ABSTRACT

Charity is an organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need. It is generosity and helpfulness, especially toward the needy or suffering. Crowdfunding works through individuals or organizations who invest in (or donate to). Crowdfunding projects in return for a potential profit or reward. Investing this way can be risky, so make sure you know what you're doing. So, we are providing trustworthy crowdfunding through government which is the funding of a project by a large number of supporters who contribute a small amount. Only authenticated recipients and the donor can request and donate money here. This system uses the K-means clustering algorithm to cluster the similar data from a large scale of datasets. After the completion of transaction process it will generate a certificate on the name of donor. This system helps in automatically notifying the donors according to their interest in a donation on any particular day, for example, on their birthday, and appreciate the donors to further improve their sequence of donation.

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LIST OF ABBREVATIONS

JDK	Java Development Toolkit
DEX	Dalvik Executables
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
ADT	Android Development Tool
OCR	Optical Character Recognition

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Crowdfunding is a practice of raising funds from people to support this 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 and then further predict donor behavior. In this process, presenting a focused study on the analysis of donation recurrence and donor retention to predict the donor's interest in a donation. Specifically, it proposes a model, which has the details of the 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 demonstrate the individual's interest in the donation and appreciate them to donate more in their future with a properly secured transaction with the support of the government.

SYNOPSIS

The emergence of mobile cloud computing enables mobile users to offload applications to nearby mobile resources to reduce energy consumption and improve performance. However, due to mobility and cloudlet capacity, the connections between a mobile user and mobile cloudlets can be mobile services. As a result, offloading actions taken by the mobile user may fail (e.g., the user moves out of the communication range of cloudlets). The mobile user has an application to be executed. In the intermediate mobile act as a mobile provider to perform user tasks with neighbors offload node. As the application is divided into code sections during the execution the mobile user can dynamically decide to execute application phases locally on the mobile device or offload to nearby cloudlet mobiles.

The incentive scheme uses a virtual currency, named FlopCoin, to compensate devices whenever they execute an off loadable task. The amount of

the Flop Coins that are exchanged in each application offloading is determined by individually rational and incentive method

AIM OF THE PROJECT

The main aim of this project is to demonstrate the effectiveness of analyzing and predicting donation recurrence and donor retention in crowdfunding and providing a proper trustworthy donation from the donors to the clients.

EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system, donation recurrence and donor retention were predicted with the help of large-scale behavioral data collected from crowdfunding. It uses the Joint Deep Survival model to integrate the heterogeneous since they are highly relevant. This system demonstrates the effectiveness of analyzing and predicting the donation recurrence and donor retention in crowdfunding and further predicts the donors for future donation.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

- The retention of the donor is not known because they have not observed the occurrence of donor attrition.
- The models may lose the abilities to capture the sequence dependence for such a long time.
- The security for donors and recipients for requesting and donating money is not mentioned.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this work, the client and the donor have to fill their 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 using Optical character Recognition and proceeds the secured transaction from the donors to the clients. This system uses the clustering algorithm to filter the data from a large scale of datasets and uses the K-means Clustering algorithm for clustering similar data from a large dataset. This system will automatically notify the donors on any

particular day, for example, on their birthday, and appreciate the donors to further improve their sequence of donation.

ADVANTAGES

- By analyzing and predicting the donation recurrence and donor retention, the donors can be predicted easily and are contacted for any need of money from the recipient.
- We are giving trustworthy security for recipients and donors to donate and request money through this government charity.
- This system improves the interest in donations among donors. It appreciates and notifies the donor to donate based on their interests.

- We designed optimal result vector selection algorithms and two respective efficient online assignment algorithms for Accuracy and F-score.

Disadvantages:

We further investigate online assignment strategies, which enables optimal task assignments.

TITLE: Net Cycle: Collective Evolution Inference in Heterogeneous Information Networks

AUTHOR: Yizhou Zhang1,2 Yun Xiong1,2 Xiangnan Kong3 Yangyong Zhu1

Advantages:

- There are also approaches on time series prediction, which mainly exploits the autocorrelation within an instance different time points during the inference process.
- Empirical studies on real-world tasks demonstrate the effectiveness of the method.

Disadvantages:

- The Net Cycle method can not only predict the values of node response variables for collective inference problems.
- The response variables of related instances can co-evolve over time and their evolutions are not following a static correlation across