development.

REFERENCES

[1]   Hongke Zhao , Binbin Jin , Qi Liu , Member, IEEE, Yong Ge ,Enhong Chen , Senior Member, IEEE, Xi Zhang, andTong Xu, "Voice of charity : Prospecting the Donation
Recurrence & Donor Retention in crowdfunding,"in Proceeding of the Platforms, recent advances and prospects ACM, 2017, pp. 625–6.
Trans. Intell. Syst. Technol., vol. 8, no. 6, 2017, Art. no. 72.
[2]   A. I. Chittilappilly, L. Chen, and S. Amer-Yahia, "A survey of general-purpose crowdsourcing techniques," IEEETransactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, vol. 28, no. 9, pp. 2246–2266, 2016.
[3]   G. Li, J. Wang, Y. Zheng, and M. J. Franklin, "Crowdsourced data management: A survey," IEEE Transactions onKnowledge and Data Engineering, vol. 28, no. 9, pp. 2296–2319, 2016.
[4]   G. Li, J. Wang, Y. Zheng, J. Fan, and M. J. Franklin, Crowdsourced Data Management: Hybrid Human-MachineData Management. Springer, 2018.

[5]   Y. Zheng, R. Cheng, S. Maniu, and L. Mo, "On optimality of jury selection in crowdsourcing," in Proceedings of the18th International Conference on Extending Database Technology, EDBT 2015. Open-Proceedings. org., 2015.

[6]   Y. Zheng, G. Li, and R. Cheng, "Docs: a domain-aware crowdsourcing system using knowledge bases," Proceedingsof the VLDB Endowment, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 361–372, 2016.

[7]   Y. Zheng, G. Li, Y. Li, C. Shan, and R. Cheng, "Truth inference in crowdsourcing: Is the problem solved?" Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment, vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 541–552, 2017.

[8]   H. Hu, Y. Zheng, Z. Bao, G. Li, J. Feng, and R. Cheng, "Crowdsourced poi labelling: Location-aware result inference and task assignment," in Data Engineering (ICDE), 2016 IEEE 32nd International Conference on. IEEE, 2016, pp. 61– 72.

[9]   H. Zhao, H. Zhang, Y. Ge, Q. Liu, E. Chen, H. Li, and L. Wu, "Tracking the dynamics in crowdfunding," in Proceedings of the 23rd ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining. ACM, 2017, pp. 625–634.

[10]   Y. Zheng, J. Wang, G. Li, R. Cheng, and J. Feng, "Qasca: A qualityaware task assignment system for crowdsourcingapplications," in Proceedings of the 2015 ACM SIGMOD international conference on management of data. ACM, 2015,pp. 1031–1046.

[11]   J. Choo, D. Lee, B. Dilkina, H. Zha, and H. Park, "To gather together for a better world: Understanding and leveraging communities in micro-lending recommendation," in Proceedings of the 23rd international conference on World wide web. ACM, 2014, pp. 249–260.

[12]   T. Althoff and J. Leskovec, "Donor retention in online crowdfunding communities: A case study of donorschoose. org," in Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on World Wide Web. International World Wide Web Conferences Steering Committee, 2015, pp. 34–44.

[13]   L. J. Rosenberg and J. A. Czepiel, "A marketing approach for on Knowledge and Data Engineering, vol. 28, no. 4, pp. 901–911, 2016. [12] G. Li, Y. Zheng, J. Fan, J. Wang, and R. Cheng, "Crowdsourced data management: Overview and challenges," in Proceedings of the 2017 ACM International Conference on Management of Data. ACM, 2017, pp. 1711–1716.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING