

# Prediction Model For Young Drug Abuse Using CNN

## A.S.Perera

(Reg. No.: MS18909456)
M.Sc. in IT
Specialized in Information Technology

Supervisor: Dr. Anuradha Jayakody

December 2021

Department of Engineering and Science Faculty of Computing Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

### **Declaration**

I declare that this dissertation is the result of my own independent work. Where I made reference
to other people's work, I have indicated my acknowledgement to the sources.

Signed (A.S PERERA)
D. (
Date
Supervisor:
Signed (Dr. Anuradha Jayakody)
Date

#### **Abstract**

Illicit drug abuse is now a major public health issue. In society, some people use drugs abuse. It is no secret that it is already very prevalent, especially among young people. Young people are turning to illegal drugs for a variety of reasons, and a number of different drugs are currently in use. Among them is the rapid spread of the illicit drug methamphetamine, or ice, which is seen as one of the most harmful of these drugs. It has already been found that there is a high prevalence of high addiction among young students in schools and higher education, as well as among various youth groups in other societies. Various organizations have pointed out that this has had a negative impact on Student's health and education. It's just as short-lived, it's long-lasting. A number of studies have already been conducted using a variety of techniques for this purpose, both successful and unsuccessful. In the world of picture data, convolutional neural network models are everywhere. They excel in computer vision tasks like as picture categorization, object identification, and image recognition, among others. In this study, discussed about the illicit drug, specifically as an ice or methamphetamine drug, and a proposal is made for a algorithm using convlutional neural network that can be used as an alternative. This suggested modal will be develop, specifically for younger's in order to detect their abuse, enhance their health, and gain more benefits. This study, using CNN technology, a widely used in-depth learning technology for solving image classification challenges, using long and short term changes in appearance based on evolutionary algorithms, Identify whether ice drugs have been used by people not included in the database, as drug users have pointed out above.

#### Acknowledgment

I would first like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Anuradha Jayakody who made this work possible. His guidance, patience, and support carried me through all the stages during my research project. Throughout the learning process of this master's research project, he continually mentored me with helpful comments, remarks and engagement, without which I would not have been able to write my master's thesis.

Next, I would like to thank MSc Coordinator (IT) / Senior Lecturer Mr. Samantha Rajapaksha and the lecturers who have lectured and assisted in various ways at the Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology. I would also like to thank my friends for their valuable suggestions and ideas.

I would also like to give special thanks to my entire family for their unwavering support and understanding during my research and writing process. Your prayers for me have kept me going thus far.

Last but not least, I want to express my gratitude to God for allowing me to persevere in the face of adversity. I have experienced your guidance day by day. You are the one who allowed me to complete my degree. I will continue to put my faith in you for my future.

### **Table of Contents**

Abstract	III
List of Figures	VII
List of Tables	VIII
List of Abbreviations	IX
Chapter 1	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Aim of the project	3
1.2 Research Gap	4
1.3 Problem Statement	5
1.4 Research Objective	7
1.4.1 Objective	7
1.4.2 Sub Objectives	7
1.5 Research Questions	7
Chapter 2	14
2.0 Literature Survey	14
2.1 Conclusion	40
Chapter 3	41
3.0 Methodology	41
3.1 Solution	45
3.2 Convolutional Neural Networks architectures	46
3.3 Binary classification	54
3.4 Prediction	55
3.4.2 Importance of Predictions	56
3. 5 Conclusion	56
Chapter 4	57
4.0 Data preparation	57
4.1 Data classification	58
4.1.1 Training dataset	58
4.1.2 Validation dataset	58
4.1.3 Test dataset	59
4.3 Conclusion	61
Chapter 5	62
5.0 Implementation	62

5.1 ImageDataGenerator	64
5.2 Conclusion	65
Chapter 6	66
6.0 Developing the Model	66
6.1 Gradient decent	67
6.1.1 RMSprop optimizer	68
6.2 Training	70
6.3 Conclusion	71
Chapter 7	72
7.0 Testing evaluation	72
7.1 Data and Methods	
7.2 Data Preparation and Data Normalization	77
7.4 Conclusion	80
Chapter 8	81
8.0 Result evaluation	81
8.1 Model training	
8.2 Model accuracy	82
8.3 Predictions	84
8.4 Conclusion	88
Chapter 9	89
9.0 Conclusion	89
9.1 Future works	90
9.2 Facilities Required	91
9.3 Feasibility	92
9.4 Appendix	94
9.4.1 Working Plan and Time Schedule	
9.4.2 Budget	95
9.5 References	96

# **List of Figures**

Figure 1.0.1: As a result of methamphetamine, tooth decay (Sudeshni Naidoo.2018)	10
Figure 1.0.2: skin sores and acne can develop as a result of methamphetamine (American Addiction	
Centers.2021)	11
Figure 1.0.3: The skin may begin to lose its luster and elasticity as a result of methamphetamine (Amer	rican
Addiction Centers.2021)	11
Figure 3.0.1: Flow of the overall model	42
Figure 3.0.2: The solution's flow diagram	···43
Figure 3.0.3: CNN architecture used to perform image classification. [9]	44
Figure 3.1.1: Proposed solution	45
Figure 3.2.2: Convolutional Neural Network VGG16 structure [38]	51
Figure 3.2.3: Block diagram of VGG16 model [51]	52
Figure 3.4.1: Predictive result by VGG 16 model	55
Figure 4.0.1: Entire folder structure	57
Figure 4.1.3.1: Data classification	60
Figure 4.2.1: Divided data ratios	61
Figure 5.0.1: Data Analysis, Data Manipulation, and Data Visualization Procedures	62
Figure 5.0.2: Image processing	63
Figure 6.0.1: VGG 16 model for training on data	66
Figure 6.1.3.1.1.: RMSProp expression	69
Figure 5.3.1: Predictive result by VGG 16 model	72
Figure 7.1.1: Two main categories	75
Figure 7.1.2: Short term and Long term meth drug use	76
Figure 7.2.1: Meth drug Used and Not Prediction model	78
Figure 7.2.2: Short term long term prediction model	79
Figure 8.1.1: Training epochs of the model	82
Figure 8.2.1: ROC Curve	82
Figure 8.3.1: Not use category	84
Figure 8.3.2: Use category	84
Figure 8.3.4: ROC area of Used and Not used categories	89
Figure 8.3.5: Short term and long term category	90
Figure 8.3.7: ROC area of Short and Long term categories	91

### **List of Tables**

Table 3.2.1: Comparison of Convolutional Network Network models including the basics [45]	49
Table 3.2.4: Convolutional Neural Network VGG16 Five layers overall structure [35]	53
Table 8.2.2: AUC-ROC Curves descriptions	83
Table 8.3.3: Used and not used categories ROC Area Result	85
Table 8.3.6: Short and Long term categories ROC Area Result.	87
Table 9.4.1: Working Plan and Time Schedule for 12 months	94
Table 9.4.2: Budget for the research.	95

#### **List of Abbreviations**

CNN Convolutional Neural Network

GPU Graphics Processing Unit

PCA Principle Component Analysis

ReLU Rectified Linear Unit

SVM Support Vector Machines

VGG Visual Geometry Group

AUC Area under the Curve

ROC Receiver Operator Characteristic

TPR True Positive rate

FPR False Positive rate

ASD Autism Spectrum Disorder

GAN Generative Adversarial Network

METH Methamphetamine

DAD Drug abuse detection

DNN Deep Neural Network

ILSVRC ImageNet LargeScale Visual Recognition Challenge

LBP Local binary patterns

SNP Single nucleotide polymorphism

LDA Linear Discriminate Analysis