



STANLEY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)

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3.4.3 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals as notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

3.4.3.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years

In the template uploaded by us towards the number of publications is 313 claimed, out of which 160 are Scopus and are verified by INFLIBNET and 60 papers accepted as web of science (WoS) and remaining 97 papers are UGC Care list of which is provided in our response and also the proof of publications as desired you.

| Description | Number | Remarks |
|---------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Scopus | 160 | INFLIBNET report |
| WoS | 60 | INFLIBNET report |
| UGC Care List | 97 | List and first page attached here. |

Gatya Prasad
15/3/24
PRINCIPAL

Principal
Stanley College of Engg. & Tech. for Women (A)
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Citation overview

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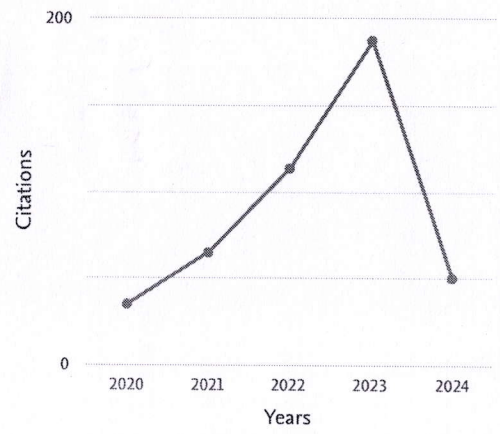
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|---|--------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|-------|----|
| | Total | 3 | 35 | 65 | 113 | 187 | 50 | 450 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 A study and analysis on diagnosis of melanoma cancer with de... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 2 From fields to satellites: Revolutionizing millet cultivatio... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 3 Effect of ion implantation on physical, optical properties a... | 2023 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| 4 ENHANCING AGILE DEVELOPMENT WITH SECURITY INTEGRATION: INTRO... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 5 Grain boundary modification in La _{0.67} Ca _{0.33} <... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 6 Extractive Summarization of Telugu Text Using Modified Text ... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 7 An efficient early diagnosis and healthcare monitoring syste... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 8 Impact of EC-plasticizer on electrical and dielectrical prop... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 9 Design of a decentralized wide-area control system to tolera... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 10 A study of machine learning methods-based affective disorder... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 11 An efficient early diagnosis and healthcare monitoring syste... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 12 Integration of image processing and IoT for enhanced patient... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 13 Magneto transport behavior of La _{0.67} Pb _{0.33} | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 14 An intelligent optimized cyclone intensity prediction framew... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |

| | | Total | 3 | 35 | 65 | 113 | 187 | 50 | 450 | 0 | 4 |
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| 16 | A hybrid location-dependent ultra convolutional neural netwo... | 2023 | | | | | 9 | 4 | 13 | | |
| 17 | Investigation on the growth, structure and physical properti... | 2023 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 18 | Role of Temperature on Charge Carrier Transport in Cadmium L... | 2023 | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 19 | Investigations on the structural, electrical, magnetic and <... | 2023 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 20 | An Intelligent Deep Feature Based Intrusion Detection System... | 2023 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | |

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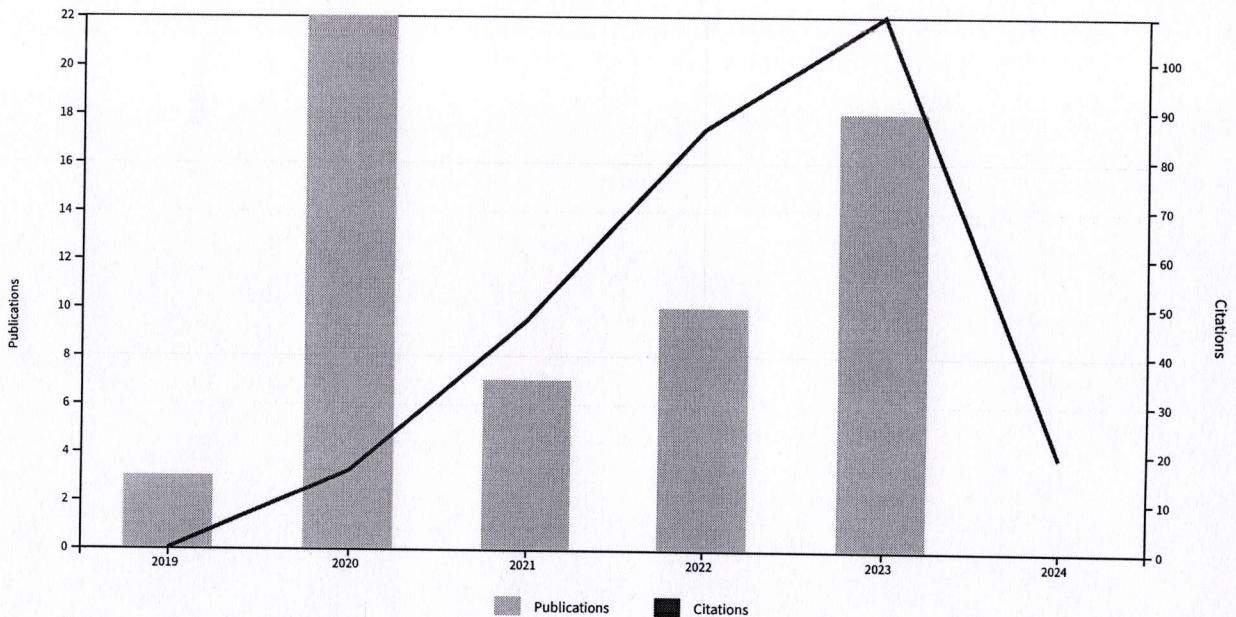
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| <p>Publications</p> <p>60 Total</p> <p>From 1945 ▾ to 2024 ▾</p> | <p>Citing Articles</p> <p>271 Analyze Total</p> <p>265 Analyze Without self-citations</p> | <p>Times Cited</p> <p>277 Total</p> <p>268 Without self-citations</p> | <p>4.62 Average per item</p> | <p>5 H-Index</p> |
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| | < Previous year Next year > | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| Total | 16 | 47 | 86 | 109 | 19 | 55.4 | 277 |
| 1 | 11 | 30 | 41 | 58 | 12 | 25.33 | 152 |

Investigations of Soret, Joule and Hall effects on MHD rotating mixed convective flow past an infinite vertical porous plate

Krishna, MV; Swarnalathamma, BV and Chamkha, AJ

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|----|----|---|------|----|
| ⊖ 2 | <p>Impact of polymer blending on ionic conduction mechanism and dielectric properties of sodium based PEO-PVdF solid polymer electrolyte systems</p> <p>Mallaiah, Y; Jeedi, VR; (...); Chary, AS Aug 2021Apr 2021 (Early Access)</p> <p> JOURNAL OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY OF SOLIDS 155</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 1 | 8.25 | 33 |
| ⊖ 3 | <p>Structural and electrical studies of PMMA and PVdF based blend polymer electrolyte</p> <p>Jeedi, VR; Narsaiah, EL; (...); Chary, AS Nov 27 2020 SN APPLIED SCIENCES 2 (12)</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 4.4 | 22 |
| ⊖ 4 | <p>Influence of succinonitrile plasticizer on ionic conductivity, structural and dielectric properties of potassium-based PEO/PVdF blend polymer electrolyte</p> <p>Jeedi, VR; Ganta, KK; (...); Chary, AS Feb 2022 JOURNAL OF POLYMER RESEARCH 29 (2)</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2.67 | 8 |
| ⊖ 5 | <p>Design of a Limited State Feedback Wide-Area Power System Damping Controller Without Communication Channels</p> <p>Naguru, NR and Ganapavarapu, YB 2020 IEEE ACCESS 8, pp.160931-160946</p> | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1.2 | 6 |
| ⊖ 6 | <p>Improved security in cloud using sandpiper and extended equilibrium deep transfer learning based intrusion detection</p> <p>Sreelatha, G; Babu, AV and Midhunchakkaravarthy, D Oct 2022Jan 2022 (Early Access)</p> <p> CLUSTER COMPUTING-THE JOURNAL OF NETWORKS SOFTWARE TOOLS AND APPLICATIONS 25 (5), pp.3129-3144</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1.67 | 5 |
| | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 |

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|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|--|
| <p>⊖ 7</p> | <p>⁵⁷Fe Mossbauer and electrical studies of Mn doped YFeO₃ prepared via sol-gel technique</p> <p><u>Padmasree, G; Reddy, SSK; (...); Reddy, CG</u></p> <p>Nov 2020 <u>MATERIALS RESEARCH EXPRESS</u> 7 (11)</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>⊖ 8</p> | <p>A study on different closed domain question answering approaches</p> <p><u>Badugu, S and Manivannan, R</u></p> <p>Jun 2020 <u>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SPEECH TECHNOLOGY</u> 23 (2), pp.315-325</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | |
| <p>⊖ 9</p> | <p>Students' Performance Prediction Using Machine Learning Approach</p> <p><u>Badugu, S and Rachakatla, B</u></p> <p>3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 <u>DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079</u>, pp.333-340</p> | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | |
| <p>⊖ 10</p> | <p>Clustering-Based Blockchain Technique for Securing Wireless Sensor Networks</p> <p><u>Priya, TCS and Durga, AK</u></p> <p>3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 <u>DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079</u>, pp.461-471</p> | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| <p>⊖ 11</p> | <p>Prediction of Student's Educational Performance Using Machine Learning Techniques</p> <p><u>Rao, BM and Murthy, BVR</u></p> <p>3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 <u>DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079</u>, pp.429-440</p> | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | |
| <p>⊖ 12</p> | <p>Novel Performance Analysis of DCT, DWT and Fractal Coding in Image Compression</p> <p><u>Jagannadham, DBV; Raju, GVS and Narayana, DVS</u></p> <p>3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 <u>DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079</u>, pp.611-622</p> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.6 | 3 | |
| <p>⊖ 13</p> | <p>Effect of ion implantation on physical, optical properties and gamma-ray shielding capacity of boro-zinc bismuthate glasses</p> <p><u>Ahmed, SA; Ahmmad, SK; (...); Jaleeli, KA</u></p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|
| <p>⊖ 14</p> <p>A hybridized channel selection approach with deep convolutional neural network for effective ovarian cancer prediction in periodic acid-Schiff-stained images</p> <p><u>Ramasamy, S and Kaliyaperumal, V</u> Feb 28 2023Dec 2022 (Early Access)</p> <p> CONCURRENT AND COMPUTATION-PRACTICE & EXPERIENCE 35 (5)</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.67 | 2 |
| <p>⊖ 15</p> <p>A comprehensive analysis of morphological process dependent retinal blood vessel segmentation</p> <p><u>Dikkala, U; Joseph, MK and Alagirisamy, M</u> International Conference on Computing, Communication, and Intelligent Systems (ICCCIS) 2021</p> <p> 2021 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTING, COMMUNICATION, AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS (ICCCIS) , pp.510-516</p> | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 2 |
| <p>⊖ 16</p> <p>Ameliorating the Accuracy & Dimensional Reduction of Multi-modal Biometrics by Deep Learning</p> <p><u>Raiu, V; Vidyasree, P and Patel, A</u> IEEE Aerospace Conference (AeroConf) 2021 2021 IEEE AEROSPACE CONFERENCE (AEROCONF 2021)</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.5 | 2 |
| <p>⊖ 17</p> <p>Telugu Movie Review Sentiment Analysis Using Natural Language Processing Approach</p> <p><u>Badugu, S</u> 3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079 , pp.685-695</p> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.4 | 2 |
| <p>⊖ 18</p> <p>Colon Cancer Stage Classification Using Decision Trees</p> <p><u>Bhargavi, MV; Mudunuru, VR and Veeramachaneni, S</u> 3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079 , pp.599-609</p> | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 2 |
| <p>⊖ 19</p> <p>Investigation on the growth, structure and physical properties of pyridin-1-ium-2-carboxylate benzimidazole (1:1) hydrate single crystal</p> <p><u>Sivapriya, S; Raja, RS; (...); Padmasree, G</u></p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 |

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⊖ 20

Investigations on the structural, electrical, magnetic and ⁵⁷Fe Mo spacing diaeresis ssbauer studies of YFeO₃Padmasree, G; Kumar, NP; (...); Reddy, CGMar 1 2023Feb 2023 (Early Access) | CERAMICS INTERNATIONAL 49 (5) , pp.7500-7505

0 0 0 1 0 0.5 1

⊖ 21

A hybrid location-dependent ultra convolutional neural network-based vehicle number plate recognition approach for intelligent transportation systems

Ramasamy, S; Selvarajan, A; (...); Aruchamy, P

Apr 10 2023Jan 2023 (Early Access)

| CONCURRENCY AND COMPUTATION-PRACTICE & EXPERIENCE 35 (8)

Enriched Cited References

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⊖ 22

Security Issues and Solutions for Reliable WBAN-Based e-Healthcare Systems: A Systematic Review

Nandikanti, A; Sahu, KN and Panigrahi, S1st international conference Ambient Intelligence in Health Care (ICAHC) 2023 | AMBIENT INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTH CARE, ICAHC 2022 317 , pp.21-32

0 0 0 1 0 0.5 1

⊖ 23

Deep learning based sequence to sequence model for abstractive telugu text summarization

Babu, GLA and Badugu, SMay 2023Nov 2022 (Early Access) | MULTIMEDIA TOOLS AND APPLICATIONS 82 (11) , pp.17075-17096

Enriched Cited References

0 0 0 1 0 0.33 1

⊖ 24

An Intelligent Deep Feature Based Intrusion Detection System for Network Applications

Shailaja, K; Srinivasulu, B; (...); Polem, VMar 2023Oct 2022 (Early Access) | WIRELESS PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS 129 (1) , pp.345-370

Enriched Cited References

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Multi-level Protection (Mlp) Policy Implementation using Graph Database

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|--|---|
| <p>⊖ 25</p> | <p>Mar 2021 <u>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS</u> 12 (3) , pp.421-429</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>⊖ 26</p> | <p>Comparative Study on Internet of Things: Enablers and Constraints <u>Reddy, CKK; Anisha, PR; (...); Murthy, BVR</u> 3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 <u>DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079</u> , pp.677-684</p> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | | 1 |
| <p>⊖ 27</p> | <p>A Review on Automatic Glaucoma Detection in Retinal Fundus Images <u>Shahistha; Vaidehi, K and Srilatha, J</u> 3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 <u>DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079</u> , pp.485-498</p> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | | 1 |
| <p>⊖ 28</p> | <p>Automated Lighting Smart Parking Using Internet of Things <u>Shastry, R; Murthy, BVR; (...); Anisha, PR</u> Conference on Intelligent Computing, Information and Control Systems (ICICCS) 2020 <u>INTELLIGENT COMPUTING, INFORMATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, ICICCS 2019</u> , pp.645-652</p> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | | 1 |
| <p>⊖ 29</p> | <p>Minimum Cost Fingerprint Matching on Fused Features Through Deep Learning Techniques <u>Vidyasree, P and ViswanadhaRaju, S</u> 3rd Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology (ICDECT) 2020 <u>DATA ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, ICDECT-2K19 1079</u> , pp.131-140</p> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | | 1 |
| <p>⊖ 30</p> | <p>An intelligent deep feature based metabolism syndrome prediction system for sleep disorder diseases <u>Anisha, PR; Reddy, CKK; (...); Pragathi, YVSS</u> Nov 10 2023Nov 2023 (Early Access) <u>MULTIMEDIA TOOLS AND APPLICATIONS</u> Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| <p>⊖ 31</p> | <p>Grain boundary modification in La_{0.67}Ca_{0.33}MnO₃ manganites with additives: impact on magneto-transport properties <u>Purnakanti, A; Lakshmi, YK; (...); Reddy, MS</u> Oct 2023 <u>APPLIED PHYSICS A-MATERIALS SCIENCE & PROCESSING</u> 129 (10)</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

| Enriched Cited References | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | <p>Studies on the Nucleation, Photoluminescence, and Photoconductivity of Semi-Organic Lithium Fumarate Crystals</p> <p><u>Padmasree, G; Rao, KV; (...); Rama, S</u> Sep 5 2023 Sep 2023 (Early Access) <u>CRYSTAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY</u></p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | <p>Extractive Summarization of Telugu Text Using Modified Text Rank and Maximum Marginal Relevance</p> <p><u>Babu, GLA and Badugu, S</u> Sep 2023 <u>ACM TRANSACTIONS ON ASIAN AND LOW-RESOURCE LANGUAGE INFORMATION PROCESSING</u> 22 (9)</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | <p>Preliminary performance analysis of BeiDou-2/GPS navigation systems over the low latitude region</p> <p><u>Narsetty, S; Thomala, S and Perumalla, NK</u> Jan 26 2024 Aug 2023 (Early Access) <u>JOURNAL OF APPLIED GEODESY</u> 18 (1), pp.153-162</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | <p>Impact of EC-plasticizer on electrical and dielectrical properties of PEO/PVdF/NaNO₃ solid polymer electrolyte systems</p> <p><u>Yalla, MR; Jeedi, VR; (...); Chary, AS</u> Aug 9 2023 <u>BULLETIN OF MATERIALS SCIENCE</u> 46 (3)</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | <p>Design of a decentralized wide-area control system to tolerate the loss of communication paths based on coherency analysis</p> <p><u>Naguru, NR</u> Sep 2023 May 2023 (Early Access) <u>ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS RESEARCH</u> 222</p> <p>Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | <p>Magneto transport behavior of La_{0.67}Pb_{0.33}MnO₃ manganite system with various additives</p> <p><u>Purnakanti, A; Manendar, M; (...); Reddy, MS</u></p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Enriched Cited References

⊖ 38

An intelligent optimized cyclone intensity prediction framework using satellite images

[Reddy, CKK](#); [Anisha, PR](#); (...); [Mohana, RM](#)

Mar 14 2023 Mar 2023 (Early Access) | [EARTH SCIENCE INFORMATICS](#)

Enriched Cited References

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⊖ 39

Alumina Nanofiller Functionality on Electrical and Ion Transport Properties of PEO-PVdF/KNO₃/SN Nanocomposite Polymer Electrolytes

[Jeedi, VR](#); [Ganta, KK](#); (...); [Chary, AS](#)

Jan 2023 Feb 2023 (Early Access) | [RESULTS IN CHEMISTRY](#) 5

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⊖ 40

Role of Temperature on Charge Carrier Transport in Cadmium Lead Sulfide Ternary Semiconductors

[Yadaiah, K](#); [Reddy, YV](#); (...); [Nagabhushanam, M](#)

Apr 2023 Jan 2023 (Early Access) | [JOURNAL OF ELECTRONIC MATERIALS](#) 52 (4), pp.2737-2745

Enriched Cited References

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⊖ 41

Copper Oxide Nanoparticles for Energy Storage Applications

[Kumar, AA](#); [Raja, RS](#); (...); [Rathika, A](#)

2023 | [MATERIALS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY STORAGE AT THE NANOSCALE](#), pp.233-240

Enriched Cited References

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⊖ 42

An Automated System to Preprocess and Classify Medical Digital X-Rays

[Sumera](#); [Vaidehi, K](#) and [Manivannan, R](#)

2nd International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Social Networking (ICPCSN) 2023 | [PERVASIVE COMPUTING AND SOCIAL NETWORKING, ICPCSN 2022](#) 475, pp.789-802

Enriched Cited References

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⊖ 43

Study of structural, electrical and hyperfine properties of Dy doped YFeO₃

[Padmasree, G](#); [Reddy, PY](#) and [Reddy, CG](#)

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MENU

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|-------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>⊖ 44</p> | <p>Early Monitoring of Social Distancing using Open cv and Deep Learning <u>Reddy, CKK; Anisha, PR; (...); Rambabu, D</u> 2022 <u>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EARLY CHILDHOOD SPECIAL EDUCATION</u> 14 (3) , pp.4634-4643</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>⊖ 45</p> | <p>Light-Weight Real Time Weather Forecasting Simulation over Bangladesh using Deep Learning <u>Thirupathi, L; Reddy, CKK; (...); Parupati, R</u> 2022 <u>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EARLY CHILDHOOD SPECIAL EDUCATION</u> 14 (3) , pp.4616-4633</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>⊖ 46</p> | <p>Automated Math Symbol Classification Using SVM <u>Vaidehi, K and Manivannan, R</u> 2022 <u>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF E-COLLABORATION</u> 18 (2)</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>⊖ 47</p> | <p>A Combined Approach of Web Content Mining and Neural Networks for Predicting the societal impact of covid-19 through twitter <u>Yadao, S; Babu, AV; (...); Bhaumik, A</u> 2022 <u>JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL NEGATIVE RESULTS</u> 13 , pp.58-74</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>⊖ 48</p> | <p>A design and development of support system for prediction of various renal syndromes using artificial neural networks <u>Sumana, G; Kalaiselvi, K; (...); Joseph, MK</u> Oct 30 2021 Oct 2021 (Early Access) <u>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SYSTEM ASSURANCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT</u> Enriched Cited References</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>⊖ 49</p> | <p>Structural and magnetic properties of $Y_{1-x}Dy_xFeO_3$ multiferroics <u>Padmasree, G; Reddy, SSK; (...); Reddy, CG</u> International Conference on Multifunctional Nanomaterials (ICMN) 2021 Jun 2021 (Early Access) <u>MATERIALS TODAY-PROCEEDINGS</u> 46 , pp.2201-2204</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



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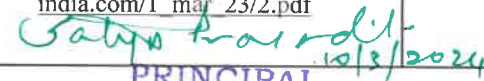
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3.4.3 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals as notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

| Title of paper | Name of the author/s | Department of the | Name of journal | Year of publication | ISSN number | Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Link to website of the Journal | Link to article/paper /abstract of the article | Is it listed in UGC Care list |
| 2022-2023 | | | | | | | | |
| Implementation of CNN & ANN for fashion MNIST dataset using different optimizers | R. Sirisha | AI&DS | Indian journal of science and technology (WOS) | 2022 | Print: 0974-6846 Electronic : 0974-5645 | | https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewiy7cKex_-AAxW5h1YBHfFpAogQFnoECCEQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Findist.org%2Fdownload-article.php%3FArticle_Unique_Id%3DINDJST12757%26Full_Text_Pdf_Download%3DTrue&usq=AOvVaw3Oh6kFr9wWUqiFShWe5ern&oni=89978449 | Yes |
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| Efficient Market Hypothesis in the Indian Stock Market | S. Vijay Kumar | MBA | International Journal of Management, Technology and Engineering Volume IX, issue VII | 2019 | ISSN Online : 2249-7455 | https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sadanand-Vijay-Kumar/publication/338622493_Efficient_Market_Hypothesis_in_the_Indian_Stock_Market/links/5e201d8aa6fdcc10156c395f/Efficient-Market-Hypothesis-in-the-Indian-Stock-Market.pdf | https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sadanand-Vijay-Kumar/publication/338622493_Efficient_Market_Hypothesis_in_the_Indian_Stock_Market/links/5e201d8aa6fdcc10156c395f/Efficient-Market-Hypothesis-in-the-Indian-Stock-Market.pdf | |
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| Design and implementation of black box for vehicle tracking and image capturing using Raspberry Pi based on IOT | C.V.Keerthi Latha | ECE | International Journal of Research | 2019 | ISSN:2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | yes |
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| Smart irrigation information system using LoRa | D. Devi Lavanya | ECE | International Journal of Research | 2019 | ISSN: 2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |
| .Image Classification Techniques Using Deep Learning and Python | Dr.A.Kanaka Durga | IT | JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computations | 2018-19 | ISSN: 1076-5131 | JOURNAL OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND COMPUTATIONS – JASC: JOURNAL OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND COMPUTATIONS (j-asc.com) | https://app.box.com/s/rylh313ocy9ph7sey81f7xvg34dzznvg | |
| Mobile Node Security in Wireless Sensor Networks Using Three Phase Authentication Scheme | Ms.T.C.Swetha Priya | IT | International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET), a UGC Approved Journal | 2018-19 | ISSN: 2321-9653 | https://www.ijraset.com/ | https://www.ijraset.com/fileserve.php?FID=19399 | |
| Comparison between hierarchical identity and attribute base encryption based on cryptographic technique in cloud computing | Mrs.K.Nagamani | IT | IJAMTES | 2018-19 | ISSN : 2249-7455 | https://www.ijamtes.org/ | https://www.ijamtes.org/VOL-8-ISSUE-1-2018/ | |

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Chapel Road, Abids, Hyderabad, Telangana

3. Research, Innovations and Extension

3.4: Research Publications and Awards.

3.4.3: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals as notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

3.4.3.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years Related Input Total number of full time teachers worked/working in the institution (without repeat count) during last five years: :

3.4.3.1.3. Links to the paper published in journals listed in UGC CARE list

Only UGC CARE list

2018-2019

| S.No | Title of paper | Name of the author/s | Name of journal | ISSN number | Link to article/paper /abstract of the article | Is it listed in UGC Care list |
|------|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Emerging Trends, Issues & Challenges In Internet Of Thing & Artificial Intelligence Chatots | Dr. B V Ramana Murthy | Global Journal Of Engineering Science & Researches | ISSN: 2348-8034 | https://www.gjesr.com/Issues%20PDF/ICITAIC-2019/16.pdf | Yes |
| 2. | Emerging Trends, Issues & Challenges In Internet Of Thing & Artificial Intelligence Chatots | Ms. P r Anisha | Global Journal Of Engineering Science & Researches | ISSN: 2348-8034 | https://www.gjesr.com/Issues%20PDF/ICITAIC-2019/16.pdf | Yes |

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PRINCIPAL

STANLEY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)
Chapel Road, Abids, Hyderabad, Telangana

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| 3. | Emerging Trends, Issues & Challenges In Internet Of Thing & Artificial Intelligence Chatots | Dr.c Kishor kumar Reddy | Global Journal Of Engineering Science&Researches | ISSN: 2348-8034 | https://www.gjesr.com/Issues%20PDF/IC ITAIC-2019/16.pdf | Yes |
| 4. | Emerging Trends, Issues & Challenges In Internet Of Thing & Artificial Intelligence Chatots | Mr.Rajasekhar Sastry | Global Journal Of Engineering Science&Researches | ISSN: 2348-8034 | https://www.gjesr.com/Issues%20PDF/IC ITAIC-2019/16.pdf | Yes |
| 5. | Internet Of Thing-Related Areas Artificial Intelligence-Chatbots | Dr.B V Ramana Murthy | JASC | ISSN:1076-5131 | | Yes |
| 6. | Internet Of Thing-Related Areas Artificial Intelligence-Chatbots | Ms. P r Anisha | JASC | ISSN:1076-5131 | | Yes |
| 7. | Internet Of Thing-Related Areas Artificial Intelligence-Chatbots | Dr.c Kishor kumar Reddy | JASC | ISSN:1076-5131 | | Yes |
| 8. | Internet Of Thing-Related Areas Artificial Intelligence-Chatbots | Mr.Rajasekhar Sastry | JASC | ISSN:1076-5131 | | Yes |

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| 9. | Optimization of Requirements Engineering Analysis for Substitute Sets of Functional Necessities | Dr.B V Ramana Murthy | IJR | e- ISSN:234 8-6848 p-ISSN 2348-795X` Volume 5 Issue 01 | | Yes |
| 10. | Importance of software quality models in SE | Dr.B V Ramana Murthy | IJETMR | VOL5/ISS UE3 | https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/56404848/21_IJETMR18_A03_312-libre.pdf?1524556336=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DI MPORTANCE_OF_ SOFTWARE_ QUA LITY_ MODELS_ IN .pdf&Expires=1706859947&Signature=PksfUvgxQtTp3U~HZKGw-u9QYcmJwizjbEXD FY7MLBIewsq3gd R0zH8DHuKAA0R S53aH-wZcD5h4XgvuCs rp4aHA9Tu~~m7RhJ ZwFWkLz169G1IO VdCsKI4vrgeBXwu nzKj2OXi60bi3Mp3 - 1ZLVL9WL59vr6ry iOd2KAqnbTKyEc8 aG4Yu242QKBeLw Wtj61f6cLTqSzG9X SC0IwmRIuK5laj5 MoKFoqHMPq0zH k8mGmh4EGKw0c | Yes |

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| 11. | A novel feature extraction approach for tumor detection and classification of data based on hybrid SP classifier | Dr.B V Ramana Murthy | JETIR | Volume 5, Issue 12 www.jetir.org (ISSN-2349-5162) | | Yes |
| 12. | Cloud Computing System for Reciprocation of Images on HIS | Dr.B V Ramana Murthy | Eurasian Journal of Analytical Chemistry | ISSN: 1306-3057 OPEN ACCESS 2018 13 (6): 192-197 | https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Cloud+Computing+System+for+Reciprocation+of+Images+on+HIS&btnG= | Yes |
| 13. | Implementation of high accuracy-based Image Transformation Module in Cloud Computing | Dr.B V Ramana Murthy | Journal of Analysis and Computation (JAC) (An International Peer Reviewed Journal), www.ijaonline.com, | ISSN 0973-2861 Volume XI, Issue II | | Yes |

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| 14. | Knowledge Base Approach for Named Entity Identification and Classification in Telugu | Dr. Srinivasu Badugu | International Journal of Latest Engineering and Management Research (IJLEMR) | Volume 03 ,Issue 01, January 2018, PP. 50-58. (48163) | | Yes |
| 15. | Computational Morphology for Telugu | Dr.B Srinivasu, Dr.R Manivanna | Journal of Computational and Theoretical Nanoscience | Vol. 15, Issue 6-7, June 2018, pp 23732378 (UGC-6874). | https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Srinivasu-Badugu/publication/329097305_Computational_Morphology_for_Telugu/links/5e4a4ee5a6fdccd965ac4555/Computational-Morphology-for-Telugu.pdf | Yes |
| 16. | Students' Performance Evaluation and Analysis | Dr.B., Srinivasu | i-Manager's Journal on Software Engineering | 13(2), 29.(2230-7168) | https://www.proquest.com/openview/f9bec859a3147b70b86b8cd7ff0b4d12/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2030612 | Yes |
| 17. | A Conceptual Based Approach in Text Mining: Techniques and Applications | Dr. B. Srinivasu | International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering | Volume-8 Issue-7, May 2019(2278-3075)(scopus) | https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=A+Conceptual+Based+Approach+in+Text+Mining%3A+Techniques+and+Applications&btnG= | Yes |
| 18. | A Comparative Study of RSA and ECC | Dr.Y.V.S.Sai Pragathi | International Journal of Engineering & Research and Applications | Vol. 8, Issue 1, (Part -I) January 2018, pp.49-52ISSN: 2248- | | Yes |

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| | | | | 9622, | | |
| 19. | Performance Analysis of software defined network in cloud computing | Dr.R Manivanna n | Journal of Computational and theoretical nanoscience | ISSN:1546-1955, EISSN:1546-1963 | https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/asp/jctn/2018/0000015/00000006/art00071 | Yes |
| 20. | Classification of X-ray images using machine learning techniques | Dr.K.Vaidehi, Dr.R Manivanna n | Journal of Computational and theoretical nanoscience | volume 15(8),ISSN:1546-1955, EISSN:1546-1963 | | Yes |
| 21. | Automatic text detection in scene images | Dr. K. Vaidehi | International journal of scientific eng and research | volume 6(7),ISSN :2347-3878 | | Yes |
| 22. | Unconstrained hand written document retrieval based on user query interaction | Dr. K. Vaidehi | International journal of eng research in CSE | volume 5(2),ISSN :2394-2320 | | Yes |
| 23. | Novel Design of Machine Learning For Malicious Software Analysis – Malicious URL Case Study | Dr.D.Shravani | IJIRI | Vol 6, Issue 2 , pp. 292-298 ISSN :2348-1218 | | Yes |

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| 24. | Misusability Measure Based Data Sanitization of Big Data for Privacy Preserving MapReduce Programming | D.Radhika | Internationa l Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering | IJECE) vol 8 no 6 | https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/63996939/50_1Sep17_20feb18_8538-16217-1-ED_edit_Septian20200722-350-50f3lc-libre.pdf?1595486820=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DMi susability_Measure_Based_Sanitization.pdf&Expires=1706860297&Signature=TpKZLy83Ndcxrn~mt yotI-3sz9NBdsF85sPVdr xN0QE~ddT4739F NHftLZDkuYYDajv RAA5xOGQD5coQ 3~rYIW9DF-sOTMIWzxVu~~tE-XIhk6MYkosJMMj 0uwE2QZ3mI6OvJf AqXYTuJQ8pbIVV hdn65u4mnhKYSJc U65jUGEC SRMVI s jERk-3-kX2toyfOCQPHKQ gUuaFgbZ1Bj hvPTI ZbHbKzDaS5Osi6N JClj0Fbr~5yGNGNj 3TQH uUkSOcHzJt QXJDNYeEeILr2Pn 3vFd~VEaZsptYAP pyGBTF3bgx0QHC Gck7-3jLWO5ixFTdp55v FSm-VwM1SXbhuEYU | Yes |
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| 25. | A new Approach for selecting Pivot Element in Quick Sort to reduce Execution time | Sumayya Afreen | International journal of Research | VOL 5, Issue 2 | | Yes |
| 26. | A NOVEL APPROACH ON EDGE COMPUTING AND ITS VISION AND CHALLENGES | Sumayya Afreen1, G Saraswathi 2 | International journal of Research | 0697, VOL 5 | | Yes |
| 27. | Remote and Intelligent Health Monitoring System through IOT and edge computing | sumaya afreen,G.Saraswathi | International journal of Research | ISBN:234 8-6848 vol 5 | | Yes |
| 28. | A SURVEY ON EDGE COMPUTING FOR IOT AND EDGE ACCELERATED WEB PLATFORM | summaya afreen | International journal of current Engineering and Scientific Research | ISSUE 1, Jan 2018ISSN : 2394-0697, | | Yes |
| 29. | Thaat based Automatic Raga Identification | Rajasekhar Shastry | International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology | ISSN: 2005-4238 E-ISSN:220 7-6360 | | Yes |

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| | System | | (IJAST) | Vol-126- May-2019 | | |
|-----|--|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 30. | Framework to software Testing and Types | H Meenal | International Journal of research | vol 5 Issue 21 ISSN: 2348-6848 | | Yes |
| 31. | Edge computing enachments cloudlet and mobile edge computing | Amtul Sana Amreen | Grenze international journal of engineering and technology | Grenze/IC PET-2018/ | https://openurl.ebsco.com/EPDB%3Agcd%3A3%3A3859779/detailv2?sid=ebsco%3Aplink%3Ascholar&id=ebsco%3Agcd%3A134178974&url=c | Yes |
| 32. | Analysis of Iot and Big Data - Challenges | P.Prashanthi | International Journal of Research | e-ISSN: 2348-6848 p-ISSN: 2348-795X Volume 06 Issue 03 | | Yes |
| 33. | Study on G-IoT for Sustainable World | B.Gnana Prasuna1, M.Sowmya 1, P.Prashanti 1 | International Journal of Research | Volume 06 Issue 03 | | Yes |
| 34. | Privacy Preserving Learning Analytics | T Monika Singh, H Meenal, Shugufta Fatima | International Journal of research | vol 6 Issue 4 ISSN: 2348-6848 | | Yes |
| 35. | Two Step Approach for Emotion Detection on Twitter Data | Dr Srinivasu Badugu | International Journal of Computer Applications | 0975 – 8887 | https://www.ijcaonline.org/archives/volume179/number53/29539-2018917350/ | Yes <i>Gatya Prasad</i> 13/3/24 |

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| 36. | Knowledge Base Approach for Named Entity Identification and Classification in Telugu | Dr Srinivasu Badugu | International Journal of Latest Engineering and Management Research (IJLEMR) | 2455-4847 | UGC number 48163 | Yes |
| 37. | Online Health Monitoring System | CV Keerthi Latha | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews | e-ISSN: 2348-1269 p-ISSN 2349-5138, Vol 5 Issue: 3 | https://ijrar.org/view_full.php?&p_id=IJR-AR1903881 | Yes |
| 38. | Universal multimode background subtraction by using different color space conversions | G. Nirmala | International Journal of Management Technology and Engineering | ISSN: 2249-7455 | https://www.ijamtes.org/gallery/172.%20sep%20ijmte%20-%20kr.pdf | Yes |
| 39. | Remote monitoring and controlling of green house agriculture parameters based on LoRa | Prof. A.Gopala Sharma | International Journal of Research in Advent Technology | eISSN: 2321-9637 | https://ijrat.org/downloads/Conference_Proceedings/ICTEC-19/220.pdf | Yes |
| 40. | LoRa based patient monitoring through wearable devices and energy harvesting | Prof. A.Gopala Sharma | International Journal of Research in Advent Technology | eISSN: 2321-9637 | https://www.ijrat.org/downloads/Conference_Proceedings/ICTEC-19/221.pdf | Yes Gatya Prasadil 13/3/24 |

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| 41. | Smart Bin information system using LORA | T. Prasanna | International Journal of Research in advent technology | E ISSN:2321-9637 | https://ijrat.org/downloads/Conference_Proceedings/NCRCES-T-19/EC19215.pdf | Yes |
| 42. | Smart Bin information system using LORA | K. Bramaramba | International Journal of Research in advent technology | E ISSN:2321-9637 | https://ijrat.org/downloads/Conference_Proceedings/NCRCES-T-19/EC19215.pdf | Yes |
| 43. | Location applicable in beacons implementation in smart cities | M. Sri Lakshmi Ravali | International Journal of Research in advent technology | E ISSN:2321-9637 | https://www.ijrat.org/downloads/Conference_Proceedings/NCRCEST-19/EC19214.pdf | Yes |
| 44. | Laboratory Investigations On Li-Fi Technology For Environment Monitoring In Underground Mines | K. Bramaramba | International Journal of Research | ISSN NO:2236-6124 | https://ijrpublisher.com/index.php/volume-8-issue-6-june-2019/ | Yes |
| 45. | Laboratory Investigations On Li-Fi Technology For Environment Monitoring In Underground Mines | T Prasanna | International Journal of Research | ISSN NO:2236-6124 | https://ijrpublisher.com/index.php/volume-8-issue-6-june-2019/ | Yes |
| 46. | Laboratory Investigations On Li-Fi Technology For Environment | G Karthik | International Journal of Research | ISSN NO:2236-6124 | https://ijrpublisher.com/index.php/volume-8-issue-6-june-2019/ | Yes <i>Gatya Prasadil.</i> <i>13/3/24</i> |

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| | Monitoring In Underground Mines | | | | | |
| 47. | An improved cross layer technique for zigbee 802.15.4 networks with tree and mesh topology | J. V. Neha | International Journal of Research in Electronics and computer Engineering | ISSN(online):2348-2281 ISSN(print):2393-9028 | https://nebula.wsing.com/5310104754b59582c7e9717e4799b55b?AccessKeyId=DFB1BA3CED7E7997D5B1&disposition=0&alloworigin=1 | Yes |
| 48. | Faulty Rail track detection system using IOT without any human intervention | Y. Latha | International Journal of Research | ISSN:2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |
| 49. | Remote controlled landmine detection robot using raspberry Pi intervention | Y. Latha | International Journal of Research | ISSN:2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |
| 50. | Safety monitoring system for mining applications using Raspberry Pi based on Internet of Things | V Sudarshini | International Journal of Research in Electronics and computer Engineering | ISSN(online):2348-2281 ISSN(print):2393-9028 | http://www.i2or-ijrece.com/vol.-7-issue-2--version-7-.html | Yes |
| 51. | Location based smart application with environment | K. Bramaramba | International Journal of Research | ISSN:2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |

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| | monitoring using IOT | | | | | |
| 52. | Design and implementation of black box for vehicle tracking and image capturing using Raspberry Pi based on IOT | C.V.Keerthi Latha | International Journal of Research | ISSN:2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |
| 53. | Design and implementation of black box for vehicle tracking and image capturing using Raspberry Pi based on IOT | Dr. Kezia Joseph | International Journal of Research | ISSN:2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |
| 54. | Smart irrigation information system using LoRa | D. Devi Lavanya | International Journal of Research | ISSN: 2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |
| 55. | Location based smart application with environment monitoring using IOT | D. Devi Lavanya | International Journal of Research | ISSN: 2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |
| 56. | Image Classification Techniques Using Deep Learning and | Dr.A.Kanaka Durga | JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computatio | ISSN: 1076-5131 | https://app.box.com/s/rylh313ocy9ph7sey81f7xvg34dzznvg | Yes |

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| | Python | | ns | | | |
| 57. | Mobile Node Security in Wireless Sensor Networks Using Three Phase Authentication Scheme | Ms.T.C.Swetha Priya | International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET), a UGC Approved Journal. | ISSN: 2321-9653 | https://www.ijraset.com/fileserve.php?FID=19399 | Yes |
| 58. | Comparison between hierarchical identity and attribute base encryption based on cryptographic technique in cloud computing | Mrs.K.Nagamani | IJAMTES | ISSN : 2249-7455 | https://www.ijamtes.org/VOL-8-ISSUE-1-2018/ | Yes |

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| S.No | Title of paper | Name of the author/s | Name of journal | ISSN number | Link to article/paper /abstract of the article | Is it listed in UGC Care list |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Web Log Analysis | G.Santoshini, H.Meena, Dr.D. Shravani | IJIRI | ISSN-2348-1218, Vol 7 Issue 2 | | Yes |
| 2. | A Review on Storage Management | D.Archana | IJAEMA | ISS NO 0886-9367 | | Yes |

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| | Techniques | | | | | |
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| 3. | Diabetics Kaggle DataSet Adequacy Scrutiny using Factor Exploration & Correlation | Kishore Reddy | IJRTE | EID:2- S2.085069 998828 | | Yes |
| 4. | Internet of things based early detection of diabetes using Machine Learning Algorithms | Kishore Reddy | IJITEE | 10.35940/ Ijitee.A10 13.088101 9 | | Yes |
| 5. | Energy efficient secure LAR using Light weight Security Protocol | Dr.YVSS Pragati | IJCNCW | Vol.9, No.3 | | Yes |
| 6. | Development of realistic models of oil well by modeling porosity using modified ANFIS technique | Dr.YVSS Pragati | IJCSE | Vol.11,No .07 | | Yes |
| 7. | Traffic Sign Recognition for Intelligent Vehicle : | Dr.K.Vaide hi, J.Sreelatha | IJAEMA | (ISSN:088 6-9367), Vol.11(9), Pg.No: 241-247, | | Yes |

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| 8. | “Prediction of Underwater Surface Target through SONAR by using Machine Learning Algorithms, | Dr.K.Vaidehi | JETIR | (ISSN: 2349-5162), Vol.6 (6), 159-164, | https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=%E2%80%9CPrediction+of+Underwater+Surface+Target+through+SONAR+by+using+Machine+Learning+Algorithms%2C+&btnG= | Yes |
| 9. | Automatic Colorization of Black and White Images Using Deep Learning | M.Swapna | IJCSN | Volume 8, issue2, | http://ijcsn.org/IJCSN-2019/8-2/Automatic-Colorization-of-Black-and-White-Images-using-Deep-Learning.pdf | Yes |
| 10. | Automatic Attendance Management System Using Face Recognition | M.Swapna | IJCSN | Volume 8, issue2, | http://ijcsn.org/IJCSN-2019/8-2/Automatic-Attendance-Management-System-Using-Face-Recognition.pdf | Yes |
| 11. | A Hybrid Approach for Helmet Detection for Riders Safety using Image Processing, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence | M.Swapna | IJCA | volume 182-no.37 | https://www.researchgate.net/profile/M-Swapna-Munigala/publication/330450813_A_Hybrid_Approach_for_Helmet_Detection_for_Riders_Safety_using_Image_Processing_Machine_Learning_Artificial_Intelligence/links/5c4ea1a7458515a4c745851b/A-Hybrid-Approach-for-Helmet-Detection- | Yes |

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| 12. | The smart triad: Big data analytics, cloud computing and internet of things to shape the smart home, smart city, smart business & smart country | D.RADHI KA | IJRTE(SCO PUS Indexed) | Volume 8 Issue 2S 11 | https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=The+smart+triad%3A+Big+data+analytics%2C+cloud+computing+and+internet+of+things+to+shape+the+smart+home%2C+smart+city%2C+smart+business+%26+smart+country%2CA0&btnG= | Yes |
| 13. | Survey on Fake News Detection in Social Media | M.Soumya | IJR | 2348-6848 | | Yes |
| 14. | A study of software Engineering methodologies for cloud based multiview modeling environments | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | IJAST | ISSN:2005-4238 IJAST VOL29,N o02,(2020),PP.1446-1456 | | Yes |
| 15. | Emperical . Analysis of Function Point Analysis- Prior to the product Development | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | SCI | SIVP-E-19-0000417 | | Yes |

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| 16. | Cloud Based Retrieval System Using Image Processing Techniques on Apollo Hospital Management System | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | SIVP | SIVP-D-18-00329R1 | | Yes |
| 17. | A Review on Computer Based Software Engineering – A Testing Perspective | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | IJAST) | ISSN : 2005-4238,E-ISSN : 2207.6360 , Vol.128 | | Yes |
| 18. | Necessity of Requirements Prioritization in Software Engineering | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research | ISSN : 2349-5162, Vol.6, | | Yes |
| 19. | An Approach for Prioritizing Requirements in Software Engineering | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | (IJAST | ISSN : 2005-4238,E-ISSN : 2207,6360 , Vol.127 | | Yes |
| 20. | Non Functional Requirement Prioritization Priority in Software Engineering | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | (IJRTE) | ISSN-2277-3878, Vol.8, Issue – 1S4 | | Yes |
| 21. | Development of Segmentation and | M. Sowmya | Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative | Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2021: | https://openurl.ebsco.com/EPDB%3Agcd%3A11%3A957931/detailv2?sid=ebsco | Yes |

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| | Classification Algorithm for Lung Cancer Tumor Detection Using CT scan Images and Performance Analysis | | Inquiry (TOJQI) | 8249-8254 | %3Aplink%3Ascholar&id=ebSCO%3Agcd%3A161812176&curl=c | |
| 22. | A Study On feedback Analysis its benefits to the business | K. Srilatha | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7175 | ISSN : 0972-7175 | ewww.rbu.ac.in (weblink http://rbu.ac.in/home/page/103) | Yes |
| 23. | A Study On feedback Analysis its benefits to the business | P. Prasanthi | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7175 | ISSN : 0972-7175 | ewww.rbu.ac.in (weblink http://rbu.ac.in/home/page/103) | Yes |
| 24. | Sentiment Classification And Opinion Mining on Air Line Reviews | Amtul Sana Amreen | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7175 | ISSN : 0972-7175 | ewww.rbu.ac.in (weblink http://rbu.ac.in/home/page/103) | Yes |

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| 25. | A Study On feedback Analysis its benefits to the business | B. Santhoshini | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7175 | ISSN : 0972-7175 | ewww.rbu.ac.in (weblink http://rbu.ac.in/home/page/103) | Yes |
| 26. | PERSONALITY PREDICTION THROUGH HANDWRITING ANALYSIS | Dr. D. Shravani | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7175 | 0972-7175 | ewww.rbu.ac.in (weblink http://rbu.ac.in/home/page/103) | Yes |
| 27. | Early Diagnosis of Breast Cancer Prediction using Random Forest Classifier | P R Anisha | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7176 | ISSN 0972-7175 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/1116/1/012187 | Yes |
| 28. | Early Diagnosis of Breast Cancer Prediction using Random Forest Classifier | C Kishor Kumar Reddy | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7176 | ISSN 0972-7175 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/1116/1/012187 | Yes <i>Satya Prasad - 13/3/24</i> |

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| 29. | Comparative Analysis using Gabor Wavelets, SVM and PCA Methods for Face Recognition | M. Swapna | International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD) Volume 4 Issue 5, July-August 2020 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470 | Volume 4 Issue 5, e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470 | URL: https://www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd31897.pdf | Yes |
| 30. | A Deep Learning Approach to facial Identification and recognition using YOLO | Sumayya Afreen | journal of education: rabindrabharati university: ISSN : 0972-7176 | ISSN 0972-7175 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/1116/1/012187 | Yes |
| 31. | A Review on Automatic Glaucoma Detection in Retinal Fundus Images | Dr. Vaidehi | Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing book series | Springer, Singapore, 978-981-15-1096-0 | https://doi.org/10.1007/978 | Yes |
| 32. | “Student’s Performance Analysis of a Student during a Learning Management System using | Dr. B. Srinivasu | TEAM | Volume 82 Pp: 7658 – 7665, ISSN: 0193 – 4120. | https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Srinivasu-Badugu/publication/344407721_Performance_Analysis_of_a_Student_during_a_Learning_Managem | Yes |

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| | System using Classification Algorithms" | | | | Learning_Management_System_using_Classification_Algorithms/links/5f72286592851c14bc9ce659/Performance-Analysis-of-a-Student-during-a-Learning-Management-System-using-Classification-Algorithms.pdf | |
| 33. | Automated Lightning Smart Parking using Internet of Things | Dr.B.V.Ramana Murthy | AISC | 10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_71 | https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_71 | Yes |
| 34. | Automated Lightning Smart Parking using Internet of Things | Kishore Reddy | AISC | 10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_71 | https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_72 | Yes |
| 35. | Automated Lightning Smart Parking using Internet of Things | Rajashekar Shastry | AISC | 10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_72 | https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_73 | Yes |
| 36. | Automated Lightning Smart Parking using Internet of Things | Ms. P r Anisha | AISC | 10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_73 | https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-30465-2_74 | Yes |
| 37. | CNN Architectures: Alex Net, Le Net ,VGG, Google Net,Res Net | M.Swapna | IJRTE | volume 182-no.37 | https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=CNN+Architecture%3A+Alex+Net%2C+Le+Net+%2CVGG%2C+Google+Net | Yes |

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| 38. | Artificial vision –an aide for the visually challenged | M.Swapna | IJTSRD | ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8 Issue-6, | | Yes |
| 39. | Face Recognition using Proposed CNN | M.Swapna | High Technology Letters | Volume 4 Issue 5, e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470 | | Yes |
| 40. | Recent Trends in Speech Processing for Speaker Emotion Recognition- A survey | Dr Srinivasu Badugu | Solid State Technology | 0038-111x | https://www.solidstatetechnology.us/index.php/JSST/article/view/1765 | Yes |
| 41. | Telugu Movie Review Classification using Machine Learning Techniques | Dr Srinivasu Badugu | International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology | 2005-4238 | https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Srinivasu-Badugu/publication/344407005_Telugu_Movie_Review_Classification_using_Machine_Learning_Techniques/links/5f721c5f299bf1b53efc7f15/Telugu-Movie-Review-Classification-using-Machine-Learning-Techniques.pdf | Yes |
| 42. | Bike Authentication by helmet using faster RCNN | Udayini Chandana | International Journal of Research | ISSN: 2236-6124 | International Journal of Research https://www.stanley.edu.in/ece | Yes |

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| | machine learning | | | | | |
| 43. | Malicious Node Detection in Wireless Sensor Networks using Cryptographic Authentication and Certificate Revocation Mechanism | Dr.A.Kanaka Durga | International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering (IJCSE) | ISSN : 2347-2693 | https://www.ijcseonline.org/pdf_paper_view.php?paper_id=4967&3-IJCSE-07770-126.pdf | Yes |
| 44. | Malicious Node Detection in Wireless Sensor Networks using Cryptographic Authentication and Certificate Revocation Mechanism | Mrs. T C Swetha Priya | International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering (IJCSE) | ISSN : 2347-2693 | https://www.ijcseonline.org/pdf_paper_view.php?paper_id=4967&3-IJCSE-07770-126.pdf | Yes |
| 45. | A Novel Study on Mutual Authentication in IoT using Secure Vaults | Mrs.Afreen Fatima Mohammed | IJR | ISSN : 2236-6124 | https://ijrpublisher.com/index.php/volume-8-issue-12-december-2019/ | Yes |

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| S.No | Title of paper | Name of the author/s | Name of journal | ISSN number | Link to article/paper /abstract of the article | Is it listed in UGC Care list |
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| 1. | A survey on growth and development in IOT trends | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND RESEARCHES | | http://www.gjesr.com/Issues%20PDF/ICITAIC-2019/27.pdf | Yes |
| 2. | Experimental Analysis of Weather Data Using IoT Analytics Platform for Hyderabad City | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis | ISSN NO:0886-9367 | | Yes |
| 3. | A review on Smart Environment Monitoring Systems using Sensors | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR) w | (ISSN-2349-5162) | https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10391904 | Yes |
| 4. | Automated Math Symbol Classification using SVM | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | International Journal of e-collaboration | 1548-3673, 15483681 (E-ISSN) | Accepted for Publication | Yes |
| 5. | A Study on Different Closed Domain | Srinivasu Badugu & R.Manivannan | International Journal of Speech Technology | 1381-2416 | https://doi.org/10.1007/s10772-020-09692-0 | Yes |

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| | Question Answering Approaches | | | | | |
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| 6. | A Review On Animal Detection Using Different Detection Techniques | Dr. K. Vaidehi | Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) | E-ISSN 1309-6591, Vol. 12 No. 7 (2021)". July 2021 | https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10772-020-09692-0 | Yes |
| 7. | Comparative Analysis using Gabor Wavelets, SVM and PCA Methods for Face Recognition | M. Swapna | International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD) Volume 4 Issue 5, July-August 2020 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470 | Volume 4 Issue 5, e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470 | https://www.ijtsrd.com/computer-science/other/31897/comparative-analysis-using-gabor-wavelets-svm-and-pca-methods-for-face-recognition/m-swapna | Yes |
| 8. | A Review On Animal Detection Using Different Detection Techniques | M. Sowmya | Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) | E-ISSN 1309-6591, Vol. 12 No. 7 (2021)". July 2021 | https://openurl.ebsco.com/EPDB%3Aged%3A6%3A957926/detailv2?sid=ebsco%3Aplink%3Ascholar&id=ebsco%3Aged%3A161812171&crl=c | Yes |
| 9. | Development of Segmentation and Classification | M. Sowmya | Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry | E-ISSN 1309-6591, Vol. 12 No. 7 (2021)". July 2021 | https://openurl.ebsco.com/EPDB%3Aged%3A11%3A957931/detailv2?sid=ebsco%3Aplink%3Aschol | Yes |

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| | Algorithm for Lung Cancer Tumor Detection Using CT scan Images and Performance Analysis | | (TOJQI) | uly 2021 | ar&id=ebsco%3Aged%3A161812176&ctrl=c | |
| 10. | A Study On feedback Analysis its benefits to the business | B. Santhoshini ,K. Srilatha,P. Prasanthi | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7175 | ISSN : 0972-7175 | | Yes |
| 11. | Sentiment Classification And Opinion Mining on Air Line Reviews | Amtul Sana Amreen | JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: RABINDR ABHARATI UNIVERSITY ISSN : 0972-7175 | ISSN : 0972-7175 | | Yes |
| 12. | A Comparative Study on Classification Algorithms Using Different Feature Extraction And Vectorization Techniques | Dr Srinivasu Badugu | Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) | 1309-6591 | https://www.tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/5150 | Yes |

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| 13. | Network Intrusion Detection System Using KNN and Naive Bayes Classifiers. | Dr Srinivasu Badugu | Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) | 1309-6591 | https://www.tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/5151 | Yes |
| 14. | A Comparative Analysis of Classification Algorithms in Authorship Attribution. | Dr Srinivasu Badugu | Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) | 1309-6591 | https://www.tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/5152 | Yes |
| 15. | A New Approach for Computationally Efficient Technique in Digital Image Processing | Dr. M. Kezia Joseph | AUT AUT Research Journal | ISSN: 0005-0601 | https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/Web/CloneJournalsGroupII | Yes |
| 16. | A New Approach for Reliable and Robust Transmission over Wireless Channels with Security | Dr. M. Kezia Joseph | Science Technology and Development Journal | ISSN: 0950-0707 | https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/Web/CloneJournalsGroupII | Yes |
| 17. | An improved Digital Image Steganography Approach with Confidentiality in Digital Image | Dr. M. Kezia Joseph | A journal of Composition Theory | ISSN: 0731-6755 | https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/Web/CloneJournalsGroupII | Yes |

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| 18. | Design of a Limited State Feedback Wide-Area Power System Damping Controller Without Communication Channels | Dr.Nagasekhara Reddy Naguru | IEEE Access | ISSN: 2169-3536. | https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9186115 | Yes |
| 19. | Effect of Loss of load Probability Distribution on operating reserve demand curve performance in the energy-only electricity market | Dr.Aihloor Subramanyam Sreelatha | IEEE Transactions on Power Systems. | ISSN: 1558-0679 | https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9097472 | Yes |
| 20. | formulation, evaluation and in vitro characterization of fenoprofene loaded nanosponges. | R.Gangadhara | International journal of pharmacy and pharmaceutical research | 2349-7203 | https://ijppr.humanjournals.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/25.R.-Gangadhara-K.-P.-Satheesh-N.-Devanna-T.-Shobhara-Rani.pdf | Yes |
| 21. | Impact of polymer blending on ionic conduction mechanism | Dr.S.Narendar Reddy | Elsevier | 0022-3697 | https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-239135/v1 | Yes |

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| | and dielectric properties of sodium based PFO-PV dF solid polymer electrolyte systems | | | | | |
| 22. | Structural and magnetic properties of Y1-xDyxFeO3 multiferroics | Dr.G.Padmasree | Elsevier | 0022-3697 | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.03.199 | Yes |
| 23. | "The Current Epoch of Healthcare: Smart X Ray Interpreter" | Dr. G Padmasree | Journal of Education: Rabindra Bharati University | ISSN: 0972-7175, Vol: XXIII, No: 6 (III), | UGC Carelist-S.No:478 (hardcopy only) | Yes |
| 24. | "Smart Bus Tracker" | Dr. G Padmasree | Journal of Education: Rabindra Bharati University | ISSN: 0972-7175, Vol: XXIII, No: 6 (III), | UGC Carelist - S.No:478 (hardcopy only) | Yes |

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| 1. | data evolution trends -data mining | Dr.Y.V.S.Sai Pragathi | IJARESM | ISSN: 2455-6211 | http://www.ijarsse.com/index.php | Yes |
| 2. | Light-Weight Real Time Weather Forecasting | Lingala Thirupathi Reddy | International Journal of Mechanical | ISSN: 1308-5581 | https://kalaharijournals.com/resources/Fe bV7_I2_48.pdf | Yes |

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| | Simulation over Bangladesh using Deep Learnin | | Engineering | | | |
| 3. | A comparative study for statistical outlier detection using colon cancer data | Dr. M. Vidya Bhargavi | Advances and Applications in Statistics | ISSN No: 0972-3617 | http://www.pphmj.com/abstract/14176.htm | Yes |
| 4. | Assessment of Variability of Rainfall and Canal Water under Telugu Ganga Project Command in Andhra Pradesh | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | International Journal of Plant & Soil Science | ISSN: 2320-7035 | http://libraryeprints.uk/id/eprint/524/1/2554-Article%20Text-4714-1-10-20221124.pdf | Yes |
| 5. | L-Diversity for data analysis: data swapping with customized clustering | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | Journal of Physics: Conference Series | Phys.: Conf. Ser. 2089 012050 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012050/pdf | Yes |
| 6. | artificial neural network based shafts surface pressures analysis | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | Journal of Physics: Conference Series | ISSN: 1742-6596 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012084 | Yes |
| 7. | Steganography of Encrypted Messages inside Valid | Dr. Y.V.S.Sai Pragathi | Journal of Engineering Sciences | ISSN:0377-9254 | https://jespublication.com/upload/2022-V13I11082.pdf | Yes |

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| | QR Codes Using Wavelet Transforms | | | | | |
| 8. | Personality aware Product Recommendation System based on User Interests Mining and Meta path Discovery | Dr.Y.V.S.Sai Pragathi | Journal of Engineering Sciences | ISSN:0377-9254 | https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9269396 | Yes |
| 9. | L-Diversity for data analysis: data swapping with customized clustering | Dr.Y.V.S.Sai Pragathi | Journal of Physics: Conference Series | Phys.: Conf. Ser. 2089 012050 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012050/pdf | Yes |
| 10. | assessing wear out of tyre using opencv & convolutional neural networks | Dr.C.Kishor Kumar Reddy | Journal of Physics: Conference Series | Conf. Ser. 2089 012046 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012001/pdf | Yes |
| 11. | L-Diversity for data analysis: data swapping with customized clustering | Dr.C.Kishor Kumar Reddy | Journal of Physics: Conference Series | Phys.: Conf. Ser. 2089 012050 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012050/pdf | Yes |
| 12. | assessing wear out of tyre using opencv & convolutional neural | P.R. Anisha | Journal of Physics: Conference Series | Conf. Ser. 2089 012046 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012001/pdf | Yes |

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| 14. | assessing wear out of tyre using opencv & convolutional neural networks | P.R. Anisha | Journal of Physics: Conference Series | Conf. Ser. 2089 012046 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012001/pdf | Yes |
| 15. | Protection Policy Implementation using Web Ontology Language | Lingala Thirupathi Reddy | International Journal of Mechanical Engineering | ISSN: 2231 – 5381 | https://kalaharijournals.com/resources/FebV7_I2_140.pdf | Yes |
| 16. | Light-Weight Real Time Weather Forecasting Simulation over Bangladesh using Deep Learning | Lingala Thirupathi Reddy | International Journal of Mechanical Engineering | ISSN: 1308-5581 | https://kalaharijournals.com/resources/FebV7_I2_48.pdf | Yes |
| 17. | Early Monitoring of Social Distancing using Open cv and Deep Learning | Lingala Thirupathi Reddy | International Journal of Mechanical Engineering | ISSN: 1308-5581 | https://kalaharijournals.com/resources/FebV7_I2_140.pdf | Yes |

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| 18. | A Generative Adversarial Network Approach to Demarcate Factual and factitious images in Fashion Design | Dr.M.Swapna | TOJQI | Volume : XXIII, No. :6(III), 2020-2021 ISSN:0972-7175 | https://fzgxjckxxb.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/48F.pdf | Yes |
| 19. | A Comparision of Control Algorithms for DSTATCOM for compensating Voltage Sag and Swell | Dr. Aihloor Subramanyam Sreelatha, Heena Praveen | International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT) | ISSN:2278-0181 | https://www.ijert.org/a-comparision-of-control-algorithms-for-dstatcom-for-compensating-voltage-sag-and-swell | Yes |
| 20. | MICROGRIDS: Modelling of ON-grid and Weak grid connected communities | Dr. Aihloor Subramanyam Sreelatha, Ms.Namratha sampath | Zeichen Journal | ISSN:0932-4747 | https://ezeichen.com/volume-8-issue-10-2022-2/ | Yes |
| 21. | Design and modelling of DC grid in OFF-grid mode for remote locations | Dr. Aihloor Subramanyam Sreelatha | The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis | ISSN NO: 0886-9367 | DOI:18.0002.IJAE MA.2022.V14I012.200001.01568597177517 | Yes |
| 22. | IOT based smart farming system using sensors for agricultural task | Dr.Aihloor Subramanyam Sreelatha,S .Sneha | The International journal of analytical and experimenta | ISSN NO: 0886-9367 | DOI:18.0002.IJAE MA.2022.V14I012.200001.01568597177552 | Yes |

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| | automation | | l modal analysis | | | |
| 23. | Energy meter reading system with automatic billing using cloud | Dr.Aihloor Subramanyam Sreelatha, B.Pallavi | International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) | e-ISSN: 2395-0056 p-ISSN: 2395-0072 | https://www.irjet.net/archives/V9/i12/IRJET-V9I12137.pdf | Yes |
| 24. | Smart Solar PV Monitoring using Cloud Computing | Dr. Aihloor Subramanyam Sreelatha | International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research | E-ISSN: 2582-2160 | DOI: 10.36948/ijfmr.2022.v04i06.1173 | Yes |
| 25. | Extended Sparse Transient Search Deep Transfer Learning Based Intrusion Detection System | Gavini Sreelatha, A Vinaya Babu, Divya Midhuncha kkarvarthy | Indian Journal of Computer Science and Engineering (IJCSE) | e-ISSN : 0976-5166 p-ISSN : 2231-3850 | Extended Sparse Transient Search Deep Transfer Learning Based Intrusion Detection System (ijcse.com) | No |
| 26. | A Text Mining using Web Scraping for Meaningful Insights | Kishor Kumar Reddy C, P R Anisha, Nhu Gia Nguyen and G Sreelatha | Journal of Physics: Conference Series, IOP SCIENCE | ISSN : 1742-6596 | https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012048/pdf | Yes |
| 27. | Improved security in cloud using sandpiper and extended equilibrium deep transfer learning based | Gavini Sreelatha, A Vinaya Babu, Divya Midhuncha kkarvarthy | Cluster Computing | Electronic ISSN 1573-7543 Print ISSN 1386- | https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10586-021-03516-9 | Yes |

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| 28. | ARTIFIAL intelligence and Machine Learning:A Concept for Solving Arithmetic Problems | Dr.K.L.Vasundhara | Journal for Basic Sciences | ISSN NO:1006-8341 | https://fzgxjckxxb.com/volume-22-issue-11-2022/ | Yes |
| 29. | “Emotional Commotion in the Short Fiction of Jhumpa Lahiri ‘Temporary Matter’ and ‘The Blessed House’” | Dr. V. SRILATHA | STRAD RESEARCH, UGC Approved Journal, VOLUME 9, ISSUE 1, JANUARY – 2022. Web of Science Group | ISSN No.0039-2049, | http://stradresearch.org/Volume-9-Issue-1-2022/ | Yes |
| 30. | Project-based Learning: An Interdisciplinary Teaching to Enhance Communicative Competence | Dr. V. SRILATHA | STRAD RESEARCH, UGC Approved Journal, VOLUME 8, ISSUE 8, AUGUST – 2021. Web of Science Group | ISSN No.0039-2049, | http://stradresearch.org/Volume-8-Issue-8-2021/ | Yes |

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| S.No | Title of paper | Name of the author/s | Name of journal | ISSN number | Link to article/paper /abstract of the article | Is it listed in UGC Care list |
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| 1. | Implementati on of CNN & ANN for fashion MNIST dataset using different optimizers | R. Sirisha, Nadia Anjum | Indian journal of science and technology (WOS) | Print: 0974-6846 Electronic : 0974-5645 | https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiy7cKex_-AAxW5h1YBHfFpAogQFnoECCEQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Findjst.org%2Fdownload-article.php%3FArticle_Unique_Id%3DJST12757%26Full_Text_Pdf_Download%3DTrue&usg=AOvVaw3Oh6kFr9wWUgjFSbWe5ern&opi=89978449 | Yes |
| 2. | Student performance prediction using machine learning | Dr. D. Shravani | Industrial Engineering Journal | ISSN :0970-2555 | http://www.journal-iiie-india.com/1_apr_23/3.2.pdf | Yes |
| 3. | Attendance management system | Dr. D. Shravani | GIS Science journal (UGC) | ISSN NO : 1869-9391 | https://gisscience.net/volume-10-issue-5-2023/ | Yes |

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| 4. | An artificial Intelligence(AI) enabled framework for cyber security using machine learning techniques | Dr. D. Shravani | Industrial Engineering Journal (UGC) | ISSN NO 0970-2555 | http://www.journal-iiie-india.com/1_mar_23/2.pdf | Yes |
| 5. | Machine Learning framework for automatic classification of text documents | Dr. D. Shravani | GIS Science Journal (UGC) | ISSN No 1869-9391 | https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AYIhaXB7hXR2oskZL9oOBhVFmsC0cG3H/view | Yes |
| 6. | Implementation of CNN & ANN for fashion MNIST dataset using different optimizers | K. Vaidehi, Sumera | Indian journal of science and technology (WOS) | Print: 0974-6846 Electronic : 0974-5645 | https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiy7cKex_AAxW5h1YBHfFpAogQFnoECCEQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Findjst.org%2Fdownload-article.php%3FArticle_Unique_Id%3DJST12757%26Full_Text_Pdf_Download%3DTrue&usg=AOvVaw3Oh6kFr9wWUgjFSbWe5ern&opi=89978449 | Yes |
| 7. | Human Behavior Classification using 2D-Convolutional Neural Network. | K. Vaidehi | Indian Journal of Science and Technology (WOS) | Print: 0974-6846 Electronic : 0974-5645 | https://indjst.org/articles/human-behavior-classification-using-2d-convolutional-neural-network-vgg16-and-resnet50 | Yes |

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| 8. | Automated Math Symbol classification using SVM | K. Vaidehi | International Journal of E-collaboration (IGI) (WOS) | ISSN:1548-3673,EISSN:1548-3681 | https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.4018/IJeC.304037 | Yes |
| 9. | RETRACTED: Artificial Neural Network Based shafts surface pressures Analysis | Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy | journal of applied science and computational | ISSN NO:1076-5132 | http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/2089/1/012046 | Yes |
| 10. | Predicting the level of Income Qualification for Bank loan Approval | Mrs.B.Gnana Prasuna | IJSDR Volume 8 Issue 7 | ISSN: 2455-2631 | www.ijedr.org | Yes |
| 11. | Predicting the level of Income Qualification for Bank loan Approval | Mrs.M.Swathi Sree | IJSDR Volume 8 Issue 8 | ISSN: 2455-2631 | www.ijedr.org | Yes |
| 12. | Predicting the level of Income Qualification for Bank loan Approval | Mrs.K.Srilatha | IJSDR Volume 8 Issue 9 | ISSN: 2455-2631 | www.ijedr.org | Yes |
| 13. | Data Management and Storage System Mathematical Modelling and Equations | Dr K L Vasundhara | SPIE Digital library.org/conference proceedings | ISSN:12616 126160W | https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2675871 | Yes |

Gatya K. R. D.
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| 16. | Design of a decentralized wide-area control system to tolerate the loss of communication paths based on coherency analysis | Nagasekhara Reddy Naguru | Electric Power Systems Research | 109500 | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsr.2023.109500 | Yes |
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| | Relevance | | | | | |
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| 19. | Deep learning based sequence to sequence model for abstractive telugu text summarization | Dr. B Srinivasu | Multimedia Tools and Applications An International Journal | ISSN : 1573-7721 | https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11042-022-14099-x | Yes |
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| 22. | A Study on Contemporary Green HR Practices in India | T.Nagabhara rani, Dr.A.S.Sre elatha | Dogo Rangsang Research Journal | ISSN : 2347-7180 | https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/no_1_Online_23/74_feb.pdf | Yes |

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13/3/24

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3. Research, Innovations and Extension

3.4: Research Publications and Awards.

3.4.3: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals as notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

3.4.3.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years Related Input Total number of full time teachers worked/working in the institution (without repeat count) during last five years: :

3.4.3.1.2. Link to the uploaded papers, the first page/full paper (with author and affiliation details) on the institutional website

Proof for papers

Galya Kaur
12/3/24

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Nadia Anjum, Dr Srinivasu Badugu

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2021: 8216 - 8225

Research Article

A Comparative Study on Classification Algorithms Using Different Feature Extraction And Vectorization Techniques For Text

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Abstract

We live in a world where information has a great value and the amount of information available in the text document has risen so that identifying those that are important to us becomes an issue. Because of this data, divided into categories, the user is able to navigate to the information he wants to obtain. Texts are most of the data and here text classification comes to the scene. The aim of this paper is to classify the documents automatically into their classes by comparing different feature extraction and Vectorization techniques. Classification of document requires machine learning (ML) techniques. The ML techniques that we have employed to classify the documents are Support Vector Machine (SVM), Naive Bayes (NB). The various feature extraction techniques that we have implemented are Stemming and Lemmatization and we note how the algorithms differ in performance when implemented each of the feature extraction technique and vectorization approaches. We used two vectorization techniques, such as vectorization of count vector and vectorization of term frequency inverse document frequency (TF-IDF). The results prove that according to the type of content and metric, the performance of the feature extraction and vectorization methods are contrasting; in some cases are better than the others, and in other cases is the inverse..

Keywords: Machine Learning, Support Vector Machine, Naive Bayes, Stemming, Lemmatization, Vectorization, Text Classification

1. Introduction

Computer-based technologies have transformed the way we live, work, socialize, play, and learn. Recent advancement in various fields has led to the collection of large amount of data. As the amount of data is huge that makes managing / analyzing data complex and challenging.

In a customized knowledge management mission, automated text categorization may play an important role, such as: real-time assignment of files into folder hierarchies; subject recognition to help topic-specific processing operations. Automatic Text Classification helps the text document to be retrieved. Classification of document requires machine learning technique. It is a supervised machine learning task.

The Support Vector Machine, proposed by Vapnik, provides a hyper plane that separates the classes with maximum distance, between two classes of data and has non-linear extensions [1]. It is a supervised classification algorithm which recently used successfully for many tasks of NLP as text classification [2][3]. SVM algorithm represents the text document as a vector where the dimension is the number of distinct keywords. If the document size is large then the dimensions are enormous of the hyperspace in text

Gatipati Prasad
12/3/24

A Comparative Study on Classification Algorithms

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Abstract

The word big data records series of facts that is substantial in length and still developing with time. Breast cancer takes the second position in dangerous diseases. Breast cancer occurs in women which is said to be the most dreadful disease. Around hundreds of thousands of cases are being recorded inside the world each year. It remains an awful lot more usual place in high-profits countries. However, it is now growing at fast in center and low-benefits nations which includes within Africa, America and Asia etc... In this paper, we present a comparison between different classification algorithms. This paper implements popular records mining algorithms (Support vector machine, simple logistic regression, decision tree and random forest) on wiscosin breast cancer dataset. The algorithms are compared based on the accuracy achieved, precision, and recall. The output proves that the most classification accuracy of 97% is achieved by Random forest, Support Vector Machine

Keywords: breast cancer, decision tree, simple logistic regression, random forest, decision tree, support vector machine

1. Introduction

The dimensions of databases taking down clinical realities are expanding quickly. Clinical information made from estimations, assessments, remedies, etc are saved in exceptional databases on an uninterrupted procedure. The substantial quality of statistics runs over the potential of conventional strategies to test and search for exciting examples and records which covered up in them. Consequently, new methodologies and tools to find new strategies have become more demanding.

Data mining has played an essential role inside the area for finding out hidden patterns in huge amount of data sets. Data Mining is one of the most critical and essential region of studies with the objective of locating meaningful statistics from big data sets. The reason of records mining intends to extract useful information from enormous databases or data warehouses. Data mining programs are used for business and scientific sides. Data mining intends to mining or deriving information from massive measure of information or databases. The improvement of locating useful styles or importance in raw information has been called knowledge discovery in databases KDD.

2 Literature Survey

Breast cancer growth is one in all the threatening diseases due to which many women fall to death every year. To identify the tumors existing inside the breast which are harmful cannot be alone done by big data. By using different techniques of data mining along with big data, we can build efficient algorithms for detecting this cancer in the early stages.

In artificial intelligence (AI), classification ought to be the important directive. Specialists have just done parcel of explores by applying AI calculation on clinical dataset for order and information mining calculation to

Santhoshini Banda
12/3/24



RESEARCH ARTICLE



OPEN ACCESS

Received: 09-09-2022

Accepted: 14-11-2022

Published: 21-12-2022

Citation: Sumera, Sirisha R, Anjum N, Vaidehi K (2022) Implementation of CNN and ANN for Fashion-MNIST-Dataset using Different Optimizers. Indian Journal of Science and Technology 15(47): 2639-2645. <https://doi.org/10.17485/IJST/v15i47.1821>

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Funding: None

Competing Interests: None

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Published By Indian Society for Education and Environment (ISEE)

ISSN

Print: 0974-6846

Electronic: 0974-5645

Implementation of CNN and ANN for Fashion-MNIST-Dataset using Different Optimizers

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Abstract

Objectives: The paper presents application of convolution neural network and artificial neural network for image classification problem for clothing dataset along with their performance comparison against different optimizers. The major objective of this paper is to perform image classification on fashion-mnist clothing dataset images. **Methods:** The methods used here are, the traditional ANN and CNN. Here image classification is performed on Fashion-mnist, clothing dataset using CNN and ANN with different optimizers. The performance of the working of ANN and CNN in classifying images from fashion-mnist dataset is compared against different optimizers namely stochastic gradient Descent, Adagrad, RMS prop and Adam optimizer. **Findings:** The study found that CNN worked better than ANN yielding training accuracy of 95%, 93% and testing accuracy of 91%, 89% when used with Adam and RmsProp respectively. **Novelty:** The novelty of this work is to present a comparative study of image classification using CNN, ANN using different optimizers, since not many studies or research articles showed the performance comparison of traditional and convolution neural networks in image classification along with different optimizers. Since the real-world scenarios of today require enormous data to be processed, CNN can fit well to diversify applications since they highly reduce the number of parameters to be trained that speeds up the training process. Moreover, to be specific on image classification problems they require the best and most prominent features to be detected and uncovered; this can be achieved using CNN since it has the concept of convolution using filters at its core. Hence, CNN is highly recommended for such image classification applications than the traditional artificial-neural-networks because of the aforementioned reasons.

Gatya K. Vaidehi
12/3/24



STUDENT PERFORMANCE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Dr.D.Shravani , Associate Professor, ADCE Department, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women , Osmania University, Hyderabad Telangana

Abstract

Predicting the academic performance of scholars is of utmost significance for academic Institutions, to know the ways of perfecting individual pupil's performance. The recent Development provides precious tools for understanding the pupil learning terrain by Exploring using machine literacy. Ultramodern academic institutions operate in a largely Competitive and complex terrain Analysing performance, furnishing high quality Education for assessing pupil's performance. Scholars' intervention plans must be Enforced in these universities to overcome problems endured by the scholars during Their studies. ML models play essential places in prognosticating scholars at threat and powerhouse rates, This perfecting the scholars' performance.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Data Science, Prediction, Education

1. INTRODUCTION

The data in institutions of education is expanding notably. At present the requirement to express data in an unified and harmonious way is also adding. For this we introduce a model with the application of data mining and data storehouse ways can be useful to prognosticate student performance in academics of educational institutions. Discovery of data is a fashion to notice a relation among factors or variables in the huge quantum of DB. Then we apply data mining ways by using the stored data house to cast for student development status by analysing data of student. The information obtained from the literacy system could be utilized as a index to observe the implicit student's downfall in the academy.

The purpose of a pupil performance vaticination is to assay and prognosticate the performance of the scholars grounded on the former performance on their academics and to make the position of performance position in their coming examinations. The capability to prognosticate a pupil's performance on a given conception is an important tool for the Education assiduity; it allows for understanding what types of scholars then are and what are the crucial generalities that help shape the understanding of another. These are important factors for preceptors to know in- order to constantly modify and ameliorate educating tools. Grounded on the once performance the scholars can ameliorate their academics to contend briskly with one another. The major objective of this design is to utilize discovery of data procedures to study student's performance in the courses. Data booby-trapping provides numerous duties which can be utilize to learn the student performance. Here bracket job is utilized to estimate student's performance and due to the presence of numerous outlooks which are utilized for bracket data, machine literacy and data mining is used then. Information like medial test marks, student data was gathered from student's operational device to prognosticate the accomplishment of the student at the termination of the year.

Bala Labari
12/3/24

ATTENDANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The Attendance Management System is a tool that facilitates the management of student data and attendance records in educational institutions. It allows universities and colleges to efficiently maintain attendance details for students, and it can track and store all the relevant information from the beginning to the end of a course for reporting and attendance tracking purposes.

Due to the difficulty of manually computing attendance percentages and the potential for errors and wasted time, a web-based application has been developed to record student attendance electronically and store it in database. The system employs the Laravel Framework, utilizing the Model, View, and Controller (MVC) architecture, along with JavaScript which is utilized enhance system usability, and MySQL is used for the application database. The system can differentiate between theoretical and practical sessions, which have different rates of attendance calculation, and a graphical user interface (GUI) is provided for easy manipulation of the data.

The software is updated daily to reflect student attendance and staff members are given unique login credentials to modify student status. Subject-specific staff members are responsible for recording attendance for all students in a class, and attendance is only marked when a student is present during a particular period. Weekly reports on student attendance are generated and consolidated.

Keywords- Database, PHP, MySQL, PhpMyAdmin

Dr. D. Shravani
12/13/24



AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) ENABLED FRAMEWORK FOR CYBER SECURITY USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Cyber security has become very important aspect with respect to security in the contemporary era. The rationale behind this is that, with the emergence of Internet of Things (IoT) use cases, there are millions of connected devices that play crucial role in different applications. Cyber-attacks have been increasing due to the benefits to attackers or adversaries in different means. Therefore, there is need for continuous effort to safeguard cyber space. With respect to different IoT use cases, it is essential to have better solution that is based on machine learning techniques. Keeping this in mind, in this paper an Artificial Intelligence (AI) enabled framework is built for cyber security. The framework is extendible in nature which can support future developments in classifiers. The framework also supports machine learning (ML) models along with feature selection towards cyber security. In other words, it provides support for an AI approach towards safeguarding cyber security. The proposed system is made up of both ML models so as to leverage protection from time to time. It is a generic framework that can be used for any IoT use case provided the inputs from that network of IoT application. We proposed an algorithm known as Machine Learning Pipeline for Cyber Attack Detection (MLP-CAD). Experimental results showed that the ML pipeline with underlying techniques could provide better performance. Highest accuracy is achieved by Random Forest with 95.97% accuracy.

Keywords – Machine Learning, Cyber Security, Feature Selection, Intrusion Detection, Internet of Things

1. INTRODUCTION

Cyber security is found an important security requirement in the contemporary era. Moreover, network traffics are ever increasing and in the IoT use cases, it is more so, therefore, there is need for machine learning and automated approaches rather than other alternatives. When there is an associated system that learns from the network traffics, over a period of time, the learning will have sufficient training samples so as to detect attacks accurately and with automated system. Another important observation in the literature is that different IoT use cases exist in the real world without sufficient security in place. Yet another observation in the literature is that the existing solutions are based on particular techniques and there is need for a comprehensive cyber security framework that leverages AI in the form of ML and deep learning techniques. Different AI enabled approaches have been studied from the literature. It is understood that there is need for reusable framework that leverages cyber security in IoT use cases. Literature [1]- [15] is rich in providing different machine learning based approaches to detect different kinds of attacks. However, a comprehensive framework that is holistic in nature with supervised learning methods and ability to analyse live network flows from IoT use cases is highly desired. The

Gatya Prasad
12/3/24

Machine Learning Framework for Automatic Classification of Text Documents

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Abstract

Classification of text documents has its real world applications. In fact, it is important to parse documents containing natural language and classify them. This kind of research is essential to leverage applications like fake news detection, query tagging, sentiment classification and spam filtering. However, it is a challenging problem to correctly classify text documents due to ambiguity, unrestrictive nature and vast size of text documents. With the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) machine learning (ML) techniques became valuable due to their learning based approach. They are found suitable to process large volumes of data in more comprehensive manner. With ML techniques a wide range of problems such as topic segmentation, text classification, entity recognition, machine translation and text summarization, to mention few, can be solved. In this paper we proposed a framework known as Automatic Text Classification Framework (ATCF) which exploits shallow and deep neural networks towards text document classification. We proposed an algorithm known as Learning based Text Classification (LbTC) to realize our framework. We made a comparative study of different models and their performance. The proposed framework helps in classifying any kind of documents based on the training given to ML models. It can be integrated with real world applications where classification of documents is indispensable.

Keywords – Machine learning, shallow learning, deep learning, text classification, document classification

Gatya Prasad
12/2/24

Research Methodology on A Machine Learning Framework and Algorithms for Automatic Detection of Malware

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Received: November 20, 2022; Published: November 29, 2022

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Abstract

Cyberspace is ever expanding with inclusion of diversified networks and systems. With the emerging technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT) and distributed computing, there is seamless integration of heterogeneous applications with interoperability. This has brought unprecedented use cases and applications in various domains. Unfortunately, there is every growing threat to cyberspace due to different kinds of malicious programs termed as malware. Since adversaries are developing various kinds of malware, its detection has become a challenging task. Of late, machine learning (ML) techniques are widely used to solve problems in real world

Satyakavadi.
12/3/24

CHEMICAL REACTION EFFECTS ON MHD FREE CONVECTION HEAT AND MASS
TRANSFER FLOW THROUGH A POROUS MEDIUM BOUNDED BY TWO VERTICAL
WALLS IN THE PRESENCE OF RADIATIOND. A. Mithras
Associate ProfessorDepartment of Mathematics, Muziris College of Engineering and Technology,
Pattanamukkal, Malappuram District,
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Abstract: The present paper analyzes the effect of chemical reaction on free convective magnetic hydrodynamic (MHD) flow of steady, laminar, incompressible fluid between two vertical walls filled with porous medium. The flow passes through an exponential radiative stretching sheet in the presence of magnetic field. The governing PDE of the fluid flow are solved using perturbation technique. Appropriate solutions are derived for velocity, temperature and concentration profiles. The influence of various physical parameters on velocity, temperature, and solute concentration profiles are presented through graphs and the numerical computation of physical quantities such as skin friction coefficient, Sherwood number, Nusselt number are presented and discussed.

1.1 Introduction

Problems involving Magneto Hydrodynamics (MHD) are very important in many fields such as geophysical and astrophysical problems, plasma studies, nuclear reactors, geothermal energy extractions and the boundary layer control in the field of aerodynamics. The possible usage of MHD is effect a flow stream of an electrically conducting fluid for the purpose of thermal production, braking, propulsion and control. The effects of Magnetic field on free convection flow problems have been attracted by many investigators [6-9]. Chemical reactions can be classified as either heterogeneous or homogeneous processes. This depends on whether they occur at an interface or as a single phase volume reaction. In well-mixed systems, the reaction is homogeneous, if it takes place at an interface and homogeneous, if it takes place in solution. In most cases of chemical reactions, the reaction rate depends on the concentration of the species itself.

Chemical reaction have plentiful industrial applications such as several engineering, industrial, astrophysical and geophysical application, such as polymer production, manufacturing of ceramic, packed-bed catalytic reactors, enhanced oil recovery, food processing, underground energy transport, cooling of nuclear reactors, high-speed plasma wind, magnetized plasma flow, cosmic jets and stellar systems. A clear understanding of the nature of interaction between thermal and ion-entrainment buoyancies is necessary to control these processes. Anjali Devi and Kandasamy 2009 investigated the effects of chemical reaction heat and mass transfer on MHD flow past a semi-infinite plate. Chankha, J. Ah. (2014) studied heat and mass transfer past a semi-infinite vertical permeable moving plate with heat absorption. Kamalawamy, R., Perumal, K., Sivaganesan, P. (2015) studied Chemical reaction, heat and mass transfer on MHD flow over a vertical stretching surface with heat source and thermal stratification effects. Mari et al 2005, studied the Radiation, chemical reaction, Double dispersion effects on Heat and mass transfer in non-Newtonian fluids. Mathakumaraswamy 2010 studied Chemical Reaction Effects on Vertical Oscillating Plate with Variable Temperature.

Radiation heat transfer is ubiquitous, because all matter emits and absorbs electromagnetic radiation. The electromagnetic radiation spectrum is huge, but heat transfer is mostly concerned with a small part of

Gatyo Prasad
12/3/24

Chemical Reaction and Soret Effects on Unsteady MHD Free Convective Flow past a Vertical Porous Plate Embedded in a Porous Medium with Variable Suction

A. Mythreye

Keywords: MHD, porous medium, variable suction, chemical reaction, skin friction

Abstract

Analytical solutions are reported for an unsteady hydro-magnetic laminar mixed convective boundary layer flow of an incompressible and electrically conducting fluid along an infinite vertical plate embedded in the porous medium with chemical

Chemical Reaction and Soret Effects on Unsteady MHD Free Convective Flow past a Vertical Porous Plate Embedded in a Porous Medium with Variable Suction

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ISSN 2522-9400 (Online)



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Gatya Prasad
12/3/24

Automated Glaucoma Detection using Machine Learning Approaches

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Abstract

One among the most common reasons for people surviving with eye disorders or visual impairment around the globe is glaucoma. It is one of the prime roots that is leading to irrevocable blindness in our world today. Manual examination of illness by medical practitioners today do not guarantee precision. Therefore early detection of such flaw in eye is a rising need today and this can be aided by automation of glaucoma detection. Input images used in this proposed work are extracted from DRIVE database that comprises of both images belonging to glaucoma group (abnormal) and normal images. These images Pre-processed by first converting them to RGB (to know which channel among R,G,B can give the highest contrast). Binarization of an image is performed to obtain a BW (black and white) image followed by dilation which is a morphological operation that uses a structuring element to look into the shape and expanding the input image by filling holes and making it more visible. Optic disc (starting of optic nerve) and optic cup (depression in nerve centre) which are terms of interest for glaucoma detection are made clearer. CCL is applied to find ROI which is the optic cup part of the disc here. For feature extraction, cup to disc and rim to disc ratios are extracted. A classifier is built using SVM that gave an overall accuracy of 88% for GLCM and 97% for CDR.

Keywords: Ocular pressure, Optic nerve, SVM, Cup to disc ration , dilation ,morphology, region of interest, connected component labelling, GLCM.

*Uatypok ardi
12/2/24*

1. Introduction

Glaucoma is an eye chaos that is caused due to the pressure built within the ocular space of an eye which later injures the optical nerve as shown in Fig.1. Ganglia cells within the eye are irritated causing irreparable damage to the eye which is eventually termed as vision impairment. During the initial stages of the disease, symptoms hardly appear but causes unforeseen harm and loss of Eye-sight as the illness progress. Section 2 gives information on literature survey done of glaucoma detection and related works. Section 3 gives information on proposed methodology. Section 4 shows results and section 5 gives conclusion and future scope.

Image Processing: Human Facial Expression Identification using Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract

Facial expressions identification is the growing area of interest as it attracts the advancement in technology by focusing on human computer interaction. Many researchers has got their hands on various approaches for automatically generating the expressions of human faces. Emotions and expressions are inter relatable where expressions are facial movement for expressing the emotions of human being. Image processing is the technology which helps in identifying expressions by including factors such as the face detection, the feature extraction and the expressions classification. Two datasets FER-2013 and CK+48 are used in the process of identifying the expressions like sad, fear, happy, angry, surprise, neutral, disgust, contempt. HAAR features based adaboost cascades are used to identify the features of a face which helps in detecting facial points and makes it easy for further process of expression detection. The deep learning technique, convolutional neural network (CNN) is implemented for classification of expressions for prediction

Keywords: Facial expression identification; FER2013; CK+48; HAAR features based adaboost cascades; CNN.

1. Introduction

Emotions are psychological representation of a facial expression. An expression is a representation of the emotional state of human and therefore helps in predicting the human state of mind and further behaviour. The ability to identify facial expressions automatically is the important aspect to non-verbal communication and helps in human-computer interaction using application which enables in the study of Facial expression identification. The expressions which are the most common emotions of human beings at certain situations are like Fear, Happy, Sadness, Anger, Neutral, Disgust and Surprised.

1.1 Background study

FER system predicts the expressions in both static images and also in the real time video. In both the cases it is important to give the image for testing while in video streaming the image is taken from the frame and feed to the model to get the predicted output. Extracting features from input is the first task to be performed in the FER system for detecting emotions. But this is the challenging part as features extraction from an image purely depends on the angle, positions and directions of the face in the image. A good feature representation helps in efficient and effective recognition process. The feature vectors help in to train the classifier and is used to predict and assign the expression labels to the input face.

However, facial expression analysis is a much challenging because of complex and noisy backgrounds and major challenge is due to subject dependence and head-pose which can effect the performance of the FER system

Gatya Prasad
12/3/24

J.Srilatha , Dr. T.S.Subhashini, Dr. K.Vaidehi

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2021: 8268 - 8275

Research Article

Object Regognition and Detection using Yolo V3

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Abstract

Object detection and identification is an entrancing field, and as such, apart from research applications automatic object detection applications are being witnessed in real-time domains such as non-stop surveillance and in different industries and businesses. The improved capabilities in both hardware and software have led to fast and pivotal discoveries in this arena. Convolutional neural network (CNN) is the most representative model of deep learning and in this paper, a variant of CNN namely YOLO v3 is experimented with for localizing twenty different object classes that include aeroplane, person, car etc. The work is done using darknet-53 pre-trained model as the backbone network using open CV python, and TensorFlow 2.0. Images taken from two different datasets namely COCO and Pascal VOC datasets are given as input to the model and the output in the form of bounding boxes, accompanied by objectness score and class label. The results indicate that YOLO V3 is very efficient in object detection.

Keywords: Object Detection and Recognition, YOLO, YOLO v1, YOLO v2, YOLO v3

1. Introduction

Availability of accurate and fast object detection methods is the prerequisite for advanced visual applications viz., content-based image and video recognition [1]. Earlier for object detection researchers have experimented with traditional methods based on manual features. Though they were partially successful, these traditional methods due to their low accuracy and speed and poor environmental adaptability have been gradually replaced by neural networks. [2-7]. Though a wide range of approaches to object detection and recognition has been tried out by researchers, there still isn't a conspicuous or even "best" approach that could be considered a optimal solution for all object detection and recognition pitfalls, which means there's still a number of research gaps that could be addressed to arrive at an optimal object detector.

Today, deep learning has found itself a deep-rooted place into digital image processing and has proved to be definite game changer especially in field of computer vision. Deep learning has squashed the other old-style machine learning techniques as far as classification tasks are concerned and today it is also proving to be the cutting-edge technique for object detection applications. Though deep learning was known as a concept as early as 1960's the rise of datasets such as ImageNet [8] and rapid emergence of parallel computing systems, such as GPU clusters has helped to visualize its learning potential.

Training the network has become quite easy and at the same time efficient due to its advanced network structures, training strategies and batch normalization techniques adopted [9] in deep neural networks. CNN being the highly recognized model of deep learning research works based on CNN and its variants for object detection and recognition are portrayed in these review papers [11] [12] and [13]. In these papers a exhaustive analysis of the deep learning-based object detection frameworks, typical deep learning architecture, public datasets available and the challenges faced by the researchers are given. The reviews indicate that two

Gatyo Prasad
12/3/24

A Review On Animal Detection Using Different Detection Techniques

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Abstract

Detecting the animals is an imperative task in the field of computer vision. The computer vision plays a prominent role in detection of various wild animals. Methods for animal detection are helpful to know about the moving behaviour of animals so as to prevent animal intrusion which results in dangerous situations in forest border area. Crop damage, Injury and loss of life of humans and wildlife are some of the impacts of human animal conflict. So there is a need to develop a system which detects the wild animal in forest border without causing any effect to human beings. Deep learning has developed as an effective machine learning method and application of deep learning has shown performance in different areas like image classification, segmentation and object detection. This paper analyses various methods of animal detection in images. A detailed survey on the methods of animal detection are performed in this paper.

Keywords: Animal Detection, Deep Learning, Convolution Neural Network (CNN).

1. Introduction

Animal actions can be described as in such a way that animals interact with each other, with other living beings, and with the environment. Animal Detection is a very significant and emerging field because of the vast number of real-life applications. The different applications track animals such as elephants, tigers, leopards to recognise their actions, preventing hazardous animals from entering residential areas. To show the presence of animals on roads and residential areas, different animal detection methods and alarm systems are used. Animal identification research in machine learning and image processing has been an important feature of different applications. CNN is a type of deep artificial neural feed-forward network that has been shown to be efficient in visual image analysis.

2. Animal Detection In Images

Investigates dependent on animal detection plays an exceptionally fundamental situation in numerous ongoing applications. Applications which are crucial are forestalling animal vehicle impact on roads, stopping risky animal interruption in private region, understanding locomotive behavioural of focused animal and plenty of more. India is mostly a farming-based nation wherein 70% level of people depends on horticulture, and 98% level of them rely on agriculture which are used Cows and buffaloes. Dog is valuable in Crime Investigation. Elephants are skins and tusks are useful for leather and ivory art works. Camels are utilized for transportation and entertainment. Wild animals like lion, tiger and leopards are assets of our country. Animal detection, recognition and tracking are most important task for recent years.

The challenges and difficulties of animal detection can be summarized as follows: Illumination changes: The detection will be particularly difficult when driving at night. Motion blur: The image captured by an on-board camera will become blurred due to the motion of the animal. Bad weather: In bad weathers, e.g., rainy and

G. Vaidhehi
12/3/20



TWITTER SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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Abstract: With the advancement of web technology and its growth, there is a huge volume of data present in the web for internet users and a lot of data is generated too. Internet has become a platform for online learning, exchanging ideas and sharing opinions. Social networking sites like Twitter, Facebook, Google+ are rapidly gaining popularity as they allow people to share and express their views about topics, have discussion with different communities, or post messages across the world. There has been lot of work in the field of sentiment analysis of twitter data. This survey focuses mainly on sentiment analysis of twitter data which is helpful to analyze the information in the tweets where opinions are highly unstructured, heterogeneous and are either positive or negative, or neutral in some cases. In this paper, we provide a survey and a comparative analyses of existing techniques for opinion mining like machine learning and lexicon-based approaches, together with evaluation metrics. Using various machine learning algorithms like Naive Bayes, Max Entropy, and Support Vector Machine, we provide research on twitter data streams. We have also discussed general challenges and applications of Sentiment Analysis on Twitter.

Keywords : Twitter, Sentiment analysis (SA), Opinion mining, Machine learning, Naive Bayes (NB), Maximum Entropy, Support Vector Machine (SVM).

Satyasree
12/2/24

1 INTRODUCTION



INTELLIGENT VIDEO SURVEILLANCE USING DEEP LEARNING

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Abstract. Video surveillance, also known as CCTV (closed-circuit television), is a rapidly growing industry that has been around for more than 30 years and has seen its fair share of technological advancements. In today's world, video surveillance has become an essential component for ensuring public safety. Security can be defined in a variety of ways depending on the context, such as theft detection, violence detection, explosion risk, and so on. The term "security" in crowded public places refers to almost any type of abnormal event. Intelligent video surveillance delivers cutting-edge smart security by recording unexpected activities in homes, offices, and public locations based on the preferences of the user. In the event of an abnormal incident, the video surveillance system will actively respond to detect actions in advance through real-time monitoring and promptly communicate data. The primary focus is on the use of deep learning techniques to provide tracking of a moving target, high-definition picture quality, and night vision technology triggered by motion sensors, which means the system isn't running when nothing is happening at your location, automatic audio and visual detection, video recording initiation, and detection of suspicious activities that can trigger and alert the systems in all climate conditions. Deep learning technology will be used in the data processing model design to visualise data for abnormal activities, and this design also proposes an intelligent surveillance system to quickly and effectively detect activities by sending a video image and an alert message to the web via real-time processing. Recent improvements in computer vision, particularly deep learning approaches, have opened up new possibilities for these systems, enhancing their capabilities and launching new research areas in this field.

Subpo K. Reddy
12/3/24

Keywords: Video Surveillance, Security, Abnormal event, Detection, Visualization, Processing, Intelligent Surveillance System, Normal Event, Climate Conditions.

1. Introduction

1.1 About Project

The interest and use of image processing and video analysis has been increased now a days and it has been unprecedented due to its importance in finding out and summarization and recognizing of actions. This project explains about how to process the video and image in order to find difference between them. We developed a system which classifies a video into three classes:



MISSING CHILD IDENTIFICATION USING DEEP LEARNING AND MULTICLASS SVM

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ASMA BEGUM⁴

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ABSTRACT.

In India a countless number of children are reported missing every year. Among the missing child cases a large percentage of children remain untraced. This paper presents a novel use of deep learning methodology for identifying the reported missing child from the photos of multitude of children available, with the help of face recognition. The public can upload photographs of suspicious child into a common portal with landmarks and remarks. The photo will be automatically compared with the registered photos of the missing child from the repository. Classification of the input child image is performed and photo with best match will be selected from the database of missing children. For this, a deep learning model is trained to correctly identify the missing child from the missing child image database provided, using the facial image uploaded by the public. The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), a highly effective deep learning technique for image based applications is adopted here for face recognition. Face descriptors are extracted from the images using a pre-trained CNN model VGG-Face deep architecture. Compared with normal deep learning applications, our algorithm uses convolution network only as a high level feature extractor and the child recognition is done by the trained SVM classifier. Choosing the best performing CNN model for face recognition, VGG-Face and proper training of it results in a deep learning model invariant to noise, illumination, contrast, occlusion, image pose and age of the child and it outperforms earlier methods in face recognition based missing child identification. The classification performance achieved for child identification system is 99.41%. It was evaluated on 43 Child cases.

Keywords : Missing child identification, face recognition, deep learning, CNN, VGG-Face, Multiclass SVM.

Gatya Sravathi
12/3/24



RESEARCH ARTICLE



OPEN ACCESS

Received: 09-09-2022

Accepted: 14-11-2022

Published: 21-12-2022

Citation: Sumera, Sirisha R, Anjum N, Valdehl K (2022) Implementation of CNN and ANN for Fashion-MNIST-Dataset using Different Optimizers. Indian Journal of Science and Technology 15(47): 2639-2645. <https://doi.org/10.17485/IJST/v15i47.1821>

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Funding: None

Competing Interests: None

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Published By Indian Society for Education and Environment (ISEE)

ISSN

Print: 0974-6846

Electronic: 0974-5645

Implementation of CNN and ANN for Fashion-MNIST-Dataset using Different Optimizers

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Abstract

Objectives: The paper presents application of convolution neural network and artificial neural network for image classification problem for clothing dataset along with their performance comparison against different optimizers. The major objective of this paper is to perform image classification on fashion-mnist clothing dataset images. **Methods:** The methods used here are, the traditional ANN and CNN. Here image classification is performed on Fashion-mnist, clothing dataset using CNN and ANN with different optimizers. The performance of the working of ANN and CNN in classifying images from fashion-mnist dataset is compared against different optimizers namely stochastic gradient Descent, Adagrad, RMS prop and Adam optimizer. **Findings:** The study found that CNN worked better than ANN yielding training accuracy of 95%, 93% and testing accuracy of 91%, 89% when used with Adam and RmsProp respectively. **Novelty:** The novelty of this work is to present a comparative study of image classification using CNN, ANN using different optimizers, since not many studies or research articles showed the performance comparison of traditional and convolution neural networks in image classification along with different optimizers. Since the real-world scenarios of today require enormous data to be processed, CNN can fit well to diversify applications since they highly reduce the number of parameters to be trained that speeds up the training process. Moreover, to be specific on image classification problems they require the best and most prominent features to be detected and uncovered; this can be achieved using CNN since it has the concept of convolution using filters at its Core. Hence, CNN is highly recommended for such image classification applications than the traditional artificial-neural-networks because of the aforementioned reasons.

Sumera
12/12/22



RESEARCH ARTICLE



Human Behavior Classification using 2D – Convolutional Neural Network, VGG16 and ResNet50

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OPEN ACCESS

Received: 27-01-2023

Accepted: 30-03-2023

Published: 24-04-2023

Citation: Sowmya M, Balasubramanian M, Vaidehi K (2023) Human Behavior Classification using 2D – Convolutional Neural Network, VGG16 and ResNet50. Indian Journal of Science and Technology 16(16): 1221-1229. <https://doi.org/10.17485/IJST/V16I16.199>

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Funding: None

Competing Interests: None

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Published By Indian Society for Education and Environment (ISEE)

ISSN

Print: 0974-6846

Electronic: 0974-5645

Abstract

Objective: To develop a real-time application for human behavior classification using 2- Dimensional Convolution Neural Network, VGG16 and ResNet50.

Methods: This study provides a novel system which considers sitting, standing and walking as normal human behaviors. It consists of three major steps: dataset collection, training, and testing. In this work real time images are used. In human behavior classification dataset there are 2271 trained images and 539 testing images. **Findings:** The Convolution Neural Network (CNN), VGG16 and ResNet50 are trained using human normal behavior images. **Novelty:** The dataset namely human behavior classification dataset is used in this work and the experimental results has shown that on human behavior classification ResNet50 has outperformed with accuracy of 99.72% compared to VGG16 and 2D-CNN. This work can detect the three normal behaviors of humans in an unconstrained laboratory environment.

Keywords: Deep Learning; 2D Convolution Neural Network (CNN); Human Behavior Classification; ADAM Optimizer; VGG16; ResNet50

1 Introduction

Human Behavior classification becomes a most populous and active research area for researchers from the past two decades. It is a categorization issue that considers identifying human movements and activities for monitoring purposes as well as the detection of anomalies in behavior. It plays an important role in human-to-human interaction and interpersonal relations. Examining human activity from still photos or video clips is the aim of understanding human activities recognition. In this work, 2D-CNN, VGG16 and ResNet50 are used to classify the human digital images into different classes like normal behaviors based on their behaviors. In⁽¹⁾, this research suggests a novel deep neural network for recognizing human behavior that blends LSTM and convolutional layers. The recurrent neural network (RNN), which is better suited for processing temporal sequences, has a variation called LSTM. The raw data gathered by mobile sensors was fed into a two-layer LSTM in the proposed architecture, which was then followed by convolutional layers. The model's effectiveness on the OPPORTUNITY dataset was assessed at 92.63%. In⁽²⁾, one of the main research goals of this study is to

Gatya K. Reddy
12/3/24


Concurrency and Computation
Practice and Experience



Volume 35, Issue 8
10 April 2023
e7615

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A hybrid location-dependent ultra convolutional neural network-based vehicle number plate recognition approach for intelligent transportation systems

Sathya Ramasamy  Ananthi Selvarajan, Vaidehi Kaliyaperumal, Prasanth Aruchamy

First published: 10 January 2023 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpe.7615> | Citations: 2

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Summary

In today's world, identifying the owner and proprietor of a vehicle that violates driving rules or does any unintentional work on the street is a challenging task. Inspection of each driver's license number takes a long time for a highway police officer. To overcome this, many researchers have introduced an automated number plate recognition approach which is usually a computer vision-based technique to identify the vehicle's registration plate. However, the existing recognition approaches are lagged to extract the

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Sathya Ramasamy
12/3/24

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Volume 35, Issue 5
28 February 2023
e7568

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A hybridized channel selection approach with deep convolutional neural network for effective ovarian cancer prediction in periodic acid-Schiff-stained images

Sathya Ramasamy  Vaidehi Kaliyaperumal




First published: 13 December 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpe.7568>

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Summary

In today's world, cancers are becoming a crucial warning in current medical applications where they show a significant part in the prognosis and appraisal of ovarian malignancies

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Automated Math Symbol Classification Using SVM

Authors: Vaidehi K., Manivannan B. [Authors Info & Claims](#)

International Journal of e-Collaboration, Volume 18, Issue 2 • Mar 2022 • pp 1–14 • <https://doi.org/10.4018/ijec.304037>

Published: 13 July 2022 [Publication History](#)

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International Journal
of e-Collaboration
Volume 18, Issue 2



Previous Next

Abstract

Handwritten character/symbol recognition is an important area of research in the present digital world. The solving of problems such as recognizing handwritten characters/symbols written in

Satyajit
12/3/24

Plastic and non-plastic separation from trash using SSD mobilenet based object detector

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Keywords:

Object Detection and Recognition,
SSD, YOLO, AI, CNN, Mobilenet.

ABSTRACT

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in waste management has enormous benefits for the entire ecosystem and additionally diminishes the stress on the public health system given the substantial amount of waste being produced today. This project addresses this important social problem of solid waste segregation where an attempt has been made to classify plastics and non-plastics using SSD-MobileNetV2. SSD-MobileNetV2 uses depthwise convolution and pointwise convolution that make the various channels smaller and the residual block, decreases the amount of data on the network, making detection times faster than other models. The SSD model is trained on a custom dataset to obtain an efficient a deep learning model that can retain the spatial organisation of the input image at a lesser resolution while extracting semantic meaning from it. The research focuses on boosting the performance of pretrained models on a custom dataset and in this work, the deep learning MobileNetV2 is incorporated into SSD to achieve efficient and fast detection.

1. INTRODUCTION

The surging economic growth and large-scale urbanization makes managing solid waste a nightmare to the sanitary workers and governments across the globe. The sustainable development objectives of the UN focus on clean environment and health, which in turn skews towards devising effective solid waste management mechanisms. India, one of the world's top trash producers with a population of over 1.3 billion, produces 63 million tonnes of municipal solid waste [1] (MSW) every year. Out of this, 5.6 million tonnes are plastic waste and 15 million tones are electronic waste. The Government of India in recent years introduced several schemes to handle this problem in a safe and hygienic manner for example SWACHH BHARAT, Environmental Rules 2016 and ban on plastics etc. Dumping the plastic waste creates negative externalities. Further burning of plastics at dumpsites, pollutes air and water resources. As the population is increasing and the cost of solid waste management is on the rise, smarter and cheaper means of waste management is of almost priority. Today, several nations including India have started adopting artificial intelligence (AI) in managing solid waste. The prerequisite for turning waste to wealth is to develop an effective automatic garbage segregation system [2].

Gatya Prasadil -
12/3/24

Dynamical Behavior of Cooperative Supportive System Involving Intra-Network Delays in Information Propagation

Journal of Applied Nonlinear Dynamics 11(3) (2022) 719--739 | DOI:10.5890/JAND.2022.09.012

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Abstract

A Cooperative Supportive network system consisting of the main system supported by a subsystem whose dynamics are described in two separate neuronal fields is considered. Time delays are introduced in intra-network propagation (communication) of information in the main system. The qualitative behavior of the solutions of the system is analyzed. The existence and uniqueness of equilibria and their stability is investigated. Several independent criteria on the parameters and the functional relations of the systems are obtained, to establish the global stability of the equilibrium. Estimates on time delay parameter for which the system remains stable are also obtained, using Lyapunov functional. Several numerical examples are provided to illustrate the results. Levenberg-Marquardt Algorithm is utilized for training the network and obtaining simulation results for the examples provided.

Balraj K. S. N.
12/13/24



IJETAIC 2019

ISSN 2348 - 8034
Impact Factor- 5.070

GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND RESEARCHES HOSPITAL BOT

A. Greshma¹, A. Priyanka², A.M. L. Vasavi³, Mr. Rajasekar Sastry⁴, Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy⁵ & Mr. C. Kishor Kumar Reddy⁶

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ABSTRACT

Life is becoming so busy in day to day life to get medical appointments at the hospitals. In this competitive world medical services with quality is more critical in the health industry. The major source of the patient dissatisfaction is waiting long time. Thus to improve the medical service quality and to reduce waiting time is the most important. The bot which is well designed schedule of appointment can decrease the waiting time of the people and can increase the satisfaction of the people. This study is meant to create a framework for the individualized outpatient appointment schedule (IAS) in some of the hospitals. To make it, firstly model of the treatment duration of a patient is confirmed by using artificial neural network. Secondly, Simulation method is developed for simulation model which imitates the operations done by the mentioned hospitals. The main motto of this is to provide ease and comfort while taking appointment from doctors and it also resolves the problems that the patients has to face while taking an appointment by going to the required place.

Keywords: Individualized outpatient appointment, Hospital Health Simulation.

Optimization of Requirements Engineering Analysis for Substitute sets of Functional necessities
T. Premchandar, B.V. Ramana Murthy

Abstract

The requirement engineering in software is growing, in which software are modified according to the requirements of the user. The system software developed under requirement engineering will satisfy the users mostly on their perspective. So, recent researchers are concentrating on the software development and analysis based on requirement engineering. The requirement engineering processes are also challenged by the risks in developing the software. So an efficient risk analysis system and risk management system is essential for the software development process under requirement engineering. In the proposed approach, a modified Risk Solution model for tackling the risk associated factors with the software development life cycle is considered. The Risk Solution model is four layer Solution models. The top layer is the solution layer, the issue layer in the middle (consists of event listing and event priority listing layer and event listing and event priority layer) and support layer in the bottom. The proposed approach define same analyze the association between the nodes of each layer to evaluate their chances of evaluating the risks. The evaluations are assessed based on the nodes in the solution layer. On thorough analysis on the associations and aspects of issue layer and support layer nodes to the solution layer nodes, the chances of evaluating risk can be calculated. The proposed approach

On thorough analysis on the association and aspects of issue layer and support layer nodes to the solution layer nodes, the chances of evaluating risk can be calculated. The proposed approach explores the relation parameter like satisfaction parameter and denial parameter to efficient analysis of the risk factor. The experiments are conducted on java programming under JDK 1.7.0 platform and detailed analysis section is probed to find the cost or risk measure.

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Handwritten signature: Satya Prasad
12/3/24

A NOVEL FEATURE EXTRACTION APPROACH FOR TUMOUR DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF DATA BASED ON HYBRID SP CLASSIFIER

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Rayalaseema University Kumool, India
²Department of Computer Science Engineering, Stanley College of Engineering, Hyderabad, India

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with how to identify the cancer affected region of the brain. There have been many tools and techniques such as self organizing map (SOM), proximal support vector machine (PSVM) classifiers, discovered to find out the cancer affected region in the brain. There is a rapid growth in the brain tumour cases in the recent past. Technology failed to find out the root cause behind it. Recent reports reveal that different types of brain tumours can be treated either through surgery or in rare cases, with radiation. The role of image segmentation in identifying and the treatment of brain tumours are enormous, because image segmentation will help to find out the volume and the growth of the tumours using the techniques like human edge correction, outer edge coloring and inter active thresholds holdings. In order to reduce the human error and to get the accurate results in MRI images there is an urgent need to find out an automatic or semi-automatic method for the classification of brain tumour images. Finally, a system called 'hybrid SP' classifier has been developed for the detection and classification of brain

Computational Morphology for Telugu

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad 500001, India

In this paper we describe our model of computational morphology; we have developed comprehensive morphological analyzers and generators for Telugu. Morphology deals with the internal structure of words. Computational model of morphology was developed involving a number of extensions to Finite State Automata, later dealt with the morphology of Telugu in some detail within the framework. Then focussed on the metrics for performance evaluation of morphology systems and provide some quantitative evaluations of the system.

Keywords: Morphology, Stemming, Extended Part-of-Speech Categories, Finite State Models, Telugu Language.

1. INTRODUCTION
Need for morphology: Words of a language are finite in number. Despite productive word formation processes, the number of words in a language is never infinite. The number of possible sentences is always infinite and this is how words form a different level of linguistic description compared to sentences. Since the total number of possible

applicability, the human mind tends to ignore this as incidental or a mere coincidence. Because the human mind has this natural tendency to relate word internal structure to word meanings, so we need to capture these generalizations in an attempt to model the human mind. Here comes the need for morphology. Incidentally, identifying, storing and reusing a few productive rules can be more efficient

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Galaxy Brandil -
12/3/24

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Students' Performance Evaluation and Analysis

Rachakatta, Bhavan; Srinivasu, B, Ch Prasanna Laxmi, Thasleem, Sana I-Manager's Journal on Software Engineering; Nagercoil Vol. 13, Iss. 2, (Oct/Dec 2018): 29-36. DOI:10.26634/jse.13.2.15274

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Abstract (summary)
This paper aims to reduce the manual work involved in the performance evaluation and analysis of students, by automating the process right from retrieval of results to pre-processing, segregating, and storing them into a database. The authors also aim to perform analysis on huge amounts of data effectively and facilitate easy retrieval of various types of information related to students' performance. They aim to achieve this through Python, Crawlers, and other Database tools. Further, a scope is given to establish to data warehouse wherein, data mining techniques can be applied to perform various kinds of analyses, creating a knowledge base and use it further for prediction purposes.

Indexing (details)

Title: Students' Performance Evaluation and Analysis
Author: Rachakatta, Bhavan; Srinivasu, B, Ch Prasanna Laxmi, Thasleem, Sana
Publication title: I-Manager's Journal on Software Engineering; Nagercoil
Publication date: Oct/Dec 2018

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International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-7, May, 2019

A Conceptual Based Approach in Text Mining: Techniques and Applications

G. L. Anand Babu, B. Srinivasu

Abstract - In increasing the development and application of digital data in various fields, the discovery of knowledge and the extraction of texts show great consideration for the most useful information and knowledge. The main concern is the application of appropriate schemes and activities to analyze text documents from a large volume of data. For decision making and future expectations, we use different methods and tools to undermine the text and determine the appropriate information. To improve speed and reduce the time and effort required to extract valuable information, correct and correct methods for extracting text must be applied. The article presents methods on the evaluation of text mining techniques and their applications in different fields of life.

Keywords: Text Mining, Classification, Clustering, Summarization, Information Extraction, Information Retrieval

Text search is a test to download more valuable information from the text. You can use many text search techniques that are subject to the organization's goal. France activities could be used. The resulting information can be placed in an information management system, with a large amount of knowledge for the consumer of that system. The extraction of valuable information from a number of various documents is an exhausting and irritating task.

Fig.1: Text Mining Process.

I. INTRODUCTION

Text mining is a new area that tries to extract data

Gatya Prasad
12/3/24

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

A Comparative Study of RSA and ECC

Dr. K.L. Vasundhara *, Y. V. S. Sai Pragathi **, Y. Sai Krishna Vaideek ***

*Associate Professor of Mathematics, Stanley College of Engineering & Technology for Women
** Associate Professor of CSE Department, Stanley College of Engineering & Technology for Women,
Corresponding Author : Dr. K.L.Vasundhara

ABSTRACT
Network is a collection of interconnected nodes which are spread over a large region. A node can be any device such as personal computer, mobile phone, tablet, WAP devices, pager, etc. Data is transmitted over channel of this network, which is prone to security threats such as loss of confidentiality, loss of integrity, fabrication attacks, etc. So, there is a need to secure this data transmission. It is achieved through Cryptography [9]. The present work focuses on cryptography to secure the data while transmitting in the network. Firstly, the data which is to be transmitted from sender to receiver in the network must be encrypted using the encryption algorithm in cryptography. Secondly, by using decryption technique the receiver can view the original data. Many research papers have been submitted on this cryptographic algorithm. This paper aims at study of the two asymmetric-key algorithms i.e. Rvvest-Shamir-Adlemann (RSA) and Elliptic-Curve cryptography (ECC). A comparative analysis of both the algorithms has been done and observed that RSA is one of the effective public key cryptographic algorithms, which needs time and memory whereas ECC provides a strong alternative with smaller key lengths and more security [11].

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATIVE ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

AUTOMATIC TEXT DETECTION IN SCENE IMAGES

K.Vaidehi¹, J.Vaishnavi², A.Sowmya³, Y.Shravya Reddy⁴
 vainakrishna@gmail.com¹ jannuvaish124@gmail.com² sowmyareddy3015@gmail.com³
 shravyareddy.venreddy@gmail.com⁴

Abstract—Automatically detecting and extracting text from the digital images present many challenging research issues. The proposed system detects text automatically using connected component labeling method. In this work, first, color scene images are taken as input image which is converted into gray scale image, then Otsu thresholding algorithm is used to binarize the gray scale image. To detect the connected regions, connected component labeling method is used and to retain the text regions alone, set of selection/rejection criteria is used.

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A Study of Physiological Homeostasis and Its Analysis Related to Cancer Disease Based on Regulation of pH Values Using Computer-Aided Techniques

Rakesh Kumar Godi, G. N. Balaji, & K. Vaidehi

Conference paper | First Online: 09 January 2020

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Abstract

In this modern life, many people are prone to cancer disease. According to the survey made by WHO (World Health Organization), the percentage of cancer found to increase up to 45 in

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IFERP ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 5, Issue 2, February 2018

Unconstrained Handwritten Document Retrieval Based on User Query Interaction

⁽¹⁾Dr. V.C. Bharathi, ⁽²⁾Dr. K. Vaidhei
^(1,2) Associate Professor

⁽¹⁾ CSE, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Madanapalle, Andhra Pradesh, India.
⁽²⁾ CSE, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, Teluguna, India.


Abstract - In unconstrained handwritten document retrieval given a list of documents, retrieve the documents based on user query keyword and find the similar keyword in the relevant document that can be search and retrieved handwritten documents with efficient information. The work involves preprocessing of the input document and segmentation is applied to the document based on contour to segment the individual words. In relevant index stores all information of the words, it contains relevant information of the document, the position of the words and class label of each word. In this paper, we proposed unconstrained document retrieval based on user query. After indexing the segmented word images partitioned into 2x2 subblock, each subblock region again partitions into 5x5 subblock. In each subblock, to calculate average intensity of pixels and to find the maximum average values in horizontal and vertical direction. Thereby 40-dimensional features are extracted from 2x2 subblock and extracted features are fed to SVM with RBF kernel to construct the models for all classes. In testing samples, a user is gives the query in the search area. The user query keyword randomly selected the corresponding word image in testing samples and to extract the feature for the word. The extracted features are fed for testing to retrieve the appropriate class. The class label is used to retrieve the corresponding index information and retrieve the information from the list of document.

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e-ISSN: 2348-6848
p-ISSN: 2348-795X
Volume 05 Issue 20
September 2018

A New Approach for Selecting Pivot Element in Quick Sort to Reduce Execution Time

K. Jhansi & Sumayya Afreen

¹Student, Dept. of CSE, Stanley College of Engineering & Technology for Women
²Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE, Stanley College of Engineering & Technology for Women

Abstract:

The Pivot element is the element which is selected first in the array in the quick sort, and based on which array is partitioned. Any element can be selected as pivot element but first or last element of the array is usually selected as Pivot element. In this paper, an approach to select pivot element is discussed with examples which reduces the execution time. This approach can be applied to almost sorted arrays.

Keywords: Pivot element

2. Algorithm Strategies

we have different approaches in creating an algorithm and how the problem can be tackled. Like one may like to break the given huge problem into small manageable parts, where one can work on those small parts and later join those parts back and give the solution to the problem. Some algorithm strategies are divide and conquer, dynamic programming, greedy approach, brute force, branch and bound etc [2]. By knowing the strengths and


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A NOVEL APPROACH ON EDGE COMPUTING AND ITS VISION AND CHALLENGES

Sumayya Afreeen¹, G Saraswathi²

^{1,2}Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women

Abstract

The proliferation of Internet of Things (IoT) and the success of rich cloud services have pushed the horizon of a new computing paradigm, edge computing, which calls for processing the data at the edge of the network. Edge computing has the potential to address the concerns of response time requirement, battery life constraint, bandwidth cost saving, as well as data safety and privacy. In this paper, we introduce the definition of edge computing, we present several challenges and opportunities in the field of edge computing, and hope this paper will gain attention from the community and inspire more research in this direction.

environment, and trans-ports [7], [8]. Now with IoT, we will arrive in the post-cloud era, where there will be a large quality of data generated by things that are immersed in our daily life, and a lot of applications will also be deployed at the edge to consume these data. By 2019, data produced by people, machines, and things will reach 500 zettabytes, as estimated by Cisco Global Cloud Index, however, the global data center IP traffic will only reach 10.4 zettabytes by that time [9]. By 2019, 45% of IoT-created data will be stored, processed, analyzed, and acted upon close to, or at the edge of, the network [10]. There will be 50 billion things connected to the Internet by 2020, as predicted by Cisco Internet Business Solutions Group

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Remote and Intelligent Health monitoring System through IoT and Edge Computing

Ayesha Nuzha, Sumayya Afreeen

Abstract

Technology plays the major role in healthcare not only for sensory devices but also in communication, recording and display device. It is very important to monitor various medical parameters of the patient and also post operational days. Hence to keep track of patient medical parameters, the latest trend in healthcare communication method using IoT is adopted. Internet of things serves as a catalyst for healthcare and plays a prominent role in wide range of healthcare applications. The main advantage of IoT is, it makes medical equipments more efficient by allowing real time monitoring of patient health, in which sensor acquires data of patient's and reduces the human error. In IoT patient's health parameters get transmitted through medical device via a gateway. Data is increasingly produced at the edge of the network, therefore, it would be more efficient to also process the data at the edge of the network using concept of Edge computing.

In the system there is a smart device through which we can monitor patient's pulse rate and temperature. We can store the sensor parameters in the local database, and we can monitor patient's pulse rate and temperature then we can retrieve these values and do some data analytics and send the analyzed data to the cloud, before sending the analyzed data to the cloud edge computing techniques are applied. Later these values can be retrieved to mobile application.

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1 of 5 Automatic Zoom



A SURVEY ON EDGE COMPUTING FOR IOT AND EDGE ACCELERATED WEB PLATFORM

Shumayya Afreen,
Department of CSE, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for women

Abstract
 Cloud has been a significant trend in the past decade. However, as the explosion of connected lightweight devices starts the era of the Internet-of-Things (IoT), cloud computing is facing increasing difficulty to meet the data computing and intelligent service demands of IoT devices and applications. Moving the data computation and service supply from the cloud to the more closer source of data, called Edge enables the efficient fog computing technologies that provide low latency and holistic intelligence simultaneously. "Computing at the edge of the network is, of course, not new — we've been doing it for years to solve the same issue with other kinds of computing." Many in industry use the terms fog computing and edge computing (or edge processing) interchangeably. Fog computing, a concept introduced by CISCO in 2012, is an extension of cloud computing paradigm from the core to the edge of the

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G. Prasanna, M. Sowmya, P. Praveen. Published 2019. Environmental Science, Engineering, Computer Science. International Journal of Research.

TLDR: Insight of G-IoT is provided about the various technologies such as green design, green production, green utilization and issues regarding green IoT, which further reduces the energy consumption of IoT. Expand

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RESEARCH ARTICLE
Two Step Approach For Emotion Detection On Twitter Data
by Matia Suhasini, Srinivasu Badugu
International Journal of Computer Applications
Foundation of Computer Science (FCS), NY, USA
Volume 179 - Number 55
Year of Publication 2018
Authors: Matia Suhasini, Srinivasu Badugu
10.5120/ijca2018917350



A Review on Storage management techniques in IOT

Archana Desham¹, Kiranmal Nandagiri²

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²Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bhoj Reddy Engineering College for Women,
Email: archana.desham@gmail.com, nandagiri.kiranma@gmail.com

Abstract. Emerging trends of Internet of Things (IoT) provides convenience and better lifestyle for users. IoT incorporates many different technologies such as human to machine and communication between devices i.e., machine-to-machine communication, networking, and sensors. The success of IoT is due to the data that flows underneath these technologies. The challenges and issues related to data storage management in the context of IoT

mobile broadband, connectivity and networking [15]. Main enablers of the internet access are the reduction on price of communication modules, sensors and technology devices. Data both animate i.e., moving objects and inanimate i.e., nonmoving objects from various sensors attached to all kinds of devices will be generated in demand. Such data boots from queries of Internet and stream of data captured

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International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8, Issue-184, June 2019

Diabetes Kaggle Dataset Adequacy Scrutiny using Factor Exploration and Correlation

Viswanatha Reddy Allugunti, Elango N M, Kishor Kumar Reddy C

Abstract: Diabetes is one in everything about principal various incessant sicknesses. In accordance with American sickness Association (ADA), it forces a gigantic financial weight at the nations. Consideration charges, in view of polygenic infection, represent 11% (\$165 billion) of the complete consideration costs in the worldwide in 2011. By 2030, this assortment is anticipated to surpass \$395 billion. Around the world, there are around 364 million people with polygenic disorder and it's measurable that 553 million will be influenced by 2030 comes that diabetes is that the seventh driving intention in mortality in 2030. The way to diminish these dangers could be a significant trouble. This paper destinations to demonstrate that the chosen dataset with 15000 data is alright for experimentation unlike Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin. It conclusively objectives to demonstrate that grid is accomplish use network abuse Bartlett's trial of Sphericity.

Index Terms: Diabetes, Correlation Analysis, Factor Analysis, components from which the discovered factors had been created. Further, Bartlett's trial of sphericity is done to check your connection framework is a distinguishing proof grid, which may show that your factors are random and thusly unacceptable for structure recognition. Further, relationship assessment is done that estimates the vitality of relationship between two factors and the course of the association.

The unwinding of the paper is set up as pursues: Chapter 2 delineates the writing canvases identified with diabetes expectation, section three gives dataset description, factor analysis and correlation analysis and part 4 finishes up the paper seen by utilizing references.

2. RELEVANT WORK

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Internet of things based early detection of diabetes using machine learning algorithms: Dpa

V. Reddy, Allugunti, Elango N M, C. Kishor Kumar Reddy

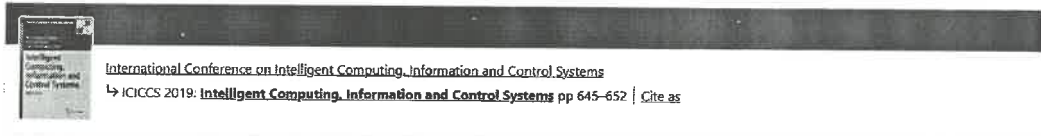
Published in Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication
2019

DOI: 10.30940/ijrte/A1013.0061019

Abstract

This paper introduces a new decision tree algorithm Diabetes Prediction Algorithm (DPA), for the early prediction of diabetes based on the datasets. The datasets are collected by using Internet of Things (IoT) Diabetes Sensors, comprises of 15000 records, out of which 11250 records are used for

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Automated Lighting Smart Parking Using Internet of Things

Bajasekhar Shastry, R. V. Ramana Murthy, C. Kishor Kumar Reddy & P. R. Anisha

Conference paper | First Online: 19 October 2019

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Abstract

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Traffic Sign Recognition For An Intelligent Vehicle : A Review



Ayesha Tabassum, K. Vaidehi

Abstract

Globally, the road traffic accidents are increasing year by year. The main causes of road accidents are carelessness, speed driver distraction, ignorance of the rules and neglecting traffic signboards. There is a high probability that the driver may miss some of the traffic signs on the road. Automatic driver assistance systems will help and decrease the driver distractions. Traffic sign detection and recognition is the major component of automated driver assistance systems. These systems assist drivers to drive safely. While driving a vehicle, the driver gets an alert message like go slow, pedestrian crossing, U-turn, school zone, men at work etc. This system reduces drivers' burden of making decisions and increases their awareness about safe driving. Sign identification and information extraction is one of the important tasks for guidance and safety. Intelligent transport system (ITS) should recognize road circumstances such as traffic signs, etc.

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IJCSN - International Journal of Computer Science and Network, Volume 8, Issue 2, April 2019
 ISSN (Online) : 2277-5420
 www.IJCSN.org
 Impact Factor: 1.5

Automatic Colorization of Black and White Images using Deep Learning

¹Sindhuja Kotala; ²Srividya Tirumalasetti; ³Vadara Nemitha; ⁴Swapna Munigala

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Abstract - The main aim of our paper is to give an overall idea about how a grayscale image can be converted into a colorful image with the colorization problem and how it can further be used to color a video. To achieve artifact-free quality this generally requires manual reconciliation and therefore considered as a very strenuous problem. A cautious selection of colorful illusion images are generally required for the process. Far from the preceding methods, this paper aims at a high grade fully unmanned colorization method and also attempt to apply this concept to images obtained from video sequences. The recent achievements in deep learning approaches is

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A Hybrid Approach for Helmet Detection for Riders Safety using Image Processing, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/M-Swapna-Munigala/publication/330480212_A_Hybrid_Approach_for_Helmet_Detection_for_Riders_Safety_using_Image_Processing_Machine_Learning_Artificial_Intelligence

2 of 7

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International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 - 8887)
 Volume 182 - No. 37, January 2019

A Hybrid Approach for Helmet Detection for Riders Safety using Image Processing, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence

M. Swapna
 Research Scholar
 CSE Department
 JJTU, Rajasthan

Tahniyath Wajeed
 CSE Department
 SCETW, Hyderabad

Shaziya Jabeen
 CSE Department
 SCETW, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT
 Now-a-days two wheelers is the most preferred mode of transport. It is highly desirable for bike riders to use helmet. This paper presents image processing technique by which motorcyclists without helmet can be detected. In this moving vehicles can be detected by thresholding and then classified into motorcyclists and non motorcyclists by area and aspect ratio. If in case motorcyclist is detected without a helmet, the number plate of motorcycle is read and noted. A simple algorithm is designed that can help to recognize number plates of motor cyclists using images taken by camera. The recognition of number plate algorithm has five parts: image procurement, preliminary processing, fringe detection and segmentation, feature extraction and recognition of character

assists to increase accuracy in case of picture vehicles in rotated views

Amit Verma et al. [1] proposed approach where image was stored in the form of matrix and the output was displayed in the form of detected numbers. The overall work was to use Sobel Fringe detection technique. The result showed that it was the simplest of all and with lesser complexity to detect the number.

2. BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

The existing work that solves the problem by image processing solutions use technologies like HOG, LBP, WT [2][3][4]. The system proposed isolates the bikes from the

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International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8, Issue-154, June 2019

Non-functional Requirements Priority in Software Engineering

Kothuri Parashu Ramulu, B.V Ramana Murthy, Joggannagari Malla Reddy

Abstract— All through the necessities building stage, the method of offering need to one basic over each outstanding is critical to do tries on a predefined motivation. In this manner is called necessities prioritization. Despite the manner in which that masses of research has been reviewed around offering various structures to do the necessities prioritization, best a little mix of prioritization strategies have been commonly referenced to consider each sensible and non-noteworthy basics at some phase in the prioritization degree. The outcomes demonstrate that the vitality from the examinations system is accumulated all through the more basic ceaseless years. By far most of the examination are around the support of studies or answer recommendation. We record the intensity of spotlights on techniques and perspectives on a continuous time as there might be a phenomenal energy inside the requesting evaluation of contraption that could be valuable to business attempt. In a gigantic piece of the cautious examinations we found a base up framework, focusing on the procedures and on precision in light of the way that the based variable, likewise as on reasonable necessities in light of the fact

parts spotlight most recent methodologies gave recorded as a printed version joined by utilizing procedure for squeezing approachs delineation.

As the erraticism of programming errand program structures will affect, masters are influenced to make substitute offs among clashing necessities which will achieve assignments on a predefined timetable. Programming necessities prioritization is one of the approachs, which may be valuable to update specialists to detoxify exchange offs. In this manner, fundamentals prioritization has been viewed as a victor among the most vital essential authority frameworks inside the course of the thing improvement way (Karlsson and Ryan 1997), and as the confirmation, severa research have watched out for the immensity of the trouble of necessities prioritization in the thing system constructing a region over years. Programming necessities have been separate into essential examination

Early Diagnosis of Breast Cancer

IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering

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Early Diagnosis of Breast Cancer Prediction using Random Forest Classifier

P R Anisha¹, C Kishor Kumar Reddy¹, K Apoorva¹ and C Meghana Mangipudi¹

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IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, Volume 1116, International Conference on Electronic and Sustainable Aspects in Engineering and Technology (ESAET 2020) 18th-19th December 2020, Mathura, India

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International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)
Volume 4 Issue 5, July-August 2020 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 - 6470

Comparative Analysis using Gabor Wavelets, SVM and PCA Methods for Face Recognition

M. Swapna¹, Dr. Yogesh Kumar Sharma², Dr. BMG Prasad³

¹Research Scholar, ²Associate Professor, ³Professor,
^{1,2}Department of CSE, JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India
³Department of CSE, Holy Mary Institute, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

ABSTRACT
 Face identification is a fundamental report field of example recognition. Today, it has created decent enthusiasm for researchers in these fields, similar to PC vision and example identification. We will affirm that crafted by the face acknowledgment framework is chosen by the best approach to portion factor vector absolutely and to convey them into a class appropriately. A technique perfection to help features acknowledgment pace by intertwining the part and size of Gabor's delineations of the features as a fresh out of a box new portrayal, inside the spot of the arrangement pictured, however, the physicist portrayals were generally utilized, strikingly inside the calculations on worldwide methodologies, the physicist part was never misused, trailed by a face acknowledgment algorithmic principle, upheld the important part investigating approach and Support Vector Machine is utilized as a shiny advanced classifier as design acknowledgment. The presentation for the anticipated algorithmic principle is to try the overall population. It is generally

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2 of 10 Automatic Zoom

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology
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Telugu Movie Review Classification using Machine Learning Techniques

Srinivasu Badugu¹, G V Subba Raju²
1. Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women
¹srinivasucv@gmail.com
²letter2raju@gmail.com

Abstract

In this trendy age of conversion, everybody uses on-line services for numerous daily activities wish to realize product practicality or a couple of piece of movie-related info by varied blogs. This short description of a film is nothing however the review of the film, which supplies the opinion regarding the film by many, authors/authenticated persons. These reviews terribly helpful to enhance and verify the gain and losses of the film. In the course of this research we obtained Telugu language film reviews. We use three human annotators for annotation 2994 review sentences. we have a tendency to apply to pre-process (Sentence segmentation, Tokenization). We prefer to classify film reviews using 3 machine learning algorithms during this work. The algorithms are Support Vector Machine (SVM), Naive Bayes (NB), and Logistic Regression(LR). we have a tendency to train and check our models using 3 completely different sizes like 80%, 70%, and 60% for training and 20%, 30%, 40% testing. We consider SVM to be extremely accurate (78.13 percent) in 20% test dataset. With 2994 reviews for training, of the three algorithms, SVM had the best accuracy of 87.4%.

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Abstract :

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GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND RESEARCHES
AUTOMATED RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM
Roshni Gannoju¹, Nabiha Hasan, Nabeeha Sayeed², Ms. P R Anisha³, Dr. B V Ramana Murthy⁴ & Mr. C Kishor Kumar Reddy⁵
^{1,2,3,4,5}Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

With the alarming rate of consumption of water resources in today's world, water scarcity has become more prominent than ever. Harvesting rainwater is an area frequently tread upon but the concept of smart rainwater harvesting has only come in the form of ideas, not executions. This proposed system too is an idea to modernize rainwater harvesting but the work towards its implementation is underway & execution is a fairly easy task. The general setup although customizable, consists of an elevated surface upon which a water sensor powered by Arduino is fixed. A servo motor too is connected to the water sensor & is powered by the Arduino. Upon the occurrence of rainwater, the water sensor activates & signals are sent to the Arduino. The code on Arduino is processed resulting in the activation of servo motor such that an inlet for collecting rainwater opens up. Simultaneously, an email is sent to the user's mobile to notify him/her whenever the inlet opens upon detection of rainfall and consequently closes once it's over. Thus, our proposed system works towards the betterment of water management in cities, making it a new venture towards collecting water the smart way.

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R. Madana Mohana ^a, C. Kishor Kumar Reddy ^b, P.R. Anisha ^a,
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Handwrite Recognition using Convolutional Neural Network

M.Swapna, M.Sowmya, G.Saraswathi

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Abstract

Handwriting is a technique of speaking and keeping statistics in normal existence even after the advent of new technologies. A handwritten person is generated with the aid of processing a series of strokes.[3] A shape or a shape-primarily based characterization of the stroke is used wherein a stroke is taken into consideration to be a string of functions of the shape. An

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A Three Layer Privacy Preserving Cloud Storage Scheme with FileDeduplication

Asma Sousen, M. Swapna

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Abstract

Cloud computing has always been an inquisitive topic for discussion in terms of the recent computer science field. As the number of people using computer is increasing exceedingly at an exponential rate there is also a need to

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Bommideni Revathi, Srinivasu Badugu

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Network Intrusion Detection System Using KNN and Naive Bayes Classifiers

Rupa Devi T, Dr. Srinivasu Badugu

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Abstract

For every second after digitization, enormous quantities of data are generated from different networks. The value of providing this data with protection has therefore increased. The need to automate this protection framework has become

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Light-Weight Real Time Weather Forecasting Simulation over Bangladesh using Deep Learning

Lingala Thirupathi¹, C. Kishor Kumar Reddy¹, Anisha P R², D Rambabu⁴ and Rajashekar Parupati⁵

^{1,2,3} CSE Dept, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Telangana, India.

⁴Asst. Prof, CSE Dept, Sreeendhi Institute of Science & Technology, Telangana, India.

⁵Asst. Prof. CSE Dept, Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology, Telangana, India

Abstract

The question of predicting weather has baffled mankind for centuries but with machine learning techniques it is now possible to predict weather with good accuracy. This chapter proposes to predict weather more accurately within the context of Bangladesh. As predicting weather is a challenging task, the application of machine learning in this sector has promising results. The people of Bangladesh suffer a lot due to bad weather pattern and it is an on-going problem. This study hopes to achieve an insight on how machine learning techniques can prove to be helpful using classification algorithms to predict cloud patterns based on past data of Dhaka. Using state of the art classifiers from statistical models such as Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression and non-probabilistic models like Support Vector Machine, gives accurate results up to 70% and more when predicting weather patterns.

Keywords: Weather, Forecasting, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, Multinomial, Decision Tree.

Early Monitoring of Social Distancing using Opencv and Deep Learning

C. Kishor Kumar Reddy¹, Anisha P R², Lingala Thirupathi³, B Srinivasulu⁴ and D Rambabu¹

^{1,2,3} Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Telangana, India.

⁴Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology, Telangana, India

⁵Sreeendhi Institute of Science & Technology, Telangana, India.

Abstract:

Social distancing is one of the community mitigation measures that may be recommended during influenza epidemics. Social distancing can reduce virus transmission by boosting physical distance or reducing frequency of congregation in socially close community settings, similar as academics or workplaces. This is a common practice which has been carried out over generations to minimize the spread of virus by limiting its reproduction rate among communities. In the battle against COVID-19, social distancing has proved to be a highly successful strategy for slowing disease transmission. People are being advised to minimize their contacts with one another in order to reduce the risk of the virus spreading through physical touch. The social distancing detection system will monitor whether people are maintaining a safe distance from each other in public places and workplaces or not to ensure social distancing protocol. We can see a clear overview of how we can detect social distancing in public places using Python, Computer Vision, YoLov3, and Deep Learning in this proposed framework.

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Early Monitoring of Social Distancing using Opencv and Deep Learning

C Kishor Kumar Reddy¹, Anisha P R², Lingala ThirupathP, B Srinivasulu⁴ and D Rambabu⁵

^{1,2,3} Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Telangana, India.

⁴ Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology, Telangana, India

⁵ Sreendhi Institute of Science & Technology, Telangana, India.

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Steganography of Encrypted Messages inside Valid QR Codes Using Wavelet Transforms

Rafath Fatima Patel¹, Dr Y. V.S.Sai Pragathi²
¹M.Tech, Scholar, ²Professor,
Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women
Email: rafathkohinoor@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Steganography is the initial layer of protection in information security because it conceals a malicious payload (information) behind a seemingly innocuous file (container), allowing it to be sent without being detected by the adversary. Steganographic methods rely only on the envelope to conceal the payload. In this research, we provide a steganographic scheme in which the container is used to both conceal the payload and mislead the attacker. In order to do this, we use QR codes as a storage medium. Aside from the payload, the QR codes created by our suggested system may also convey the system's normal message. The message can be read by anybody, but the payload is secured by a private key. Because the message and the

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Smart Education Using Augmented Reality & Virtual Reality
Dr M.Swapna

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Associate Professor, Stanley College of Engineering Technology for women

Abstract:
In the current years, the technology has been updating in terms of education through Augmented Reality (AR) and there are such technologies booming out there. This paper reports the review of developing interactive 3D model to be used in education system. The significant findings from this review provide the best usage of AR in terms of education. Also, the paper discusses safe and practical learning, and making it useful for everyone. Exclusively, making it convenient and portable to use for everyone. The main aim is to help the rural schools and remote villages in an effective way. Providing a better way of education and a better way of living is the motto of this research.
Keyword: Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality

Introduction:
Different types of teaching methods have been used to overcome the disadvantages of the usual old school teaching system. One such ground-breaking method is implementation of

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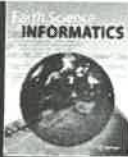
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MOBILE SURVEILLANCE ROBOT BASED ON IoT

Ms. Ritika Arora¹, Mrs. Y. Latha², Mr. T. Bhuvanesh³

¹ M.E final year student, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, India

² Assistant Professor, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, India

³ ESDM Faculty, Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, India

Abstract- Robots are extensively used in various fields due their multi-tasking capabilities. IoT technologies have gained a lot of popularity in the recent years and are used for monitoring purpose. Use of IoT technologies not only helps in controlling the robot but also in continuously getting feedback from the sensors of the robot. An economical robot is designed using the principles of IoT. In this control system we give voice commands to control the robot for short range using internet and Bluetooth technology whereas for long distance controlling action of robot takes place through internet. The entire system is built around Raspberry Pi 3 and Arduino UNO. A GPS is incorporated to track the robot and an ultrasonic sensor is used to help it to avoid obstacles. A camera module is included by which we continuously get live video stream from the robot thereby providing surveillance capabilities.

Keywords- Arduino UNO, Bluetooth, Camera, IoT, Raspberry Pi 3, Robot

I. INTRODUCTION

Robots have turned out to be exceptionally well known in the course of recent years and on account of their unwavering quality are broadly used in various walks of life. Here we have designed a surveillance robot which can live stream the video of its surroundings. For monitoring usually we install Closed Circuit Camera (CCTVs) but the disadvantage with this system is that it is immobile. Whereas, our robotic system which is mounted with a camera module can be moved in any direction.

Use of IoT technologies like Wi-Fi in robotics is very helpful in sending commands to the robot wirelessly located at a remote location. It also helps to monitor and keep a track of our robot. By designing a robot which is compatible with IoT

makes monitoring and controlling the robot very easy. Robots will become efficient and robust using IoT technologies and will automate many processes which were done manually, thereby reducing human effort.

The main thought of using IoT mainly comes from the fact that we can access internet from anywhere across the globe. So in this project, we have designed a robotic unit which can be controlled by pressing appropriate buttons on the web page and the feedback from the robot is also obtained. The main advantage of using IoT technology is that we can control our robot from anywhere using local mobile hotspot by giving the IP address of Raspberry Pi which makes monitoring very simple.

The concept of IoT when used with other technologies enables us to implement unique systems. In our project we combine IoT and Bluetooth technology by which we can control our robot through our voice. The Bluetooth app we designed comes with a speech recognizer which when connected to the internet will process our voice commands and send it wirelessly to the robot.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Raspberry Pi forms a primary component of numerous web based systems. In the paper Multiple Motion Control System of Robotic Car Based on IoT to Produce Cloud Service[1], the authors proposed a novel system where Raspberry Pi and Arduino are arranged in master-slave configuration and the commands are stored in cloud. But the robot cannot be used for surveillance as the system does not possess a camera.

The paper named Development of Fire Alarm System using Raspberry Pi and Arduino UNO[2], describes a fire alarm system comprising of a GSM module and a webcam for

Gatyastragal
12/3/21



Design and Implementation of an Efficient Bist for Digital Multipliers and Radix-4 Pipelined Multiplier on FPGA

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Abstract

The ever increasing applications of integrated circuits in the day-to-day useful electronic gadgets are the driving force for the development of low power designs of configurable hardware designs. High speed and low power are the main parameters that are targeted by modern circuit designers. Multipliers are the very important logic operational unit of any processing unit in digital signal processing applications. The speed and performance of multiplier is among the efficiency improvement parameters of any digital hardware design. Another important feature of hardware designs is self-testing ability. This feature provides reliability to the hardware mainly in case of configurable hardware applications.

BIST based approach is used for the implementation of a multiplier using a configurable hardware. A 4-bit low power multiplier design is used as a test logic design. The multiplier design is implemented using gate level architecture representation for realizing the low-power hardware. A gate level combination is used to generate a half adder and a full-adder design. These adder design blocks are used in combination to generate the multiplier using the adder terms.

For the BIST implementation, a test pattern generator with random output value is required. For TPG realization, a low-power modified design of linear-feedback shift register (LFSR) is used in this design implementation. A 3-register is used for the generation of a 4-bit random number. It is a comparative low power design realization as compared to other existing test power generator designs. Most of the existing TPG have a register-to-bit ratio of 1. In this project, the TPG has a register-to-bit ratio of 3/4. This circuit generates a 4-bit random value using only 3-registers, so relative low power consumption is caused by this circuit. In this project, using this BIST technique various multipliers are implemented and compared.

Keywords: Built-in-Self-Test, Test Pattern Generator, Linear Feedback Shift Register, Xilinx

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, a configurable hardware design performance can be evaluated using its operational speed and power. Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) is among the configurable devices that cope with the demand and promising power and speed based hardware performance. In FPGA the operation execution is based on the traversing of the internal path of gates through a combination of hardware

resource architecture. A hardware based optimization of any design can be achieved by the skill based modification of the operational circuit architecture. A low power system offers the benefits like device portability, long history life, good performance criteria, etc. For modern digital applications a high speed processor with low power requirements design is the best circuit. The most important design of digital system processors is the multiplier design. The multiplier

Geetajyoti Reddy
12/3/24

A comparative study on various LPWAN and cellular communication Technologies for IoT based Smart Applications

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Abstract - The concept of Internet of Things (IoT) technology is gaining popularity & increasing rapidly. Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN) is popular and leading technology around the IoT networks. LPWAN is a wireless based WAN technology that enables low power consumption, long range, lower bandwidth and low bit rates. LoRa, Sigfox, NB-IoT, LTE-M are the leading LPWAN technologies. This paper presents a comprehensive study of various LPWAN technologies and comparative study between these technologies in terms of battery life time, data network coverage, latency, range and security. This paper explains all the benefits and drawbacks of the LPWAN technologies along with their applications and which technology to use for each IoT smart applications.

Keywords - IoT, LPWAN, LoRa, Sigfox, NB-IoT

1. INTRODUCTION

The distance between a device and the IoT device is the capability to connect with internet. One technology cannot meet all the requirements of IoT device applications. IoT device requires low power consumption or long battery life, long range, good data rate, low latency and low cost. Fig. 1 shows requirements IoT parameters for IoT application. Wi-Fi, ZigBee and Bluetooth are well established short range network which are not suitable for long range IoT smart applications. Cellular technologies like 2G, 3G, 4G, LTE-M, and LTE are well established technologies and these fit for applications that need long range and high data throughput. The IoT requires a communication technology which fit for both long range and low power consumption. Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN) offers very long battery life, up to 10 years, the data is long range, security with low data rates. The most critical IoT devices installed in LPWAN are fire alarm, long battery life time, performance in conditions, communication range, network architecture, network security, security and home communication link failure [1]. Fig. 2 describes about comparison between LoRa, Sigfox and NB-IoT with technologies.

LAN is short range communication with high data rate and not suitable for long range communication. Cellular is good for long range but it requires high power to transmit the data. LPWAN is fit for both long range and low power applications but it requires low data rate.

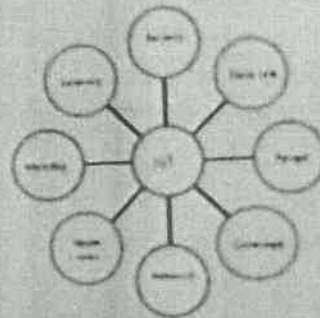


Fig. 1 IoT parameters requirements

Many existing wireless networks utilize frequency shift keying (FSK) as physical layer for efficient modulation and increasing battery life. LoRa uses chirp spread spectrum modulation as physical layer to achieve low power consumption like FSK and at the same time increase the transmission range [2]. LoRa, Sigfox are wide area network technologies and Narrow band (NB-IoT) is cellular technology. LoRa Alliance association is formed by 100 member companies throughout the world. These 100 members includes Huawei.

Satya Prasad
12/3/24

UNIVERSAL MULTIMODE BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION BY USING DIFFERENT COLOR SPACE CONVERSIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we display an entire change discovery framework named multimode foundation subtraction. The general idea of framework enables it to powerfully deal with huge number of difficulties related with video change location, for example, enlightenment changes, dynamic foundation, camera jitter, and moving camera. The framework contains various creative components in foundation displaying, show refresh, pixel order, and the utilization of different shading spaces. The framework initially makes different foundation models of the scene took after by underlying frontal area/foundation likelihood estimation for every pixel. Next, the picture pixels are combined to shape megapixels, which are utilized to spatially denoise the underlying likelihood appraisals to create paired veils for both RGB and YCbCr shading spaces. The covers created in the wake of handling these info pictures are then consolidated to isolate forefront pixels from the foundation. Thorough assessment of the proposed approach on freely accessible test successions from the CDnet and the FSI informational collections demonstrates predominance in the execution of our framework over other best in class calculations.

Key Words— Computer vision, change detection, background model bank, background subtraction, color spaces, binary classifiers, foreground segmentation, pixel classification.

1. INTRODUCTION

Video change detection or Background Subtraction (BS) is one of the most widely studied topics in computer vision. It is a basic pre-processing step in video processing and therefore has numerous applications including video surveillance, traffic monitoring, human detection, gesture recognition,

etc. Typically, a BS process produces a foreground (FG) Binary mask given an input image and a background (BG) model.

BS is a difficult problem because of the diversity in background scenes and the changes originated from the camera itself. Scene variations can be in many forms such as, to name just a few, dynamic background, illumination changes, intermittent object motion, shadows, highlights, camouflage as well as a multitude of environmental conditions like rain, snow, and change in sunlight [1]. Likewise, the changes linked to camera can be due to auto-iris, camera jitter, sensor noise and pan-tilt-zoom. Existing state-of-the-art techniques can address only a subset of these challenges and most of them are sensitive to illumination changes, camera/background motion and environmental conditions [2], [3]. No single technique exists that is able to simultaneously handle all key challenges and produce satisfactory results.

In this paper, we propose a BS system that is robust against various challenges associated with real world videos. The proposed approach uses a Background Model Bank (BMB) that comprises of multiple Background (BG) models of the scene. To separate foreground pixels from changing background pixels caused by scene variations or camera itself, we apply Mega-Pixel (MP) based spatial denoising to pixel level probability estimates on different color spaces to obtain multiple Foreground (FG) masks. They are then combined to produce a final output FG mask. The major contribution of this paper is a universal background subtraction system called Multimode Background Subtraction (MBS) with following major innovations: Background Model Bank (BMB), model update mechanism, MP-based spatial denoising of pixel-based probability estimates, fusion of multiple binary masks, and use of multiple color spaces for BS process. Preliminary results of using our system to

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Remote Monitoring and Controlling of Greenhouse Agriculture Parameters Based on LoRa

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Abstract: In these days the communication is dependent on Internet of Things (IoT) application. Sending data to long range is because it consumes less power compared to other applications. "Remote monitoring and controlling of greenhouse agriculture parameters based on Long Range (LoRa) technology" based on measuring the parameters like Temperature, humidity, carbon monoxide and light by sensors which are located in different places in greenhouse. A greenhouse is covered area where plants grow and cultivate. Now a day's cultivation method of greenhouse is, the growth of crops doesn't depend on nature and is controlled artificially. It consists of LoRa modulation with agriculture parameters. There are some important parameters to be monitored and controlled inside the greenhouse. The objective is to provide organic farming and increase the yield. The result shows the remote control of carbon monoxide (CO), humidity, temperature, and light for the greenhouse. This system will help the farmers to avoid physical visit to the field and can increase the yield.

Keywords: IoT, LoRa, greenhouse, CO, humidity, temperature, and light.

1. INTRODUCTION

Developing plants has become an innovative test for agriculture parameters. A greenhouse is in the structure of house and is covered with a glass or plastic roof. In the past old days, they use to develop with only one type of plant. The greenhouse enables manipulation of crop environment [1]. The value of greenhouse crop cultivation is very higher than the open field cultivation.

The new era in computer communication is Internet of Things (IoT), gaining its importance because of wide variety of Application [2]. Now in present world the agriculture parameters are controlled with a latest technology called LoRa using different sensors in greenhouse which is covered with transparent material. It is a framework which detects, measures and responds and it is a technology which regulates greenhouse climate and the data is sent to cloud [2]. The system of greenhouse monitoring is designed based on measuring the parameters like temperature, humidity, carbon monoxide and light by sensors located at different places [3]. The sensors are even controlled and sends the data to farmer through SMS. The designed part consists of both hardware and software with LoRa technology.

A. Hardware Description:

To monitor greenhouse several sensors are used to control the environment. Parameters like temperature, humidity, carbon monoxide and light are for greenhouse [4]. This greenhouse monitoring system consists of sensors, PIC controller, LoRa module, LED and requires power supply unit.

B. Software Description:

This software is designed to read, control and monitor the parameters. In this software, we include several sensors measurements, LED blinking and updating the message to the farmer in remote greenhouse [1]. Here we use PIC18F4550 as LoRa module controller which will

display the parameters and updates will sent to the farmer to monitor and control greenhouse. Program is written in MPLAB X IED V4.05 and once the program is build successful in IDE, the code will be burned with PIC KIT3.

C. Greenhouse:

The greenhouse will be in the shape of a house and is covered with a transparent roof or glass to maintain climate conditions and to control the parameters for healthy plant growth [4]. By this farmer can grow plants in any season maintaining ecological balance.

D. Long Range Technology (LoRa):

LoRa is short for long range this module is designed by Semtech company. LoRa enables smart applications based on IoT like smart cities, smart agriculture, smart parking etc. It is a spread spectrum modulation technique derived from chirp spread spectrum and can create a smart planet. This is used to communicate long range links. LoRa modules are using Chirp spread spectrum modulation technique for sending information in long range with low power consumption.

2. METHODOLOGY

Now a days organic farming is most important for human so, the main aim is to give field data which is remotely monitored and controlled the greenhouse agriculture parameters like temperature, soil humidity, carbon monoxide and light using LoRa technology. By this technology a farmer can avoid physical visit and increase the yield [5]. To design this system, we need both hardware and software units. They are

1. Sensor unit
2. Processing unit
3. Communication device unit
4. Tools required

Satya Prasad
12/3/24

Lora Based Patient Monitoring Through Wearable Devices and Energy Harvesting

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Abstract:IoT (Internet of things) is network of devices to able send, receive, exchange the data through internet providing more interoperability methods. Now a days, IoT plays important role in communication. Both wearable technology and Health communication is the latest trend in the present world. Wearable monitoring devices goes beyond recording and aims to provide intelligent patient monitoring with real-time feedback, in the form of alerts. A wearable wireless monitoring system is designed that records the temperature, humidity, heart rate and blood pressure of a person and these are processed by the micro controller and are transmitted from LoRa Node to LoRa gateway via wireless transmission. The data obtained at the LoRa gateway is transmitted to monitoring and storing unit in the cloud. In case any abnormal behavior or any vital signs are identified, system will alert concerned doctor and guardians of the person. The data can be accessed anytime promoting the current status of the patient. This system is operated with the power generated from the human body. The power is harvested from the body's heat of the person.

Keywords:—IoT (Internet of things), LoRa, PIC micro controller, Harvester, Temperature, blood pressure.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of things refers to a type of network to connect anything with the Internet based on stipulated protocols through information sensing equipments to conduct information exchange and communications in order to achieve smart recognition, positioning, tracing, monitoring, and administration. The Internet of Things is not a single technology, but it is a mixture of different hardware & software technology. Health monitoring system is an effective way to review health condition of any condition of any individual. It helps to provide monitoring anytime anywhere [1]. Health monitoring is a useful research area where basic routine health parameters can be reviewed anytime by any individual and can also work for the monitoring of heart rate. This operation is convenient for the diagnosis work. Doctors and nurses can monitor the physiological status of each patient in real time through the user management platform [2]. Finally, doctors' work efficiency is improved, and they have more time to serve patients. Once an emergency occurs, it can be properly handled by an alert.

The patient collects physiological signals by carrying a small sensor node and sends it wirelessly to the user management center. In this way, the patient does not need to connect a variety of wires and even can wear a comfortable electronic fabric. Therefore, they can obtain more free space [2]. It provides a good means to access body's state at any point rather than spending time for booking appointments and thereafter waiting for the turn at the doctor's premises. Preloaded information will also save doctor's time as they can review critical cases rather than the routine checkup at clinic [1].

A wearable medical device can be defined as a device

the support environment is either the human body or a piece of clothing [3]. Handheld and portable devices are therefore not strictly speaking wearable, but this distinction is not always clear as it also depends on the conditions of their use. Wearable monitoring devices assist in managing the treatment of chronic diseases such as heart diseases, asthma, and diabetes and the monitoring of vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure, temperature [1]. A wearable device can be connected to any other systems such as computers, smart phone or another wearable device. Typically, there is a constant interaction and data exchange between the wearable and connected device as the connection exists.

Energy harvesting is the process of energy derived from the external source (e.g. solar, thermal and etc.). Energy harvester provide very small amount of energy for low power devices. Energy can be harvested by three sources. The first one is the energy from the sunlight or artificial light is converted to electrical energy. The second one is the energy can be harvested from the mechanical motion [4]. The third one is energy is harvested from the temperature gradients referred as thermoelectric.

A wearable wireless monitoring system is designed that records the temperature, humidity, heart rate and blood pressure of a person and these are processed by the PIC controller and are transmitted from LoRa Node to LoRa gateway via wireless transmission. The data obtained at the LoRa gateway is transmitted to monitoring and storing unit in the cloud [5].

2. METHODOLOGY

Health is one of the global challenges for human being. For designing the above system, the following hardware and

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Smart Bin Information System Using Lora

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Abstract: Nowadays, the Indian purpose is to makes sensible cities. For that, the most difficult downside is waste management for municipals that face serious pollution downside thanks to them passive quantities of waste. If solid waste is not than dried properly it's going to produce on several issues associated with human health and surroundings. Therefore there's a necessity of as a system that provides data regarding the filling of garbage elevator the bin. So that, the municipality will collect the waste from the bin before overflowing and helps to keep up the surrounding clean. This paper presents a temporary review on technology like Lora Module, IoT etc. The follows to observe of garbage in real time and can inform to the licensed person on the rubbish it is about to fill. For sensible and ideal solid was assortment and transportation watching and management these technologies are ok to confirm for green surroundings.

Keywords : Smart Bin, Arduino Uno, GPS module, Lora Wireless Module 368MHz, IoT.

1. INTRODUCTION

At this gift state of affairs, the degree of production of municipal solid waste is incessantly increasing at in no time thanks to the increase in population, industrialization and alter inhabit and life form of the urban population [1]. The solid waste is thought about as house refusal and waste from industrial, business are non-hazardous solid waste and establishment like hospitals, market waste, yard waste, and street sweepings. This waste is thrown into municipal bins or waste assortment than by as assembling all that waste it's a dump into marketing areas or thrown into the landfills. However, either thanks to a lack of resource or deficiency waste and transport in restructures or different facilities, being vital to gather all waste and transport to the ultimate marketing places. If the management and categorization of the waste aren't done properly at this stage, it will cause serious impacts on human health and therefore, the issues to the Encompassing surroundings and become sure a unitary. The most issues of the present and solid waste as assortment and transportation method management systems are Lack of the right system for watching the tracks, trash bins, recycling and homes and Lack of knowledge associated. With assortment time and space. Thanks to this lack spatial in quantity of the overall solid management budget is exhausted on waste assortment and transportation. Through the big territories of countries are do know a completely different state of solid waste management, however

from them few works are done then the won has been the watching. Then the Some areas as researchers mentioned regarding, then the Geographic Positioning System (GPS) radio frequency Identification (RFID) [2], waste assortment within watching application in are this that the researchers collect information victimization GSM/GPRS communication from the bin to the server, which incorporates GSM and GPRS property to every in inflicting an outsized increase of operating expense. The planned system uses it will be used wireless sensing it element network and might respond the as somebody throw waste within a bin [3]. The aim of this work is to the style a framework that may collect information on in standing in real-time that successively helps aim to optimize. The aim of this work is to the style assortment route ensuing reduced the operation. II.

2. EXISTING METHOD

The purpose of this project is to styles a low power consumption energy may be the saved by this project i.e., wireless device network for energy economical lightweight watching. This paper proposes a Configuration and good association then is that integrates WSN, the IOT and Lora Module technology, and confirms its feasibility in each theory and applies. The system configures lighting supported LDR data of reference points and it provides data concerning lighting for assistant devices. III.

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Smart Bin Information System Using Lora

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Keywords : Smart Bin, Arduino Uno, GPS module, Lora Wireless Modulu 868MHz, IoT.

1. INTRODUCTION

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from them few works are done then the won has been the watching. Then the Some areas as researchers mentioned regarding then the Geographic Positioning System (GPS) radio frequency Identification (RFID) [2], waste assortment within watching application in are this that the researchers collect information victimization GSM/GPRS communication from the bin to the server, which incorporates GSM and GPRS property to every in inflicting an outsized increase of operating expense. The planned system uses it will be used wireless sensing it element network and might respond the as somebody throw waste within a bin [3]. The aim of this work is to the style a framework that may collect information on in standing in real-time that successively helps aim to optimize. The aim of this work is to the style assortment route existing reduced the operation. II.

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Signature
12/3/20

Location Applicable Beacons Implementation In Smart Cities

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Abstract: Six years after the promotion of the same old Bluetooth 4, the Bluetooth Special Interest Group (SIG) has officially launched the main functions of Bluetooth 5. It is a prime improvement in quick-range Wi-Fi conversation generation. As stated by way of the SIG, the brand new trend will trade the way people method the Internet of Things (IoT) substantially. In this article, it presents the future IoT eventualities and use cases that justify the frenzy for Bluetooth 5 are delivered. A set of latest technical capabilities which can be blanketed in Bluetooth 5 is presented, and their blessings and downsides are described.

Keywords: Smart Cities, Bluetooth 5, BLE Beacons, Android app, Wi-Fi.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bluetooth is a Wi-Fi technology well-known for replacing data over short distances. The use of brief-wavelength UHF radio waves inside the ISM band from 2.400 GHz- 2.485 GHz for mobile gadgets and constructing non-public region networks (PANs). In the beginning, it is conceived as a wireless opportunity to RS-232 statistics cables. Normally, Bluetooth is controlled by means of the Special Interest Group (SIG), which has more than 30,000 member corporations inside the areas of telecommunication, computing, networking, and Bluetooth Special Interest pattern electronics. Bluetooth as IEEE 802.15.1 however, does not maintain the standard. The Bluetooth SIG has oversees an improvement of the specification, manages the qualification program, and protects the logos a producer ought to meet Bluetooth SIG standards to promote it as a Bluetooth tool a community of patents follow to the technology that is certified as individual qualifying gadgets. This technology is improved over IoT [1] applications in smart cities with significant performance [2] through continuous connections among other accessories.

The development of the "short-hyperlink" radio connection, first named Bluetooth, became realized in 1989 by using Sune Nyberg, CEO at Ericsson Mobile in Lund, Sweden and with the aid of Johan Ulfberg. This result was to include wireless beacons, in addition with interconnections through Johan Ulfberg, CEO of Ericsson, around 1994-96 [3] and in 2002 [4].

for Ericsson in Lund [3] invented by means of Dutch electric engineer Jaap Haartsen, running for telecommunications agency Ericsson in 1994.

1.1 Bluetooth 1.0 & 1.0B

Versions 1.0 and 1.0B had many problems, and manufacturers had a problem making their merchandise Interoperable. Versions 1.0 and 1.0B additionally blanketed obligatory Bluetooth hardware tool deal with (BD ADDR) transmission in the Connecting process (rendering anonymity impossible on the protocol stage), which turned into a chief setback for sure offerings deliberate for use in Bluetooth environments.

1.2 Bluetooth 1.1

Ratified as IEEE Standard 802.15.1-2002. Many errors have been determined in the version 1.0B specifications, constant & added the possibility of non-encrypted channels, Received Signal Strength Indicator-RSSI.

1.3 Bluetooth 1.2

Major improvements include Faster Connection and Discovery Adaptive frequency hopping unfold spectrum (AFH) which improves resistance to radio frequency interference with the aid of warding off the use of crowded frequencies in the hopping collection. Higher transmission speeds at exercise than v1.1, up to 721 kbit/s. Expanded Synchronous Connection (ESCO), upgrades the voice over audio links by permitting retransmission of altered packets and can optionally growth audio latency by other higher performance Echo switch. Host Controller Interface (HCI) operations with the three-fine VARI ratified as IEEE Standard 802.15.1-2003 and introduced Flow Control and Retransmission Module for L2 AP

Bathyparadise
12/3/24

An Efficient Utilization of Wi-Fi Capability of Raspberry Pi-3 for Monitoring and Manually Controlling of Application using IoT

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Abstract - The research of wireless technologies for IoT applications in the form of utilization of power has been implemented in this application. The solar power that approaches the earth crosses by far human requirements and other power sources at ground level, such as geothermic or wind energy, nuclear power, and other fuels. Solar energy is a renewable and sustainable in terms of energy. Solar irradiance has infrared radiation and therefore gives more energy to operate solar thermal technologies requiring low solar energy. The greenhouse monitoring application was developed by integrating environmental sensor such as temperature, humidity and light in a microcomputer Linux board which is also called the Raspberry Pi 3. Sensor calibration is also included to ensure the data accuracy for a stable environment. Utilizing the WiFi capability of the Raspberry Pi 3 developed the wireless network among the nodes and the data aggregator. An environmental monitoring platform is created for the deployment of the sensor boards and calculation of the Greenhouse Monitoring System in an actual controlled location. The approach of this research is in term of protocol used and the specific module that achieve that protocol. The candidate protocols are classified based on the range of connectivity between sensor hubs. For short ranges communication, the candidate protocols are ZigBee, 6LoWPAN and low power Wi-Fi. The results of this paper demonstrate that the selection of module for each protocol plays a vital role in energy life due to the difference of power consumption for each protocol. So, the evaluation of protocols among one another depends on the usage of modules.

1. INTRODUCTION

A significant change appears as accepted affiliation among every things and progressing will advance to a third autonomous technology called Internet of Things. According to the analyst firm Gartner, Inc. The Internet of Things (IoT) estimated occurrence will host the human population and about 8.4 billion affiliated things will be utilized throughout the World in 2017, which is roughly 31 percent incrementated from the last year [1]. This process collects several sensors and tools, begins with such object, such as Data Acquisition, power Consumption, Wireless Sensor Networks, Radio and Mobile Computing, Data

this abstraction is one of the efforts to abate the size of the energy harvest arrangement which will address the acquiscent multisource energy harvester AC-DC rectifier [2]. IoT takes its name from its advanced advance applications from wearable exercise trackers to affiliated cars, spanning the industries of utilities, transportation, healthcare, customer electronics, and abounding others. Energy harvesting can accomplishment altered sources of energy, such as solar power, wind, automated vibrations, temperature variations, alluring fields, etc. Continuously accouternment energy, and return it for approaching use, activity agriculture subsystems accredit WSN nodes to endure potentially always [3]. The acceptable use of the Internet has become bare to accommodated the automated and civilian requirements. The IoT is the applicant article to add new technologies to internet technology by enabling communications with and an allotment of acute objects, appropriately arch to the eyes of "anytime, anywhere, any media, anything" communications. To this purpose, the IoT should be advised as allotment of the all-embracing Internet of the future, which is acceptable to be badly altered from the Internet use today. A anticipation of approaching affiliated accessories over internet.

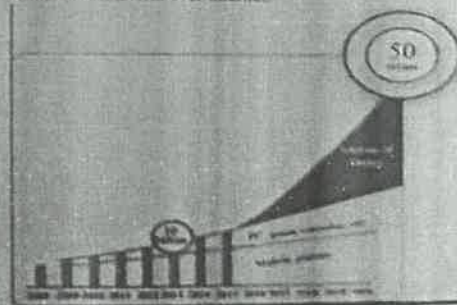


Figure 1. Device distribution in IoT

The blueprint shows a advance of accessories such as phones, tablets, laptops, bold consoles. The absolute simple advance is predicted from all added types of affiliated baby accessories in areas like home automation, acute energy,

Patyankarodi
12/3/24

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS ON LI-FI TECHNOLOGY FOR ENVIRONMENT MONITORING IN UNDERGROUND MINES

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Abstract. In any Mine, there are many risk factors. In order to safe guard the people working inside the mine its environmental parameters are monitored. The hardware consisted of electronic circuitry where a microcontroller is the principal processing unit. A number of qualification tests are carried out in accordance with the laboratory design of mining environment. The data is communicated through the optical communication inside the mine and the data is stored in the cloud server at the base station for monitoring. Since the consequences of mining cannot be avoided, its effect can be predicted in order for safety precautions. The monitored parameters are hence sent using IOT modem and also by Optical Wireless Communication Systems (Data transmission through light).

Keywords: NodeMCU, IOT, Things Speak, MIT App Inventor, Arduino, LI-FI, Temperature sensor, Methane Gas sensor, Vibration sensor

1. INTRODUCTION

Mining is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as the process or industry of obtaining coal or other

difficult to monitor without placing someone's life at risk. The older methods [1] of mine condition monitoring involved using a person to go down and report back. This method is, however, dangerous as the person who is monitoring a specific hazard could be harmed by that very same hazard. This type of monitoring is invasive. There is an existence system or schemes are used for these hazardous environments in order to protect the worker from harm. The higher level term for these systems schemes is the Occupational Health and Safety. The International Organization of Standardization or ISO has a standard namely the ISO 45001. This standard aims to reduce the liability of occupational injuries and diseases not only to benefit the workers but also the economy upon which this work builds. These accidents can lead to losses due to early retirements and increased insurance premiums for the mine. In order to save the mine workers from environmental hazards, we have to communicate with mine workers. In the underground section the data must first be measured through the use of environmental parameters. The environmental Parameters like temperature, laser level, vibration sensor

Patyopriya
4/5/24

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS ON LI-FI TECHNOLOGY FOR ENVIRONMENT MONITORING IN UNDERGROUND MINES

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Satyajit
12/3/24

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS ON LI-FI TECHNOLOGY FOR ENVIRONMENT MONITORING IN UNDERGROUND MINES

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Satyam Prasad
12/3/24

Design of Real-Time Slope Monitoring System Using Time-Domain Reflectometry With Wireless Sensor Network

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Manuscript received November 8, 2018; revised December 15, 2018; accepted January 3, 2019; date of publication January 11, 2019; date of current version February 6, 2019.

Abstract—Slope monitoring systems using a wireless sensor network is an efficient technique to track slope movements or failures. Instability in slope contributes greatly in hazards caused to lives and property in mining areas and operations. Electronic instrumentation such as wire-line extensometers, piezometers, and total stations are used for sensing the slope stability. The available wireless monitoring systems such as slope stability radar (SSR), light detection and ranging (LiDAR), and laser monitoring techniques are more expensive. In order to overcome this, the efficient and economically feasible measurement systems for slope monitoring are needed. This article presents the design, development, and field implementation of an online, cost-effective wireless system for real-time slope monitoring, which gives visible warning of a possible slope failure. The system is designed on the Arduino board as a platform with a radio frequency module (ZigBee) for a wireless communication. Additionally, using Python, the database and graphical user interface are implemented. The experimental field time-domain reflectometry data is also verified with the total station monitoring system.

Index Terms—Mechanical sensors, coaxial cable, slope monitoring, time-domain reflectometry (TDR), wireless sensor network (WSN), ZigBee.

I. INTRODUCTION

The focus of this article is mainly on the radio frequency (RF) module, time-domain reflectometry (TDR), graphical user interface (GUI), and interfacing data. The RF module and the interfacing unit were integrated with TDR to acquire the data, and data transfer algorithm was developed for the establishment of wireless communication and tested in the laboratory. A GUI was developed using Python code for automatic storing and plotting of the real-time data. The integrated system was installed at the DongriBaring mine of the Mangalore Ore India Ltd., Maharashtra, India. The real-time monitoring of any movement in ground was attained with TDR via coaxial cables installed in three bore holes. The coaxial cables were connected to a TDR system through a multi-plier that automatically recorded these measurements and transmitted to user via RF module. Surface monitoring was also compared with conventional total station measurements at these locations.

Slope monitoring techniques are crucial to address the economic consequences and operational problems associated with an unstable slope. Slope stability mostly depends on physical parameters like material of slope, strength of slope, underground water, rain water runoff on slopes, and slope geometry. Understanding and observations of these factors is a prerequisite thing for slope monitoring and predicting slope behavior. The rock and soil samples collected from different zones were tested in the shear box to determine the shear strength parameters. Other shear parameters were also obtained. Using observations, the major joint sets were identified. From these data, the state of the slope was characterized using the available standards.

Current observations is required which can fetch and provide the information of a slope movement in real-time precisely.

Advantages of proposed real-time wireless sensor network (WSN) include a specific general Algorithm (AI) in a multi-objective

optimization problem of a slope detection, a microelectromechanical systems tilt meter [2], an antenna-based analytic hierarchy process (AHP) in selecting the best location for remote monitoring applications [3], and equipping each sensor node with a global positioning system (GPS) receiver and placing in the slope for monitoring [4]. A smart WSN early reporting and alert system to employ in preventing slope disaster is presented by Chang et al. [5]. Singh et al. presented a simulated test result of a project for wireless data transmission through universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART) port using advanced RISC machines (ARMs) and RF transceiver in the license-free band of frequencies 2.4 GHz [6]. The impact of underground working on the slope is studied by the seismic event impact contours and characterizes the seismicity active zone for assessing the stability of the high wall in real time [7].

II. LABORATORY EXPERIMENT

A. Coaxial Cable Testing

Coaxial cables chosen here are a 6–10 mm diameter braided aluminum coaxial cable, available commercially from different vendors, namely Radio Guide RG6, RG59, RG213, and RG58U. These cables have been implemented in field with TDR for monitoring deformation in a rock mass. The braided aluminum outer conductor is separated from a copper-clad aluminum inner conductor by an expanded polyethylene dielectric. Table I lists the propagation velocity for each cable. A Campbell Scientific TDR100 and a laptop computer were used to acquire the TDR waveforms. The computer controls the TDR via the PC-TDR host application program provided by the Campbell Scientific, Edmonton, AB, Canada. The metallic coaxial cable is connected in the TDR via a coaxial cable. Shear and creep deformation were then consistently applied along the cables successively.

B. Test Through Laboratory Model

The model represents the open cut (OC) mine, with three work benches of benches. The arrangement is done so that the middle bench

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Category: Sensors
12/3/19

An Improved Cross-Layer Technique for ZigBee 802.15.4 Networks with Tree and Mesh Topology

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Abstract - In Wireless communications ZigBee is recently developing short distance correspondence standard which assumes an indispensable role in wireless networking applications. This wireless communication supports network topologies like star, tree and mesh. Mesh routing in ZigBee device permits to frame specially appointed system with no concentrated control as a result of mesh routing has a larger number of focal points than tree routing. These systems experience the effects of control packet overhead and conveyance proportion degradation which expands the system's energy utilization. An over layer task model was developed which can improve the energy utilization and system throughput of IEEE 802.15.4 MWSNs. Four layers are combined in this proposed model: 1) application (node location), 2) network (routing), 3) medium access control (MAC), and 4) physical layers. A mechanism was constructed by this model to limit the neighbor disclosure communications to the dynamic courses as it were. System's utilization energy can be diminished by lessening control packet communications between the nodes which can likewise diminishes the occupation time of the wireless channel. The network energy consumption can be less by this model when maintaining the network packet delivery ratio. Simulations have been carried out to check the efficacy of the proposed operation model.

Keywords - IEEE 802.15.4, Hop number, MAC layer, Queue size, ZigBee, Cross Layer, Throughput, Energy.

1. INTRODUCTION

ZigBee is the most mainstream industry wireless mesh networking standard for interfacing sensors, instrumentation and control systems. ZigBee, a communication for correspondence in a wireless personal area network (WPAN), has been known as the "Internet of things." Theoretically, the ZigBee-empowered coffee maker can communicate with your ZigBee-empowered toaster. ZigBee is an open, worldwide, packet-based protocol intended to give a simple-to-use design for secure, dependable, low-power remote systems. ZigBee and IEEE 802.15.4 are low-rate wireless mesh network communication systems that can operate with the star, tree and mesh network topology in a distributed environment. Because of numerous control packets in these networks, and their impact with the throughput of the network, it is a growing concern. One of the major concerns is how to reduce the physical layer of a

WSNs give extra benefits over usual wired system like quick access, dependability, simplicity of association and blunder discovery. With progression of correspondence innovations WSN has affected the general population with its upgraded highlight of information gathering, preparing and transmission with low power utilization and minimal effort when contrasted with other wired system [2]. Different wireless networks like RF, Bluetooth, IR, and WLAN are close field remote correspondence generally utilized in industries however they are having a few inconveniences like its multifaceted nature, more power utilization, short separation inclusion and low information rate. With headway of WSN it is required to limit the power dispersal and huge separation inclusion with upgraded information rate. ZigBee wireless networking administration is worked over IEEE 802.15.4 is having the whole wanted component to set up an effective remote correspondence to satisfy the whole necessity. It is minimal effort, work organizing topology with wide region inclusion and less information rate benefits it to exchange little information with greater unwavering quality [3].

ZigBee alliance built up this remote ZigBee innovation. The ZigBee alliance characterizes organize, security and application layer though IEEE 802.15.4 characterizes the physical and media access control layers of low information rate remote individual territory systems. Star topology, tree topology, work topologies are the system topologies offered by ZigBee organize. Three sorts of nodes can be conceivable to give in a ZigBee arrange. They are ZigBee organizer, ZigBee switch and ZigBee end gadget which can work in three recurrence groups (688MHz, 915MHz and 2.4GHz) [4].

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), are the well suit for needs of future smart grid, these are well collaborative with low-cost characteristics. To increase energy efficiency and failures of components forming the smart grid wireless sensors will be distributed in multicentric and self apparatus. In this scenario, wireless sensors are expected to be manifold, have a low duty-cycle (i.e., long periods of inactivity due to low frequency automatic monitoring cycles), and they should require minimum maintenance. Along with enabling these technologies, represent fundamental steps to enable reliable management and monitoring systems to be designed and provide smart network design (e.g., the selection of suitable protocols) and placement of the sensors. All important issues in a WSN is Topology

Salayo Prasad
12/3/24

Design of Indoor and Outdoor Navigation Device and Health Monitoring System for Blind People

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Abstract: This paper presents a Smart system for visually impaired, that make use of ultrasonic sensor and camera. The main aim of this work is to design a voice based alerting system for the blind people. Visually impaired individuals find navigation difficult as they struggle every day in performing actions for bypassing obstacles and hurdles in their path. In order to help blind people navigate safely and quickly this system is proposed. Ultrasonic sensor is placed on the spectacle which is used for obstacle detection with distance indication. The camera is used to detect the object in front of the blind people and alert them using APR voice module. This system prevents the blind people accidents and identifies the object in front of them.

Keywords: Virtual Blind Road, Obstacle Avoiding, Routefollowing, Wearable Navigation Device.

I. INTRODUCTION

The visually impaired people usually have difficulties in walking in an unfamiliar and complex place independently. To provide them an automatic navigation device with effective guidance on their move, three problems should be considered:

- 1) Where is the person? The device has to know where the person is located in order to make a correct decision for guiding the person. This refers to be the localization problem.
- 2) Where does the person want to go? In order to help the visually impaired person reach his destination, the device has to identify the destination. This is known as goal recognition.
- 3) How does the person get there? This includes way-finding, route following and obstacle detecting. Way finding is to plan a shortest path from the starting position to the destination, route following is to make sure the blind person follow the planned path and obstacle detecting is to help him avoid obstacles.

So far, there are many navigation systems trying to solve the above problems, such as the low-cost white cane [1], guide dog [2] and ETAs (Electronic Travel Aids) [3]. However, white cane is unable to find a globally shortest path [2] and provide the location information. Guide dog is incapable of detecting overhanging object, and needs costly training, which may be unaffordable to the visually impaired individuals [1], [2]. Most existing ETAs are only intended for obstacle detecting or/and feedback [4-9], and cannot provide way-finding and route following functions. Although some ETAs were designed with way-finding and route following functions, such as the cactus tree based algorithm proposed in [10], obstacle (especially the dynamic obstacles) detecting and avoiding are ignored. Awearable indoor navigation system based on visual marker recognition and ultrasonic obstacle perception was introduced in [11], but the localization precision is not high enough for guiding the blind due to the error increase of the inertial measurement sensor, and the goal recognition scheme is less efficient on planning a global path. A successful navigation system for the blind is the visual SLAM (Simultaneous Localization and Mapping) and Pol (Point of Interest)-graph based indoor navigation system presented in [1], [12]. However, the obstacle detection heavily relies on the white cane swaying, which is not efficient and portable.

II. RELATED WORK

Navigation for the blind in indoor environment should consider the problems of localization, way-finding, route following and obstacle detecting. Many ETAs were reviewed in details [13], which utilizes ultrasonic, laser scan, camera or multi-sensor fusion technology for obstacle detecting and/or avoiding. These ETAs can help the visually impaired avoid the obstacles, but they are unable to provide the location information, and do not have way-finding and route following functions. Thus, the related works on localization, way-finding and route following for blind navigation in indoor environment are reviewed in this section.

A. Working Principle

In the proposed system, we are implementing the voice based alert system for the visually impaired people. The ultrasonic sensor is used to detect the range of the objects, when the objects near to the blind people it sends the alert message to the controller. The Arduino controller enables the camera module and captures the obstacle in front of them. The camera module matches the images with the predefined images and it alerts the blind person about the type of object. The Bluetooth module HC05 guides the blind people by converting the audio input into a text file and the controller instructs the blind people by giving desired direction. When they reach the exact location the BLE module activates and informs them by sending audio. The GPS and GSM help the blind people during the outdoor navigation. According to the location the APR voice module tells the location to them. This method prevents the blind people accidents and blind people know the obstacle type.

Virtual Blind Road
12/3/19

FAULTY RAIL TRACK DETECTION SYSTEM USING IOT WITHOUT ANY HUMAN INTERVENTION

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Abstract: The railroad is the backbone of the vehicle framework in India. Rail accidents happen often because of crashes that impact it. In a train. These crashes are because of spills in the railroad tracks. In this context, there is a critical requirement for track discovery and security framework. This paper proposes the track identification framework at the rail tracks. This is to maintain a strong distance from rail accidents by utilizing the most recent computerized advancements. In this task, IOT communication connections are utilized to take on the savings of track recognition through SMS. With the discovery of tracks, the framework additionally alerts the railroad operators concerning the security framework.

Keywords: IOT communication (TCP/IP), GSM/GPRS, GPRS/GPRS, Wireless Sensor Network, IOT, Smart Drive, Gear Motor.

1. INTRODUCTION

Railroad is one of the most important and one of the significant modes of transportation in different countries. The railroad has been the most efficient for transportation vehicles that have been used for transporting heavy goods, vehicles, and passengers. The railroad is one of the most important modes of transportation that have been used for transporting heavy goods, vehicles, and passengers.

The railroad can prevent accidents. New advancements for railroad and better security measures are required from time to time not at the same time, tracks do happen. Accordingly, a legitimate technique is required for support and examination of tracks. In all vehicle frameworks, especially in railroad, security and monitoring points are exceptionally considered. There is a view that the current administrative structure does not give a full arrangement of instruments to adequately manage railroad mishaps and prevent track crashes. There is additionally a view that the present structure should be redesigned and better lined up with security measures that apply to different methods of transport in India. As of late, with the advancement of railroad, the safety of the track is constantly improving.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The process of railway security system is illustrated by the reading of a report about the same time. In this paper, a survey by using India survey for the IOT used by some heavy duty vehicles for transportation purposes [1]. In this survey, the main focus will be directed to using the monitoring system of the current system. The survey has been designed and for the

Satyashankar
12/3/24

REMOTE CONTROLLED LANDMINE DETECTION ROBOT USING RASPBERRY PI

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ABSTRACT: In our modern life, technology is what differentiates us from earlier ages. It's not technology alone to be precise; it's the rapid advancement and growth in it. We live on a fast planet where everything's moving very fast. The main aim of technology is to solve human problems and facilitate their lives. The importance of detection landmines and the efforts that have been deployed to automate the process and to relieve the human detectors from this highly dangerous work will show the lack of technology needed in this area of research. In our project we can control the robot by using IP webpage i.e. we are sending the commands from our IP webpage, then the robot receives (acts as a receiver) the signals, according to the commands being received from the IP webpage based on that the direction of the robot is controlled. This project is designed around a Microcontroller which forms the control unit of the project. According to this project, an IP webpage is used to transmit the control signals, which controls the direction of the robot. In the same way, GPS and LIDAR camera which is placed on the robot receives the commands according to which the direction of the robot is controlled. Along with that we can also

detect the land mines at the same the camera taken video from the object information stores the controller when the camera is on stream if a motion is detected the capturing algorithm activate and it will take some snaps and GPS location (latitude and longitude) with the path of the robot. The GPS information from the robot section is transmitted to the web section in each time. The microcontroller plays an important role in controlling the direction according to commands being received at the Receiver side.

Keywords: Land mine recognition, Metal indicator, Raspberry Pi, Neo-6m GPS, PI-Camera.

1. INTRODUCTION

The project is aimed at evaluating the performance of an operating system on an Embedded System. Before diving into its implementation, an introduction is needed to the parts involved in the project. The whole report is centered around the field of Embedded Systems and the use of Linux to run applications on them. Hence an introduction to Embedded Systems and using Linux as an OS in them is provided.

Satya Prasad
12/3/24

Safety Monitoring System for Mining Applications using Raspberry Pi based on Internet of Things

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Satyaparthi
12/3/24

Abstract- A smart helmet has been developed that is able to detect hazardous events in the mine industry. In the development of the helmet we have considered the hazards such as detection of hazardous gases, obstacle detection, helmet on/off and Water level detection. These sensors data is transmitted using wireless communication module that is ZigBee which is connected to 8051 microcontroller. At receiver section one more ZigBee is connected to the Raspberry Pi board which is used to share the data on server web page through internet.

I. INTRODUCTION

A mine is thought to be a plant that produces helpful mineral with a given rate of metal and given amount, while the cost of mining is relied upon to be least cost. Land states of any mine are controlled by nature. They are capricious [1]. The different natural parameters of mine framework, for example, methane, carbon monoxide, temperature, oxygen et cetera, are right now utilizing the customary link transmission. Therefore really mine methane, carbon monoxide gas gathering zone mechanized mining face, for example, the dead god link security parameters cannot be checked, so they can not anticipate the caution [2]. Mining venture movement is liable to high dangers due to its size, vulnerability, unpredictability, high expenses and excavator's wellbeing [3]. The discharge of lethal gasses from coal create that prompts air contamination in mine territory. It extremely influences excavator's wellbeing [4]. The more profound a mine is, the more terrible and more hazardous diggers' work is and the more costly excavators' work is. Several research methods were invented to detect the poisonous gasses that get evolved in the coalmine and harm coal miner but those methods got failed. Likewise in the past several other research methodologies were followed to identify the status of helmet on the miner head whether it is placed on head or off the head of coal miner. But it gave a poor result. When any obstacle hits hard, then it may to critical health problem [5]. All this events lead to loss of human lives.

Minor few innovative methods are introduced in this project which provides high security to the coalminer during their work in the coalmine and in other words it saves several human lives. The methods in this project identify the poisonous gasses immediately after they get evolved and intimates in the miner head the control control system about the gases concentration level also in proper star track the status of the helmet using its

sensor and intimates to the miner to leave it on the head. This project also identifies the obstacle detection using sensor and water level detection using the soil moisture sensor. This project introduces advanced methods using microcontrollers, sensors, zigbee network and computer system screen.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In several countries mining is the major economic resource for the country. Generally most of the mining industries are coalmining. The mining is generally carried out under the earth. So it means the work is done in a dangerous environment where it expects several human lives to be sacrificed in the mining industry under the earth due to the unfortunate accidents that occur in the coalmine [6]. The past researches identified those hazardous events and tried a lot to solve those problems but those methods went in vain.

Generally in the coalmine the workers work with equipments which create heavy noise [7]. In this noisy environment it will be difficult for any worker to have conscious about the fellow worker. So in this situation if any hazardous event happens to any worker like experiencing hard bumps on head when helmet is removed, evolution of poisonous gasses in the area where a miner is present or getting dipped into area where water content is heavy. Then in all this events human life would be in danger situation.

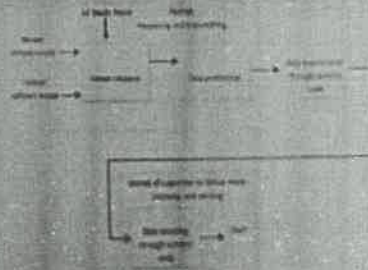


Fig 1: Existing system Block Diagram to provide safety to the worker

LOCATION BASED SMART APPLICATION WITH ENVIRONMENT MONITORING USING IOT

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Abstract: The article deals with the use of the perspective of a dependable and safe system out of an unpredictable and not in any way shape or form safe sections using the instance of the utilization of complex situation watching, where overall condition show is required. When it is difficult to recognize the situation on the reason of deficient and hazardous sensor structures, additional information is gained about the state of these zones using a touch of the social event of flexible carry machines. Extending the steady nature of the situation definition is practiced by summing up, abstracting and thinking dependent on heterogeneous substantial data, anyway not because of their duplication. The building of the polygon, portions of unmovable systems, deal with IoT systems, and special machines are shown. It deals with the efficiency of the programming regarding its solution. A discussion of two

endeavors completed at the polygon is given: seeing of sensor risky conditions and checking of perilous conditions related to the encroachment of solicitation in the grounds theaters using RFID Tags. In the two applications, sharp machines are completed dependent on getting ready -wheeled robots, outfitted with heterogeneous sensor systems. Programming and gear execution are performed on Raspberry Pi & Arduino Uno microcontrollers.

Keywords: Raspberry Pi3, RFID Reader Tags, Arduino Uno R3, Internet Of Things, Environmental Monitoring Sensors, HC SR04 Ultrasonic, Live Video Streaming, Motor Driver, Robot.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dissimilar to a general-purpose PC designed for the model, a PC in embedded system performs single or a

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**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BLACK BOX FOR VEHICLE TRACKING
AND IMAGE CAPTURING USING RASPBERRY PI BASED ON IOT**

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ABSTRACT: This paper shows a sharp security methodology to assemble the prosperity information around a mishap using the shrewd black box. Routinely, in non-systematical method, if the information is required about mishap or wrongdoing happened analysts get the possible snippets of data from the all-inclusive community who are going in that manner. The proposed method does not need administrator's help to access the facility if the user must know OTP and has a registered mobile phone. The OTP is generated and sent to the user's mobile phone whenever the user requests to access the facility. The proposed system can solve the problems of loss or theft. It also uses the technique that inspects and gathers information of neighboring vehicles while driving using raspberry pi 3.GSM value to get information request message from the model and move the planned information to the User. Further alcohol sensor is placed in the black box system to alcohol is used for the detection of alcohol consumption by the driver.

Keywords: Raspberry Pi, OCR Algorithm, Webcam, GPS and GSM Modules, OTP Access.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the development of the internet, Various methods have been developed for network security techniques to ensure the safety of network backing technology. However, network security has been implemented based

has not been done properly. The OTP (One Time Password) dynamic authentication has been focusing on the authentication method by using the password and user account for the user authentication method on this mobile phone [11]. Authentication claims the user's identity, and currently, ID/Password-based authentication is most widely used. However, there is a big problem to validate a user's identity with simple information [12]. The password of the disposable authentication mechanisms can overcome these drawbacks to generate a password on each time. An authentication mechanism that is able to overcome these drawbacks time password technology [13], [14]. Exactly when a mishap or wrongdoing occurs, information identified with those mishaps is required to find the explanation behind the mishap or the liable party of the wrongdoing. In non-systematical technique, the inspector collects bits of tattle or asks the onlookers who pass by that spot at the period of the mishap. We are proposing another method using the black box to find how a mishap occurred. This thought is at present is associated with vehicle revelation devices, with the objective that car accidents can be recorded, and the driver's voice and crash pictures are spared [3]. While driving, the video modification system is utilized to extract the number plate of the vehicle with no vibrations aggravations. Without the video change framework, the video got from the

Gatysbharad
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DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BLACK BOX FOR VEHICLE TRACKING
AND IMAGE CAPTURING USING RASPBERRY PI BASED ON IOT

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ABSTRACT: This paper shows a sharp security methodology to assemble the prosperity information around a mishap using the shrewd black box. Routinely, in non-systematical method, if the information is required about mishap or wrongdoing happened analysts get the possible snippets of data from the all-inclusive community who are going in that manner. The proposed method does not need administrator's help to access the facility if the user must know OTP and has a registered mobile phone. The OTP is generated and sent to the user's mobile phone whenever the user requests to access the facility. The proposed system can solve the problems of loss or theft. It also uses the technique that inspects and gathers information of neighboring vehicles while driving using raspberry pi 3. GSM value to get information request message from the model and move the planned information to the User. Further alcohol sensor is placed in the black box system to alcohol is used for the detection of alcohol consumption by the driver.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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Satyam Prasad
12/3/24

Mobile agent based energy-efficient structured clustering algorithm for WSN

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Abstract— Wireless Sensor networks are densely and largely deployed in a variety of environments in some real-world events. In this paper, we introduced a Mobile agent based energy-efficient structured clustering algorithm (MAEESCA) for the sense of environmental factors to support long lifetime, energy-efficient operation. The simulation outcome illustrates that the proposed algorithm is improved at end-to-end delay, energy consumption with extending network performance compared to conventional routing algorithm. And the simulations are conducted for three different networks like IEEE802.15.4, LEACH and MAEESCA.

Index Terms— MAEESCA, Energy efficient, Clustering, wireless sensor networks

I. INTRODUCTION

WSNs have recently shown promise as a result of which they hold potential to revolutionize several segments of our economical life, environmental observation, health care applications, infrastructure protection, context-aware computing, and battlefield awareness. Nowadays, the development of sensor technologies allows the transmission of measured data through wireless communications to the area of interest. The measured values are obtained as electrical signals and transmitted over long distances in the air using wireless technologies. The ultimate goal of such WSNs is often to deliver the sensing data from sensor nodes to sink node and then conduct further analysis at the sink node [7]. Network lifetime and energy efficiency are major challenges in the field of mobile wireless sensor networks. Solution for offering energy efficiency to the networks is Clustering. In clustered network, nodes are organized in the form of groups and grouping is done on the basis of common properties of sensor nodes. Each group or cluster consists of fixed or varying number of sensor nodes depending upon the mobility behavior of sensor nodes. Communication among the clusters takes place through a gateway. Each cluster has its own cluster head (CH) which is elected on the basis of any of the desired criteria. Various researchers have offered numerous algorithms for cluster head election. CH has assigned the responsibility of establishing communication among the sensor nodes within the cluster through collection and aggregation of the data. Aggregation and filtration of data reduces the chances of data loss, thereby aggregating data to small fixed size. The nodes chosen in a random fashion make an ad hoc network. The nodes are cheaper and quite tiny with non-replaceable or rechargeable batteries. So, the limited energy should be effectively utilized for gathering the data for a long period of time. The nodes can send the sensed information directly to the (base station) BS when the BS is in the communication range of them. However, since the transmission energy needed to send the information is proportional to the distance to which the information is to be sent, the nodes which are placed far away from the BS lose energy sooner. Similarly, some nodes which are still far from the BS cannot send the information directly. The nodes placed closer to each other send almost the same information which is considered as duplicate information. Instead of getting all the raw data from the individual sensor nodes, processed information which states the status of a particular

node is better. In every cluster, choosing the right candidate to be the leader among the nodes is a challenging task since the cluster leader has to do the tasks of receiving data from the remaining nodes, aggregating the data, and sending the aggregated data to the BS [4]. Since taking the cluster head (CH) role is a high-energy consuming process, a single node cannot take the CH role continuously. So, rotating the CHs at right intervals is also a major task.

This work presents the state of art performance analysis of 'energy efficient routing algorithm based on mobile agent (MA)' designed for wireless networks. However, it is a bit demanding to justify the current position of routing protocol for the particular network state. Based on present recognition parameters such as delivery of packets, the lifetime of the network, and end-to-end delay our work performance is analyzed.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 is composed of the earlier work related to this paper. Section 3 gives the complete information about the proposed algorithm of MAEESCA. Section 4 shows results and discussions. Finally, Section 5 presents conclusion.

II. RELATED WORK

It is evident from the literature that managing energy of mobile sensors is one of the biggest hurdle. A clustered network seems to a promising solution towards an energy efficient solution but data aggregation performed at cluster head is an overhead. Mobile agents (MA) can also play the role of data collector for providing energy efficient network. Various researchers have utilized number of ways for data aggregation scheme in sensor networks. Hossain et al., [2002] is suggest of clustering-based algorithms is set by low-energy adaptive clustering hierarchy (LEACH) [3], it is a way of selecting a set of CHs for each round for optimum performance. Each sensor node calculates a probability threshold value based on optimum percentage of CHs. Then, a random number is generated between 0 and 1 and it is compared with that threshold value. If the random value is less than the threshold value, the node can act as a CH. LEACH uses local data compression to send only the consolidated data to the BS and the load is uniformly distributed among the nodes. Authors Younis, O., Fathy, S. [2004] have hybrid, energy-efficient, distributed clustering (HEED) [5] introduced with the notion of selecting the CHs considering the residual energy of the nodes. Younis, M., Younis, M., et al [2009] Considered, multi hop

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SMART IRRIGATION INFORMATION SYSTEM USING LORA

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Abstract: Now you can see that India's population is reached beyond 1.2 billion and the population rate is increasing day by day so after 25-30 years there will be a serious problem of food for everyone, so to solve this problem development of agriculture is very much important. Today, the farmers are suffering from the lack of resources rains and scarcity of water. This paper displays a shrewd framework that uses a dirt dampness sensor that gives helpful data about the dirt and transmits this data to a unified server that controls the water supply. In this paper, we are portraying a 3 sensor for the example temperature sensor, light sensor and soil dampness sensor that transmit soil information to approved individual processing LORA.

Keywords: Arduino Mega 2560 R3, Node MCU 2.0P, Irrigation Sensors, Water Pump Motor, Relay, LoRa Wireless Module

I. INTRODUCTION

Farming assumes an indispensable job in each national economy. For the most part, horticulture utilizes 80 % of new water this rate will be prevailing in water utilization in view of populace development so this turns out to be essential to make a framework which depends on science and innovation for manageable utilization of water. This paper utilizes a minimal effort remote gadget for information correspondence. In ecological application, sensors systems have been utilized to screen an assortment of natural parameters or conditions in marine, soil and environmental conditions. Application in horticulture has been utilized to give information to suitable administration. In a remote hub, the radio modem expends more power. The radio modem devours more power as of late there is an extensive number of remote modals has been built up, for example,

Satyashravan
11/3/2024

An Improved Cross-Layer Technique for ZigBee 802.15.4 Networks with Tree and Mesh Topology

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Abstract - In Wireless communication ZigBee is recently developing short distance communication standard which assumes an indispensable role in wireless networking applications. This wireless communication supports network topologies like star, tree and mesh. Mesh routing in ZigBee device permits to frame specially optimized system with an environmental control as a result of mesh routing has a large number of local points than tree routing. These network expressing the effects of optimal packet overhead and transmission proportion degradation which expands the system's energy utilization. An cross layer task model was developed which can improve the energy utilization and reduce throughput of IEEE 802.15.4 WSNs. Four layers are combined in the proposed model: 1) application layer (network), 2) network layer, 3) medium access control (MAC), and 4) physical layer. A mechanism was conceived by this model to limit the neighbor discovery communication to the dynamic context as a wire system's transmission energy can be distributed by limiting control packet communication between the nodes which can likewise diminish the occupation time of the wireless channel. The network energy consumption can be less by this model when maintaining the network packet delivery rate. Simulations have been carried out to check the efficacy of the proposed operation model.

Keywords - IEEE 802.15.4, Hop number, MAC layer, Queue size, ZigBee, Cross Layer, Throughput, Energy

1. INTRODUCTION

ZigBee is the most common industry wireless mesh networking standard for interfacing sensors, actuators and control systems. ZigBee, a combination of IEEE 802.15.4 and 6LoWPAN, has been known as the "Internet of Things". Theoretically, mesh ZigBee operational nodes can communicate with each other through multiple hops. ZigBee is an open, standards, packet based protocol intended to give a simple solution design for energy, dependence, low power mobile systems. ZigBee and IEEE 802.15.4 are low rate wireless mesh network communication system that can be used only for networking and data transfer using a simple control mechanism. Because of guarantee control over the network topology and data transfer, the network system can be used for the proposed cross-layer

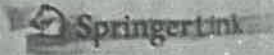
WSNs give extra benefits over usual wired system like quick activity, dependability, simplicity of association and binder discovery. With progression of correspondence continuous WSN has affected the general population with its upgraded insight of information gathering, keeping and transmission with low power utilization and minimal effect when contrasted with other wired system [2].

Different wireless networks like RF, Bluetooth, IR, and WLAN are close field remote correspondence generally utilized in industries however they are facing a few inconveniences like its multifaceted nature, more power utilization, short separation inclusion and low information rate. With half-way of WSN it is required to limit the power dispersal and huge separation inclusion with upgraded information rate. ZigBee wireless networking administration is worked over IEEE 802.15.4 is having the whole normal component to set up an effective remote correspondence to satisfy the whole necessity. It is required to work, organizing topology with wide region inclusion and low information rate benefits it to exchange data continuously with greater uncovering quality [3].

ZigBee alliance built up this remote ZigBee operation. The ZigBee alliance characterizes operation, security and application layer through IEEE 802.15.4. The alliance the physical and media access control layers of low information rate remote individual battery systems. Two topology, tree topology, with topology are the system topologies specified by ZigBee operation. These sets of data can be conceivable to give in a ZigBee system. They are ZigBee operation, ZigBee mesh and ZigBee star gadget which can work in three scenarios: ground (802.15.4), 4.15.4.4 and 2.4GHz [4].

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are the well well be made of heterogeneous nodes. These are well characterized with various characteristics. To monitor these network and behavior of applications, knowing the nature of the network topology will be convenient to researchers and their operations in the network. Wireless sensor networks can be organized into a few topologies like star topology or mesh topology due to the topology's structure, including mesh, tree and star should require minimum energy cost. A star topology is the most common topology for WSNs. In this topology, the nodes are connected to a central node (sink) and the sink should require minimum energy cost. A star topology is the most common topology for WSNs. In this topology, the nodes are connected to a central node (sink) and the sink should require minimum energy cost. A star topology is the most common topology for WSNs. In this topology, the nodes are connected to a central node (sink) and the sink should require minimum energy cost.

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11/3/24



IoT-Based Real-Time Application of Tilt Sensor for the Pre-warning of Slope Failure—A Laboratory Test

Energy Systems, Drives and Automations pp 339–347 | Cite as

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Abstract

A slope failure is an occurrence in which a slope collapses suddenly due to internally damaged soil-retainability because of geological disturbance in the earth's crust. Because of this, the people who are working on the slopes are failing to escape before identifying failure. Though it is not achievable to stop the slope failures by this integrated design, this design can give the pre-warning for slope failures. The project aims to capture the slope movements through the accelerometer sensor. The captured readings from the sensor are transferred to the server through the integrated system, which consists of sensors, microcontroller (Arduino), and Wi-Fi module (ESP-01 module), which works as a communication medium and it was used to integrate the device to the internet. The received data from the installed integrated system are continuously plotted in an open-source Internet of things (IoT) service provider displayed through the ThingSpeak software.

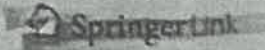
Keywords

Slope failure, Wi-Fi module, Accelerometer sensor, Arduino, ThingSpeak software.
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Gatya Prasad
 11/8/20

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IoT-Based Real-Time Application of Tilt Sensor for the Pre-warning of Slope Failure—A Laboratory Test

Energy Systems, Drives and Automations pp 339–347 | Cite as

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References

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Erratum: Performance evaluation of LoRa LPWAN technology for IoT-based blast-induced ground vibration system

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21595/jme.2019.20586>

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Publisher's note regarding paper

Prashanth Ragam, D. S. Nimaje Performance evaluation of LoRa LPWAN technology for IoT-based blast-induced ground vibration system. Journal of Measurements in Engineering, Vol. 7, Issue 3, 2019, p. 119-133, <https://doi.org/10.21595/jme.2019.20586>.

The description of the correction

The correction initiated by: Mr. Devendra Kumar Yadav, Mr. Guntha Karthik and the co-authors of this Article (Prashanth Ragam and D. S. Nimaje).

The description of the dispute between authors: Mr. Devendra Kumar Yadav and Mr. Guntha Karthik did contribute to the research, which resulted in the publication of this Article, but their names were not included in the list of co-authors.

The resolution of the dispute: The co-authors (Prashanth Ragam and D. S. Nimaje) do agree that the names of Devendra Kumar Yadav and Guntha Karthik are included in the list of co-authors.

Are there any reasons to doubt the validity of the findings or the reliability of the data in the original Article?: No

Did contributors provide appropriate proof that such a change is justified?: Yes.

The corrected list of co-authors: Prashanth Ragam, D. S. Nimaje, Devendra Kumar Yadav, Guntha Karthik.

Satyajit K. S. Reddy
11/3/24

MANUKONDA BHARATH
GUNTHAKARTHIK
and
CH. RAVI KIRAN

Kaatesu

Fragmentation analysis by Wip-Frag software

Blasting is an operation which is adopted mostly in opencast mining. Now a day's India's 80% of production comes from opencast projects only. To achieve the society demand parallel production is needed, for which heavy explosives and HEMM etc., are adopted. By adopting the above-discussed things can get quick output but the fragmentation of blast is poor that results in boulder. To calculate the fragmentation of patch in every time is difficult by manually and it makes that all other works on hold. By adopting Wip-Frag software authors analyse the fragmentation of patch that results seem 95% of accuracy. Finally this paper concludes that analysis by this software gets accurate values and within less time. That helps to extend the focus on all other works.

Keywords: Patch, fragmentation, boulder, muck pile, Wip-Frag.

1. Introduction

Now a day's 80% of India's production comes from opencast projects only. Based on the consideration of society demand parallel quick production is needed, for which heavy explosives and HEMM etc., are adopted. Production of mine is mainly based on the term fragmentation that means smaller-pieces which are obtained from the in-situ rock mass, suitable for excavating by employed machinery.

Due to some parameters like improper charging, using heavy explosive etc., fragmentation of the blast will get fluctuated that results in boulders that was not capable to excavate or move by the respective machinery employed; to overcome these cases most of the researchers have been doing research programme on the fragmentation analysis since the beginning of the mining industry, like manual counting of over-size boulders which are obtained from the blast face and that could not be handled by adopted

machinery. This can directly be found the index of over-size boulders (Holmberg et al., 2000) [4]. The shovel loading rate, is taken into account of handled rate of blasted material by employed machinery; this is a method which can be found accurately for the blasted face (Monjezi et al., 2009) [5]. In this paper, the authors want to analyse the fragmentation of blast by the Wip-Frag; it is an image-based granular metric system that uses digital image analysis of blasted photographs to determine grain size distributions.

2. Methodology

Wip-Frag is a recent advanced method of granular metric analysis by rock photographs to determine grain size distributions of blasted fragmentation. In this the blasted muck by explosive is thrown as a huge surface, to consider that huge surface in a single photograph is difficult to analyse, in this view blasted muck is divided into multiple partitions for good perfect photographs.

The next step is to take the two samples with a known dimension (i.e. round specimen); these are considered as references for analysis and feed those values in the reference tab of Wip-Frag. That known samples are placed at two different places on the selected partition of blasted muck; after that all the required primary adjustments should be adjusted (i.e. capture quality, white balance, focal length, point of view) to get perfection in the analysis report. Next is to take the picture with a suitable camera for the above adjustments.



Fig 1 Take the pictures of partition by two known samples

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Data Transmission Based on Selection of Cluster Head Using M-RED Technique

Arjumand Sayeed, T. Nagarajini, P. Chandrasekhar
and Satya Prasad Lanka

Abstract Wireless Sensor Networks are considered as basic technique for the social event of data, this will be executed in all organizations, for instance, helpful, opposition, auto-points of view, etc. Remote Sensor Networks generally include group head related to each and every other hub. The assurance of cluster head rule issue, in which the vitality essential, is careful in light of its propensity of social occasion the data's from neighbouring hubs. The group head needs the careful vitality so it can pass on the whole system information transmission to sink. For handling these issues, a novel calculation is proposed as Dynamic Energy Efficient Mid-point-Based Distance Aware figuring (DEE-M-DA). This is a vitality capable group decision part in the remote sensor arrangement. Basic fundamental is cluster head selection; this depends upon the standard of Midpoint-Residual Energy and Distance (M-RED) structure. K-medoid calculation is utilized to discover the mid-point of the hubs between the sink. This calculation is utilized to compel the division and send the information quickly. Smart information transmission has done among CH and sink. The proposed convention has been recreated utilizing NS-2 test structure and separated other existing conventions.

Keywords Wireless sensor network · DEE-M-DA · M-RED · CH · Residual energy and distance · Clustering · K-medoids

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Data Transmission Based on Selection of Cluster Head Using M-RED Technique



Arjunand Sayeed, T. Nagarajam, P. Chandrasekhar
and ~~Sanjay Prasad Lanka~~

Abstract Wireless Sensor Networks are considered as basic technique for the social event of data; this will be executed in all organizations, for instance, helpful, opposition, auto-points of view, etc. Remote Sensor Networks generally include group head related to each and every other hub. The assurance of cluster head rule issue, in which the vitality essential, is careful in light of its propensity of social occasion the data's from neighboring hubs. The group head needs the careful vitality so it can pass on the whole system information transmission to sink. For handling these issues, a novel calculation is proposed as Dynamic Energy Efficient Mid-point-Based Distance Aware figuring (DEE-M-DA). This is a vitality capable group decision part in the remote sensor arrangement. Basic fundamental is cluster head selection; this depends upon the standard of Midpoint-Residual Energy and Distance (M-RED) structure. K-medoid calculation is utilized to discover the mid-point of the hubs between the sink. This calculation is utilized to compel the division and send the information quickly. Smart information transmission has done among CH and sink. The proposed convention has been recreated utilizing NS-2 test structure and separated other existing conventions.

Keywords Wireless sensor network • DEE-M-DA • M-RED • CH • Residual energy and distance • Clustering • K-medoids

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Satyaprakash
11/3/24

Implementation of Elliptic Curve Cryptographic Algorithmic Approach for Secured Wireless Communication Applications

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Abstract- In this paper an approach for efficient implementation of elliptic cryptographic algorithm is proposed. This approach proves to be better compared to various presently existing cryptographic algorithm implementation methods for next generation secured applications in wireless communication. The main advantage of elliptic curve cryptographic algorithm when compared to other existing algorithms is that it gives equivalent security by using the smaller key size. This is the major factor behind its use in various modern applications and strong recommendation as an alternative security option for 3G and 4G era also. The simulation results of the implementation of the algorithm are shown mentioning the challenges with the other programming language like MATLAB and Python. The performance of the algorithm can be improved further by using pipelined architecture of the elliptic curve scalar multiplication.
Key Words- ECC, Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC), Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), Point addition and Point doubling.

1. INTRODUCTION

The upcoming 5G wireless communication and IoT era is demanding requirements like design challenges, security, high performance, less number of resources consumption, least quantity of storage. ECC has a multiple advantages in terms of less bandwidth usage, low computational time and small key size and especially the software protection from piracy had set a new direction for ECC in security applications. In the year 1985 Elliptic curve cryptography proposed by Neal Koblitz and Victor S. Miller has given a wide scope for the secured cryptographic algorithm. These both have made an attempt for some future research ideas. ECC is gaining its importance when compared to other existing algorithms is mainly because of its cryptographic security and corresponding key-size or key length. Key size and key length factors play a very vital role in providing security of the algorithm. The strength of any cryptographic algorithm cannot exceed its key length. As ECC exhibits better level of security with a much shorter key length results to meet the application requirements and obtaining the implementation results practically successfully compared to other algorithms. A part from the advantages staged ECC also provides higher speed and better performance in terms of power consumption, memory, area, and size and storage space. In order to address the resource constrained environment of chip manufacturing unit of digital design security has become an important and additional factor. All these futuristic challenges initiated the necessity for an efficient approach of cryptographic algorithm. In this regard ECC is gaining wide acceptance around since 2004. Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) is in line demand in present days and is drawing more attention of research now a day's is mainly due to the advantages of elliptic curve research based on the algebraic structure of over finite fields with projective co-ordinates from the implementation point of view. ECC is a public key cryptographic algorithm which strongly evolved significantly and is being proven as a powerful algorithm because of its cryptanalytic strength which is measured in bits and is simply half that of RSA.

Satyabrata
11/2/20

Bike Authentication by Helmet 'Using Faster RCNN Machine Learning'

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Abstract: In developing countries like India, the two-wheeler is the most common means of transportation. Though it is convenient to ride, negligence of helmet compulsory law by the riders is leading to many accidents. According to the statistics provided in the Road Accidents Report, at least 50 riders, who were not wearing a helmet, died daily in 2017. Deaths caused by not wearing helmet rose to 36,000 in 2022 which was 26,722 in 2016. WHO has declared that the negligence of riders in using safety devices is one of the causes for the rise in road accidents. Government has implemented many methods to catch the violators. But those methods require human assistance, which decreases the performance and reliability of the system. In this paper, an automatic helmet detection system is designed using Faster RCNN machine learning algorithm. The camera used in the system captures the picture of the rider and sends it for processing to the raspberry pi. Faster RCNN algorithm is used to detect the helmet. The speed of the vehicle is restricted to 40kmph if helmet is not detected whereas there is no restriction the speed when the helmet is detected.

INDEX TERMS: Machine Learning, Raspberry Pi, Faster RCNN, Object Detection, Helmet Detection.

1. INTRODUCTION

Among the number of road accidents reported, two-wheelers are involved in 93% of them, from which 23% of deaths are caused due to negligence of riders for wearing a helmet while riding. Government has been taking measures to catch the violators such as by installing video surveillance at public places etc. But the methods used today are not automatic and involves human assistance. Those systems also face challenges in reliability and real-time processing of data. To make these systems automatic object detection methods add a huge help.

Object detection is a technology related to Computer Vision. It deals with detecting objects of a certain class such as human faces, cars, buildings, etc... Object detection is being applied in many fields such as in video surveillance, medical diagnosis, archaeology, etc...

The two main steps in object detection are - object localization and object classification. Object localization tells where the object is present in the picture whereas object classification determines which category the

Satyashraddha
11/3/24

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WOMEN SAFETY SYSTEM BASED ON IOT TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract— Every day, every woman, young girls, mothers and women from all walks of life are struggling to be safe and protect themselves from the roving gaze of the horribly insensitive men who molest assault and violate the dignity of women on a daily basis. The streets, public transport, public places in particular have become the dominion of the hunters. Due to these atrocities that women are subjected to in the present scenario, a smart security wearable device for women based on Internet of Things is proposed. It is implemented in the form of a smart device and comprises of Arduino, Matlab based camera, buzzer and button to activate the services. This device is extremely portable and can be activated by the victim on being assaulted just by the click of a button that will fetch her current location and also capture the image of the attacker via Matlab based camera. The location and the link of the GPS Values will be sent to predefined emergency contact numbers or police via smart phone of the victim thus preventing the use of additional hardware devices/modules and making the device compact.

Keywords—Internet of Things, Women Safety, Computer Networking, Smart safety device, Arduino, GPS, Mobile Application

I. INTRODUCTION

In the present scenario, women are keeping pace with men in every walk of life but unfortunately at cost of being subjected to abuse, harassment, and violence in public and even at their own houses. They cannot step out of their houses at any time of the day without wear clothes as per their will, nor can they even go for work in peace. There is considerable inhibition that women are subjected, which not only takes away their sense of freedom but also shatters their confidence and dreams. Further to the above said reasons, it is quite apparent that there is a striving need for women security in the country. However, it is a point worth to note that advancement in technology has proved its path in almost all walks of life. As such, it is now possible to intelligently apply the benefits of current technology to resolve societal issues. This paper, therefore, aims to apply the current trend in technology, i.e., Internet of Things (IoT) in women's free filled lifestyle of female India. The Internet of Things (IoT) is an ecosystem

IP address for internet connectivity, and the communication that occurs between these objects and other Internet-enabled devices and systems. Typically, IoT is expected to offer advanced connectivity of devices, systems, and services that goes beyond machine-to-machine (M2M) communications and covers a variety of protocols, domains, and applications. The interconnection of these embedded devices (including smart objects), is expected to usher in automation in nearly all fields, while also enabling advanced applications like a smart grid, and expanding to areas such as smart cities [3]. In the recent past, issues on women harassment are accentuating at great heights, creating anguish and distress among the women of today. As a matter of grave concern, this paper introduces a Raspberry-Pi based wearable device called the Smart Ring that proves constructive to the women in danger and helps them to fight such odds [4]. The main objective of the system is to minimize an instant location and a help message through an Android app to a registered number of contacts and the police, so that untoward incidents could be prevented and to provide real time evidence for swift action against the perpetrators of the crime. Fig 1. Depicts the applications of IoT which is gradually evolving in all frontiers of mankind.

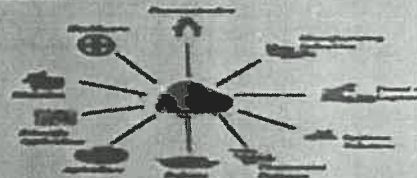


Figure 1. Applications of IoT

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Authors of [5] have worked on the use of Internet of Things (IoT) that leads to the Smart Security technology. They have highlighted the development of a safety device called the Smart Band that communicates with a Smart Phone that has access to the Internet, thereby, alerting the victim's family, friends and police about the incident, aided by GPS tracking and message services [5]. Also, authors of [6] have proposed a smart intelligent security system for women and

Satyam K. Ravi
11/3/24

An IoT based Fire Detection, Precaution & Monitoring System using Raspberry Pi3 & GSM

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Abstract: According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), in the United States, there were about 27,000 preventable fires in 2013, and related causes. Certain percentage of those killed in the accidents is a percentage that almost 42 people and 21 million the every day in the year of 2013 to 2014. A lot of causes to start a fire are, for example, the condition in a house, even in the kitchen and the bedroom. In this paper, we have proposed a system which is capable to detect fire and send automatic the message to the affected people. Raspberry Pi 3 has been used as central controller. Node MCU which are integrated with a couple of sensors, a GSM module which is connected with the network. It is used to send the message to people when the fire is detected. The system also takes a image and send update on webpage. We have also provided a real-time monitoring of the fire-suspecting system as well as any other system. The system will immediately send a message about the status of the affected area and Node MCU. It provides an alarm and updates on news, the temperature and if the sensor confirms the situation as a breaking out of fire, then the system will immediately send an alarm and an emergency message will be sent to the nearby fire brigade.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fire is a natural phenomenon which is caused by the combustion of a material. It is a chemical reaction that releases heat and light. Fire is a common occurrence in our daily lives. It is used for cooking, heating, and power generation. However, fire can also be a major cause of damage and loss. Fire can spread quickly and is difficult to control. It can destroy property, injure people, and even cause death. Therefore, it is important to have a fire detection and monitoring system in place to prevent and minimize the damage caused by fire. This system can detect the fire at an early stage and send an alarm to the fire brigade. It can also monitor the fire and provide real-time updates on the status of the affected area. This system can be used in homes, schools, offices, and other public places. It can help to prevent fire accidents and save lives and property.

In this system, we have designed an IoT based fire detection, precaution and monitoring system using Raspberry Pi 3 and GSM. The system is capable to detect fire and send automatic the message to the affected people. Raspberry Pi 3 has been used as central controller. Node MCU which are integrated with a couple of sensors, a GSM module which is connected with the network. It is used to send the message to people when the fire is detected. The system also takes a image and send update on webpage. We have also provided a real-time monitoring of the fire-suspecting system as well as any other system. The system will immediately send a message about the status of the affected area and Node MCU. It provides an alarm and updates on news, the temperature and if the sensor confirms the situation as a breaking out of fire, then the system will immediately send an alarm and an emergency message will be sent to the nearby fire brigade.

The system is designed to detect fire at an early stage and send an alarm to the fire brigade. It can also monitor the fire and provide real-time updates on the status of the affected area. This system can be used in homes, schools, offices, and other public places. It can help to prevent fire accidents and save lives and property. The system is designed to be easy to use and install. It can be used in any place where there is a risk of fire. The system is also designed to be reliable and accurate. It can detect fire at an early stage and send an alarm to the fire brigade. It can also monitor the fire and provide real-time updates on the status of the affected area. This system can be used in homes, schools, offices, and other public places. It can help to prevent fire accidents and save lives and property.

DATE: 11/03/24
Cathy Prasad
11/3/24



DESIGN OF IMPROVED BLOWFISH ALGORITHM USING MEMORY BASED METHOD

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Abstract

It is well-known that Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm is employed for cover against various categories of wireless attacks in wireless communication standard like Wi-Fi, Wi-MAX, Zig-bee and Bluetooth. However, the AES is a complex algorithm that consumes a bigger design, core, time, and power supply. Hence, this paper presents a development of an improved power-throughput Blowfish algorithm on Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) as an alternate security algorithm. Within the extension for this work we proposed memory-based method is used to optimize the performance of Blowfish by replace S-box with the S12 (S) of them because of that. The performance is analyzed in terms of its design, throughput, and power consumption.

Index Terms: advanced encryption standard, Blowfish, security, power-throughput, field programmable gate array

1. Introduction

Cryptography is a science of information security. It is the art of protecting the data. It stores and transmits the information safely over the insecure medium like Internet by encoding text data into a form non recognizable format with the help of various encryption algorithms and only the intended user will be able to convert it into original text. The process which converts original data into the unreadable form is called encryption process. The encrypted data is called cipher text. The reverse of data encryption is data decryption which converts the cipher text back into the original text. Original text is also called plain text. Cryptology is a combination of Cryptography (encryption) and cryptanalysis (decryption).

Cryptography algorithms are classified as

- Symmetric (private key) algorithms
 - Asymmetric (public key) algorithms
- Asymmetric algorithms use public key for encryption and private key for decryption the data.

place in Symmetric key encryption. For the same algorithm, encryption using longer key is hard to cryptanalyze means more secure as compared to the one using shorter key.

Asymmetric encryption techniques are almost one-thousand times slower than symmetric techniques as they require more computational processing power. Blowfish has been examined for five years. Serge Vaudenay has examined weak keys in Blowfish. Vincent Rijmen's Ph.D. paper includes a second-order differential attack on 4-round Blowfish. The key of the Blowfish algorithm is 448 bits, so it requires 2^{448} combinations to examine all keys.

Bruce Schneier designed blowfish in 1993 as a fast, free alternative to existing encryption algorithms. Since then it has been analyzed considerably, and it is slowly gaining acceptance as a strong encryption algorithm. The Blowfish algorithm has many advantages. It is suitable and efficient for hardware implementation and no license is required. The elementary operators of Blowfish algorithm include table lookup, addition and XOR. The table includes four S-boxes and a P-

Satyajit Prasad
4/3/24



DESIGN OF IMPROVED BLOWFISH ALGORITHM USING MEMORY BASED METHOD

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Abstract

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Index Terms: advanced encryption standard, Blowfish, security, power throughput, field-programmable gate array

1. Introduction

Cryptography is a science of information security. It is the art of protecting the data. It stores and transmits the information safely over the insecure medium like Internet by encoding text data into a form non recognizable format with the help of various encryption algorithms and only the intended user will be able to convert it into original text. The process which converts original data into the unreadable form is called encryption process. The encrypted data is called cipher text. The reverse of data encryption is data decryption which converts the cipher text back into the original text. Original text is also called plain text. Cryptology is a combination of cryptography, encryption, and cryptanalysis.

Cryptography algorithms are classified as:

- Symmetric (private key) algorithm.
- Asymmetric (public key) algorithm.

In symmetric algorithm, both sender and receiver use the same key to encrypt and decrypt the data.

place in Symmetric key encryption. For the same algorithm, encryption using longer key is hard to cryptanalyze means more secure as compared to the one using shorter key.

Asymmetric encryption techniques are almost one-thousand times slower than symmetric techniques as they require more computational processing power. Blowfish has been examined for five years. Serge Vaudenay has examined weak keys in Blowfish. Vincent Rijmen's Ph.D. paper includes a second-order differential attack on 4-round Blowfish. The key of the Blowfish algorithm is 448 bits, so it requires 2^{448} combinations to examine all keys.

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Handwritten signature: Satyabrata
11/3/24

UWB Transmission through Human Thorax: An Index of Cardiac Health

https://doi.org/10.1002/eqe.3191 (2023)

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Abstract—There are many applications which require remote and non-invasive measurement of heartbeat of a human being using an ultra-wideband (UWB) radar. Sophisticated models and their analysis need to be referred before the design of a practical radar prototype. In this paper, (i) a UWB wave propagation model of human thorax and (ii) the power transmission coefficients estimated from the simulations of the model in the range 1–10 GHz using MATLAB are presented. The study reveals that there is a periodic variation of the transmission coefficients in correlation with the instantaneous physical dimensions of an active heart.

Keywords—Human heartbeat; tissue dielectric properties; ultra-wideband; transmission coefficient

1 Introduction

There are several applications like health monitoring of a patient, criminal investigation, search operations and so on which are based on remote detection of heartbeat of a human being. In this connection, use of radars is inevitable as they can provide non-invasive measurements by placing the radar at a distant location away from the subject under investigation. In recent years, ultra-wideband (UWB) radars have been found more feasible for assessment of human life-signs due to numerous advantageous features [1–3]. UWB radar models describing heartbeat detection with direct exposure of human being to UWB signal have been reported in [4–15]. Experimental setups for UWB radar-based heartbeat measurements are mentioned in [16–19].

The objective of this work is to investigate for possible detection of human heartbeat from the UWB signal transmission characteristics. Therefore, the UWB transmission coefficients are estimated from a planar multilayered structure of the human thorax using MATLAB. The calculations of the transmission coefficients of the UWB

Satyam Prasad
11/3/24

A NEW APPROACH FOR COMPUTATIONALLY EFFICIENT TECHNIQUE IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

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ABSTRACT

In digital image processing SPIHT (Set Partitioning In Hierarchical Tree) is computationally very fast among the best image compression algorithms. With this approach the computational efficiency is improved, the complexity is reduced, easy to implement in both software and hardware. In this paper an improvement in the original SPIHT algorithm has been made which is termed as SPIRW (Set Partitioning in Row Wise). This SPIRW algorithm is implemented easily when compared to the BPSPIHT (Block-based Para-parallel SPIHT algorithm) and other compression techniques. This algorithm is applied on wavelet decomposed image then to check the row wise pixel values. Next the output bit stream of SPIRW algorithm encoding is performed. This proposed approach is a simple and effective method combined with Huffman encoding. This saves a lot of bits in transmission process and enhances the compression performance also. This technique is implemented in MATLAB using various image formats. The tabulated result shows that the number of bits saved with the existing SPIHT algorithm and the proposed SPIRW technique.

Keywords: Encoding, DWT, SPIHT algorithm, SPIRW algorithm, BPS-SPIHT algorithm, Improvement of SPIHT, Huffman.

1. INTRODUCTION

Image compression is the process of reducing the amount of data required to represent an image, this is one of the most useful and commercially successful technologies in the field of digital image processing. Compression of images or data helps in robust storage and for better

transmission. In recent years, wavelet transforms [1] [2] as branch of mathematics developed rapidly, which is well known to have a good localization property [4] [5] regarding the details of any scale and any frequency. So, wavelet is comparatively superior to Fourier transform and DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform) in image compression applications.

EZW is a simple, efficient, effective and flexible image compression algorithm for low bit rate image coding. The properties of EZW enables to code and compress the data blocks individually and also compress it at any bit rate. Therefore, based on progressive encoding a block can be compressed into a bit stream with increasing accuracy. EZW stands for 'Embedded Zero-tree Wavelet', is abbreviated from the article "Embedded Image Coding Using Zero-trees of wavelet coefficients" [6]. This algorithm does not require training and pre-stored codebook. More improvements over EZW are achieved by SPIHT, by Amir Said and William Pearlman, in 1996 article, "Set Partitioning In Hierarchical Trees", this method is wavelet based image compression coder. It first converts the image into its wavelet transform and then transmits information about the wavelet coefficients. The decoder uses the received signal to reconstruct the wavelet and performs an inverse transform to

Jatya Krawal
11/5/24

Satyajit Kulkarni
4/3/24



AUT AUT RESEARCH JOURNAL

(UGC CARE JOURNAL)

An UGC-CARE Approved Group - II Journal

ISSN NO: 0005-0601 / Web: <http://autrj.com/>

E-mail: submitaut@gmail.com / editor@autrj.com

Certificate of Publication

This is to certify that the paper entitled
"A NEW APPROACH FOR COMPUTATIONALLY EFFICIENT TECHNIQUE IN
DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING"

Authored by:

Dr. M. Kezia Joseph, Professor

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Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, 500001, Nampally,
Abids, Hyderabad, India

Has been published in

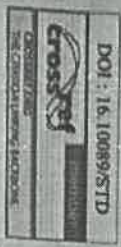
AUT AUT RESEARCH JOURNAL, VOLUME XII, ISSUE II, FEBRUARY-2021



Tharika Reddy
Editor-In-Chief

Tasheera Bateeman, PhD (Case Western)

Satyajit Anandhi
11/13/24



Science, Technology and Development Journal

ISSN NO: 0950-0707, Impact Factor : 6.1
www.journalstd.com, Mail : editorsstdjournal@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that the paper entitled
"A NEW APPROACH FOR RELIABLE AND ROBUST TRANSMISSION
OVER WIRELESS CHANNELS WITH SECURITY"

Authored by
Dr. M. Kezla Joseph, Professor

From
Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, 500001, Nampally,
Abids, Hyderabad, India

Has been published in
STD JOURNAL, VOLUME X, ISSUE II, FEBRUARY - 2021

Kezla J.
FRANCIS J. KEEPE USA
EDITOR IN CHIEF
STD JOURNAL

Satyaj Prasad
4/3/24

JAC : A JOURNAL OF COMPOSITION THEORY

ISSN NO: 0731-6755 / Impact Factor - 5.7
Web : www.jctjournal.com, e-mail : jctjournal@gmail.com

Certificate of Publication

This is to certify that the paper entitled

*** AN IMPROVED DIGITAL IMAGE STEGANOGRAPHY APPROACH WITH CONFIDENTIALITY IN DIGITAL IMAGE TRANSMISSION FOR SECURED COMMUNICATION ***

Authored by

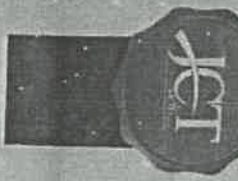
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Hyderabad, India

Has been published in

JCT JOURNAL IN VOLUME XIV ISSUE II FEBRUARY 2021



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JCT JOURNAL

Detection of Normal and epileptic EEG signals using by lifting based DWT transform and neural network

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Abstract

Electroencephalograms are electric measurements of brain waves, commonly used in diagnosis of epilepsy. We investigate soft computing techniques for the rapid classification of epilepsy risk levels from EEG signals to evaluate them. This paper presents a three-class classification system based on discrete wavelet transform (DWT) and Neural Network. Researchers have recently suggested several studies on feature extraction, feature selection and classification strategies for epileptic seizure detection. Features for epilepsy detection are derived from EEG in the time-domain, frequency-domain and wavelet domain. It may not be relevant or possible for classification, considering all the features extracted from EEG, as it is time consuming. Proper selection of characteristics therefore takes on significance. We extracted mean, variance, Entropy and Standard deviation from the EEG and fed them to the classifier. The following stages are proposed: 1. Data collection, 2. Feature extraction, 3. Classification. The purpose of the paper is to include an automated device to assist a doctor in the process of diagnosis.

Keywords: EEG, Feature extraction, Feature selection, Discrete Wavelet transformation, Epilepsy, Neural Network

Satya Prasad
11/3/24

A comprehensive analysis of morphological process dependent retinal blood vessel segmentation

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Abstract—The retina is considered to be the source of information for the vision through the flow of blood. Any disruption in the blood flow results in the deterioration of the working of the retina. Various methods have been adopted to detect these disruptions by way of extraction of the vasculature structure. In this research work, an attempt has been made to segment retinal blood vessel images using morphological contrast enhancement for noise elimination and morphological closing operation for extraction of features. The pre-processing step reduces the system illumination problem. The background subtraction is carried through a post processing step to achieve well identified retinal blood vessels. The proposed segmentation method is evaluated on the available public datasets DRIVE, which is consistently good. The higher specificity of 97% and lower FPR of about 7%, based on the proposed algorithm leads to an improved detection of blood vessels with an accuracy of about 95%.

Keywords—Adaptive Contrast Enhancement, blood vessels, Morphological process, Segmentation, Image Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

The vascular system includes arteries which are used to carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the capillaries. There is an exchange of gases and nutrients here. The veins carry the deoxygenated blood back to the heart and lungs. The health of this vasculature system enables the ophthalmologist to determine the onset of any eye disease. The blood vessels do not follow a simple path of flow and the pathological variations. Also, the varying blood vessel structures from millimeter width to around 300 micrometers width. This is to ensure all the body tissues maintain the required blood pressure for their efficient functioning. This variation leads to the complexity in automatically detecting the required vessels.

Retina pertaining to the existence of abnormal conditions in the vasculature require the imaging for support of diagnosis. Mainly, the images are used to detect blood clots in veins and arteries, to identify narrowing of arteries (stenosis), for plaque

buildup in the arteries (atherosclerosis) and to monitor cerebral vessels for progressive vasospasm. A number of imaging modalities are utilized for vascular diagnosis – conventionally ultrasound, fluoroscopy, Radioisotope imaging, Computer Tomography angiography (CTA), X-rays, Magnetic Resonance angiography (MRA). As such, for imaging purposes, the green channel is considered as it has more light, including the sunlight and blue wave is used, the rest of the signal remains utilize the Bayer filter, with two green filter elements (GG) for each blue (B) and red (R) filter element.

The challenges in the detection of blood vessels includes small vessels with low contrast [1-3], pathological changes and lesions [4,5], images of known diameter and local contrast, fibrous and/or the blood vessels of varying shapes.

The operations in morphological processes are centered around the set theory, which provides it with a rich mathematical framework [5-8]. They are suitable for problems involving an object's shape and are used widely for image analysis. The fundamental morphological operations are dilation and erosion, in which pixels are either added or removed from the borders of the object image. The implementation and output of morphological operations depend on the characteristics of the structuring element, i.e., its shape and size, which are again problem dependent. The pixels in binary images are part of the set in 2D Euclidean space, while those in the grayscale image are part of the 3D set (pixels of the image). The pixels belong to foreground or background in the first case or can be represented by intensity and the spatial coordinates in the latter case. In the case of grayscale images, the morphological operations consider the slope and curvature at that pixel for image analysis.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

The studies on the previous morphological based techniques are tabulated as shown in Table 1 below.

Category: Research Paper
11/3/24

ROCK
FAILURE

Studying Time Domain Reflectometry
to Predict Slope Failure in Open-Cast Mines

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Received April 23, 2020

Revised August 2, 2020

Accepted September 11, 2020

Abstract—In this study, time domain reflectometry (TDR) is engaged to observe coaxial cable deformity caused by slope movements. Laboratory shear tests were executed to measure the deformity magnitude caused by shear failure using two coaxial cables—RG-6 and RG-213. Two assessments are performed in laboratory testing, to determine the deformity magnitude—shear test and open-cast (OC) model. For shear test, two regression methods are computed—linear and quadratic regression. The quadratic regression results show more effective positive correlation with shear deformity as compared to linear regression results. For RG-6 and RG-213 cables, the average highest magnitude of coaxial cable deformity by shear failure is 11 mm and 14 mm, respectively, which are equivalent to reflection coefficient (RC) of 0.49 and 0.550 for RG-6 and RG-213, respectively, beyond which the cable breached. Field tests are also performed, which concluded that TDR is the most preferable technique to monitor slopes of OC mines.

Keywords: Coaxial cable, time domain reflectometry (TDR), open-cast model, reflection coefficient, slope movement, shear testing.

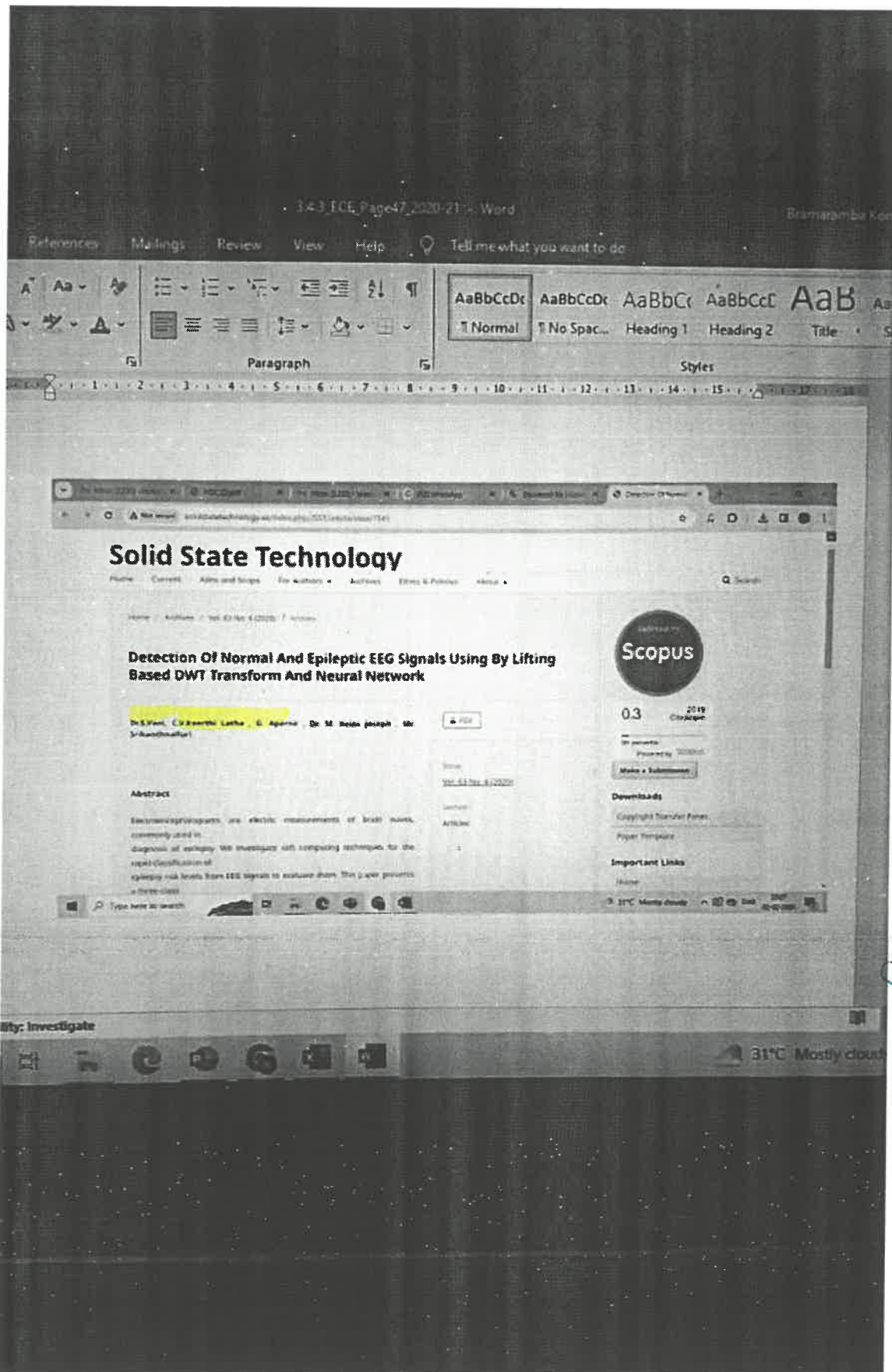
DOI: 10.1145/1062739120057093

INTRODUCTION

Slope behavior of open-cast mines is crucial. This is predicted by identifying the common areas of the slope that are liable to displace and hence cause failure. In this regard, coaxial cable grouted within the slope is used along with the TDR sensor to sense and locate the failure prone areas. Whenever a break, wrinkle or crimp occurs in the cable, the TDR examines it to encounter a location of slope movement space with the cable. Besides detecting slope surface movements, TDR is also capable of carrying out function of an inclinometer that is—instantly detecting deep-seated displacement taking place inside the ground. Ultimately, the spikes thus created in the cable of the TDR imply the count of points of slope movement. Thus, the pace at which a series of spikes are generated in the area of displacement corresponds to the pace at which slope moves.

This research work is conducted to relate TDR waveform and intensity of deformation formed in the slope by shear failure method. A TDR slope monitoring method is proposed through quantification of shear displacement and deformation in slopes by simulation in laboratory as well as field testing. A TDR based slope monitoring method is projected by quantifying shear displacement

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FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF LWB SIGNAL IN A BEATING HEART

Rector Nath Sanku, Chakir Chennurajda Naidu, Ravindharan Effera, and Jaya Sankar Kottareddy

2501941
<https://doi.org/10.4015/1527162302000418>

Abstract PDF FILE

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Satyajit Brahma
11/3/24



VLSI ARCHITECTURE FOR ENERGY DETECTION BASED SPECTRUM SENSING BY USING PARALLEL PREFIX ADDERS

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Abstract

The increase in Wireless communication and network has resulted in shortage of spectrum. In order to overcome this spectrum scarcity problem, Cognitive radio (CR) technology is used. This technology provides the way for utilization of spectrum completely by means of identifying the unused holes in the spectrum band. But the spectrum has to be sensed for identifying the available spectrum which is somewhat complicated. However the sensing of spectrum can be done by energy detection technique. Through this ED technique, complexities faced during implementation of detection process will be reduced. A newly optimized energy detection architecture has been designed, in which the area and power performance will be optimized. And another ED block with reduced delay is also implemented. To achieve better performance, in terms of area and delay, the adder is replaced with Parallel prefix adders (PPA), such as Kogge stone adder and Brent kung adder. Such energy detection based spectrum sensing has been developed by Verilog coding using XILINX ISE 14.7 software.

Keywords: Cognitive radio (CR), sensing scheme, Energy detection; spectrum utilization; ED technique; Parallel prefix adders (PPA)

1. INTRODUCTION

Today's emerging technology and devices paved the way for major demand of spectrum resource usage and it is gradually increases as the technologies grow rapidly. In order to solve this demand, the overall spectrum has to be utilized properly by all primary as well as secondary users of the wireless network.

Generally there are primary users named as licensed users and secondary users (named as unlicensed user) of a network. Sometimes the primary user part of the spectrum is not used and it is said to be white holes. Such holes will be

efficiently used by assigning it to the unlicensed users in the network.

A cognitive radio (CR) can change its transmitter's parameters based on the environment in which it performs. Usually the cognitive radio technology may have software defined technique. Then in case of communication purpose between two terminals (two spectrum users) the detection process will be performed perfectly and allocate the unused one to needed node in the wireless network". Since this CR technology is implemented intelligently and can be adjustable to all the environments which may reduce the complication of spectrum sensing in over wide band. Various difficulties

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VLSI ARCHITECTURE FOR ENERGY DETECTION BASED SPECTRUM SENSING BY USING PARALLEL PREFIX ADDERS

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOC BASED NETWORK ON CHIP TOPOLOGIES

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Abstract

The substrate technologies are revealing problems in the interconnections. Thus, the performance of the system largely depends on the structure of communication, in particular with regard to the flow, surface area and power consumed. In addition, traditional communications structures, which are generally based on shared buses, are limited in terms of performance. Indeed, they do not support high flow rates and they do not allow many channels to be interconnected, which makes them not very extensible. Based on this observation, several research groups have worked on a new form of interconnection adapted to future even more complex systems on a chip. They proposed the paradigm of networks on chip. In this paper, various SoC based network topologies has been implemented. Among these network topologies, the four well known topologies are selected. These selected four topologies are implemented by using Verilog programming language and corresponding results has been discussed.

Keywords

Network on Chip, Network Topologies, System on Chip, FPGA

1. INTRODUCTION

The performance of an architecture implemented in a SoC strongly depends on the system of interconnection and communication protocol between computing units. With increasing integration technology, the design of an interconnection system efficient is critical to fully exploit the number and processing power calculation units in the same circuit [1]. In particular, the permanent increase in the densities of high-speed systems reconfigurable with fine grain FPGA type, offers very large possibilities of parallelisation and integration of calculation units, to create interconnection solutions complex between elements. On-chip interconnection systems [2] are generally architectural adaptations. Scaled-down rules of existing larger-scale solutions, such as for example clusters of processors on electronic cards communicating on a shared bus or a network of processors on the same card.

1.1 VARIETY OF INTERCONNECTION SYSTEMS

There are different types of interconnection systems that can be used in a SoC: whose point to point, the shared bus or hierarchical, the crossbar and the on-chip network.

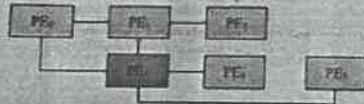


Fig. 1. Point-to-point interconnection systems

The point to point approach (Fig. 1) is the most direct solution and simpler [3]. It consists in connecting the different

computation units of a system with dedicated and exclusive wires for data exchange. Therefore, this approach is efficient for high bandwidth system. It offers a very large possibility of parallelization but implies a weak reuse of calculation units due to the rigidity of the connections. This results in a very low flexibility of communication between computing units. This solution remains however suitable for systems with low number of units. Thus, to evolve a system with this approach requires making connections more complex, by adding increasingly links between units. This method becomes, in a way obvious, difficult to manage with a process of increasing integration of calculation for reasons of physical dependencies between links and synchronization between signals.

The shared bus approach (Fig. 2(a)) is a technique widely used for interconnect computing units [4]. This approach is also suitable for systems with low number of calculation units. Different buses are usually connected. Trees in hierarchical form (Fig. 2(b)) by grouping units according to the constraints in bandwidth.

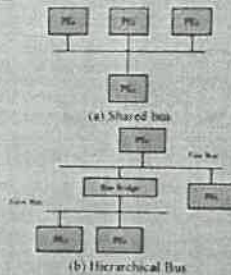


Fig. 2. Bus type interconnection system

A bus is generally made up of data lines, lines control and a referee. This type of approach has the advantage of having a simple work at low cost but is however very limited in terms of performance because this type of communication only allows one module to communicate at a time according to arbitration. This results in very using data bottleneck formations. Frequent with the increase of connected units.

An expensive approach is to use a crossbar to interconnect the units of calculation. The principle consists in defining a matrix of multiplexers allowing any unit of the system to communicate with another, in the most efficient way possible point-to-point, and thus allowing parallel communications. This approach is very expensive on the surface but suitable for systems with a number reduced calculation units. A compromise also consists in partially,

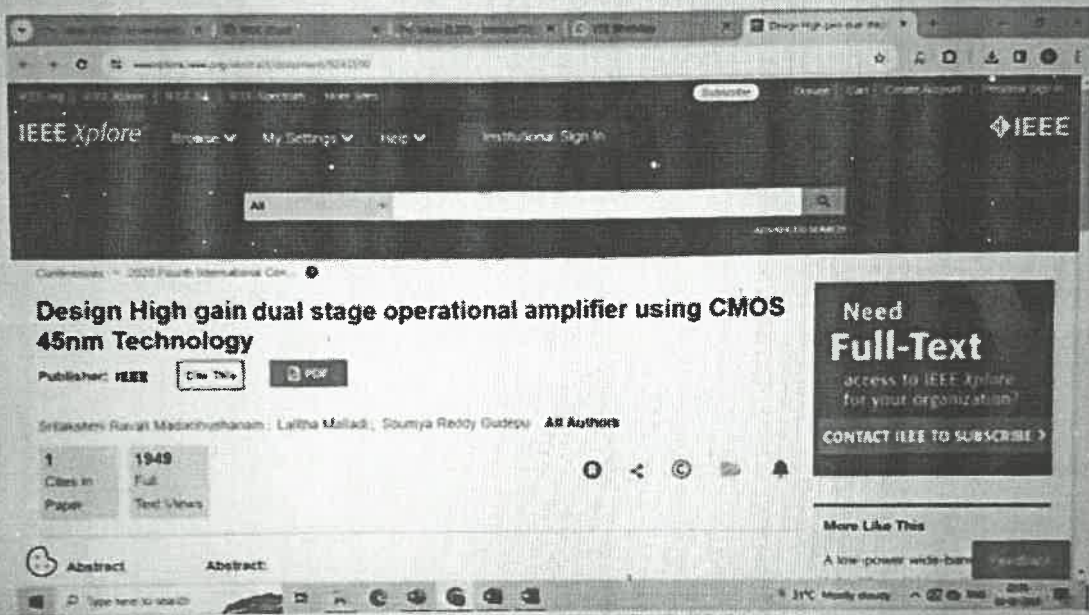
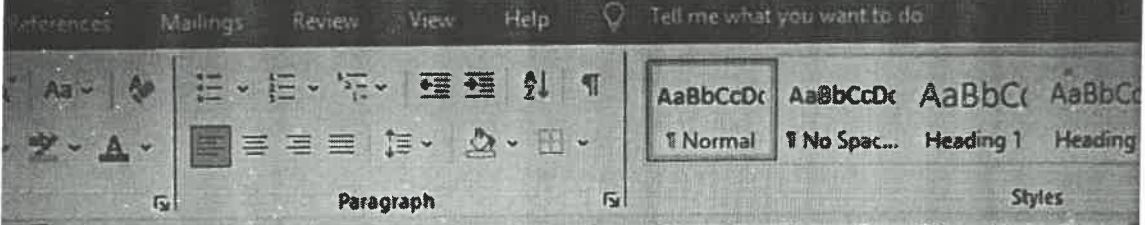
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11/3/24



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11/3/24

A comprehensive analysis of morphological process dependent retinal blood vessel segmentation

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Abstract—The retinal vasculature is the source of nourishment for the retina through the flow of blood. Any disruption in this blood flow results in the deterioration of the working of the retina. Various techniques have been adopted to detect these disruptions by way of extraction of the vasculature structure. In this research work, an attempt has been made to implement blood vessel segmentation based on adaptive contrast enhancement for noise cancellation and morphological process for the extraction of features. The pre-processing also reduces the uneven illumination problem. The background noise pixels are removed through a post processing step to achieve well identified retinal blood vessels. The proposed segmentation method is evaluated on the available public database DRIVE, which is commonly used. The higher specificity of 99% and lower FPR of about 7% based on the proposed algorithm leads to an improved detection of blood vessels with an accuracy of about 98%.

Keywords—Adaptive Contrast Enhancement, Blood vessel, Morphological process, Segmentation, Image analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

The vascular system invades arteries which are used to carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the capillaries. There is an exchange of gases and nutrients here. The veins carry the deoxygenated blood back to the heart and lungs. The health of this vasculature system enables the ophthalmologist to determine the onset of any eye disease. The blood vessels do not follow a simple path of flow and the path may be tortuous. Also, the varying blood vessel sizes range from millimeter width to around 300 micrometers width. This is to ensure all the body tissues maintain the required blood pressure for their efficient functioning. This narrowness leads to the complexity in automatically determining the required vessels.

Reasons pertaining to the existence of abnormal conditions in the vasculature require its imaging for support of diagnosis. Mainly, the images are used to detect blood clots in veins and arteries, to identify narrowing of arteries (stenosis), for plaque-

building in the arterial (atherosclerosis) and to monitor cerebral vessels for postoperative vasospasm. A number of imaging modalities are utilized for various diagnoses: Computed Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Angiography (CTA, MRA), Fluorescence Angiography (FA), and Laser Doppler Flowmetry (LDF). As such, for imaging purposes, the green channel is considered as it has most light, is better in the sunlight, and less noise in itself, also most of the digital cameras utilize the Bayer filter, with two green filter elements (GG) for each blue (B) and red (R) filter element.

The challenges in the detection of blood vessels include small vessels with low contrast [1,3], pathological changes and lesions [4]. Also, images of lesions like soft and hard exudates, hemorrhages, and blood vessels of varying shapes.

The operations in morphological processes are centered around the set theory, which provides it with a rich mathematical framework [5-8]. They are suitable for problems involving an object's shape and are used widely for image analysis. The fundamental morphological operations are dilation and erosion, in which pixels are either added or removed from the borders of the object image. The implementation and output of morphological operations depend on the characteristics of the structuring element, i.e., its shape and size, which are again problem dependent. The pixels in binary images are part of the set in 2D Euclidean space, while those in the grayscale image are part of the 3D set (number of the image). The pixels belong to foreground or background in the first case or can be represented by intensity and the spatial coordinates in the latter case. In the case of grayscale images, the morphological operations consider the slope and curvature at that pixel for image analysis.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

The studies on the previous morphological based techniques are tabulated as shown in Table I below:

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11/3/24



PAPR Reduction for FBMC Systems with Ant Bee Colony Optimization

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ABSTRACT

Multi-carrier systems are most prevalent modern wireless communication systems which are employed in high data rate applications. In present, FBMC (Filter bank multi carrier) with OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) has drawing attention for many researchers to implement new physical layers and wireless protocols. As in the case of multi-carrier system, the FBMC also suffers from high PAPR, so the most efficient a PAPR reduction approach with an bee colony (ABC) optimization. ABC algorithm facilitates a simple to implement where the best is shared by some search and hence find out the optimal solution. Experimental results show that the proposed approach could able to attain considerable improvement in decreasing the PAPR when compared against the conventional FBMC and SCM (selective mapping method) based FBMC approaches.

Key words: FBMC, SCM, PAPR reduction, Ant bee Colony optimization

1. INTRODUCTION

Many improvements in the physical layer technologies were witnessed and their implementations in wireless communication system during the past decade. With this rapid growth and advancements in the wireless technologies and personal services requirements the physical layer implementations may go beyond Nyquist based OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) provides high power efficiency of the physical layer apart from providing tolerance towards the multipath delay spread and frequency selective fading channels. In certain cases, like in EDGE, 802.11a, this approach provides a high data rate of about 54Mbps operating in 20MHz channel [1]. There are few limitations with this approach as it is more open to phase noise and frequency offset. On other hand there is a decrease in the power efficiency of the system due to high PAPR, therefore these limitation has to be overcome if the

approach has to be implemented in high data rate wireless communication systems.

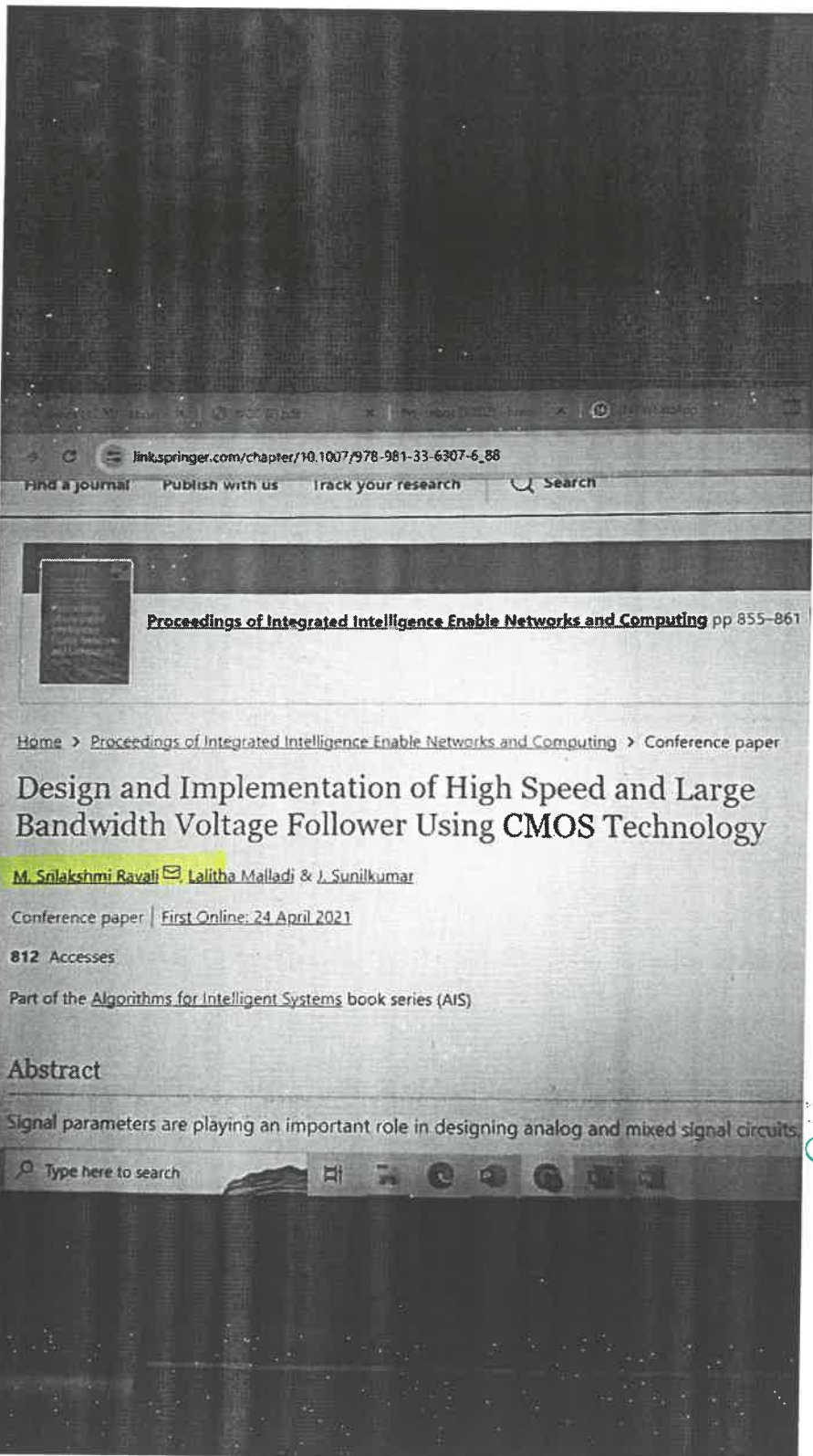
Filter bank Multi carrier (FBMC) reduces the cost of guard bandwidth (GB) by selecting guard shaping filter for each subcarrier so that multiple sub carriers can be accommodated in the limited frequency band. To achieve this, Soltbrug [2] proposed a method of splitting half of the In-phase (I) and Quadrature Phase (Q) components of QAM modulation process. This method makes it possible to achieve a high band rate between the adjacent sub carriers and also can recover the information symbols from by following the impact of inter symbol interference (ISI) and inter carrier interference (ICI) [3]. The major difference between OFDM and FBMC lies in spectral efficiency which is clearly depicted in Figure 1, it can be observed that the frequency response of the OFDM do possess side lobe leakage that reduces the orthogonality between the sub carriers. In other hand FBMC has negligible side leakage in the frequency response, with this property low spectral leakage low adjacent channel interference and high spectrum resolution can be achieved.



Figure 1: Spectral response comparison between OFDM and FBMC

Like all other Multi-carrier modulation schemes, MCM, this approach also suffers from high peak-to-average-power

Satya Anandhi
11/3/24



Proceedings of Integrated Intelligence Enable Networks and Computing pp 855-861

Home > Proceedings of Integrated Intelligence Enable Networks and Computing > Conference paper

Design and Implementation of High Speed and Large Bandwidth Voltage Follower Using CMOS Technology

M. Srilakshmi Ravali, Lalitha Malladi & J. Sunilkumar

Conference paper | First Online: 24 April 2021

812 Accesses

Part of the Algorithms for Intelligent Systems book series (AIS)

Abstract

Signal parameters are playing an important role in designing analog and mixed signal circuits.

Chaitanya K. Reddy
11/3/24

Anisetti Prabhavathi, Dr. Satya Prasad Lanka, Udayini Chandana

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2021, 8276 - 8281

Research Article

Expression Tuna - World of Expressive music

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Abstract

Music forms an integral part of human beings and acts as a channel to help an individual to express his/her emotions. It also connects the listener with stimulus related to other emotions. The mood or emotion of the individual is communicated partly through the expressions on the face. Demand therefore exists for a system to assess the emotion or mood of a person and play the music to elicit the emotion. A technical approach includes the system recognizing the captured face expressions in a numeric form and identifying the individual's emotion determined by the centroid of these features. A musical piece or song is played according to this emotion from the play-list.

Keywords: Facial expression, Pattern vector, Emotion detection, music, oap, Image processing

1. Introduction

Most of the music lovers listen to the music, reflecting their mood or feeling at a certain moment of time. Numerous traditional music players exist in which the listeners need to undergo the action of typing out their emotion or mood type, searching through the song-list and finally listening to it. During this process, they may lose interest as it is time-consuming and distracting. They may also undergo mood fluctuations. There is the facility of advanced features like recommending similar songs depending on the singer or genre offered by several music systems, but there is a lot of scope for improvement in this process through the automation of its different functions.

2. Basis of the work

The challenges related to face detection include that of non-frontal or partially visible or tiny faces. Also, the suppression of the face from the background is a difficult task requiring the understanding of illumination and elevation variations which can be resolved by considering texture [5]. The combination of the Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) to calculate the detection ratio while using a high-quality image is discussed in detail but detection in actual practice is not possible [8]. According to this algorithm, an approach consisting of a simple sliding window is used for determining and representing the image in a pyramidal structure. Multiple scaling factors are used in this process. A step size of constant value is used to obtain small sub-images of 64 x 64 size and at different scales. Each of the sub-images is used to check if it is part of the face or not, and its HOG is computed. This data is next passed to the classifier (Linear or non) to make a decision of whether the sub-image represents a face or not. After obtaining the resulting information in the form of pyramid, the operation of non-maxima suppression (NMS) is executed to discard the non-relevant information in the form of stacked rectangles. The superposition of one expression over the other is considered, which represents the blended expression [3]. A number of complex methods, like Neural Networks, Direction Invariant Signature and Kernel based KSDA have been used to identify and recognize blended expressions [1,2,9].

Satya Prasad
11/3/21

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Most of the music lovers listen to the music reflecting their mood or feeling at a certain moment of time. Numerous traditional music players exist in which the listeners need to undergo the action of trying out their emotion or mood type, searching through the song-list and finally listening to it. During this process, they may lose interest as it is time-consuming and distracting. They may also undergo mood fluctuations. There is the facility of advanced features like recommending similar songs depending on the singer or genre offered by several music systems, but there is a lot of scope for improvement in this process through the automation of its different functions.


2. Basis of the work

The challenges related to face detection include that of non-frontal or partially visible or tiny faces. Also, the segmentation of the face from the background is a difficult task requiring the understanding of illumination and occlusion variations which can be resolved by considering texture [5]. The combination of the Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) to calculate the detection ratio while using a high-quality image is discussed in detail but detection in actual practice is not possible [8]. According to this algorithm, an approach consisting of a simple sliding window is used for determining and representing the image in a pyramidal structure. Multiple scaling factors are used in this process. A step size of constant value is used to obtain small sub-images of 64×128 sizes and at different scales. Each of the sub-images is used to check if it is part of the face or not, and its HOG is computed. This data is next passed to the classifier (Linear or not) to make a decision of whether the sub-image represents a face or not. After obtaining the resulting information in the form of pyramid, the operation of non-maxima suppression (NMS) is executed to discard the non-relevant information in the form of stacked rectangles. The superposition of one expression over the other is considered, which represents the blended expression [3]. A number of complex methods, like Neural Networks, Directional Tensivity Signature and Kernel based RSDA have been used to identify and recognize blended expressions [1,2,9].

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Jeyaraj Elavarasi, Kamil İsmail Akdoğan, Alparslan A. M. Alkayastani

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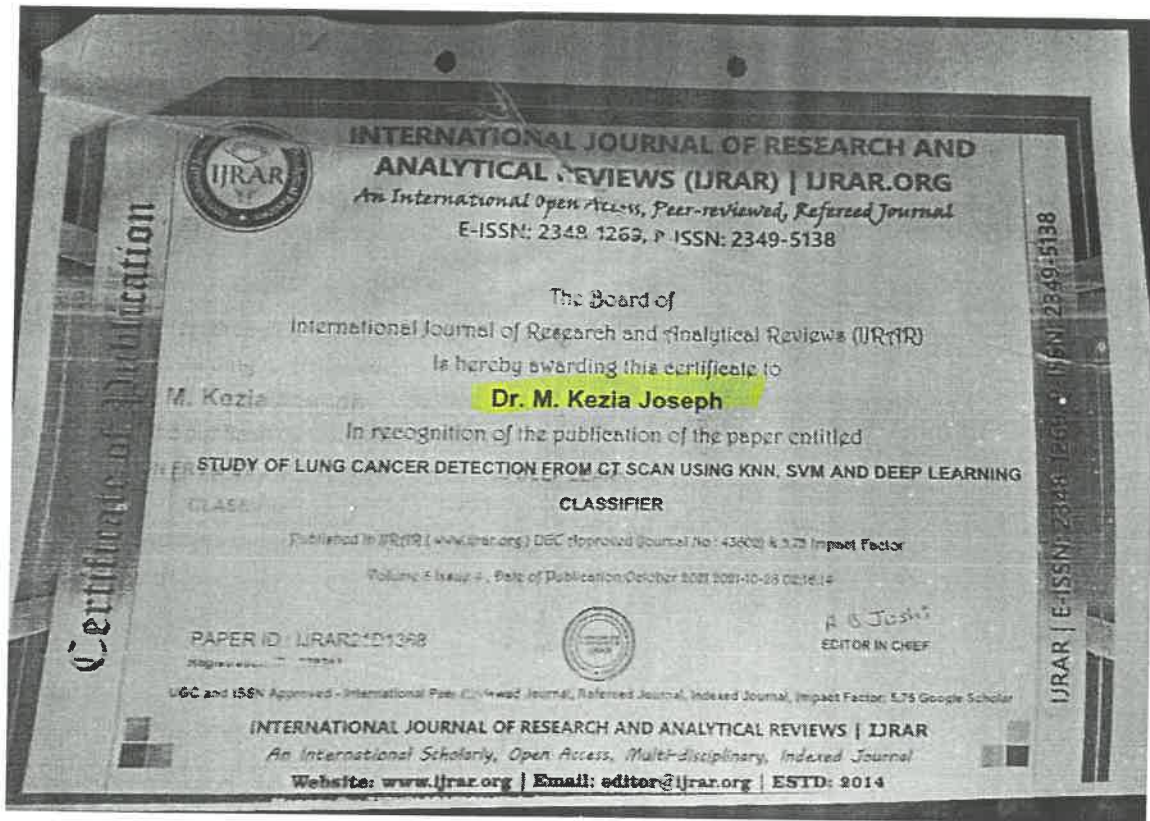
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Abstract

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Abstract

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- Introduction
- Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Retinal Vessel Segmentation
- Chapter 2: Wavelet Decomposition
- Chapter 3: Improved Retinal Vessel Segmentation
- Chapter 4: Evaluation and Comparison
- Chapter 5: Conclusion

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Eight Element Antenna Array with Enhanced Bandwidth

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¹Dept. of PG Studies and Research in Applied Electronics, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, India

²University Science Instrumentation Centre, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, India

Abstract: The paper presents the improvement in the performance of eight element microstrip antenna array. The overall bandwidth of the proposed microstrip antenna array is equal to 262.7 % as compared to 4.98 % of the conventional antenna array. The proposed microstrip antenna array is producing good reduction in mutual coupling values at the resonant frequency of 3.53 GHz. The proposed microstrip antenna array is producing a healthy loss reduction of 60.03 %. FR-4 glass epoxy substrate is used as dielectric substrate which has a dielectric constant of 4.2 and loss tangent of 0.0245. The microstrip antenna arrays are designed using Mentor Graphics, IZ3D structure software.

Keywords: Electromagnetic band gap structure, microstrip antenna array, mutual coupling, return loss, silver coating.

INTRODUCTION

An antenna array is defined as a collection of multiple single antenna elements, which transmits and receives electromagnetic radiations. These radiations can add together i.e. interfere constructively to increase the power radiated in the desired direction or can cancel each other i.e. interfere destructively to decrease the power radiated in the undesired direction. In today's world, there is a huge demand for low cost and less interference antenna systems. Microstrip antennas and arrays are the preferred antennas to meet the requirements. The structure of these antennas consists of three parts – finite ground plane, substrate and patch. The top layer is the patch, bottom layer is the finite ground and the middle layer is the substrate. A major limitation of microstrip antennas and arrays is the problem posed by surface waves residing in the substrate. This has a detrimental effect on the performance of antenna [1-5].

Electromagnetic Band Gap (EBG) structures are one of the most prominent and widely employed structures to enhance the performance of microstrip antenna arrays. They are defined as artificial periodic arrangement of unit cells that prevent or assist the propagation of electromagnetic waves in a specified band of frequencies for all incident angles and polarization states. These structures counteract the effect produced by surface waves [6-12].

The problem statement is microstrip antenna arrays have narrow bandwidth, low gain and high values of

mutual coupling. The aim and objective of the present research work is to enhance the performance characteristics of eight element microstrip antenna array using dumbbell shaped EBG, plus shaped EBG patch type structure and depositing a silver coating of thickness 30 nm on top of copper in the ground plane and on the surface.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Initially eight element conventional microstrip antenna array (EECMAA) is designed. It consists of eight identical radiating patches fed by coplanar feeding technique as depicted in Figure 1. The EECMAA is designed at the frequency of 8 GHz. The distance between the two adjacent antenna elements is equal to $\lambda/4$, where λ is the wavelength calculated at the design frequency of 8 GHz. Each of the rectangular radiating patch or element has dimensions (L_p and W_p) equal to 15.73 mm \times 11.76 mm. The feeding element is in the form of 50 Ω transmission line whose dimensions are 6.52 mm \times 3.05 mm respectively. 70 and 100 Ω transmission lines are also employed in the design process. The height of the dielectric substrate is 1.6 mm.

To study the performance of EECMAA in terms of the mutual coupling parameter, all the eight antenna elements are excited individually and fed with same amount of power as shown in Figure 2.

The unit cell of the EBG structure is depicted in Figure 3 and the EBG structure is shown in Figure 4.

In Figure 3, $A = 5$ mm and $B = 1$ mm.

In Figure 4, the periodicity of the cells of the EBG structure is equal to $T = 1.5$ mm. The eight element

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DETERMINISTIC AND ADAPTIVE ROUTING ALGORITHM FOR LOW NoC ARCHITECTURE

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Abstract: In the secure conventional method, the authors identified that where the Hardware Trojan is injected on the Network on Chip that leads to significant challenges such as missing the packet information, delay of work, injection separation, delay of service, and denial of attack happening in the network routers. Trojan Aware of The routing method consists of dynamically identifying the misrouting Hardware Trojan in NoC, then it creates shielding where the Hardware Trojan is present, and following bypass, the algorithm is used to select the shortest path to reach packets from source to destination. However, it increases latency and fails in real-time scenarios. To overcome these drawbacks, a novel routing algorithm is proposed which uses a Deterministic and Adaptive routing algorithm having Congestion awareness and deadlock-free. The proposed algorithm reduces the latency by 30% compared to the existing XY routing algorithm and the on-chip power consumption is 0.206W.

Keywords: Network on chip, Hardware Trojan, Trojan Aware of Routing, Deterministic Routing Algorithm, Adaptive Routing Algorithm

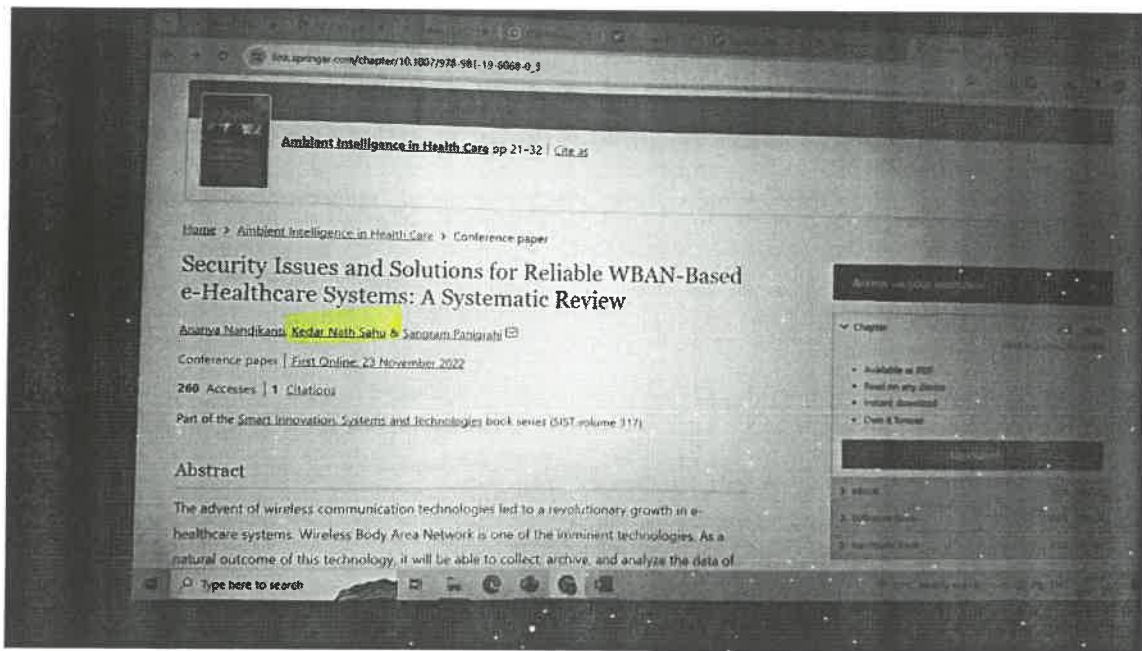
1. INTRODUCTION

In the last few decades, using so many processors and that processor consists of memory, and peripherals connected with busses, all are connected and inserted into a single chip to develop the system on chip architecture. Based on Moore's law states, it consists of many core processing chips. It can be used in between performance and power consumption. Then power increases exponentially based on the calculation of dynamic power dissipation. Application tasks are spread over multiple processing elements. Every processing element turned on or off by itself, every processing element is can run by its supply voltage and frequency. Then it can be easy to achieve load balance and processor core. It can be used to increase reliability and leakage and produced lower die temperatures. Ad-hoc plays an important role in selecting some blocks its work may be based on designers, but it is complex. Nowadays needs more techniques to improve the efficient method in System on Chip (SoC) design [1]. It can be enabling the chip to solve complex tasks area-wise in a single chip. The latest processing technology allows more cores and implementation in a single chip and emerging Multiprocessor System on Chip and Chip level Multiprocessing architecture based on demand, Low latency and high throughput it is reliable for global communication services[2]. Then mainly focusing on communication-centric design or computation-centric design, Then last few years searching for new device methodology Network-on-chip to overcome of all design issues introduced structured and scalable communication architecture[3]. Core Connect is mostly used in the multipurpose system on a chip it can be used to share a group of interconnection wires in bus-based communication architecture [4].

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System on chip (SoC) in the micro network can be viewed in multiple blocks shown in (Figure 1. System on chip). This design methodology uses different methods and

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Slope Monitoring System Using Internet of Things for Opencast Mines

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Abstract

Slope failure and debris flow result in several deaths and property losses. Natural disasters, such as landslides and slope failures, result in numerous fatalities and economic losses each year. This significant issue prompted the development of an early warning system to reduce accidents, failures, and financial losses. The majority of studies on real-time early warning systems have focused on forecasting unstable locations; however, studies on predicting slope failure occurrence using real-time slope displacement monitoring systems are still lacking and require more investigation. In this paper a three-dimensional displacement sensor, a rain sensor, and a soil moisture sensor, as well as an Internet of Things (IoT), were coupled to monitor slope failure using cutting experiments on a real-scale model slope. The slope movement was monitored in real time in the lab using an integrated, low-cost, efficient, and simple-to-use IoT system. The data was analyzed and the results were explained based on the collected displacement data. This work can be further extended by implementing it in various fields and different industrial applications where slope failures are a part of the production process.

Keywords: Displacement, Internet of Things, Sensors, Slope Failure

1.0 Introduction

Landslides or slope failures occur as a result of topographical circumstances and changes in climatic variables such as severe rainfall and earthquakes. The slopes can travel in either an uphill or downhill orientation¹. Slope collapses are caused by a variety of factors. The fundamental source of slope instability is a steeper slope. The natural inclination of steep slopes is for items to be moved downward. The presence of too much

water on the slopes is dangerous, as it causes the slopes to become unstable². The loss of flora on the slopes is also a contributing factor. The strength of the slope increases as the vegetation grows. Slope collapses are caused by a variety of factors, including human-made objects. The slope failures were caused by the construction of highways, which blasted the humans' leads. As a result, an effective monitoring system is required to detect slope failures in advance, inform people, and limit human life loss³. The research project's major goal is to develop a

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ENERGY THEFT SYSTEM FOR IOT BASED SMART HOME-A LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

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Abstract: Electricity is one of the most powerful forces in our lives. Almost every device in homes and industries run with the help of electrical energy. Thus this energy should be utilized effectively so that they can be saved for future generation. Internet of Things (IoT) refers to the network of physical objects where each object can be accessed through network. Internet of things has been governing the electronics era with cloud services dominating the ever increasing electronics product segment. Security and safety has always become a basic necessity for urban population. The paper proposes a novel security system based on Open source cloud server "things speak .com" and a low cost esp8266 Wi-Fi module. The project includes a continuity sensor which constantly monitoring the Home or Work space to be monitored .When the continuity detects break a intruder it sends a signal to the cortex m3 microcontroller and the controller is connected to a Esp8266 wifi module and also to a alarm system. The System transmits an alert signal to the Open source cloud which provides a alert signal on the users mobile phone. The system employs a second esp8266 module which is programmed to act as a web server, which allows the user to activate or deactivate the security system by means of any device with internet. Thus the system uses esp8266 Wi-Fi module and cortex m3 to control the security system from the users mobile phone by means of any device with a potential internet connection.

Keywords: Cortex M3, GSM, IOT, Cloud server.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern smart grid, massive deployment of advanced metering infrastructures (AMI) facilitate the efficient and reliable information exchange. The AMI can be divided into different sectors depending on the location which is crucial to end consumer. AMI includes smart meters and Internet of Things (IoT) monitoring devices that were able to collect data in large volumes and fast speed. Smart home innovators today focus on system development, system architecture, communication protocols, and forecasting tools [1], [2]. These innovations provide

INTERNET OF THINGS BASED AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

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Abstract:- The Air Excellence Guide (AEG) may be a common indicator of air quality. The Air Quality Indicator (AQI) is calculated and supported on air pollutants like CO and NO₂ compounds that consume opposing possessions happening the atmosphere and human health. The Air Quality Indicator may be a range that represents the very finest meditation of a specific air unused matter at a particular time. I propose an air quality as well as air pollution monitoring system that allows us to monitor and check live air quality as well as air pollution in an area through Internet of Things (IoT). It uses air sensors (Gas Sensor MQ135) to sense presence of harmful gases/compounds in the air and constantly transmit this data. In addition, system keeps measuring air level and reports it. The sensors interact with Arduino Uno (Microcontroller) which processes this data and transmits it over the application. This allows authorities to monitor air pollution in different areas and act against it [1]. In addition, authorities can keep a watch on the air pollution near schools, and hospitals areas. Normally, little concentrations area unit measured exploitation ppb (parts per billion), that represents units of mass of a material per one billion units of total mass. Parts per million (ppm) may be similar and

unremarkable used unit to measure concentrations of pollutants. It determines the requirements of a new system and analyze on product and resource requirement, which is required for the successful system. The product requirement contains input and output requirements it gives the wants in term of input to produce the required productivity. The resource requirements define in brief about the hardware that are needed to achieve the required functionality. In this project I am going to make an IoT based Air Pollution Detection Monitoring System in which I monitor the Air Quality over a web server using ESP8266 Wi-Fi device and a trigger alarm when the air quality goes down a certain level means when there is amount of harmful gases is present in the air like CO₂. It shows the air quality in PPM (Parts Per Million) on LCD and webpage so that I monitor it very easily.

Keywords:- Air Quality Index, IOT, MQ 135, ppm, Co₂.

I. INTRODUCTION

The paper presents a network of outdoor air quality monitoring systems, fire alarms, and the prevention of accidents due to gas leakage. This portable device has embedded sensors that can be mounted at houses,

An Intrusion Detection System for Iot security in smart cities

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Abstract

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a fast and upcoming sector, with applications that can be used in various fields. The users of IoT devices are increasing with the number of new products. Though users are preferring the usage of IoT devices due to its features, they are completely unaware of the security risks lying underneath. Therefore, it is essential that smart devices are more secure in terms of connections and user privacy.

This work focuses on creating an Intrusion Detection System for IoT devices and networks, capable of detecting an attack, with a focus on using three main machine learning techniques: Random Forest, K-Nearest classifier and logistical regression.

Keywords: URLs, machine learning algorithms, spam content in URL

I. INTRODUCTION

With the advent of Internet of Things (IoT), a technology in which the physical objects around us are interconnected using sensors, embedded processors, software, and other technologies to exchange data over the Internet and Intranet, many technological innovations are being developed in the fields of energy consumption, agriculture, home automation and smart cities. Some of these fields include driverless cars, smart devices, automotive, and energy consumption. It is an essential component of modernization, which ultimately results in an enhanced quality of life. However, because IoT links all the management systems, there is a possibility that the systems could become the target of cyber-attacks.

In addition, because the IoT deals with closed data like personal information in addition to open data, it is necessary to manage such data in the most effective manner possible. IoT devices are connected through wireless networks; which means that an unauthorized user could potentially access confidential information by listening in on a communication channel. As a result, the idea of IDS is being applied to the Internet of Things (IoT) in order to satisfy its demands for security. An intrusion detection system, also known as an IDS, is a piece of software or an entire system that monitors the traffic on a network for any unusual activity and issues alerts when it finds suspicious activity.

IDS that protect the Internet of Things can be divided into two categories: those that are IOT-specific and those that are IOT-agnostic. An IOT-specific intrusion detection system monitors devices that communicate with a specific protocol, such as 6LoWPAN, BLE, LoRaWAN, and so on. This category of intrusion detection system ought to be set up on the same network as

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DNA and time-based dynamic key generation approach for AES with LZW data compression

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Abstract

Internet of Things (IoT) has its security issue which been able to pass its new born and infant stage and successfully entered into teenage stage. Currently, it has been able to envisage as a pervasive frame of reference almost all across the privacy preserving of smart and sensor-oriented appliances. Different approaches are likely to be inefficient, bringing desired degree of security considering the easiness and surely the process of simplicity but security. This paper presents a novel security scheme for IoT networks using Time synchronization, DNA key generation and AES. In the proposed design, by introducing the synchronization technology of DNA systems, the static key becomes dynamic and random, and it does not need to be kept or transmitted in open channels. Consequently, the disadvantage of key storage could be eliminated and the security of encryption could be improved. The minute, hour, day and year are used to assign code to the ATGC strands and the ATGC combinations are used to generate the AES keys. The input data is compressed using LZW algorithm which is an advance version of LZ78 and is more efficient in compressing the data. The proposed key generation scheme much faster and produced efficient results.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), DNA encryption, LZW compression, AES encryption.

I. Introduction

With the latest technological advancements, reality appears to be the norm and thinking becomes artificial. Technology is drastically altering our life, from the "Internet of Things" to neuromorphic devices. Although there are many ongoing new and inventive technologies, some of them are still more promising and rooted in reality than others. According to empirically sound Gartner, only a small number of these numerous technologies have the potential to provide a slight advantage in the upcoming years.

IoT is assisting in numerous smart environment and application domains to address the difficulties that people and organisations confront on a daily basis [1]. No matter if it's at home or at the business, our lives are altering drastically. In the not-too-distant future, the number of things participating in IoT will be far bigger than the number of people participating. IoT is positively impacted by technological advancement and new business development applications. Everyday items are connected to a network in the Internet of Things (IoT), which has vast potential in practically every sector, including smart cities, smart homes, smart agriculture, smart transportation, and more. Almost every element of life is being impacted by IoT, which has numerous uses in business, transportation, healthcare, government, and other fields. The Internet of Things (IoT) will soon be a multi-trillion-dollar market thanks to the inclusion of people, things, locations, and processes.

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11/3/20

DETERMINISTIC AND ADAPTIVE ROUTING ALGORITHM FOR LOW NoC ARCHITECTURE

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Design and Development of Low Power Clock and Data Recovery Circuit for Asynchronous Network on Chips

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Abstract—Today, the current buffered router Synchronous Network on Chip architecture consumes significant chip area and power. Therefore, based on biased routing, buffer-less routers have recently been predicted as a possible solution, but they suffer from contiguous port assignments, slow critical paths, and increased latency. Asynchronous Network on Chip architecture emerges as the best option for avoiding glitches and consuming less power. A clock and data recovery circuit is used to recover the clock signal from the router-generated data and reduce power consumption in a Multiprocessor System on Chip. This paper proposes a clock and data recovery circuit design for an asynchronous Network on Chip. The proposed 4x4 Mesh router architecture implemented in this paper can process 64-bit of data samples with a depth of 64. When comparing the proposed architecture with the existing NoC architecture, the proposed architecture has shown a power reduction of 5 times. The proposed architecture has consumed a total power of 0.103W. The proposed architecture was designed using Verilog-HDL and synthesized using Xilinx Vivado 2019.2 and implemented on the Zed board (Zynq evaluation and development Kit)

Index Terms—Asynchronous Network on Chip, Clock and data recovery circuit, Metastability, Low power, Multiprocessor System on Chip.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the continuous development of integrated circuit manufacturing technology, a single chip can integrate dozens or even hundreds of microprocessors. The complex communication between on-chip multi-cores makes the traditional bus-based on-chip communication structure a major performance bottleneck. In order to adapt to the growth of communication complexity, the network-on-chip has become the standard communication architecture of the current multi-core on-chip. According to the purpose of multi-core systems on a chip, they can be divided into two categories: multi-core microprocessor on-chip (chip multiprocessor, CMP) and multi-core system-on-chip (multiprocessor system-on-chip MPSoC) [1]. The former is to integrate many microprocessor units on a single chip to realize a multi-core multi-process processing system; while the latter is to realize one or more embedded systems on a chip

by integrating many processing units that work together but with different functions on a single chip.

There are two implementations of Network on Chip (NoC): Synchronous NoC implemented by Synchronous circuits and Asynchronous Network on Chip implemented by asynchronous circuits [2]. Most current on-chip networks are Synchronous on-chip networks: communication between network nodes is driven by a single clock or multiple clocks. A few are asynchronous NoCs: communication between nodes is not driven by a clock but is controlled by a local handshake protocol due to the complexity of asynchronous circuit design and a lack of complete tool support. On average, the research on Asynchronous Network on Chip (NoC) is significantly behind that on Synchronous NoC. However, this does not diminish the importance of Asynchronous NoC has many advantages that Synchronous NoC does not have:

- The Asynchronous circuit has no clock tree and does not generate any dynamic power consumption when there is no actual data transmission.
- The device delay jitter caused by the uncertainty of the production process parameters is one of the main reasons for the decline of the current Synchronous integrated circuit yield rate. At the same time, changes in the circuit operating environment caused by low supply voltage, on-chip noise, and on-chip hot spots also make it difficult for the static timing analysis of the circuit. The handshake protocol used for the Asynchronous NoC is not sensitive to delay. At the same time, the asynchronous circuit does not need timing analysis to ensure the correctness of its function.
- The network interface of the Asynchronous on-chip network is unified. Each node can adjust its own clock frequency and supply voltage as needed.
- Since the Asynchronous circuit does not require static timing analysis, the integration

Chaitanya Prasad
11/3/20

Design and Development of Low Power Clock and Data Recovery Circuit for Asynchronous Network on Chips

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Satya Prasad
11/3/24

INTERNET OF THINGS BASED AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

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Abstract:- The Air Excellence Guide (AEG) may be a common indicator of air quality. The Air Quality Indicator (AQI) is calculated and supported on air pollutants like CO and NO₂ compounds that consume opposing possessions happening the atmosphere and human health. The Air Quality Indicator may be a range that represents the very finest meditation of a specific air unused matter at a particular time. I propose an air quality as well as air pollution monitoring system that allows us to monitor and check live air quality as well as air pollution in an area through Internet of Things (IoT). It uses air sensors (Gas Sensor MQ135) to sense presence of harmful gases/compounds in the air and constantly transmit this data. In addition, system keeps measuring air level and reports it. The sensors interact with Arduino Uno (Microcontroller) which processes this data and transmits it over the application. This allows authorities to monitor air pollution in different areas and act against it [1]. In addition, authorities can keep a watch on the air pollution near schools, and hospitals areas. Normally, little concentrations area unit measured exploitation ppb (parts per billion), that represents units of mass of a material per one billion units of total mass. Parts per million (ppm) may be similar and

unremarkable used unit to measure concentrations of pollutants. It determines the requirements of a new system and analyze on product and resource requirement, which is required for the successful system. The product requirement contains input and output requirements it gives the wants in term of input to produce the required productivity. The resource requirements define in brief about the hardware that are needed to achieve the required functionality. In this project I am going to make an IoT based Air Pollution Detection Monitoring System in which I monitor the Air Quality over a web server using ESP8266 Wi-Fi device and a trigger alarm when the air quality goes down a certain level means when there is amount of harmful gases is present in the air like CO₂. It shows the air quality in PPM (Parts Per Million) on LCD and webpage so that I monitor it very easily.

Keywords:- Air Quality Index, IOT, MQ 135, ppm, Co₂.

I. INTRODUCTION

The paper presents a network of outdoor air quality monitoring systems; fire alarms, and the prevention of accidents due to gas leakage. This portable device has embedded sensors that can be mounted at houses,

Gatya K. R. D. I.
11/3/24

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Gatya Prasad
11/3/24

Controlling ICMP generation during mitigation of UDP flooding attacks in Internet of Things

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Abstract

With the advent of advanced technologies, Internet of Things (IoT) make our human lives easier with a wide range of usage or applications based on smart objects that allow communication with each other and without any human intervention. Some risks are caused due to the IoT networks as similar as other networks. The risks include data privacy, security, and energy in the topology of a network. To overcome these issues, the IPV6 routing protocol is used for Low-Power and Lossy Network (RPL) for resource-constrained devices of IoT networks. A series of attacks could be caused at sensor nodes while transmitting data packets among nodes. One of the significant attacks is the UDP Flooding that works against the routing protocol and impacts on the node's energy level negatively in addition to the limited processing capacities. The energy-saving and innovative techniques are required to detect the attacks in IoT security although many intrusion detection methods were existed. Accordingly, a count-based rate limiting mechanism proposed to restrict the attacks of UDP flooding in IoT networks. Based on a limit, the nodes configuration has been performed to send the error messages of ICMP. On behalf of the node configuration, the parameters of a rate limit will be set out. After dropping all N packets, one ICMP error message will be sent by the victim when N is the value of a rate limit in the count-based mechanism. For restricting the generation of number of UDP packets, a timer enables for every IoT node that limits the total number of UDP packets at each node. It will decrease the UDP packets with a bulk generation within a short period of time. The bandwidth consumption and other resources for IoT will be reduced effectively by using these combined measures.

Keywords: ICMP, Attack Mitigation, Attack Formation, UDP Flooding Attacks, RPL, IoT.

I. Introduction

Internet of Things (IoT) is used to provide a virtual presence of physical objectives over the Internet based on advanced technologies. The main concept of IoT is to create smart objectives using physical objects through the embedded network of software, electronics, sensors, and actuators with network connectivity. However, the definition of IoT is described as a network of smart objectives that could able to collect and transmit data over the Internet. The way of learning, working, and organizing the societies has become changed with the IoT like other technological shifts. According to the forecasted reports of Gartner Inc., 20.4 billion connected things were used

Gatya Aravali
11/3/24

Controlling ICMP generation during mitigation of UDP flooding attacks in Internet of Things

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Satyam Ravali
11/3/24

IOT BASED SYSTEM USING MEMS ACCELEROMETER FOR ACCIDENT DETECTION AND MONITORING OF VEHICLES

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Abstract

In this work, IOT based system using MEMS accelerometer and GPS tracking system is developed for accidental monitoring. The system consists of cooperative components of an accelerometer, microcontroller unit, GPS device and GSM module. In the event of accident, this wireless device will send mobile phone short message indicating the position of vehicle by GPS system to family member, emergency medical service (EMS) and nearest hospital. The threshold algorithm and speed of motorcycle are used to determine fall or accident in real-time. The system is compact and easy to install under rider seat. The system has been tested in real world applications using bicycles. The test results show that it can detect linear fall, non-linear fall and nonnal ride with high accuracy.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), GPS, GSM, Emergency medical service (EMS).

I. Introduction

Motorcycle accident is a major public problem in many countries, particularly Thailand. Despite awareness campaign, this problem is still increasing due to rider's poor behaviours such as speed driving, drunk driving, riding with no helmet protection, riding without sufficient sleep, etc. The numbers of death and disability are very high because of late assistance to people who got the accident. These cause huge social and economic burdens to people involved. Therefore, several research group and major motorcycle manufacturers including Honda have developed safety devices to protect riders from accidental injuries. However, good safety device for motorcycle is difficult to implement and very expensive. Alternatively, intelligence schemes such as fall or incident detection with tracking system have also recently been devised to notify the accident to related people so that quickest assistance can reach people who got the accident [1]. Presently, tracking system is only installed in some high Manuscript received October 9, 2001. (Write the date on which you submitted your paper for review.) This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Grant BSI 23456 (sponsor and financial support acknowledgment goes here). This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Grant BSI 23456 (sponsor and financial support acknowledgment goes here).

Satyakrishna
11/3/24

Design of a Limited State Feedback Wide-Area Power System Damping Controller Without Communication Channels

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ABSTRACT The wide-area controller (WAC) is used to damp out inter-area oscillations in the power system. Conventionally, to implement WAC in the power system, efficient wide-area communication channels are essential. The performance of the WAC can get degraded with under-performing communication channels. Although, the communication are being made efficient and redundant, data integrity may pose another threat to the performance of the WAC. In order to subside the dependency on wide-area communication channel, this paper proposes a communication free wide-area controller (CF-WAC) to damp out inter-area oscillations even in the worst scenarios (in terms of communication channels). The CF-WAC is designed based on the state feedback principle and with limited states. The chosen design path can be achieved by using structurally constrained H_2 -norm optimization. The proposed CF-WAC is designed in a centralized manner and implemented in a decentralized way and yet retain the near conventional WAC performance. The performance of the proposed CF-WAC is compared with full-scale WAC (FS-WAC, i.e., conventional WAC), sparsity-promoting WAC (SP-WAC), and reduced-order WAC (RO-WAC). Simulation studies are carried out on the IEEE 68-bus test system to evaluate the potential of the CF-WAC in damping inter-area low-frequency oscillations by considering different disturbances and communication channel losses.

INDEX TERMS Centralized design, communication loss, communication free WAC, decentralized design, inter-area oscillations, structurally constrained H_2 -norm optimization, wide-area control.

1. INTRODUCTION

In an interconnected power system, two kinds of oscillations can happen frequently termed as local and inter-area mode oscillations [1]. The local mode oscillations can be damped out effectively by designing the power system stabilizers (PSSs) based upon area signals [2]. On the other hand, since PSSs use local input signals, there are not sufficient to damp out inter-area oscillations. Therefore, the wide-area controller (WAC) is required to overcome the shortfalls of local damping controllers [3], [4]. However, in reality, the WAC requires information from remote locations. With the advancements in wide-area monitoring systems (WAMS) [5], the phasor measurement units (PMUs), it is possible to transfer the synchronized measurements of

the entire power system to the control center in short-span of time. After receiving the data at the control center, the WAC will utilize the system-wide information and deliver the corrective signal to damp out inter-area oscillations. The WAC can be designed by using either state feedback [6] or an output feedback control technique [7]. In a state feedback control technique, an additional state estimator is required to estimate the system states. The estimated system states are used in later stages along with a state feedback gain matrix to generate control signals at the control center to damp out oscillations. On the other hand, the output feedback control technique does not require a state estimator. Therefore, in the output feedback controller, the control signals are generated directly by passing the data received from WAMS to a WAC gain matrix (i.e., feedback gain matrix). In general, for both the cases, the WAC gain matrix is deployed at a centralized control center. The state feedback gain matrix

The authors would appreciate the review of this manuscript and approving it for publication as follows.

Govindarajulu
11/3/24

Letters

Effect of Loss of Load Probability Distribution on Operating Reserve Demand Curve Performance in Energy-Only Electricity Market

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Abstract—In energy-only electricity markets, the operational reserve demand curve is a strictly pricing mechanism adopted to address the shortage of reserves and incentivize the generators. It is constructed based on the assumption of the normality of loss of load probability, which is obtained from historic error data. In this Letter, the historical record of reserve error is collected and analyzed to test the assumption and find the correct probability distribution. It is found that the normal distribution is generally not as good as other distributions like log-logistic, gamma, and Weibull. Using a stochastic simulation framework, the installed reserve margin with different distributions are evaluated over a 100-year period, demonstrating that the choice of distribution could significantly impact the subsequent pricing contribution and thereby the reserve margin in an energy-only electricity market. This work is of potential importance and immediate relevance to system reliability and resource adequacy in power systems.

Index Terms—Loss of load probability, operating reserve demand curve, energy-only electricity market.

LOLP Loss of load probability
 NCA New capacity analysis in year Y
 ORDC Operating reserve demand curve
 PBMCL Probability of power imbalance (minimum/maximum level)
 P_t Annual peak electricity rate
 Q-Q Quantile-Quantile
 R Reserve level
 RAMP Risk-adjusted forward price
 r_t Annual load growth rate
 TH Total hours
 VOLL Value of lost load
 X Minimum reserve level
 ΔY ORDC price index of year k (in \$/MWh)

NOTATION

CDL Cumulative distribution function
 $F_{t,y}$ Reserve margin in MWh in year y
 F_C Annual fixed cost
 GRV General reserve value
 GM Gross margin
 GRP Gross reserve price
 K_{AP} Installed capacity of year Y
 RRM Reserve reserve margin
 k Index of years in 8-year window ($Y - 4 \leq Y - k \leq Y + 3$)
 K_{-5} Not-in-service generation
 $L_{t,y}$ Annual peak load of year Y
 $L_{y,t}$ Fraction peak load of year Y
 LAMP Load annual marginal price

¹Manuscript received December 7, 2019; revised February 10, 2020 and April 10, 2020; accepted May 7, 2020. This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 51671163, 51971163, 51971164, 51971165, 51971166, 51971167, 51971168, 51971169, 51971170, 51971171, 51971172, 51971173, 51971174, 51971175, 51971176, 51971177, 51971178, 51971179, 51971180, 51971181, 51971182, 51971183, 51971184, 51971185, 51971186, 51971187, 51971188, 51971189, 51971190, 51971191, 51971192, 51971193, 51971194, 51971195, 51971196, 51971197, 51971198, 51971199, 51971200, 51971201, 51971202, 51971203, 51971204, 51971205, 51971206, 51971207, 51971208, 51971209, 51971210, 51971211, 51971212, 51971213, 51971214, 51971215, 51971216, 51971217, 51971218, 51971219, 51971220, 51971221, 51971222, 51971223, 51971224, 51971225, 51971226, 51971227, 51971228, 51971229, 51971230, 51971231, 51971232, 51971233, 51971234, 51971235, 51971236, 51971237, 51971238, 51971239, 51971240, 51971241, 51971242, 51971243, 51971244, 51971245, 51971246, 51971247, 51971248, 51971249, 51971250, 51971251, 51971252, 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1. INTRODUCTION
 INSUFFICIENT generation capacity from wholesale electricity markets has raised concerns on grid reliability and resilience [1]. The energy independence acts and laws enacted in Texas in summer 2019 start to mitigate the need to depend on the market ability to sustain sufficient reserves [2]. Some ISOs/ERCAs, PJM along forward capacity market to secure reserves, making payments to generators (at capacity commitment in Texas) to energy-only markets (the EERC) in Texas to secure reserve payments for the extra capacity provided, which makes it more difficult to integrate investments in new generation to ensure resource adequacy. To resolve potential reliability issues that may arise, a strictly pricing mechanism of operating reserve demand curve (ORDC) has been proposed [3] and introduced to ERCAs since 2014 [4]. Mathematically, the ORDC model developed in [3], [4] is a "step" or "complementary cumulative distribution function" (CDF) of loss of load probability (LOLP).

This work is motivated by two fundamental questions about ORDC. The first one is, what is the distribution of LOLP? It is known that LOLP is obtained from the historical data of reserve error, i.e., the difference between hourly demand and reserve and total time (hours) reserve remains [4], [5]. The histogram of reserve error is often as a normal distribution with an exact and explicit deviation measured by regression analysis and data as complementary CDF can be constructed. But is the normal distribution valid and optimal enough? The second question is about the availability of effective approaches to evaluate the

Manuscript received December 7, 2019; revised February 10, 2020 and April 10, 2020; accepted May 7, 2020. This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 51671163, 51971163, 51971164, 51971165, 51971166, 51971167, 51971168, 51971169, 51971170, 51971171, 51971172, 51971173, 51971174, 51971175, 51971176, 51971177, 51971178, 51971179, 51971180, 51971181, 51971182, 51971183, 51971184, 51971185, 51971186, 51971187, 51971188, 51971189, 51971190, 51971191, 51971192, 51971193, 51971194, 51971195, 51971196, 51971197, 51971198, 51971199, 51971200, 51971201, 51971202, 51971203, 51971204, 51971205, 51971206, 51971207, 51971208, 51971209, 51971210, 51971211, 51971212, 51971213, 51971214, 51971215, 51971216, 51971217, 51971218, 51971219, 51971220, 51971221, 51971222, 51971223, 51971224, 51971225, 51971226, 51971227, 51971228, 51971229, 51971230, 51971231, 51971232, 51971233, 51971234, 51971235, 51971236, 51971237, 51971238, 51971239, 51971240, 51971241, 51971242, 51971243, 51971244, 51971245, 51971246, 51971247, 51971248, 51971249, 51971250, 51971251, 51971252, 51971253, 51971254, 51971255, 51971256, 51971257, 51971258, 51971259, 51971260, 51971261, 51971262, 51971263, 51971264, 51971265, 51971266, 51971267, 51971268, 51971269, 51971270, 51971271, 51971272, 51971273, 51971274, 51971275, 51971276, 51971277, 51971278, 51971279, 51971280, 51971281, 51971282, 51971283, 51971284, 51971285, 51971286, 51971287, 51971288, 51971289, 51971290, 51971291, 51971292, 51971293, 51971294, 51971295, 51971296, 51971297, 51971298, 51971299, 51971300, 51971301, 51971302, 51971303, 51971304, 51971305, 51971306, 51971307, 51971308, 51971309, 51971310, 51971311, 51971312, 51971313, 51971314, 51971315, 51971316, 51971317, 51971318, 51971319, 51971320, 51971321, 51971322, 51971323, 51971324, 51971325, 51971326, 51971327, 51971328, 51971329, 51971330, 51971331, 51971332, 51971333, 51971334, 51971335, 51971336, 51971337, 51971338, 51971339, 51971340, 51971341, 51971342, 51971343, 51971344, 51971345, 51971346, 51971347, 51971348, 51971349, 51971350, 51971351, 51971352, 51971353, 51971354, 51971355, 51971356, 51971357, 51971358, 51971359, 51971360, 51971361, 51971362, 51971363, 51971364, 51971365, 51971366, 51971367, 51971368, 51971369, 51971370, 51971371, 51971372, 51971373, 51971374, 51971375, 51971376, 51971377, 51971378, 51971379, 51971380, 51971381, 51971382, 51971383, 51971384, 51971385, 51971386, 51971387, 51971388, 51971389, 51971390, 51971391, 51971392, 51971393, 51971394, 51971395, 51971396, 51971397, 51971398, 51971399, 51971400, 51971401, 51971402, 51971403, 51971

MICROGRIDS: MODELLING OF ON-GRID AND WEAK-GRID CONNECTED COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

This paper presents a modular, scalable and viable architecture for a DC Microgrid to supply electrical power to on-grid communities, particularly in developing countries, where grid electricity is unavailable or is largely intermittent. Microgrids are emerging to eliminate the growth in load, to integrate intermittent renewable energy resources, and to prevent prolonged power outages. A microgrid can be defined as power cluster of distributed generation, load, and energy storage device accumulated together in the vicinity to each other. It gives opportunity to utilize renewable energy sources for green and clean environment. The project is to model Microgrids which are grouped into a single-owned building or campus as well as a community microgrid that serves various buildings with multiple owners. In our project we used solar energy as a source. In case of solar power, using power electronics devices, DC power can be obtained. The dc power obtained is used to control the operation of power flow from on-grid to weak grid by using the voltage sensors, current sensors and relay operated system. The DC terminals are connected to electronic loads. In our project we have added an inverter by using the inverter circuit we planned to supply power to the AC loads. This says the DC microgrid can operate for both AC and DC loads. The main aim of the project is to control the operation of microgrid by sharing the load between the on-grid and weak-grid communities in case of any disturbances or in case of any power shortages. The on-grid supplies power to the weak-grid by operation of switching process. Hence microgrid plays a key role to produce uninterrupted power supply where grid electricity is unavailable or is largely intermittent.

INTRODUCTION

Microgrids are local energy grids that can disconnect from the traditional grid and operate autonomously. Microgrids have the ability to strengthen and reinforce the traditional grid because they can function even when the main grid is down and are optimal for integrating renewable sources of energy.

A microgrid connects to the grid at a point of common coupling that maintains voltage at the same level as the main grid unless there is some sort of problem on the grid or other reason to disconnect. A switch can separate the microgrid from the main grid automatically or manually, and it then functions as an island.

The grid connects houses, businesses and other buildings to central power sources, which allow us to use appliances, heating/cooling systems and electronics.

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 11/3/24

IJERT

International Journal of
Engineering Research & Technology
ISSN : 2278 - 0181, www.ijert.org
(Published by : ESRSA Publications)



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This is to certify that

Dr. Aikhloor Subramanyam Sreelatha

Has published a research paper entitled

***A Comparison of Control Algorithms for DSTATCOM for Compensating
Voltage Sag and Swell***

In IJERT, Volume 11, Issue 7, July - 2022



Registration No: IJERTV11IS070116

Date: 25-07-2022


Chief Editor, IJERT

Gatya Prasadil-
11/3/24

A Comparison of Control Algorithms for DSTATCOM for Compensating Voltage Sag and Swell

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Abstract: In this paper, a 3-phase VSI based DSTATCOM is implemented using the Backpropagation control algorithm and NEF theory for compensating power quality disturbances such as voltage sag and voltage swell. A control algorithm is employed to derive reference source current signals from the load current to get the switching pulses for IGBTs of the VSI of the DSTATCOM. Back Propagation (BP) control algorithm is preferred on the extraction of the observed weighted value of active and reactive power components of load currents which are required for the estimation of reference source current and NEF theory is based on the transformation of currents in synchronous rotating dq frame. Back Propagation Control Algorithm and NEF theory-based DSTATCOM are simulated with MATLAB using SIMULINK for different types of linear loads. The performance of DSTATCOM is studied with proposed control algorithm for different types of loads. This electronic document is a "final" manuscript and should define the components of your paper (title, text, figure, etc.) in its final state.

Keywords: DSTATCOM, Backpropagation (BP) control algorithm, NEF theory, Voltage sag, Voltage swell, reactive power compensation, power quality, MATLAB/SIMULINK

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern distribution systems, the major power consumption is by reactive loads, such as induction motor. The lagging power factor caused by these reactive loads increases the demand for reactive power in a distribution system. Excessive reactive power demand increases losses and reduces the active power flow capability of the distribution system [1]. Voltage sags and voltage swell are the most occurring power quality problems. And these problems are very common in heavy-load industries and they cause significant financial losses [2].

The FACTS technology opens new opportunities for enhancing the power capacity of the present, as well as new and upgraded lines. Load balancing, harmonic current mitigation, and reactive power compensation are major problems of AC distribution networks and a DSTATCOM is a solution to the above problems [3]. DSTATCOM is a static compensator in the power distribution network. In addition to the above-mentioned problems, DSTATCOM also provides solutions to power factor correction [4]. The major advantages of DSTATCOM compared with static VAR compensator (SVC) include the ability to generate the rated current in any network

voltage, better dynamic response, and use of a relatively small capacitor on the DC-link side.

The various components are extracted from synchronous source current components. A control algorithm of DSTATCOM is used for this conversion. And this is to create for a DSTATCOM implementation source power sharing. Synchronous reference frame theory, Adaptive-based neural network, and Back Propagation control are some of these control techniques [5]. The performance of a DSTATCOM is explored through design and simulation in this study. The back Propagation control method and NEF theory are selected for the control of a DSTATCOM.

Section II presents the system configuration, mathematical formulations, and control algorithm used for the simulation model. Then section III presents results and discussion. Finally, in the last section, section IV conclusions are provided.

II. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION AND MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

A. System configuration

A voltage source converter (VSI) based DSTATCOM is connected to a three-phase AC source with external impedance feeding three-phase linear loads which are shown in Fig. 1. For constant ripple in compensating current, the switching inductors (L_f) are connected at the AC output of the VSI. For proper PWM implementation of DSTATCOM VSI, the DC-link voltage (V_{dc}) is determined by the Point of Common Coupling (PCC) voltage and must be higher than the amplitude of the AC source voltage. The voltage and current rating of the proposed compensation device are shown in the examples [6].

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11/3/24

DESIGN AND MODELING OF DC GRID IN OFF-GRID MODE FOR REMOTE LOCATIONS

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Abstract

As more creative technologies are introduced to the mix of items that are powered by energy, the demand for electricity increases globally. The price of electricity is also rising daily. The solar photovoltaic system or solar power system is a renewable energy system that uses PV modules to convert sunlight into electricity in order to solve this issue. They save energy that would have otherwise been taken from the grid, reduce your energy costs, and generate an outstanding return on investment.

This project's purpose is to build and model DC grid off-grid mode for remote sites. The DC Grid is becoming increasingly popular. Because DC grids are predominantly dispersed grids, transmission losses and rotating losses can be avoided with distributed grids and DC loads. This project aims to create a model of a solar-powered DC grid for isolated applications. Solar energy converts sunlight into direct current electricity. This dc current is delivered to the battery using a charge controller. A charge controller adjusts the DC voltage from the solar panels to keep a charge on the batteries while also sending a portion of the power to the loads. This electricity can either be used immediately or stored in the batteries, allowing it to be used at night. Presented are the findings of the performance of PV when loaded to DC loads under various weather situations.

Keywords: Solar Panel, Charge Controller, Battery, DC Load, OFF-Grid

Introduction

The transformation of the sun's energy is the definition of solar energy, which is one of the renewable energies. After passing through the earth's atmosphere, the majority of sunlight is converted into visible light and infrared radiation. Photosynthesis is the process through which plants convert carbon dioxide and water into sugar and starch. Using solar-cell panels, this energy is converted into electricity. Solar energy is the radiant light and heat from the Sun that is captured by a variety of technologies, including solar power to create electricity, solar thermal energy including solar water heating, and solar architecture.

It is an essential source of renewable energy, and its technologies are roughly classified as passive solar or active solar based on how they gather and distribute solar energy or convert it into solar power. To harness the energy, active solar solutions include photovoltaic systems, concentrated solar power, and solar water heating. Passive solar strategies involve orienting a building towards the Sun, choosing materials with favorable thermal mass or light-dispersing qualities, and designing rooms with natural air circulation. The vast amount of available solar energy makes it a highly desirable source of electricity. Since 2021, solar energy has been less expensive than fossil fuels.

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11/3/24



Smart Solar PV Monitoring using Cloud Computing

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Abstract

Renewable energy sources are proven to be reliable and accepted as the best alternative for fulfilling our increasing energy needs. As technology is advancing, cost of renewable energy equipments is decreasing which has resulted in a massive increase in solar photovoltaic installations. Most of these installations act as auxiliary power source. A majority of these are installed in inaccessible locations – as close as a rooftop to as far away as a desert. Hence, they require sophisticated systems for remote monitoring of these installations using wide area networks. The system described in this paper is capable of measuring the values of Solar PV voltage and current and temperature and sending them over on mobile networks to the internet for data logging and review by the user. In case of a deviation from normal specified values of current, voltage or temperature, the system is also capable of alerting the user via an IOT. The idea is to connect all sensors and devices on a common network i.e. internet through wired or wireless means so that the user can access the data and control the devices from anywhere around the globe with an internet connection. Along with this, the aim is to automate the process using pre-defined logic to reduce human intervention as much as possible. It has gained a lot of attention in recent years due to its diversified usage in the fields of consumer electronics, home automation, health care, smart car, smart city and security purposes. The Solar PV voltage is sensed by voltage divider circuit. Current is sensed using Hall Effect Current Sensor ACS712. The temperature and humidity is sensed using DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor. A dedicated computer system is set up to store the data obtained for future reference and review. This data now can be viewed anywhere on the globe using an internet connection on an IP by an IoT module. As the conventional sources of electricity generation are depleting, mankind is in need of renewable sources such as solar and wind energy to sustain itself. Hence all we need is a good, up-to-date monitoring system which can perform major tasks automatically without human intervention and can provide data to the user whenever and wherever needed. IOT is the best solution for monitoring of solar installations. IOT based remote monitoring of the Solar PV installation will also save energy and man-labour.

INTRODUCTION

Power generation is a major factor in many developing countries. Due to the improvement of the industrial and commercial sector, energy demand reaches its peak. Hence all are poignant towards renewable energy source to produce green energy for meeting our energy consumption. This can help the society to decrease greenhouse gas emission and ozone layer depletion for future generation. Amongst this solar photovoltaic technique is gaining popularity due to huge availability, reduced cost, easy installation, and maintenance. Currently, Internet of Things (IoT) is an evolving technology that makes things smarter and

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ENERGY METER READING SYSTEM WITH AUTOMATIC BILLING USING CLOUD

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ABSTRACT - The paper presents a method that permits readings of both the amount of electricity consumed and the amount charged to the customer. Our device displays the electricity readings on an LCD screen and can send the user an SMS with the reading and cost in rupees. In recent years, a meter (electronic meter) has played a vital role in the development of smart and cost-efficient systems. In the distant future, it will have a highly dependable and productive programmable meter-reading architecture (AMRS). This study intends to outline a simple circuit in an internet of Things-based energy meter reading system with defect indication. This eliminates the possibility of manipulation with a user's electric bill by allowing the user to view his own electricity consumption and cost directly from his meter. The project allows a dual interpretation. One for the LCD display and the other for SMS. Our paper consists of a GSM module coupled to an 8051 microcontroller. Continuously receiving electrical pulses and calculating an average per unit, the system. The system also advises the price per unit to determine the cost of electricity. It then transmits this information to the user and electric company via SMS and shows it on an LCD screen. The system is capable of receiving user messages and controlling load switches. The equivalent to a relay design is the standard digital meter reading system and permits remote electronic meter access. With appropriate authentication, users can access the developed website, features from any location on the earth. The benefits of this project include cut-a-way, increased energy efficiency, and reduced manpower and time requirements. This project is built using both hardware and software.

Key Words: Energy Meters, GSM Module, Cloud Computing, Automatic meter reading.

1. INTRODUCTION

Traditional meter reading by a human operator is inefficient to meet the demands of future residential construction. The application of Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) systems, which electronically collect meter readings, is expanding across industrial, commercial, and utility environments. Electronic utility meters are crucial to automating the utility metering procedure. Automated utility meters have numerous new features that reduce the cost of utility for customers and the cost of utility delivery for the utility provider. The advent of rural electrification presents opportunities for the implementation of new, more efficient metering technologies.

Traditional electro-mechanical meters, which are still widely used today, are susceptible to over-temperature due to the analog and mechanical nature of their components. Also inefficient is the collection of meter readings, as a meter reader must be physically present to obtain the readings. This method of collecting meter readings becomes more difficult and expensive when readings must be collected in vast, dispersed rural areas. The distance of meter readers to make the effort to travel to these areas results in frequently inaccurate estimates of the amount of electricity consumed. Traditional meter reading is inefficient for households located on the top floors of high-rise buildings and on estates. There is a possibility for unpaid bills, consumer absence, etc. Despite the fact that these conventional meters have been replaced with more efficient electronic energy meters, the problem persists. Consequently, a system that delivers the bill to the user's mobile device is preferable in the current context.

This paper introduces a new method of postpaid electronic energy metering that automatically saves the consumed energy, records these readings continuously, and transmits them to the billing point via the existing GSM network. Lastly, after processing the collected data, an SMS bill is generated using web-based system software and sent to the customer (Short Messaging System). As it is web-based, once the data has been updated, the registered users and authority can monitor and access the generated monthly bill from any location.

In residential properties, traditional meter reading is inefficient. There is a possibility for unpaid bills, consumer absence, etc. Despite the fact that these conventional meters have been replaced with more efficient electronic energy meters, the problem persists. Consequently, a system that delivers the bill to the user's mobile device is preferable in the current context.

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IOT BASED SMART FARMING SYSTEM USING SENSORS FOR AGRICULTURAL TASK AUTOMATION

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Abstract

Agriculture is done in every country from ages. Agriculture is the science and art of cultivating plants. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization. Agriculture is done manually from ages. As the world is trending into new technologies and implementations it is a necessary goal to trend up with agriculture also. IOT plays a very important role in smart agriculture. IOT sensors are capable of providing information about agriculture fields. We have proposed an IOT and smart agriculture system using automation. This IOT based Agriculture monitoring system makes use of wireless sensor networks that collect data from different sensors deployed at various nodes and sends it through the wireless protocol. This smart agriculture using IOT system is powered by Arduino, it consists of Temperature sensor, Moisture sensor, water level sensor, DC motor and GPRS module. When the IOT based agriculture monitoring system starts it checks the water level, humidity and moisture level. It sends SMS alert on the phone about the levels. Sensors sense the level of water if it goes down, it automatically starts the water pump. If the temperature goes above the level, fan starts. This all is displayed on the LCD display module. This all is also seen in IOT where it shows information of Humidity, Moisture and water level with date and time, based on per minute. Temperature can be set on a particular level, it is based on the type crops cultivated. If we want to close the water forcefully on IOT there is a button given from where water pump can be forcefully stopped.

Keywords: Compost, Green Manure, Smart Irrigator Systems, Smart Sensing System

Introduction

Experts have analysed collected data for finding correlation between environment work and yield for standard work. They are concentrated on crop monitoring, information of temperature and rainfall is collected as initial spatial data and analysed to reduce the crop losses and to improve the crop production. An IOT Based Crop-Field monitoring and irrigation automation system explains to monitor a crop field. A system is developed by using sensors and according to the decision from a server based on sensed data, the irrigation system automated. By using wireless transmission the sensed data forwarded towards to web server database. If the irrigation is automated then that means if the moisture and temperature fields fall below the potential range. The user can monitor and control the system remotely with the help of application which provides a web interface to user. [1] Prof. K.A.Patil and Prof. N.R.Kale propose a wise agricultural model in irrigation with ICT (Information Communication Technology).

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11/3/24

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Electric Power Systems Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/epersr

Design of a decentralized wide-area control system to tolerate the loss of communication paths based on coherency analysis

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Coherency; Decentralized WACS; Power system stability; Wide-area monitoring

ABSTRACT

The objective of this article is to design a wide-area control (WAC) system based on coherent groups of generators to overcome the loss of data and communication failures in the conventional approach. The wide-area monitoring is designed to regulate the state feedback control. It requires as the reference the generator output side and loading signals to all generators' excitation systems on the output side. There are good communication paths are necessary to get quality data every time. In addition, there should not be any data loss or false data due to plant communication link failure. Instead of now, generally, however, it is not possible to get quality data without using anything. Hence, it leads to the unstable condition of the wide-area power system. To overcome this problem, the area-wise coherency-based wide-area control is proposed in this article to overcome the above-mentioned problem. The entire power system is divided into different zones based on coherency. Therefore, the decentralized WACS is designed to tolerate the WACS system loss, upon existing groups of generators. This can be achieved by employing distributed, decentralized WACS operation. Moreover, to validate the strength of the proposed controller, it is compared with different existing controllers reported in the literature by employing different case studies in IEEE 39 and IEEE 118 bus systems.

1. Introduction

Inter-area and local area mode oscillations can happen frequently in an interconnected power system. Local area mode oscillations occur between two generators that belong to the same area. On the other hand, inter-area mode oscillations occur between two generator groups in different areas. The damping of these oscillations is necessary to maintain the power system in stable condition [1]. In practice, power system stabilizers (PSS) can be used to damp out local area mode oscillations. These PSSs use local signals as input signals [2]. To damp out inter-area mode oscillations, remote measurements are required. Therefore, by using PMU, it cannot be able to damp out inter-area mode oscillations effectively. In addition to this issue, the WACS system can be used to make the signals from remote locations through PMU [3] and send the generated control signals to generators' excitation system [4] or PAC to achieve [5].

The wide-area control system can be designed and implemented to other control [6] or active mode [7]. In design mode, measurements can be used to estimate the system matrix and other relevant matrices. Whereas in online mode, a power system model and data can be used to obtain the required matrices. In this article, the main focus is on the design of a wide-area control system in offline mode. Either the state feedback or the output feedback control technique can be used

to design the WAC. The primary difference between these two is that an additional state estimate [8] is used in the state feedback, given as a technique to obtain the system state; in addition, the feedback gain matrices that are used in both techniques are different from each other. The design of a wide-area control system in this article is related to the state feedback control technique since the structure that is generated in this article primarily is related to state feedback control techniques. In [9], matrix partitioning controller design is illustrated to reduce the number of communication paths. However, it cannot be able to provide stability or damping if any communication failure happens in the available communication paths. A distributed wide-area controller is proposed in [10–12] damping out oscillations under different communication failures. However, the design and implementation of this controller requires centralized infrastructure under all conditions. In [13] state-feedback based on different wide-area controllers and their comparison is explained in a detailed manner. However, each controller has its own advantages and disadvantages. Whereas in [14–17], the distributed wide-area control systems are proposed to overcome different data and communication failures. However, these techniques require the knowledge of all areas to compute the control input of

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Received 29 November 2020; Received in revised form 13 February 2021; Accepted 14 May 2021

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Predicting the Price of Pre-Owned Cars Using Machine Learning and Data Science

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DOI Link: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2022.45469>

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Abstract

Storm Motors is an e-commerce company who acts as mediators between parties interested in selling and buying pre-owned cars. They have recorded data about the seller and car details, registration details, web advertisement details, make and model information and price. The company wishes to develop an algorithm to predict the price of pre-owned cars based on various attributes associated with the car to make a sale quickly, if the price is reasonable and satisfies both the seller and buyer, by comparing the price of various car models based on car features to improve their business. In this paper, we have conducted a comparative study using machine learning algorithms like linear regression and random forest algorithms which is implemented with Jupyter Notebook. The study shows that the linear regression algorithm performance is more than the random forest algorithm. We have also experimented



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Paper Id : IJRASET45469

Publish Date : 2022-07-09

ISSN : 2321-9653

Publisher Name : IJRASET

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Securing Data Using RSA Encryption

Author Name : P. Usha, P. Madhulika, S. Rajasekar, T. C. Swathi Priya

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ABSTRACT

Data security is a crucial concern that ought to be managed to help protect vital data. Cryptography is one of the conventional approaches for securing data and is generally considered a fundamental data security component that provides privacy, integrity, confidentiality, and authentication. In this project, a data security algorithm is proposed by implementing traditional RSA. The implementation raises the security of the data with RSA Algorithm. The data Interpolation is used to encrypt the ASCII values of the message after which the traditional RSA is used to encrypt and decrypt the message. The last stage employs Gaussian Backward Interpolation to decrypt the data again. Cloud computing stored the data and disseminated resources in open environments. Even though cloud computing is promising and efficient, there are many challenges for data security as there is no vicinity of the data for the cloud user. The security of cloud computing has always been an important aspect of quality of service from cloud service providers. Cloud computing is technical and social reality today, at the same time it is emerging technology and security has become the main obstacle which is hampering the deployment of cloud environments. To ensure the security of data, we proposed a method for providing data storage and security in cloud using public key cryptosystem by implementing RSA algorithm. Further describes the security services includes key generation, encryption, decryption in virtual environment.

Keywords : Public Key, Encryption, RSA, Asymmetric, Security, Prime number, Plain text, owner, user, password, Cryptography, cloud, IP address, Communication

Swathi Prasad
11/3/24



e-ISSN: 2582-5208

International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science
(Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal)

Volume:05/Issue:06/June-2023

Impact Factor- 7.868

www.irjmets.com

PRICE PREDICTION OF DIGITAL CURRENCY USING MACHINE LEARNING

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DOI : <https://www.doi.org/10.56726/IRJMETS42709>

ABSTRACT

Digital Currency is currently a thriving open-source community and payment network, which is currently used by millions of people. As the value of Bit coin varies every day, it would be very interesting for investors to forecast the Bit coin value but at the same time making it difficult to predict. Bit coin is a crypto currency technology that has attracted investors because of its big price increases. This has led to researchers applying various methods to predict Bit coin prices such as Support Vector Machines, Multilayer Perceptron, and RNN etc. To obtain accuracy and efficiency as compared to these algorithms this research paper tends to exhibit the use of AutoTS and LSTM model to predict the price of crypto currency. The results were computed by extrapolating graphs along. As evidenced by an analysis of the existing literature, running machine learning algorithms on a GPU as opposed to a CPU can offer significant performance improvements. This is explored by benchmarking the training of the AUTOTS network using both the GPU (Graphics Processing Units) and CPU (Central Processing Units). This provides a solution to the sub research topic. Finally, in analysing the chosen dependent variables, each variable's importance is assessed using a random forest algorithm. In addition, the ability to predict the direction of the price of an asset such as Bit coin offers the opportunity for profit to be made by trading the asset. Keywords: Digital Currency, Bit coin Prediction, Time complexity, Machine-learning, Database architecture, AUTOTS.

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WEB CONTROLLED FIRE EXTINGUISHING ROBOT

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Abstract— Nowadays the amount of effort put forth by the officials of the fire department manually can be eased. They can perform safer operations with the help of a mobile robot. In this paper, a Web Controlled Fire Extinguishing Robot is proposed taking into account the difficulties faced by the fire fighters to reduce the level of impact caused by a small flame which would have lead to a disastrous situation. A mobile mechanical device is used to extinguish fire at the desired location. The robot consists of a Pi camera mounted at the front interfaced to the Raspberry Pi. By using this application, commands are sent to the robot through a Wi-Fi module. The robot moves in all possible directions by using the buttons present on the web console interface. A water motor pump is used to extinguish the fire at the site by careful observation done by the Pi camera. The video streaming done by the robot enables the fire fighter to remotely operate from a distance at the time of emergencies. The high risk involved undertaking of fire fighters can now be accomplished safely and effectively without consuming any additional time.

Keywords— Raspberry Pi, Fire Fighter, Video Streaming, Motor Pump, Console Interface.

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet of things is a system in which all the physical items and places in the world are connected via wireless and wired internet connections. The number of devices that can be connected through IoT varies in huge amount. With the merit

of using an internet connection, the information can be communicated both ways. The Information about their device's surroundings are shared to the systems or end users. IP based networks also have good performance and reliability needed for making connections. The system that is used to move around, sense and perform a task is a robot. They are mainly used to work in risky situations which involves damage; life and property of the living. Fixed robots are not preferred usually as they have limited space and cannot be run on a mobile platform. In order to extinguish fire in various hospitals, industries etc. these mobile robots come in handy to put off the fire at the required site. The need for more number of fire fighters can now be decreased with the use of a fire extinguishing robot. The electronic circuits of computer components can be combined onto a single integrated chip called as a system on chip. It uses less power, space and is reliable as it consists of both hardware and software. One such example of a system on chip is the Raspberry Pi. It has an in-built Bluetooth and Wi-Fi support to communicate over the internet. It is credit sized and can be plugged to a monitor, TV. The implemented fire extinguishing robot which is powered by a battery makes necessary connections and uses a web console interface to navigate the robot in forward, backward, left and right directions. It maintains a constant speed and has a Pi camera mounted on it to live stream the front view of the robot. The web console also contains a button to run the water motor pump when the fire is seen on the display of it. The fire is then handled effectively at that particular location by operating the robot using wireless technology of the Raspberry Pi.

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ARDUINO BASED NOVEL E-FARMING TECHNOLOGY USING WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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Abstract— Mostly 70% of Indian population depends on Agriculture and the revenue associated with their products. The demand for food crops and agriculture increases day by day as the world's population grow. So, there is a need to solve many problems associated with the agriculture due to which there is a reduction in the crop production. The productivity in the field of agriculture may reduce due to so many factors like changes in weather, environment, moisture, lack of awareness about latest technology. There comes the need for a Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) to monitor the problems related to the crop productivity and agriculture. Wireless Sensor Networks play a major role in the field of Agriculture. So, in the proposed system, a Wireless Sensor Network is used to monitor the changes in weather, environment, water supply to crops, moisture level in the fields and the rate at which pests damage the crop. In this system, different types of sensors, devices and components are used to capture the details about crop fields so as to take preventive actions before damage occurs. The gathered information from these different sensors is recorded and sent to the farmer's smart phone. Based on this the farmer will take appropriate action which helps him in taking appropriate actions and improving the crop productivity.

Keywords— Wireless Sensor Network, Sensors, Arduino, Moisture, Smart Phone, Humidity, Server

I. INTRODUCTION

The backbone of Indian income lies in Agriculture. But in recent times it is seen that the progress in the field of agriculture is getting reduced leading to less income to government. One of the reason is that in India, still farmers are following traditional farming which causes more effort and make farmers poor due to low productivity (Sreekantha et al. 2017), (Balaji et al. 2014). Many advancements have took place recently in terms of equipment and methods in the agriculture sector but due to the lack of education, awareness

and proper knowledge to farmers they could not use the technology efficiently leading to non-profitable yields. A figure depicting the difference between Traditional Farming and E-Farming is shown in Figure.1.



Fig 1. Traditional Farming Vs E-Farming

The main idea behind the proposed framework is by using the different types of sensors the different parameters or features like environment, moisture, humidity, pests, weather, water supply, crop rotation recommendation related information is captured. To capture this information, the Wireless Sensor Networks play a vital role.

II. WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

A Wireless Sensor Network is a network consisting of a distributed set of Sensors operating autonomously monitoring the various conditions like weather, environment, temperature, moisture, etc. The applications of WSN have a wider range such as Smart home monitoring, Health Care monitoring, Military fields, Agriculture, Weather Forecasting, Temperature Sensing, Earthquake detection, Rainfall prediction, Fire detection etc.

A Wireless Sensor Network consist of a set of sensor nodes which gathers the information at a particular location and this information is disseminated to the main node or sink node. This sink node has complete information gathered from all the sensors about the location where this network is setup. This sink node is attached to a smart phone. Then through this

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MACHINE LEARNING MODEL FOR INCOME CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract

Accurate income data is one of the hardest piece of data to obtain across the world. Subsidy Inc. company delivers subsidies to individuals based on their income. The company has obtained a large data set of authenticated data on individual income, demographic parameters, and a few financial parameters. We wish to develop an income classifier system for individuals. The income prediction model is designed using Logistic Regression classifier. Logistic Regression model is a machine learning classification algorithm that is used to predict the probability of categorical dependent variable using Logistic regression. In this work, we also made an experiment to compare Machine learning algorithms Logistic Regression with K-Nearest Neighbor on a data set with dimension 31978 rows and with 13 different number of columns or attributes. This experiment results shows that Logistic Regression classifier performs better with 85 percent accuracy where as KNN gives an accuracy of 84 percent.

Keywords: Machinelearning,Data set, Predictive Analytics,Classification

1. Introduction

Machine learning (ML) systems have generated tremendous societal impacts in a wide range of applications, such as computer vision, speech recognition, comprehension of the natural language, psychology, health care, and the Internet of Things.[1]

Machine Learning (ML) applications are numerous, the most important of which is predictive data mining. Every instance is represented using the same set of features in any dataset used by the machine learning algorithms. The features may be continuous, categorical, or binary. When instances are given with known labels (the corresponding right outputs), then, compared to unsupervised learning, the learning is called supervised, where instances are unlabeled. Many ML applications require tasks that can be set up in a supervised manner. [2]

Supervised classification is one of the functions that so- Intelligent Systems perform most frequently. Therefore, Artificial Intelligence (logic- techniques, Perceptron- techniques) and Statistics (Bayesian Networks, instance-techniques) have developed a large number of techniques. The goal of supervised learning is to create a descriptive model of class label distribution in terms of predictor features. The resulting classifier is then used to assign class labels to testing instances where the predictor function values are known but the class label value is unknown. [2]

Machine learning within Computer Science is a fairly new discipline that offers a range of techniques for data analysis. Many of these approaches are based on well- statistical principles (e.g. structural regression and

A Survey on Cloud Attack Detection using Machine Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT

Cloud concepts such as resource sharing, outsourcing, and multi-tenancy create significant challenges to the security community. Also, trusted third party and web technologies based cloud service provisioning arises new security threats in the cloud environment. Cloud security has become a vital research area with new security models, protocols, and policies in recent years. Despite the fact, the existing cloud security research still faces the shortcomings in improving the detection accuracy and detecting the new or unknown attacks in the cloud. To address the constraints above, many security researchers have focused on developing cloud security models with the assistance of the machine learning methods. Machine learning techniques play a significant role in automatically discovering the potential difference between legitimate and malicious data with high accuracy. The deep learning is a branch of machine learning that provides remarkable performance in cloud security issues. This survey provides a comprehensive study of cloud security concerns, traditional security measures, and machine learning-based security solutions in the cloud environment. Initially, it identifies cloud vulnerabilities and presents state-of-the-art methods to control security threats, weaknesses, and attacks. This work also reviews the security solutions developed by machine learning and deep learning techniques for the cloud environment.

Keywords

Cloud Computing, Cloud Security, Security Threats, Vulnerabilities, Attacks, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past decades, in the research on information technology, Cloud computing [1] has become a prominent and fast-growing technology with the advantage of on-demand service and abundant resource availability. Although increased adoption of cloud computing services, privacy, and security becomes a significant constraint in the cloud environment [2]. In essence, the cloud environment requires several countermeasures activities, such as ensuring data privacy, data protection, data availability, location privacy of data, and secure transmission [3]. Despite the fact, both the external and internal threats are increasingly affecting the cloud environment. Hence, the intrusion detection system has been increasingly utilized by the cloud environment to secure the processing and stored data [4].

Recently, network security [5] and cloud security researches [6] have shown their increased interest in adopting machine learning techniques. In the machine learning-based security system, the abnormal and healthy behaviours are categorized based on the labelled traces from the training models. By extracting the different set of features, the machine learning

and deep learning-based intrusion detection models [7, 8] ensure the security of the cloud environment. The machine learning and deep learning-based security model significantly detect the vulnerabilities with the reduced complexity and the reasonable cost. In recent years, there are numerous researches on the development of machine learning-based intrusion detection models. Although the machine learning techniques confront the different attack types over the abundant cloud environment, it fails to unknown attacks [9]. Hence, several existing researchers have presented the supervised and unsupervised learning-based security solutions [10, 11] to protect the data against the vulnerabilities. The data stored and executed in the cloud environment is significant to the cloud users with noxious intention; hence, providing security is prominent in the cloud environment with the support of machine learning algorithms [12]. Understanding the security measures that need to be taken by the cloud service provider is crucial while developing the cloud security model.

2. AN OVERVIEW OF CLOUD SECURITY THREATS

An emerging cloud computing technology not only offers different cloud services to the end-users but also leverages the increasing possibility of security risks and issues in the cloud environment [13]. By performing the illegal activities, the malicious individuals misuse the computing capability offered by the cloud. In essence, malicious individuals rent the virtual machines and launch the vulnerabilities on the virtual machines of other users within the cloud.

2.1. Security Vulnerabilities in the Cloud

Nowadays, hackers take advantage of the cloud computing service to conduct illegal activities in a distributed cloud environment. With the increased computing capability of cloud services, the hackers launch the attacks in a short period. For instance, by misusing the power of cloud computing, the malicious individuals begin Denial of Service (DoS) and brute force attacks in the cloud environment. In the cloud environment, security threats occur from within the organization as well as outside of the organization [14, 15]. Possible vulnerabilities can be created by a malicious insider in the cloud environment. This is mainly due to the unclear responsibilities and roles, lack of applying the need-to-know principles, weak enforcement of the role definition, Operating System (OS) or system vulnerabilities, application vulnerabilities, inadequate security of data, and Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) vulnerabilities, [16]. Moreover, data breaches occur due to online cyber theft in the cloud environment. In the cloud environment, most of the stored data stealing is performed on

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Opportunities and Challenges of Integrating Internet of Things (IOT) With Infrastructure of Healthcare Units

CH. M. Shruthi

Abstract: Internet of Things (IOT) is the technology that can help integrate both physical and digital worlds. With associated technologies like Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN), communication standards and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), to mention few, it has got plenty of use cases in the real world. One such use case is healthcare industry. Since healthcare industry needs seamless integration and quality in health care services, IoT has become crucial for taking the industry to the next level in providing satisfactory services. There are many benefits of integrating IoT with the infrastructure of healthcare units. One important benefit is real time health monitoring. With wearable technology patients can have body sensors and doctor can view vital signs of patients live. This could help in providing real time healthcare services so as to provide timely diagnosis and treatments. It also avoids many conventional barriers like travelling and wasting time. Still it is in its inception therefore, this paper throws light on the present state-of-the-art of IoT and its integration with healthcare units. It provides useful insights on various aspects of integration besides giving recommendations.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IOT), Healthcare Industry, Wearable Sensors, Intelligent Systems, Sensor Networks, Communication Standards

PDF | DOI: 10.17148/IJARJET.2018.5106

Gatya Prasad
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An Exploratory Research on Consumer Behaviour and Its Impact on Customer Relationship Management

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Abstract: - The concept of customer relationship management and consumer behaviour are not new to various industrial verticals. It is equally interesting to know whether customer relationship management leads to better insights of the consumer behaviour or the vice versa i.e., understanding the consumer behaviour dynamics will lead to build a better customer relationship management. In the current paper, we have touched upon the types of consumer products based on consumer behaviour and the various factors that influence consumer behaviour. We have also discussed on the various consumer behaviour dynamics, knowledge of which will enhance the relationship levels and the CRM metrics that will bring in a positive change in consumer behaviour dynamics. We mentioned about the limitation of the research work and conclude on discussing the two Hypothesis proposed and in support of the arguments based on the feedback of the survey data.

Key Words: Consumer Behaviour, Consumer product categories, Customer relationship Management, Customer satisfaction, and Customer loyalty.

I. INTRODUCTION

A lot of research work has happened in the field of importance of consumer behaviour in marketing. On one hand we see a tremendous growth of start up firms despite their low success rates, and on the other hand the organizations which are established themselves are striving for sustenance of business. Of the various factors that contribute for the growth and sustenance of business, understanding the consumers and their behaviour is very crucial. In order to have better understanding of consumer behaviour, we must focus on the types of products based on the difference in their characteristics and the impact on consumer behaviour. They are 1) Convenience Products 2) Shopping products 3) Speciality products and 4) Unsought products.

Convenience Products: Products which are frequently purchased with little effort and no customer involvement can be categorized as convenience products. Example: Toothpaste, magazines and detergent etc.

Shopping Products: Product with less frequent purchases and much effort of consumers, quality and brand comparisons are major considerations for shopping products. Example: Television, home theatres, furniture, garments

Speciality Products: Products with strong brand preferences and unique features fall under the category of speciality products. Consumers pay special purchase efforts. They are very less sensitive to pricing. Examples: Luxury goods, designer clothing etc

Unsought Products: Consumers do not have a knowledge and awareness of the product. Consumers have little or no interest to buy in general as far as unsought products are concerned.

The research paper covers the need objective of this study with the review of literature surveyed in the field of Consumer behaviour and customer relationship management. This is followed by the data collection and Hypotheses. Finally, we conclude with discussions on the data results and arguments in support of the two hypotheses made.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A lot of researchers have defined consumer behaviour and some of them are mentioned here. Arnould Price and Zinkhan (2002) defined consumer behaviour as individuals or groups using and disposing of products, services, ideas or experiences [1]. Hawking Best and Coney (2004) improvised this incorporating need satisfaction and its impact on consumer and society. They define consumer behaviour as the study of individuals, groups or organizations and the processes to select, secure use and dispose of products, ideas, services and experiences to satisfy the needs and its impact on consumer and society [2]. Engel (1995) cited in Erasmus AC Boshoff E and Rousseau (2001) defines consumer behaviour as actions directly involved in obtaining, consuming and disposing of products and services including the decision processes that precede and follow these actions. [3]. Schiffman & Kanuk (2000) refined this by adding the change of feelings, moods and attitudes towards the products and services [4]. Babusidre (2007) discussed and analyzed differences in consumer

Baburaj
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Image Classification Techniques using Deep Learning and Python

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Abstract— Deep learning has many applications such as computer vision, NLP, speech processing and image processing etc. In image processing the applications can be such as image classification, automatic object identification, image based search engine development, etc. In this paper we discuss image classification libraries using deep learning in Python, the description and purpose of these libraries for enabling beginners to further work on image processing applications.

Keywords— Deep Learning, Computer Vision, NLP, speech processing, image processing

I. INTRODUCTION

Deep Learning [1] is a kind of machine learning [2] which is powerful and represents the world as a hierarchy of concepts, which are defined as simpler concepts. It has many application areas like computer vision, natural language processing, image processing etc. Researchers have been developing deep learning applications using Python and R. These programming languages have a rich set of libraries to support various applications related to deep learning. Some of these include shape recognition, object identification, image classification, speech processing, face recognition, age identification etc. Technologies have been developed in smart phones where they are incorporated with an AI camera which processes the image automatically based on the scenario, scene recognition done, automatically adjust the lighting and flash of the camera leading to minimal human intervention.

Deep learning has high scale performance when applied to image processing applications. for example it can click the images, process the image, identify the traffic violations and send the information to the traffic control room instantly reducing the manual work. It leads to process automation in many of the application areas. Another application of interest is a medical application, where it can detect tumours in the brain by taking the scanned images of the brain and report the occurrence of a disease.

Developing deep learning applications is a challenging task as it involves lot of development effort and efficient applications have to be developed which consume very less time for execution as it has to be applied for real time scenarios. Developing a deep learning algorithm involves creation of a neural network which has to be trained prior to the application. This is termed as a training set which is used to train the machine and the actual data set is called test set for which the machine has to identify the class labels as this is a form of supervised learning. Deep learning applications are used to develop many advanced applications and in the coming future used for developing intelligent applications.

Few more applications related to image processing can be like taking student attendance automatically by object recognition in the image under consideration. This knowledge from the deep learning concepts can be applied to develop applications further and might help in the development of efficient image search engines. Most of the existing image searches have a lot of limitations as they can search for only a specific set of images which are incorporated in the image search database. The main concern here is the database development as it has to include a number of images in the database related to most of the domains as the search space should have a large number of images and not limited to a particular area of interest.

II. RELATED WORK

Some of the authors have worked with the image classification techniques using deep learning. Jhu-Sin Luo et al [3] have worked with the malware image classification with local binary pattern. The classification methodology in this paper is based on binary patterns of the image using Local Binary Patterns (LBP) approach. A Sawant et al [4] have worked with the brain cancer detection from MRI using the machine learning approach and Tensor flow library. AG Abdul Wahid et al [5] have worked

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A Novel Approach To Big Data Analysis Through Statistical Learning

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ABSTRACT In today's fast growing ever changing economy, huge amounts of data are generated and processed time and again by both small and large scale businesses[1]. These huge amounts of data are called Big Data. It is imperative for these businesses to be able to analyze, process and manage this data efficiently. Statistical learning encompasses the models and algorithms used for the purpose of understanding and wrangling Big data. These humungous volumes of data are either semi structured or unstructured in nature and require extremely sophisticated methodologies and techniques to bring out their true essence. Some very critical technologies such as tensor learning and kernel-based learning have been devised for the purpose of Big data analysis [2]. Tensors are high dimensional generalizations of matrices. Some of the most recent applications of tensor learning include the estimation of parameters of latent variable models like Hidden Markov Models. Kernel methods encompass algorithms for pattern classification, such as the support vector machine (SVM) and principle component analysis (PCA).

KEYWORDS Big Data, Data Wrangling, Kernel Learning, Statistical Learning, Tensor.

Date of Submission: 12-05-2018

Date of acceptance: 28-05-2018

1. INTRODUCTION

BigData is often characterized by its large volume, velocity, veracity, variety etc. One major issue associated with the volume of data is its dimensionality[1]. Problems pertaining to Dimensionality are encountered when working with data spread across a high dimensional space. Dimensionality describes the number of features or attributes present in the dataset. Through the use of PCA as one of the statistical learning approaches such problems could be addressed[6].

Statistical Learning methodologies can be classified into three major heads, namely Supervised learning, Unsupervised learning and Reinforcement Learning. Supervised learning involves the prediction of a response variable based on one or more predictor variables[2][3]. Unsupervised learning is characterized by the process of drawing relationships and then classifying and grouping data into classes. Reinforcement learning is characterized by a learning algorithm that learns from experience and generally uses the trial and error method for the same. Kernel Learning and Tensor Learning are a few examples of some Statistical Learning methods.

Kernel methods owe their name to the use of kernel functions which enable them to operate in a high dimensional, implicit feature space without ever computing the coordinates of the data in that space, but rather by simply computing the inner products between the images of all pairs of data in the feature space. This operation is often computationally cheaper than the explicit computation of the coordinates. This approach is called the kernel trick. Kernel functions have been introduced for sequence data, graphs, text, images, as well as vectors.

Tensors serve as high dimensional representations of matrices. A wide range of real-world data takes the format of matrices and tensors, e.g., recommendation (Karatzoglou et al., 2010), video sequences (Kim et al., 2007), climates (Bahadori et al., 2014), genomes (Sankaranarayanan et al., 2015), and neuro-imaging (Zhou et al., 2013). A naive way to learn from such matrix and tensor data is to vectorize them and apply ordinary regression or classification methods designed for vector data. However, using such a vector representation would lead to loss in structural information of matrices and tensors such as low-rankness.

Gatya Prasadil-
11/3/24



ISSN(Online): 2319-8753
ISSN(Print): 2347-6710

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science,
Engineering and Technology

(A High Impact Factor, Monthly, Peer Reviewed Journal)

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Vol. 7, Issue 12, December 2018

Security to Data Access in Cloud Computing using Learning Techniques and Cryptanalytic Strategies

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ABSTRACT: Cloud computing is a way to increase the capacity or add capabilities dynamically through remote servers hosted on the network to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer. As technology is increasing, there's a rapid increase within the sensitive and crucial data. This leads to the necessity of securing the data of the users who are using cloud. In this paper, we proposed the data classification using machine learning technique KNN with modified algorithm (MKNN) to gain efficient results. The performance of MKNN learning technique improves prediction capability and classification accuracy of basic data, sensitive and highly confidential data. After classifying, to secure sensitive data, the cryptanalytic strategies are used. This helps to increase the performance of providing security by only providing cryptographic strategies on sensitive data in order to save memory and time.

KEYWORDS: Cloud Computing, Security Data Classification, Machine learning technique, Cryptanalytic Strategies

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's era Cloud Computing is the emerging virtual distributed environment that uses the ideas of storing, processing, sharing, connectivity and virtualization. Internet cloud facilitates large pool of communication between resources, storage media and sharing media that helps to supply on-demand services with minimal management effort. It employs parallel processing, distributed processing, grid computing and distributed database to enhance processing, in virtualization technology and the Internet broadband technology based on network [1]. Innovators can focus on innovation rather than logistics of finding and managing resources that enable the innovation using cloud. Costs are driven down by delivering appropriate resources only at the time resources are required. The end users gain in complying with the ideas of isolation, elasticity, security and distribution. [2]

In cloud domain security issues are the foremost difficult problem and hence, the most key obstacle for aggrandize of IT-based companies that provide users on-demand services. These security issues can be visualizing at application phase, network phase authentication phase, information storage and at virtualization phase. These threats or challenges are still an obstacle within the complete success path of cloud computing. One reason is that consumers and plenty of organization keep their information on cloud database, so the main focus is that the user's data should be safe, and the vital information shouldn't get drift and tampered when travelling from one place to a different across the network. Thus, it is essential that Integrity, Confidentiality, and Availability of user information should be ensured. Another reason is that, unauthenticated user tries to access the authenticated user's data.

Applying cryptographic algorithms in cloud servers to solve these threats is to done. Though when a user is revoked, using a single cryptography algorithm is not enough to assure the security levels i.e. confidentiality of data and managing the access control methods in cloud computing environment. For data security these techniques are applied

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**SECURITY IMPROVISATION OF HYBRID APPROACH BY INCORPORATING
BLOWFISH AND RSA ENCIPHERMENT ALGORITHM****P.Nagamani**

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Abstract

A couple of years ago, the organization's information will be kept as a rule without anyone else servers inside the associations' learning focus and furthermore the extra private learning is isolated and keep inside the individual servers. As of now, the possibility of virtualization and cloud is set up wherever the information stays physically in their own framework anyway it's controlled by another substance. Cloud computing is foreseen in light of the fact that the developing plan to exchange the learning to the cloud, since the knowledge is developing high and information must be receptive from the skin gadget. The cloud storage is most very much enjoyed because of the decrease in esteem and furthermore the rising spy business environment. Still there are a few difficulties in putting away the data inside the cloud beginning from the virtual gadget that demonstrates on the grounds that the mechanism for asset sharing and furthermore the cloud storage limit. This occurs because of the framework and asset calculation possessed and controlled by the outside gathering and furthermore the cloud storage is named as deceitful in giving confirmation. Thus there's a prerequisite to supply security to the information is kept inside the cloud by helpful the administrations like information privacy, verification and uprightness. One among the premier promising courses inside the administration of access rights is that the Attribute-based encryption (ABE); this technique guarantees finish security of the encoded substance from each sort of ruptures. Molding answers for the higher than referenced issues are thought of in light of the fact that the target of this procedure, at initial a hierarchical attribute based encryption (HABE) has been arranged by joining AES encoding and half breed of AES and DES in information proprietor encoding strategy that have pleasant effect on encoding, mystery composing and refresh time. The frameworks moreover give not exclusively fine-grained get to the executives, anyway also full appointment and elite. The presented algorithmic program is contrasted and Identity based encryption (IBE) algorithmic program with the indistinguishable use of crypto encode-unescape strategies. To support the measure of security, the arranged framework joins the Blowfish and RSA that bears extra security to the client. The present terms like DES and AES are contrasted and arranged work blowfish and RSA to demonstrate their security level.

Keywords:

Attribute Based Encryption, DES, AES, Blowfish, RSA.





Mobile Node Security in Wireless Sensor Networks using Three Phase Authentication Scheme

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Abstract: Wireless Sensor Networks are widely used today in many applications for their effective monitoring of physical or environmental conditions and their better data gathering capacity. A Wireless Sensor node is made up of sensor nodes that communicate using signals and which support a bit of mobility. Because of the advent of Technology, this mobility can create some security issues. Because of the mobility, much efforts have to be made in locating and tracking the node's conditions which can also lead to some authentication problems. A vulnerability arises when authentication cannot be provided to a node and any node is given permission to access data. So, a better method is needed for securing the mobile nodes. The proposed system presents an efficient authentication scheme for mobile nodes using the concept of hashing and Cryptography. This method proposes a new authentication scheme for recognizing a malicious node. It provides a more efficient security scheme compared to other security solutions. The proposed system protects severe attacks on sensor nodes and helps in achieving best performance of nodes. It also adds identity and time stamp for nodes into the authentication mechanism. With this method, old nodes can be differentiated from new nodes.

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Network, Certifying Authority, hash, Base Station, Elliptic Curve, Authentication.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have low cost and easy deployment features and so are preferably used in various fields like science and technology for collecting information regarding the behaviour of human beings and in monitoring the physical and environmental conditions related to temperature, weather, moisture, traffic, disasters, fire accidents, etc.

Wireless Sensor Network is made of sensor nodes that may vary from small to large size gathering the data at the place where they are implanted and sends the information gathered to the main sink node (Figure 1). At the sink node, the data will be analysed and data is disseminated properly. Sensor nodes are developed in such a way that they work in very strict environments. Every sensor node in the network consists of machinery like a controller, external memory, power source, transceiver, and one or more sensors. But apart from the advantages a WSN has it too suffers from some perils. Some of the constraints are with respect to size of a sensor, cost of deployment, memory, less storage capacity, energy, more power consumption computational speed and communication bandwidth.

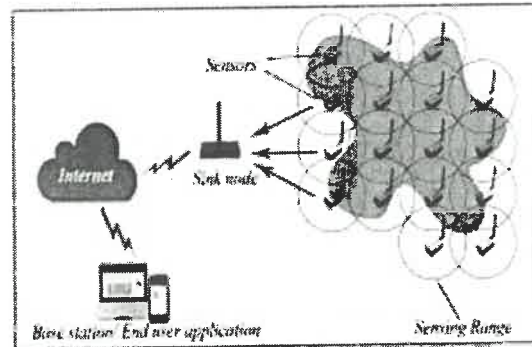


Figure 1. Wireless Sensor Network

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Extended Sparse Transient Search Deep Transfer Learning Based Intrusion Detection System

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Abstract:

Intrusion detection system (IDS) is typically responsible for tracking and identifying fraudulent behaviours in any operating network. This paper propose an extended sparse transient search deep transfer learning-based intrusion detection system (STSDTL-IDS) that overcomes the limitations and classifies complex attacks accurately and finely. A feature selection method, namely, chimp optimization algorithm (COA) is used to eliminate the unwanted features and it is used to detect assaults by identifying relevant aspects in the dataset with high precision. The proposed method is a hybrid method which includes sparse transient auto encoder with deep transfer learning, and extended Transient Search Optimization algorithm to improve the cloud IDS efficiency. The performance of the sparse deep transfer learning algorithm is improved using the extended transient search optimization. The python tool is used and the UNSW-NB15 and CICIDS2017 datasets are used. The experimental result shows that the proposed method outperforms when compared to the existing methods.

Keywords: Intrusion detection, Cloud security, sparse deep transfer learning, adaptive transient search optimization, chimp optimization.

1. Introduction

Cloud computing is a highly versatile and efficient platform that offers pay-per-use access to the computer system infrastructure, data management, and computational power on demand. Cloud computing's distributed nature makes it a convenient target for invaders who are constantly leveraging its flaws with new attacks. Standard attacks such as Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), Denial of Service (DoS), IP spoofing, and others have been discovered to be prone to cloud computing [1]. Additionally, there is a significant risk of insider attacks, in which approved users may initiate attacks within the tenant network, resulting in the system's complete failure. These types of attacks negatively impact the cloud's security, availability and integrity. Various tools for protecting cloud networks against various threats, such as user authentication, access control mechanisms, and firewalls, have already been established by organizations over the last decade. While these solutions prohibit outsiders from gaining unauthorized access, they are not resistant to insider attacks. As a result, the IDS [2] were created as a second line of protection to prevent data loss due to intruders. Various IDS identification techniques, including Host IDS [3] and Network IDS [4], have been used in the past several years. The IDS, when used in conjunction with access control lists, firewall rules, and data protection methods, could provide cloud security.

An IDS [5] is a proactive intrusion detection method that detects and classifies intrusions, threats, and abuses of security protocols at the host and network level infrastructure in real time. Intrusion detection is divided into two types based on disruptive behaviors: network-based intrusion detection systems (NIDS) and host-based intrusion detection systems (HIDS) [6, 7]. Network behaviors gathered using network infrastructure through mirroring by networking devices such as routers, switches, and network taps, and then analysis is done to find attacks and potential threats hidden within the network traffic. HIDS is an IDS system that detects attacks by using system activities in the context of numerous log files operating on the remote host machine.

Govini Sreelatha
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A Text Mining using Web Scraping for Meaningful Insights

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Abstract. This research involves the usage of Machine Learning technology and Natural Language Processing (NLP) along with the Natural Language Tool-Kit (NLTK). This helps develop a logical Text Summarization tool, which uses the Extractive approach to generate an accurate and a fluent summary. The aim of this tool is to efficiently extract a concise and a coherent version, having only the main needed outline points from the long text or the input document avoiding any type of repetitions of the same text or information that has already been mentioned earlier in the text. The text to be summarized can be inherited from the web using the process of web scraping or entering the textual data manually on the platform i.e., the tool. The summarization process can be quite beneficial for the users as these long texts, needs to be shortened to help them to refer to the input quickly and understand points that might be out of their scope to understand.


Keywords. Natural Language Processing, Text Summarization, Web Scraping

1. Introduction

With Technology nowadays is not just a tool; it is far more than what we think and what we believe in. Individuals in today's generation are mainly looking forward to using things or any technology that might simplify their work to a large extent by saving their time as well as cost. It is also the application of scientific as well as analytical knowledge for the practical purposes used in the industry today. It is mainly an integration of the techniques, skills, processes, methodologies that can be used in the production industry that is required to carry out certain operations. Systems using technologies or applying it are taking in input from the users, modifying it according to the requirements and retaining an output that might satisfy the user. These systems are called technological systems or just technology systems [2].

The technology of Machine Learning (ML) basically deals with the study of the algorithms used by the computer or any machine that helps improve it automatically through the usage of data as well as experience. [28] It mainly helps in building a model using any sample data that might also be called as the "training data", to help the machine make predictions and take decisions on its own without being explicitly programmed. The technology of Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a field in Artificial Intelligence (AI) which is related to interactions using the natural language carried out between the machines and humans [19]. The primary objective of this technology is for deciphering, reading the contents as well as understand the linguistics of human language to improve productivity and carry out certain tasks that require understanding and precision in human language [25]. The Natural Language Tool-kit is a package of python programs that comprises of a collection of different libraries and various other codes used in symbolic as well as statistical processing of natural language.

Data always need not be in the structured format, sometimes this data to be used is unstructured and needs to be pre-processed which involves a few other processes like data cleaning, visualization, integration etc., which can be carried out by the NLTK (Natural Language Tool-Kit).

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APPLICATION OF DEBYE-SCHERRER FORMULA IN THE DETERMINATION OF SILVER NANO PARTICLES SHAPE

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ABSTRACT: Silver nano particles were synthesized by using green synthesis technique. Silver nano particles were characterized by u.v spectra, FTIR spectrum and XRD analysis. The shape of the silver nanoparticles was determined by using debye-scherrer formula. The particles shape was determined from the XRD analysis using the debye-scherrer formula.

Key words: green synthesis, silver nanoparticles, debye-scherrer formula, XRD, FTIR spectrum

I. INTRODUCTION

Paul Scherrer, proposed the Scherrer equation in 1918 [1]. This can be attributed to the fact that X-Ray diffraction is sensitive to the crystallite size inside the particles. From the well-known Scherrer formula the average crystallite size, L , is $L = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos\theta}$ where λ is the X-ray wavelength in nanometer (nm), β is the peak width of the diffraction peak profile at half maximum height resulting from small crystallite size in radians and K is a constant related to crystallite shape, normally taken as 0.9. The value of β in 2θ axis of diffraction profile must be in radians. The θ can be in degrees or radians, since the $\cos\theta$ corresponds to the same number. The Scherrer equation predicts crystallite thickness if crystals are smaller than 1000 Å or 100 nm.

Debye Scherrer equation for calculating the crystallite size is given by $D = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos\theta}$ (1) where K is the Scherrer constant, λ is the wavelength of light used for the diffraction, β the "full width at half maximum" of the sharp peaks, and θ the angle measured. The Scherrer constant (K) in the above formula accounts for the shape of the particle and is generally taken to have the value 0.9. The results revealed that the crystallite size is less than 100 nm. . was developed in 1918, to calculate the nano crystallite size (L) by XRD radiation. $L = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos\theta}$ -Scherrer Equation. L K of wavelength λ (nm) from measuring full width at half maximum of peaks (β) in radian located at any 2θ in the pattern. Shape factor of K can be 0.62 - 2.08 and is usually taken as about 0.89. But, if all of the peaks of a pattern are going to $\cos\theta$ must be identical. Give a similar value of L , then X-ray diffraction is a convenient method for determining the mean size of nano crystallites in nano crystalline materials.

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11/3/24

Malicious Node Detection in Wireless Sensor Networks using Cryptographic Authentication and Certificate Revocation Mechanism

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26478/jcse/v7i12.1629> Available online at: www.jcseonline.org

Accepted: 18 Dec 2019, Published: 31 Dec 2019

Abstract— Security is one of the major issues in the current scenario. Because of the wireless nature of the nodes present in Wireless Sensor Networks, there is a chance of the nodes getting easily affected to severe security attacks. One such attack is a Selective Forwarding Attack in which the malicious nodes gain access to the wireless network and interrupts the data communication, overwrites the data packets, drops the packets and degrades the wireless network performance. In this paper, an effective cryptographic protocol using Authentication technique is proposed. To separate the attacking nodes in participating in the future networking activities, a Certificate Revocation Method is also proposed. This paper guarantees security to the nodes and do not allow access to any of the affected nodes by using a more efficient Authentication method. It also improves the performance of a network. Through simulation, the correctness and efficiency of the scheme is verified.

Keywords— Authentication, Certificates, Cluster, malicious node, message digest, Revocation, Wireless Sensor Network.

I. INTRODUCTION

Because of the adhoc nature of Wireless Sensor Network and the inbuilt requirements of WSN there may be some challenges that are to be faced by such type of networks. So, security will become one of the major issues that influence the attackers to focus on severe attacks on the network. And because the nodes are distributed throughout the network there is a high chance of the corruption of data because of some malicious attacker nodes. A Wireless Sensor network is shown in Fig 1.

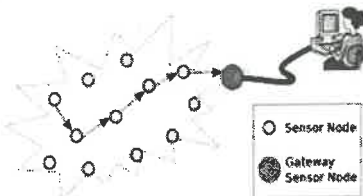


Figure 1. A Wireless Sensor Network

Wireless Sensor Network's may be prone to severe attacks. One such attack that is prominently known is Selective Forwarding attack. In this type of attack, during the transmission of data, the malicious nodes tries to gain access

to network and tries to corrupt or interrupt the data. Sometimes these nodes try to drop some packets during transmission of data.

Hash algorithms have a significant role in cryptographic applications like securing passwords, authentication of nodes, data authentication, etc.,. This type of algorithms will take variable length data as input and generates fixed sized data called as Message Digest as output. Of these hash algorithms, one-way keyed hash functions are most commonly used. In this paper, MD5 algorithm is used for authentication of node identities.

So, in this paper an identity based light-weight Cryptographic Authentication based method is proposed to detect the malicious nodes. This method involves simple calculations.

Another important consideration is once a node is identified as malicious it should be avoided from all the activities that are being done on the network. So, whenever a node is identified malicious its identity has to be invalidated. This can be done by adding Certificate Revocation [5] Method as second layer of security.

II. RELATED WORK

Existing systems provides a hash based message digest method using less number of calculations and relatively less

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DOI: 16.10089.IJR.2019.V8I12.285311.1365022

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DOI: 16.10089.IJR.2019.V8I12.285311.1365023

4. A NOVEL STUDY ON MUTUAL AUTHENTICATION IN IoT USING SECURE VAULTS

Mrs. Afreen Fatima Mohammed; Osmania University

Dr. Ahmed Abdul Moiz Qyser; MJCET

Gatya Khandil-
11/3/24

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Improved security in cloud using sandpiper and extended equilibrium deep transfer learning based intrusion detection

Published: 28 January 2022

Volume 25, pages 3129–3144, (2022) [Cite this article](#)



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Gavini Sreefatha ✉, A. Vinaya Babu & Divya Midhunchakkaravarthy

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Abstract

Cloud computing (CC) offers various types of services for the users and it is also termed on-demand computing. Because of its increasing popularity, it is vulnerable to a variety of intruders who could compromise the integrity and privacy of data stored in the cloud. Due to its distributed nature, security is the most challenging one in the cloud solution. Privacy and security are the major problems in its victory of the on-demand service, but it is simply vulnerable to intruders for any kind of attack. To solve this problem, IDSs (intrusion detection systems) play a major task in identifying the threats on cloud infrastructure. This paper develops an efficient cloud IDS using the sandpiper-based feature selection and extended equilibrium deep transfer learning (EEDTL) classification to improve the overall security of a cloud-based computing environment. The number of features is reduced from the given intrusion dataset based on the sandpiper optimization algorithm (SOA) while maintaining the minimal loss of information. Finally, the EEDTL model is used for the classification of different attacks based on their selected optimal features. For fine-tuning the attributes in convolution layers, transfer learning uses a pre-trained network called AlexNet. Also, the extended equilibrium optimizer (EEO) is used to update the network weights. The proposed cloud IDS effectively classify whether the network traffic behavior is normal or attack. The proposed system is executed in python using the UNSW-NB15 dataset, and NSL-KDD dataset. The various evaluation metrics are used to show the efficiency of the proposed method and compared to the existing works. The simulation results show that the proposed method can able to detect intrusions with a high detection rate and a low false alarm rate (FAR) than other approaches.

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Gatya K. Sreedil - 11/3/24



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<http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-12&issue=ISSUE-1>

DOI: 10.48047/IJEMR/V12/ISSUE 01/36

Title An Effective Feature Extraction Technique for COVID-19 Detection

Volume 12, Issue 1, Pages: 412-424

Paper Authors

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11/3/24

Published: 07 November 2022

Deep learning based sequence to sequence model for abstractive telugu text summarization

G. L. Anand Babu  & Srinivasa Babu *Multimedia Tools and Applications* 82: 17075–17096 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)239 Accesses | 1 Citations | 1 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

With the emergence of deep learning, the attention of researchers has increased significantly towards abstractive text summarization approaches. Though extractive text summarization (ETS) is an important approach, the generated summaries are not always coherent. This paper mainly focuses on the abstractive text summarization (ATS) approach for Telugu language to generate coherent summary. The majority research on ATS approach is conducted in English, while no significant research in Telugu has been documented. An abstractive Telugu text summarization model based on sequence-to-sequence (seq2seq) encoder-decoder architecture is proposed in this paper. The seq2seq model is implemented with bidirectional long short-term memory (Bi-LSTM) based encoder and long short-term memory (LSTM) based decoder. The existing ATS approaches have some drawbacks such as they cannot handle out vocabulary words, attention deficiency issue arising while handling long text sequence and repetition problem. To overcome these issues, some operating mechanisms like pointer generator network, temporal attention mechanism and coverage mechanism are also integrated in the proposed model. Besides, diverse beam search decoding algorithm is also employed to increase the diversity of generated summary. Thus, the proposed seq2seq model is the combination of Bi-LSTM and LSTM based encoder-decoder, pointer generator network, temporal attention mechanism, coverage mechanism and diverse beam search decoding algorithm. The performance of the proposed work is evaluated using the ROUGE toolkit in terms of F-measure, recall and precision. The experimental results of the proposed scheme are evaluated with other existing methods to show that the proposed ATS model outperforms existing Telugu text summarization models.

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Gatapa Anand Babu
11/3/24



IJPPR

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY & PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
An official publication of Human Journals

ISSN 2349-4201



Human Journals

Research Article

May 2021 Vol.21, Issue:2

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Formulation, Evaluation and *In-Vitro* Characterization of Fenopropfen Loaded Nanosponges

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Submitted: 25 April 2021
Accepted: 02 May 2021
Published: 30 May 2021

Keywords: Fenopropfen, Carbopol, Poloxamer, Nanosponges, drug release studies, and β -Cyclodextrin

ABSTRACT

The present research was aims to assess the applicability of Fenopropfen nanosponge-loaded topical gel in delivering drug through skin into the body. For this purpose, Fenopropfen was entrapped in a nanosponge and incorporated into the gel then evaluated. A Fenopropfen nanosponge was formulated using Poloxamer, polymer, and β -Cyclodextrin by a solvent evaporation method. In this connection, the solubility, calibration of drug and drug entrapment efficiency of the nanosponges were investigated. Particle size analysis and surface morphology of nanosponges were performed. Also, physicochemical characteristics, drug content uniformity and *in-vitro* release studies have been evaluated for obtained nanosponge loaded hydrogel. The particle size was found in the range of 200-410 nm and entrapment efficiency was obtained in the ranges from 95.78 to 98.42%. Based on the characterization, nanosponges with high entrapment efficiency and least particle size (F3) were selected for gel formulation. Total 6 formulations are developed to know the sustained drug release by using Carbopol & HPMC K4M and evaluated for physicochemical studies and which show satisfactory results. From the nanosponge loaded hydrogel-drug release studies, it was observed that a formulation (F12) containing Carbopol shows maximum drug release at the end of 12 hrs than other formulations and it follows zero-order with case II transport mechanism.



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4/3/21

Impact of polymer blending on Ionic Conduction Mechanism and Dielectric Properties of Sodium based PEO-PVdF Solid Polymer Electrolyte Systems

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Research Article

Keywords: Blend polymer electrolyte, solution cast technique, XRD, FTIR, SEM, Impedance analysis, Nyquist plots

Posted Date: February 19th, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-239135/v1>

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Satya Narendar Reddy
11/5/24

Synthesis, Characterization, and Dielectric Studies of (1-x) PMMA: x PC: 10PVP: 5LiClO₄ Plasticized Blend Polymer Solid Electrolyte Systems

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Abstract - Plasticized blend polymer solid electrolytes (1-x) PMMA: x PC: 10 wt% PVP: 5 wt% LiClO₄ (where x = 10, 20, 30, 40 wt%) were synthesized according to their stoichiometric ratios. DC ionic conductivity study has been carried on four different polymer matrices and reported the maximum enhanced ionic conductivity is observed at a threshold combination of 70 wt% PMMA: 20 wt% PC: 10 wt% PVP: 5 wt% LiClO₄ polymer matrix. This could be attributed to the polymer matrix's segmental flexibility and increased Li⁺ ion mobility in the polymer matrix. Further dielectric studies are carried out and explained. The XRD patterns of all these solid electrolytes confirm an increase in the amorphous nature, increasing plasticizer PC wt% DSC Thermograms has been carried out and explains the dependence of segmental flexibility of a polymer on T_g.

Keywords: Amorphous, Activation energy, Glass transition temperature, Segmental motion, Dielectric constant.

Introduction

Nowadays, rapid growth is taking place in portable electronic devices to develop electric vehicles, leading to the necessity of high energy stored secondary batteries [1]. Most Li-ion based batteries are available in a liquid state. The main disadvantage of these batteries is that leakage can cause fires and explosions, which can cause safety hazards [2,3]. These problems have been minimized in polymer-based solid

electrolyte systems, which play an important role in electrochemical equipment such as high energy density batteries, sensors, fuel cells, etc.; based on the type of polymers and their combinations, the solid polymer electrolytes can be divided into blended polymers, plasticized polymers, and composite polymers. Recently, more attempts have been made to enhance the ionic conductivity of the solid polymer electrolyte membranes, namely PEO-PMMA-LiClO₄-Silica Aerogel[4], PMMA-LiBF₄[5], PEG-EC-PEO-PMMA-AgNO₃[6], PEO-PVP-Li⁺-Ag⁺ [7], PEO-PMMA-PEG-Ag⁺ [8], PEO-PC-LiClO₄[9], EC-PC-PEO-LiTF-Al₂O₃[10], PEO-LiClO₄-Al₂O₃[11], PEO-LiClO₄[12], PEO-LiClO₄-ZnO[13], Al₂O₃-EC-PEO-LiCF₃SO₃[14], EC-PVC-LiNR50[15], EC(PEO)₆ LiCF₃SO₃[16], PMMA-LiClO₄-Clay[17] etc. The applications of polymer-based solid electrolytes as secondary batteries have been motivated to select the present work. The polymers PMMA and PVP has been selected due to their good mechanical and thermal stability. The plasticizer is selected as PC due to having a high dielectric constant and low molecular weight, which helps in ion dissociation in the polymer matrix [28]. The current paper aims to study the Characterization and Impedance Spectroscopic properties of (1-x) PMMA: x PC: 10PVP: 5LiClO₄ Plasticized Blend Polymer Solid Electrolyte Systems.

Table-1 Polymer Designation and Activation energy of the polymer matrix

| Sl.No. | Polymer Matrix | Polymer Designation | Activation energy(eV) |
|--------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 80Wt% PMMA : 10Wt% PC : 10Wt% PVP : 5Wt% LiClO ₄ | PPSE-1 | 0.569eV |
| 2 | 70Wt% PMMA : 20Wt% PC : 10Wt% PVP : 5Wt% LiClO ₄ | PPSE-2 | 0.393eV |
| 3 | 60Wt% PMMA : 30Wt% PC : 10Wt% PVP : 5Wt% LiClO ₄ | PPSE-3 | 0.541eV |
| 4 | 50Wt% PMMA : 40Wt% PC : 10Wt% PVP : 5Wt% LiClO ₄ | PPSE-4 | 0.569eV |



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Satya Anand
11/5/24



ISSN: 0973-3469, Vol. 17, No. (3) 2020, Pg. 275-280

Material Science Research India

www.materialsciencejournal.org

Complex Impedance Spectroscopic Studies of PMMA_(80,70,60,50) : PC_(10,20,30,40) : PVP₍₁₀₎ : LICIO₄₍₅₎ Polymer Solid Electrolyte Systems

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Abstract

Polymer solid electrolytes PMMA_(80,70,60,50) : PC_(10,20,30,40) : PVP₍₁₀₎ : LICIO₄₍₅₎ were synthesized according to stoichiometric ratios using solution cast method. FTIR study confirms the good complexation among the constituent molecules in the polymer matrix. Complex impedance and electric modulus studies are carried out and explained. From cole-cole plots, maximum decrement of resistance is observed at a threshold ratio 70 Wt% PMMA: 20 Wt% PC: 10 Wt% PVP: 5 Wt% LICIO₄ and this could be due to the high mobility of the Li⁺ ion in the polymer network due to the plasticizer. The plasticizer plays an important role in decreasing the viscosity of the system, which in turn favors the mobility of segmental motion of polymer network and fast ion motion in the polymer. Real and imaginary electric modulus spectra show the presence of relaxation peaks and confirm that the polymer solid electrolyte is an ionic conductor.



Article History

Received: 25 November 2020
Accepted: 20 December 2020

Keywords:
Segmental Motion,
Bulk Resistance,
Electric Modulus,
Ionic Conductivity

Introduction

Recently a rapid increase in the application of electronic devices leading to the development of the

necessity of high energy stored secondary batteries. Mostly Li-ion based batteries are available in a liquid state, but they possess leakage problems, which

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DOI: 10.26907/0973-3469.2020.17.3.275-280

Swarnalatha
11/3/24

Structural and electrical studies of PMMA and PVdF based blend polymer electrolyte



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Received: 26 August 2020 / Accepted: 9 November 2020
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Abstract

PMMA-Poly Methyl Methacrylate, PVdF-Poly Vinylidene Fluoride and Silver Nitrate (AgNO_3) based blend polymer electrolytes have been prepared by solution cast method. DMF (Dimethyl Formamide) was used as a common solvent. These systems have been characterized by Scanning Electron Microscopy, Fourier Transform IR Spectroscopy and X-ray Diffraction for various ratios of prepared solid polymer electrolytes. DC ion conductivity has been studied for prepared electrolyte systems and the ionic conductivity of these systems showed Arrhenius behavior. It has been found that the electrolyte membrane's ionic conductivity rises with temperature. AC conductivity, electric modulus and dielectric studies have been investigated. The enhancement of conductivity was observed to be maximum for PMMA(70%):PVdF(30%): AgNO_3 (5%) (9.13×10^{-6} S/cm) and is attributed to decrease in crystallinity.

Keywords Solution casting · XRD · FTIR · SEM · Ionic conductivity · Solid polymer electrolyte · Dielectric studies · Impedance analysis

1 Introduction

Solid polymer electrolytes (SPEs) have attracted significant attention due to their high energy density, and their applications are growing up at a quicker rate than that of any other compound electrolyte materials. SPEs provide certain unique advantages over electrolytes dissolved in organic solvents. These materials exhibit high mechanical strength and high ionic conductivity in the ambient environment, which resulted in remarkable interest for many researchers [1–3]. Polymer electrolytes are suitable for applications from a small-scale generation of sophisticated high energy density electrochemical devices, along with portable electronic devices like mobile phones, notebook computers, etc., to hybrid electric vehicles. Researchers have worked on several polymers like polyethylene

oxide (PEO), polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), etc., with salts like LiClO_4 , NaI, LiCF_3SO_3 , NaClO_4 , etc., to optimize electrical conductivity [4–6] and other properties. The maximum studies of polymer electrolytes have been performed on PEO matrix. Various approaches, such as co-polymerization, blending [7, 8], plasticization [9], and inorganic nanofillers [10] have been added to enhance the conductivity due to ions in the polymer electrolyte and its performance. By blending the chains of two or more polymers to form a network polymer, the electrical and structural properties can be improved [11–13]. Many researchers exemplified the ionic conductivity of blend polymer electrolyte systems by varying polymer ratios.

Among the polymers, PMMA has attracted good attention due to transparent, colorless, good life period, high mechanical, chemical stability and considerable

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Batupharadit
11/13/24

Ionic Conductivity Studies of KNO_3 : KCl solid composite electrolyte system

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ABSTRACT

Composite solid electrolyte system (1-x) KNO_3 -xKCl (with x=0.05,0.1,0.15,0.2,0.25,0.3) is prepared by melt quench method. Characterization is done through XRD and FT-IR. D.C ionic conductivity is studied from room temperature to about 330°C. XRD peaks in the diffractograms show the existence of two phases. It indicates that the compounds are polycrystalline in nature with mixed orthorhombic structure of KNO_3 and cubic structure of KCl. KNO_3 is a Peritell type disordered crystal, with K^+ ion as the mobile charge carrier. Conductivity in the system increases with mole percent (m%) of the KCl, reaching a maximum enhancement of more than one order of magnitude with respect to that of pure KNO_3 at 15 m% and more than two orders with respect to KCl. Enhancement of conductivity in the mixed system is interpreted in terms of the formation of space charge layer between KNO_3 and KCl in which defect concentration increases. Activation energy is calculated from conductivity data. Transport number is also evaluated.

Keywords – Composite solid electrolyte, Conductivity, defect concentration, magnitude, phase boundary

Date of Submission: 02-12-2020

Date of Acceptance: 17-12-2020

1. INTRODUCTION

Solid electrolytes are drawing the attention of researchers because of their applications in rechargeable batteries, memory devices, fuel cells, sensors, high energy storage batteries. The ionic conductivity in these materials rises by several orders of magnitude when the material is prepared as composite [1]. Several researchers reported that the work on multiphase mixed crystals with the aim in identifying newer materials. Electrical, dielectrical and micro-hardness studies on mixed crystals of alkali and alkaline earth halides, such as KBr-KCl, KI, NaCl-KCl, KCl-KBr, KBr-NaI, AgBr-AgCl and CaF₂-SrF₂ have been reported extensively [2,3]. Shashi dea et al reported on electrical and dielectrical properties of mixed $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and KNO_3 . Vijay Kumar et al reported on "enhanced ionic transport in NaNO_3 - $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ mixed and nano dispersed multiphase solid electrolyte systems".

Potassium nitrate exhibits an interesting phase sequence. At room temperature it has orthorhombic structure (α -phase) with space group Pnca. In the heating cycle, it undergoes a transition at 128°C to trigonal structure (β -phase), which is reported to be dynamically disordered with nearly

free rotations of the NO_3 ions. On cooling it has another phase γ between 124 to 110°C, which is ferroelectric with the spontaneous polarization along the c-axis in μs^{-1} [5,6].

γ -Phase K^+ ions occupy corners whereas NO_3 ion lies near its body center. The plane of the NO_3 group is perpendicular to the c-axis and it does not exist exactly at the body center [6].

Potassium chloride has cubic structure (Space group Fm $\bar{3}m$) with anions (Cl^-) arranged in cubic closed packing with all the interstitial octahedral sites occupied by the cations (K^+).

Survey of literature with a view to identify newer materials with high ionic conduction motivated the authors to look for mixed mixtures of alkali nitrates and halides. Cationic conductor, KNO_3 , has been chosen and an attempt has been made to improve the conductivity by mixing with anionic conductor KCl.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

The potassium nitrate, obtained from Aldrich and potassium chloride from Rainbow Laboratories Limited, both AR grade are used for the present study. The composite solid electrolyte is described by the general formula (1-x) KNO_3 -xKCl (with x=0.05,0.1,0.15,0.2,0.25,0.3). The samples

Gatya Prasad
4/3/24

Solid State Technology
Volume: 63 Issue: 5
Publication Year: 2020

Characterization, Ionic Conductivity and Impedance studies of Potassium Nitrate

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Abstract—Potassium nitrate (KNO_3) sample is prepared by melt quench method and structural investigations were carried out through XRD, FTIR, and SEM. Using the complex impedance spectrometer, ionic conductivity is measured in the frequency range between 50Hz and 5MHz from room temperature to 523K. Conductivity increased with increase in temperature, the maximum conductivity value $5.89 \cdot 10^{-6} S cm^{-1}$ is recorded at 523K. The conductivity with frequency followed Jonscher's universal power law. The dispersion parameter Λ and frequency exponent S are estimated. Conductivity is attributed to relaxation mechanism. Ionic transport number is also evaluated through Wagner's polarization method.

Keywords- Battery; ionic conductivity; impedance spectroscopy; relaxation mechanism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Solid electrolytes are presently becoming highly important because of their applications in fuel cells, high energy storage batteries, memory devices, sensors, rechargeable batteries [1]. Presently lithium ion batteries attained tremendous success in movable energy storage and appear in many portable devices like mobile phones, laptops, and electric vehicles etc [2]. Compounds of potassium have some benefits over their lithium counter segments. As camper with lithium, potassium is inexpensive, more plentiful, soft, and it's easier to make contact with the other battery components. Due to fast ionic conductivity and high energy storage, K^+ ion batteries have attracted significant interest [3,4].

The orthorhombic structure of KNO_3 in α -phase with $Pm\bar{c}n$ as space group changes over to trigonal structure in β -phase while heating and possesses free rotations of nitrate ions. Whereas, while cooling it shows γ -phase between 124 to 110°C and exhibit ferroelectricity with spontaneous polarization along the c axis [5]. The highly abundant KNO_3 was reported by Weisbang Jia, et al [6] as an efficacious electrolyte additive in the Batteries of Lithium.

Several researchers reported conductivity on KNO_3 crystals. Dielectric and electrical conductivity were measured at 100 kHz and 3.6 GHz by Mansingh et al. The frequency dependent ac conductivity from 50Hz to 100 kHz near the phase transition of KNO_3 crystal was reported by Kawashima et al [7]. Jurado-Lasso et al studied thermal, dielectrical and Raman spectroscopy on KNO_3 in the high temperature region. However, there is no systematic study reported with frequency and temperature. In this paper we reported frequency

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Structural and magnetic properties of $Y_{1-x}Dy_xFeO_3$ multiferroicsG. Padmasteer^a, S. Shraavan Kumar Reddy^c, N. Pavan Kumar^d, P. Yadagiri Reddy^b, Ch. Gopal Reddy^{b,*}^a Sankar's College of Engineering & Technology for Women, Abadi, Hyderabad 500001, Telangana, India^b Department of Physics, Osmania University, Hyderabad 500007, Telangana, India^c Department of Physics, Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad 500025, India^d Mahatma Engineering College, Santhosh, Hyderabad 500058, Telangana, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 24 January 2021

Received in revised form 5 March 2021

Accepted 8 March 2021

Available online 1 April 2021

Keywords:

Sol-gel method

X-ray diffraction patterns

Scanning electron micrographs

Magnetic properties

ABSTRACT

$Y_{1-x}Dy_xFeO_3$ ($x = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$ and 0.8) multiferroic materials are prepared by sol-gel method. The effect of Dy doping on the structural and magnetic properties of $YFeO_3$ has been investigated in this paper. X-ray diffraction plots indicate that all the samples are crystalline and possess orthorhombic structure. The morphological studies show that samples possess non uniform grain size and grains are irregular in shape. Magnetic measurements suggest that substitution of Dy^{3+} ions in place of Y^{3+} ions effectively enhances the magnetization of $YFeO_3$. This enhancement may be due to the additional Dy-Dy interactions, Dy-Fe interactions and Fe-O-Fe superexchange bond caused by the distortion of crystal structure.

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the International Conference on Multifunctional Nanomaterials.

1. Introduction

Ceramic oxides show a variety of properties like ferroelectricity, magnetism, superconductivity, magneto-resistivity, etc. Among them, $RFeO_3$ (R - rare earth ion) orthoferrites possess perovskite structure and show multiferroic properties and are extensively studied for their potential applications. $YFeO_3$ has an orthorhombic perovskite structure with corner-linked FeO_4 octahedra having Fe at the centre and larger Y^{3+} cations occupying the voids within the three dimensional framework of the octahedra [1]. In $YFeO_3$, three major magnetic interactions occur between Fe-Fe, Y-Fe and Y-Y [2]. These competing interactions determine their magnetic properties and lead to very interesting phenomena. The well defined crystallographic and magnetic sub lattices present within the same compound leads to strong interplay between localized moments, magnetic ordering and other important features, which are related to exchange mechanisms and the competition between ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic phases [3]. The substituted ferrites show changes in the crystal structures and magnetic properties due to change in oxygen stoichiometry and composition of cation sub lattice [4,5].

The interactions between Fe^{3+} moments give rise to antiferromagnetism in $YFeO_3$ (as Y^{3+} is diamagnetic ion). Based on this property $YFeO_3$ is widely studied in the field of dielectric relaxation [6], spin reorientation [7], etc. There are studies, which show that substitution of magnetic or diamagnetic ions at R site in $RFeO_3$ (R - rare earth ion) can effectively modify the structural and physical properties of orthoferrites [8–10]. The present study is on the effect of substitution of a magnetic ion like Dy at Y site of $YFeO_3$ on its magnetic properties. It is interesting to note that Y^{3+} and Dy^{3+} possess same valence state and therefore this substitution will not cause any changes in valence states. However, since the Dy^{3+} ion possess slightly larger radius than Y^{3+} , the substitution of Dy at Y site may cause changes in the crystal structure and magnetic interactions which will lead to many striking characteristic changes in the system. The variation of lattice parameters and its effect on the magnetic properties of $Y_{1-x}Dy_xFeO_3$ ($x = 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$ and 0.8) samples are investigated.

2. Experimental

$Y_{1-x}Dy_xFeO_3$ ($x = 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$ and 0.8) samples are prepared through sol-gel method. Yttrium oxide (Y_2O_3) and Dysprosium oxide (Dy_2O_3) weighed according to their stoichiometric ratio are dissolved in nitric acid to form their respective nitrates. Iron (III) nitrate nano hydrate [$Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$] and citric acid taken in 1:1

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Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology
11/3/24



Journal of Education
Rabindra Bharati University

ISSN: 0972-7175
A Peer Reviewed Journal

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that the article entitled

THE CURRENT EPOCH OF HEALTHCARE: SMART X-RAY

Authored By

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Engineering, Hyderabad - 500001, Telangana, India.

Published in

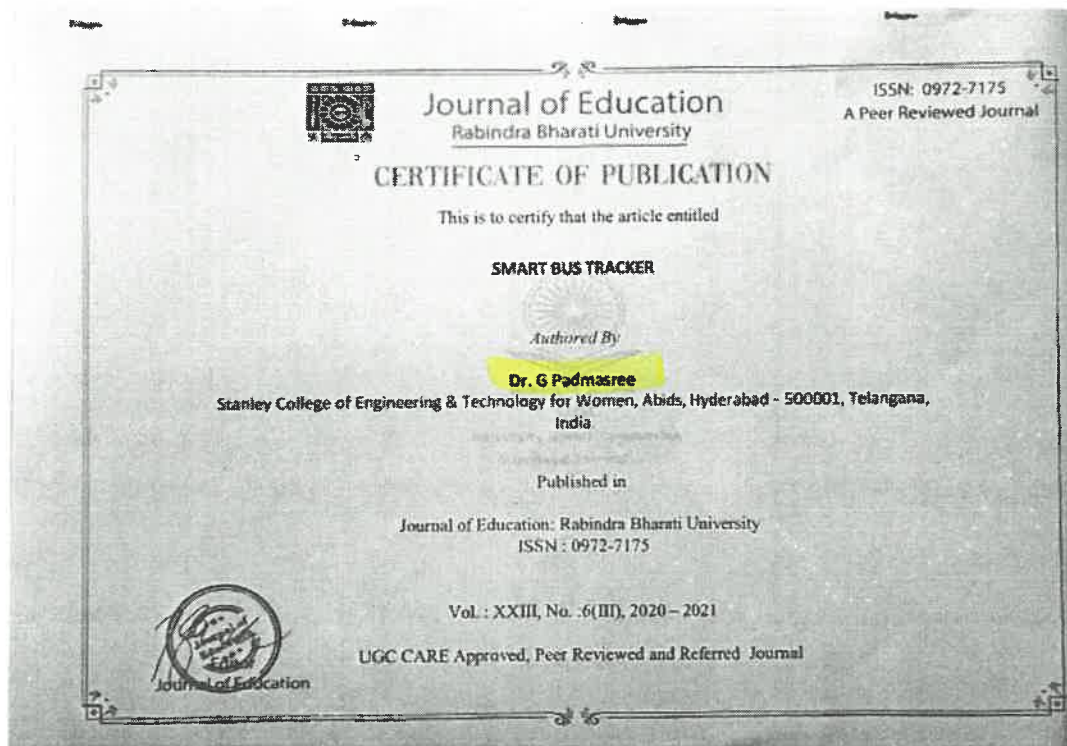
Journal of Education: Rabindra Bharati University
ISSN : 0972-7175

Vol. : XXIII, No. :6(II), 2020 - 2021

UGC CARE Approved, Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal



Gatya Kaurdi -
11/3/24



Gatya Prasad -
11/3/24

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: A Concept for Solving Arithmetic Problems

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Prof.K Jaya Sankar, Prof. in ECE, MGIT, Gandipet, Hyderabad 75 India,

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence's (A.I.) key contribution to mathematics education is the development of concepts, methods, and tools enabling the building of adaptable and relevant computer-based systems for teaching and learning. Such technologies elicit high expectations, such as direct **manipulation** of abstract things, personalized explanations, and intelligent microworlds that allow learning by exploration. Many questions are related with these expectations, including, first and foremost, what can be learnt and what is learned through interaction with such AI-systems? However, other critical concerns must be addressed, such as the implications of AI modeling's knowledge reification and the design of user-friendly interfaces, as well as how such systems might collaborate with teachers in the mathematics classroom.

Key Words: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Linear algebra, Vector space, Eigen values and Eigen vectors.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a fascinating and vital field. It's a burgeoning scientific field with a lot of potential for applications as well as a lot of research opportunities. At the same time, AI is a contentious topic. There is a history of high expectations and enormous investments, as well as major failures and disappointments.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are technical fields that rely heavily on mathematics and physics. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has gradually become a part of our everyday lives. AI has become a requirement before we even realized it. We were already completely reliant on it in every other aspect of our lives. It often appears as two separate domains in the learning of Mathematics and AI, despite the fact that they are two necessary branches of the same tree. Ethereal structures, routines, and **ad-hoc/emergence programmes** are all that either of them develops on their own. For the same reason, **both disciplines** must be studied sequentially

Satyo Prasad
11/3/24

Strad Research
An UGC-CARE Approved Group - 3 Journal
An ISO 7021 : 2008 Certified Journal
ISSN- 0975-254X, Website: <http://stradresearch.org/>
Email: editor@strad@gmail.com CERTIFICATE ID: SR-6005

 **CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION**

This is to certify that the paper entitled
Emotional Commotion in the Short Fiction of Jhumpa Lahiri "A Temporary Matter" and "The Blessed House"

Authorized by
Dr. V. Srilatha
From
Stanley College of Engineering & Technology for Women, Abids, Hyderabad

Has been published in
STRAD RESEARCH, VOLUME 9, ISSUE 1, JANUARY - 2022.



J Palla
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Editor-in-Chief
Strad Research

Gatya K. Reddy
11/3/24



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11/3/24



A COMPARATIVE STUDY FOR STATISTICAL OUTLIER DETECTION USING COLON CANCER DATA

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Abstract

Outliers are the data that do not follow the normal/hypothesized trend of data. They are an 'atypical' or even a 'rare' or 'anomalies' or 'abnormal' data points that do not follow the flow. Detection of outliers is the primary step in obtaining results of any statistical or machine learning analysis. It is important to note that there is no fixed equation or methodology for finding outliers. We, of course, have a definition, but, what may be an outlier to one person may not be an outlier to someone else. In this paper, we will present a few outlier techniques employed on colon cancer data. We will proceed to identify which among the few testing techniques are more fruitful in identifying outliers in our dataset.

Received: July 20, 2021; Accepted: November 12, 2021

2020 Mathematics Subject Classification: 62A09, 62G32, 62E10.

Keywords and phrases: statistical outlier (anomaly) detection, colon cancer, tumor sizes, Tukey method, Chauvenet's criteria, skewness, kurtosis.

How to cite this article: M. Vidya Bhargavi and V. Sireesha, A comparative study for statistical outlier detection using colon cancer data, *Advances and Applications in Statistics* 72 (2022), 41-54. DOI: 10.17654/0972361722003

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Published Online: December 27, 2021

Satyam Prasad
11/3/24

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Data management and storage system mathematical modelling and equation

Tirumala Hanpriya, K. L. Vasundhara, Suresh Kumar Lokhandae, N. Sudershanarao, M. V. Ramana Murthy

Tirumala Hanpriya, K. L. Vasundhara, Suresh Kumar Lokhandae, N. Sudershanarao, M. V. Ramana Murthy, "Data management and storage system mathematical modelling and equation," Proc. SPIE 12616, International Conference on Mathematical and Statistical Physics, Computational Science, Education, and Communication (ICMSCE 2022), 12616W (10 April 2022); doi: 10.1117/12.2675971

SPIE

Event Name: International Conference on Mathematical and Statistical Physics, Computational Science, Education, and Communication (ICMSCE 2022)
2022, Istanbul, Turkey

Satyashankar
11/3/24

**A new RP-HPLC analytical method Development and validation for
Dexbrompheniramine and Pseudoephedrine**

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Received: 20th Jul 2022, Revised and Accepted: 1st Oct 2022

ABSTRACT

A fast, sensitive, and reliable RP-HPLC method involving Waters HPLC System with PDA detection was developed and validated for the determination and quantification of Dexbrompheniramine and Pseudoephedrine. Chromatography was performed on the Inertsil -ODS C18 (250 x 4.6 mm , 5 μ) column using filtered and mixed Degassed Methanol and Acetonitrile (90:10) as a mobile phase with a flow rate of 1.0 ml / min and an effluent of 224 nm. Retention times for Dexbrompheniramine 4.712min, and Pseudoephedrine 6.691.

Keywords: Method Development, Validation, Dexbrompheniramine, Pseudoephedrine, RP-HPLC.

1. INTRODUCTION


Antihistamines are commonly used for relief of symptoms related to allergy which are caused by histamine release. They are mainly used for treatment of cough, cold and other types of allergy [1]. Antihistamines are substituted ethylamine's [2].

Dexbrompheniramine is an alkylamine derivative with anticholinergic and sedative properties. It is a H1- receptor histamine antagonist and acts in gastrointestinal tract, blood vessels and respiratory tract. It gives relief from allergic reactions such as bronchoconstriction's,

vasodilatation, increased capillary permeability in rhinitis and conjunctivitis. It is also used for treating hay fever and urticaria[3].

It is most important to develop an analytical methodology to know the quantity of antihistamines in pharmaceutical formulations so that we can study their metabolization and their effects on human body [4]. Validation is an essential step to develop a method to analyse antihistaminic drugs in pharmaceutical formulations and serum with the help of electrophoresis[5].

Table-1: Chemical composition of Dexbrompheniramine

| API | Structure | IUPAC name | M. formula & Mol. Wt. |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| Dexbrompheniramine |  | (S)-9-[4-bromophenyl]N,N-dimethyl-3-pyridin-2-yl) propane 1-amine | C ₁₇ H ₁₉ BrN ₂ MW: 319.26 |

Handwritten signature: Satyoprasad
11/3/24

Surveying the Synthesis of 2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-ones and Related Analogs

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Abstract: This review presents a systematic and comprehensive survey of the methods of preparation of 2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-one derivatives. Many research groups have synthesized and evaluated benzoxazinones against several biological agents. This review examines recent publications relating to the synthesis of benzoxazinones. Benzoxazinone derivatives have exhibited a broad spectrum of biological activities, and approved benzoxazinone containing drugs include Bisoxatin (laxative), Caroxazone SB-64,915 (antagonist), Paroxazone (antidepressant) and DIMBOA (antibiotic). Due to their selective transformations with different reagents they have been attracting increasing attention in view of their high reactivity as building blocks for the preparation of compounds of various classes towards biological and therapeutical perspective.

Keywords: Synthetic strategies, reactions, heterocycles

Graphical Abstract



1. Introduction and Scope

Heterocyclic compounds are the interesting core structures for the development of new bioactive compounds. These are the important class of organic compounds that have been used for many important medicinal and synthetic chemistry applications. Heterocycles are present in variety of drugs, vitamins, natural products, biomolecules and biologically active compounds, including antibacterial,^{1,2} antifungal,³ antiinflammatory,⁴ and antitumor drugs.^{5,7} Also, they have been frequently found as a key structural motif in pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals.⁸ Heterocyclic structures having the ability to synthesize various compounds based on core structure and screen against a variety of biological activities which provide several active compound leads. Therefore, more combinations of heterocyclic structures can be designed, resulting in new structures with expected biological properties. Heterocycles having heteroatoms at

1,4 positions and fused to a benzene ring are considered as important targets in medicinal chemistry due to their wide range of biological and therapeutic potentials. Notably, nitrogen bearing fused heterocycles⁹ have gained a substantial attention and occur in a variety of bioactive natural products, pharmaceuticals, organic materials, dyes and agrochemicals.¹⁰⁻⁴ Among these *N*-fused heterocycles, 2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-one (Figure 1), a fused heterocycle bearing benzene and morpholin-3-one portions has gained a significant attention in the field of bioorganic and medicinal chemistry. It is one of the attractive fused heterocyclic moiety owing to its synthesis and immense pharmacological importance.¹¹⁻⁴ The most eye catching features of these compounds are their greatest utility resides in pharmaceuticals (antiproliferative, antimicrobial, antifungal, inhibitors and antagonists).¹² Benzoxazinone derivatives are considered to be important chemical syntheses of various physiological significances and pharmaceutical utilities. Therefore, we speculate the detailed investigations into the synthetic and pharmacological diversity with special emphasis on structural variations around 2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-one scaffold. This endeavour has thus uncovered the medicinal worthiness of 2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-one framework. The aim of the present investigation is to study in some details the synthesis, reports of some derivatives of these classes of compounds since 2005. It is hoped that this review will be helpful for new thoughts in the quest for rational designs of more active and less toxic benzoxazinone medicinal drugs. Although, a detailed description of the synthesis of benzoxazinones would be far beyond this review, some aspects that have already reviewed elsewhere¹³ are indispensable to impart a better understanding and will be therefore recapitulated shortly.

1. Synthetic methodologies for 2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-one scaffold

Classic synthetic strategies towards benzoxazinones have been reviewed. The following section gives an overview of highlights in the field of benzoxazinone synthesis since

Volume 11 Issue 5, May 2022

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Satya Anand
11/5/24

Chemical Reaction and Soret Effects on Unsteady MHD Free Convective Flow past a Vertical Porous Plate Embedded in a Porous Medium with Variable Suction

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Abstract. Analytical solutions are reported for an unsteady hydro-magnetic laminar mixed convective boundary layer flow of an incompressible and electrically conducting fluid along an infinite vertical plate embedded in the porous medium with chemical reactions. The dimensionless governing equations for this investigation are solved analytically using the perturbation technique. The expressions are obtained for velocity, temperature and concentration fields. The results for various parameters are shown graphically, and the skin friction coefficient and the rate of heat transfer are also derived.

Keywords: MHD, porous medium, variable suction, chemical reaction, skin friction

Introduction

Convective heat transfer in porous media is a topic of rapidly growing interest due to its application to geophysics, geothermal reservoirs, thermal insulation engineering, exploration of petroleum and gas fields, water movements in geothermal reservoirs, etc.

The study of non-Newtonian fluids over a stretching surface achieved great attention due to its large number of applications. In fact, the effects of non-Newtonian behavior can be determined due to its elasticity, but sometimes the rheological properties of a fluid are identified by their constitutive equations. Many of the fluids used in the oil industry and simulated reservoirs are significantly non-Newtonian. In different degree, they display shear-dependent viscosity, thixotropy and elasticity (Pearson & Tardy, 2002; Ellahi & Afza, 2009; Ellahi, 2009). Gorla and Kumari (2012) studied the mixed convection flow of a non-Newtonian nano-fluid over a non-linearly stretching sheet. Astarita and Marrucci (1974) and Bohme (1987) have studied the behavior of non-Newtonian fluids in case of steady and unsteady flow situations. At first, Schowalter (1960, 1978) formulated the boundary layer flow of a Non-Newtonian fluid and also established the existence conditions of a similarity solution. A similarity solution has been done by Acrivos, Shah, and Petersen (1960) for a power-law fluid flowing along a vertical flat plate. Alam *et al.* (2015) investigated the magnetohydrodynamic boundary layer flow of non-Newtonian fluid and combined heat and mass transfer about an inclined stretching sheet. Mukhopadhyay and Gorla (2014) investigated the boundary layer forced convection flow. Chambre and Young (1958) have presented a first order chemical reaction in the neighborhood of a horizontal plate. Akyildiz, Bellout, and Vajravelu (2006) analyzed the transport and diffusion of chemically reactive species over a stretching sheet in a non-Newtonian fluid (fluid of differential type, second grade). Muthucumarswamy and Ganesan (2001) studied the effect of chemical reaction and injection on the flow characteristics in an unsteady upward motion of an isothermal plate. Chamkha (2003) studied the MHD flow of a numerical uniform stretched vertical permeable surface in the presence of heat generation/absorption and chemical reactions. Mythreye, Pramod, and Balamurugan (2015) studied the heat and mass transfer over a vertical plate with a convective surface boundary condition and chemical reactions that spice boundary layer thickness decreases with increasing chemical reaction parameter. Mythreye and Balamurugan (2017) studied the MHD boundary layer flow of heat and mass transfer over a moving vertical plate in a porous medium with suction. Gangadhar, Reddy, and Kameswaran (2012)

Sateeshkrishna
11/3/24

ISSN 2522-9400

European Modern Studies Journal

Vol 7 No 4

available at www.journal-ems.com

DOI: 10.59573/emsj.7(4).2023.29

Effects of Chemical Reaction on Unsteady MHD Free Convective Flows past a Vertical Porous Plate Embedded in a Porous Medium with Variable Suction

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Abstract. In the present analysis we study two dimensional unsteady MHD free convection laminar heat and mass transfer flows past a vertical porous plate embedded in a porous medium with variable suction in the presence of chemical reaction and solet effects. Perturbation technique is applied to transform the non linear coupled governing partial differential equations in dimensionless form into a system of ordinary differential equations. The equations are solved analytically and the solutions for velocity, temperature and concentration fields are obtained. The effects of various parameters on velocity, temperature and concentration fields are presented graphically.

Key Words: MHD, skin friction, chemical reaction, Sherwood number

Introduction

Natural convection flow over vertical surfaces immersed in porous media has paramount

Gatya Prasad
4/3/24

Chemical Reaction and Soret Effects on Unsteady MHD Free Convective Flow past a Vertical Porous Plate Embedded in a Porous Medium with Variable Suction

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Abstract. Analytical solutions are reported for an unsteady hydro-magnetic laminar mixed convective boundary layer flow of an incompressible and electrically conducting fluid along an infinite vertical plate embedded in the porous medium with chemical reactions. The dimensionless governing equations for this investigation are solved analytically using the perturbation technique. The expressions are obtained for velocity, temperature and concentration fields. The results for various parameters are shown graphically, and the skin friction coefficient and the rate of heat transfer are also derived.

Keywords: MHD, porous medium, variable suction, chemical reaction, skin friction

Introduction

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11/8/24



Dynamical Behavior of Cooperative Supportive System Involving Intra-Network Delays in Information Propagation

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Submission Info

Communicated by L. Efremova
Received 11 November 2020
Accepted 24 March 2021
Available online 1 October 2022

Abstract

A Cooperative Supportive network system consisting of the main system supported by a subsystem whose dynamics are described in two separate neuronal fields is considered. Time delays are introduced in intra-network propagation (communication) of information in the main system. The qualitative behavior of the solutions of the system is analyzed. The existence and uniqueness of equilibria and their stability is investigated. Several independent criteria on the parameters and the functional relations of the systems are obtained, to establish the global stability of the equilibrium. Estimates on time delay parameter for which the system remains stable are also obtained, using Lyapunov functional. Several numerical examples are provided to illustrate the results. Levenberg-Marquardt Algorithm is utilized for training the network and obtaining simulation results for the examples provided.

Keywords

Equilibria
Global asymptotic stability
Delay independence
Delay dependence
Cooperative and supportive neural network

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1 Introduction

An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is a branch of science and technology that is exponentially advancing. The architecture of ANN is based on the neural structure of the human brain, as the base on which they have emerged are the mathematical models that were created with the motive of building machines that can think like a human being. The study of the dynamical behavior of these mathematical models has a significant role in the evolution of the ANN. Many ANN models have evolved in the past few decades because of their wide applications in fields like optimization, artificial intelligence, image processing, data analysis, signal processing, clinical biology, etc., [1-5]. Several neural networks are developed based on the application chosen. For example, Hopfield neural networks are designed for auto-association and optimization task [6]; BAM networks are for hetero-associative activities such as, pattern recognition with incomplete inputs or corrupted signals [7-10]; Cellular neural networks consider an array of connected neurons useful in static image treatment, psychophysics, signal processing, etc., [11-13]; Recurrent neural networks have internal memory, and it gives the output by

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ISSN 2164-6487, e-ISSN 2164-6473/4 see front materials © 2022 L&H Scientific Publishing, LLC. All rights reserved.
DOI:10.5899/JAND.2022.09.012

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11/3/24

Private Equity Investment and Exit Trends in India

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ABSTRACT

The study structured the private equity (PE) investment cycle and follows the investment phases of market entry and exiting from investments. This study attempts to understand the changing trend of PE investment in India. The Indian PE (PI) industry has witnessed a dramatic increase in terms of the number of venture funds as well as the volume of capital committed. This study investigates the performance and capital inflows of PE partnerships. The focus of the study is PE investment in India and exit during last five years by using two most relevant measures: they are activity level in the industry and performance of PE funds. Activity level in the industry is used to measure how much capital is raised, how much invested, and how much distributed to investors. PE Performance is the level of returns. The findings would give a better view in the industries in which investors invest in.

Keywords: I.V.C. Value, Investments, Private Equity, India.

INTRODUCTION:

In finance, equity refers to the net worth of the company. It is the source of capital in which the owner's funds are divided into parts, called as shares. Money raised by the company by issuing shares to the general public, which can be kept for a long period is known as Equity. It is also refers to the stocks or an ownership stake of a company. Buyer or investor, who buy the equity shares become equity shareholders. In India, present equity markets are performing best in terms of transparency, low manipulation, low costs of transaction and efficiency too, that is (recreates the better Indian economy). Equity is classified into owner's equity and private equity (PE). When the business goes bankrupt and has to liquidate, the amount of money remaining (if any) after the business repays to its creditors. This is generally called, owner's equity but is also referred to as risk capital or flake capital. Stocks are equity because they represent ownership in a company. But ownership of shares in publicly traded company which does not come with accompanying liabilities.

The most recent economic trends indicate that, PE firms are becoming an important part in the career prospects. PE is a potential source of capital. PE fund is a pool of money contributed by a various institutional investors and high net worth individuals for investing in start-up business or buy-out business or in an existing business. PE is composed of funds and investors that directly invest in private company. PE funds play an important role as financial intermediaries in the PE market. PE funds are established and structured as limited partnerships, and these funds with the help of limited partners (LP) make investments in various companies thereby creating a diversified portfolio which managed by professional known as General partners (GP). PE funds seek investments in under valued companies. PE funds may acquire equity in a target company independently or in combination with other PE firms. The combinations enable them to spread out the risk and the capital can be utilized to fund new technology, make acquisitions expand working capital and solidify a balance sheet.

Indian PE market has been emerging as an attractive destination in terms of corporate financing as an alternative source of financing against the conventional sources. The major factors that contribute to the flow of PE investment in Indian markets are increasing risk appetite of investors, increased domestic liquidity, favourable

Catya Kaur diti
11/3/24

IoT Applications in Finance and Banking

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Abstract

With rapid digitization and mobilization in the banking and financial services industry, businesses are exploring the possibility of IoT in finance to leverage data and to minimize the risks that are endemic to this sector. This paper focuses IoT applications in banking and finance. IoT has innumerable growth opportunities in these sectors. It explores the changes brought in by the IoT in banking and finance. It also studies issues and challenges in these industries with respect to IoT.

Keywords: *IoT, Applications, Banking, & Finance*

1. Introduction

IoT (internet of things) is a network of devices, appliances, vehicles and others that are embedded with sensors, electronics, software, connectivity and actuators; enabling them to connect and exchange data. In simple words, IoT devices share data in a wired or wireless network. Inventions of IoT have endless possibilities. It can bring a huge of difference to the world. The impact of IoT is felt most in the business world because not only has it changed the methods of different business operations, but also the way economy is being run. It helps in optimizing operations, reducing costs, enhancing productivity and improving lives.

2. Advantages of IoT

- Inventory Tracking and Management
- Data Sharing and Interpretation
- Productivity and Efficiency
- Remote Work
- Skilled Workers

3. Data Sources in IoT

Banks uses 2 key data sources to power their IoT innovations, namely Mobile Apps and Digital Sensors.

1. Mobile Apps

A mobile app is the most basic and necessary IoT application. The number of users on mobile are massive and thus it is the hottest market for innovation. While most of the banks already have mobile apps for banking very few of them have an analytics framework attached that can provide data at a large scale. Data can be generated from behavior insights, user interactions and reviews. It is the easiest and most reliable source of data that banks can leverage to generate insights into the market.

2. Digital Sensors

Digital sensors can be placed in physical units like bank branches and ATMs to analyze consumer behavior. These digital sensors can report for unexpected customer problems, service issues and the ease in operating ATM and other automated machines.

As we have seen IoT can play a major role in banking and finance. With time many other data points will add and the level of personalization will increase from marketing to customer service. IoT has a huge potential in turning the way we are served and how banks and financial institutions take a decision.

4. IoT Applications in Finance

The following are the IoT applications in Finance.

Gatya Prasad
11/3/24

Efficient Market Hypothesis in the Indian Stock Market

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Abstract

The investment decision is made under the simple premise that the securities are worth more than their current price, while securities that they are selling are worth less than the selling price. However, if markets are efficient and current prices fully reflect all information, then trading securities is an attempt to outperform the market and will effectively be a game of chance rather than skill. The Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) states that at any given time, security prices fully reflect all available information based on various factors like company disclosures, company announcements, dividend policy of company etc., and these factors are also used as a tool to predict the future prices of stocks. The focus of the present study is on the Weak form Efficiency, which is one of the three different degrees of EMH. Weak form Efficiency claims that past price movements do not affect a stock's price and cannot be used to predict its future movement of the price. This study attempts to test the companies listed on the SENSEX of the Bombay Stock Exchange for Weak Form EMH for the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. By implementing parametric and non-parametric statistical tools like the Autocorrelation, Correlogram, Runs Test, along with descriptive statistics on the weekly closing prices of the 31 companies listed on the SENSEX, an attempt is made to find out whether there is any relationship between the future prices of stock and their past performance through EMH.

Keywords: Efficient Market Hypothesis, Equity, India, Sensex, Stock Market, Weak form

1. Introduction

When a market is said to be efficient, it means that the prices of the securities reflect their actual worth. The market incorporates all information into the prices of the securities in a rapid and unbiased manner. In other words, a market in which the prices of securities reflect fully all available information is called an efficient market.

The efficient market hypothesis (EMH) is an investment theory proposed by Eugene Fama, in the 1970's. It states that the security prices fully reflect entire available information is based on various factors like company disclosures, company announcements, dividend policy of firm, firm fundamentals and changes in the government policy etc.

According to the EMH theory, the price of a financial instrument (bond, share, etc.) reflects all the information currently available. The main reason for this perfect price of securities is that, if one stock happens to trade even a little cheap or too costly, then its demand increases or decreases, leading to a rapid movement

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11/3/24

Stock Market in UAE

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ABSTRACT

Trading in stocks on the stock market is typically driven by speculation, based on company news and performance factors. There are two ways to try and find the market value of a stock. Stock value is determined using some type of cash flow, sales or earnings analysis. This form of stock valuation is based on historic ratios and statistics and aims to assign market value to a stock based on measurable attributes. Another way a stock market can be explained is to ask one to look at how much investor is willing to pay for a particular share of stock and by how much other investors are willing to sell a stock for. In other words, it explains the market's supply and demand. This form of stock valuation is very hard to understand or predict, and it often drives the short-term stock market trends the article title "The Stock Market in UAE" was done to assess the stock market in the country. The tool used for data collection was a secondary data from different sources like ESCA (Emirates Securities & Commodity Authority), Abu Dhabi Securities market, DFM (Dubai Financial Market) and DGCX (Dubai Gold & Commodities Exchange). The main finding of the study was that, the Stock market in UAE is new and still needs for more rule and regulations to meet the standards of international stock market. The researcher understands that there could be two reasons for this finding, either the market is not that free in decisions (demand and Supply) and the market have its own rules and regulation which is make it a way from the international lows of stock and securities exchange. Therefore, it can be assessed that, the stock market in UAE needs some lows to enhance their activities. The researcher has undertaken a sincere effort in understanding the stock market in UAE and hopes that the findings and suggestions elicited in the thesis would be productive to the market.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Stock Market History

History of stock market trading in the United States can be traced back to over 200 years ago. Historically, the colonial government decided to finance the war by selling bonds, government notes promising to pay out at profit at a later date. Around the same time private banks began to raise money by issuing stocks, or shares of the company to raise their own money. This was a new market, and a new form of investing money, and a great scheme for the rich to get richer. A little further on the history timeline, more specifically in 1792, a meeting of twenty-four large merchants resulted into a creation of a market known as the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). At the meeting, the merchants agreed to meet daily on Wall Street to daily trade stocks and bonds. Further in history, in the mid-1800s, United States was experiencing rapid growth. Companies needed funds to assist in expansion required to meet the new demand. Companies also realized that investors would be interested in buying stock,

partial ownership in the company. History has shown that stocks have facilitated the expansion of the companies and the great potential of the recently founded stock market was becoming increasingly apparent to both the investors and the companies. By 1900, millions of dollars' worth of stocks was traded on the street market. In 1921, after twenty years of street trading, the stock market moved indoors.

History brought us the Industrial Revolution, which also played a role in changing the face of the stock market. New form of investing began to emerge when people started to realize that profits could be made by re-selling the stock to others who saw value in a company. This was the beginning of the secondary market, known also as the speculators market. This market was more volatile than before, because it was now fueled by highly subjective speculation about the company's future.

This was the pretext for appearance of such stock market giants as NYSE. History books tell us that the reason the NYSE is so highly

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11/3/24

A STUDY ON CONTEMPORARY GREEN HR PRACTICES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The concept of green human resource management (Green HRM) has recently been confined with ecological management in business, urbanization, and industrialization. Green human resource management procedures are fundamentally used to reduce the carbon impression of each worker in the organization and the information capital of the leading organization. Firms need to reduce their carbon footprints and create positive attitudes in the employees towards social and environmental aspects. Green HRM helps the organization efficiently use resources. This paper studies the leading Green HRM practices of Indian Corporate in the current times. Being green should be an organization's moral and ethical responsibility towards the society. Apart from the production & operations, mandate areas like accounting, HRM also has a vast scope of becoming eco-friendly and green. Therefore, this paper also attempts to discuss the ethical aspect of being green in delivering HR functions. It reflects good corporate citizenship. Many companies agree on green management. In India firms like Wipro, TCS, ACG Associated capsules Pvt. Ltd. and NIT data business solutions adopt Green HRM which helps in environmental sustainability. The study focuses on the implementation of GHRM ideas in Indian business organizations. The study discusses the best practices to observe surveys of Green HRM. Therefore, the central focus areas of the study are Green HRM practices like Green recruitment, Green performance management, Green Training and development, Green compensation and Green employee relation, and Green retention.

Keywords: India corporate, Green HR Practices, environmental sustainability, Green retention.

Introduction

Leon C. Megginson asserts human resources are defined as knowledge, skills, creative attitudes, talents, and attitudes from a national perspective. However, from the viewpoint of a particular firm, they reflect the whole of all intrinsic talents, learned information, and learned skills as shown by the skills and aptitude of its personnel. Green human resources mean running a business in a way that helps to promote sustainable development. Also, change the thinking of employees and make them aware of sustainability.

By implementing actions that are beneficial to the environment, GHRM operates with tremendous efficiency. Get additional advantages including cost savings, employee retention, and interest in their work. When employees are aware of green policies and practices, they use electronic bikes, save sharing, video conferencing, double-sided photocopying, and resource reuse to assist the firm to reduce its carbon footprint. Green HRM has emerged as a significant concern for companies and forward-thinking individuals worldwide. Companies can profit by reducing the cost of hiring employees. Nowadays, convincing environment management and GHRM have become a must for every firm. As a result, top management now has a responsibility to promote environmentally friendly HRM. Additionally, it plays a critical role in influencing employees to conserve resources and participate in waste management initiatives to cut down on pollution. It is advised that businesses increase their understanding of each of the attributes that make human resources management green. The organization needs to combine ecological manageability with human resource management. Organizations now recognize that while focusing on money-related

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11/3/24

The role of emerging digital marketing technologies in the success of the Business

By

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Abstract

Digital Marketing is the promotion of products or brands via one or more forms of electronic media. The key objective is promotion of brands through electronic media it is the promotion of products or brands via one or more forms of electronic media, differs from traditional marketing in that it uses channels and methods that enable an organization to analyze marketing campaigns and understand what is working and what isn't - typically on real time. Digital marketers monitor things like what is being viewed, how often and for how long, sales conversions, what content works and doesn't work, etc. While the Internet is, perhaps, the channel most closely associated with digital marketing, others include wireless text messaging, mobile instant messaging, mobile apps, podcasts, electronic billboards, digital television and radio channels, etc. This changing environment presents new opportunities and challenges for marketers. With digital marketing, it's easy to fall behind. Digital marketing equips you with the tools you need to assess your organization's social media and digital marketing strategy and helps you identify areas of improvement. Useful for individuals from small- to medium-sized businesses who want to use new media as a vehicle for growth. Organizations are leveraging digital marketing methods for successful marketing strategy implementation inbound marketing through publishing content online in the form of portals, podcasts, e-journals, online campaigns, social media marketing, search services, and outbound marketing including email marketing, RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds and others. A recent survey of 3000 business executives from various industries indicates that on an average, 34% of a company's leads come from inbound marketing versus 22% through outbound marketing. Digital marketing also known as Online Marketing, web marketing, internet marketing, or e-marketing is the marketing of products or services over the Internet. Internet marketing is sometimes considered to be broad in scope because it not only refers to marketing on the Internet, but also includes marketing done via e-mail and wireless media. Management of digital customer data and electronic customer relationship management (ECRM) systems are also often grouped together under internet marketing. Clearly, marketers are adding on-line channels to find, reach, communicate and sell. Marketing has at least five great advantages. First, both small and large firms can afford it. Second, there is no real limit on advertising space, in contrast to print and broadcast media. Third, information access and retrieval are fast, compared to overnight mail and even fax. Fourth, the site can be visited by anyone from any place in the world. Fifth, shopping can be done privately and socially. Even before the Internet there were many different ways to advertise, in different media such as radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, as well as via telemarketing or pamphlets. Usually the goal was to get a company- and/or product name, a statement etc.

A Brief History

A study done by Michael Rodriguez, Vijay Kumar Krishnan, Robert Petercan stated that the implementation of Social Media Technology in a Firm's Marketing Strategy has been

Published: published in Res Militaris (Journal of Res), vol.13, n°3, March Spring 2023

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11/3/24

Private Equity Trends in India

By

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Abstract

Private equity (PE) in simple sense refers to the investment in private companies, which are not publicly traded on stock exchanges. PE investment trend information can act as a significant base for investment decision making. This paper studies the PE scenario in India. It measures the PE trends in India during the last ten year period (2013-2022). It also studies the significant developments in PE Markets around the world. The paper further explores the most areas of PE in India and the legal as well as regulatory framework in India.

Keywords: Private Equity, Developments, India, Investment, Trends, Thrust areas, World

Introduction

According to reports by the Economist and PricewaterhouseCoopers in 2022, the global private equity (PE) fund industry has seen an annual increase of around 10% in assets under management over the past ten years, which has now surpassed \$5tn, and is projected to nearly double by 2025. In addition, recent data from 2021 shows that PE firms have raised approximately \$425bn in capital, while the volume of initial public offerings (IPOs) is less than \$150bn.

Private equity firms raise funds from institutional investors, such as pension funds and endowments, and use that money to acquire stakes in private companies. The objective of private equity funding is to improve the operations and financial performance of the acquired companies, and ultimately to sell them for a profit.

In the opinion of Heid, A (2010) private equity refers to highly leveraged merger and acquisition activity aimed at alternative assets with the involvement of specialised management assistance.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the origin and evolution of PE.
- To study the trends of during the last ten year period (2013-2022).
- To study the PE trends worldwide in general.
- To study the PE trends in India in particular.

Methodology

The study considers a period of a decade (2012-2022). It focuses on PE origin and evolution, studies the general trends during the last decade worldwide. It studies the specifically PE trends and factors in India during the same period. It is the unique source of Indian PE investment values and funding values.

Published: public in Res Militaris (www.resmilitaris.net), vol.12, no.6, Winter 2022

Gatya Prasad
11/3/24

**IMPACT OF LEADERSHIP STYLES ON
EMPLOYEES' INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR IN SELECT
PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS: MEDIATING
ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND
EMPOWERMENT**

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ABSTRACT

Leadership role in stimulating and promoting employees' innovative work behavior in organizations is immensely critical. Empirical evidence available for the roles of transformational and transactional leadership in stimulating innovative behavior is limited and inconsistent in the services sector. There is an immense need for such behavior especially in select Private Sector Commercial Banks. To gain an understanding of and get insights into this imperative, this study examines the impact of empowerment and knowledge sharing on employee innovative work behavior. A survey involving 218 employees from 15 select private banks was conducted. Results indicated that transformational leadership, transactional leadership, knowledge sharing, and empowerment were significantly related to individual innovative behavior. Knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between individual innovative behavior and transformational as well as transactional leadership styles but empowerment doesn't. This study provides empirical evidence to researchers to explore this contemporaneously relevant theme more extensively on various organization concepts in future.

Key Words: *Leadership Styles, Knowledge Sharing (KS), Empowerment (ET), Individual Innovative Behavior (IIB), Private Commercial Banks (PCBs).*

I. INTRODUCTION

Innovative Individual Behavior (IIB) of employees is of great significance to organizational effectiveness and survival (Oldham & Cummings, 1996; Scott & Bruce, 1994; Shalley, 1995) especially in today's rapidly changing business environment where achieving a competitive advantage has become more important.

*Gatya Prasadil-
11/3/24*