



Department of
Computer Sciences



National Conference on
**IMPACT OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
COMPUTATION TRENDS IN
AUTOMATED SYSTEMS**

24th & 25th October, 2020

Processing IMCTAS-2020

ISBN: 978-93-5406-364-0

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National Conference on
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 COMPUTATION TRENDS IN
 AUTOMATED SYSTEMS**

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PREFACE:

It gives us immense pleasure to bring out this publication as part of the Proceedings of the IMCTAS-2020, the online National conference organizing by Department Computer Science Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation Deemed to be University in association with Indian Concrete Institute, K. L. University Chapter and Computer Science Engineering Association of K L University, chief sponsored by Ital research center, and co-sponsored by Noval research academy during 24- 25 Oct 2020. This conference is providing an ideal opportunity for the students, scholars, young engineers, researchers, and academicians working in Computer Science Engineering field to deliberate and discuss on various field problems and gain knowledge on the recent advancements in the field and research. The Proceedings of the Two day online National Conference on Impact of Multidisciplinary Computation Trends in Automated Systems contains a total of 436 full-length abstracts that will be present and discuss by delegates through online from different part of the country. The deliberations spread across different themes AI and DS Engineering, Cyber-security, Cloud computing, computer science and informatics, IoT, Multimedia systems design. The main theme of this conference was Emerging Trends in Computer Science Engineering for the sustainable development of society. The conference will cover eight keynote lectures by eminent researchers from IITs and Industry. The conference has come to a reality due to the untiring efforts of a large number of individuals as well as organizations. We place our sincere gratitude to the efforts of the members of Organizing Committees and sponsors. The contributions made by the delegates and keynote speakers through online presentations and discussions are greatly appreciated.

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Allocation of Resources and Scheduling in Cloud Computing with Cloud Migration

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ABSTRACT:

Resource management and allocation of resources is major problem in cloud computing environment. Due to less cloud infrastructures cloud users are facing the problems to select the suitable cloud service provider. This paper presents about the resource allocation and management of resources scheduling in cloud computing and optimizing the price for provisioning of resources in cloud computing. Capacity allocation algorithm is proposed for multi tier systems in a distributed environment. Profit optimization is a problem in a Multi-dimensional allocation of resources to the single dimensional applications in the distributed systems. Force-directed resource assignment solving the problem of optimization. Initial solution provides the solution to gain the profit upper bound problem.

Index Terms- Resource Allocation, Profit Optimization, Initial Solution, Capacity allocation, Force-directed resource allocation.

Advanced Hybrid Approach to Provide Privacy for Cross-Site and XSS Attacks in Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT:

Distributed computing is one of the most significant paradigms in the IT organizations lately. Since this new handling technology needs clients to believe in their useful information to reasoning providers, there have been enhancing security and comfort problems on shortened details. A few strategies using quality based security have been prescribed for access administration of abbreviated subtle elements in cloud computing; be that as it may, the greater part of them experience from resoluteness in actualizing complex accessibility administration rules. In web based distributed environment, security is necessary to provide solution from code insertion attacks appeared in between different users to share their data in distributed environment. In this paper, we propose Hybrid Framework (which consists) which is used to detect and reduce JSON based Cross-Side Scripting attacks in web based cloud application. Our framework is used to provide privacy from various vulnerable attack sequences present web based distributed environment. Using this approach, we generate HTML script which includes .dll libraries to store multiple file with single code injection data representation to share data between users present in distributed environment. Our experimental results show efficient security considerations to provide authentication for different users in web based cloud applications.

Index Terms – Cloud computing, Code injections, Cross Site Scripting, Security and Aggregate key Cryptosystem

Feature Level Fusion of Iris and Sclera using Entropy Based CNN Features to Improve the Performance of Biometric Authentication

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ABSTRACT:

Today biometric system are commonly used for person authentication based on physical and behavioral biometric modalities like iris, face, finger prints, ear, sclera, DNA, voice, signature, etc. Instead of using standalone biometric system, multimodal biometric systems are secure and provide more accurate results for person identification and verification. This paper describes the multimodal eye biometric system where iris and sclera features are extracted using CNN based on entropy values to perform the accurate automatic segmentation. Feature level fusion is performed using color and texture characteristics of iris and pupil with Y-shaped sclera characteristics from eye image based on support value. Unconstrained color eye image database UBIRIS.v2 and MMU are used for experimentation and testing on MATLAB platform. The proposed eye biometric system outperform in case of segmentation and recognition accuracy. Segmentation accuracy 97.8% for iris, 98.1% for sclera and 99.4% for pupil is achieved for UBIRIS.v2 database. Recognition accuracy is 97.99% for unconstrained eye image UBIRIS.v2 and 93.33% for NIR image database MMU.

Index Terms : entropy value, Multimodal, support value, uni-modal.

Performance Analysis of Load Balancing Algorithms in Cloud Computing Environment

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ABSTRACT:

Background/Objectives: In this paper, the performance of cloud computing system is greatly influenced by the problem of load balancing. The complexity class of the load balancing problem with respect to the complexity class belongs to the NP-system complete which involves intensely huge search space with huge number of potential solutions and also to find the optimal solution, it takes longer time. Based on these circumstances, there is no methodology to solve the problem. **Methods/Statistical Analysis:** In the cloud, we can find a near optimal solution, within a brief span of time. In this situation IT practitioners are focusing on heuristic methods. This paper proposes a multi objective load balancing in a cloud computing environment. **Findings:** This model can be applied to schedule the tasks on to the distinct data center resources. Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) algorithm is considered to know the optimal solution. **Application/Improvements:** Experimental results show that proposed model exceeds existing models in terms of reduction in energy consumption, improving pool utilization, minimizing the number of active nodes.

Index Terms – *Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), Cloud Computing, FCFS Algorithm, Genetic Algorithm*

Numerical Formulation and Simulation of Social Networks Using Graph Theory on Social Cloud Platform

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ABSTRACT:

Social Network is a network where a set of individuals, groups or organizations interact and communicate, explore the social relationships and diagrammatically represented as a Graph. Social Networking Service is the service where people can share data resources and communicate in bidirectional with web multimedia. In this paper we discussed metrics in social networking such as clustering coefficient, cohesion, reach and rediality. Social network graph theory is related to link analysis, structural analysis and centrality measures; we also concentrated on Numerical formulations and simulations using datasets which are used for analysis of social network. Risks, Threats and vulnerabilities on social network are interrelated to social engineering and part of Advanced Persistent Threat. Security approaches and defense methods are discussed, developed and proved. Mathematical and Statistical theorems are developed with respect to the Algorithmic approach 1254 J.VijayaChandra et al for social networks security in social cloud platform. Social Patterns are the components and pieces of interactivity that are the building blocks of social experiences. We focused on the electronic connections and social tools that are changing the way that we interact with one another, which are designed and simplified to expand online experiences in social networks. We did considerations as practical approach where we applied statistical tools on network data and data analysis is given. Security is the principle concern; the main objective is to protect the social cloud from advanced risks, threats and attacks.

Index Terms – Advanced Persistent Threat, vulnerabilities, cloud security, Defense in Depth, Security Management, Social engineering, graph theory, Social Networking, Social Patterns.

A Triband U- Slot Patch Antenna with Enhanced Bandwidth and Isolation for MIMO Systems

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ABSTRACT:

The paper presents a compact tri band U slot microstrip patch antenna. The proposed antenna resonates at triband of 3.7GHz,5.8GHz and 7.1GHz frequencies for $VSWR \leq 2.5$ with an improved impedance bandwidth of 42% and a reduced mutual coupling of -23dB and the antenna is modified by using a shorting pin giving an improved bandwidth of 54% and isolation of -28dB which antenna resonates at tri band of 3.2GHz, 3.7GHz and 6.4 GHz frequencies for $VSWR \leq 1.6$. The proposed antenna is a better choice for 4G, WLAN, Wi-MAX and Ultra Wide Band applications involving MIMO technique.

Index Terms – U-slot patch antenna, tri-band, Impedance bandwidth, Mutual coupling

IMPLEMENTATION OF SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON TWITTER DATA

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ABSTRACT:

As the data being generated is growing rapidly at a scale petabytes per day in various forms one of the main sources that generates such large data is social media platforms with over tens of millions of people active per day, if only we could use this data to extract useful information for analyzing the current business needs, their reach and customer satisfaction towards the product and the company. It could contribute to meet constantly changing requirements and also analyze other competitors' performance and change one's business strategies accordingly to be on the top. In this project, we are going to take data generated by users of one of the top microblogging websites Twitter, which has over 100 million daily active users and we are going to implement sentiment analysis on the tweets. This paper produces the output in the form of graphical representation of various tweets describing the total sentiment score of the tweets and as well as it also produces the individual score of each tweet.

Index Terms – Sentiment Analysis, Twitter.



Security Architecture of Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT:

The Cloud Computing offers service over internet with dynamically scalable resources. Cloud Computing services provides benefits to the users in terms of cost and ease of use. Cloud Computing services need to address the security during the transmission of sensitive data and critical applications to shared and public cloud environments. The cloud environments are scaling large for data processing and storage needs. Cloud computing environment have various advantages as well as disadvantages on the data security of service consumers. This paper aims to emphasize the main security issues existing in cloud computing environments. The security issues at various levels of cloud computing environment is identified in this paper and categorized based on cloud computing architecture. This paper focuses on the usage of Cloud services and security issues to build these cross-domain Internet-connected collaborations.

Index Terms – Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS); Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS); Software-as-a-Service (SaaS); Virtual Machine (VM).

Mitigation of Insider Attacks through Multi-Cloud

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ABSTRACT:

The malicious insider can be an employees, user and/or third party business partner. In cloud environment, clients may store sensitive data about their organization in cloud data centers. The cloud service provider should ensure integrity, security, access control and confidentiality about the stored data at cloud data centers. The malicious insiders can perform stealing on sensitive data at cloud storage and at organizations. Most of the organizations ignoring the insider attack because it is harder to detect and mitigate. This is a major emerging problem at the cloud data centers as well as in organizations. In this paper, we proposed a method that ensures security, integrity, access control and confidentiality on sensitive data of cloud clients by employing multi cloud service providers. The organization should encrypt the sensitive data with their security policy and procedures and store the encrypted data in trusted cloud. The keys which are used during encryption process are again encrypted and stored in another cloud area. So that organization contains only keys for keys of encrypted data. The Administrator of organization also does not know what data kept in cloud area and if he accesses the data, easily caught during the auditing. Hence, the only authorized used can access the data and use it and we can mitigate insider attacks by providing restricted privileges.

Index Terms – Attacks Confidential Insider Intellectual Property sabotage.

TDMA-based MAC protocols for scheduling channel allocation in multi-channel wireless mesh networks using cognitive radio

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ABSTRACT:

Maximizing spectrum usage and numerous applications of the wireless communication networks have forced to a high interest of vacant spectrum. Cognitive Radio influences its receiver and transmitter features accurately so that they can utilize the vacant approved spectrum without impacting the functionality of the principal licensed subscribers. The use of various channels assists to address interferences thereby improves the whole network efficiency. The MAC protocol in cognitive radio network explains the spectrum consumption by interacting the multiple channels among the subscribers. In this particular paper we studied traditional TDMA dependent MAC method with dynamically assigned slots. The majority of the MAC protocols suggested in the research operate Common-Control-Channel (CCC) to handle the services between Cognitive Radio end users. Traditional MAC protocol design and operations are implemented by using Multi-Channel-Collection method, a high rate multi-channel time schedule protocol for unbiased real-time data collection and their limitations are studied in Wireless mesh Networks. In this paper, an extensive study of Multi-Channel-Collection with sophisticated techniques for multiple band or frequency range channel allotment and continually synchronized TDMA scheduling are shown in summarized way.

Index Terms – MAC, TDMA, Cognitive Radio, CCC, Multi-Channel, Multi-Radio

A Novel Greedy Heuristic Learning Model with Optimization for the Prediction of Stock Price in IoT based Computing Systems

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ABSTRACT:

In recent information technology relates to Internet of Things (IoT) based advanced computing, high amount of information accumulated constantly. In the field of finance related computing technologies because all these IoT computing technologies generate real time tremendous data which consists different transactional records. Because of randomness and complexity in IoT based stock market computing related computing systems stock price prediction is a hot concept and challenging task. As information of web content improves in IoT based stock market computing s related to IoT computing systems, researchers and investors usually extract different indicator factors i.e. sentiments and events from prediction related IoT based stock market computing real time IoT based financial data. Because of present scenario in financial and unknown factors in IoT based stock market computing arena, prediction of stock price is a challenging task although traditional authors worked on neural networks to improve the prediction of stock prices in different IoT financial areas. To improve the index based composite IoT based stock market computing movement's prediction in multi-instance quantitative data in IoT computing systems, in this paper, propose a Novel Greedy Heuristic Optimized Multi-Instance Quantitative (NGHOMQ) approach to explore required data from factors and discarding their parameter relations. It can be used to combine sentiments and events and evaluate quantitative information in comprehensive manner, use novel heuristic calculation to represent successive stock price related events. To prevent stock price prediction in IoT computing systems according to optimized statistical performance in heuristic modes with multi-instance use Pareto optimization. In addition to that our proposed approach can identify input of data to making predictions in IoT based stock market computing price in financial computing technologies. Experimental results of Indian IoT based stock market computing data describes the effectiveness of NGHOMQ compared to traditional neural networks related frameworks/approaches.

Index Terms – Neural networks; Heuristic model; IoT based stock market computing price, Analysis of sentiment; Internet of Things (IoT) based Computing; multiple instance; Pareto optimization; IoT based stock market computing prediction

AN EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH: DIGITAL AND ANALOG INPUTS AND OUTPUTS ON NODEMCU ESP8266 USING BLYNK IOT PLATFORM AND IFTTT

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ABSTRACT:

The sensors are ruling the world of research in IoT. They control and monitor varied things from anywhere over the internet. The digital output concepts are delivered using Node MCU ESP8266 microcontroller with Arduino Software. Here we considered a led and a buzzer as digital and analog outputs. Using an IR sensor, digital inputs are loaded into NodeMCU and operated via the software mentioned. An LDR notes the analog inputs and the DHT11 sensor to send data to the Blynk server over a Wi-Fi network. Arduino IDE is used to write a C++ code for the microcontroller. NodeMCU reads sensor data and sends it to the server. The server responds to requests for smartphones that have been installed by the Blynk framework. The Blynk mobile application is used to monitor and display real-time data through the digital dashboard. At the end of the paper we discuss about IFTTT (IF This Then That). It is a free web-based service, which will coordinate small tasks between Internet and web services. In our paper we discussed about Google Assistant.

Index Terms – IoT-NodeMCU-Blynk-IFTTT.

ENSEMBLE FRAMEWORK FOR CLASSIFICATION OF IMBALANCED MALARIA DISEASE DATA

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ABSTRACT:

Malaria – a vector borne disease caused by a mosquito bite which has high level of prevalence on world population. Even though vaccines are providing still it becomes a class imbalance problem in medical domain. So, accurate identification of effected patient within time is most important than unaffected patient. Otherwise sometimes it also causes to death of human being. Hence, in order to identify the patient many data mining algorithms and machine learning algorithms are shows poor accuracy performance on imbalanced malaria datasets. Proposing ensemble methods are best for classification of an effected patient in the set of imbalanced malaria disease data. Conducted comparative study on ensemble methods with various machine learning algorithms, data level methods and cost sensitive methods. Experimental results shows that ensemble methods are best methods for classification of imbalanced data and among the proposed ensemble methods Random Forest algorithms shows best performance for classification of imbalanced malaria disease data.

Index Terms – Imbalanced Malaria disease, Ensemble methods, Machine learning techniques, Data level methods and Cost sensitive classifiers.

AN ENSEMBLE FRAMEWORK FOR CLASSIFICATION OF MALARIA DISEASE

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ABSTRACT:

Malaria disease is one whose presence is rampant in semi urban and non-urban areas especially resource poor developing countries. It is quite evident from the datasets like malaria etc., where there is always a possibility of having more negative patients (non-occurrence of the disease) compared to patients suffering from disease (positive cases). Developing a model based decision support system with such unbalanced datasets is a cause of concern and it is indeed necessary to have a model predicting the disease quite accurately because most of the conventional machine learning algorithms are showing very poor performance to classify the skewed distribution data i.e., whether a patient is affected by malaria disease or not because in imbalanced data, majority (unaffected) class samples are dominates the minority (affected) class samples which leading to class imbalance problem. To overcome this nature of class imbalance problem ensemble methods are used which produces the better accuracy in classification of minority samples. The aim of this research is to propose a comparative study on classifying the imbalanced and balanced malaria disease datasets using various ensemble methods like boosting, bagging and voting algorithms for accurate classification of affected patient. Experimental outcomes shows that Random Forest algorithm shows outstanding performance for the classification of imbalanced malaria disease.

Index Terms – : Malaria, Imbalanced data, balanced data, AdaBoost, Random forest and Voting.

Expert system for building Cognitive model of a student using Magic square puzzle and for Career Assessment

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ABSTRACT:

During the the academic life of a student at a college or university, foreseeing a reasonable career(s) of the student is of vital significance on the grounds that the recommended career would be the objective of the student to accomplish. Hence, the student needs to choose proper courses and electives so that he/she can acquire more knowledge, skills and abilities fitting to that career. By and large, the job of foreseeing career(s) is done by the counsellors in the institution. These advisors consider the scholastic history of the student and also the marks secured in tests like aptitude, communication, reasoning tests, etc. When a student finishes his/her graduation and finds a new line of work in industry, sometimes, his/her psychological factors may not match with the psychological factors that are expected for that career. This results in dissatisfaction and frustration. An expert system is required utilizing which the Psychological factors of a student can be evaluated by causing the student to unravel a riddle. In this paper Magic square puzzle has been introduced and a way has been suggested how Psychological factors of the student can be evaluated utilizing the puzzle. It has also been presented in this paper the way a suitable career that matches psychological factors can be predicated.

Index Terms – Magic square puzzle; Assessing Psychological Factors; Cognitive Model; Career Assessment; Expert System; problem solving ability; Patience and Perseverance; Learning ability

Expert system for building Cognitive model of a student using Water jug puzzle and for Career Assessment

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ABSTRACT:

In every institution or university, a counsellor of an undergraduate student attempts to predict the possible career(s) for the student basing on his/her academic performance during an undergraduate study program and tries to motivate the student in appropriate direction. Many times, the prediction may go wrong and, in future, the student may get frustrated in his/her job. The reason could be that the student's most important psychological factors viz. logical thinking, problem solving ability, patience, & perseverance, learning ability, etc. are neither taken into account nor evaluated properly. Such factors can be evaluated when the student attempts to play a very intelligent game or solve Mind-boggling puzzles. An Expert system is proposed which can provide an environment in which the student attempts to solve "water Jug puzzle", a famous problem in the subject "Artificial Intelligence". The Expert system evaluates the aforesaid psychological factors of the student and builds a Cognitive model of the student. It predicts the most suitable and matching career(s) of the student by considering both the Academic records and the cognitive model.

Index Terms – Water jug puzzle, Expert system, evaluating psychological factors, solving puzzles, career prediction, cognitive model, logical thinking, problem solving ability, patience & perseverance, learning ability

Energy Consumption Using HOMER Software

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ABSTRACT:

The present and future of power industries rely on effective usage of electric grids integrated with Information and communication technology which are called as smart grids. These grids provide better quality of service in terms of better resource and asset management, finding out faults in the system, efficient energy consumption by decreasing demand and supply gap. The present work throws light on preliminary investigation on energy and power consumption from the real time data collected from a higher education institution. Analysis is done using HOMER software.

Index Terms – Power, Energy, Grid, Photo-voltaic array, Fuzzy.

Schemes and Applications of Visual Cryptography

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ABSTRACT:

Visual cryptography is a form of encryption which is applied on images and all visual information such as handwritten data, signatures, financial documents etc. Here the data is encoded into unidentifiable format and to decrypt the encoded message no algorithm in cryptography was able to perform the decryption job. And the decryption was only done when all the shares are overlapped equally that too in a mechanical way of printing the shares on a transparent sheet. Here in this paper We explained different types of schemes in visual cryptography and the application in this technique. There are more number of schemes are proposed and these are popular and main schemes and application in visual cryptography.

Index Terms – Visual Cryptography, Shares, Visual information

Wireless Sensor Network for m-Healthcare Monitoring of Human Being

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, we are going to develop an m-health care monitoring for a human being using a wireless sensor network. By using certain Wearable sensors, we detect abnormal and unforeseen situations by monitoring physiological parameters along with other symptoms. Our fundamental target is to actualize a checking framework which screens the Heartbeat, Temperature, and Humidity of the patient. This work presents a simple to-utilize framework for the quick checking of the Heartbeat. The gadgets are utilized as models. The simple sign is given to the Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) of Arduino. There, simple voltages are being changed over to advanced, and that computerized qualities will be put away in the EEPROM of Arduino. The qualities put away in EEPROM will be sent to the Wi-Fi module, which refreshes the cloud server like clockwork. From that server, anybody can get to that information through things speak site and see in android/ios application .

Index Terms – Humidity, Body Temperature, Heartbeat, Arduino, EEPROM, Things speak

MEDICAL VIRTUAL PHYSICAL STRUCTURES USING HOMOMORPHIC ENCRYPTION TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT:

The next decade can witness a surge in remote wellbeing observing frameworks that depend upon body-worn checking gadgets. These Medical Virtual Physical Structures (MVPS) are equipped for transmittal the gathered data to a nonpublic or open cloud for storage and process. Machine learning calculations running in storage and handling this data will offer alternative support to human services consultants. There is without doubt the safety and protection of the therapeutic data may be a standout amongst the foremost spirited worries in designing a MVPS. During this paper, we have a tendency to justify the overall style of a MVPS comprising of 4 layers: data acquiring, data accumulation, cloud process and storage, and process layer. Because of the distinctions in equipment and correspondence abilities of every layer, diverse encryption plans must be utilized to ensure information security inside that layer. We study traditional and rising encryption plans in the view of their capacity to give secure information gathering, information sharing, and secure calculation. Our point by point test assessment of every plan demonstrates that while the rising encryption plans empower energizing new elements, for example, secure sharing and secure calculation, they present a few requests of-extent computational and capacity overhead. . We close our paper by laying out future research headings to enhance the convenience of the developing encryption conspires in a MVPS.

Index Terms – Medical Virtual Physical Structures, Homomorphic encryption, Data acquiring, Data accumulation.

DETECTION OF BLACKHOLE & GREYHOLE ATTACKS IN MANETs BASED ON ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BASED APPROACH

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ABSTRACT:

A MANET is a choice of flexible locations that are gradually and randomly organized in the interconnections between locations are prepared for modifying on stable organization. Because of security disadvantages of the redirecting techniques, Wi-Fi ad-hoc frameworks are unprotected to attacks of the risky locations. Normally suggest AODV strategy for black hole recommendation in Wi-Fi suggestion frameworks. However, because of the open framework and hardly to be had battery-primarily based power, node misbehaviors may also are available. One such redirecting bad behavior is that some self-centered nodes will take part in the route finding and servicing techniques however reject to ahead information packages. In this document, we suggest the 2ACK plan that provides as an add-on strategy for redirecting techniques to identify redirecting bad behavior and to minimize their adverse impact. The simulated results may achieve effective efficiency in suggested schema.

Index Terms – Manets AODV Protocol, DSR Routing Protocol, 2ACK Scheme, Intrusion Detection Systems.

Security Issues and Trends in Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing is an emerging technological solution that provides a robust and scalable information technology infrastructure to enable business agility. Cloud computing offers, continuous availability, and low cost services as major benefits, but as with most new technologies, it introduces new risks and vulnerabilities too. There are different vulnerabilities in cloud computing and various threats to cloud computing. The main obstacle which was stopping the growth of this Technology is security. In this paper importance of cloud and various types of security attacks, solutions that providers developed, cases studies and cloud computing trends in 2015-16 are presented.

Index Terms – cloud computing security, security case studies, Algorithms

Evaluation of Critical Success Factors for Telemedicine Implementation

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ABSTRACT:

Telemedicine has been practiced successfully in many countries with the help of necessary technological and computing resources. However, past attempts to implement telemedicine in Maldives were not successful for various reasons. This qualitative exploratory research study utilised In-depth Individual Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and secondary data analysis has obtained valid findings on what contributed to failure of past projects, along with number of other variables and issues surrounding telemedicine implementation in Maldives. Accordingly the information derived from the research allowed to identify critical success factors for implementing telemedicine in the country. These critical success factors are noted to be , support from government, adopting standardised project management practices, increasing public awareness and acceptance, political support, availability of technological infrastructure, availability of sustainable financial support, clearly defined legislation, defined referral mechanism, adequately trained personnel and proper communication between all stakeholders. The ways to address the barriers and challenges identified were also recommended.

Index Terms – Critical Success Factors, Focus Group, Stake Holder, SWOT Analysis

Efficient Utilization of Spectrum in Cognitive Radio Networks

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ABSTRACT:

The main function of the cognitive Radio (CR) is to use spectrum efficiently and accurately. In this paper, the main aim is to use the spectrum efficiently, which has been allocated to different organizations or companies by centralizing the spectrum. This centralization spectrum can also be taken from the companies which are not utilizing the spectrum presently. These technologies have many benefits, including insurance loss reduction and prevention. Early examples of research in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies conducted by insurers are described, and new interdisciplinary collaborative applied research is proposed. These technologies should be of interest to the insurance and risk management communities (e.g., researchers, insurance companies, government, energy service companies, facility owners, and utility companies).

Index Terms – cognitive Radio, spectrum, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

Digital Image Steganography Using Bit Flipping

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ABSTRACT:

This article proposes bit flipping method to conceal secret data in the original image. Here a block consists of 2 pixels and thereby flipping one or two LSBs of the pixels to hide secret information in it. It exists in two variants. Variant-1 and Variant-2 both use 7th and 8th bit of a pixel to conceal the secret data. Variant-1 hides 3 bits per a pair of pixels and the Variant-2 hides 4 bits per a pair of pixels. Our proposed method notably raises the capacity as well as bits per pixel that can be hidden in the image compared to existing bit flipping method. The image steganographic parameters such as, Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR), hiding capacity, and the Quality Index (Q.I) of the proposed techniques has been compared with the results of the existing bit flipping technique and some of the state of art article.

Index Terms – Steganography, Least Significant Bit (LSB) substitution, bit flipping, capacity.

A Review on LSB Substitution and PVD Based Image Steganography Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

There has been a tremendous growth in Information and Communication technologies during the last decade. Internet has become the dominant media for data communication. But the secrecy of the data is to be taken care. Steganography is a technique for achieving secrecy for the data communicated in Internet. This paper presents a review of the steganography techniques based on least significant bit (LSB) substitution and pixel value differencing (PVD). The various techniques proposed in the literature are discussed and possible comparison is done along with their respective merits. The comparison parameters considered are, (i) hiding capacity, (ii) distortion measure, (iii) security, and (iv) computational complexity.

Index Terms – cryptography; steganography; least significant bit substitution; pixel value differencing.

Cuckoo inspired fast search algorithm for fractal image encoding

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ABSTRACT:

The search time and significant loss in compression are the significant constraints of the traditional fractal [image compression](#). Hence the contemporary research contributions are aimed to discover optimal solutions to speed up the search speed with minimal loss of image significance at compression. Majority of the existing contributions achieve the search speed at the cost of decoded image quality and vice versa. In regard to this, we proposed a cuckoo inspired fast search (CIFS) technique for fractal image compression. Unlike the many of traditional models, which depend on 3 level wavelet classification, this proposed CIFS is using ordered vector of range blocks by their similarity and ordered vector of range blocks by their coordinate distance. The experimental study evinced that the proposed model is scalable and robust compared to PSO and GA based models found in contemporary literature. The significant reduction in mean square error calculations is also observed, since the only four transformations of the dihedral group are sufficient to compare for similarity here in this proposed CIFS.

Index Terms – Fractal, PSNR, Cuckoo search, PSO, Genetic algorithm, MSE

TESTCASE PRIORITIZATION WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON AUTOMATION TESTING USING HYBRID FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT:

Testing of the software application is done simultaneously during the software development process, so that defects or errors could be detected at an early stage and any changes made, do not have an adverse effect on the system. Test suite with a different set of test cases is added as a result it keeps growing to a large size. Keeping in mind the resource and time constraints, it is important, implementing test case prioritization, so that core test cases or scripts are executed which are mostly required by the user along with the functionalities or modules that are prone to more bugs. Prioritization techniques will help scheduling test cases for execution, so that faults could be detected at an early stage.

Index Terms – Prioritization Techniques, Automated Tests for Prioritization, Order of Prioritization, Calculating Test Priorities, Categorization of Test Cases, Hybrid framework.

Using the Digital Signature of a Fingerprint by an Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem for Enhanced Authentication

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ABSTRACT:

Finger prints are widely used for the purpose of identification, with various interfaces such as personal computer logons, access control mechanisms, and the tracking of offenders from the scene of a crime. Furthermore, fingerprints have performance advantages over other means of authentication in terms of cost benefits, device sizes, and convenience of use. Some issues still remain unresolved with respect to the use of the fingerprint authentication process. The standard process involved in the comparison of fingerprints that needs assessment with those from a database still could benefit from enhancement. We suggest the use of digital signatures through elliptic curve cryptosystem that is embedded with the fingerprint, which can provide enhanced authentication and security.

Index Terms – digital signature, elliptic curve cryptosystem (ECC), message digest (MD), pixel, fingerprint, authentication, elliptic curve digital signature algorithm (ECDSA), digital signature algorithm (DSA)

Volumetric medical image compression using 3D listless embedded block partitioning

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ABSTRACT:

This paper presents a listless variant of a modified three-dimensional (3D)-block coding algorithm suitable for medical image compression. A higher degree of correlation is achieved by using a 3D hybrid transform. The 3D hybrid transform is performed by a wavelet transform in the spatial dimension and a Karhunen–Loueve transform in the spectral dimension. The 3D transformed coefficients are arranged in a one-dimensional (1D) fashion, as in the hierarchical nature of the wavelet-coefficient distribution strategy. A novel listless block coding algorithm is applied to the mapped 1D coefficients which encode in an ordered-bit-plane fashion. The algorithm originates from the most significant bit plane and terminates at the least significant bit plane to generate an embedded bit stream, as in 3D-SPIHT. The proposed algorithm is called 3D hierarchical listless block (3D-HLCK), which exhibits better compression performance than that exhibited by 3D-SPIHT. Further, it is highly competitive with some of the state-of-the-art 3D wavelet coders for a wide range of bit rates for magnetic resonance, digital imaging and communication in medicine and angiogram images. 3D-HLCK provides rate and resolution scalability similar to those provided by 3D-SPIHT and 3D-SPECK. In addition, a significant memory reduction is achieved owing to the listless nature of 3D-HLCK.

Index Terms – 3D-SPIHT, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

A novel adaptive re-configuration compliance design pattern for autonomic computing systems

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ABSTRACT:

The growing complexity in the systems due to growing size need a new mechanism to enable the system to self-manage, releasing administrators of low-level task management while delivering an optimized system. The Autonomic systems are: self-configuring, self-healing, self-optimizing, self-protecting. They sense the environment in which they are operating and automatically take action to change their own behaviour or the environment. There are no well established methodologies that a designer of an autonomic system can exploit to drive their work. So, the Current autonomic systems are ad hoc solutions in which each system is designed and implemented from scratch. This paper proposes adaptive reconfiguration compliance pattern for autonomic computing systems that can propose the reconfiguration rules and can learn new rules at runtime. The pattern is described using a java-like notation for the classes and interfaces. A simple UML class and Sequence diagrams are depicted.

Index Terms – Autonomic Computing, Design Patterns, Dynamic Adaptability and Reconfiguration

Composite Design Pattern for Feature Oriented Service Injection and Composition of Web Services for Distributed Computing Systems with Service Oriented Architecture

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ABSTRACT:

With the advent of newly introduced programming models like Feature-Oriented Programming (FOP), we feel that it will be more flexible to include the new service invocation function into the service providing server as a Feature Module for the self-adaptive distributed systems. A composite design patterns shows a synergy that makes the composition more than just the sum of its parts which leads to ready-made software architectures. In this paper we describe the amalgamation of Visitor and Case-Based Reasoning Design Patterns to the development of the Service Invocation and Web Services Composition through SOA with the help of JWS technologies and FOP. As far as we know, there are no studies on composition of design patterns for self adaptive distributed computing domain. We have provided with the sample code developed for the application and simple UML class diagram is used to describe the architecture.

Index Terms Feature-Oriented Programming, distributed, FOP, Design Patterns, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, SOA.

Alcohol ignition interlock system and method

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ABSTRACT:

The alcohol ignition interlock system and method has a transdermal blood alcohol concentration blood alcohol concentration reader in combination with a vehicle ignition interlock circuit that prevents an intoxicated person from operating a vehicle. The blood alcohol concentration reader utilizes a sensor that continuously measures very low levels of transdermal alcohol mounted on the steering wheel of the vehicle beneath a porous cover. The readings are communicated to a microprocessor-controlled control unit and ignition interlock circuitry that either enables or disables start-up of the vehicle, as well as continued operation thereof. Not only does the system prevent an intoxicated person from starting the vehicle, but should the system detect the driver's subsequent intoxicated state while in operation of the vehicle, the driver is given a period of time and distance in which to pull off the road prior to the ignition system being disabled.

Index Terms – transdermal, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, intoxicated.

Optimizing webpage relevancy using page ranking and content based ranking

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ABSTRACT:

Systems for web information mining can be isolated into a few classifications as indicated by a sort of mined data and objectives that specific classifications set: Web structure mining, Web utilization mining, and Web Content Mining. This paper proposes another Web Content Mining system for page significance positioning taking into account the page content investigation. The strategy, we call it Page Content Rank (PCR) in the paper, consolidates various heuristics that appear to be critical for breaking down the substance of Web pages. The page significance is resolved on the base of the significance of terms which the page contains. The significance of a term is determined concerning a given inquiry q and it depends on its measurable and linguistic elements. As a source set of pages for mining we utilize an arrangement of pages reacted by a web search tool to the question q . PCR utilizes a neural system as its inward order structure. We depict a usage of the proposed strategy and an examination of its outcomes with the other existing characterization framework –page rank algorithm.

Index Terms – Web Content Mining; Web Content Ranking; Page Ranking; Search Engine Optimization; Information Retrieval.

A Survey on Clustering Techniques for Big Data Mining

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ABSTRACT:

This paper focuses on a keen study of different clustering algorithms highlighting the characteristics of big data. Brief overview of various clustering algorithms which are grouped under partitioning, hierarchical, density, grid based and model based are discussed. Big Data are the large amount of data being processed by the Data Mining environment. In other words, it is the collection of large and complex data sets which are difficult to process using traditional data processing applications. Big Data are about turning unstructured, invaluable, imperfect, complex data into usable information[1]. But, it becomes difficult to maintain huge volume of information and data day to day from many different resources and services which were not available to human space just a few decades ago. Very huge quantities of data are produced every day by and about people, things, and their interactions.

Index Terms – Characteristics of Big Data, Clustering Algorithms - Partitioning, Density, Grid Based, Model Based, Homogenous Data, Hierarchical

Triple Data Encryption algorithm based Multiple Authority Access Control in cloud system using optimal threshold

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud storage is most important service provided by cloud system. In cloud storage service, data is stored on cloud server from different owners. Access control to the stored data is one of big challenge for data owners. Stored data can be accessed by cloud authority without knowledge of data owners. To overcome this problem the new technology is introduced known as Cipher text policy attribute dependent encryption. This encryption technique is one of the suitable technique to offer proper data access control in cloud storage. In existing Attribute dependant encryption techniques, single authority maintain the attribute key for encryption and decryption of stored data which carry single point blockage on security as well as performance. This paper suggested optimal threshold based multi Authentication attribute dependant data access control method which offer significant, proficient and revoked data access control scheme.

Index Terms – :cloud storage space, Access control, multiple authentication encryption & decryption, Attribute Dependant encryption.

Smart-Bot: An Innovative System Simplifying the Hectic Tasks in Cyclic Activities Related to Administrative Works

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ABSTRACT:

Chat-bots have many applications in all the fields of developing technologies. Basically chat-bots need an augmentation of artificial intelligence to provide affective interaction. Administrative Management in educational system is done in different methods, this needs a lot of care as we need to consider different constraints which affect important features present in the vast database. Every educational institution contains a web page/application that shows the relevant data dealing with the institute. A database search related to data extraction can be done in a simple query format, but a sophisticated and advanced search requires to cover all the drawbacks present. In this process we consider the possibility of doing a search with the core concept of semantic analysis.

Index Terms – Semantic similarity, Cosine similarity, Data pre-processing, Chat-bot, Administrative management.

INTELLIGENT RESPONSE RETRIEVAL FOR SEMANTICALLY SIMILAR QUERYING USING AN INTELLIGENT BOT

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ABSTRACT:

Now a days we have lots and lots of information for a particular topic. Nevertheless, it takes lot of time to search for the right content from the copious content available. Moreover, for the advanced content available the user must hunt for the explanation again. An interesting way is querying an intelligent bot for response and explanation. Additionally, an interactive bot increases learner's interest and enlightens their desire to learn more. Here in this we develop an interactive intelligent bot in domain specific area and train it in such a way that it can respond to the user's queries related by integrating it with a corpus of specific domain and also can provide an explanation for the arduous words in there with a single click. Queries of the user will be quest with the similar question in the repository and evaluates the value of sentence similarity by considering synonyms as well from the corpus and analyses the threshold in order to provide the response or not. It can assess wrong and right, assist in the best way possible.

Index Terms – similarity, cosine similarity, Chat-bot, querying, retrieval.

A PANOPTICS OF SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

: Sentiment Analysis(SA) persist to be a most significant research problem due to its immense applications, recognize the sentiment orientation of terms of sentiment which is the sentiment analysis fundamental task. Sentiment Analysis is a computational treatment of opinions and subjectivity of text focuses on either short/long range syntactic or semantic dependencies. Nowadays decision making is very much impacted by the products and services reviews of the products/item, these review data can be used to define trends over time. Sentimental analysis of Text data available in different forms of blogs, twitters, Facebook and Linked-in offers information to assess perspective of services of people's, products that are of their interest, items information in which they are having interested in purchasing. Locating document carrying positive/negative favourability and the information gained by the sentimental analysis supports in improving the services and products and in turn in decision making to add an augmented edge over their competitors in the business, it can also be used in cycle with effectual visualizations to calculate and track emotions. In this paper we present a comprehensive review of model and recent trend of research used in implementation of sentimental analysis.

Index Terms – sentimental analysis, opinions, decision making, visualization, emotions

Sentimental Analysis Inclination A Review

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ABSTRACT:

Social interactions of the Human beings has increased drastically due to wide increase of social media sites, with this extent sentiment of the users is playing a vital role in online business and marketing application. Sentimental analysis(SA) is the study of identifying the sentimental terms and their orientation identification. SA computationally treats text or opinion subjectivity and focuses on syntactic or semantic sentimental dependencies. Decision making for selecting a product now a day's is very much impacted by the text data available in different forms like Facebook, Twitter, and different blogs, which is making improvement in online business and services to the customer as per the trends and needs of the people by analyzing their feedback and posts in their websites. SA supports the Business makers by effective visually analyzing information gained and to keep track of emotion of the customers to gain increased edge over the competitors. Due to its wide area of applications and vast amount of user base this area is catching very high importance keeping this we have surveyed the trends and models of Sentimental analysis to give insight into the resent happenings in this area.

Index Terms – decision making, sentiment analysis, social networking.

Extreme Programming for service-based application development architecture

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ABSTRACT:

The Rational Unified Process is a complete software-development process framework that comes with several out-of-the-box instances. The process of developing of new software product versions has speed up rapidly. The necessity of flexible and particularly prompt responses to the changes triggered off genesis of new technologies, software architectures and methodologies. The Service Oriented Architecture (SBA) allows defining services operation environment, web services then form one of the available technologies for SBA realization. The software development limits the possibilities of adapting the development process to the changes and up-to-date requests. This problem might be solved by adoption of Extreme Programming (XP).

Index Terms – Educational institutions, Servers, Testing

Efficient Scheduling Measures for Improving Real Time Systems Using Prediction Process

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ABSTRACT:

Process management has a unique place among the various OS functions like managing the file, managing the input/output, networking, protecting the system, interpreting the system through command and managing the memory. This is because OS is primarily system software, which interacts with hardware during runtime. Different scheduling algorithms are used to manage the processes in the OS. Each algorithm has its own drawbacks and limitations. We need to keep multiple processes in memory simultaneously and exploit the multi programming ability of the CPU. This paper essentially deals with three areas first, it speaks about the previous CPU scheduling algorithms, second, it proposes a novel scheduling approach, and finally it presents and compares the various results with the conventional round robin approach. In this paper, we proposed a novel scheduling approach for the round robin scheduling algorithm based on prediction process, which results in higher CPU efficiency.

Index Terms – Context Switches; Neural Networks; Time Slice; Turnaround Time; Waiting Time

ENVIRONMENTAL SMART AGRICULTURE MONITORING SYSTEM USING INTERNET OF THINGS

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ABSTRACT:

This paper braces the importance of the soilless agricultural technique, as expansion of the habitable zones has led to the depletion of agricultural lands and increased food demand. So, to withstand this situation, one of the prominent techniques applied is Hydroponics, where plants are grown using nutrient solutions in a water solvent. Further, integrating hydroponics with the IOT technology [1] escalated the yield profoundly by automating the collection of sporadic data of targeted factors for proper nurturing of crop. This paper proposed a monitoring unit for Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) that is designed using the state-of-art hardware specifications and multiple sensors. The proposed device can be readily used in practice in the Hydroponics environment and has great potential for other applications like green house agriculture, vertical farming etc. In addition, the device has been specifically designed to analyse the environment and report to the farmer, round-the-clock, using the Wi-Fi connectivity integrated into it. Further, the readings from the device has been plotted for various regions of India over the four seasons and has been proven reliable for the conditions of Indian agriculture. Summing up the results, the system demonstrates ubiquitous as it can be monitored distantly, analysed and displayed as needed.

Index Terms – Hydroponics, Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA), Temperature, Humidity, light detection, soil moisture, IOT, Arduino MEGA, LAN, sensors, Wi-Fi, sensor networks, TFT.

Fake News Detection Using Deep Learning: Supervised Fake News Detection Analysis in Social Media With Semantic Similarity Method

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ABSTRACT:

The engendering of uncertain data in ordinary access news sources, for example, news sites, web-based life channels, and online papers, have made it trying to recognize capable news sources, along these lines expanding the requirement for computational instruments ready to give into the unwavering quality of online substance. For instance, counterfeit news outlets were observed to be bound to utilize language that is abstract and enthusiastic. At the point when specialists are chipping away at building up an AI-based apparatus for identifying counterfeit news, there wasn't sufficient information to prepare their calculations; they did the main balanced thing. In this chapter, two novel datasets for the undertaking of phony news locations, covering distinctive news areas, distinguishing proof of phony substance in online news has been considered. N-gram model will distinguish phony substance consequently with an emphasis on phony audits and phony news. This was pursued by a lot of learning analyses to fabricate precise phony news identifiers and showed correctness of up to 80%.

Index Terms – Computational Modeling, Data Integration, Deep Auto-Encoders, Deep Learning Applications, Educational Data Mining

Clusters of Genetic-Based Attributes Selection of Cancer Data

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ABSTRACT:

Clustering of data simplifies the task of data analysis and results in better disease diagnosis. Well-existing K-Means clustering hard computes clusters. Due to which the data may be centered to a specific cluster having less concentration on the effect of the coupling of clusters. Soft Computing methods are widely used in medical field as it contains fuzzy natured data. A Soft Computing approach of clustering called Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) deals with coupling. FCM clustering soft computes the clusters to determine the clusters based on the probability of having memberships in each of the clusters. The probability function used, determines the extent of coupling among the clusters. In order to achieve the computational efficiency and binding of features genetic evaluation is introduced. Genetic-based features are identified having more cohesion based on the fitness function values and then the coupling of the clusters is done using K-Means clustering in one trial and FCM in another trial. Analysis of coupling and cohesion is performed on Wisconsin Breast Cancer Dataset. Nature of clusters formations are observed with respect to coupling and cohesion.

Index Terms – Cluster; Coupling; Cohesion; Genetic Algorithm; Fuzzy C-Means

Combined Effect of Soft Computing Methods in Classification

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ABSTRACT:

Feature Selection can be done in most of the medical domains to identify the most suitable features that result in the accuracy of classification and to reduce time of computation; as it works on reduced number of features. The nature of the problem domain and the design issues of soft computing methods used determines the effectiveness of feature selection methods. The study includes the feature selection using Genetic Algorithm (GA), to generate the best feature subset of WBCD breast cancer dataset. The features with the best fitness value are selected for classification. Classification is done using a guided approach called Support Vector Machine (SVM) along with some constraints to specify the performance measures of classification.

Index Terms – Feature selection Classification Soft computing Genetic Algorithm Breast cancer Support Vector Machine

Predicting the Class of a Mentally Disabled Patient to Check the Level of Mental Retardation by using Feed Forward Back Propagation Neural Network

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ABSTRACT:

Mental disorders have a large impact on individuals, families, and communities, and are one of the main causes worldwide of disability and distress. Correct diagnosis of mental disorders is essential in clinical practice, pharmacological research, and successful treatment. Patients with mental retardation often have multiple and sometimes complicated medical problems. In this paper we have proposed a feed forward back propagation neural network to classify the level of mental retardation by using Matlab software. There are six neurons in the input layer which represent the attribute of a patient. Output layer contains four neurons which represent four different levels of mental retardation in which each patient will be classified.

Index Terms – Electroencephalogram, Matlab, Artificial Neural Network, Feed Forward Back Propagation.

Small Sized File Storage Problems in Hadoop Distributed File System

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ABSTRACT:

Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) is widely used to store the files, which are having heavy size. HDFS is so-called as distributed file system, which intends to store and access the huge volume of data. It is highly fault tolerant system. HDFS opts for the characteristic of cloud repository base, which is having capacity of ready-to-scale, good in performance efficiency and low-cost storing ability. It offers parallel processing therefore, it has high throughput. HDFS is more appropriate for applications, which are having massive datasets. However, it is inefficient for accumulation of multiple small sized files and faces many problems while processing. In this paper, the number of existing techniques have compared in terms of their performance throughput and a comparative chart has been prepared to compare the solutions in a better way for small file problem in Hadoop. By analyzing the chart, a better and efficient solution will able, to propose to store the small sized files in faster way.

Index Terms – Hadoop,HDFS,Small Sized Files,HAR,HBase

Improving performance of a distributed file system using a speculative semantics-based algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

File-sharing semantics is used by the file systems for sharing data among concurrent client processes in a consistent manner. Session semantics is a widely used file-sharing semantics in Distributed File Systems (DFSs). The main disadvantage of session semantics is that writes to an open file are visible to the concurrent client processes only during their next session. Recently, “linearizability semantics” was introduced in BlobSeer DFS, in which a Read Client Process (RCP) can read only a previous version of a binary large object (blob), while update operations are carried out on that blob in a concurrent manner. In this paper, we propose a new type of file-sharing semantics, namely “speculative semantics”, which permits writes to an open file to be visible to other concurrent processes provided that data consistency is not affected. In addition, we propose a new read algorithm for DFSs based on speculative semantics and a new performance measurement metric called Currency. The experimental results obtained using BlobSeer DFS indicate that the proposed read algorithm performs better than the existing read algorithm of BlobSeer DFS.

Index Terms – distributed system, Hadoop, Blobseer, concurrency, speculation.

Customized Web User Interface for Hadoop Distributed File System

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ABSTRACT:

Distributed file system (DFS) is one of the main components of a cloud computing system used to provide scalable storage solutions for Big Data applications. Hadoop distributed file system (HDFS) is one of the core components of Apache Hadoop project and many IT companies are using HDFS to store and manage Big Data. HDFS provides both command line and web-based interface to the users for storing and accessing data. The web-based user interface (WBUI) is used only for browsing the file system whereas the command line interface (CLI) is used for creating a file and performing read or write operations on the file. The CLI provides many more facilities and note that CLI is not user friendly as the user has to remember and type the commands to access the HDFS. In this paper, we propose a new customized web user interface (CWBUI) for the HDFS. We have developed CWBUI using servlets and Java Server Pages (JSP) and deployed the same in a Hadoop cluster. The CWBUI is found to be very helpful in using the HDFS in an interactive manner without the need of typing commands in the user interface.

Index Terms – Hadoop distributed file system Web user interface Hadoop Distributed file system.

The Survey of Data Mining Applications And Feature Scope

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper we have focused a variety of techniques, approaches and different areas of the research which are helpful and marked as the important field of data mining Technologies. As we are aware that many Multinational companies and large organizations are operated in different places of the different countries. Each place of operation may generate large volumes of data. Corporate decision makers require access from all such sources and take strategic decisions. The data warehouse is used in the significant business value by improving the effectiveness of managerial decision-making. In an uncertain and highly competitive business environment, the value of strategic information systems such as these are easily recognized however in today's business environment, efficiency or speed is not the only key for competitiveness. This type of huge amount of data are available in the form of tera-topeta-bytes which has drastically changed in the areas of science and this http URL analyze,manage and make a decision of such type of huge amount of data we need techniques called the data mining which will transforming in many fields. This paper imparts more number of applications of the data mining and also focuses scope of the data mining which will helpful in the further research.

Index Terms – URL analyze, Feature Scope, data mining.

Supervised and Traditional Methods For Text Categorization

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ABSTRACT:

In vector space model (VSM), text representation is the task of transforming the content of a textual document into a vector in the term space so that the document could be recognized and classified by a computer or a classifier. Different terms (i.e., words, phrases, or any other indexing units used to identify the contents of a text) have different importance in a text. The term weighting methods assign appropriate weights to the terms to improve the performance of text categorization. In this study, we investigate several widely used unsupervised (traditional) and supervised term weighting methods on benchmark data collections in combination with SVM and kNN algorithms. In consideration of the distribution of relevant documents in the collection, we propose a new simple supervised term weighting method, i.e., tf:rf, to improve the terms' discriminating power for text categorization task. From the controlled experimental results, these supervised term weighting methods have mixed performance. Specifically, our proposed supervised term weighting method, tf: rf, has a consistently a better performance than other term weighting methods while most supervised term weighting methods based on information theory or statistical metric perform the worst in all experiments. On the other hand, the popularly used tf: idf method has not shown a uniformly good performance in terms of different data sets.

Index Terms—Text categorization, text representation, term weighting, SVM, kNN

PREDICTION BUILDER FOR COVID-19 PATIENTS USING SALESFORCE PLATFORM

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ABSTRACT:

Covid-19 created the pandemic situation throughout the world, and India is a lately effected country on the list. Scientists have told that the virus mortality rate differs from one country to another. So we have come up with the Sales force product called Einstein Prediction Builder, where it is going to measure the Recovery rate of Covid-19 affected patients concerning their age and effected location. It based on the current patient status. We are considering India as a country for the prediction and also different country people who effected in India. So with the help of prediction, we are looking to reduce the corona cases to make our economy for better sustainability. Here we are considering detected country's people, detected state, detected district, and detected the city to predict the variation of recovery rate to the location.

Index Terms – Random forest, Logistic Regression, Linear Regression.

Energy-efficient virtual machine selection based on resource ranking and utilization factor approach in cloud computing for IoT

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ABSTRACT:

[IoT](#) leads to abrupt variations producing an immense number of data streams for storage, which is a considerable task in the heterogeneous cloud computing environment. Extant techniques consider task deadlines for virtual machine (VM) allocation and migration. This creates a resource famine leading to haphazard and numerous VM migrations, high energy consumption and unbalanced resource utilization. To solve this issue, an energy-efficient resource ranking and utilization factor-based virtual machine selection (ERVS) approach is proposed. ERVS encompasses the resource requirement rate for task classification, comprehensive resource balance ranking, processing element cost and the resource utilization square model for migration. It evaluates overloaded and underloaded hosts and types of VM by predicting CPU utilization rate and energy consumption. Based on this, tasks are sorted and VMs are optimally assigned, which enhances the resource utilization rate, reducing the number of live VM migrations. The experiments evaluate the ability of the proposed approach to diminish energy consumption without violation of service level agreements.

Index Terms – Cloud computing, Resource requirement rate, CRB Ranking, Processing element cost, Task categorization, VM Migration.

Equilibrium Transmission Bi-level Energy Efficient Node Selection Approach for Internet of Things

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ABSTRACT:

The Internet of things concept is based on data from sensor devices. The conservation of sensor data in the cloud has become a well-known challenge with respect to the sensor-cloud network. There is an enormous quantity of sensed data, including missed and unimportant data due to unavailability of the node, low link quality, node deficiency or latency in path communication. In order to address this issue, it is necessary to develop an accurate sensor selection approach, precisely for the purpose of reducing the quantity of unimportant data (missed and noisy data). In this paper, we formulate an innovative and efficient bi-level node energy assessment algorithm, named BNSA, which uses a belief propagation protocol for optimal energy-efficient sensor selection. On the first level, the equilibrium transmission energy function is applied to all nodes to evaluate the transmission rate and link quality, together with the residual energy of the node, to predict the energy consumption, providing an accurate prediction of the energy level of the nodes. On the second level, optimal nodes are selected based on the prediction of the energy level. Belief propagation draws inferences for revealing missed sensor data. This approach improves the lifespan of the network and reduces the energy utilization rate by more than 32.3% with a delay rate of 77%. This is reflected in an enhancement of the quality of service with 85% of the energy consumption over the network, compared with existing models.

Index Terms – Internet of Things, BNSA, propagation protocol, sensor data, Merkle tree, hashing.

Efficient Task Optimization Algorithm for Green Computing in Cloud

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud infrastructure assets are accessed by all hooked heterogeneous network servers and applications to maintain entail reliability towards global subscribers with high performance and low cost is a tedious challenging task. Most of the extant techniques are considered limited constraints like task deadline, which leads Service Level Agreement (SLA) violation. In this manuscript, we develop Hadoop based Task Scheduling (HTS) algorithm which considers a task deadline time, completion time, migration time and future resource availability of each virtual machine. The Intelligent System (IS) enabled with adaptive neural computation method to assess all above attributes. Specifically, the result of Prophecy Resource Availability (PRA) method has been used to assess the status of each Virtual Machine (VM), which helps to streamline the resource wastage and increase the response time with low SLA violation rate.

Index Terms – Green Computing, Optimization Algorithm, Hadoop, Service Level Agreement.

Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm Based on Homogenized Chaos Mapping

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ABSTRACT:

Particle Swarm Optimization has some defects such as the rule of initial population selection and maybe get into the local extremum. In order to solve those shortcomings, this paper introduces an homogenized homogenized Logistic chaos mapping into the Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm. The modified time series has the characteristics of rapid divergence, strong ergodic, and high randomness. In this paper, the Particle Swarm Optimization is optimized by the above modified sequence, and a homogeneous chaos Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm is obtained. The particle position information and the initial velocity information are initialized by the linear transformation of the homogenized logistic sequence, so that the distribution of the particles is random and can traverse the value space of variables. At the same time, the chaos transformation of the optimal value in the particle population of each iteration makes the particle "mutate", thus ensuring the diversity of the particles in the iterative process. The experimental results show that the algorithm does not fall into the local extremum and has faster convergence.

Index Terms – Particle Swarm Optimization, Homogenized Chaos Mapping, homogenized Logistic chao.

A New Optimal Algorithm on Information Diffusion Maximization Problem

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ABSTRACT:

With the rapid development of Internet technology, the social network has become more and more complicated and diversified. Excavating the most influential users from social networks become more difficult and important. The information diffusion maximization algorithm can effectively solve the problem. First, in this paper we proposed a new optimal algorithm (NOA) on the information diffusion maximization problem by synthetically considering the theme feature and degree centrality. Second, we presented a new way of representing the user influence based on the user preference. In addition, in order to compare with other methods more extensively and deeply and verify the effectiveness and superiority of the algorithm, the traditional information diffusion models are extended to the topic-based linear threshold model (TLTM) and the topic-based independent cascade model (TICM) which can describe the information diffusion mechanism more accurately. Experimental results show that NOA algorithm proposed in this paper is 5000 times faster than the climbing greedy algorithm in the worst case and also faster than the CELF(Cost Effective Lazy Forward) algorithm. If the nodes selected through NOA algorithm are used as the initial spreading set, the results have a significant improvement than the climbing greedy algorithm in the diffusion range and the actual influence. And the results also show that the new algorithm is really efficient, accurate and stable.

Index Terms – NOA, Cost Effective Lazy Forward, ledger, TLTM, Information Diffusion.

Probabilistic estimation of software development effort techniques using machine learning

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ABSTRACT:

Precisely assessing programming exertion is likely the greatest test confronting for programming engineers. Assessments done at the prop-osition arrange has high level of incorrectness, where prerequisites for the degree are not characterized to the most reduced subtle elements, but rather as the venture advances and necessities are explained, exactness and certainty on appraise increments. It is vital to pick the correct programming exertion estimation systems for the forecast of programming exertion. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) have been utilized on guarantee dataset for forecast of programming exertion in this article.

Index Terms – SVM, ANN, Machine Learning, probabilistic estimation.

A significant approach for cloud database using shared-disk architecture

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ABSTRACT:

A Cloud database is a database that relies on cloud technology. Both the database and most of its DBMS reside remotely, "in the cloud," while its applications are both developed by programmers and later maintained and utilized by (application's) end-users through a Web browser and Open APIs. More and more such database products are emerging, both of new vendors and by virtually all established database vendors are increasing drastically. Previously, there are many database architecture viz., shared-nothing, shared cache, nosql. Proposed for maintaining data in different storage systems like Oracle, IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, PostgreSQL and MySQL. The paper discusses on the effective usage of database sharing and lays more emphasis on the perfect handling of data that resides in various remote places. The vital role of the data that stores in databases has more security, time consuming problems in the cloud computing. But, among them the shared disk architecture is well suited for cloud environment since the data is stored in remote place. The shared-disk database architecture is ideally suites to cloud computing. The shared-disk architecture requires fewer and lower-cost servers, it provides high-availability, it reduces maintenance costs by eliminating partitioning, and it delivers dynamic scalability in cloud.

Index Terms – database,cloud computing,vendors,architecture,Environment,scalability.

Data security in cloud using RSA

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ABSTRACT:

The security of cloud computing has always been an important aspect of quality of service from cloud service providers. However, cloud computing poses many new security challenges which have not been well investigated. This paper focusing on issues relating to the cloud data storage methods and security in virtual environment. We propose a method for providing data storage and security in cloud using public key cryptosystem RSA. Further, describes the security services includes key generation, encryption and decryption in virtual environment.

Index Terms – RSA algorithm, Data Encryption, Cloud Computing, Data Security, Data Decryption.

Performance evaluation of encryption techniques and uploading of encrypted data in cloud

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing is one of today's most exciting technologies due to its ability to reduce costs associated with computing while increasing flexibility and scalability for computer processes. Security is a foremost important issue for data in cloud. To look after the data from cloud data storage we store the encrypted data in cloud environment. For encrypting the data we use different types of encryption methods like RSA, SHA1, and MD5. Further we also measure the performance of the different encrypted techniques based on the Key size of each encrypted technique to upload data in to the cloud by providing the best way security to data.

Index Terms – cloud computing, Encryption, data, security.

A survey: energy-efficient sensor and VM selection approaches in green computing for X-IoT applications

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing (CC) enables enumerable services to manipulate sensor data generated from X-internet of things (IoT) applications. It is accomplished by selecting an accurate decision-making system, sensors, and VMs. This paper reviews energy-efficient sensor, resource-based VM selection approaches for X-IoT applications. It is prompted to distinguish measurement functions, architectures, VM scheduling mechanism challenges. The first field was surveyed to identify the technical measurement variables of agriculture and the second field to distinguish the difficulties of sensor selection, communication impact on the rate of sensor data generation. The last field represents VM consolidation approaches based on a type of task, resource, and energy utilization rate impact on balancing the resources of VMs during sudden changes in the network field. The precise implementation details of selected articles are bounded with sensor energy consumption, edge computing modules, and communication strategies. The outcomes of investigation consolidate a sensor-cloud framework that implies prevailing solution to CC for X-IoT.

Index Terms – Cloud computing, internet of things, agro-industry, environmental monitoring, measurement approaches, sensor selection methods, VM migration.

A REAL AND ACCURATE FAKE PRODUCT DETECTION SYSTEM AND GENERATE ORIGINAL REVIEWS USING DATA MINING MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT:

Most of the people requires genuine information about the online product. Before spending their economy on particular product can analyze the various reviews in the website. In this scenario, they did not identify whether it may be fake or genuine. In general, some reports in the websites are good, company technical people itself add these for making the product famous. These people belong to media and social organization teams, they give reviews with a good rating by their own firm. Online purchasers did not identify the fake product because of this falsification in the reviews of the website. In this research,the SVM classification mechanism has been used for detect the fake reviews by using IP address. This implementation helpful for users find out the correct review of online product. In this accuracy is improved by 98.79%, F1 score increases by 10%.

Index Terms – Fake reviews, data mining, online product, real time marketing.

MULTI LAYER PERCEPTRON BACKPROPAGATION ALGORITHM FOR PREDICTING BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT:

Machine learning applications are growing rapidly in the present world due to its learning capabilities and improved performance. Supervised learning is a concept of machine learning. In supervised learning target values are known. Classification problem is addressed by various techniques, in this paper we are focusing on Perceptron based learning. In Perceptron based learning they are single layer Perceptron, multi layer Perceptron, and RBF network. The work is based on the prediction of breast cancer in women. For prediction task we designed an artificial neural network (ANN), and the trained the model with back propagation algorithm. The weight optimization in back propagation algorithm is done using stochastic gradient decent algorithm. The proposed model predicts the accuracy of the classifier using performance metric. The proposed algorithm is compared with decision tree algorithm.

Index Terms- Supervised learning, classification, multi layer Perceptron, single layer Perceptron, RBF network, Back propagation algorithm, stochastic gradient decent algorithm.

Novel Activated Technique for Makespan and Performance Tasks Set

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ABSTRACT:

Scheduling the large number of tasks is the challenging issue in cloud computing system because its, include more number of workloads. This is change of jobs allocated in scheme as similar and distributed types and its performance. The fundamental goal of Load Scheduling concept be toward equalize workload amongst each and every node by the minimization of execution time, communication delays, improvement of resource utilization and throughput. The crucial problem to be noticed in cloud data processing is equalization and allotment of the workload to the present nodes. Machine workload is clear like total period occupied for processing of data and it needs to operate the entire tasks allotted towards machine.

Index Terms – Task Scheduling, VMM, Performance, Task sets Makespan, Load Balancing

A Prototypical method for road traffic management and intelligent vehicular systems

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ABSTRACT:

The distributed road traffic simulation is an important tool for control and analysis of large road traffic networks (e.g., an entire city or even state). For performing the simulation, it is necessary to divide the simulated road traffic network into sub networks, which are then simulated as processes on particular computers (nodes) of the distributed computer. In order to ensure a good performance of the distributed road traffic simulation, two aspects should be considered during the division of the road traffic network - the load-balancing of the resulting sub-networks and the minimization of the inter process communication [1, 2]. Legacy transportation systems are considered to be among the most important systems that need to be addressed in a proper manner. Congestion is considered as one of the common problems, especially during peak times of the day because of the weakness of the absorptive capacity of the roads network and the inefficiency of the transportation system to meet the required demands of the increasing traffic size.

Index Terms: Intelligent Traffic management system, Accumulation, Framework, cloud based agents.

Dual Encryption Algorithm to Enhance the Security in Image Transmission using LSB 3-2-2 Technique

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ABSTRACT:

Now a day's providing the security for image is essential for correspondence. Steganography and cryptography are one of the strategies to ensure information transmission, to limit information burglary and theft. Cryptography steganography hides the occurrence of a mystery message. We need more Secured and confidential images to transfer. Steganography procedure on RGB genuine nature utilizing LSB 3-3-2 technique. LSB Three-Three-two is a procedure on LSB on the RED & GREEN channel, whereas in the blue channel just 2 LSB. Installing messages on BLUE channels are not exactly RED and GREEN. To sustain the nature of stegno image and to enhance the message security, Double encryption techniques are utilized, for instance Caesar cipher & Vigenere cipher. Use of steganographic strategies are insufficient to give security to informing it is imperative to join the strategy of cryptography .In this to give additional security applied a blend of Caesar Encryption and Viennese on messages before being embedded in LSB Three-Three -Two methods. At this point we are providing the Caesar code and Vigenere image estimating to enhance security. The target of this is to upgrade the secrecy & security of the image steganography. It will be more efficient because using the two fold layer of security.

Index Terms –: Stegonography, Caesar,LSB, Vigenere Encryption etc.,

An Electroencephalographic signal Classification in Large Data Set using Deep learning

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ABSTRACT:

The measure of openly accessible human characteristics data expanding day by day, but then little is thought about the sorts of derivations or recognizing qualities that could sensibly be drawn from that information utilizing new factual strategies. The brain electrical messages are recorded using Electro-encephalography (EEG) .It is the solitary, most functional tool for diagnose people with suspected epilepsy. If the patients are suffering from epilepsy, the EEG can be worn by finding out what type of epilepsy they have, so doctors can treat them in the most excellent way. The EEG is also a valuable test the neurological conditions that include meningitis, encephalitis, toxic or metabolic encephalo pathies and dementias by assessing the brain functionality. Our techniques could effectively recognize patients taking either anticonvulsant or those taking no meds; just as between the two anticonvulsants. Further, we discussed various ways to deal with be best for various classification techniques[2]. A set number of past investigations have taken a gander at neurological marker contrasts utilizing EEG between various anticonvulsant prescriptions so as to estimate the consequence of the medications on psychological execution and neurological patterns. This paper presents the intending to recognize diverse anticonvulsant medication taken by patients utilizing exclusively neurological movement based on machine learning techniques such as SVM, Random forest etc.,

Index Terms –: EEG, Machine Learning Techniques, neurological patterns etc.,

Scrutiny of Digital Video Watermarking and QR Codes

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ABSTRACT:

The economic activity on the internet and media require safeguard to enhance the sanctuary to the data. Digital watermarking is an information masking technique wherever associate in Nursing data or message is cloaked within a symbol clear to the user. This research includes the discussion about the watermarking concepts, Barcodes and QR codes, and algorithms used for the watermarking emerging better robustness, data security and increasing embedding capability. Here we also discussed about the software's used for watermarking.

Keywords: Watermarking, Barcodes, QR codes

Towards Optimum Mobile Crowd Sensing Coverage with Security, Privacy and Trust

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ABSTRACT:

Mobile crowdsensing systems have risen to show rich information assortment capacity in freely helpful system. Nonetheless, in the feeling of inclusion quality, negligible works have considered the proficient (less members) and successful (more inclusion) structures for versatile crowdsensing system. We research the ideal inclusion issue in dispersed crowdsensing systems. In that, the detecting quality and the data conveyance are mutually considered. Not quite the same as the traditional inclusion issue, our own lone select a subset of portable clients, in order to expand the crowdsensing inclusion with restricted spending plan. We detail our worries as an ideal crowdsensing inclusion issue, and demonstrate its NP- culmination. In handling this trouble, we additionally demonstrate the property in our concern. Utilizing the ideal property in advancement, we present the covetous calculation with estimation proportion where k is the quantity of chose clients.

Index Terms— *crowdsensing, conveyance, assortment , versatile, detecting quality, culmination*

Improving classification accuracy on breast cancer dataset using Symmetrical Uncertainty

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ABSTRACT:

Large data is generating with more number of dimensions due to technology advancement in the field of medical databanks. Thousands of attributes are existing for every medical record for better diagnosis of disease. Classification as well as prediction of large dimensional data is a challenging task in front of researchers. Selection of required attribute and reduction of dimensionality is one of the perfect determination to get better accuracy results of classifying the data as well as prediction. Hence, here we proposed attribute selection/chosen method based on Symmetrical Uncertainty (SU) for breast cancer dataset with K-Clusters and each cluster maintains finite set of attributes without any redundancy. The conclusion of this move towards with good number of available methods and grades are specified with good accuracy in results.

Index Terms – Classification, cluster, high dimensionality, feature selection, Balanced dataset.

Feature Selection Approach Based on Symmetrical Uncertainty for Increasing Classification Accuracy of Medical Datasets

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ABSTRACT:

Large data is generating with more number of dimensions due to technology advancement in the field of medical databanks. Thousands of attributes are existing for every medical record for better diagnosis of disease. Classification as well as prediction of large dimensional data is a challenging task in front of researchers. Selection of required attribute and reduction of dimensionality is one of the perfect determination to get better accuracy results of classifying the data as well as prediction. Hence, here we proposed attribute selection/chosen method based on Symmetrical Uncertainty (SU) for breast cancer dataset with K-Clusters and each cluster maintains finite set of attributes without any redundancy. The conclusion of this move towards with good number of available methods and grades are specified with good accuracy in results.

Index Terms – Classification, cluster, high dimensionality, feature selection, Balanced dataset.

A Novel Hybrid Framework for Cuff-Less Blood Pressure Estimation based On Vital Bio Signals processing using Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT:

Blood Pressure is one among the most important physiological parameters for assessing the overall well being of an individual. It plays pivotal role in the detection of many cardiovascular diseases specially Hypertension. Traditional Cuff-Based BP measurements techniques have several drawbacks and they are significantly inconvenient to patients, moreover continuous BP measurement is difficult. Lot of research is currently going on for Cuff-Less BP Estimation and several techniques are researched out in the researcher's community. However, most of the existing approaches lack the required level of accuracy, generality and they are not experimented out on a large population of having heterogeneous subjects with varied demographic features. In this paper we propose a novel hybrid signal processing approach using machine learning for continuous estimation of BP without the need for calibration. Our proposed framework has reached satisfactory results in terms of Mean Absolute Error (MAE) for mean arterial pressure (MAP) Estimation.

Index Terms – Cuff-Less BP, ECG, Machine Learning, PPG, Signal Processing.

Hybrid feature selection methods for the Classification of Cancer in Micro-array Gene expression data: a Survey

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ABSTRACT:

For the study of disease diagnostics, microarray technology is widely used with gene expression rates. Researchers simultaneously studied the degree of expression of thousands of genes through the advent of DNA microarray technology. The Micro-array data analysis is the method to remove redundant and obsolete genes, to identify the most significant genes. Cancer identification is one of the most significant applications of the study of micro-array results. The efficiency of microarray technology depends on measurement precision, use of data processing techniques, research methods and statistical modeling. But still the curse of dimensionality and the curse of sparseness are a challenge to classify the gene expression profile. A collection of features (genes) is one of the most successful approaches to face these challenges. The function selection methods are used by eliminating noisy and non-relevant features which develop classification performance to obtain an informative representation. Within the literature, there are numerous works to pick the main features from the microarray. This paper explores the new methods for selecting hybrid characteristics for selecting major genes from the findings of micro-array expression for the diagnosis of cancer.

Index Terms – Micro-array, Gene expression, Cancer classification, Bio-inspired, Gene selection, Feature selection, Hybrid approach.

A novel genetic algorithm with 2D CDF 9/7 lifting discrete wavelet transform for total target coverage in WSNs deployment

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ABSTRACT:

In recent days, environmental monitoring has been achieved by wireless sensor networks. The node placement problem is playing a significant role in positioning and infrastructure for gathering information from engineering and environment fields. When the number of sensors is limited to cover the maximum area or total target coverage (TTC) imposes a real challenge in sensor placement in a different field because of complicated weather condition. The quality of maximum coverage is achieved by deploying sensors in an optimum position such that it covers the entire field. In this paper, a novel genetic algorithm with a 2D lifting-based discrete wavelet transform is proposed for finding the optimal location for each sensor with connectivity. The enhanced genetic algorithm generates the population matrix to identify each sensor position whereas, the quality of maximum coverage or monitoring and connectivity of every sensor is achieved by a 2D lifting scheme based on bi-orthogonal Cohen-Daubechies-Feauveau CDF 9/7 wavelet transform for adjusting sensor position optimally. The theoretical analysis and mathematical model have been carried out to the simulation results and are compared with the existing algorithm in the terms of maximum coverage, connectivity, the total number of sensors and optimal position.

Index Terms – Wireless sensor network; Sensor deployment; Genetic algorithm; Wavelet Transform; Lifting Scheme; Total Target coverage.

Defending Multi-Layer Attack against PSMA Routing Protocol on Cognitive Radio Ad hoc Networks

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper presents an efficient cryptographic mechanism to defend against MITM in cognitive radio ad hoc networks (CRAN). Since, CRAN are assumed to hinder the next generation wireless networks which can progressively advance radio usage. However, the utilization of such networks is thwarted by the vulnerabilities that these systems are presented to numerous attacks. Additionally, these attacks make threats to organize the cognitive radio ad hoc networks. Securing correspondences though exploiting the flexibilities accessible by cognitive radios still remain as an overwhelming challenge. The proposed security mechanism provides better security against MITM attack. In addition, this proposed mechanism also compares to evaluate the performance with various metrics using mobility and traffic scenario.

Index Terms – Cognitive Radio ad hoc Networks, Man-in the Middle Attack, Mobile Agent Ad hoc Networks.

The Valuation of Cognitive Radio Networks Umfrage

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ABSTRACT:

A survey on Cognitive wireless mesh network (CWMNet) is a technology brought yield rapid changes in the communications. A wireless mesh network consists of mesh routers and mesh clients in the eyes of the customers are very mobile; then transmits signalling message boards continue to record their position. Transmitting signalling messages more and more bandwidth is used so that the total will be downgraded network performance. To overcome this problem, we introduced a new concept called reunification, which includes both static and dynamic combination for routers knitted and crocheted customers. The use of these clustering algorithms able to reduce the signalling messages, so it will increase the overall performance of the network. In this analysis of network which protocols are used for the improvisation of the CWMNet and its cons & pros.

Index Terms – CRAN, AODV, CWMNets

PAIRING-FREE IDENTITY-BASED MUTUAL AUTHENTICATION AND KEY AGREEMENT PROTOCOL FOR WIRELESS MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS (WMN)

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ABSTRACT:

The rapid advancement and deployment of mobile networks and the portability of hand-held mobile devices attract mobile users to communicate with each other over mobile networks. However, the security and the privacy protection of communicating users in Wireless Mobile Communications (WMN) are challenging. Recently, the Authenticated Key Agreement (AKA) protocols are used for secure and reliable communication in WMN. However, the User-to-User Mutual Authentication and Key Agreement (UUMAKA) scheme for LTE cellular system is based on bilinear pairings, which involve relatively high computation cost than an elliptic curve scalar point multiplication (ECPM). Hence in this paper, we propose a Pairing-free Identity-based Mutual Authentication and Key Agreement (PI-MAKA) scheme for LTE networks. It consists of Set up and Key generation, MME authentication and Proxy Signature generation and Proxy signature verification and User-to-User authentication phases. Simulation results show that PI-MAKA attains significantly less computational and communication cost when compared to UU-MAKA scheme.



Keywords: *Wireless Mobile Communications (WMN); Authenticated Key Agreement (AKA); Mutual Authentication; Computational cost; Bilinear Pairings.*

Combating Cross-Site Scripting Assaults without Proprietary Software

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ABSTRACT:

Exploiting the security vulnerabilities in web browsers, web applications and firewalls is a principal characteristic of cross-site scripting (XSS) assaults. Dominate part of web population with essential web attentiveness are vulnerable and even expert web users may not see the assault to have the capacity to react to neutralize the ill effects of assault. Because of their unpretentious nature, an exploited server, a compromised browser, a impersonated email or a hacked web application tends to keep this type of assaults alive even in the present circumstances. XSS assaults extremely counterbalance the advantages offered by Web based administrations along these lines affecting the worldwide web group. This paper concentrates on guard, recognition and prevention components to be adopted at a variety of different network doorways to defuse cross-site scripting assaults using non-Proprietary Software.

Index Terms – XSS, Web Application Firewall, Web Server Log Files, ModSecurity.

ENHANCING THE IMPREGNABILITY OF LINUX SERVERS

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ABSTRACT:

Worldwide IT industry is experiencing a rapid shift towards Service Oriented Architecture (SOA). As a response to the current trend, all the IT firms are adopting business models such as cloud-based services which rely on reliable and highly available server platforms. Linux servers are known to be highly secure. Network security thus becomes a major concern to all IT organizations offering cloud-based services. The fundamental form of attack on network security is Denial of Service. This paper focuses on fortifying the Linux server defense mechanisms resulting in an increase in reliability and availability of services offered by the Linux server platforms. To meet this emerging scenario, most of the organizations are adopting business models such as cloud computing that are dependant on reliable server platforms. Linux servers are well ahead of other server platforms in terms of security. This brings network security to the forefront of major concerns to an organization. The most common form of attacks is a Denial of Service attack. This paper focuses on mechanisms to detect and immunize Linux servers from DoS .

Index Terms – Denial of Service, SYN Flooding, TCP Sequence Number attack, Brute Force attacks, Smurf attacks.

A Hybrid Cryptographic Scheme using Logistic Map for Secure Communication in MANET

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ABSTRACT:

Mobile Adhoc Network (MANET) is a group of versatile nodes that communicates with each other without relying on a fixed physical framework. Providing secure communication in a MANET is one of the challenging issues due to the portability of the nodes and open communication medium. Any node can join the MANET and become part of it. This feature provokes security threats in a MANET. So it is mandatory to provide secure information exchange by using strong cryptographic schemes. The Cryptographic schemes used in MANET should not involve complex computations that consume more battery power of the nodes. A strong cryptography algorithm that consumes more energy of node is inappropriate for MANET. Many cryptographic schemes have been proposed for MANET. Most of the existing cryptographic schemes uses TTP and CA for key generation and distribution among the mobile nodes. To ensure security, such schemes are fully dependent on single a TTP or CA. If a TTP or CA compromises then the entire network will be compromised. Also, many existing security algorithms involve many complex operations for performing encryption and decryption. In this paper, we proposed a hybrid cryptographic algorithm that uses the concept of logistic map function during the key generation process. Logistic map has the advantage of high security and also less expensive in terms of time and space. The proposed scheme supports constrained resources property of MANET for ensuring secure communication. Our simulation results shows that the proposed hybrid cryptographic scheme improves the performance of the network by providing security against various attacks.

Index Terms – security, logistic map, chaotic map, trust computation, SKG, RSA algorithm, key generation and distribution.

TBSMR: A Trust Based Secure Multipath Routing Protocol for Enhancing the QoS of the MANET

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ABSTRACT:

Mobile Adhoc Network (MANET) is an assortment of versatile nodes that communicates with each other without any fixed physical framework. Due to the notable features of MANETs like dynamic topology, rapid setup, multihop data transmission etc., they are widely used in many real time applications like environmental monitoring, disaster management, covert and combat operations. All these applications demand secure and reliable data transmission that must meet the required QoS. To accomplish these goals, it is necessary to design and implement a secure routing protocol that addresses all the challenges for improving the QoS of the MANET. In this paper, we proposed a trust based multipath routing protocol called TBSMR which is an amended version of the AODV protocol. This proposed protocol considers multiple factors like congestion control, packet loss reduction, malicious node detection and secure data transmission through which the QoS of the MANET can be enhanced. The performance of the proposed protocol is analyzed through simulation in NS2. Our simulation results justifies that the proposed routing protocol exhibits superior performance than the existing approaches.

Index Terms – trust based routing, multipath routing, packet loss reduction, secure communication, congestion control.

An investigation of the chip formation process by applying Finite Element Method in orthogonal machining

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ABSTRACT:

In present scenario , metal cutting is the most famous and widely used manufacturing technique, whose aim to predict the various variable such as cutting speed ,feed , temperature etc. there are so many investigation is performed on this technique in the academic and industrial candidates in order to predict .distribution of temperature ,type of chips & forces associated with the process also, if these variable calculated experimentally then it is very time consuming & very expensive , these variable could be predicted without doing any experiment A new tool is employed in processing the metal cutting which acronymed by F. E. M. (finite element method) in present , the work is carried out for two- dimensional orthogonal machining which was applied and its analysis is done by FE method for both continuous as well as segmented chip , machining is performed on EN-24 alloy tool steel by carbide cutting tool , then finite element software ABAQUS/Explicit used for simulating the model for continuous & segmented chips both . The numerical aspect of this analysis deals with the distribution of developed stress, strain rate, temperature distribution, associated forces, and the result also compared with experimental result.

Index Terms – FE modeling & simulation, orthogonal machining, continuous chip, segmented chip, FE software code.

Performance Evaluation of Distributed Storage Area Network using Network Coding

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, it is evaluated the performance of distributed storage area network based on the evaluation of different performance parameters such as bandwidth consumption, throughput, packet delivery ratio, latency and recovery speed using network coding such as erasure code, regenerating code and self-repairing code. The results show that Self-repairing code provides better throughput and fast recovery as compared to erasure and regenerating code. At the same time, it also gives low delay, less bandwidth consumption and high packet delivery ratio. Therefore it concludes that the performance of self-repairing code over erasure code and regenerating code is better in this scenario.

Index Terms – Distributed storage area Network, Network Coding, Ns3 Simulator, Performance parameters.

Foreign Exchange Rates prediction using Fuzzy based Support Vector Regression

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ABSTRACT:

Foreign exchange value prediction models are playing a vital role in financial decision making and global business trading. Forecasting the foreign exchange values with high accuracy, became a prominent research topic for both academic and economic research scholars. Due to the complexity and chaotic nature of foreign exchange dataset values, minimizing the range of prediction errors became another prominent research challenge in this area. Although many former researches were designed various time series prediction models, they were suffering from the prediction accuracy and prediction errors. In this paper, we proposed a Fuzzy based Support Vector Regression (F-SVR) model, to address the former research limitations by incorporating the fuzzy logic with SVR. Fuzzy membership functions are used in this model to assign the time coefficients along with the data points, to get more control on training and prediction process of SVR. Experiments conducted on USD-INR dataset using the proposed F-SVR model with various kernel functions proven that, the F-SVR with radial basis kernel function recorded the high prediction accuracy and less prediction error range than the traditional SVR kernels.

Index Terms- Support Vector Machines, Fuzzy Logic, F-SVR, Foreign exchange value forecasting, USD-INR data set .

Deep Learning-Based Emotion-Sensitive Learning Cognitive State Analysis

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ABSTRACT:

The cognitive state of a student is unique and exciting. The current developments in deep learning gives an unparalleled chance to analysts to assess the cognitive state. But most of the existing cognitive state strategies centre around attention, overlooking the importance of emotions in humans. Human feelings play a huge role in the computer vision industry and numerous researches are performed with its assistance. Hence, our aim is to propose a cognitive state investigation system which is emotion sensitive. It will consequently assess the students' attention based on head posture and emotion recognized from the face detection in an unobtrusive way. The system presented is an implementation of multiple tasks learning cascaded with a convolutional neural network (CNN), introduced for detecting expression, locating landmarks, and estimating head pose all at a time. The expression detection and landmark location help in alignment of the face. The estimation of head pose and face alignment are further used to evaluate the learner's attention. Exploratory outcomes show that this technique can obtain student's emotion with an accuracy of 94%.

Index Terms :Cognitive state, Head pose estimation, Landmark location.

Twitter Data Clustering on issues of children with special needs using Hybrid Topic Models with Multi-viewpoints Similarity Metric

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ABSTRACT:

Social networks are an excellent source for users to share or exchange information on topics. Twitter is the most prioritized social network concerning the issues of children with special needs related topics of social users. Extracting good quality of topics from twitter corpus depends on the quality of text pre-processing and in finding optimal cluster tendency. With traditional topic models, cluster tendency identification is difficult because they use less frequent words in tweets. In traditional topic models, k value (number of clusters) decided manually and used Euclidean distance metric in most methods and cosine distance metrics in some methods. Proper Visualization of cluster tendency is also essential as corpus consists of a large number of documents and billions of words. In this paper, hybrid topic models with multi-viewpoints based similarity metric proposed to Visualize topic clouds, to find cluster tendency of various topics related to issues of children with special needs twitter datasets. Experimental evaluation and comparison of these proposed hybrid models done with other distance metrics. Empirical analysis performed with convergence speed and computational complexities. Cluster validity of proposed models done with external validity indices to quantify the quality of cluster and with internal validity indices to evaluate clustering structure. Visual Non-Matrix Factorization (VIS NMF) under multi-viewpoints similarity metric performed well than other models with a more informative assessment.

Index Terms- Issues of children with special needs, Multi-viewpoints similarity metric, Hybrid topic models, Topic cloud visualization, Cluster tendency.

Multi Aspects Topic Model for Twitter Healthcare Recommendation

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ABSTRACT:

Social networks are an excellent source for users to share or exchange information on topics. Twitter is the most prioritized social network concerning the health-related topics or aspects of social users. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is widely used technique to cluster the tweets documents using a derivation of hidden or conceptual topics. Ailment Topic Aspect Model (ATAM) is an extended LDA model that implemented, especially for the clustering of health tweets based on ailments types. It is a restricted model that determines three aspects of ailments, which include disease, symptoms, and treatments. In healthcare applications, it emerged to recommend health solutions based on side effects analysis. Our proposed work is focused on the development of the Multi Aspects Topic Model (MATM) for effective healthcare recommendations, which consider side-effects aspect also in cluster results. Proposed work demonstrated in the experimental study using benchmarked health data for recommending healthcare solutions with multi-aspects.

Index Terms- Topic Aspect Model, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, Ailment Topic Aspect Model, MATM.

Identifying Classification Technique for Medical Diagnosis

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ABSTRACT:

The paper provides a comparative overview of machine learning techniques in medical diagnosis. We present a performance evaluation analysis of some of the state-of-the-art machine learning approaches applied for medical diagnosis. The research considered six machine learning classification algorithms: Naïve Bayes(NB), LogisticRegression(LR), SupportVectorMachine(SVM), LinearDiscriminant Analysis (LDA), and two decision trees classifying algorithms: C5.0 and Random Forest. UCI three medical data sets: Cleveland Heart Disease dataset, Wisconsin Diagnostic Breast Cancer dataset, and Pima Indians Diabetes Datasets. Our experimental results show the SVM classification algorithm has achieved the most promising result over all the three medical datasets.

Index Terms – Support vector machines Naïve Bayes Logistic regression Random forest · Linear discriminant analysis.

Comparative Analysis of K-Means Algorithm and Particle Swarm Optimization for Search Result Clustering

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ABSTRACT:

Clustering is being used to organize search results into clusters with an aim to help a user in access in grelevant information.The paper performs acompar- ativeanalysis of the most common traditional clustering algorithms: k-means and nature-inspired algorithm, and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). Experiments are conducted over the well-known dataset, AMBIENT, used for topic clustering. Experimental results show the highestrecallandF-measureisachievedbythePSO. Though the highest precision is achieved by the k-means algorithm, in most of the topics, PSO shows a better result than the k-meansalgorithm.

Index Terms – Particle Swarm Optimization, K-means, Clustering

Optimized scenario for suspended sediment yield estimation using genetic algorithm coupled with artificial neural network

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ABSTRACT:

Rivers are the geological agent which contains the sediment and transfer the weathered materials into the ocean. The correct assessment of amount of sediment during design, management and operation of water resources projects is very important. It is difficult to estimation of the SSY by using traditional mathematical models because they are incapable to handle the complex non-linearity and non-stationarity process. Thus, the aim of this study is to develop single hybrid artificial intelligence model such as genetic algorithm based artificial neural network (GA-ANN) in sediment estimation in the Mahanadi river system by using a huge amount of data of eleven gauging stations in a single generalized model and applied it on each gauging station. All parameters associated with the artificial neural network (ANN) model are optimized simultaneously automatically using genetic algorithm (GA) for estimation of the SSY. The GA-ANN model was compared with traditional artificial neural network (ANN), multiple linear regression (MLR), and sediment rating curve (SRC) for checking the estimation capability of the model. The proposed GA-ANN is the most suitable model as compared to other studied models for estimating the SSY. These approaches can be potentially used for the estimation of SSY at gauge or ungauged locations.

Index Terms –Artificial neural network; genetic algorithm; water discharge; suspended sediment yield; Mahanadi River

Artificial neural network and traditional models for estimation of suspended sediment yield in Mahanadi river basin, India

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ABSTRACT:

Rivers are dynamic geologic agents on earth and act as the main pathways for transport of continental materials to the ocean. Suspended sediment yield (SSY) directly affects the design and operation of many water resources structure. Thus, estimation of suspended sediment yield is essential.. The present study validates the practical capability and usefulness of artificial neural network (ANN) technique for simulating complex nonlinear, real world, river system processes in the Mahanadi river basin system. The modeling approach is based on the twenty years dataof water discharge, rainfall, temperature and suspended sediment yield. The ANN with different network configurations have been developed and trained using the Levenberg Marquardt Back Propagation Algorithm in the Matlab software. The results suggested that the ANN model capture the complex nonlinear behavior of SSY and exhibited satisfactory performance. The proposed ANN model was compared to other traditional multiple linear regression(MLR) and sediment rating curve(SRC)regression models for checking the estimation capability of the model.The results suggested that the ANN model exhibited satisfactory performance and provided better results than the MLR and SRC models. The model provide the best result at Tikaraparagauge station. This approaches is recommended for SSY estimation due to better performance and easiness in implementations.

Index Terms –Artificial neural network; Water discharge; Suspended sediment yield; Rainfall; Temperature.

Multi-objective genetic algorithm optimization of artificial neural network for estimating suspended sediment yield in Mahanadi River

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ABSTRACT:

Rivers are an integral part of the hydrological cycle and are the major geological agents which erode the continents and transport water and sediments to the oceans. Estimating the suspended sediment yield is one of the crucial aims in the field of managing, designing and planning of any river system or reservoir. Unfortunately, it is a difficult task to determine the suspended sediment yield when traditional mathematical models are used as complex variables and processes are involved. In this paper, a multi-objective genetic algorithm for artificial neural network (MOGA-ANN)-based approach is used for predicting the suspended sediment yield. Thus in this study, a hybrid artificial intelligence-based method, MOGA-ANN model, is developed using the hydrogeological-climatic factors where all parameters associated with the ANN models are optimized simultaneously using MOGAs to estimate the suspended sediment yield in the Mahanadi River basin. The ANN's parameters are optimized globally by the MOGA to accurate estimation. The MOGA-ANN model provided the root mean square error 0.0281, correlation coefficient (r) 0.966 and efficiency factor 0.919 during the testing phase. The results suggested that the hybrid MOGA-ANN model exhibited satisfactory performance with an accuracy of 96.41%.

Index Terms –Artificial neural network; multi-objective genetic algorithm; water discharge; suspended sediment yield; Mahanadi River

Malware Images: Visualization and Automatic Classification

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ABSTRACT:

I propose a simple yet effective method for visualizing and classifying malware using image processing techniques. Malware binaries are visualized as gray-scale images, with the observation that for many malware families, the images belonging to the same family appear very similar in layout and texture. Motivated by this visual similarity, a classification method using standard image features is proposed. Neither disassembly nor code execution is required for classification. Preliminary experimental results are quite promising with 98% classification accuracy on a malware database of 9,458 samples with 25 different malware families. Our technique also exhibits interesting resilience to popular obfuscation techniques such as section encryption.

Index Terms – Computer Security, Visualization, Malware, Image Processing, Malware Visualization, Image Texture, Malware Classification

Visualization for Fine-Grained Classification

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ABSTRACT:

Due to the rapid rise of automated tools, the number of malware variants has increased dramatically, which poses a tremendous threat to the security of the Internet. Recently, some methods for quick analysis of malware have been proposed, but these methods usually require a large computational overhead and cannot classify samples accurately for large-scale and complex malware dataset. Therefore, in this paper, we propose a new visualization method for characterizing malware globally and locally to achieve fast and effective fine-grained classification. We take a new approach to visualize malware as RGB colored images and extract global features from the images. Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) and color moments are selected to describe the global texture features and color features respectively, which produces low-dimensional feature data to reduce the complexity of training model. Moreover, a series of special byte sequences are extracted from code sections and data sections of malware and are processed into feature vectors by Simhash as the local features. Finally, we merge the global features and local features to perform malware classification using RF (Random Forest), KNN (K-Nearest Neighbor) and SVM (Support Vector Machine). Experimental results show that our approach obtain the highest accuracy of 97.47% and the highest F-measure of 96.85% of 7087 samples from 15 families. Color features and the local features effectively assist in the classification based on texture features and enhance the F-measure by 3.4% and 1%, respectively. Overall, the combination of global features and local features can realize fine-grained malware classification with low computational cost.

Index Terms – Malware visualization; fine-grained classification; RGB-colored image

Breast Cancer Prediction using Auto AI service in IBM cloud by Deep Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

Breast cancer is one of the fundamental drives of disease passing around the world. Early diagnostics essentially builds the odds of right treatment and endurance; however this cycle is dreary and regularly prompts a contradiction between pathologists. PC helped determination frameworks indicated potential for improving the symptomatic exactness. In any case, early recognition and anticipation can altogether lessen the odds of death. It is foremost to detect breast cancer as early as possible. Here we are developing a machine learning model where in the model gets trained by considering the parameters such as: Radius ,Texture, Perimeter, Area, Smoothness, Concavity, Concaveness, Compactness here all these parameters are taken in mean, se and overall values are been taken. And the model is been trained using Auto AI service in IBM cloud and that can be deployed in an application such as web or mobile applications.

Index Terms – diagnostics, symptomatic, anticipation, attacks, auto AI, IBM cloud, model.

Pragmatic Presentation and Evaluation of PUCRN and CBRP-CRN Protocol in Cognitive Radio Adhoc Mesh Networks

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ABSTRACT:

Now a day's Wireless communication plays an important role in many of the user applications. Many of these applications follow either unicast or multicast routing protocol for their communication. In wireless mesh networks multicast routing protocol is mostly adopted as we can send more data packets to multiple places at the same time. So it is more important to understand and evaluate routing protocols in wireless mesh networks as it provides more reliability, efficiency with less bandwidth than in any other networks. In this paper we have simulated, examined and analysed two important routing protocols namely Primary user in cognitive radio network (PUCRN) and cluster based routing protocol in cognitive radio network (CBRPCRN) which are models of mesh based routing protocols in wireless mesh networks. To better evaluate these routing protocols we have made required changes in the fields like change in number of nodes, pause time, traffic pattern and other parameters. We have used performance metrics like end to end delay, throughput and packet delivery ratio to evaluate the performance of PUCRN and CBRP-CRN in cognitive radio wireless mesh networks. Our scope of work will help you to compare and evaluate these two routing protocols using NS2.

Index Terms – Wireless Mesh Networks, Routing protocol, CBRP-CRN, PUCRN.

Integrated concurrent journals analysis in essential data-center

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ABSTRACT:

Penetration testing is a specialized security auditing methodology where a tester simulates an attack on a secured system. The main theme of this paper itself reflects how one can collect the massive amount of log files which are generated among virtual datacenters in real time which in turn also posses invisible information with excessive organization value. Such testing usually ranges across all aspects concerned to log management across a number of servers among virtual data centers. In fact, Virtualization limits the costs by reducing the need for physical hardware systems. Instead, require high-end hardware for processing. In the real-time scenario, we usually come across multiple logs among VCenter, ESXi, a VM which is very typical for performing manual analysis with a bit more time-consuming. Instead of configuring secure-ids automatically in a Centralized log management server gains a powerful full insight. Along with using accurate search algorithms, fields searching, which includes title, author, and also content comes out of searching, sorting fields, multiple-index search with merged results simultaneously updates files, with joint results grouping automatically configures few plugs among search engine file formats were effective measures in an investigation. Finally, by using the Flexibility Network Security Monitor, Traffic Investigation, offensive detection, Log Recording, Distributed inquiry with full program's ability can export data to a variety of visualization dashboard which exactly needed for Log Investigations across Virtual Data Centers in real time.

Index Terms – Centralized Log Investigates Server; Log Management; VDC Builds; Elk Stacks Working Process; Virtualization; Vsphere Components, Real Time Logs; Virtual Datacenter(Vsphere); Time-Based Analysis

Enhanced Routing Protocol for WBANs towards Quality of Service Under Advanced Jamming Attacks

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ABSTRACT:

In the contemporary era, technological innovations such as Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing and fog computing paved way for new opportunities in healthcare industry. It led to the growing research on remote patient monitoring which improves quality of life of people besides reducing death rate significantly. Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs) play crucial role in realizing such technology driven systems that leverage in patient monitoring. Integrating WBANs with fog and cloud infrastructure makes it viable and successful for remote monitoring. Unfortunately, WBANs in healthcare industry are under constant threat of jamming attacks. Since wireless networks share a common medium, adversaries exploit it to launch jamming attacks with ease by emitting radio frequency signals that do not comply with MAC protocol. Jamming attacks have potential to severely affect operations in healthcare units where WBANs are integrated with IoT technology. Unless, they are prevented, the routing protocols suffer from deterioration of Quality of Service (QoS). In this paper, we considered a fog-enabled system model where multiple WBANs can co-exist as part of underlying healthcare systems. Problem formulation is made with different kinds of jamming attack models. Then we proposed two algorithms namely Signal Strength and Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR) based Jammer Detection (SSPDR-JD) and Location and PDR based Jammer Detection (LPDR-JD). The former is based on signal strength and PDR while the latter is based on location and PDR. These two algorithms run in every node so as to prevent jamming attacks. We made a simulation study with NS-2 and found that the proposed jamming attack detection models could improve QoS of fog-enabled WBANs by preventing different jamming attacks.

Index Terms– Fog-enabled WBANs, efficient routing, advanced jamming attacks, QoS, jammer detection models.

Design and Implementation of Energy Aware Cross Layer Routing Protocol for Wearable Body Area Network

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ABSTRACT:

Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) plays crucial role in healthcare domain. With the emergence of technologies like IoT, there is increased usage of WBAN for providing quality health services. With wearable devices and sensors associated with human body, patient's vital signs are captured and sent to doctor. In this case, the WBAN has number of sensor nodes that are resource constrained. The communications among the nodes are very crucial as human health information is exchanged. Therefore, it is important to have Quality of Service (QoS) with energy aware and even overhead aware. Maximizing network lifetime is also essential for the improved quality in services. There are many existing researches on QoS communications in WBAN. However, there is still need for improving QoS with a cross-layer approach. In this regard, this paper proposes a cross-layer design that involves multiple layers of OSI reference model which will improve energy efficiency and thus QoS. It also considers control overhead reduction for further efficiency in energy and reduce delay. The proposed routing protocol is evaluated with NS-2 simulation study. The results revealed that the proposed protocol is better than the state of the art.

Index Terms—Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN), sensor network, routing protocol, energy efficiency, Quality of Service, reduction of control

OPINION MINING FOR HOTEL RATING THROUGH REVIEWS

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ABSTRACT:

Here we propose an advanced Restaurant Review system that detects hidden sentiments in feedback of the customer and rates the feedback accordingly. The system uses opinion mining methodology in order to achieve desired functional Opinion Mining for Restaurant Reviews is a web application which gives review of the feedback that is posted. The System takes feedback of various users, based on the opinion, system will specify whether the posted restaurant is good, bad, or worst. We use a database of sentiment-based keywords along with positivity or negativity weight in database and then based on these sentiment keywords mined in user feedback is ranked. Once the user login to the system he views the restaurant and gives feedback about the restaurant. System will use database and will match the feedback with the keywords in database and will rank the feedback. The role of the admin is to post new restaurant and adds keywords in database. This application is useful for all the people who are food lovers. This application also works as an advertisement which makes many people aware about the restaurant quality. When the user clicks on a particular restaurant, user can view the restaurant and give comment about the restaurant. This application can be used for the users who like to try different variety of foods. This application is also useful for the users who travel around the country. This system helps to find out good restaurant with tasty food. The system is also useful for those who like to comment.

Index Terms – Opinion Mining, Sentiment Analysis, Classification, Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning.

Social media based Tweet Sentiment Analysis using Apache Hadoop Ecosystem

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ABSTRACT:

Analysis of twitter data feeling using HIVE is all about conducting sentiment analysis on big twitter information. Sentiment analysis is one of the most critical fields of scientific study and it is difficult to compare general sentiment analysis because of the derogatory words and misspellings. Micro blogging websites are a source of a large variety of information as people now preferring to opt for micro blogs to express their views on various products and services. Currently, businesses that produce such goods have begun reviewing such blogs to get a sense of the general feeling about a specific product. The feelings or thoughts conveyed by Twitter may be optimistic, negative or neutral. Creating models and solutions to sum up this overall feeling is now becoming a major challenge. An significant source of knowledge is the data generated by social media web pages like twitter. Review of this data on social media will aid in decision-making on diverse subjects. Hadoop is one of the best data storage tools on twitter. It is difficult to evaluate the vast data using current data mining techniques, with the increasingly growing social networks.

Index Terms– Apache, Ecosystem, Hadoop, Hive, Map reduce, R studio, Sentiment Analysis, Twitter.

Big Data Analytics On Social Media

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ABSTRACT:

Big data technologies that can handle massive of data from billions of active users on social media. The huge amount of social media data is generated with different forms such as text, images, videos and documents so that the complexity of big data systems requires new technology needs to be used in conjunction with the other. This paper shows the light on R studio to upload the social media data and used Hive queries to show the data then focuses on the unstructured data to analyze the sentiments analysis using RHadoop environment.

Index Terms -Apache RHadoop, Big data, Hive, HQL R studio.

An Innovative Journey of Machine Learning techniques

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Abstract:

Artificial intelligence is having subpart called Machine learning. Understanding the essence of information and fitting the information into structures or models. Human beings understand and use these models. We are addressing the attributes, needs and different forms of machine learning in this paper. Also we focused on different steps used and applications of machine learning. We are discussed about two algorithms named as K-means algorithm and K nearest neighbours algorithm. After comparing these two algorithms we find K nearest neighbours is a simple algorithm of classification. By using these machine learning algorithms we design and implement a new health risk predication system for children under five years old in future. Because children under the age of five are more susceptible to diseases and 6.3 million children die each year and more than half of deaths are due to lack of early prevention or early treatment. This automation presents the results of our investigation on children health risks.

Index Terms - Artificial Intelligence, classification, data science, k-means, machine learning, Reinforcement Learning.

Personalized Publishing of Data with Multiple Sensitive Attributes based on Sensitivity Level

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ABSTRACT:

Data publishing scenario without compromising privacy and utility is challenging and essential for individuals, researchers and data providers. Much of the research work in this direction assumes that each individual is associated with only one record in a dataset and has only sensitive attribute, which really is not realistic in real world scenarios. If the person possessing multiple sensitive attributes appears more than once in the dataset, several privacy breaches might take place. The practical scenarios in privacy preserving data publishing with each individual appearing multiple times and each occurrence having multiple sensitive attributes has not attracted much attention of researchers. We call such datasets as (1:M:N)-datasets. This paper attempts to provide a new privacy model, (k,l,s)-covering model that tends to exposure chances in (1:M:N)-dataset distributing. This paper also includes personalization where a user has the privilege to specify whether to disclose the data or not. We also present an effective generalization algorithm, (1:M:N)-generalization, as part of the model, to retain privacy and the same time provide utility for the published data. The model is tested on real world datasets and the results showed excellent improvement with respect to utility of the data and execution time when compared to other existing approaches.

Index Terms – Personalization, Diversity, Anonymity, Multiple Sensitive Attributes, Generalization.

(k,l)_f-Anonymity: A Federated Learning Approach for Personalized Privacy Preserving Data Publishing

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ABSTRACT:

Federated learning empowers preparing a global accepted machine learning model from information disseminated over various locations, without moving the information. This is very crucial in health related applications, where information is overflowing with individual, exceptionally sensitive data, and diagnostic tools should provably adhere to governmental rules. Although federated learning envisions sharing raw information, it is as yet conceivable to report privacy assaults on the model parameters that are uncovered during the preparation procedure, or on the created machine learning model. In this paper, we propose the (k,l)_f-anonymity model for offering privacy with regards to federated learning approach. Unlike the differential privacy-based systems, our model tries to boost utility or model execution, while supporting a greater degree of privacy, as requested by GDPR and HIPAA. We run through a thorough observational assessment on significant issues in the healthcare area, utilizing genuine electronic wellbeing information of one million patients. The outcomes show the adequacy of our methodology in accomplishing high model execution, while offering the ideal degree of privacy. Through relative investigations, we likewise show that, for changing datasets, trial arrangements, and privacy budgets, our methodology in federated learning offers higher model execution than the centralized setting.

Index Terms – Federated learning, Privacy, Anonymity, Diversity, Centralized approach.

Prediction of Defects in Software Design using Machine Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

Prediction of software detection is most widely used in many software projects and this will improve the software quality, reducing the cost of the software project. It is very important for the developers to check every package and code files within the project. There are two classifiers that are present in the Software Package Defect (SPD) prediction that can be divided as Defect-prone and not-defect-prone modules. In this paper, the merging of Cost-Sensitive Variance Score (CSVS), Cost-Sensitive craniologist Score (CSLS) and Cost-Sensitive Constraint Score (CSCS). The comparative analysis can be shown in between the three algorithms and also individually.

Index Terms – Software prediction, CSLS, CSCS, CSVS

Security Hazards of Motorcyclists using Deep Learning

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ABSTRACT:

Every year in India a large number of losses of lives occur due to road accidents. The data statistics of the survey from WHO is that there are 1.25 million deaths every year due to traffic accidents. The large number of accidents occurs to motorcyclists, especially motorcyclists who are not wearing standard helmet, the drivers who consume alcohol, rash driving and violation of traffic rules etc. The helmet is the motorcyclist's main barrier. For that reason, many countries makes it indispensable to wear the helmet, but still offense occurs which leads to the loss of life and bruise the environment. In order to overcome this issue, we propose one such security systems that make it mandatory for the user to wear a protective guard before riding a two wheeler. This system reduces the probability of a severe injury or death during an accident. The people who are driving without a helmet will be identified by the vehicle number and given a penalty for violating the rules.

Index Terms – Deep learning, CNN, RNN, SVM, OCR

A Review of Visual Data Analytical Model to Analyze the Social Media's Dynamic Data

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ABSTRACT:

Social networks, such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, QQ, WeChat and QZone have come to be predominant in current existences. They can fill in as effective online correspondence platforms that enable a great many clients to create, spread, offer, or trade data whenever and wherever. Such data regularly incorporates media content, for example, content, picture, and video. The remarkable accessibility of online networking information offers generous open doors for information proprietors, framework administrators, arrangement suppliers, and end clients to investigate and comprehend social flow. Notwithstanding, the exponential development in the volume, speed, and inconstancy of web-based social networking information keeps individuals from completely using such information. Visual examination, which is a developing exploration bearing, has gotten impressive consideration as of late. Numerous visual investigation strategies have been proposed crosswise over orders to see vast scale organized and unstructured online networking information. This goal, in any case, likewise postures huge difficulties for analysts to get a far-reaching photo of the territory, comprehend inquire about difficulties, and grow new procedures. In this paper, we exhibit an exhaustive overview to describe this quickly developing region and abridge the visual data analytical model strategies for dissecting web-based social networking information.

Index Terms – Social Networks, online networking, unstructured, web-based social network.

Controlling and Monitoring the Plant Growth Conditions using Embedded Systems

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ABSTRACT:

Recent technologies lead to the rapid development of the various innovations around the world. Every system is expected to be good working and cost effective. To reduce the manual involvement in agricultural fields, our proposed system presents the embedded based alerting system which helps to find the condition of the plant by monitoring them in effective with good working condition and cost effectiveness. This optimized system can be useful to get to know the details of the plant and make the farming easy.

Index Terms – Agriculture, Alerting, Embedded Systems, Low Cost, Monitoring

A SECURED AND EFFECTIVE LOAD MONITORING AND SCHEDULING MIGRATION VM IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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ABSTRACT:

Within the unified cloud-controlled condition, the dynamic and observing assume an important job wherein the host regulator (HC) deals with the assets across has within the server farm (DC). HC does a virtual machine (VM) and physically hosts the executives. The VM the board incorporates VM creation, checking, and relocation. If HC down, the administrations facilitated by different hosts in DC cannot be gotten to outside the DC. Decentralized VM the board evades incorporated disappointment by considering one among the hosts from DC as HC that helps keep up DC in running state. Each host in DC has numerous VM's with as far as possible past which it can't give service. to stay up the sting, the host's in DC does VM movement across different hosts. the knowledge in relocation is as plaintext, the interloper can dissect parcel development and may control has traffic. The joining of the safety system has in DC helps to make sure the knowledge in movement. This paper talks about a few methodologies for dynamic HC choice, VM determination, and secure VM relocation over cloud conditions. An amazingly capable processing condition is obliged by technique for distributed computing wherein customers or different occupants are expected of a couple of sources to be equipped consider as a provider over the online. influencing adventure before the cloud carrier provider is that the way sufficiently and effectively the essential processing sources like virtual machines, association, parking lot outfit, and knowledge move limit, and various others. need to be directed all at once that no environment is in underneath use state in an exceptional natural factor. a far better than average undertaking planning technique is generally required for the dynamic choice of the heap observing to remain faraway from such a drag. Thru this proposed model we'll be favoring the stainless figuring reliant on grasped booking procedure, which licenses you to accept the heap capably countless the virtual machine therefore the general reaction time (QoS) must be unimportant. An examination of this proposed set of rules of undertaking booking approach is cultivated on the CloudSim test framework which shows that this will defeat the present strategies like customary FCFS, SJF, and Genetic variation procedures.

Index Terms – Task Scheduling, Genetic Algorithm, QoS, Cloud Computing.

PREDICTING OF GRAPHICAL USER PERSONALITY BY FACEBOOK DATA MINING

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ABSTRACT:

Versatile applications may profit by having models of clients' character to alter their lead as prerequisites be. There is a wide plan of spaces wherein this can be significant, i.e., assistive types of progress learning, e-trade, therapeutic organizations or recommender frameworks, among others. The most consistently utilized strategy to obtain the client character includes referencing that the client fill in overviews. All things considered, on one hand, it is engaging get the client lifestyle as unnoticeably as could be ordinary considering the current circumstance, yet without wheeling and dealing the dependability of the model created. The facilitators of Past being human interests, online media transformed into a stunning objective of evaluation, gives a great deal of data to contemplating and indicating client's demeanor. Prominent confirmation of character related markers en-crypted in Facebook profiles and exercises are of exceptional worry in our to and fro development research endeavors. This paper investigates the practicality of indicating client character eager to a consistent of presented set of highlights from the Facebook information. The empowering postponed results of our appraisal, looking at the reasonableness and execution of several assortment systems, will also be introduced.

Index Terms – Face Book, Graphical Distribution, Weekly App Activity, Graph Color Clustering Technique.

AN EFFICIENT DEEP LEARNING APPROACH FOR BRAIN TUMOR SEGMENTATION USING CNN

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ABSTRACT:

The focus on this endeavor may be to composed totally altered tumor division system utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNN). Tumors could show up any place in the mind and basically such a size, shape, and multifaceted nature. These causes drive the use of a versatile, high breaking point profound NN. This may be a system of the work completed in this view with a push to portray in procedure utilized. The cerebrum tumor division challenge dataset, which contains MRI ranges of mind for higher than 200 patients is utilized in this assessment. A fix wise division procedure will be utilized and 98% exactness on test set of patches. An assortment of evaluations have completed around the NN significance utilized the various models to set up the best designing for this errand. The CNN will be utilized to locate the correct region of profound NN and gliomas CNN have used to locate the terrible zone. The Deep NN is to discover the shrouded units in gliomas.

Index Terms – Deep neural network, Convolutional neural network, Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI), white matter (WM), grey matter (GM), cerebral spinal fluid (CSF), Expectation Maximization (EM), and Normalized Cuts (NC)

Secure and Efficient Data Transmission for Wireless Sensor Networks By using Optimized Leach Protocol

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ABSTRACT:

Wireless sensor network (WSN) is a group of nodes that are connected to each other by wireless connection. WSN work on the dynamic topology of the network because positions of nodes in the wireless network are changing continuously. The nodes in WSN are basically made up of small electronics device which are used for sensing, computing and transmitting the data. The nodes are run on the battery power during communication process. The battery consumption in WSN is very high due to high computation operations on it. In the recent years WSN grows as a highly popular research area and its practical applicability also increased to provide effective computation. By considering the network structure routing is categorized into two parts that are flat and hierarchical routing. In this proposed work cluster are made by Grey Wolf optimization (GWO) on the basis of distance and energy parameters. The cluster head is also selected on the basis of GWO and IPv6 in three different metrics. At the end the performance evaluation of the proposed work is compared with the existing approach Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy (LEACH) on the parameters of throughput, dead node, alive nodes and energy.

Index Terms – Grey Wolf, WSN, Energy, Leach

A Detailed Study on Diagnosis and Prediction of Diabetic Retinopathy Using Current Machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

Diabetic retinopathy is a disease which manifests itself in the retina of the human eye. The effects of the rudimentary stages of this disease include blurred vision, seeing dark spots due to accumulation of blood vessels, and later stages of this disease can cause complete blindness in 90% of cases. The detection and diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy is well established in the field of medicine, and can be performed by professionals. The process is known to be expensive and cumbersome. However, the rise of Machine Learning and AI has paved the path towards disease detection, creating a niche for diabetic retinopathy. This paper reviews the current diabetic retinopathy detection literature and provides an insight of the various computer aided methods of diabetic retinopathy detection.

Index Terms – Deep Learning Techniques, Diagnosis and Prediction, Diabetic Retinopathy

A Comparative Study on Efficient Cloud Security, Services, Simulators, Load Balancing, Resource Scheduling and Storage Mechanisms

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ABSTRACT:

There are applications in software that can process the user or customer records in hospitals, education sector, government sector, social media and mail communication, etc., which require accessing a single or set of records in a database consisting of millions of records. A basic requirement of those applications is that, the need to access a few data required in a secured manner from the data sets which are very large but simple in structure. Cloud computing provides the computing requirements for these kinds of the new generation of applications involving very large data sets that cannot possibly be handled efficiently without understanding the available cloud computing infrastructures. The objective is to find the cloud security, services, simulators, load balancing, resource scheduling and storage mechanisms which can best suite the need of the cloud environment chosen in an efficient way. This survey would act as a catalyst for the design of cloud environment over the very large data set in the future.

Index Terms – Cloud Security, Cloud Services, Load Distribution, Resource Scheduling, Storage Mechanism, Cloud Simulators, Cloud Computing Environment.

Requirements Identification on Automated Medical Care with Appropriate Machine Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

In general medical diseases can be identified based on its symptoms already derived. Most of the medical diseases are not new and the symptoms are already plotted with results. Yes, few like COVID19 are new and it is still in observation stage. Whenever the symptoms are available such as, the demand for automation in prediction exists. Such demand leads to the development of automated medical care machine which can deliver the suggestions or prescriptions in absence of doctors due time or place constraints (now it is higher due to COVID19 pandemic). In a few situations, the doctors can also help patients with live video streaming assist mechanism. The automated machine can also produce the required medicine as per the basic needs. Many research papers are coming up on this aspect now a day. It is important to focus on this medical need on the way of researches done and the room to improve further shortly. Whenever we are dealing with such automated prediction, the previous predictions and results happened should be taken into considerations, in such case, the big data with machine learning algorithms will play vital role on this process. In this manuscript, we had also identified the best fit machine learning algorithm for medical related data sets.

Index Terms – Automated Medical Care Machine, Video Streaming Assist Mechanism, Medical Diseases, Prescriptions and Medicine, COVID19 pandemic.

Cluster based ensemble using distributed clustering approach for large categorical data

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ABSTRACT:

The modern data analytics approaches suffer through the various challenges when dealing with large datasets and thus there is qualitative and quantitative degradation in the decision-making process. There is a need of an efficient analytical system that can handle on large & diverse datasets with increased accuracy in data analysis. Here, a prototype model of a cluster-based ensemble system is proposed to run on commodity machines using hierarchical approach. The commodity machines create the cluster-based ensemble in a distributed environment using a popular data mining algorithm. The Experimentation proves that hierarchical approach helps to decrease time for data mining process, in turn boosts the speed of decision making and the cluster-based ensemble improved the accuracy.

Index Terms – Distributed clustering, categorical data, ensemble learning, distributed analysis, k-mode clustering, commodity computing.

A survey of k-mode clustering variants for categorical data analysis

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ABSTRACT:

Toady Big data has become essential part of our modern lifestyle, with demands intelligent decisions based on run time data analysis, quick and dynamic comparisons, and secure transactions etc. This big data can be numeric, categorical, sometimes mixed which has different variety, volume and velocity. As there is no general measure available to analyze categorical data, the categorical data is attracting the data scientists and engineers. Thus categorical data analysis is playing a vital role in field of big data. To effectively discover the natural ordering, relations among the data points and the hidden and interesting inherent pattern in a collection of non-numeric data, different techniques, and algorithms are devised. Among all of them k-modes-family algorithms are very effective and popular. Still there are more challenges in front of research for improved analysis, because categorical data does not have discriminative ability like numeric and quantitative data. So the aim of this paper is to survey different k-mode clustering variants, which will help for better optimization of clustering results.

Index Terms –Ensemble Clustering, K-mode clustering, optimization, Categorical data, big data, fuzzy clustering, Distribute clustering

User Hand Gesture Recognition In Robotics

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ABSTRACT:

In computing, a natural user interface, or NUI, or Natural Interface is the common parlance used by designers and developers of human-machine interfaces to refer to a user interface that is effectively invisible, or becomes invisible with successive learned interactions, to its users, and is based on nature or natural elements. Existing systems to control robot include use of GUI graphical user interfaces that are systems built-in high-level programming languages which have buttons and other user built controls to control the robot. And also some use hardware's like joysticks and user built hardware's to control. And in advance scenarios people make use of touch screens a form of NUI to control robots making use of tablets and other form factors to control the robots. Users hands can be used as a tool to interface to control the robot. So to achieve this some contrasting color are used over the hand to identify the hand. Then an algorithm to track the movement of hand i.e., the gestures can be captured using any web cam even the low resolution or the integrated web cam for this purpose. This is translated using some functions to the actual commands to control the robot and is sent to the robot through a wireless module connected to serial port.

Index Terms: NUI, gesture, robotics

Mining on Social Media Data: To Determine the Personality of Unrevealed Person

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ABSTRACT:

The unavoidable utilization of online networking like Facebook is giving exceptional measures of social information. Information mining methods have been broadly used to separate learning from such information. The character of the person is predicted whether he is good or not by using data mining techniques from user self-made data. Mining methods are being broadly using to separate learning from such information, main examples for them are network discovery and slant investigation. Notwithstanding, there is still a lot of room to investigate as far as the occasion information (i.e., occasions with timestamps, for example, posting an inquiry, altering an article in Wikipedia, and remarking on a tweet. These occasions react users' personal conduct standards and working forms in the social media websites.

Index Terms: NUI, gesture, robotics

Prediction and controlling mechanism of risks associated with GMF

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Abstract

Genetically Modified Food (GMF) nowadays buzz word in both food production industry. The people are more concerned about the short-term and long-term health problems that are been caused by gene technology. Many studies are been carried out to know the pros and cons of GMF. we are working on the effects caused by genetically modified food on human health, and how to control the side effects, food allergies and other unintended effects. This paper reviews major viewpoints which are currently debated in the food biotechnology sector in the world. It also lays the groundwork for deep debate on benefits and risks of Biotech-crops for human health and biodiversity. In this context, although some regulations exist, there is a need for continuous vigilance for all countries involved in producing genetically engineered food and about the benefits of natural foods and bringing humans near to nature and protecting our ecosystem.

Index Terms: GMF, Biodiversity, genetically engineered food, Ecosystem

Robot Interfacing using Multimodal Feedback using Neural Networks

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Abstract

The manufacturing strategies have been modernized and became autonomous by using robotic control and voice control system. It describes the design and architecture of a multimodal interface for controlling a mobile robot. these complicated electromechanical system with mutual interactions of robot mechanics and drives. with multimodal feedback neural networks. The work was designed and developed to weld the products using speech recognition. Voice data collected and program developed to recognize and store the voice data of different users and interface this data to the robot. A prototype model developed for studying integration of speech dialogue into graphical interfaces designed to programming of industrial robot arms. The aim of the prototype is to develop a speech dialogue system for solving simple relocation tasks for robots.

Index Terms: voice recognition, robot, multimodal feedback, Neural networks, welding and Speech Processing.

HYBRID ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SCHEME FOR EARLY MALICIOUS NODE DETECTION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT:

Wireless sensor networks with distinct node property referred to as heterogeneous sensor node covers a large area for sensing purpose. The most appealing characteristic of sensor nodes is systematic information collection and the further transmission to a remote base station. Performance of the node is affected by the malicious nature. The sensor nodes are susceptible to errors and malicious assaults. The impacted or compromised sensor nodes can send erroneous information or inaccurate reports to the destination. Therefore, precise and timely identification of malicious and defective nodes is essential to ensure reliable network functioning. In this paper, Hybrid Acknowledgement Scheme (HAS) is considered for prior detection of malicious nodes in order to reduce the degree of energy consumption. The Autonomous sensor node in the wireless sensor network are grouped into number of clusters. The Base station shares the cluster key to every sensor node within the network. The malicious nodes are then detected by receiving the acknowledgement from the destination node. The effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed system are evaluated in terms of throughput.

Keywords:*Hybrid Acknowledgement Scheme, heterogeneous sensor node, malicious nodes, cluster key.*

An Efficient SecureU Application To Detect Malicious Applications In Social Media Networks

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ABSTRACT

Utilizing interpersonal interaction locales online has become a significant piece of our lives. It encourages us to associate with our friends and family. We can likewise utilize these stages for various motivations behind media sharing, for example, music, recordings, and so forth. Also, these destinations are turning out to be considerably more mainstream nowadays because of the uses of outsiders that work on these sites. In any case, the guarantee of these applications has been found by gatecrashers and utilized as a device for spam clients. As a rule, these projects are malevolent as per a study led. A spammer can exploit these applications in different ways, for example, arriving at an enormous number of clients, extricating individual data from the client, and furthermore spamming numerous different clients with the guide of a solitary client. As the examination proceeds, inquire about gatherings have focused on distinguishing bogus or spam-like pernicious URLs and online social battles. In our every day lives, the presence of Facebook, Twitter or some other Online Social Networking Sites (OSNs) is an absolute necessity. As it is an approach to remain connected and associate with our shut and removed ones. The locales are utilized for different purposes, for example, music, pictures, transferring recordings, posting distinctive photographs, data, and so forth. These OSNs' addictiveness and rage has expanded because of the nearness of outsider applications. The following state is that of a reflection of a capacity that tests the highlights characterized by the SecureU demand. Here we utilize the SVM Algorithm as a classifier which comprises of various parameters characterized to group the noxious or kind gadget, message, picture, and so forth.

Keywords- Malicious Applications, Social media, SVM.

ANALYSIS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION USING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT:

Electricity is one of the greatest blessings that science has given to mankind. The electricity consumption in the developed countries is most rapidly increasing from the past few years. In order to predict the future analysis of the energy consumption of each household, Neural Network (NN) methodology is pertinent. The potential methodology to forecast the consumption with certainty is done through ANN's (Artificial Neural Network) and the internal memory of the RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) is used to store the input received and this enables us to predict what the future outcome is. This paper speaks about a model, which is based on the Elman neural network, which is used to predict the hourly energy consumption of each household through learning, recognizing, and generating temporal patterns. Input variables such as date time and electrical appliance consumption as hourly meter system were considered. Furthermore, the investigation carried out aims to define RNN architecture in order to achieve a robust model to be used in forecasting energy consumption in a typical household.

Index Terms – Energy consumption, Artificial Neural Network, Recurrent Neural Network

Analysis of multiple mobile sink for PSO based wireless sensor networks

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ABSTRACT:

Information bunching is a perceived information examination strategy in information mining, while K-Means is the notable partitioning grouping technique, having lovely highlights. We saw that, K-Means and other partitioning grouping systems experience the ill effects of a few impediments, for example, first bunch place choice, pre knowledge of the number of groups, dead unit issue, numerous group participation and untimely combination to nearby optima. A few improvement techniques are proposed in writing to explain bunching impediments. However, Swarm Intelligence (S.I.) has accomplished its unusual situation in the concerned zone. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is the most mainstream S.I. Procedure and one of the most loved zones of analysts. Right now, present a concise outline of PSO and appropriateness of its variations to fathom bunching difficulties. The versatile bunching technique dependent on hub dissemination makes the group dispersion increasingly sensible, which adjusts the vitality utilization of the system more effectively. We also recommend a related course creation plan, which lets us make the next hop the most suitable to increase the vitality performance of multi-bounce transmission between the B.S. (Base Station) and the C.H. hubs. P.U.D.C.R.P. delays machine life anywhere between 7.36 percent and 74.21 percent with contrasted and U.C.C.G.R.A., multi-bounce E.E.B.C.D.A., E.E.M.R.P., CAMP, PSO-Echoes and PSO-SD The convention generally incorporates the system's use of vitality and provides greater flexibility for different system sizes. To conquer the difficulties of Data social occasion and upgrade of the lifetime of versatile hubs, we propose another information gathering system with numerous mobile sinks dependent on particle swarm streamlining (PSO) strategy.

Index Terms – C.H Hubs, Multiple mobile sink, Swarm intelligence, optimization algorithms, Energy Efficiency

A Deep Transfer Learning Approach for Improved Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Diagnosis

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ABSTRACT:

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a traumatic-stressor-related disorder developed by exposure to a traumatic or adverse environmental event that caused serious harm or injury. Structured interview is the only widely accepted clinical practice for PTSD diagnosis but suffers from several limitations including the stigma associated with the disease. Diagnosis of PTSD patients by analyzing speech signals has been investigated as an alternative since recent years, where speech signals are processed to extract frequency features and these features are then fed into a classification model for PTSD diagnosis. In this paper, we developed a deep belief network (DBN) model combined with a transfer learning (TL) strategy for PTSD diagnosis. We computed three categories of speech features and utilized the DBN model to fuse these features. The TL strategy was utilized to transfer knowledge learned from a large speech recognition database, TIMIT, for PTSD detection where PTSD patient data are difficult to collect. We evaluated the proposed methods on two PTSD speech databases, each of which consists of audio recordings from 26 patients. We compared the proposed methods with other popular methods and showed that the state-of-the-art support vector machine (SVM) classifier only achieved an accuracy of 57.68%, and TL strategy boosted the performance of the DBN from 61.53 to 74.99%. Altogether, our method provides a pragmatic and promising tool for PTSD diagnosis. Preliminary results of this study were presented in Banerjee (in: 2017 IEEE international conference on data mining (ICDM), IEEE, 2017).

Index Terms –*Speech based PTSD diagnosis , Deep belief network , Deep learning, Transfer learning.*

High-dimensional MRI Data Analysis Using a Large-Scale Manifold Learning Approach

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ABSTRACT:

A novel manifold learning approach is presented to efficiently identify low-dimensional structures embedded in high-dimensional MRI data sets. These low-dimensional structures, known as manifolds, are used in this study for predicting brain tumor progression. The data sets consist of a series of high-dimensional MRI scans for four patients with tumor and progressed regions identified. We attempt to classify tumor, progressed and normal tissues in low-dimensional space. We also attempt to verify if a progression manifold exists—the bridge between tumor and normal manifolds. By identifying and mapping the bridge manifold back to MRI image space, this method has the potential to predict tumor progression. This could be greatly beneficial for patient management. Preliminary results have supported our hypothesis: normal and tumor manifolds are well separated in a lowdimensional space. Also, the progressed manifold is found to lie roughly between the normal and tumor manifolds.

Index Terms – Brain tumor, Progression, Manifold, Sampling.

Performance analysis of load balancing techniques in cloud computing environment

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing is a forerunner among the technologies emerging today in the IT world. It has already been some years after the emergence of cloud technology but still the world didn't get the complete fruits of cloud computing. Out of the many revolutionary results expected as outcomes from the cloud computing technology there were very few achieved and the rest of the expected are still under research. Two of the main obstacles in the usage of cloud computing are Cloud Security and Performance stability. Load Balancing is one of the elements that shows impact on the performance stability of cloud computing. In this paper the topic under discussion is about load balancing and different algorithms that are proposed for distributing the load among the nodes and also the parameters that are taken into account for calculating the best algorithm to balance the load.

Index Terms –Load management, Security, Switches, Monitoring, Throughput.

Prediction of Student Performance using Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT:

Educational foundations are delivering capable and shrewd understudies and specialists, yet when we think about quality and value of the student's advancement in his profession; it is as yet a challenge or an inquiry. These organizations center on quality in training. Consistently countless alumni from schools and colleges, as for the information gathered from the criticism of students, order an information mining strategy is connected to it. It is a stage to examine the elements influencing the performance of students so as to assess the present understudy execution and make proficient strides in the expectation of the no doubt happening connections between the different parts of learning and to upgrade the nature of instruction in future and help the educational organizers to design in like manner.

Index Terms – Machine Learning, Prediction, performance

A Filter Based Improved Decision Tree Sentiment Classification Model for Real- Time Amazon Product Review Data

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ABSTRACT:

E-Commerce product features and reviews are considered to be the essential factors in real-time e-commerce sites for product recommendation systems. Due to inaccuracy decision patterns, in most cases e-commerce user fails to predict the products based on the user ratings and review comments. Traditional sentiment classification models are independent of data filtering, transformation and sentiment score computing techniques which require high computing memory, time and mostly leading to false-positive rate. To overcome these issues, a novel sentiment score-based product recommendation model is proposed on the real-time product data. In this model, a new product ranking score, filtering, and hybrid decision tree classifiers are implemented. Initially, real-time amazon product review data is captured using Document Object Model (DOM) parser. The features from the review comments are extracted using lexicon Feature Dictionary (FD) and AFINN, Normalized Product Review Score (NPRS) are generated to compute the class label for product review sentiment prediction. Ranked Principal Component Analysis (RPCA) is used as a feature selection measure to overcome the problem of data sparsity. Random Tree, Hoeffding Tree, Adaboost + Random Tree, the three variants of decision tree classifiers are used for product sentiment classification. The proposed filter-based improved decision tree sentiment classification model for real-time amazon product review data recommends the product based on the user query by prediction using a new novel normalized product review sentiment score and ranked feature selection measure. The proposed product recommendation, the decision-making system maximizes sentiment classification accuracy. Experimental results are compared against the traditional decision-making classification models in terms of correctly classified instances, error rate, and PRC, F-measure, kappa statistics. The proposed model experimental results show high efficiency. *Index Terms – Classification, Decision making, E-commerce, Features, Filtering, Sentiment score prediction.*

A Deep Analysis on Aspect based Sentiment Text Classification Approaches

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ABSTRACT:

Now-a-days, people often express their opinions as reviews, comments, feedback in various social networking sites, business organizations. Feedbacks that are given by the end users have a great impact for the evolution of new version of product or service. For business invested in customers, analysing each piece of feedback by hand can be overwhelming and similarly for an organization to rate an employee regarding his/her performance based on usual quantitative feedback system is a challenging task. Sentiment analysis, developed within this context can be helpful to solve such issues at early stage and provide guidance in improving their sales and productivity. Moreover, reviews written in natural language are mostly unstructured and needs huge time for processing. As the data is available in large size, it's impossible to process and analyse the information manually. In order to solve this issue, many machine Learning techniques and Deep Learning models are being proposed for automatic learning, extraction and analysis. As the technology advances businesses, organizations, social media and e-commerce sites can benefit from these in-depth insights and customer satisfaction can be analysed. Sentiment analysis is an excellent source to perform fine-grained analysis like feature-based sentiment analysis and it can be used to identify different aspects expressed at either document or sentence level. This paper highlights the insights of extracting the most important aspects from the opinions expressed in the input text using various machine learning techniques.

Index Terms – Aspects, Deep Learning, machine learning, reviews, Sentiment.

A Novel Ensemble Feature Selection and Software Defect Detection Model on Promise Defect Datasets

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ABSTRACT:

The prediction of software defects is an essential step before building high quality software. Although much research has been done for analyzing the software metrics and feature extraction. Unfortunately, traditional models failed to predict the defects using the multiple software projects data. As the number of software projects and modules increases, the sparsity and uncertainty of the data increases, which affects the overall true positive rate of the defect prediction process. In this paper, a hybrid ensemble feature selection and defect prediction model was designed and implemented on the openscience software defect dataset. ReliefF, Chi-square and improved predictive correlation measures are used in our ensemble feature selection process. Experimental results show that proposed model has high defect detection rate, recall and F-measure compared to the traditional software defect prediction models.

Index Terms: *Machine learning, defect detection, decision tree.*

A NOVEL CLASS BALANCE ENSEMBLE CLASSIFICATION MODEL FOR APPLICATION AND OBJECT ORIENTED DEFECT DATABASE

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, as the size of the object oriented defects increases, the prediction of multi-level defects also increasing exponentially. The main objective of the software defect prediction models is to improve the true positive rate of the defects with minimum time and cost. Traditional software prediction classifiers are developed to assess the metrics in the application level. Bayesian network (BN), Naïve Bayes, SVM, linear regression approaches as well as bagging approaches are used to assess the software defects with limited feature space. Most of the traditional software defect prediction models are focused on limited defect features in a single application. One of the major limitations is that, lack of training information in the early phases of software testing process. As the size of the metrics increases, it is difficult to process high dimensional features due to impact on memory space and time. In this paper, a novel class balance based ensemble classification model is used to improve the classification rate in the object oriented and application oriented features. Experimental results proved that the proposed model has high computational accuracy compared to the existing ensemble software defect prediction models in terms of time and accuracy are concerned.

Keywords: Object oriented defects, ensemble feature selection, defect prediction, cross project defect prediction, process metrics, and imbalanced data set.

A Study on How Mobile Banking Has Affected the Banking Industry

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ABSTRACT:

This paper explores the effect of mobile banking on the banking industry. It further seeks to investigate if banks improve financial performance as well as customer conversion and retention due to mobile banking. The research sifts through early entries in mobile banking features, data transfer technology evolution along with hand-held mobile device advances. Population demographics are also reviewed to understand which segment is more inclined to use mobile banking applications, giving banks insights and analytics for focused advertising. Data security needs and bank personnel skills evaluation show a shift in personnel skill-set evolution from historical employees. Overall, the data suggests that bank performance does improve on the balance sheet and in customer conversion/retention when the bank has leading-edge mobile banking features along with disciplined cost reduction in front-line tellers and reduction in brick-and-mortar investment.

Index Terms – *commerce,shopping,education ,mobile,banking,costreduction,brick mortar.*

Managing Risks in SMEs: A Literature Review and Research Agenda

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ABSTRACT:

In times of crisis, companies need to carefully monitor current expenses and forecast potential costs, which could be caused by risky actions. Risk is inherent in all business functions and in every kind of activity. Knowing how to identify risks, attribute a value and a priority scale, design actions and mechanisms to minimize risks, and continuously monitor them, are essential to guarantee companies' survival and create sustainable value. This is especially true for small- and medium-sized businesses that are most exposed to the harmful effects of the risks, due to limited resources and structural features. The objective of this study is to analyze available literature on the subject of risk management for small- and medium-sized enterprises from 1999 to 2009. The analysis derives interesting characteristics from the scientific studies, highlighting gaps and guidelines for future research.

Index Terms –*Innovation management.risk management; enterprise risk management; smes;*

K-SERVICES IN INDIA: A STUDY ON MOBILE BANKING AND APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

India is one of the fastest growing countries in terms of mobile user. Now mobile phones are not only a medium of voice communication but also widely used for mobile services. Mobile based services or M-services are defined as electronic services that are delivered to the consumers via mobile technologies using mobile devices. M-services is limited concept of E-services which is able to provide services anywhere at any time. Due to this reason this concept becoming popular among people. Investments in M-services are growing and these services stand to offer the promise of creating a social impact in the area of healthcare, agriculture, financing, governance and education. In this paper, we will study about M-banking which is subset of m-services in India. The m-banking is fast growing with its multitude features offered with mobile apps and internet banking. Indian Banking Association is urged to heavily invest in technologies that can evolve and protect against future threats, as well as tackle current pressures from malware and social engineering. 1. Introduction M-commerce is the fast emerging concept of e-commerce which provides various e-services on mobile devices. Now a days, increase in number of wireless internet subscribers and smart-phone users, m-commerce is rapidly adopted technology in the world. Through m-commerce people are enjoying various m-services such are M-agriculture, M-education, M-finance and M-shopping. In the recent past, banks have launched mobile websites and banking apps for providing their services through mobile. Mobile banking (also known as M-banking, SMS-banking) is a term used for performing banking transactions, payments, etc. with mobile devices.

Index Terms – commerce,shopping,education ,mobile,banking

PARAMETERS AFFECTING MOBILE BANKING SERVICES–AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

The Banking industry has transformed from the traditional model of queuing the customers to the modern technology based way of transactions that are available at any given point of time on any day and anywhere, provided the person has network access to avail the services from the respective banks. With the adoption of mobile banking mode of services, the banking sector is having a tremendous growth across the globe including India. Presently the Internet technology has brought the third revolution to this world. The banking sector has been upgrading their services with the use of technology from time to time like introducing the ATM – Automatic Teller machine which took more than a decade to get popular and the phone and net banking took half the time of ATM. But the Mobile banking technology which is the third era of technology of banking sector after phone and net banking and comparatively its growth is phenomenal when compared to the first two eras. Even in India the Mobile Banking is growing fast because of the world's second largest subscriber base in mobile sector after China. The Main objective of this paper is to explore the factors that affect the mobile banking services in India with reference to Chennai city

Index Terms –mobile,banking,ATM,queuing,services

STUDY AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR SOFTWARE DEFECT PREDICTION AND PRIORITIZATION

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ABSTRACT:

This research paper proposes the Software systems play an major role in day to day human lives, and therefore making quality software system is a vital problem. A set of work is being done in this area. One of the main key among them is software defect prediction (SDP). Defect Prediction is a binary order issue the place a specific product module will be ordered as faulty though those error may be more excellent over 0 and as Non-Defective on those slip will be equivalent to 0. A number for programming measurements also statistical models have been formed to this reason for existing. Greater part of the defect Prediction models would created utilizing machine learning in strategies. That execution of diverse models can be thought about utilizing the parameters similar to Accuracy, hit rate and false alarm rate. In this paper covers a survey paper on the various analyses done on the area of software defect prediction in the past few years and finally a new system is proposed to prioritize the defect for the softwares.

Index Terms – software models, software engineering, machine learning, random forest

AN EFFICIENT STUDY AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR SOFTWARE DEFECT USING DT AND NB

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ABSTRACT:

Software systems play an important role in our daily lives, and hence making quality software systems is a critical issue. A lot of work is being done in this area. One of the most important among them is Software Defect Prediction (SDP). Defect Prediction is a binary Classification problem where a particular software module will be classified as defective if the error is greater than 0 and as Non-Defective if the error is equal to 0. A number of software metrics and statistical models have been developed for this purpose. Majority of the Defect Prediction models are developed using Machine Learning techniques. The performance of different models can be compared using the parameters like Accuracy, Hit Rate and False Alarm Rate. This paper covers a literature review on the experiments done on the area of software defect prediction in the past few years and finally a new system is proposed.

Index Terms – software models, software engineering, machine learning, random forest

Human Emotion Classification from Brain EEG Signal Using Multimodal Approach of Classifier

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ABSTRACT:

To deeply understand the brain response under different emotional states can fundamentally advance the computational models for emotion recognition. Various psychophysiology studies have demonstrated the correlations between human emotions and EEG signals. With the quick development of wearable devices and dry electrode techniques it is now possible to implement EEG-based emotion recognition from laboratories to real-world applications. In this paper we have developed EEG-based emotion recognition models for three emotions: positive, neutral and negative. Extracted features are downloaded from seed database to test a classification method. Gamma band is selected as it relates to emotional states more closely than other frequency bands. The linear dynamical system (LDS) is used to smooth the features before classification. The classification accuracy of the proposed system using DE, ASM, DASM, RASM is 97.33, 89.33 and 98.37 for SVM (linear), SVM (rbf sigma value 6) and KNN(n value 3) respectively.

Index terms: EEG-based emotion recognition; LDS; SVM; KNN

Initial Analysis of Brain EEG Signal for Mental State Detection of Human Being

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ABSTRACT::

Mental state detection is the need of today's age due to increase in cases of mental disorders. Emotion describes the current mental state of the human being. The development of Emotion based Non Invasive Electroencephalogram brain-computer interface will be useful to analyze brain activity and to read hidden brains of people in need that most of us take for granted. The behavior of Electroencephalogram EEG signal is categorized in linear, nonlinear, stationary and non stationary. Behavioral analysis of the EEG signal is necessary to understand complex brain activity. The focus of this paper is the Initial analysis of brain EEG signal for mental state detection of human being. This paper presents initial analysis of EEG signal, databases and emotion classification system for the development of Intelligent Emotion Recognition System.

Keywords: *Non Invasive EEG BCI, EEG Databases, Emotion Classification System*

Image Steganography Using LSB

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ABSTRACT:

Steganography is defined as the study of invisible communication. It usually deals with the way of hiding the information of the existence of the communicating data. It hides the facts of information. It is the process of hiding the data from one digital media to another digital media and recover the same information afterwards. This paper focuses on a process of hiding data to image by using the least significant bit (LSB) and the symmetric key between the sender and the receiver. Here we must choose the bits that will get the minimum resolution between the original image and stego image. This paper further explains how the encryption and decryption processes are done.

Index Terms: LSB, PSNR, Steganography and Dynamic Symmetric Key.

An Efficient and Secured Network to Prevent

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ABSTRACT:

Path identifiers (PID) are utilized as entomb area steering objects in system. Notwithstanding, the PIDs utilized in existing techniques are static, which makes it straight forward for aggressors to dispatch conveyed refusal of administration (DDoS) flooding assaults. To address this issue, present a D-PID, system that utilizes PIDs counseled between neighboring spaces as between area directing items. In DPID, the PID of a between space way associating two areas is kept riddle and changes progressively. Security of information which partook in system can be guaranteed with cryptographic methods moreover. DPID instrument with information secure give increasingly opportunity to avoid DDoS assaults in system.

Index Terms: Inter-domain routing, Cryptographic techniques security, Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS), attacks, Path identifiers (PID)

REDIC K -Prototype Clustering Algorithm for Mixed Data (Numerical and Categorical Data)

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ABSTRACT:

In the unsupervised learning Clustering is the task to find hidden structure without any prior knowledge of data and derive the interesting patterns from the given data objects. Furthermost the real word dataset is the combination of numerical and categorical data attributes. The K-prototype Clustering algorithm is widely used to group the mixed data because of ease of implementation. The efficiency of the algorithm depends on the selection strategy of initial centroids, and here the initial centroids are randomly selected. Other constraint of this algorithm is to provide number of clusters as input, which requires the domain specific knowledge. Inappropriate choice for number of clusters will affect the complexity of algorithm. In this paper the REDIC (Removal Dependency on K and Initial Centroid Selection) K-prototype clustering algorithm is proposed which will eliminate the dependency on input parameter and creates the cluster using incremental approach. Here as a replacement for the bit by bit comparison of categorical attributes, the frequency-based method is used to calculate the dissimilarity measurement between two categorical instances. Experiments are conducted with standard datasets and the results are compared with traditional K-prototype algorithm. The better results of REDIC K-prototypes clustering algorithm proves the efficiency of algorithm and removes the dependency on initial parameter selection.

Index Terms: Cluster Analysis; K- Prototype Clustering; Initial Centroid; Number of Clusters; Frequency based Similarity Measurement.

An Experimental Analysis on Various Techniques for Malicious node Detection in MANET

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ABSTRACT:

Mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs) are a subclass of wireless ad hoc networks having exceptional characteristics of dynamic system topology and moving nodes. MANETs are infrastructure-less, self arranging networks intended to support mobility. Because of these attributes, there is need of separate routing protocols for MANET. The advantages such as non-limited versatility, simple organization attributes of MANETs make them exceptionally important and very reasonable mainly for crisis situations and military applications. Within the sight of malevolent nodes, this prerequisite may lead to genuine security threats; for example, such nodes may disturb the routing process. In this specific circumstance, avoiding or identifying malicious nodes launching gray hole or collaborative black hole attacks is a challenge. This paper is focuses on surveying and a reviewing of MANET security attacks and approaches to defend from vulnerabilities. The routing protocol mainly concerned in this approach is Dynamic Source Routing Protocol (DSR). The schemes like Watchdog, TWOACK, AACK, EAACK and CBDS have been used fort detection of malicious nodes in MANET. Our research aim is to identify current trends, open challenges and future research directions in the deployment of MANET by considering the malicious node detection scheme. In order to bridge the research gap in terms of performance, detection rate and overhead; also to overcome the challenges of existing security issues regarding MANET. The aim is to propose an improved cooperative bait detection scheme (ICBDS) to detect malicious node maintaining minimal overhead.

Index Terms: *Watchdog, Mobile Adhoc NETWORK (MANET), Security, Enhanced Adaptive ACKnowledgement (AACK,EAACK).*

An Intelligent Model For Assessment Of Cough In Covid-19 Infected Patients Based On Sound To Predict Their Clinical Criticality Using Xgb Algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

Cough is a one of the major symptoms of COVID 19 infected patients. This research study underlines automatic, objective, and reliable assessment of cough events to predict severity of infection in patients suffering from novel Corona Virus. The system is self-learning and thus intelligent. In this research paper, I have made a brief survey of an audio-based cough monitoring systems, cough detection and then illustrated the cough sound generating principle. Clinical parameters such as cough frequency, intensity of coughing, and acoustic properties of cough sound, were also analyzed in this paper. Steps of Cough sound processing are also considered. Brief studies of cough sound processing algorithms are also made. Finally, Xgb algorithm is chosen as the predictor, due to its superb classification and feature selection ability. Finally, end result of clinical criticality of Covid-19 infected patients is predicted. However for the research purpose readily available Covid-19 cough data set is considered. The trained model was used to prediction. The predicted data is found to be accurate.

Index Terms: Covid 19, audio based cough, sound processing ,CNN,SVM, Xgb

A Novel AI Based Approach To Differentiate Wet And Dry Cough Using Extreme Gradient Boosting For Acoustic Based Preliminary Screening Of Novel Corona Virus

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ABSTRACT:

Cough is one of the primary symptoms in novel corona virus infection among majority of the people. The main objective of this research is to assist the physicians to provide with useful clinical parameters like nature, frequency and criticality associated with cough. At present, the wet/dry cough decision is based on the subjective judgment of a physician, during a typical consultation session. It is not available for long term monitoring or in the assessment of treatment efficacy. For the purpose of classification of cough, Extreme Gradient Boosting ,a powerful machine learning algorithm is used. This approach helps in faster screening of Corona virus /Covid 19 infection as people assessed with wet cough need not undergo costly testing procedures of Corona Virus. This is economical and also reduces the current bottleneck on the medical infrastructure, help the government to identify hotspot regions. The system is self learning as training data set is continuously growing to assist in classification of test data.

Index Terms: novel corona virus, Covid 19, Extreme Gradient Boosting, wet cough, dry cough, sound processing, classification, machine learning

An Experiment to Create Parallel Corpora for od Odia

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ABSTRACT:

The term parallel corpora are typically used in linguistic circles to refer to texts that are translations of each other and the term comparable corpora refer to texts in two languages that are similar in content, but are not exact translations. In order to exploit a parallel text, some kind of text alignment, which identifies equivalent text segments (approximate sentences), is a prerequisite for analysis. Parallel corpora are very much essential in cross lingual or multilingual information retrieval. This paper presents an approach for automatic creation of English-Odia parallel corpus from comparable corpus. Generally Named entities, Proper nouns and common nouns play an important role in information retrieval. We tried to find the effectiveness of named entities, Proper nouns and common nouns in aligning English – Odia comparable document pair.

Index Terms – Cross lingual information retrieval, Named entity, Comparable document, document similarity.

Single-Sentence Compression using XGBoost

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ABSTRACT:

Sentence compression is known as presenting a sentence in a fewer number of words compared to its original one without changing the meaning. Recent works on sentence compression formulates the problem as an integer linear programming problem (ILP) then solves it using an external ILP-solver which suffers from slow running time. In this article, the sentence compression task is formulated as a two-class classification problem and used a gradient boosting technique to solve the problem. Different models are created using two different data-set. The best model is taken for evaluation. The quality of compression is measured using two important quality measures, informativeness and compression rate.

Index Terms – Classification, Parsing, Sentence Compression, Training Data, XGBoost.

DIABETIES PREDECTION USING BIOSENSORS

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ABSTRACT:

Biosensors are little investigative gadgets that join a component of natural acknowledgment and a physio-compound transducer to change an organic sign into an electrical perusing. Their specialized allure these days lies in their solid proficiency, high affectability, and consistent limit with regards to estimation. A biosensor embedded in contact central focuses to decide the degree of tear glucose and to hand-off the information to the patient's body siphon. The siphon can mix insulin, the missing hormone, the necessary degree. This machine evades the distinctive blood checks and implantations for interesting sorts of diabetes that are really basic consistently. Diabetes characteristics are calculated by the sensor and the algorithms of machine learning are used to obtain the solution. Glucose measurements in blood plasma are positive, suggesting that the sensor is designed to estimate physiological blood glucose levels with negligible atomic effects. We are aimed at contributing to the growing biotechnology sector, with a focus on Glucose-Oxidise Biosensor (GOB) modelling from a regression perspective through quantitative learning methods. Blood glucose monitoring was developed as an effective tool for diabetes administration. Since it is suggested to maintain typical levels of blood glucose, a progression of appropriate biosensors of glucose has been developed. The technology of glucose biosensors, including treatment tools, reliable glucose monitoring systems and non-invasive glucose detection frameworks, has been fully developed over the last 50 years. In any case, a few steps are still associated with the achievement of accurate and reliable measurement of glucose. Utilizing a few AI calculations to demonstrate the amperometric reaction of a GOB with subordinate factors under various conditions, for example, temperature, benzoquinone, pH and glucose levels. In particular, kernel-based regression techniques, such as support vector machines, are being used today as one of the best machine learning techniques. Since a GOB reaction's affectability is emphatically connected with these needy factors, their co-operations ought to be advanced to boost the yield signal for which a hereditary calculation and mimicked tempering is utilized. This dataset is modelled by a non-linear regression approach which uses a rather simple model of the biosensor performance to allow a very low prediction error. This demonstrates the brief history, basic principles, analytical results, and the current status in clinical practice of glucose biosensors. We report a model that is consistent with the optimization and shows a good generalization error. The results obtained show that the sensor created is a contender for persistent blood glucose checking.

Keywords: *Glucose Bio-sensor, point of care testing, self-monitoring of blood glucose*

Prediction of Heart Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Abstract:

Heart disease is the one of the most common disease. This disease is quite common now a days we used different attributes which can relate to this heart diseases well to find the better method to predict and we also used algorithms for prediction. Naive Bayes, algorithm is analyzed on dataset based on risk factors. We also used decision trees and combination of algorithms for the prediction of heart disease based on the above attributes. The results shown that when the dataset is small naive Bayes algorithm gives the accurate results and when the dataset is large decision trees gives the accurate results.

Keywords: Decision tree, Data mining, Heart Disease Prediction, Naïve Bayes, K-means, Machine learning..

AN ADAPTABLE SECURE SCHEME IN MANET TO PROTECT THE COMMUNICATION CHANNEL FROM MALICIOUS BEHAVIOURS

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ABSTRACT:

Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET) is a trending field in smart digital world; it is effectively utilized for communication sharing purpose. Beside this communication it has numerous advances like personal computer. However, the packet drop and low throughput ratio became a serious issue. Several algorithms are implemented to increase the throughput ratio by developing the multipath routing. But in some cases the multipath routing ends in routing overhead and takes more time to transfer the data because of data load in same path. To end this problem, this research aimed to develop a novel Temporary Ordered Route Energy Migration (TOREM). Here, the migration approach balanced the data load equally and enhances the communication channel also the reference node creation strategy reduces the routing overhead and packet drop ratio. Finally, the outcome of the proposed model is validated with recent existing works and earned better result by minimizing packet drop and maximizing throughput ratio.

Index Terms – Ad-hoc network, throughput, packet delivery, communication channel, routing.

INTRUSION DETECTION IN MOBILE AD-HOC NETWORK USING HRSB ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT:

A Wireless ad-hoc network also called as Mobile ad-hoc network (MANET) is a gathering of hubs that utilizes a wireless channel to exchange information, and coordinate together to establish information exchange among any pair of hubs, without any centralized structure. The security issue is a major difficulty while employing MANETs. The mischievous nodes that defy the standard, corrupts the exhibition of good nodes considerably. Therefore, an intrusion discovery mechanism should be included to the MANET. In this paper, wormhole and other destructive malignant attacks are propelled in MANET. Consequently, the attacks due to the malicious node activity are detected using Hybrid Reactive Search and Bat (HRSB) mechanism to prevent the mischievous nodes from entering the network beneath the untruthful information. Moreover, the attack detection rate and node energy is predicted for determining the lifetime of the node. The simulation outcomes of the proposed HRSB technique are evaluated with the prevailing methods. The comparison studies proven the efficacy of the current research model by attaining high attack detection rate and achieves more network lifetime.

Index Terms – Mobile ad-hoc network, intrusion discovery, wormhole attack, black-hole attack, gray-hole attack, detection rate.

Krishi-Unnathi : An Interface for Indian Farmer

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ABSTRACT: Rapid growth in the field of ICT helps in basic aspects of mankind like-agriculture, education, healthcare etc. However, the moderate technical growth of ICT applications is confined to the community of a limited number of people, who live in digital pockets. The illiterate people like – farmer, shopkeeper etc. are unable to take the advantages of the ICT revolution. According to the UNESCO report, population of such people in the globe is 64% who are unable to use the technology either language or technical barrier. Moreover the percentage (76%) must be increased in the context of developing countries. The essential agriculture information is very useful to a farmer for taking effective decision thus we proposed to develop an iconic interface which is integrated with speech based interaction in Indian languages. The proposed interface is critically evaluated with the farmer from different states of India. The evaluation results proved the effectiveness of the proposed interface.

Index Terms: Information and communication technology, human computer interaction,

Priority- Mobility Aware Clustering ROutiNg (P-MACRON) Algorithm for Lifetime Improvement of comprehensive dynamic Wireless Sensor Network

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ABSTRACT:

Wireless sensor network with comprehensive dynamicity is rapidly evolving and increasing in the recent decade. The cluster and hierarchical routing strategy demonstrates major changes in the lifespan of the network and the scalability. However, due to a lack of coordination between cluster head and extremely mobile network nodes, latency, average energy consumption, packet distribution ratio is highly impacted. Overall efficiency of highly mobile wireless sensor network is reduced by current techniques such as mobility-conscious media access control, sleep/wakeup scheduling and transmission of real-time services in wireless sensor network. This paper proposes a novel Priority-Mobility Aware Clustering Routing algorithm for high delivery of packets by assigning fair weightage to each and every packet of node. The experimental result shows comparisons of slotted sense multiple access protocol and P-MACRON where proposed algorithm delivered better results in terms of interval, packet size and simulation time.

Index Terms – Cluster, Routing, Sleep Scheduling, Priority and Sensor Network

Accountable Specific Attribute-Based Encryption Scheme for Cloud Access Control

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ABSTRACT:

Cipher text attribute-based encryption is a proven mechanism for providing the privacy and security for the shared resources in the cloud. However, the issues that are concerned with the sharing mechanisms such as master key and access policies were exploited by the malicious users. Moreover, the access control mechanisms are developed by using the large universe of attributes of the shared resource in the cloud. More number of attributes results into increase in computation time while computing the master and secret keys as well as for encryption and decryption processes. In this paper we have proposed specific attribute-based encryption to provide the better security and better cloud access control mechanism. The performance has been found to be satisfactorily encouraging by reducing the computation time to almost half of the existing schemes.

Index Terms –Attribute-based Encryption, Accountability, Cipher text policy, Cloud Access Control and Shared Resources

ESBL: Design and Implement A Cloud Integrated Framework for IoT Load Balancing

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ABSTRACT:

The continuous growth in wireless communication, the demand for sophisticated, simple and low-cost solutions are also increasing. The demand motivated the researchers to indulge into inventing suitable network solutions ranging from wireless sensor networks to wireless ad-hoc networks to Internet of Things (IoT). With the inventions coming from the researchers, the demand for further improvements into the existing researchers have also growth upbound. Initially the network protocols were the demand for research and further improvements. Nevertheless, the IoT devices are started getting used in various fields and started gathering a huge volume of data using complex application. This invites the demands for research on load balancing for IoT networks. Several research attempts were made to overcome the communication overheads caused by the heavy loads on the IoT networks. These research attempts proposed to manage the loads in the network by equally distributing the loads among the IoT nodes. Nonetheless, in the due course of time, the practitioners have decided to move the data collected by the IoT nodes and the applications processing those data in to the cloud. Hence, the challenge is to build an algorithm for cloud-based load balancer matching with the demands from the IoT network protocols. Hence, this work proposes a novel algorithm for managing the loads on cloud integrated IoT network frameworks. The proposed algorithm utilizes the analytics of loads on cloud computing environments driven by the physical host machines and the virtual environments. The major challenge addressed by this work is to design a load balancer considering the low availability of the energy and computational capabilities of IoT nodes but with the objective to improve the response time of the IoT network. The proposed algorithm for load balancer is designed considering the low effort integrations with existing IoT framework for making the wireless communication world a better place.

Index Terms – IoT, cloud integrated load balancer, inter quartile correlation, static threshold utilization.

STUDENT'S PERFORMANCE IN ENGINEERING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AFFECT OF INFLUENCE FACTORS

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ABSTRACT:

The objective to assess the important factors that influence performance of the Student's in Mathematics and Computer programming among the first year students of KL University. The relationship between student's educational backgrounds, interest towards Mathematics/Computer programming and their attendance towards student's performance has been studied. Out of 2800 first year students in KL University, a survey has been conducted on 840 randomly selected first year engineering students from all branches. The data has been Collected using a set of questionnaire and analyzed by importing the statistical methods. It is Concluded that all these factors have significant relation with student's performance in Mathematics as well as in Computer programming.

Index Terms – Student's performance, Mathematics, Computer programming, Educational background, Interest levels, Attendance, Correlation, Testing of hypothesis.

A SURVEY ON I-INJECTION TOWARDS EFFECTIVE COLLABORATIVE FILTERING

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ABSTRACT: This research work aims to develop a novel framework, named as I-injection, to address the sparsity problem of recommender systems, by carefully injecting low values to a selected set of unrated user-item pairs in a user-item matrix. Proposed technique adopts the notion of pre-use preferences of users toward a vast amount of unrated items. Using this notion, this technique can identify uninteresting items that have not been rated yet but are likely to receive low ratings from users, and selectively impute them as low values. Proposed approach is method-agnostic, it can be easily applied to a variety of collaborating filtering (CF) algorithms. Implemented technique had achieved consistency and universally enhances the accuracies of existing CF algorithms by 2.5 to 5 times on average. Furthermore, this technique improves the running time of those CF methods by 1.2 to 2.3 times and produces the best accuracy.

Index Terms – recommender system, unrated items, CF algorithm, pre-use preferences.

Ensemble Extreme Learning Machines for Hyperspectral Image Classification

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ABSTRACT:

Extreme learning machine has gained interest in the field of pattern recognition due to its impressive advantages, such as accelerated operation, a quick approach and a good generalization. However, the output of ELM for high-dimensional data, such as hyperspectral image, is still an open question. Therefore, in this article, we are incorporating ELM for hyperspectral image classification. In addition, in order to resolve the ELM disadvantages caused by the randomness of input weights and bias, two new Ensemble Extreme Learning Machine algorithms are proposed for the classification task. In order to show the efficiency of the proposed algorithms, support vector machines are used for measurement and comparison. Experimental findings with actual hyperspectral images obtained by the reflective optics spectrographic image system and the airborne visible / infrared image spectrometer demonstrate that the proposed set algorithms deliver excellent classification efficiency in various scenarios with respect to spectral and spectral-spatial characteristics are concerned.

Index Terms—*Bagging-based ensemble extreme learning machines (BagELMs), boostELMs, classification, ensemble extreme learning machines, ensemble learning (EL), extreme learning machine (ELM), hyperspectral remote sensing.*

SKYLINE QUERIES EFFICIENT PROCESSING USING MAP REDUCE

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ABSTRACT:

The skyline overseer has pulled in tremendous interest starting at now because of its full-size groups. Regardless, enrolling a skyline is exceptional nowadays for the clarification that we need to adjust to gigantic estimations. For records-immense packs, the Map Reduce structure has been essentially used starting late. In this procedure, we bolster the green equivalent course of action of rules SKY-MR+ for getting ready skyline addresses the usage of Map Reduce. We initially gather a quad-tree-based histogram for zone dividing the helpful significant resource of a method of comprehending whether or now not or now not or now not or no more or now not or no longer to isolate each leaf center carefully based truly in truth at the expansion of separating with respect to the predicted execution time. In addition, we've a watch the transcendence essentialness isolating methodology to fittingly prune non-skyline parts early. We coming about bundle estimations chiefly based absolutely in every way that really matters without a doubt genuinely at the zones isolated through the quad tree and figure candidate skyline factors for each fragment the usage of Map Reduce. Finally, we research whether or now not or no more or now not or not or not or few out of every odd skyline candidate part is certainly a skyline burden in each section using Map Reduce. We also shoot the extraordinary main job altering systems to make the typical execution instances of each available machine to be basically indistinguishable. We did examinations to test SKY-MR+ with the cleaned counts using Map Reduce and showed the sufficiency relatively to the adaptability of SKY-MR+.

Index Terms— Skyline queries; Skyline points; dominance property; quad trees; Map Reduce algorithm; MR-BNL algorithm; SKY-MR+ algorithm; MR-GPMRS algorithm.

A Secured IoT Based Health Care Monitoring System Using Body Sensor Network

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Abstract— Now-a-days, the advancement in technology is seen replacing the existing methodologies with the intelligent ones in the modern health care system. The main perspective of this proposed idea is to monitor the vital parameters of the patient continuously, which is very helpful in controlling chronic diseases. In this project, an emphasized version of fall recognition is introduced to monitor the stance of a senior citizen or a physically handicapped. Along with this, breathing, heart-beat and temperature of a person are also monitored to know the patient condition. The sensing elements in this project are temperature sensor(LM35), sound sensor, MEMS(Micro Electro Mechanical System) sensor and pulse sensor, these sensor parameters are given to Raspberry pi and it will communicate with the Cloud, where the monitored data is stored. Whenever an abnormal value is observed, Twilio will send SMS to the mobile of care taker or doctor.

Index Terms— *Temperature sensor, Sound sensor, Pulse sensor, MEMS, Raspberry Pi, Cloud, Twilio.*

IoT based Transmission Line Monitoring System Using Raspberry pi

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Abstract. The transmission of electricity has got equal importance as the generation of electricity. The electricity has to be transferred over tens and hundreds of kilometers through forests, mountains and many, using transmission lines. Thus, transmission lines may be affected in many forms like sagging of transmission lines, breaks in transmission lines, rusting issues based on the metal used for transmission lines. In this paper we are concentrating on the breaks in transmission lines. The transmission line breaks will occur when there is any sudden change in the current or voltage rating. We are using a Raspberry-pi 3B, which controls the power in transmission lines when the current or voltage ratings are not in the threshold values predetermined. These obtained ratings are auto-updated to the ThingSpeak, through which we can analyze the issues in the electricity transmission. If the ratings obtained are not in the threshold level the Raspberry-pi will turn off the power transmission from that transformer, under which the line has got change in threshold value. And also alerts the power control board by sending a message that mentions the transformer number, as given by power control board and the type of fault occurred. Thus, this project will help the employees of power control board in manually checking the faults occurring and also the important thing, time. This project has to be installed at each transformer, giving each system a unique number and login details. Thus, these details can be analyzed at branch level, assuming a tree. And all these transformers can be analyzed at sub-stations, as stem of the tree and generation station as the trunk of the tree. Thus, complete transmission of electricity can be analyzed from generation station to the household connections clearly.

Keywords: transmission lines, thingspeak, current sensor voltage sensor, IoT

Implementing security mechanisms for internet of things (IOT)

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ABSTRACT:

Explode of automation and cyber space which connected devices has facilitate IoT to be one of the important fields in computing, standards, technologies and platforms steer IoT ecological community are being progressed at the first pace. The work includes IoT devices, basis of IoT, and their importance in the safe operation of IoT services is presented. Due to Lack of confidentiality and integrity, in Internet of Things can cause data breach, modification of data, ddos attacks etc. this paper characterize the theoretical foundation and the IoT architecture and types of IoT services in IoT, cryptography, hardware bonding, as well as the protocols used to speak with the services so as to survey conceivable security issues and exhortation conceivable enhancements in regards to the security of IoT services.

Index Terms – Automation, Confidentiality and integrity, Cryptography, Hardware bounding, IoT security ,Protocols.

PRIVACY PRESERVATION OF HEALTHCARE DATA IN HYBRID CLOUD USING A HYBRID META-HEURISTICS BASED SANITIZATION TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT:

Over the recent years, the expansion of cloud computing services enable hospitals and institutions to transit their healthcare data to the cloud, thus it provides the worldwide data access and on-demand high quality services at a cheaper rate. Despite the benefits of healthcare cloud services, the associated privacy issues are widely concerned by individuals and governments. Privacy risks rise when outsourcing personal healthcare records to cloud due to the sensitive nature of health information and the social and legal implications for its disclosure. Over the recent years, a privacy-preserving data mining (PPDM) technique has become a critical issue for the problems. Our goal is to design a privacy-preserving outsourcing framework under the hybrid cloud model. In this work we propose a Hybrid Ant Colony Optimization and Gravitational Search Algorithm (ACOGSA) to express the problem of hiding sensitive data through transaction deletion. Thus, it reduces the side effects of the hybrid cloud. Substantive experiments will be carried to compare the performance of the designed algorithm with the state-of-the-art approaches in terms of the side effects and database similarity (integrity). Over the past to sanitize the databases used for hiding sensitive information, a few heuristic approaches have been proposed. The method used for the comparison involves GA, PSO, ACO, and Firefly framework.

Index Terms – Hybrid Cloud , Privacy Preservation ,sensitive data ,data integrity

Garbage Bin Management System Using IoT

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ABSTRACT:

Presentation of firm issue for surroundings is toxins that causes whimsicalness, insecurity, hard or disturb to condition. At Present, there are some of techniques, which may be utilized for the accumulation and administration of the waste. SENSOR and GSM innovation are not best popular propensities however moreover one of the amazing combos to apply inside the mission. Set of mindfully picked sensors to screen the status of trash receptacle. The shrewd waste receptacle comprises sensors particularly ultrasonic sensors, and dampness sensors. Waste degree is identified by ultrasonic sensor. Ultrasonic sensor will be situated inside the refuse canister at lead location, fuel sensor senses the noxious gases and dampness device feels clammy in container then that sign will be supplied to P.C miniaturized scale controller. The controller will convey sign to the purifying specialist and wants squeezing consideration. The percent-smaller scale controller will sign by methods for sending SMS. Operation of GSM innovation and those dustbins are interfaced with the fundamental structure demonstrating the status of waste in dustbin on GUI.

Index Terms –AT89S52-controller, IoT, Sensor, Ultrasonic Sensors.

Wireless Technology over Internet of Things

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ABSTRACT:

Diverse kinds of wireless technology and corresponding networks enable gadgets to address one another and to the web without cables. There are various wireless advancements out there that can be executed in hardware items for Internet of things and machine-to-machine correspondence. Wireless technology advances quickly and plays a significant role in lives of people all through the world. If we observe present-generation lifestyles, bigger number of people is depending on the technology either directly or indirectly. In IoT infrastructure, the things are to be identified or controlled wirelessly throughout existing system organization. So, many wireless technologies support objects' communication in IoT applications. But reasonable wireless technology determination for the IoT application will upgrade the performance. This paper gives analysis of various wireless technologies supported for IoT like RFID, Bluetooth, Wi-fi, Zigbee, 6LoWPAN, Z-Wave, Lora WAN, Thread, Sigfox, NFC, Cellular, and Neul. This education will be helpful to basic learners of wireless technology.

Index Terms – Bluetooth, Internet of things, Wi-Fi, Zigbee.

SENSOR-CLOUD ARCHITECTURE-BASED TRAFFIC DATA DISSEMINATION IN ROAD TRAFFIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

Transportation is a major source to carry things from one place to another place. Over many years, transportation may face many problems like accidents, traffic collisions, and congestion. Many people are killed every year due to accidents. It has a challenge to prevent these accidents. Safety applications mostly associated with users and their lives. One of the major ways is to offer traffic situations to the vehicles so that they can use them to identify the traffic situation. This can be achieved by transferring the information of the real-time traffic situation between vehicles. Besides the physical world, the integration of communication, and control and computation, CPS is identified as a new technology. Various GPS-based phones and sensor-enabled devices have been designed to provide major information like environmental information and secure data for traffic betterment, though it faces concerned constraints such as consumption of energy and the rich rate of computation. Cyber-physical system permits controlling of the physical world directly by way of the Internet. The wireless sensor network (WSN) is the integral part of CPS that has collected data related to things in nature through sensors. To meet trustworthy and security constraints, the proposed paper presents a unique approach that depends on an authentic cloud model for real-time traffic data collection and dissemination. We design a hybrid approach, which is integration of WSN and VANETs called smart road traffic information service (RTIS), which turns traditional transportation to an intelligent transportation system.

Index Terms –VANET's WSN's CPS Sensor cloud

Learning automata-based medium access control in cyber physical system

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ABSTRACT:

The performance of cyber physical system-based smart wireless networks depends on effective channel access by reducing the blocking, the dropping probability, and collisions. The aim of this proposed algorithm is to reduce the collisions in cyber physical system-based smart wireless networks. In this paper, multilevel medium access control in cyber physical system-based smart wireless networks is proposed. The optimal number of levels of gateways is determined using the concept of learning automata. Priority and time limit are assigned to every packet that is being transmitted. The proposed algorithm is evaluated and compared with two-level medium access control in cyber physical system-based smart wireless networks, which is referred as priority with counter modified backoff (PCMB). The parameters used for evaluating the performance are throughput, delay, % of collisions, and number of packets dropped. The results project that the proposed algorithm accomplishes improved performance than PCMB.

Index Terms –collisions, cyber physical systems, learning automata, smart wireless networks

BIG DATA FOR MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN RETAIL MARKET

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ABSTRACT:

A large torrent of data is being generated on a daily basis due to many recent technological developments (Web data, Health care, Retail industry, etc.) which cannot be managed by traditional data. So, big data fashion has been increased to capture this humungous amount of data. It has many unique features compared to the traditional data. Data is now not being seen as a by-product of a company/business but as a biggest asset. Data includes insights to customer needs, predicting trends in customer behavior, regularizing of advertisement to suit varied customer predilection etc. The increase in the pliability and power of smart phones provides more opportunities for rising services to the customer. In the current Business firms, mobile commerce or M-Commerce has entered in retails, telecommunication, finance, services and information technology services. M-Commerce is not only being widely accepted but also it is being more used as a popular way of business/ commerce. This paper provides an overview of the unique features of big data over traditional datasets. In addition to this, the application of big data analytics in the M-Commerce (retail market) and the various technologies that make analytics of consumer data possible is discussed. Further, this paper will also present some case studies of how leading Commerce vendors like Flipkart, Amazon, Walmart Inc, Adidas apply big data analytics in their business strategies

Index Terms – big data, retail, smart phones, M-commerce, transactions.



Semantic Web in Biomedical Sciences

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ABSTRACT

With the biomedical data growing at a faster pace representing it in RDB's is becoming complex. The semantic web is the best choice to overcome this complexity as the data representation is easier and understandable. This paper briefs about the realization of semantic web through building ontologies and resource description framework (RDF) in biomedical databases. UTCMLS, a system that helps in building ontologies for Chinese medicine databases through semantic approaches, is helping the researchers by providing them with new knowledge through overcoming the linguistic barriers. We also speak about the consortiums that are working for the interoperability of ontologies and encouraging the use of semantic technologies.

Keywords: PubMed, GoPubMed, MedCIRCLE, MedCERTAIN, RDF, RBD2RDF, Ontology.

A Comparative Study on CVNN Index and NIVA Index in Internal Clustering Validation

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ABSTRACT

Clustering is the most important aspect for the success of different clustering applications. Clustering validation is widely used as a technique to avoid finding patterns in noise, to compare different clustering algorithms and to compare two clusters. The clustering validation is categorized in two ways namely external and internal clustering validation. External information is required to perform external validation whereas internal validation uses the vectors of the datasets themselves. There are 11 different internal validation measures used widely for crisp clustering. In this paper we are presenting a comparative study on CVNN index (based on notion of nearest neighbors) and NIVA index (which uses the centre of a cluster in wide aspect).

Keywords: Clustering validation, CVNN Index, NIVA Index, External validation, Internal Validation.

Profile Based Personalized Web Search Using Greedy Algorithms

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ABSTRACT

Internet usage is being increased as it provides information to all the users. The required information is retrieved by the search engines. The currently working search engines using sophisticated algorithms will not always provide relevant information to user's requirements. To resolve these issue, the Personalized web search is used that will improve the quality of the search result by reordering them. This web search is done to provide relevant results using the user profile. The proposed UPS framework will dynamically generate a user profile for a user's query prioritizing one's privacy. Algorithms Greedy DP and Greedy IL are used for runtime generalization.

Keywords: Personalized web search, Greedy DP, Greedy IL, UPS

CCS Combine Approach for detect para pharsing using Machine Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

Due to heavy digital content generation it is very needful to protect data from copying of others content. Plagiarism is very useful for document ownership protection in the field of academic , research, journal and patents. Most of the existing algorithms are based on simple text similarity modals. Most popular plagiarism detector Turnitin is, because it is maintaining large web documents links, journals list and local database of submitted assignments. Reason tools to get popularity is speed and data size as local. Paraphrasing is article rewriting system where idea thief's can steel /copy with out giving credits to original author. No tool/system is available focusing on fully paraphrased content. First time by doing combination of context, concept and semantic similarity derivations we are proposing a new super fast plagiarism detection system which over come copying and paraphrasing problems.

Index Terms- Text Mining, Classification, Semitic Mining, Context & Concept Analysis

Similarity Check to Detect Text Data Plagiarism

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ABSTRACT:

Picking the affirmed progression of the others works can be considered as shaped bowing which impacts all quarters of works from the get-togethers. Expanding accessibility and [12] straightforwardness of information is engaging the people to have legitimately clear zone to data, which is irritating the issues of consistency. With the rising basic for delineating the data as defiled or non-appropriated reliant on the volume of words that are to be taken [4] from the sources, it is fundamental that it will flop stupendously. Subordinate upon the region there are conditions where the closeness scores are either considered as copied or the non-tainted. While in certain area, any little copy is correspondingly to be treated as copyright encroachment, in unequivocal spaces there is degree for suggesting or underscoring the information sources. In a plan, it might be granted that there isn't regularly any liberal definition for even printed scholastic robbery which is reliably kind of a zone subordinate and the ones that are tangling the issue in principal way. [1],[3] The setting of the dispute considered above prompts focusing in this doctoral theory, towards. checking the substance information academic thievery utilizing reasonable assessment and cosine likeness in reports. making contemporary plan of answer for astute robbery obvious affirmation squashing the objectives investigated in before outline.

Index Terms- Plagiarism identification, record closeness, rough string coordinating, vector portrayal of words, Cosine comparability.

Improving the Performance of Various Privacy Preserving Databases using Hybrid Geometric Data Perturbation Classification Model

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ABSTRACT:

As the size of the privacy preserving databases is increasing, it is difficult to improve the privacy and accuracy of these databases due to dimensionality and runtime. However, most of the traditional privacy preserving models are independent of privacy and runtime. Also, it is essential to preserve the privacy of the large sensitive attributes before publishing it to the third-party servers. As a result, a novel framework is required to improve the privacy as well as accuracy on the high dimensional privacy preserving data with less runtime. In order to improve the privacy, accuracy and runtime of the traditional privacy preserving models, a hybrid perturbation based privacy preserving classification model is proposed on the multiple databases. In this work, a new data transformation approach, hybrid geometrical perturbation approach and hybrid boosting classifier are proposed in order to enhance the overall efficiency of the model on the privacy preserving databases. In this work, a hybrid geometric perturbation approach is used to enhance the privacy preserving on the sensitive attributes. Initially, a pre-processing method is applied on the input dataset in order to remove the noise in the feature values. A hybrid machine learning classifier is proposed to predict the privacy preserving class label based on the training data. Experimental results represents the proposed hybrid geometric perturbation based boosting classifier has better statistical accuracy, recall, precision and runtime than the conventional models.

Keywords—*Privacy preserving databases; machine learning; perturbation; high dimensionality; data filtering; data classification*

AN EFFICIENT SIAMESE NETWORK BASED MULTI-BIOMETRIC KEY DISTRIBUTION PROTOCOL FOR CLOUD DATA SECURITY

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ABSTRACT:

Storage as a Service is one of the functionalities of cloud computing. Storing data in cloud has its own advantages such as high availability, low costs etc., but also disadvantages like improper authentication. Features extracted from single type of biometrics of users are used to serve this purpose. Limitations of using single type of biometric systems include insecure key distribution, high computational time and memory. They are applicable only to structured data with limited data size. To overcome all these disadvantages multiple types of biometrics of users came into existence. Feature extraction, key generation, encrypting cloud data and key distribution is difficult task for many applications as the number of biometrics considered per user increased. To overcome all these limitations an efficient Siamese Network based Multi-Biometric (SNMB) model is proposed. In this work, an authentication based deep learning framework is proposed to improve the feature selection process and error rate on the different biometric feature sets also, a novel key distribution model is implemented to secure the secret of the cloud user for strong data security. Experimental results prove that proposed SNMB model has less computational time and memory. Experimental results are tested on different biometric images and the performance of the proposed SNMB model has better computation time (~6%) and less memory consumption (4%) than the conventional cloud security models.

Index Terms – Attribute based encryption, Cloud Data Security, Key Distribution, Multi-Biometrics, Siamese Network.

CATHOLIC HEALTH BAND

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ABSTRACT:

With the forge ahead of technology being produced, the future looks scintillating for the field of medicine. The internet of things, generally referred to as IoT, has made its existence known unequivocally in the field of the medical sector. The Internet of things is a framework that can move information over a network without expecting human-to-human interactivity. In accordance with the IoT vision we propose a smart Catholic Health Band which relies on different technologies, specifically RFID, WSN, and smart mobile, cooperating with one another by means of a Constrained Application Protocol/IPv6 over low-power wireless personal area network/representational state transfer network infrastructure. Catholic Health Band is a real-time monitoring wearable device with sensors, which can be carried out by patients. It also perceives drop downs and disruptions which can be immensely useful for the elderly suffers and convalescents. These sensors transmit information about patients' fundamental signs to social insurance suppliers in authentic time. Any changes in temperature, circulatory strain (blood pressure), heartbeat, and pulse are in a split second passed on to specialists or attendants, who would then be able to give prompt ministrations. The aim of this paper is to create a brilliant gadget from contrivance utilizing the Internet of Things associated with a cellular message to the caretaker or guardian.

Index Terms – Accelerometer, Body Temperature Sensor, Cuffless Blood Pressure Sensor, ESP8266 Wi-Fi Module, Analog to Digital Converter channels, Node Micro Controller Unit, Pulse Sensor, ThingSpeak Cloud.

Enforcing Privacy of Data Using PDP Scheme in Cloud Environment

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ABSTRACT:

With the switch from traditional datacenter towards cloud, demand for cloud storage has been increased rapidly. The major issue about the cloud storage is providing security for remotely stored data and for deploying applications, which led to have abundant consideration on storage security issues. In this paper we report the issues faced while using cloud environment. Further we address a scheme known as Provable Data Possession (PDP) that verifies the integrity of the data stored without having to download it from the cloud when expected. This scheme provides dynamic storage and dynamic operation. The theoretical analysis for this scheme showed its support to multi-user operations. This scheme has overcome the flaw of single block storage.

Index Terms – Cloud Computing, Cloud Data Security, Provable Data Possession.

Bit Coin Prediction Using Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT:

Machine learning is very fast in processing of any dataset. Prediction of bitcoin is most widely done to maintain the transactions in crypto currency. Machine learning is mostly attracted by the trading that will gives interest from the past few years. This approach is used to test the theory that the failures of the crypto currency market can be exploited to generate abnormal profits. In this paper, mainly the proposed system analyzed the dataset consists of Bit coin historical data from December 1st, 2014 to January 8th, 2018 divided into one-minute increments. This time frame consists of 1,574,274 minutes. In this paper, the proposed machine learning algorithm used to predict the bitcoin and analyses the transactions. Result shows the performance of the proposed system.

Index Terms – ML-AI, Bitcoin, Crypto Currency

AN EFFICIENT MODEL FOR SOFTWARE QUALITY ANALYSIS BASED ON USER AND DEVELOPER INTRACTION

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ABSTRACT:

Software metrics have a direct link with measurement in software engineering. Correct measurement is the prior condition in any engineering fields, and software engineering may be not an exemption, as those size and complicated nature of software increases, manual examination of software becomes a harder assignment. Most Software Engineers worry about the quality of software, how to measure and enhance its quality. The overall objective of this study was to assess and analyze software metrics used to measure the software product and process. In this study, the researcher used a collection of literatures from various electronic databases, available since 2008 to understand and know the software metrics. Finally, in this study, the researcher has been identified software quality will be a method for measuring how software is designed and how well the software conforms to that configuration. A percentage of the variables that we would be searching for software superiority and Correctness, item quality, Scalability, completeness and absence of bugs of those quality standard that might have been utilized from you quit offering on that one association will be unique in relation to others for this reason it may be better to apply the software measurements to measure the quality of software and the current is most common software metrics tools to decrease the partiality of faults during the valuation of software quality. The central influence of this study is an indication around software metrics to illustrate for development in this field by critical investigation about key metrics initiated on both developer and user interaction unified definition of software quality management on User and Developer (SQMUD) is proposed.

Index Terms – Quality of software, software testing and faults, software metrics, software quality management on user and developer(SQMUD)

Realization of Reliability for Data and Software to Improve Quality

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ABSTRACT:

The goal is to look for code performance metrics. Reliability is an important aspect of any program that cannot be ignored and difficult to measure. "Program reliability is defined as the probability of running programs without disruption in a specific environment for a specified period of time." The reliability of the technology differs from the performance of the hardware. Program reliability is difficult because the complexity of the program is high. Different methods can be used to increase system performance, but it is difficult to balance development time, budget, and software quality. But the best way to ensure technology consistency is to build high-quality programs throughout the life cycle of the program. We will discuss software reliability metrics in this paper. Metrics used early on can help detect and correct defects of requirements that will prevent program lifecycle errors later. It also provides consistency quality of the information system database with the help of R Studio, and we can also illustrate reliability based on the value of cyclomatic complexity and we can say whether the data or software is more reliable, less reliable or somewhat reliable.

Index Terms – Reliability, Consistency Quality, Cyclomatic Complexity

An Effective Resource Utilization for Multi-Channel Multi-Radio Environment in Cognitive Radio Wireless Mesh Networks

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ABSTRACT:

Cognitive Radio (CR) is phenomenon pertaining to wireless communication where transceivers have intelligence to detect the availability of free channels instantly to make well informed decisions on channel usage. Resource utilization in terms of spectrum access is given paramount importance in Cognitive Radio Wireless Mesh Networks (CRWMN's). Cooperative opportunistic spectrum allocation is the basis for secondary users to promote cooperative functionality by utilizing the unused spectrum, without causing interference to primary users. Secondary users often try to use best channels out of idle channels licensed to primary users. Priority based resource utilization is essential to ensure high quality communications in cognitive radio networks. On the other hand, Multi-Input and Multi-Output (MIMO) is the antenna technology where both transmitter and receiver use antennas to optimize data speed and minimize errors. Towards this end, in this paper, we proposed a methodology for building a MIMO Cooperative CRWMN's coupled with Time-Division Multiple Access (TDMA) for effective channel access and spectrum allocation. Universal Software Radio Peripheral (USRP) devices provided by National Instruments (NI) with data sets are used for experiments. We built a prototype application using LabVIEW to demonstrate proof of the concept. The experimental results revealed that the proposed methodology enhances the utilization ratio of spectrum resources.

Index Terms: Cognitive radio, Mesh network, resource utilization, TDMA, USRP

Cluster-Based Opportunistic Spectrum Allocation in CRWMN's Using Co-operative Mechanism

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ABSTRACT:

With the innovation of Cognitive Radio Wireless Mesh Network's, Opportunistic Spectrum Allocation can possibly moderate spectrum lack, by letting Secondary User's a chance to sense and use unused bits of opportunistic licensed spectrum without any unfavourable effect on the Primary User's. In Cognitive Radio Wireless Mesh Network's, the Medium-Access-Control protocols characterizes the utilization of spectrum proficiently by allocating the channels among the users. Majority of proposed Medium-Access-Control protocols are utilizing Common-Control-Channel for dealing with the assets of Secondary-Users. The major downsides of these Medium-Access-Control protocols are broadcasting of Control-channel when substantial number of Secondary-User exists. In contrast with these Medium-Access-Control protocols, we develop an algorithm Time-Slotted-Allocation-Medium-Access-Control (TSA-MAC) protocol which is based on Clustered Time-Division-Medium-Access approach, which permits Secondary-User's to allocate opportunistic spectrum with the help of co-operative decisions by exchange control information. In this approach, we are dividing the channels as different slots on which Secondary-User's can transfer control and data packets. The TSA-MAC protocol will enhance the throughput for the Secondary-User's over the communication channel. And also this method will facilitate to decide and allocate free channels for Secondary-User's without interfering with Primary User's.

Index Terms – Opportunistic, Spectrum Allocation, primary user, secondary user

A computer-based vision system for iris recognition during COVID-19

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ABSTRACT:

The current situation in the world is changed due to COVID-19. Identifying a person for security reasons is a massive task because everyone wearing a mask to their faces. so in this context iris recognition system plays a significant role in identifying the person.

Biometric machines are assuming a significant job in distinguishing an individual, hence adding to global security. There is numerous conceivable biometrics, for instance, thumb, DNA, palm print, and so forth. Yet, computer vision-based biometrics have discovered a significant spot in personal ID space. PC vision-based biometrics incorporate distinguishing proof of face, fingerprints, iris, and so on and utilizing their capacities to make productive validation frameworks. In this paper, we take a shot at a dataset of iris pictures and use intense figuring out to recognize and confirm the iris of an individual. Hyper-parameter tuning for intense systems and streamlining procedures have been considered in this framework. The proposed framework was prepared to utilize a mix of Convolutional Neural Networks and Softmax classifier to remove highlights from restricted locales of the info iris pictures. It is trailed by grouping into one out of 224 classes of the dataset. From the outcomes, we reason that the decision of hyper-parameters and streamlining agents influence the effectiveness of our proposed framework. Our proposed approach beats existing methodologies by achieving a high exactness of 98 percent.

Index Terms – Computer Vision, Biometrics, Deep learning, Hyper-parameter tuning.

Behavior Analysis of Suicide Risk Evaluate and Prevention Methodology

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ABSTRACT:

Suicide is the 15th most common cause of death worldwide. Although relatively uncommon in the general population, suicide rates are much higher in people with mental health problems. Clinicians often have to assess and manage suicide risk. Risk assessment is challenging for several reasons, not least because conventional approaches to risk assessment rely on patient self reporting and suicidal patients may wish to conceal their plans. DNA also influenced the suicidal behavior, Parents having any suicide behavior that comes to children's. Accurate methods of predicting suicide therefore remain elusive and are actively being studied. Novel approaches to risk assessment have shown promise, including empirically derived tools and implicit association tests. Service provision for suicidal patients is often substandard, particularly at times of highest need, such as after discharge from hospital or the emergency department. Although several drug based and psychotherapy based treatments exist, the best approaches to reducing the risk of suicide are still unclear. Some of the most compelling evidence supports long established treatments such as lithium and cognitive behavioral therapy. Emerging options include ketamine and internet based psychotherapies. This review summarizes the current science in suicide risk assessment and provides an overview of the interventions shown to reduce the risk of suicide, with a focus on the clinical management of people with mental disorders.

Index Terms – Suicide, Risk, Evaluate, Prevention, Review, Data Mining.

A Smart Way Of Reduce Power Usage Using Iot Gadget

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ABSTRACT:

The Internet of Things is interconnection of vivid systems of different domains which describes the network of home appliances, vehicles, physical devices and all electronic items like sensors, actuators which enables these things to connect, exchange data and communicate through internet. It results in efficiency improvements, reduced human exertions and economic benefits. This paper represents an analysis on smart iot gadget which is built on renowned IOT frameworks. The moto is to save energy using automation which is one of the best solutions proposed for saving the electric current. For smart cities manual operations for street light system is very difficult to operate as there might be human negligence and cost of maintenance is very high. In this project, a sensor is being used to measure intensity of light based on which the light will be turning. If intensity is high, then street-light will in off mode and if low then it'll be in on mode. There are huge advantages associated through the implementation like optimal power consumption, limiting flow of green-house gases, cost reduction.

Index Terms – T89S52Microcontroller, GSM module, capacitor, Relays.

Optimizing Loop Operation and Dataflow in FPGA Acceleration of Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

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ABSTRACT:

As convolution layers contribute most operations in convolutional neural network (CNN) algorithms, an effective convolution acceleration scheme significantly affects the efficiency and performance of a hardware CNN accelerator. Convolution in CNNs involves three-dimensional multiply and accumulate (MAC) operations with four levels of loops, which results in a large design space. Prior works either employ limited loop optimization techniques, e.g. loop unrolling, tiling and interchange, or only tune some of the design variables after the accelerator architecture and dataflow are already fixed. Without fully studying the convolution loop optimization before the hardware design phase, the resulting accelerator can hardly exploit the data reuse and manage data movement efficiently. This work overcomes these barriers by quantitatively analyzing and optimizing the design objectives (e.g. required memory access) of the CNN accelerator based on multiple design variables.

Index Terms – CNN, optimization, MAC, design variable, data.

Developing Research Questions in Natural Language Processing and Software Engineering

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ABSTRACT:

This paper endeavors to develop newer medium of developing research questions by keeping in view both fields of SE and NLP in proper perspectives. An overview of the current state of art research in SE and NLP is presented. This is done by referring to the SE Body of Knowledge (SEBOK). Analogues to SEBOK, there are no separate Body of Knowledge available for the NLP/Computational Linguistics (CL). Hence whatever falls within the category of NLP/CL was considered in framing the research categories from the NLP/CL side. The paper concludes with future scope of the research presented.

Index Terms – Software Engineering; Natural Language Processing; Computational linguistics

DETECTING GREYHOLE & BLACKHOLE ATTACK USING IDEA CRYPTOGRAPHY IN MANET

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ABSTRACT:

Development of a secure MANET in real scenario is an insipid task which involves in a secured design with reduced level of energy consumption. It is necessary to operate over the continuous node processing system, as mobile nodes are resource constrained. The major attacks in a wireless MANET are black-hole & grey-hole. Black-hole & Grey-hole attacks are related to network layer that spoil the entire network by falling-packets. In Black-hole attack, the false nodes are unable to provide the correct path within a group of nodes to the receiver nodes during routing process. The attacker attains such type of attacks where all of the similar kinds of nodes transmit data to another. The responsibility of the MANET is to protect network layer from various types of attacks. An advanced secured cryptographic model is essential to defend such type of malicious elements. Detection of grey-hole and black-hole attacks can be addressed in MANET with accuracy by using such type of technique. IDEA is the best to implement as an advanced cryptographic model with the better security level within the limited energy constraint.

Index Terms – MANET, IDEA, cryptography, Security, Wireless network, Black-hole attack.

A TRIVIAL SOLUTION FOR DETECTION OF DROPPED PACKETS FORGERY ATTACK VIA AODV WITH LOCATION BASED HIERARCHY IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT:

Data transmission and collection via intermediate nodes in wireless sensor networks is a comprehensive task. The aggregate information is essential for decision making in numerous application domains. The malicious nodes may introduce any harmful data to lose the integrity of any kind of message. Light weight approach is meant for reducing packet-loss in wireless communication based on Bloom-filter technique. Ad-hoc on Demand Distance Vector with dynamic source routing is an acknowledgment-based protocol with extending light weight approach provides adequate data delivery in wireless sensor communication without any packet loss. The ACK helps in identifying the malicious nodes in the Wireless Sensor Network for reducing the packet drop and ensuring efficient packet delivery. Reducing routing overhead for improvement of packet delivery ratio in wireless sensor network is essential for dropped packets to defend any kind of forgery attack.

Index Terms – Wireless sensor networks, Packet drop attacks, Dynamic Source Routing, Bloom Filter, Light Schema and Acknowledgment.

Data Security in Cloud Computing with Elliptic Curve Cryptography

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing is one of today's hottest research areas due to its ability to reduce costs associated with computing while increasing scalability and flexibility for computing services. Cloud computing is Internet based computing due to shared resources, software and information are provided to consumers on demand dynamically. Cloud computing is one of the fastest growing technology of the IT trade for business. Since cloud computing share disseminated resources via the network in the open environment, hence it makes security problems vital for us to develop the cloud computing applications. Cloud computing security has become the leading cause of hampering its development. Cloud computing security has become a hot topic in industry and academic research. This paper will explore data security of cloud in cloud computing by implementing digital signature and encryption with elliptic curve cryptography.

Index Terms –cloud computing, cloud security, data security, digital signature, encryption, elliptic curve cryptography

Intrusion Detection Using Pipelining of Layers with Conditional Random Fields in Multicore Processors

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ABSTRACT:

An intrusion detection system is a predictable element of any computer network system. Now a day's intrusion detection faces a number of key challenging issues. The challenges like detect malicious activities and the large amount of network traffic. In this paper these two issues are addressed using conditional random fields (CRFs) and pipelining of layers in multicore processors to get accuracy, efficiency and high performance. We demonstrate that high attack detection using CRFs, high efficiency using layered concept and high performance using pipelining of layers approach. Our proposed system performs well when compare to other intrusion detection systems like naive bayes and decision trees. Our proposed system will detect attacks like U2R attack, R2L attack, Probe attack and DoS attack with very high accuracy. Our method is practically implemented and observed the results of four type attacks.

Index Terms – U2R, R2L, decision tree, probe attacks, DoS attacks.

Query expansion techniques for information retrieval: A survey

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ABSTRACT:

With the ever increasing size of the web, relevant information extraction on the Internet with a query formed by a few keywords has become a big challenge. Query Expansion (QE) plays a crucial role in improving searches on the Internet. Here, the user's initial query is reformulated by adding additional meaningful terms with similar significance. QE – as part of information retrieval (IR) – has long attracted researchers' attention. It has become very influential in the field of personalized social document, question answering, cross-language IR, information filtering and multimedia IR. Research in QE has gained further prominence because of IR dedicated conferences such as TREC (Text Information Retrieval Conference) and CLEF (Conference and Labs of the Evaluation Forum). This paper surveys QE techniques in IR from 1960 to 2017 with respect to core techniques, data sources used, weighting and ranking methodologies, user participation and applications – bringing out similarities and differences.

Index Terms – Query expansion, Query reformulation, Information retrieval, Internet search

A novel model for query expansion using pseudo-relevant web knowledge

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ABSTRACT:

In the field of information retrieval, query expansion (QE) has long been used as a technique to deal with the fundamental issue of word mismatch between a user's query and the target information. In the context of the relationship between the query and expanded terms, existing weighting techniques often fail to appropriately capture the term-term relationship and term to the whole query relationship, resulting in low retrieval effectiveness. Our proposed QE approach addresses this by proposing three weighting models based on (1) tf-itf, (2) k-nearest neighbor (kNN) based cosine similarity, and (3) correlation score. Further, to extract the initial set of expanded terms, we use pseudo-relevant web knowledge consisting of the top N web pages returned by the three popular search engines namely, Google, Bing, and DuckDuckGo, in response to the original query. Among the three weighting models, tf-itf scores each of the individual terms obtained from the web content, kNN-based cosine similarity scores the expansion terms to obtain the term-term relationship, and correlation score weighs the selected expansion terms with respect to the whole query. The proposed model, called web knowledge based query expansion (WKQE), achieves an improvement of 25.89% on the MAP score and 30.83% on the GMAP score over the unexpanded queries on the FIRE dataset. A comparative analysis of the WKQE techniques with other related approaches clearly shows significant improvement in the retrieval performance. We have also analyzed the effect of varying the number of pseudo-relevant documents and expansion terms on the retrieval effectiveness of the proposed model.

Index Terms – WKQE, dataset, GMAP, query expansion, KNN.

Different Approach Analysis for Static Code in Software Development

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ABSTRACT:

Static analysis examines program code and reasons over all possible behaviors that might arise at run time. Tools based on static analysis can be used to find defects in programs. Recent technology advances has brought forward tools that do deeper analyses that discover more defects and produce a limited amount of false warnings. The aim of this work is to succinctly describe static code analysis, its features and potential, giving an overview of the concepts and technologies behind this type of approach to software development as well as the tools that enable the usage of code reviewing tools to aid programmers in the development of applications, thus being able to improve the code and correct errors before an actual execution of the code.

Index Terms – static analysis, code review, code inspection, source code, bugs, dynamic analysis, software testing, manual review.

EXTERNAL DATA PREPROCESSING FOR EFFICIENT SORTING

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ABSTRACT:

Paper presents external sorting using data preprocessing. Generally, huge data of any organization possess data redundancy, noise and data inconsistency. To eliminate, Data preprocessing should be performed on raw data, then sorting technique is applied on it. Data preprocessing includes many methods such as data cleaning, data integration, data transformation and data reduction. Depending on the complexity of given data, these methods are taken and applied on raw data in order to produce quality of data. Then, external sorting is applied. The external sorting now takes the number of passes less than actual passes $\log B (N/M) + 1$ for B – way external merge sorting, and number of Input / Outputs less than $2*N*(\log B (N/M) + 1)$ of Input / Outputs and also involve least number of runs compared to actual basic external sorting.

Index Terms – data preprocessing, external sorting, Data cleaning, passes, Inputs / Outputs, and runs.

Security Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Attacks in IoT and Big Data: Challenges and Solutions

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ABSTRACT:

Big data and IoT has its impact on various areas like science, health, engineering, medicine, finance, business, and mainly, the society. Due to the growth in security intelligence, there is a requirement for new techniques which need big data and big data analytics. IoT security does not alone deal with the security of the device, but it also has to care about the web interfaces, cloud services, and other devices that interact with it. There are many techniques used for addressing challenges like privacy of individuals, inference, and aggregation, which makes it possible to re-identify individuals' even though they are removed from a dataset. It is understood that a few security vulnerabilities could lead to insecure web interface. This paper discusses the challenges in security and how big data can be used for it. It also analyzes the various attacks and threat modeling in detail. Two case studies in two different areas are also discussed.

Index Terms – big data, IoT, security, block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

Ontology based Recommendation System for Domain Specific Seekers

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ABSTRACT:

Search engines are used to get the required information from the web. On the other hand, internet will not be available everywhere to search and even the search results on the web may not be the required information. Querying is one of the basic functionalities expected from database systems. Query efficiency will be adversely affected by increasing tables. Therefore, meta search engines combine the results of different search engines and improve the effectiveness of web search because of a wide coverage of web indexed data. Then the given query would be more specific to retrieve the more relevant information. By considering those problems, a system for recommendation is proposed using semantic similarity measure that refines the input query in a more specific manner for the generation of multiple queries. Initially, this method uses multiple queries instead of a single query with the help of wordnet ontology and it will result in a query-specific search. Semantics are applied on data and the database to make it meaningful and provide solution to those problems. Relationships among entities are not limited to syntactic constraints by applying semantic connections among it so that it identifies invisible, tacit and intangible among them. It extracts those hidden relationships between unrelated entity sets and stores them in a touchable form.

Index Terms – Query-expansion, Meta-search Engine, Semantic analysis, Convergence, Similarity measure, WordNet ontology.

A transfer learning framework for traffic video using neuro-fuzzy approach

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ABSTRACT:

One of the main challenges in the Traffic Anomaly Detection (TAD) system is the ability to deal with unknown target scenes. As a result, the TAD system performs less in detecting anomalies. This paper introduces a novelty in the form of Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System-Lossy-Count-based Topic Extraction (ANFIS-LCTE) for classification of anomalies in source and target traffic scenes. The process of transforming the input variables, learning the semantic rules in source scene and transferring the model to target scene achieves the transfer learning property. The proposed ANFIS-LCTE transfer learning model consists of four steps.

Index Terms – Neuro-Fuzzy, classification, ANFIS-LCTE,

A hybrid generative-discriminative model for abnormal event detection in surveillance video scenes

P.M. Ashok Kumar, D. Kavitha Related information

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ABSTRACT:

Detecting anomalous events in densely pedestrian traffic video scenes remains a challenging task, due to object's tracking difficulties and noise in the scene. In this paper, a Novel Hybrid Generative-Discriminative framework is proposed for detecting and localising the anomalous events of illegal vehicles present in the scene. This paper introduces a novelty in the application of Hybrid usage of latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) and support vector machines (SVMs) over dynamic texture at sub-region level. The proposed HLDA-SVM model consists mainly of three steps: first local binary patterns from twelve orthogonal planes (LBP-TwP) technique is applied in each spatio-temporal video patch to extract dynamic texture; then LDA technique is applied to the extracted dynamic textures for finding the latent topic distribution and finally, training is done on the distribution of topic vector for each video sequence using multi way SVM classifier. The proposed HLDA-SVM model is validated on UCSD dataset data set and is compared with mixture of dynamic texture and motion context technique. Experimental results show that the HLDA-SVM approach performs well in par with current algorithms for anomaly detection.

Index Terms – anomalous event detection, bag of visual words, dynamic textures, latent Dirichlet allocation, LDA, LBP-TwP, support vector machine, SVM.

Comparing Performance of some Brands of Laptop Computers with special Reference to Booting Time

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ABSTRACT:

Selecting the brand of computer especially laptop is a tough task to do. When a new laptop is used, it starts up really fast. As the computer becomes old, the startup time increases. There are several reasons responsible for the slow booting of the computer viz. speed of the processor, size of the RAM used, the operating system installed, number of software installed in the computer, amount of free disk space in the secondary memory etc. This paper takes into consideration three popular brands of laptops available in present market viz. Acer, Compaq and Lenovo and compares their performance in terms of booting time. There are a number of exercises that can decrease the booting time of the computer. The improvement of booting time of computers of the above mentioned brands on performance of the exercise are compared.

Index Terms – Booting Time, Regression.

Movement of Share Prices and Sectoral Analysis: A Reflection Through Interactive and Dynamic Graphs

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ABSTRACT:

Interaction in graphs gives the user with an advantage to analyze the data in greater depth. With the help of interactive graphics users can get better insight of the data in comparison to the static graphical tools. This paper introduces an interactive graphical tool consisting of two graphs, a line diagram complemented by a boxplot. The line diagram helps to understand how successive values of a variable are related to time and box plot can help the visual comparison of several such variables. Here the line diagram is used to visualize share prices of a company corresponding to a number of days and the boxplot displays the position of the Share price of all companies in a particular sector. An investor in share market needs to consider a number of factors before making any decision about investment. Some of the factors influencing the decision are the performance of the particular security in recent past, its position in terms of share price in its own sector. The graphical technique used in this software tool shall be helpful while making investment decision.

Index Terms – Boxplot, Line Diagram, Share Market, Statistical Graphics.

Content-based image retrieval using SVD-based Eigen images

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, a content-based image retrieval scheme using the singular value decomposition (SVD) is proposed where the feature vector was estimated from the selected significant components of a singular value decomposed image. The Eigen values of the decomposed image are divided into several numbers of groups and from each group we have constructed several Eigen images and subsequently, statistical values like mean, standard deviation and entropy are computed from those Eigen images. The constructed Eigen images are suitable to analyse the original image data in various image planes. This approach is applied to each colour components for formation of colour-based final feature vector. This approach is appropriate to reduce the overall processing cost in image retrieving process due to the consideration of significant image feature in SVD domain. The scheme is tested on a standard Corel image database and satisfactory results are achieved.

Index Terms – content based image retrieval, CBIR, F-score, precision recall, SVD, singular value decomposition, statistical parameters, feature extraction.

Image Retrieval Scheme Using Quantized Bins of Color Image Components and Adaptive Tetrolet Transform

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, a three stage hierarchical image retrieval scheme using a color, texture and shape visual contents (or descriptors) is proposed, since single visual content is not produce an adequate retrieval results effectively. This scheme has reduced the searching space during the image retrieval process at a certain extent due to the hierarchical mode. In initial stage, the shape feature descriptor has been computed by simple fusion of histograms of gradients and invariant moments of segmented image planes. The shape based retrieval process has reduced the search space by discarding the non-relevant images from the universal dataset (or original dataset) effectively and kept the retrieved images into the intermediate dataset. In the second stage, the texture feature descriptors have been computed from the intermediate sub-image dataset by applying the adaptive tetrolet transform on image plane of preprocessed HSV color image. This transform provides the multi-resolution images with finer details by employing the tetrominoes and the proper arrangement of tetrominoes contributes the effective local geometry of image plane. The gray level co-occurrence matrix based texture feature descriptor is obtained by computing second order statistical parameters from each decomposed sub-image. At this stage, the most of the irrelevant images are discarded by retrieving the images from intermediate dataset but still some undesired images are left, those will be handled at the last stage. At this stage, fused color information is captured by applying the color autocorrelogram on both the non-uniform quantized color components of the preprocessed HSV color image. Finally, the color feature descriptor produces the desired retrieval results by discarding the irrelevant images from the texture based sub-image dataset.

Index Terms – tetrolet, distributed, HSV, dataset, features.

Classification of Medline documents using Global Relevant Weighing Schema

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ABSTRACT:

Medline and Pubmed repositories are rich in medical literature .Once the documents are retrieved from PUBMED, they need further analysis. This paper describes new model for text classification by estimating terms weights and shows how the classification accuracy is improved with this method. The method uses global relevant weight as term weighing schema. Experiments performed with different weighing schemas shows that the new global relevant weighing method outperforms the traditional term weighing approaches .

Index Terms – *weight scheme, medline, PUBMED, Classification*

The Amalgamation of Machine Learning and LSTM Techniques for Pharmacovigilance

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ABSTRACT:

Pharmacovigilance is the field of identifying the drug and its adverse events. In this digital era, a lot of critical medical data and its harmful effects are available online through electronic health records and digital medical libraries like MEDLINE. The manual review process is one of the challenges with this rapid growing volume of data. However, several researchers identified the methods like association rule mining, linear regression for predicting the relationship between the drug and its adverse effects. Still, there is a need to improve the quality of the information extraction related to the adverse events for timely monitoring the effects of drugs. This research aims at applying deep learning and text analytics tools for identifying the relationship between the drugs and their effects. Our method follows two approaches: First approach is finding the casual association between drug and drug reactions as normal or adverse. The second approach is applying LSTM to label each drug in the document as a culprit drug or not. The experiment was conducted on the MEDLINE data and achieved the precision of 0.86 and recall of 0.83 identifying the relationship between the drugs and its reactions on the testing dataset consisting of 5250 records. Then, the second approach accurately predicted culprit drug and achieved 73% of precision. The experimental model counts on semantic features to discover culprit drugs and its association with its effects. It shows the prospective of ML, DL and text analytics for Pharmacovigilance and in better drug discovery.

Index Terms – Adverse drugs Deep learning LSTM Machine learning Pharmacovigilance .

A Survey on Business Intelligence Tools for Marketing, Financial, and Transportation Services

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ABSTRACT:

The main moto behind this paper is to present an elaborated survey on Business Intelligence (BI) tools for Marketing, Transportation, and Financial Services. As a survey, our objective should present much known BI tools like Tableau, Power BI, Pentaho, QlikView, and Micro Strategy Analytical Express. These tools are well known for the ease of organizational use. Comparisons are made from these tools to test their performance and try to figure out best of all. From the available data gathered from different sources, one can thoroughly conclude that Pentaho is the best in terms of data processing to services among other BI tools available in the services specified.

Index Terms – Business intelligence (BI) Dashboards Visualization Reports Data analytics

Dimensionality reduction and hierarchical clustering in framework for hyperspectral image segmentation

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ABSTRACT:

The hyperspectral data contains hundreds of narrow bands representing the same scene on earth, with each pixel has a continuous reflectance spectrum. The first attempts to analyze hyperspectral images were based on techniques that were developed for multispectral images by randomly selecting few spectral channels, usually less than seven. This random selection of bands degrades the performance of segmentation algorithm on hyperspectral data in terms of accuracies. In this paper, a new framework is designed for the analysis of hyperspectral image by taking the information from all the data channels with dimensionality reduction method using subset selection and hierarchical clustering. A methodology based on subset construction is used for selecting k informative bands from d bands dataset. In this selection, similarity metrics such as Average Pixel Intensity [API], Histogram Similarity [HS], Mutual Information [MI] and Correlation Similarity [CS] are used to create k distinct subsets and from each subset, a single band is selected. The informative bands which are selected are merged into a single image using hierarchical fusion technique. After getting fused image, Hierarchical clustering algorithm is used for segmentation of image. The qualitative and quantitative analysis shows that CS similarity metric in dimensionality reduction algorithm gets high quality segmented image.

Index Terms – Hierarchical clustering; Hyperspectral images; Image processing; Image segmentation; Remote sensing.

A Comparative Study of Wireless Sensor Networks and Their Routing Protocols

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ABSTRACT:

Recent developments in the area of micro-sensor devices have accelerated advances in the sensor networks field leading to many new protocols specifically designed for wireless sensor networks (WSNs). Wireless sensor networks with hundreds to thousands of sensor nodes can gather information from an unattended location and transmit the gathered data to a particular user, depending on the application. These sensor nodes have some constraints due to their limited energy, storage capacity and computing power. Data are routed from one node to other using different routing protocols. There are a number of routing protocols for wireless sensor networks. In this review article, we discuss the architecture of wireless sensor networks. Further, we categorize the routing protocols according to some key factors and summarize their mode of operation. Finally, we provide a comparative study on these various protocols.

Index Terms – wireless sensors; protocols; routing; energy efficiency; clustering.

Molecular and phylogenetic characterization of multidrug resistant extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing *Escherichia coli* isolated from poultry and cattle in Odisha, India

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was undertaken to determine the occurrence and characterization of extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing *Escherichia coli* isolated from cattle and poultry in Odisha, India. Of 316 *E. coli* isolated from 305 samples (170 fecal samples from poultry and 135 milk samples from cattle), a total of 18 *E. coli* isolates were confirmed as ESBL producers by combination disc method and ESBL *E*-test. The isolates were resistant to oxyimino cephalosporins and monobactam as revealed by disc diffusion assay and determination of minimum inhibitory concentration. Resistance against other antibiotics was frequently noted as well. Further, beta-lactamase genes *viz.*, *blaSHV*, *blaCTXM*, *blaTEM* and *blaampC* were detected in 17, 13, 9 and 2 isolates, respectively in PCR. Of the 18 ESBL strains, 16 were positive for class I integron (*int1*), nine of them carried sulphonamide resistance gene (*sul1*) and one harbored quinolone resistance gene (*qnrB*). Virulence markers for extraintestinal pathogenic *E. coli* like *astA*, *tsh* and *iucD* were also present in 4, 3 and 3 isolates, respectively. All the PCR amplified products were cloned and subjected to sequencing for homology analysis and data were submitted to gene bank. Sequence analysis of the amplified variable regions of class 1 integron of four representative isolates revealed the presence of *aadA2* and *dfrA12* gene cassettes conferring resistance to aminoglycosides and trimethoprim, respectively. Most of the ESBL producing strains emerged as single lineage through phylogenetic analysis by RAPD and ERIC PCR. This is the first ever systemic study on multidrug resistant ESBL producing *E. coli* in food producing animals from India.

Index Terms – Cattle, *E. Coli*, ESBL, India Poultry

Automatic Instrumental Raaga – A Minute Observation to Find Out Discrete System for Carnatic Music

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ABSTRACT:

an Indian Classical Music. In the first step Note transcription is applied on a given audio file in order to generate the sequence of notes which are used to play the song. In the next step, the features related to Arohana – Avarohana are extracted. The features of two/three songs are then selected in random and given as input to the training system. Totally songs of 72 melakarta raagas and 45 janya raagas are considered. Subsequently, work testing is done by extracting features of one or two songs of each raaga, which are given as inputs in the training part. The generated output indicates the identification of each raaga. Unique labeling has been done for each raaga, for the system to identify the set of trained raagas. In this work 7 instruments namely Veena, Saxophone, Violin, Nadaswaram, Mandolin, Flute and Piano are used. The database generated is trained and tested by using (1) Gaussian Mixed Model (2) Hidden Markov Model (3) K-Nearest Neighbor using Cosine distance and Earth Mover Distance to draw appropriate conclusions.

Index Terms – Raaga, GMM, HMM, K-NN, Cosine Distance, Earth Mover Distance

Face Recognition by Classification using Radial Basis Function

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ABSTRACT:

The face recognition task involves extraction of unique features from the human face. Manifold learning methods are proposed to project the original data into a lower dimensional feature space by preserving the local neighborhood structure. PCA and LDA are used for the feature extraction and the resultant feature vectors are fused with the different fusion techniques and the proposed method yields good recognition rate with PCA Fusion of PCA and LDA features and those are classified with neural network. In general the size of the face database is too high and it needs more memory and needs more time for training so that to improve time and space complexities there is a need for dimensionality reduction. The extracted features are classified with Neural Network to improve the recognition rate.

Index Terms – Face recognition, Fusion, LDA, Neural Networks, PCA

A Secured Cloud Data Storage with Access Privileges

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ABSTRACT:

In proposed framework client source information reinforcements off-site to outsider distributed storage benefits to decrease information administration costs. In any case, client must get protection ensure for the outsourced information, which is currently safeguarded by outsiders. To accomplish such security objectives, FADE is based upon an arrangement of cryptographic key operations that are self-kept up by a majority of key supervisors that are free of outsider mists. In unmistakable, FADE goes about as an overlay framework that works flawlessly on today's distributed storage administrations. Actualize a proof-of-idea model of FADE on Amazon S3, one of today's distributed storage administrations. My work oversee, esteem included security highlights acclimatize were today's distributed storage administration. our research work proceeds in ensuring the file access control and assured deletion in multi cloud environment and reducing the meta data management, there by the cloud storage become more attractive and many users will adopt the cloud space in order to diminish the data storage cost.

Index Terms – Assured deletion Cloud storage Fine grained Policy based access control Security

Privacy preserving proof of ownership for data in cloud storage systems

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ABSTRACT:

Storing data in cloud has become a necessity as users are accumulating abundant data every day and they are running out of physical storage devices. But majority of the data in the cloud storage is redundant. Data deduplication using convergent key encryption has been the mechanism popularly used to eliminate redundant data items in the cloud storage. Convergent key encryption suffers from various drawbacks. For instance, if data items are deduplicated based on convergent key, any unauthorized user can compromise the cloud storage by simply having a guessed hash of the file. So, ensuring the ownership of the data items is essential to protect the data items. As cuckoo filter offers the minimum false positive rate, with minimal space overhead our mechanism has provided the proof of ownership.

Index Terms – Assured deletion Cloud storage Fine grained Policy based access control Security

Security key provided for group data sharing in cloud computing

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ABSTRACT:

Data sharing in cloud computing enables multiple participants to freely share the group data, which improves the efficiency of work in cooperative environments and has widespread potential applications. Nonetheless, how to guarantee security of information sharing inside a gathering and how to productively share information redistributing such that difficulties the weight gathering. Note that the key understanding convention has assumed a significant job in the protected and proficient sharing of information in a distributed computing gathering. In this paper, by exploiting symmetric balanced incomplete block design (SBIBD), [2] Our present understanding of the key square structure that supports the convention based on the novel of different members, who deftly able to expand the number of members in the cloud conditions as indicated by the structure of a square plan. Based collect the proposed information sharing model, we present a general equation for creating a K key meeting open to specific members. Note that with the benefit of $(v; k + 1; 1)$ - a square structure, uncertainty computation of the increase in the proposed convention directly with the quantity of members and correspondence complexity greatly decreased.

Index Terms – Key Agreement protocol, Symmetric balanced incomplete block.. design(SBIBD),Data Sharing, Cloud Computing.

Machine Learning Techniques on Multidimensional Curve Fitting Data Based on R- Square and Chi-Square Methods

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ABSTRACT:

Curve fitting is one of the procedures in data analysis and is helpful for prediction analysis showing graphically how the data points are related to one another whether it is in linear or non-linear model. Usually, the curve fit will find the concentrates along the curve or it will just use to smooth the data and upgrade the presence of the plot. Curve fitting checks the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables with the objective of characterizing a good fit model. Curve fitting finds mathematical equation that best fits given information. In this paper, 150 unorganized data points of environmental variables are used to develop Linear and non-linear data modelling which are evaluated by utilizing 3 dimensional 'Sftool' and 'Labfit' machine learning techniques. In Linear model, the best estimations of the coefficients are realized by the estimation of R- square turns in to one and in Non-Linear models with least Chi-square are the criteria.

Index Terms – Chi-square Curve fit Interpolantlinear Labfit Surface fitting tool.

Hand Written Character Detection by Using Fuzzy Logic Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

Now a day's hand written character detection plays an important role. this paper presents an overview of future extraction method for offline detection of segmented characters selective of a feature extraction method. In this paper There are two techniques for identify hand written characters those are Active character detection(ACR) and contour Algorithms .These two techniques can be implemented by using the fuzzy logic. Pattern detection and artificial neural networks and fuzzy logic .the unknown character to be tested for identification is also converted to an image and compared with standards image and there by recognized by using the fuzzy logic generators.

Index Terms – ACR, FUZZY LOGIC, ANN.

A Map-Reduce Framework for Finding Clusters of Colocation Patterns - A Summary of Results

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ABSTRACT:

Given an application of a spatial data set, we discover a set of co-location patterns using a GUI (Graphical User Interface) model in a less amount of time, as this application is implemented using a parallel approach-A Map-Reduce framework. This framework uses a grid based approach to find the neighboring paths using a Euclidean distance. The framework also uses a dynamic algorithm in finding the spatial objects and discovers co-location rules from them. Once co-location rules are identified, we give the input as a threshold value which is used to form clusters of similar behavior. If the threshold value is too low more clusters are formed, if it is too high less clusters are formed. The comparison of the results shows that the proposed system is computationally good and gives the co-location patterns in a less amount of time.

Index Terms – Spatial data mining, Map-Reduce Framework, Conditional Probability, Co-location rules, Neighboring Paths

A Generalized Cloud Storage Architecture with Backup Technology for any Cloud Storage Providers

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud Storage Architecture is major topic in now a day because the data usage and the storage capacity are increased double year by year. So that some of the major companies are mainly concentrated on demand storage option like cloud storage. The existing cloud storage providers are mainly concentrated on performance, cost issues and multiple storage options. In this paper we discussed about the use of the Backup Technology when it is integrated in the cloud architecture. In this Backup Technology two major backup options Snapshotting and Disaster Recovery are to be discussed. The major intention is providing a new architecture that is useful for further research in Cloud Storage Architectures.

Index Terms - Cloud Storage Architecture, Snapshotting, Disaster Recovery

A Review on Security Aspects of Data Storage in Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud Computing is the technology that is transforming the present day computations and storage. Many top rated MNC's and organizations are providing their cloud services to the clients. As the data of the users are outsourced onto a centralized third party server, the data owner no longer possess the control on his data. So, the major parameter to be taken into the consideration is the security of the data outsourced onto the cloud. There are many techniques, models and schemes that are proposed by many researchers who try to provide some methodologies to provide the security and check the security of the data that can be done either by the data owner himself or by the third party auditor. As the user may not be in a position to check the integrity of his/her data always, it can be done by a third party person who checks the integrity of data of the client by challenging the public cloud server as per the warrant i.e. the constraints that the client imposes on the third party person. There are many technologies that are proposed till now to attain the belief for the client about the data integrity. In the term paper, we will look after these methodologies, their merits, demerits and which technology best provides the security at present scenario as the data storage became the major concern in the modern day.

Index Terms - Data Storage, MAC, Third Party Auditor, Proof of Retrievability

Pondering of Fundamental Search Methods and Protocols for Unstructured Peer To Peer NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT:

Designing proficient search algorithms is a major aspect in unstructured peer-to-peer networks, because Search algorithms offer the capabilities to trace the queried resources and to route the message to the target node. Different techniques can be used to trace resources on the network. If the network is small, no intricate search techniques are needed. We can use simple broadcasting or multicasting for querying. Centralized systems with a small number of servers also do not have need of intricate query propagation techniques. However, if we want to sustain intricate queries in decentralized networks, such as unstructured P2P overlays, complicated search techniques have to be applied to query propagation to attain scalability. In this paper, we discuss the most general search algorithms and example protocols that make use of these methods and hence we illustrate the importance of search algorithms in unstructured P2P networks.

Index Terms – Search algorithm, peer-to-peer, Unstructured networks.



A Comparative Analysis on Risk Assessment Information Security Models

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ABSTRACT:

This study equates a choice of methods that allow an organization to weigh their information security risk. The initial models went through two selection iterations before we end up with the final three Risks assessment models. The main purpose of the study is to compare and clarify the different activities, inputs and outputs required by each information security risk assessment models and also analyze which ones address information security risk effectively. The resulting information helps evaluating the models' applicability to an organization and their specific needs. In order to verify and validate the conclusions taken from the theoretical study of the three final models, a practical experience was put into practice in a real organization.

Index Terms – Risk Assessment Models, Information Security Risk.

Training CNNs for 3-D Sign Language Recognition With Color Texture Coded Joint Angular Displacement Maps

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ABSTRACT:

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can be remarkably effective for recognizing two-dimensional and three-dimensional (3-D) actions. To further explore the potential of CNNs, we applied them in the recognition of 3-D motion-captured sign language (SL). The sign's 3-D spatio-temporal information of each sign was interpreted using joint angular displacement maps (JADMs), which encode the sign as a color texture image; JADMs were calculated for all joint pairs. Multiple CNN layers then capitalized on the differences between these images and identify discriminative spatio-temporal features. We then compared the performance of our proposed model against those of the state-of-the-art baseline models by using our own 3-D SL dataset and two other benchmark action datasets, namely, HDM05 and CMU.

Index Terms – Convolutional neural network, joint angular displacement map, three-dimensional (3-D) sign language recognition

System and method for estimating customer lifetime value with limited historical data and resources

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ABSTRACT:

The present invention generally relates to estimating a customer's lifetime value to a company. The customer's lifetime value to the company can be based on remaining value of existing products and one or both of new purchase value and historic profitability. The remaining value and new purchase value for the customer may be estimated based on the customer's current customer segment and the customer's predicted future migration to a different customer segment. In addition, the remaining value may be estimated based on expected customer attrition, and the new purchase value may be estimated based on expected individual customer purchases.

Index Terms – historical data, resources, Convolutional neural network.



Analysis of Clinical Databases Using Data Mining Techniques

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ABSTRACT:

Recent advances in high throughput data acquisition, digital storage, and communications technologies have made it possible to gather very large amounts of data in many scientific and commercial domains. Much of this data resides in relational databases. Over the last decade, we have seen the emergence of Data mining techniques that cater to the analysis of these databases. These techniques are typically upgraded from well-known and accepted. Clinical databases have accumulated large quantities of information about patients and their medical diagnosis reports which describe their condition. Relationships and patterns within this data could provide new medical knowledge. Many methodologies have been developed and applied to discover this hidden knowledge. In this study, the techniques of data mining were used to search for relationships and multi dimensions in a large medical database .

Index Terms – database, data mining, communication technology, multi dimension.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN MEDICAL FIELD BY THE INVENTION OF NANOBOTS

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ABSTRACT:

Nanorobot (nanobots, nanoids, nanites) is a small electromechanical device with an exterior made up of carbon atoms in a diamond shape is used to interact with nanoscale objects or manipulate with nanoscale resolution. Usually the size of these robots range from 500-3000nm. In surgery this is more accurate instead of using the human hand. Nanobots moves around their environment consuming molecules to attain energy. Nanobots direct themselves towards certain cells by their glycolipid structures. This idea would help physicians to treat diseases effectively without any adverse side-effects, actually the idea is to repair organs such as the brain, or the heart. The most valuable feature is that without any invasive surgery all of this can be done.

Index Terms – nanoscale, glycolipid, invasive, nanobots.

Attempt to Provide Web Accessibility for Low vision and Color Deficient People

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ABSTRACT:

The requirement/need for the development of accessible web site and web application for the disability people is vital, especially for the people with vision disabilities. In this context, this work proposes a browser based accessibility model which converts the web page which is received from a server into a web page that can be accessible by the low vision user. The browser processes the actual web page and displays it according to the accessibility capabilities of a particular low vision user. In order to know a particular user's accessibility capabilities, different tests are conducted before the start of the session, and these capabilities are applied to the browser dynamically before the web page is displayed. For hearing impaired users, if any audio content is found then it is conveyed to the users in the textual form. The final web page which is obtained after this process is validated using the W3C standard web page validators. General Terms Accessibility for the deficiency people, low vision users accessing the internet, color blind users.

Index Terms – W3C, data base, cloud computing.

Improved Convolutional Neural Network for Classification of White Blood Cells

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ABSTRACT:

The Classification of White Blood Cells (WBC) is a crucial task as the toll of WBC gives valuable information about the human health as their primary task is to build the immune system by fighting the foreign objects in the human body such as viruses and a certain type of bacteria, thus they prevent the body by falling into ill. The fundamental ambition of this paper is to create a classification method for accurate and efficient segmentation of white blood cells by applying a deep Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model approach. We employed CNN architecture in this paper because of its accuracy and its automatic detection of important features without human intervention. Two real medical hyperspectral image sets show experimental results that cell classification using CNNs is efficient. In comparison, the proposed approach, employing spatial and spectral features jointly, will achieve better classification efficiency compared to standard support vector machines (SVM) by demonstrating the enormous potential of the CNN-based approach for accurate medical hyperspectral data classification. We employed this architecture on Kaggle dataset of “Blood Cell Images”.

Index Terms –Convolutional Neural Networks, Segmentation, White Blood Cells, Classification

OPTIMAL CAPACITOR PLACEMENT IN RADIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS USING A FUZZY-GENETIC ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT:

Reduction of total losses in distribution system is very essential to improve the overall efficiency of power delivery. This can be achieved by placing the optimal value of capacitors at proper locations in radial distribution systems. The proposed methodology is a fuzzy-genetic approach. The best location of the capacitor is determined using fuzzy set theory and the sizing of the capacitor is obtained based on genetic algorithm. The objective function is to place the optimal value of capacitors at best locations, which maximizes net savings in the distribution system. The proposed method is very powerful and directly gives the best locations and identifies the optimal size. The proposed method is tested on 15 node and 69 node radial distribution systems.

Index Terms – capacitor placement, distribution system, fuzzy set theory, genetic algorithm.

Network reconfiguration for loss reduction using Plant Growth Simulation Algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

This paper presents Plant Growth Simulation Algorithm (PGSA) for minimum loss configuration of radial distribution network. The algorithm has emerged as a useful optimization tool for handling nonlinear programming problems. The algorithm implements a guiding search direction that changes dynamically as the change of the objective function and does not require any external parameters. The objective in this network reconfiguration problem is to minimize the total real power loss in the distribution system in order to reduce the cost of supplying the electrical power demanded by the loads. The proposed method handles objective function and constraints separately, which averts the trouble to determine the barrier factors. The effectiveness of the proposed method is illustrated through an examples consisting of 16-node radial distribution network for loss minimization.

Index Terms – Plant Growth Simulation Algorithm (PGSA), Radial Distribution Network, Network Reconfiguration, Loss Reduction, Genetic Algorithm (GA)

Novel energy-efficient secure routing protocol for wireless sensor networks with Mobile sink

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ABSTRACT:

The energy consumption and the Quality of Service (QoS) are the major concern in Wireless Sensor Network (WSN). Dissimilar sensor nodes in the heterogeneous network are the efficient network strategy. Since it has some capabilities like enhanced processing ability, additional memory power and distant transmission ability. For effective clustering and route formation among the pair of nodes, an efficient Enhanced Fuzzy C means and Adaptive TDMA Scheduling (ECATS) method is proposed as a protocol to facilitate communication within the network. So that data packets can be delivered within time to the mobile sink. Here introducing the novel protocol named as Neural Elliptic Galois (NEG) cryptography for efficient data security. Also, the location privacy (Threshold fault node detection) is taken in to account for better security. Cluster head (CH) selection is done on the basis of energy to manage the data aggregation among a number of nodes in the network. Here, hybridization of TDMA based Ant Lion Optimization scheduling is introduced for optimal CH selection is used for better energy efficiency. Finally, ECATS can be done with optimized WSN performance metrics such as packet delivery ratio, throughput, minimum energy consumptions, communication overheads & end to end delay. Thus, we can increase the reliability of the network while minimizing the energy consumption and the results are compared with few existing routing protocols using MATLAB simulation tool.

Index Terms – QoS, Neural Elliptic Galois, WSN, TDMA

Effective water quality monitoring and secured cultivation in crop field

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ABSTRACT:

Sensors are the essential devices for the agricultural applications. Sensors are mainly used in the agricultural field so as to enhance the productivity rate, enriched crop quality. The chances for intrusion of animals, strangers inside the field are very high especially during night times which leads to the financial loss for farmers. The main idea is about monitoring the crop field area without human interaction. The fundamental concept is to provide a highly enabled monitoring of crop field by sending message to the farmer using GSM technology. The designed system focuses on the sensing and constant monitoring of the crop field and gives various sensing analysis in the crop field. The temperature, pH and IR sensors are used to sense different parameters and sending alert messages to the farmer. The advantage of using this technology is that the farmer can monitor the crop field during his absence.

Index Terms – Wireless Sensor Network, Monitoring, intrusion, GSM.

A Naïve SVM-KNN based stock market trend reversal analysis for Indian benchmark indices

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ABSTRACT:

This paper proposes a hybridized framework of Support Vector Machine (SVM) with K-Nearest Neighbor approach for Indian stock market indices prediction. The objective of this paper is to get in-depth knowledge in the stock market in Indian Scenario with the two indices such as, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE Sensex) and CNX Nifty using technical analysis methods and tools such as predicting closing price, volatility and momentum of the stock market for the available data. This hybrid model uses SVM with different kernel functions to predict profit or loss, and the output of SVM helps to compute best nearest neighbor from the training set to predict future of stock value in the horizon of 1 day, 1 week and 1 month. The proposed SVM and KNN based prediction model is experienced with the above mentioned distinguished stock market indices and the performance of proposed model has been computed using Mean Squared Error and also been compared with recent developed models such as FLIT2NS and CEFLANN respectively. The limitation of both of those existing models undergoes complex weight updating procedures, whereas, proposed SVM-KNN hybridized model scales relatively well to high dimensional data and the trade-off between classifier complexity and error can be controlled explicitly and have better prediction capability.

Index Terms – SVM-KNN, prediction model, FLIT..

An optimized SVM-k-NN currency exchange forecasting model for Indian currency market

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ABSTRACT:

This paper considers the prediction of currency exchange rate, volatility, and momentum prediction by exploring the capabilities of Support Vector Machine (SVM) and k -Nearest Neighbor (k -NN). In this work, the parameters such as penalty C and kernel $\gamma\gamma$ of SVM have been tuned with few optimization techniques such as random search, grid search, genetic algorithm, particle swarm optimization, ant colony optimization, firefly optimization, and BAT optimization algorithm. The final prediction has been obtained using k -NN by searching the neighborhood elements for either profit or loss. The performance of the proposed system has been tested with the Indian rupees with dollar (USD), British Pound (GBP), and Euro (EUR) for daily, weekly, and monthly in advance for prediction of currency exchange rate, volatility, and momentum in the currency market. The model BAT-SVM- k -NN has been found with the best forecasting ability based on performance measures such as mean absolute percentage error, root mean square error, mean squared forecast error, root mean squared forecast error, and mean absolute forecast error in comparison with other optimization techniques mentioned above.

Index Terms – SVM-KNN, prediction model, FLIT.GBP,Euro, Optimization.

Survey on Improved Scheduling in Hadoop MapReduce in Cloud Environments

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud Computing is emerging as a new computational paradigm shift. Hadoop-MapReduce has become a powerful Computation Model for processing large data on distributed commodity hardware clusters such as Clouds. In all Hadoop implementations, the default FIFO scheduler is available where jobs are scheduled in FIFO order with support for other priority based schedulers also. In this paper we study various scheduler improvements possible with Hadoop and also provided some guidelines on how to improve the scheduling in Hadoop in Cloud Environments.

Index Terms – FIFO, Hadoop, Map Reduce, Cloud Environment.

ABNORMALITY DETECTION OF BRAIN MRI IMAGES USING A NEW SPATIAL FCM ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT:

Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) is a unsupervised clustering technique that has been extensively used in image segmentation. Conservative FCM algorithm has an inadequacy, it is not consider spatial information into the account. This causes the FCM algorithm to work only on definite images with stumpy level of noise. In this paper an improvement to fuzzy clustering is describe. An earlier spatial constraint is introduced into FCM algorithm, in which the spatial information is encoded through mutual influences of neighboring sites. To detect the abnormalities of Brain MRI images using a new spatial FCM and compare the results with k-means and FCM techniques. Twenty MRI Brain images have been tested and evaluated the similarity of the metrics.

Index Terms – : *Fuzzy-C means, k-means, clustering, spatial information, image segmentation, Brain-MRI.*

Unusual Pattern Detection in DNA Database Using KMP Algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

Bioinformatics is the application of computer technology to the management and analysis of biological data. The result is that computers are being used to gather, store, analyze and merge biological data. The goal of bio-informatics is to uncover the wealth of biological information hidden in the mass of data and obtains a clearer insight into the fundamental biology of organisms. The most well known application of bioinformatics is sequence analysis. In sequence analysis, DNA sequences of various diseases are stored in databases for easy retrieval and comparison. When we know a particular sequence is the cause for a disease, the trace of the sequence in the DNA and the number of occurrences of the sequence defines the intensity of the disease. As the DNA is a large database, I propose String and Pattern matching algorithms to find out a particular sequence in the given DNA. This paper entirely focuses on a novel approach for detecting the unusual patterns present in the gene database. Also, this paper emphasizes on how the disease can be transformed from parents to their children and efficient method for identifying the presence of the disease on hereditary basis and its impact.

Index Terms – Bio informatics, pattern matching, sequence analysis, disease identification, KMP algorithm, DNA, failure function

Structural insights into the ene-reductase synthesis of profens

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ABSTRACT:

Reduction of double bonds of α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids and esters by ene-reductases remains challenging and it typically requires activation by a second electron-withdrawing moiety, such as a halide or second carboxylate group. We showed that profen precursors, 2-arylpropenoic acids and their esters, were efficiently reduced by Old Yellow Enzymes (OYEs). The XenA and GYE enzymes showed activity towards acids, while a wider range of enzymes were active towards the equivalent methyl esters. Comparative co-crystal structural analysis of profen-bound OYEs highlighted key interactions important in determining substrate binding in a catalytically active conformation. The general utility of ene reductases for the synthesis of (*R*)-profens was established and this work will now drive future mutagenesis studies to screen for the production of pharmaceutically-active (*S*)-profens.

Index Terms – GYE, structure analysis, data set.

Tree-based incremental association rule mining without candidate itemset generation

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ABSTRACT:

As time advances new transactions are added to the databases. The extensive amounts of knowledge and data stored in databases require the development of specialized tools for storing and accessing of data, data analysis and effective use of stored knowledge of data. An incremental association rule discovery can create an intelligent environment such that new information or knowledge such as changing customer preferences or new seasonal trends can be discovered in a dynamic environment. The goal is to present how methods and tools for intelligent data analysis are helpful in narrowing the increasing gap between data gathering and data comprehension. There is a greatest challenge in candidate generation for large data with low support threshold. In this paper, we proposed Tree-based Incremental Association Rule Mining (TIARM) algorithm to deal with this problem. The proposed algorithm uses novel data structure INC-Tree, it is an extension of FP-Tree to improve storage compression and allow frequent pattern mining without generation of candidate itemsets. Our algorithm allows mining with a single pass over the database as well as efficient insertion or deletion of transactions at any time. Experimental results reveal that our proposed algorithm has better performance than other algorithms.

Index Terms – association rules, frequent itemset, TIATM, INC-Tree

Detection of Alzheimers Disease from MRI using Convolutional Neural Network with Tensorflow

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ABSTRACT:

Nowadays, due to tremendous improvements in high performance computing, it has become easier to train Neural Networks. We intend to take advantage of this situation and apply this technology in solving real world problems. There was a need for automatic diagnosis certain diseases from medical images that could help a doctor and radiologist for further action towards treating the illness. We chose Alzheimer disease for this purpose. Alzheimer disease is the leading cause of dementia and memory loss. Alzheimer disease, it is caused by atrophy of the certain brain regions and by brain cell death. MRI scans reveal this information but atrophy regions are different for different people which makes the diagnosis a little trickier and often gets miss-diagnosed by doctors and radiologists. The Dataset used for this project is provided by OASIS, which contains over 400 subjects 100 of which having mild to severe dementia and is supplemented by MMSE and CDR standards of diagnosis in the same context. Enter CNN, Convolutional Neural Networks are a hybrid of Kernel Convolutions and Neural Networks. Kernel Convolutions is a technique that uses filters to recognize and segment images based on features. Neural Networks consist of neurons which are loosely based on human brains neuron which represents a single classifier and interconnected by weights, have different biases and are activated by some activation functions. By using Convolutional Neural Networks, the problem can be solved with minimal error rate. The technologies we intend to use are libraries like CUDA CuDNN for making use of GPU and its multiple cores-parallel computing to train models while giving us high performance.

Index Terms – CNN, MMSE, MRI Image.

Cloud Based Big Data Analytics a Review

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ABSTRACT:

Today's computing world is facing tsunami and driving without riding on this tsunami towards next generation computing is no choice. So many IT companies decided to grow up with this tsunami like technology. One of these is cloud computing and another is Big data. Currently more than 5 billion mobile users and nearly same facebook and other social media user generate this tsunami of data. On another side to deliver this services of big data a model called as cloud computing is spreading everywhere as next generations IT Service model. Both technologies continue to evolve. Ultimately as a cloud computing development matures, every top mind of organizations will think for development of efficient and agile cloud environment. At the other side every cloud provider offers the services to the huge number data processing companies that generate data process data and make decision on cloud infrastructure. Ultimately its today's need to think on futures efficient cloud based Big data analytics In this review paper we are focusing on, how we can club Big data and cloud Computing in one frame of development.

Index Terms – Big Data, Cloud Computing, Data Management, Distributed Computing.

Brain tumor classification using mixed method approach

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, we propose an effective mixed method approach for classification of brain tumor tissues. Here proposed system will be using Genetic Algorithm for feature Extraction and Support Vector machine for classification. These features are compared with stored features. Feature extraction is a method used to capture visual content of the image. The feature extraction is the method to signify raw image in its concentrated form to facilitate decision making such as pattern classification. The choice of features, which compose a big difficulty in classification techniques, is solved by using Genetic Algorithm. These features along with Support Vector Machine will be used to classify that tumor is normal and abnormal. If the tumor is get detected then by detecting the mean, mod, median of the tumor region we will classify this tumor tissues in gliomas, meningiomas, pituitary, nerve sheath tumor etc. The performance of the algorithm is evaluated on a series of brain tumor images.

Index Terms – Support Vector Machine (SVM), Genetic Algorithm, Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI), Spatial Gray Level Dependence Method (SGLDM)

Depth Map Generation from Stereoscopic Images Using Stereo Matching

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ABSTRACT:

In 3D data generation for 3D display system, the important step is the generation of depth map. Depth map is a gray-level image which has exactly the same size of the originally captured 2D image data that indicates the relative or apparent distance of each pixel from the camera to the objects in the real world. This paper presents a technique of Depth Perception from stereo images with stereo matching. Stereo matching in stereo images takes much amount of time for larger images to estimate a Depth Map. So, when computation is done GPGPU, the time will be reduced in greater sense. This paper discusses the above technique on GPGPU using CUDA.

Index Terms – Depth map, 2D to 3D conversion, GPGPU, Stereo Images, Stereo Matching

Survey on high performance analytics of bigdata with apache spark

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ABSTRACT:

This paper lays attention upon the advantages of Apache Spark over Hadoop MapReduce and analysis of real time data using time-series analysis. As Hadoop MapReduce is a widely used and famous execution engine for working with the storage and analysis of large datasets. In MapReduce, the data is read from the disk and the result is written to the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) after a particular iteration and then the data is read from the HDFS for the next iteration. This whole process consumes a lot of disk space and time as well. The users had been objecting the problem of high latency and fault tolerance of the entire system. To overcome the issues and disadvantages of MapReduce, Apache Spark was developed. Apache Spark is an open-source project that ensures lower latency queries, iterative computations and real time processing on similar data. This paper also focuses on time-series analysis in Hadoop and Spark environment which processes and does analysis of real-time data and generates a pattern out of it to get a clearer glimpse of the statistics and characteristics of data thus making Spark even more efficient over MapReduce.

Index Terms – Bigdata Analytics, Apache Spark, Time Series Analysis, HDFS, Hadoop, High Performance Analytics

Discovery of Reliable Software using GOM on Interval Domain Data

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ABSTRACT:

Software reliability growth models using Non-Homogeneous Poisson Process(NHPP) with a mean value function –dependent on Linearly falling fault detection rate as proposed in the literature is considered. The well known Sequential Probability Ratio Test (SPRT) procedure of statistical science is adopted for the model in order to decide upon the reliability/ unreliability of developed software. The performance of the proposed model is demonstrated by using 6 Data Sets.

Index Terms – GOM, Maximum Likelihood Estimation, Decision lines, Software testing, Software failure data.

Analysis Of Capsule Network (Capsnet) Architectures And Applications

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ABSTRACT:

Image processing is a key to many automation problems. CapsNet are recent important contribution of Machine Learning field towards Image Processing task. In very short time they have surpassed results of old Neural Network methods and CNN their immediate predecessor. Here analysis of latest advances in CapsNet architecture and applications is studied. Also, latest advances in CNN are presented as it can inspire new architectures and applications of CapsNet. Results of latest architectures of both CapsNet and CNN are compared for various applications. Finally work concludes with future directions and potential new architecture and applications of CapsNet.

Index Terms – CapsNet, CNN, Analysis, Applications of CapsNet, Architectures of CapsNet.

Mining Frequent Itemsets by using Binary Search Tree Approach

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ABSTRACT:

Data Mining is the process of extracting hidden patterns from data. Finding frequent itemsets is computationally the most expensive step in association rule discovery. The Efficient Hashing Tree (EHT) algorithm is even faster than Apriori and FP- growth algorithms. Its drawback is however, that the time needed to build a compact tree and the memory requirement depends upon the number of frequent 2 – itemsets. [1] The above drawbacks are rectified by using Binary Search Tree (BST) algorithm. By using this approach we can construct a binary search tree very quickly by considering the frequent itemsets. This algorithms works well for 1–itemset, 2–itemsets, 3–itemsets and more than 3–itemsets. By using this approach it requires very less memory requirement for mining frequent itemsets.

Index Terms – frequent item, Ariori algorithm, Fr-growth algorithm

Murmured Speech Recognition Using Hidden Markov Model

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ABSTRACT:

When criminals or militants are injected with a dose to extract the truth, they murmur the truth. It is very difficult to understand by human ear. Also in war field when the commando has to give confidential instructions to his soldiers present at distant locations. This paper proposes a method to capture, send and convert Non audible murmur (NAM) speech to ordinary speech. To capture speech data from human beings behind the ear as whispered voice or non-audible murmur, NAM microphone is used in this paper. This murmured speech can then be transferred via wi-fi transmitters for voice Conversion and detection systems. A quality articulated murmur is captured by the NAM microphone progressively associated with wi-fi handset is attached backside of the ear of a murmured human. This kind of set up can also be used for communicating securely. The output speech is robust against the environmental noises, because NAM microphone sequentially connected with Wi-Fi hand set directly transmits the signal to conversion and recognition system. Speech recognition system in this work uses dictionary of the murmured voices to achieve better accuracy in recognition. Generally, in the mechanism of body conduction, a poor quality of voice is achieved so far. This paper proposes a trained state transition conversion model to improve the quality of speech based on Hidden Markov Model (HMM) through body conduction.

Index Terms – Non-Audible Murmured speech, wi-fi Handset, Speech Conversion/Recognition, Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

Keyword Based Contextual Dependency Graph Model for Source Code to API Documentation Mapping

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ABSTRACT:

Natural language processing on software systems usually contain high dimensional noisy and irrelevant features which lead to inaccurate and poor contextual similarity between the project source code and its API documentation. Most of the traditional source code analysis models are independent of finding and extracting the relevant features for contextual similarity. As the size of the project source code and its related API documentation increases, these models incorporate the contextual similarity between the source code and API documentation for code analysis. One of the best solutions for this problem is finding the essential features using the source code dependency graph. In this paper, the dependency graph is used to compute the contextual similarity computation between the source code metrics and its API documents. A novel contextual similarity measure is used to find the relationship between the project source code metrics to the API documents. Proposed model is evaluated on different project source codes and API documents in terms of pre-processing, context similarity and runtime. Experimental results show that the proposed model has high computational efficiency compared to the existing models on the large size datasets.

Index Terms – contextual similarity; Natural Language Processing; Text Mining; code analysis; Dependency graph

Issues in Developing UML Diagrams from Natural Language Text

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ABSTRACT:

NLP of a given text comprises of utilizing NLP tools for better understanding and application of the text. In this paper, issues in developing UML Diagrams from Natural Language Text are discussed at SE and NLP level. A strategy taking care of these issues is hence proposed and the future scope is presented.

Index Terms – Software Engineering (S.E.), Natural Language Processing (NLP), Unified Modeling Language (UML), Natural Language Understanding (NLU), Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC), Natural Language (NL) Text.

Performance Diagnosis in Cloud Manufacturing Systems using Cloud Debugger

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud Manufacturing Systems is service oriented system (SOS) and they are used to compose the various kinds of cloud related applications. In which some of the applications are failed to complete the execution of user request with in the deadline. And the Cloud Manufacturing Systems are still facing the performance problems and the existing techniques considering the tracing request data as performance data to find and diagnosis the performance of the service. In this paper, we propose the Cloud Debugger. It is a promising tool to diagnosis the performance problems in Cloud Manufacturing Systems.

Index Terms – : Cloud Manufacturing System (CMfg), Performance Diagnosis, Service-Oriented.

Rely on Administration with Multipath Routing for Intrusion Threshold in Heterogeneous WSNs.

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ABSTRACT:

Here with in this report most of us recommend excess management connected with heterogeneous wireless sensor networks (HWSNs), utilizing multipath aiming to help solution client enquiries near questionable in addition to malevolent hubs. The main element thought of the repeating administration is usually to effort this buy and sell -off concerning vitality utilization compared to this increase in trustworthiness, ease, In addition to security to help boost this framework very helpful lifetime. All of us program this trade off being an enhancement matter intended for alterably choosing the best repeating degree to use to help multipath aiming intended for disruption tolerance while using the purpose that the inquiry reaction achievements likelihood is actually increased although dragging out this very helpful lifetime. Other than, most of us consider this to be enhancement matter to the circumstance in which a voting-based disseminated disruption finding calculations is actually linked with find in addition to oust malevolent hubs in a HWSN. DSR seemed to be specifically designed for utilization in multi-hop wireless random communities. Ad-hoc method permits the actual network to become entirely self-organizing in addition to selfconfiguring meaning you don't have on an active network structure or even management. To meet these trouble when using the Slow Gradual cluster election Algorithm (GCA), it is reducing energy usage of community groupings in addition to overall communities. The item elected the actual gradual cluster amid nodes that happen to be practical for the actual gradual cluster head in addition to proved the power effectiveness inside network.

Index Terms – Heterogeneous wireless sensor Networks; multipath routing; interruption location; dependability, security; energy conversation

Data Mining Ancient Script Image Data Using Convolutional Neural Networks

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ABSTRACT:

The recent surge in ancient scripts has resulted in huge image libraries of ancient texts. Data mining of the collected images enables the study of the evolution of these ancient scripts. In particular, the origin of the Indus Valley script is highly debated. We use convolutional neural networks to test which Phoenician alphabet letters and Brahmi symbols are closest to the Indus Valley script symbols. Surprisingly, our analysis shows that overall the Phoenician alphabet is much closer than the Brahmi script to the Indus Valley script symbols.

Index Terms – CNN, Data Mining, Machine Learning.

Internet of Underground Things: Sensing and Communications on the Field for Precision Agriculture

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ABSTRACT:

The projected increases in World population and need for food have recently motivated adoption of information technology solutions in crop fields within precision agriculture approaches. Internet of underground things (IOUT), which consists of sensors and communication devices, partly or completely buried underground for real-time soil sensing and monitoring, emerge from this need. This new paradigm facilitates seamless integration of underground sensors, machinery, and irrigation systems with the complex social network of growers, agronomists, crop consultants, and advisors. In this paper, state-of-the-art communication architectures are reviewed, and underlying sensing technology and communication mechanisms for IOUT are presented. Recent advances in the theory and applications of wireless underground communication are also reported. Major challenges in IOUT design and implementation are identified.

Index Terms – IOUT, Internet, wireless application..

BioSIMP: Using Software Testing Techniques for Sampling and Inference in Biological Organisms

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ABSTRACT:

Years of research in software engineering have given us novel ways to reason about, test, and predict the behavior of complex software systems that contain hundreds of thousands of lines of code. Many of these techniques have been inspired by nature such as genetic algorithms, swarm intelligence, and ant colony optimization. In this paper we reverse the direction and present BioSIMP, a process that models and predicts the behavior of biological organisms to aid in the emerging field of systems biology. It utilizes techniques from testing and modeling of highly-configurable software systems. Using both experimental and simulation data we show that BioSIMP can find important environmental factors in two microbial organisms. However, we learn that in order to fully reason about the complexity of biological systems, we will need to extend existing or create new software engineering techniques.

Index Terms – Systems Biology; Highly-Configurable Software.

Multi-Character Field Recognition for Arabic and Chinese Handwriting

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ABSTRACT:

Two methods, Symbolic Indirect Correlation (SIC) and Style Constrained Classification (SCC), are proposed for recognizing handwritten Arabic and Chinese words and phrases. SIC reassembles variable-length segments of an unknown query that match similar segments of labeled reference words. Recognition is based on the correspondence between the order of the feature vectors and of the lexical transcript in both the query and the references. SIC implicitly incorporates language context in the form of letter n-grams. SCC is based on the notion that the style (distortion or noise) of a character is a good predictor of the distortions arising in other characters, even of a different class, from the same source. It is adaptive in the sense that with a long-enough field, its accuracy converges to that of a style-specific classifier trained on the writer of the unknown query. Neither SIC nor SCC requires the query words to appear among the references.

Index Terms – SIC, SCC, attacks, query, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

Critical review attacks and countermeasures in internet of things enabled environments

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ABSTRACT:

Internet of Things (IoT) generally referred as Industry 4.0, Now a day's Application Areas are everywhere like Smart Transportation, Smart Construction, Fitness monitoring, Energy Supervision, Construction managing, Environmental Supervise, Groceries supply chain. IoT has a compound network of smart nodes; information sending and receiving of nodes are through the Internet. In this process, it is vulnerable to attacks. In This paper, we review the possible attacks with respect to Cisco- Seven Layer model.

Keywords: *IoT, thing, Security Attack, Industry 4.0, Countermeasures, lightweight protocols.*

Detection of Intruders in IOT Networks Using Interloper Software based on Authentication

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ABSTRACT:

Present day, we are using different types of IOT devices say both wired and wireless. In this paper we mainly concentrate on wireless devices which will be connected in a network, we call it internet. This phenomenon is nothing but internet of things. There are vulnerabilities for networks and the devices which can be compromised by using attacks. These vulnerabilities has raised the importance for the data protection. This situation is to be dealt with Intrusion detection system. So, we need an IDS to check for the authentication and maintaining security of the data. IDS act as a bridge between the IOT devices and Internet. This IDS comprises of a device along with a software to check for authentication. Final goal of this paper is to achieve a secured IOT network. Identification and Authentication play an important role in this process.

Index Terms— IOT, ARP Spoofing, MITM attack, Fog Computing, DNS, IOT Attacks, and IOT Protocols.

End-to-End Conversion of HTML Tables for Populating a Relational Database

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ABSTRACT:

Automating the conversion of human-readable HTML tables into machine-readable relational tables will enable end-user query processing of the millions of data tables found on the web. Theoretically sound and experimentally successful methods for index-based segmentation, extraction of category hierarchies, and construction of a canonical table suitable for direct input to a relational database are demonstrated on 200 heterogeneous web tables. The methods are scalable: the program generates the 198 Access compatible CSV files in ~0.1s per table (two tables could not be indexed).

Index Terms – table segmentation, table index, Wang category, header factoring, header cross-product, canonical relational table

Wireless Underground Channel Diversity Reception With Multiple Antennas for Internet of Underground Things

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ABSTRACT:

Internet of underground things (IOUT) is an emerging paradigm which consists of sensors and communication devices, partly or completely buried underground for real-time soil sensing and monitoring. In this paper, the performance of different modulation schemes in IOUT communications is studied through simulations and experiments. The spatial modularity of direct, lateral, and reflected components of the UG channel is exploited by using multiple antennas. First, it has been shown that bit error rates of 10^{-3} can be achieved with normalized delay spreads (τ_d) lower than 0.05. Evaluations are conducted through the first software-defined radio-based field experiments for UG channel. Moreover, equalization has a significant impact on the performance improvement of an IOUT system. An 8-Tap DFE (decision-feedback equalizer) adaptive equalizer achieves better performance. It is also found that DBPSK, and DPSK are more suitable for digital communications in the UG channel without adaptive equalization. Then, two novel UG receiver designs, namely, 3W-Rake and Lateral-Direct-Reflected (LDR) are developed and analyzed for performance improvement. It has been shown that with a three antenna LDR design, BER of lower than 10^{-5} can be achieved. The BER of these two approaches are compared and the LDR has been shown to perform better

Index Terms – LDR, IOUT, feedback, BER



Data Extraction from Web Tables: the Devil is in the Details

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ABSTRACT:

We present a method based on header paths for efficient and complete extraction of labeled data from tables meant for humans. Although many table configurations yield to the proposed syntactic analysis, some require access to semantic knowledge. Clicking on one or two critical cells per table, through a simple interface, is sufficient to resolve most of these problem tables. Header paths, a purely syntactic representation of visual tables, can be transformed (“factored”) into existing representations of structured data such as category trees, relational tables, and RDF triples. From a random sample of 200 web tables from ten large statistical web sites, we generated 376 relational tables and 34,110 subject-predicate-object RDF triples.

Index Terms – visual table, relational table, RDF, header-paths

IMPLEMENTING DEL-CMAC PROTOCOL EXPANDING THE NETWORK LIFETIME OF MANETS AND IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT:

MANET remains for “Mobile AdHoc Network.” It is a portable system which strives to progress areas and configure, they use wireless connections. This is a standard Wi-Fi association, or a substitute medium, for example, a satellite or cell transmission. Some sort of MANETs is not associated to a local area network of wireless devices, while some kind of Manets is associated to the Internet. The way of MANETs is not generally secure. A MANET is a self-designing framework less network of mobile devices connected by wireless network. Every device in a MANET is utilized to move openly in any course in any system. The essential test in building a MANET is giving every device to consistently detect the data of Manets, required to appropriately course movement. MANETs generally has a routable system administration condition on top of a consistent Link Layer in ad hoc network.

Index Terms – MANET, Mobile AdHoc, Wi-Fi.

Many-Objective Optimization: Problems and Evolutionary Algorithms – A Short Review

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ABSTRACT:

The many-objective optimization problems are special case of multi-objective optimization problems with more than three objectives. Many-objective optimization problem solving is challenging due to various properties associated with it. Since last decade, many researchers are working on development of evolutionary algorithms to solve many-objective optimization problems. This paper presents a short review about manyobjective optimization problems, many-objective evolutionary algorithms and future research directions. The research papers are considered for this study from year 2005 to 2017.

Index Terms – Many-objective Optimization; Many-objective Optimization Benchmark Problems; Many-objective Evolutionary Algorithms;

Majority Voting Algorithm for Diagnosing of Imbalanced Malaria Disease

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ABSTRACT:

Vector borne diseases like malaria fever is one of the most elevating issues in medical domain. Accurate identification of a patient from the given set of samples and classification becomes one of the challenging task when dealing with imbalanced datasets. Many conventional machine learning and data mining algorithms are shows poor performance to classify skewed distributed data because they are trained very well with the majority class samples only. Proposing an ensemble method called majority voting defined with a set of machine learning algorithms namely decision tree—C4.5, Naive Bayesian and K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) classifiers. Classification of samples can be done based on the majority voting of classifiers. Experiment results stating that voting ensemble method shows classification accuracy of 95.2% on imbalanced malaria disease data whereas dealing with balanced malaria disease data voting ensembler shows 92.1% of accuracy. Consequently voting shows 100% classification report on precision, Recall and F1-Score on imbalanced malaria disease data sets whereas on balanced malaria disease data voting shows 96% of Precision, Recall and F1-Score metrics.

Index Terms – Malaria disease Balanced data Imbalanced data Voting ensemble.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS USING CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT:

Now a days many organisations need future analysis data to overcome the pitfalls or the improvements to be made by using analytical tools. In view of this project we are going to predict the student progression to analyse the better assessment. We propose to predict the student performance by considering their academic details. To perform this we have collected sample data, by using this we predict the student's progression. Better anticipation of student's fortune in higher academic institutions is one approach to attain top level of quality in education system.

Index Terms – Dynamic group, Session key, Key management, Cloud security, Hierarchical key.

IMPLEMENTING SECURITY IN MOBILE COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT:

These days everyone is using Short Message services(SMS) to remove the difference between far and near because there exist a guaranteed delivery, people use these SMS on their daily basis for connectivity. As Technology play a key role in present era not only living people although information Technology are also utilizing these services. But these exist some data loss by attackers technically known as threads they try to steal the data and used as unauthorized person some these threads are Man in the Middle, Denial of Service (dos), SMS Spoofing etc[1]. Therefore to resist these attacks in mobile systems we have planned a structure which can secure both man and computerized data. This construction can be achieved Through HTTPS for secure key exchange. By using authentication and confidentiality we try to send reply message by utilizing Message Digest (MD5) and try to achieve Integrity so that we can safe guard the data from attacks.

Index Terms –SMS, Integrity, confidentiality, authentication, HTTPS, Man-In-The-Middle Attack

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF ROAD ACCIDENTS DATA USING UN/SUPERVISED LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT:

Road accidents are the primary concern. These days the traffic has been immensely widespread due to the fact that production and usage of vehicles are drastically improved. The dataset taken is mainly focusing on the severity of unpredictable circumstances that happen on roads. Dataset consists of the attributes like time period at which accident occurred, location points, road descriptions, weather conditions etc. Algorithm chosen takes specific attributes of dataset as input and produce clusters based on traits considered. Based on visualization results, we project the measures that are to be taken to overcome the problem. With this we can reduce the expenditure of the government which is spent on causalities.

Index Terms – visualizations, analysis, recommendations, transportation, R-tool.

MOBILE ROBOT BASED SEAMLESS LINKING SOLUTION FOR MOBILEAD-HOC NETWORK

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ABSTRACT:

In recent decade, wireless Robot networks have emerged technology as a new information-gathering paradigm in a wide range of applications, such as surveillance, outer-space exploration and emergency response, mobile target detection etc. Unlike common wireless networks, it is highly impossible to charge or relocation the exhausted battery. Most of the existing researches are dealing with energy management and trying to reduce the energy. All the existing researches always concentrate on static Robot devices. But now a day's the Mobile Robot (MobRob) devices are becoming most important to handle the crisis situations. In a mobile WSN, one of the objectives of the movement is to maximize region coverage. One of the essential administrations gave by a remote finder system is checking the predefined area. We address the issue of element versatile customer dividing by applying the portable target discovery system in portable Robot gadgets name as Mobile Robotbased Seamless Connectivity Solution. We propose a enhanced solution for our basic AMMNET model to avoid the MobRob failure. We propose the extra-mobile robots for failure recovery unit.

Index Terms – Dead Packet Management, Energy saving, scalable connectivity, Mobile Robot, MobRob, local-- and intergroup communication

Outlier detection in data streams using MCODE algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

Data mining is one of the most exciting fields of research for a researcher. In data mining, outlier detection is one of the important area where similar kind of data objects are grouped together and the objects that does not belong to the group are termed as outliers. This helps in finding objects that have different behavior with respect to other objects. Due to the presence of outliers overall nature of the data may be compromised. So it is a challenging task to find outliers present in the data. Every day huge amount data is flowing around us which belong to different streams, so our main is to find the objects that does not belong to the particular stream. In this paper, different outlier detection algorithms are described and implemented and the best algorithm among them is found based on their performance with the help of MOA tool. Performance issues like memory consumption, domain queries, time are shown. MOA tool contains prescribed algorithms where one can be used as a base algorithm to compare remaining algorithms. Each algorithm is an increasing and adaptive to concept extension. Finally the performance of each algorithm is tabled.

Index Terms – non-stationary, outlier, data streams, comparison of outlier detection algorithms

A Framework for Global Outlier Detection from Distributed Data Streams

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ABSTRACT:

Distributed data streams are continuous streams of data that come from different sources across the globe in real time. It is different from traditional centralized data streams and throws challenges in detecting outliers from such dynamic data streams. The existing methods used to handle such data streams are built from different perspectives. However a framework that can perform global outlier detection from such distributed data streams is still desired. In this paper, we proposed and implemented a framework known as Distributed Global Outlier Detection (DGOD) framework. The generated global outliers are consistent with the centralized paradigms for outlier detection. The framework also takes care of privacy while performing the detection process. Optimizations are suggested to further improve the performance of the framework. The experimental results revealed the significance of the proposed framework in mining outliers from distributed data streams.

Index Terms – Outlier, outlier detection,

Software Defect Prediction using Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System

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ABSTRACT:

Software Defect Prediction is a major challenge in Software Development process, to reduce the cost of software implementation. In this paper software defects are predicted using Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS). Predicting Defective prone modules in software industry greatly reduces the software development cost. Most of the researchers applied various data mining techniques like Adaboost, Neural networks, Random Forest and support vector machines for software defect prediction datasets downloaded from NASA repositories. These datasets are imbalanced in nature. Using ANFIS, Initial Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) was derived using Subtractive Clustering method and then FIS was trained using hybrid learning rule. The performance of the classifier is measured in terms of AuC values for these imbalanced datasets. We compared the results of ANFIS with cost sensitive neural networks. The Receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curves are generated and presented in Result section. The ROC values of ANFIS are found satisfactory compared to cost sensitive Neural networks.

Index Terms – Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System, Receiver operating characteristics, Software Defect Prediction, Subtractive Clustering, hybrid learning

Optimize Task Scheduling and Resource allocation using Nature inspired algorithms in cloud based BDA

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ABSTRACT:

Task Scheduling and Resource allocation is a prominent research topic in cloud computing. There are several objectives associated with Optimize Task Scheduling and Resource allocation as cloud computing systems are more complex than the traditional distributed system. Based on the analysis of cloud computing in related literature, we established a simplified model for task scheduling system in modern cloud computing. There are several challenges like resolving the task mapped to the node on which task to be executed. A simplified but near optimal proposed nature inspired algorithms are focus in this paper. In this paper basic idea about optimization, reliability and complexity is considered while design a solution for modern BDA (Big Data Application). Detailed analysis of experimental results, it is shown that the proposed algorithm has better optimization effect on the fair share policies which are presently available in most of the BDA. In this paper we focused on Dragonfly algorithm and Sea lion algorithms which are nature inspired algorithms. These algorithms are efficient for optimization purpose for solving task scheduling and resource allocation problem. Finally performance of the hybrid DA algorithm and Sea lion is compared with traditional techniques used for modern BDA using Hadoop Map reduce. Simulation results prove the efficacy of the suggested algorithms.

Index Terms – *Resource Allocation, Cloud, Big data, Deadline, Utilization Cost, Migration, Dragonfly Algorithm, Sea Lion Algorithm.*



Optimizing Cost and Maximizing Profit For Multi Cloud-Based Big Data Computing By Deadline Aware Optimize Resource Allocation

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Abstract:- Cloud computing is most powerful and demanding for businesses in this decade. "Data is future oil" this can be proved in many ways, as most of the business and corporate giants are very much worried about business data. In fact to accommodate and process this data we required a very expensive platform that can work efficiently. Researchers and many professionals have been proved and standardize some cloud computing standards. But still, some modifications and major research towards big data processing in multi-cloud infrastructure need to investigate. Reliance on a single cloud provider is a challenging task with respect to services like latency, QoS and non-affordable monetary cost to application providers. We proposed an effective Deadline aware Resource management scheme through novel algorithms namely Job Tracking, Resource estimation, and resource allocation. In this paper, we will discuss 2 algorithms in detail and do an experiment in a multi-cloud environment. Firstly we check Job Track algorithms and at last, we will check Job estimation algorithms. Utilization of Multiple cloud service providers is a promising solution for an affordable class of services and QoS.

Index Terms – *Resource Allocation, Cloud, Big data, Deadline, Utilization Cost, Migration, Dragonfly Algorithm, Sea Lion Algorithm..*

DEADLINE AWARE OPTIMIZATION IN RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR REDUCING MIGRATION COST

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ABSTRACT:

Nowadays, the scheduling of various tasks using the available resources is attaining a larger attention in cloud computing owing to the improved performance in cost optimization. Unluckily, scheduling approaches in traditional distributed computing are not able to work in an effective manner since, it is large-scale and dynamic. With virtualization techniques big data applications surges up to many extend. Compromises of cost and performance are someway achieved by these virtualized cloud computing platforms. One of the enormous challenges above virtualized platforms is managing resources. Reliance on a single cloud provider is a challenging task with respect to services like latency, QoS and non-affordable monetary cost to application providers. Managing distributed data centres and maximizing profit is a current problem. High cost and maintenance charges are leverage by data centres. We propose a multi-objective hybrid model with tight deadline (makespan) condition; for optimizes the execution time objective to meet the deadline constraint when the feasible solution hasn't been obtained. Experimental results and conclusions drew with extensive experiments based on different scales and different cloud resources. Detailed analysis of experimental results, it is shows that the proposed algorithm has a better optimization effect against the fair share policies which are presently available in most of the BDA with deadline constrained.

ONTOLOGICAL USER PROFILES FOR WEB INFORMATION SEARCHING

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ABSTRACT:

Ontologies have been utilized as a model for knowledge description and formulization to show user profiles in web information . However when showing user profiles, many models have used only knowledge from either a global knowledge base or a user local information. In this paper, a ontology example is used for knowledge exhibition and reasoning over user profiles. Ontological user profiles are learnt by this model from both a world knowledge base and user local example repositories. The model of ontology is examined by comparing it against other models in web information searching. So the model become successful on seeing the result.

Index Terms – knowledge base, Ontology, user profiles, semantic relations, Information, local data.

Class Imbalance Learning of Defective Prone Modules Using Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System

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ABSTRACT:

Defect Identification is a major challenge in Software Development Process. Identifying a Defect in early stages reduces the cost of Software Development rather than the later stages. This motivates Demand for applying Data mining techniques for Predicting Software Defects. But the datasets available for predicting software defects are imbalance in nature. Due to imbalance nature of data available, the classifier performance will be degraded even though the classifier has low error rate. To improve the performance of classifier, In this paper, we applied Cost Sensitive Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System(CSANFIS). The performance of the classifier is measured using AuC(Area under ROC curves) values. We observed AuC value for CSANFIS was high compared to existing different over sampling & under sampling methods.

Index Terms – Cost Sensitive Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System, Software Defects, Area under ROC Curve



DEVELOPING ACCIDENT MONITORING SYSTEM USING WIRELESS APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT:

Nowadays we are able to track vehicles using many applications which help in securing personal vehicles, public vehicles, fleet units and others. Furthermore there is a rapid increase in the occurrence of the Road accident. This paper is about a system which is developed to automatically detect an accident and alert the nearest hospitals and medical services about it. This system can also locate the place of the accident so that the medical services can be directed immediately towards it. Data from different sensors is updated on the webpage.

Index Terms – - accident detection; alert system; vibration, Webpage, GSM modem

A Critical Review on Internet of Things to Empower the Living Style of Physically Challenged People

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ABSTRACT:

We are living in the world in which we can connect anything to the Internet that forms a dynamic network and reduces the human intervention in all aspects. Due to the rapid improvements in the technology, especially in Internet of things (IoT) that facilitates and empowers the way of communication, data transfer among people, between the devices. It is already proven fact that how IoT was applied in creating smart homes, providing security, and comfort to the people in day-to-day activities by enhancing the quality of the living style. By considering and integrating the power of IoT, one can empower the lifestyle of physically challenged people. We can use this IoT to unlock the new value and explore the potential to provide a better and quality lifestyle to the disable people. In this article, we perform a critical review and analyze the lifestyle of the physically challenged people and present how best we can apply IoT to empower the quality of living style of such people. IoT can offer assistance, support and empower the physically challenged people and allow them to move around in the social life with ease and comfort. In this article, different application scenarios and domains, challenging issues are identified and addressed with possible solutions.

Keywords: *Internet of things, Disability, Security, Comfort*

Deep Learning and Fuzzy Rule-Based Hybrid Fusion Model for Data Classification

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Data mining is the promising field that attracted the industries to manage huge volumes of data. The most effective and challenging techniques of data mining is data classification. The main intension of this research is to design and develop a data classification strategy based on hybrid fusion model using the deep learning approach, Adaptive Lion Fuzzy System (ALFS), and Robust Grey wolf based Sine Cosine Algorithm based Fuzzy System (RGSCA-FS). The hybrid model consists of three phases: In the first phase, the data is classified using ALFS and the rule base of the fuzzy system is updated by optimally generating the rules using adaptive lion optimization (ALA) from the training data. The second step is the fuzzification process, which converts the scalar values in the training data into fuzzy values with the help of membership function, which is based on Adaptive Genetic Fuzzy System (AGFS). Finally, the classified score of data instances is determined using defuzzification process, which converts the linguistic variable into fuzzy score. In the second phase, the data is classified using Robust Grey wolf based Sine Cosine Algorithm based Fuzzy System (RGSCA-FS), which is used for selecting the optimal fuzzy rules. In the third phase, the data is classified using deep learning networks. The outputs from three phases are fused together using the hybrid fusion model for which the weighed fusion is employed. The performance of the system is validated using three different datasets that are available in UCI machine learning repository. The proposed hybrid model outperforms the existing methods with sensitivity of 0.99, specificity of 0.9350, and accuracy of 0.9411, respectively.

Keywords: data classification, data mining, defuzzification, fuzzy rules, membership function.

Enhanced biomedical data modeling unsupervised probabilistic machine learning techniques

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ABSTRACT:

Text mining approaches uses feature similarity techniques or distributed keyword searching techniques. But machine learning techniques develop a statistical model to categorize documents by learning from vast amount of medical documents available at pubmed. It is unsupervised techniques. The proposed algorithm enhances the traditional document clustering techniques and generate accurate and reliable model. We experimented the algorithm with 1000 document data set. It showed the significant improvement over other traditional algorithms.

Index Terms – Machine learning algorithms, LDA, unsupervised probabilistic learning algorithm

Predicting the User Navigation Pattern from Web Logs Using Weighted Support Approach

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ABSTRACT

A weblog contains the history of previous user navigation pattern. If the customer accesses any portal of organization website, the log is generated in web server, based on sequence of user transaction. The weblog stored in the web server as unstructured format, it contains both positive and negative responses i.e. successful and unsuccessful responses, identifying the positive and negative response is not useful for identifying user behavior of individual user. Initially the successful response is taken, from that conversion of unstructured log format to structured log format through data preprocessing technique. The process of data preprocessor contains three step process data cleaning, user identification and session identification. The pattern is discovered by preprocessing technique from that user navigation pattern is generated. From that navigation pattern classifier technique is applied, the conversion of sequence pattern to sub sequence pattern by clustering technique. This research is to identify the user navigation pattern from weblog. The Improved Spanning classification algorithm classifies the frequent, infrequent and semi frequent pattern. To identify the optimal webpage using classificatopn algorithm from thet user behavior is identified.

Index Terms: WUM; Navigation pattern; Classifier; user behavior; user interest; Weighted Support; prediction; classification; weblog; clustering; Graph partitioning.

Improved convolutional neural network based histopathological image classification

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ABSTRACT:

Histopathological image classification is one of the important application areas of medical imaging. However, an accurate and efficient classification is still an open-ended research due to the complexity in histopathological images. For the same, this paper presents an efficient architecture of convolutional neural network for the classification of histopathological images. The proposed method consists of five subsequent blocks of layers, each having convolutional, drop-out, and max-pooling layers. The performance of the introduced classification system is validated on colorectal cancer histology image dataset which consists of RGB-colored images belonging to eight different classes. The experimental results confirm the higher performance of the proposed convolutional neural network against existing different machine learning models with the lowest error rate of 22.7%

Index Terms – Convolution neural network, Histopathological image classification, Machine learning

Preserving Privacy Techniques for Autonomous Vehicles

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ABSTRACT:

In this automated world, there will be increase in population, more city development and less space for parking results in parking related problems. In our day-to-day life vehicle became an important resource. To go anyplace we require a vehicle, when we are using vehicle, parking will be the big problem. Due to insufficient parking lots and no knowledge about the parking lots (i.e., do not the parking lots places). To park a vehicle manually we have to wait in line to take the token for parking which is a time-consuming process. There is a need to find a secured, smart, efficient system for finding nearest unoccupied parking lots, to reserve parking lot, guidance to navigate to parking lot, to negotiate parking fee and finally to secure the vehicle in parking places. Smart parking system is introduced by Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS). This article gives an overview on different smart parking services like reserving parking lots, navigating to parking lots, finding nearest parking lots, how to provide security to vehicle. It shows the cons and pros of every smart parking system.

Index Terms –Privacy, Autonomous Vehicles, parking, Security, Block chain Technology

An Epitomic Approach to Design Life Cycle Model for Knowledge Systems

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ABSTRACT:

The knowledge System is reigning almost all sectors and acts as contemporary approaches to achieve expected goals, since an organization cannot away from the knowledge-acquiring process for long time to understand global perceptive. The capturing and sharing of knowledge in and around the organization is not an easy task, however improper management of knowledge can leads to serious losses in an organization. The use of Life Cycle Model (LCM) is essential to alleviate the effectiveness of the Knowledge Management System (KMS) since LCM is all about process instead of technical aspects. The effectiveness of KMS is dependence on its degree of acquired quality in associated process, whereas the LCM can helps to knowledge workers to prescribe an effective quality assurance activities to perform and guarantee that, the product meets the specified standard at specified phases. Therefore, there is a need of LCM for effective KMS since it is process-specific system. This paper proposes a KMS Life Cycle Model (KMSLCM), which includes Key Quality Phases and its associated processes. The evaluation of KMSLCM using reliability test also presented. The finding of the research work can use as road map by researcher interested in KMS effectiveness and design quality.

Index Terms – KMS Quality Assurance, Knowledge Creation, Knowledge Depth, Knowledge Destruction, Knowledge Establishment, Knowledge infirmity, Knowledge Management System, Knowledge Maturity, Knowledge Midlife, Life Cycle Model, Process Management, Reliability Test.

Working Principle of Li-Fi Technology and Its Development in IoT Applications

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ABSTRACT:

The process of communication may happen in many ways using various means starting from expressions, body gestures, pictorial representation, letter writing and so on. Major transformation of communication was rapidly changed after invention of wired communication like using telephones. After some years the same communication process has been migrated to wireless communication with the invention of mobile phones. Meanwhile, Internet came into the picture and upgraded the communication process to next level. By using this technology, we can facilitate the transfer of information in digital format. In wireless mode of transfer, Wi-Fi technology which works on the basis of radio frequency is being used to transfer such information. But it is having some limitations and demerits regarding bandwidth, security, health issues of user, power consumption etc. The above said demerits are rectified with Li-Fi (Light Fidelity) technology. This paper will cover the basic details, design, advantages and comparison of Li-Fi technology and also discusses the usage of this technology in IoT applications.

Index Terms – IoT, Wi-Fi, Li-Fi, Communication Technology

EXTREMELY DEFENSIBLE MULTIPLE-LAYER IMAGE WATERMARKING OUTLINE ROBUST AGAINST GEOMETRIC ATTACKS

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ABSTRACT:

Digital watermarking is the procedure of accumulation information like categorization of typescripts or cypher to information that is numerical. Digital watermarking can be categorized into two varieties: that which can be perceived to human vision and other which cannot be viewed. The quality if the content should not be disturbed even after applying the watermark. The imprint will generally be helpful to recognize whichever, the creator/lawful handler, to check the genuineness or truthfulness of data. To guarantee a safety of watermark highly, the embedding procedures are achieved in many films. A certain set of limitations are used to regulate the process in geometric attacks on goal pictures. The ultimate aim of this submission is providing a set of rules for color image watermark to accomplish and null the effect of attacks. As the existing algorithms are designed with respect with pixel location, which couldnot be very effectively defined on images against attacks. To crack this trick, this method defined emphasizes on constraints slightly, than the location of pixel. Histogram outline and avg of Gaussian that filters less frequency elements in images were the two numerical topographies considered for this projected submission to style the watermarking algorithm vigorous to attacks to deliver advanced safety.

Index Terms – Attacks, watermark , color image.

Design and implementation of AIS instruments using big data and AI approaches

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ABSTRACT:

This paper presents the theoretical aspect of inventing a new device which is called as an Artificial intelligence system (AIS) is a Automatic medical device is a self-detection diseases machine to identify the trace element & recognizing the diseases and advising the patients to be aware of their health. A trace element is an element (e.g., lead, selenium, arsenic) that is present in a human body and it is very small, making it a challenge to measure them accurately. This research focus is on trace elements that are in the human body and the proposed to devise (now in theoretical aspect) a new medical device to identify all the trace elements in the human body and recognizing the diseases and checking the health of the people because they are essential for proper growth. All essential elements are for human nutrition. It can be helpful to cure many diseases in future at home itself. The death ratio can also be reduced and human can live longer. The people can check their daily nutrition using this one.

Index Terms: Elements; Diseases; Level; Artificial Intelligence

Internet of Things: A Survey on Security Threats and Study on Azure and AWS IoT Frameworks

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ABSTRACT:

Internet of Things is a rising wireless technology that connects all the electronic gadgets that can be uniquely identifiable over the Internet. The word Things means any electronic gadget which can be uniquely addressable (MAC address or IMEI) over the Internet. Classical information security issues and the existing methods and technologies are not capable in handling the challenging security threats in the IoT devices and the threats may increase day by day too. Although it has proved it gives lot of benefits and becomes a part of our daily lives, but there are many security pitfalls, no standardized architecture, and policies to provide security and counter measures. The success of these IoT enabled applications is highly depends the successful implementation of security mechanisms. So, there is a need of strong and challenging security policies, methods and technologies to overcome the vulnerabilities. In this paper, we are mentioning the pressing security issues which are effecting IoT devices and try to provide possible solutions.

Keyword: *IoT, vulnerabilities, AWS, Azure*

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PROBABILISTIC RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK FOR TOPIC MODELING

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Abstract:

In this paper we propose a novel method for topic modeling using semantic concept meaning applied a probabilistic recurrent neural network model. In this paper we proposed lda Algorithm and Probabilistic recurrent neural network algorithm and the results of these two algorithms. Topic modeling refers to the task of discovering the underlying thematic structure in a text corpus, where the output is commonly presented as a report of the top terms appearing in each topic. In this paper, we propose a probability based analysis strategy to address this issue, the idea being that a model with an appropriate number of topics will be more robust to perturbations in the data. In this paper we are taking 20 news group data set and we can represents all the results related to lda algorithm and probabilistic recurrent neural network for topic assignment.

Keywords: Text, Topics, neural network, dirichlet allocation, corpus

Adaptive PVD Steganography Using Horizontal, Vertical, and Diagonal Edges in Six-Pixel Blocks

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ABSTRACT:

The traditional pixel value differencing (PVD) steganographical schemes are easily detected by pixel difference histogram (PDH) analysis. This problem could be addressed by adding two tricks: (i) utilizing horizontal, vertical, and diagonal edges and (ii) using adaptive quantization ranges. This paper presents an adaptive PVD technique using 6-pixel blocks. There are two variants. The proposed adaptive PVD for 2×3 -pixel blocks is known as variant 1, and the proposed adaptive PVD for 3×2 -pixel blocks is known as variant 2. For every block in variant 1, the four corner pixels are used to hide data bits using the middle column pixels for detecting the horizontal and diagonal edges. Similarly, for every block in variant 2, the four corner pixels are used to hide data bits using the middle row pixels for detecting the vertical and diagonal edges. The quantization ranges are adaptive and are calculated using the correlation of the two middle column/row pixels with the four corner pixels. The technique performs better as compared to the existing adaptive PVD techniques by possessing higher hiding capacity and lesser distortion. Furthermore, it has been proven that the PDH steganalysis and RS steganalysis cannot detect this proposed technique

Least Interference channel allocation algorithm in composite networks with FEMTOCELL by using SFAB

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Abstract:

In present communication world the entire communication is functioning as wireless, the communication will be happened with the mobile devices or any user equipment (UE) which will connect to the internet by the cellular base station by using a channel. The cellular communication unable to provide signal coverage to entire region which is covered by Base Transceiver Station (BTS). So femtocell came in to picture to provide signal to uncovered region also. The main problem is the channel allocation to the newly entered UE in to the femtocell from marco cell. The newly proposed algorithm which is working based on spectrum fragmented agile broadcast (SFAB) method to allocate the channel to the UE. This approach will reduce the interference between channels, Quality of Service (QOS) will increase, call blocking is reduced and call dropping is reduced.

Keywords: Base Transceiver Station, spectrum fragmented agile broadcast, composite network, FEMTOCELL, handoff.



Survey on Privacy and Security in SNS

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Abstract:

Social Networking Sites (SNS) is a fast-growing world in the present scenario. This is one of the most powerful media for communicating various users in one platform. Security and privacy are two important aspects of SNS. It is very needful to secure the user's data and provide privacy for the user's information. Many researchers have proposed various privacy and security algorithms and techniques with advantages and drawbacks.

Keywords: SNS, privacy, security.

A Comparative Study on Biometric cloud security using IOT devices

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Abstract

Biometrics is one of the best authenticated security systems these days and a technology that holds biosciences and technology together. Fingerprint is one of the most unique features of human being. Security is a supreme requirement in few circumstances and authentication is of high interest given the damage that could happen from a malicious unauthenticated device connected to IOT devices. Fingerprint biometrics authentication approaches will enhance the security in different industries and endless applications such as surveillance, automation industry, smart city development, smart homes. This paper compares different methods for the fingerprint analysis of different methods.

Key Words: Cloud IOT, Fingerprint, biometric authentication, IOT security.

Analysis of Unsupervised Dcretization Methods Impact on C4.5 Classification

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Abstract:

In this paper five unsupervised methods are considered to study the effect on C4.5 classification. For studying the impact of dcretization process twenty three data sets are downloaded from the UCI Machine learning repositories and Keel repositories. R language is used to preprocess and the weka tool is used to apply dcretization on datasets. The Equal Width and Equal Frequency procedures are considered for five methods and C4.5 dcretization. The average efficiency is consider as performance measure for comparative study .The five dcretization methods are implemented in R Studio and the weka tool is used for executing C4.5 classification with all default parameters. The experimental results are validated using statistical results. The results are presented in tables as well as graphs and conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: dcretization, equal width, equal frequency, R Studio, weka

Optimized soft computing based currency exchange forecasting model for Indian currency market

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ABSTRACT:

This research considers the prediction of currency exchange rate, volatility, and momentum prediction by exploring the capabilities of Support Vector Machine (SVM) and k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN). In this work, the parameters such as penalty C and kernel γ of SVM have been tuned with few optimization techniques such as random search, grid search, genetic algorithm, particle swarm optimization, ant colony optimization, firefly optimization, and BAT optimization algorithm. The final prediction has been obtained using k-NN by searching the neighborhood elements for either profit or loss. The performance of the proposed system has been tested with the Indian rupees with dollar (USD), British Pound (GBP), and Euro (EUR) for daily, weekly, and monthly in advance for prediction of currency exchange rate, volatility, and momentum in the currency market. The model BAT-SVM-k-NN has been found with the best forecasting ability based on performance measures such as mean absolute percentage error, root mean square error, mean squared forecast error, root mean squared forecast error, and mean absolute forecast error in comparison with other optimization techniques mentioned above.

Index Terms – Currency exchange prediction, SVM, BAT optimization, Random search, Grid search, Genetic algorithm, Particle swarm optimization, Ant colony optimization, Firefly optimization.

Current Trends Suitable for Conducting Research in Digital Image Processing

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ABSTRACT:

The term Digital Image Processing was not new for the people who pursued the technical education. As the name suggests, this stream deals with various applications of images like identifying the characters from the images captured from documents, predicting the diseases with the help of training mechanism (either by supervised or un-supervised), creating the authentication for validating an image, detection of traffic signals, facial expressions from the images, and so on. But, when a researcher wants to start digging the domain and its applications into deeper level, one should have concrete ideology on practical implementations in various areas. The main objective of this paper is to create awareness on the application possibilities in various Digital Image Processing areas to explore problems for conducting research.

Index Terms – Digital Image Processing, Problems, Research Area, Practical Possibilities

An Improved Evaluation of Feature Extraction in Face detection & Recognition using Open CV Mechanism

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ABSTRACT:

Human face detection and recognition plays an important role in many applications such as video surveillance and face image database management. Face recognition framework is a biometric data procedure and its pertinence is simpler and working reach is bigger than others, for example, unique mark, iris filtering, signature, and so on. This framework utilizes a mix of two strategies. They are face detection and recognition. The face identification is performed on live obtained pictures with no application field at the top of the priority list. Procedures used in the framework are white equalization redress, skin like area division, facial element extraction and face picture extraction on a face competitor. This paper is aimed at identifying and recognizing the faces in an image. This system scans the records in the local database and compares them with the images. It brings together the promise of other biometric systems that attempt to tie identity to individually distinctive features of the body, and the more familiar functionality of visual surveillance systems.

Index Terms – detection, recognition, extraction, segmentation

An architecture-specific quality model for knowledge management systems: user-centric approach

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ABSTRACT:

The awareness of product is considerably increases among customers during the procurement of product from Market. Today almost all people are having internet in their hands and doing sufficient analysis before and after acquiring the product. The sufficient information/knowledge about the product in the Market includes its core information such as architecture, process and maintenance about components rather than working method only. In present days software system users demands includes, Technology, Interface, troubleshooting method, testing authority, etc., therefore there is a need of knowledge system with effective architecture to cope with users demands. However, there are various quality models to meet the requirement of customer with respect to system functionality. Nevertheless, there is no architecture specific quality model, which can aims to “user-centric” instead of Technology-centric. Particularly, the knowledge systems users, there is no chance to be novice of technology. Therefore, architecture quality model needs to incorporate with system quality model to meet architecture expectation of knowledge users, since almost all components of knowledge systems such as knowledge; functionality and technologies are dynamic over time. Therefore, knowledge user requirements with respect to architecture are inevitable. This paper proposes the quality model for architecture of knowledge systems in user-centric perspective. This research can help to researcher as road map, who is interested in knowledge system architecture and effectiveness.

Index Terms – Failure factors, KMS Architecture model, KMS components, Knowledge Management Systems, Quality characteristics, user-centric.

Drug Consumption Risk Analysis

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ABSTRACT:

The main objective is to determine the risk of drug consumption of individuals. This can be done based on some factors. The data set that we used consists of 1885 respondents and for each individual, we have collected scores based on their personality measurements. The individual levels of consumption of some drugs like Coke, Heroin, Amphet, Benzos are taken. We have classified individual consumption levels as Never Used, Used over a decade ago, Used in the last decade, Used in last year, Used in last month, Used in last week, Used in last day. In order to determine the consumption levels we have used two classification algorithms namely Naïve Bayes Random Forest and Support Vector Machine (SVM).

Index Terms –Classification, Consumption, Naïve Bayes, Random Forest.

The Application of Computational Modeling for the optimization of Bio Fuel Production Processes

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ABSTRACT:

As the current advanced society, there is a precipitous increase in the application of computational modeling in almost every industry. Given the depletion of fossil fuels and the negative effects its burning has on the environment, one area of research gaining significant traction is bio-fuels. Computational modeling has the potential to be a cost-effective tool that enhances both productivity and economics for biofuel processes. Advances in artificial intelligence and its subclasses are making it possible to predict several items including process yields, substrate medium components and optimal process conditions among others. It has been employed in many bioprocesses such as pretreatment of lignocelluloses biomass and various biofuel production processes. Further implementation of this computer-based tool may potentially mitigate the need for preliminary experiments and in some cases, lab-scale experiments. This review highlights the application of computational modeling in biofuel production and also discusses future trends.

Index Terms –*Computational modeling, biofuel, machine learning, artificial intelligence.*

Optimal bag-of-features using random salp swarm algorithm for histopathological image analysis

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ABSTRACT:

Histopathological image classification is a prominent part of medical image classification. The classification of such images is a challenging task due to the presence of several morphological structures in the tissue images. Recently, bag-of-features method has been used for image classification tasks. However, bag-of-features method uses K-means algorithm to cluster the features, which is a sensitive algorithm towards the initial cluster centres and often traps into the local optima. Therefore, in this work, an efficient bag-of-features histopathological image classification method is presented using a novel variant of salp swarm algorithm termed as random salp swarm algorithm. The efficiency of the proposed variant has been validated against 20 benchmark functions. Further, the performance of the proposed method has been studied on blue histology image dataset and the results are compared with 5 other state-of-the-art meta-heuristic based bag-of-features methods. The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed method surpassed the other considered methods.

Index Terms –histopathological image classification; salp swarm algorithm, bag-of-features

A FUZZY-GENETIC ALGORITHM FOR OPTIMAL CAPACITOR PLACEMENT IN RADIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT:

Reduction of total losses in distribution system is very essential to improve the overall efficiency of power delivery. This can be achieved by placing the optimal value of capacitors at proper locations in radial distribution systems. The proposed methodology is a fuzzy-genetic approach. The best location of the capacitor is determined using fuzzy set theory and the sizing of the capacitor is obtained based on genetic algorithm. The objective function is to place the optimal value of capacitors at best locations, which maximizes net savings in the distribution system. The proposed method is very powerful and directly gives the best locations and identifies the optimal size. The proposed method is tested on 15 node and 69 node radial distribution systems.

Index Terms – capacitor placement, distribution system, fuzzy set theory, genetic algorithm.

An Experimental Study of Cross Domain Sentiment Analysis

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ABSTRACT:

Sentiment study involves building a system to collect and examine the inputs phrases or sentences composed in comments or tweets. Automatic identification of text sentiment is vital for applications namely sentiment analysis, document summarizer, context oriented promotions and business research. Sentiment is acknowledged potentially in several fields and this might be expensive to interpret information to each individual new field. In Cross Domain Sentiment Identification, the basic features or phrases that represent in the one domain do not always represent same semantic meaning in the target field. Primarily, we develop a sentiment sensitive a collection of synonyms using tagged information on the original source fields and untagged information for each individual source and target areas. Sentiment accuracy has been attained in the collection of synonyms by using document level sentiment data within the context vectors and measuring the similarities between phrases or words. Afterwards, we make use of thesaurus to build characteristic features throughout the test and train occurrences in a binary classification technique. Experimental results show proposed method outperforms well on limited sentiment data in terms of processing time and sentiment score.

Index Terms –Sentiment Score, Clustering, Synonyms, Accuracy.

Transport Control Protocol (TCP) enhancement over wireless environment: Issues and challenges

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ABSTRACT:

With the advancement of technology, handheld devices like smart phones, ipods, PDAs, etc. have become very popular now-a-days. The real flavors of these emerging smart technologies are perceived when they are interconnected by means of wireless networks. In real-life scenario, the networks are highly heterogeneous in nature and the most popular, traditional and reliable protocol for communicating among these networks is the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). TCP is a transport layer protocol of the internet protocol suite which provides services for host-to-host connectivity in a connection-oriented manner. In a wired network, the TCP is well tuned to give a good performance for communication. The primary reason of packet losses in case of wired networks is the congestion in the network. However, the scenario is different in case of wireless communication. Here, the TCP performance issues crop up mainly due to errors in transmission and handoffs. The paper presents a comprehensive survey of various approaches pertaining to the improvement in TCP performance in wireless networks. It summarizes the various proposed methodologies and also presents the advantages and disadvantages of those approaches.

Index Terms – TCP, wireless network, enhancement, survey, throughput

Web Based Online Examination System

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ABSTRACT:

An Online Examination System is a web software solution, which allows any institute or industry to set up, direct and manage examinations via an online environs. Some of the problems faced during manual examination systems are the retard take place in result processing, filing poses a problem, chance of loss of records is more as well as searching records is hard. System Maintenance is also very difficult and time consuming and endeavor. Online examination is one of the essential parts for online educational system. It is effective, fast and reduces the large amount of resource material. An examination system is develop base on the internet. This paper delineate the system principle, presents the main intention of the system, analyzes the auto-create test paper algorithm, and discourse the system security.

Index Terms –Online Examination, Result Processing, Auto-Create, System Security, Web Software Solution

Parametric analysis of a novel reconfigurable Wireless Sensor Network architecture

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ABSTRACT:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) plays a vital role in the modern communication mechanism. These are more vulnerable to attacks due to their basic limitations such as communication distance, memory, processing, throughput and power. In this paper we analyze communication delay and energy consumption of a WSN. We propose a Novel Dynamic Reconfigurable Network Monitoring Node (DRNMN), which controls the data transactions in a WSN and reduces the delay incurred and improves the performance with energy optimization. This paper focuses using analysis of DRNMN model with LEACH protocol using NS2 simulator considering the delay, energy, throughput and performance parameters.

Index Terms – WSN, Energy consumption, Delay, LEACH, Reliability, Throughput, Reconfigurability, Dynamic Power Management (DPM)

Application of Machine Learning Techniques in Predicting of Breast Cancer Metastases Using Decision Tree Algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

According to international agency for research on cancer, female breast cancer was the leading type of cancer worldwide in terms of the number of new cases (approximately 2.1 million) diagnosed in 2018. Predicting outcome of a disease is a challenging task. Data mining techniques tends to simplify the prediction segment. Automated tools have made it possible to collect large volumes of medical data, which are made available to the medical research groups. This study aimed to apply machine learning algorithms using decision tree classifier and descriptive statistics to evaluate the performance of the model in predicting the probability of cancer metastasis in patients that present late. Materials and method: The breast cancer disease dataset has been taken from the department of Radiotherapy and Oncology of Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto state, Nigerian. Dataset has 259 instances and 10 attributes. The experimental results of this study used, decision tree classifier in IBM SPSS (version 23) software environment. In the experiment, two classes were used and therefore a 2×2 confusion matrix was applied. Class 0=Not Metastasized, Class 1=Metastasized. We applied supervised machine learning approach in which dataset were divided into two classes that is training and testing using 10 fold cross validation. Results: Shows that 259 instance of breast cancer, 218(84.2%) cases were not metastasized while 41(15.8%) cases were metastasized to the other region of the body. The overall accuracy of the model was found to be 87%, with the sensitivity of 88%, specificity 75% and the precision of 98% Conclusion: Based on these findings, the machine learning algorithm using decision tree classifiers predicted that 87% of the tumor presented at stage IV, indicating that the tumour can spread to the other region of the body.

Index Terms – Breast cancer; Machine learning; Prediction; Decision trees

SECURE DESIGN FOR SMART BUS SHELTER USING RENEWABLE ENERGY

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ABSTRACT:

A smart city utilizes Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to upgrade its livability, safety and sustainability. The main objective of this research is to identify and solve the problems in city area applications. The major smart city applications are smart living, smart safety and smart sustainability. Energy management and safety is a major issue in the present city condition. This work will be implementing smart city solar bus shelter using renewable energy for existing areas. The solar and turbine energy bus shelter applies smart solutions to infrastructure and services in rural and urban areas in order to make them better.

Index Terms –Solar Energy, Video Surveillance, Wi-Fi, Information Display, Polar Lights, Micro Wind Turbine.

Machine Learning based Efficient Recommendation System for Book Selection using User based Collaborative Filtering Algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

Recommender system is a new generation of internet tool that helps users to access the web and receive information about their preferences. Using an online recommender is comparatively an easy and faster procedure to purchase items and this is done quickly. Recommendation systems plays an indispensable role in e-commerce websites to help users in identifying the right goods. One of the best methods to increase profits and attract customers is a recommendation process. The existing methodologies allow the systems to collect the irrelevant data and lead to a downfall in attracting the users and completing their work in a quick and reliable way. This paper provides an overview of the Recommendation Systems that is currently employed in the operations of the online book shopping domain. This paper proposes a simple understandable system for book recommendations that help readers to suggest the right book, which is to be studied next. In recent years, information analysis challenge has been focused on for the administration recommendation system. For clients, network assets are completely linked and quickly developed. The proposed method works on training, feedback, management, reporting, configuration, and using it to offer useful information to the user in order to aid in decision-making and data item recommendations. We have used a User Based Collaborative Filtering (UBCF) approach and measured the performance of similarity measures in recommending books to a user. The proposed system's overall architecture is introduced and its implementation is represented with a model design.

Index Terms – Recommender system, Content based filtering, Collaborative filtering, Memory based approach, Cosine similarity

SECURITY ISSUES AND COUNTERMEASURES OF THREE TIER ARCHITECTURE OF IOT

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ABSTRACT:

Internet of Things (IoT) is a new revolution that makes use of internet services to connect the whole world anywhere and anytime without the restriction of geographic location. It provides a platform to communicate between the objects, which are selforganize, recognize themselves using (RFID) Radio frequency identification, Zig Bee and Wireless sensor network etc. for effective communication. The unique characteristics of this technology provides dynamic nature, connectivity, enormous scale, heterogeneity, sensing energy, etc., which has the capability to enhance various innovative applications and services. However, IoT architecture provides complex environment that has various challenging issues such as connectivity, power, security etc., which need to be solved. The successful adoption of IoT largely depends upon security issue, which protects the user's personal data from the real-time threats. But, several security mechanisms are already in use in traditional network are no longer sufficient to protect the future generation IoT. This paper reviews various security attacks and its countermeasures in the three tiers of IoT. Initially, we presented overview of each tier of IoT with applications and challenges. Next, we discussed the various attacks and countermeasures of each tier. Finally, we analysed the network routing attacks, which are more powerful attacks that can degrade the performance of the IoT.

Index Terms – RFID, Security, IoT, Heterogeneity

A FRAMEWORK TO IMPLEMENT SECURE DE-DUPLICATION USING SHA-512 IN CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing is one of the most trending technology which got on its wheels from the recent past. It serves in various ways like storage space, application provision, easy access etc. Its costefficiency and flexibility makes it the most appealing technology. This trending technology also suffers from few flaws which weakens its usage. Cloud computing provides unlimited storage space, availability, accessibility from anywhere, anytime to individuals. One of the flaws to be taken into consideration is storage of duplicate copies of data and also security issue. Storing the duplicate files of data occupies vast space which is of no use. Due to continuous increase in number of users and their data, the storage requirement also increased. Data Deduplication becomes important technique for cloud storage providers. Deduplication is a technique for eliminating duplicate copies of data, and has been widely used in cloud storage to utilize the storage space optimally and upload bandwidth. Hence duplicate files are identified with the help of hash code. These hash codes are generated through Hash algorithm (SHA-512). Authentication will be provided based on this hash code-verifying approach. Secure Data Deduplication allows cloud storage and service providers to employ data with confidentiality.

Index Terms – De-duplication, Security, SHA-512, Storage.

An efficient task scheduling in a cloud computing environment using hybrid Genetic Algorithm - Particle Swarm Optimization (GA-PSO) algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing provides the computational machines as a support of the clients utilizing cloud organize. In cloud computing, the user inputs are executed with required machines to convey the administrations. Numerous task scheduling methods are utilized to plan the client tasks to the machines. In this paper, another successful hybrid task scheduling is proposed to minimize the total execution time using Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithms. In hybrid Genetic Algorithm - Particle Swarm Optimization (GA-PSO) algorithm, PSO helped GA to obtain better results compare to a standard genetic algorithm, Min-Min, and Max-Min algorithms results.

Index Terms – Cloud computing, Task scheduling, algorithm, Genetic Algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm

DYNAMIC RANKED VIRTUAL MACHINE INSTANCES USING RESOURCE DEEP ANALYTICS

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ABSTRACT:

Reputed Cloud Software as a Service (SAAS) Virtual Machine (VM) instance providers such as Amazon tends to reduce the financial constraints of medium to low enterprises with a flexible architecture. Many of these enterprises deploy multiple VM instances that servers the same content to handle incoming traffic without compromising on Quality of Service (QoS) parameters. Previous Load Balancing methods tends to route a new client to a less loaded VM instance ranked based on a major cloud resources such as CPU. We propose a deep resource analytics algorithm to rank the VM instances by considering other resources such as Memory, Bandwidth and Storage besides CPU. This algorithm is also embedded with a parallel threading solution to initiate the load check simultaneously for the above mentioned cloud resources. This model of SAAS services offers better performance compared to single analytics solution. An implementation prototype of the proposed system highlights our claim of efficiency with more efficient client VM routings.

Index Terms – Virtual machine, Resource provision, cloud computing, Quality of Service (QoS)

SECURED APPROACH TO DESIGN E- LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT:

Abstract: Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) characterizes how to incorporate broadly different applications for a world that is online and utilizes various usage stages. In this paper we propose an e-learning administration framework with Web administrations arranged system. The framework will be an open source application with customer scripting office. It additionally bolsters the cross program and it is completely incorporated with various databases; MS SQL Server, MS Access, Oracle, and LDAP. The key estimations of Interoperability, toughness, similarity, reasonability, dynamic reusability, and openness in the proposed design upgrade the future e-learning frameworks to convey all the more proficiently and share information all the more effortlessly.

Index Terms –Tier Architecture, Accessibility, Compatibility, Requirements, Service Oriented Architecture

Implementation of Clustering-Based Feature Subset Selection Algorithm for High Dimensional Data

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ABSTRACT:

Data mining, the extraction of hidden predictive information from large databases, is a powerful new technology with great potential to help companies focus on the most important information in their data warehouses. Feature selection is the process of selecting a subset of relevant features for use in model construction. The central assumption when using a feature selection technique is that the data contains many redundant or irrelevant features. Of the many feature subset selection algorithms, some can effectively eliminate irrelevant features but fail to handle redundant features yet some of others can eliminate the irrelevant while taking care of the redundant features. Our proposed FAST algorithm falls into the second group. Traditionally, feature subset selection research has focused on searching for relevant features. This paper provides the implementation of this algorithm on high dimensional data.

Index Terms – Data mining, Feature selection, FAST algorithm, relevant features, redundant features

GRAPH BASED ENRICHED KEYWORD EXTRACTION WITH NODE WEIGHT MECHANISM FOR CYBER CRIME JUDGEMENT DATABASE

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ABSTRACT:

In the past decade the keyword extraction phase is handled manually with the human resources. This procedure is time consuming and human error leads to uncertainty. On the other hand, Judgment cases the automatic keyword extraction leads to an extensive level of computational performance. This paper Graph based Enriched Keyword Extraction model, which undergoes three different process namely Pre-Processing, Representation of words in graph-based form and Keyword Extraction. Performance of this model evaluated using illustrative example. The result shows that the proposed model extracted keywords effectively and significantly compared with standard performance metrics and existing algorithms.

Index Terms –Graph based Enriched Keyword Extraction, Cyber Crime Judgement,

Judgement Classification Using Hybrid ANN-Shuffled Frog Leaping Model on Cyber Crime Judgement Database

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ABSTRACT:

The world has taken dramatic transformation after advent of Information Technology, it is hard to find the people without cyber connected and every activity of us is guided and regulated by the connected networks. As the world is depending upon the information technology there is same extent of research is getting on cyber monitoring activities taking place around the world. Now, it is very vital to classify and prediction of cybercrimes on the connected era. The objective of the paper is to classify the cyber crime judgments precedents for providing knowledgeable and relevant information to the cyber crime legal stakeholders. The stakeholders extract information from the precedents is a crucial research problem because so much of judgments available in a digital form with remarkable evaluation of internet and bid data analytics. It is necessary to classify the precedents and to provide a bird- eye view of the relevant legal topics. In this study cybercrime related 2500 judgments are considered for evaluation of the Feed Forward Neural - Shuffled Frog Leaping (FNN-SFL) model. To achieve this objective a Feed Forward Neural based model with tuning of Term weights by adaption of a Bio Inspired tuning model Shuffled Frog Leaping model. The experiments are conducted and implemented the newly proposed FNN-SFL algorithm. The results and discussions are presented. The conclusions and future scope are presented at the end of the paper.

Index Terms – judgement case classification, shuffled frog leaping model, optimization

A BRIEF SURVEY ON CLASSIFICATION, CLUSTERING AND PREPROCESSING TECHNIQUES USEGE IN TEXT MINING

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ABSTRACT:

The advancement of the World Wide Web it is not any more achievable for a client can see every one of the information originating from characterize into classes. The development of information and power programmed classification of information and textual information picks up progressively and give superior. The utilization of the information and knowledge separated from a lot of information benefits numerous applications like market investigation and business administration. In numerous applications database stores information in text frame so text mining is the standout amongst the most despise region for inquire about. To separate client required information is the testing issue. Text Mining is an imperative advance of knowledge discovery process. Text mining extricates concealed information from not-organized to semi-organized information. Text mining is the discovery via naturally extricating information from various composed assets and furthermore by PC for removing new, already obscure information. Text mining is the errand of removing important information from text, which has increased noteworthy considerations lately. In this paper, we portray a few of the most major text mining assignments and methods including text preprocessing, classification and clustering.

Index Terms – Text mining, classification, clustering, information retrieval, Knowledge Discovery; Applications, TF/IDF algorithms, Word Net, Word Disambiguation

Data Security in Cloud Computing Using Three-Factor Authentication

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud storage is tremendously increasing its services, huge range of storage and communication of massive data over network. This practically has an adverse effect on the way of upholding this data, when it especially comes to the privacy of the user-secured and highly confidential data. We first view you with a system that is vulnerable to this authentication protocol with its misuse of biometrics and incorrect password generates no user to lost the mobile device. We even went along with this scheme and gave out a major issue to overcome with impersonation attack. However, this scheme makes the way easy to attack for offline password guessing attack. We included a three-factor authentication which carries the smart card into card reader, gets the password and identity and conveys the user details' requesting time. We then came up with a scheme to overcome these security flaws of this prescribed authentication scheme combining passwords, mobile devices and biometrics. The proposed system is robust three-factor authentication with the help of password, biometrics and mobile device which provides reliable security strength to the user's data and makes counterattack to existing attack, giving with more benefits compared to the previous scheme. This scheme will not only encounters with the security issues, but also provides with most enhanced security functionalities.

Index Terms – Three-factor authentication Counter attacks Privacy Biometrics Smart cards

IMPROVED ACCESS PROTECTION OF CLOUD USING FEEDBACK AND DE-DUPLICATION SCHEMES

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ABSTRACT:

Document dispersion and storage in a cloud storage condition is typically taken care of by storage device suppliers or physical stockpiling gadgets rented from outsiders. Documents can be coordinated into helpful resources that clients are then ready to get to by means of brought together administration and virtualization. When the quantity of documents keeps on expanding, the state of each capacity hub can't be ensured by the administrator. High volumes of documents will result in squandered equipment assets, expanded control multifaceted nature of the server farm, and a less proficient distributed storage framework. Along these lines, so as to diminish remaining tasks at hand because of copy records, we propose the list name servers (INS) to oversee not just document stockpiling, information de-duplication, streamlined hub choice, and server stack adjusting, yet in addition record pressure, lump coordinating, continuous criticism control, IP data, and occupied dimension file checking. To oversee and improve the capacity hubs dependent on the customer side transmission status by our proposed INS, all hubs must inspire ideal execution and offer reasonable assets to customers. Along these lines, not exclusively can the execution of the capacity framework be enhanced, yet the documents can likewise be sensibly appropriated, diminishing the outstanding task at hand of the storage nodes.

Index Terms – Cloud storage, M-de-duplication, hash code, load balancing.

Trust-Based Intrusion Detection and Clustering Approach for Wireless Body Area Networks

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ABSTRACT:

For most of the tele-health applications body area networks (BANs) have become a favouring and significant technology. This application domain is exclusive so assuring security and obtaining the trustworthy details of the patients' physiological signs is difficult. To rectify this issue, an attack-resilient malicious node detection scheme (BAN-Trust) is brought-in in the current system, which can identify the malignant attacks on BANs. In this BAN-Trust scheme, malignant nodes is identified according to the nature acquired through the nodes by their own and approvals shared by various nodes. Nevertheless, BAN-Trust conceives the common behaviour among the nodes and it doesn't conceive the energy of the nodes and gather the information for measuring the trust. So, here, trust-based intrusion detection and clustering is proposed in order to identify the malignant nodes and broadcast the energy-effective data. In our work, trust-based intrusion detection model is brought-in for identifying the malignant nodes. Different varieties of trusts were conceives, namely energy, data and communication trust, which can be developed among two sensor nodes. Once after identifying the malignant nodes, the rest of the nodes in the network were gathered in order to create the cluster. Every cluster has one cluster head (CH) that is chosen by utilizing the multi objective firefly algorithm. The target function of this system is to reduce the delay, increase the broadcast energy and throughput. The multiple body sensor nodes were in-charge for gathering different varieties of data that were sent to the CH. The CH then forwards the gathered data to the sink and sends the details to the system via gateway. By utilizing NS-2 simulator. The experimental output provides that the proposed system accomplishes good performance when distinguished with the current system in terms of precision, recall, throughput, packet delivery ratio and end to end delay. *Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.*

Design an attribute based health record protection algorithm for healthcare services in cloud environment

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ABSTRACT:

Nowadays, personal health records (PHR) has built as a platform for health care data trading. The realistic deployment of PHR in distributed computing infrastructure raises the protection and data security hazards that need to be addressed. However, there have been broad security concerns as personal health data. It could be raised for external servers and treated as unauthenticated cloud servers. The large amount of clients and data owners in the PHR framework who have possibly heavy computational and administration load on the elements in the framework; which will restrict the PHR information accessibility and usability. To find a better solution of above issues, Attribute-based Health Record Protection (AHRP) algorithm is introduced to offer information access control confidentiality, credibility, and secrecy. It is provision of access control to encrypt the information, and a privilege mode for authenticating a message without uncovering the personal information of the patient. Based on Experimental evaluations, proposed Attribute based Health Record Protection Algorithm reduces 0.364 ET (encryption time) in seconds, 0.188 DT (Decryption Time) in seconds for respective records compared than existing methodologies.

Index Terms – PHR, Disctributed computing, AHRP, Decryption Time.

Secured WBANs for pervasive m-healthcare social networks

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ABSTRACT:

Due to numerous modern scientific developments and new perceptions, the research on wireless body area networks (WBANs) and low power wireless communications, pervasive health monitoring and management services are increasingly popular. A major challenge for healthcare is how to provide enhanced services to a growing number of people using limited financial and human resources. Pervasive healthcare is reflected a solution to many existing problems and a possible future of the current healthcare services. In simple terms, pervasive healthcare can be defined as healthcare to anyone, anytime, and anywhere by removing locational, time and other restraints while increasing both its coverage and quality. These requirements could be effectively supported by universal, efficient and reliable access to healthcare services, providers, and biomedical information that is available at any time. Cloud based wireless body area networks (WBANs) considerably assist resourceful patient treatment of high quality, inappropriately it's a great challenge about the patient's information secrecy and privacy. The traditional scenario focuses on where patients securely stay indoors. This research focuses on providing solution to more practical situation of cloud based WBANs in m-healthcare social networks where patients traverse among blocks outdoors and WBANs are more vulnerable to sophisticated including even node compromise attack. This work delivers some security measures for addressing these vulnerabilities.

Index Terms – Healthcare, Social Network, Wireless Body Area Network.

Identification of Abdominal Aorta Aneurysm Using Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is a localized dilatation of the abdominal aorta. It occurs when there is a increase in the normal diameter of the blood vessels by more than 50 percent. Approximately 90 percent of abdominal aortic aneurysms occur infrarenally, but they can also occur pararenally or suprarenally. This is because of some catastrophic outcome. Due to this, the blood flow is exaggerated so the blood hemodynamic interaction forces are affected. Therefore this will tends to wall rupture. To identify the AAA, it is important to identify the blood flow interaction and the wall shear stress. The blood and wall interaction is the wall shear stress. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is used to get the results for the mechanical conditions within the blood vessels with and without Aneurysms. CFD contains vast computations with Navier Stroke Equations so this will be very time consuming. So to make these CFD computations very efficient, Data mining algorithms are to be used. And also DM algorithms will be a best method to predict the shear stress at the AAA. This will estimate the wall shear stress. There is in need of thousands of CFD runs in a single computer for creating machine learning data so grid computing can be used.

Index Terms – Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) data mining (DM) grid computing hemodynamic parameters predictive modeling Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) algorithm.

Detecting Abdominal Aorta Aneurysm using BioComputing Technology

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ABSTRACT:

Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is a localized dilatation of the abdominal aorta .It occurs when there is a increase in the normal diameter of the blood vessels by more than 50 percent. Approximately 90 percent of abdominal aortic aneurysms occur infrarenally , but they can also occur pararenally or suprarenally. This is because of some catastrophic outcome. Due to this, the blood flow is exaggerated so the blood hemodynamic interaction forces are affected. Therefore this will tends to wall rupture. To identify the AAA .it is important to identify the blood flow interaction and the wall shear stress. The blood and wall interaction is the wall shear stress. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is used to get the results for the mechanical conditions within the blood vessels with and without Aneurysms.CFD contains vast computations with Navier Stroke Equations so this will be very time consuming. So to make these CFD computations very efficient, Data mining (DM) techniques are to be used. And also DM techniques will be a best method to predict the shear stress at the AAA. This will estimate the wall shear stress. There is in need of thousands of CFD runs in a single computer for creating machine learning data so grid computing is used.

Index Terms – Computational fluid dynamics (CFD), data mining (DM), grid computing, hemodynamic parameters, predictive modeling;

Sequential Pattern Mining With Multiple Minimum Supports by MS-SPADE

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ABSTRACT:

Although there may be lot of research work done on sequential pattern mining in static, incremental, progressive databases, the previous work do not fully concentrate on support issues. Most of the previous approaches set a single minimum support threshold for all the items or item sets. But in real world applications different items may have different support threshold to describe whether a given item or item set is a frequent item set. This means each item will contain its own support threshold depends upon various issues like cost of item, environmental factors etc. In this work we proposed a new approach which can be applied to any algorithm independent of whether the particular algorithm may or may not use the process of generating the candidate sets for identifying the frequent item sets. The proposed algorithm uses the concept of “percentage of participation” instead of occurrence frequency for every possible combination of items or item sets. The concept of percentage of participation will be calculated based on the minimum support threshold for each item set. Our proposed algorithm by name “MS-SPADE”, which stands for Multiple Support Sequential Pattern Discovery using Equivalent classes, which discovers sequential patterns by considering different multiple minimum support threshold values for every possible combinations of item or item sets

Index Terms – Multiple minimum supports, sequential patterns, Percentage of participation, Frequent Patterns



Computation of Multiple Paths in MANETs Using Node Disjoint Method

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ABSTRACT:

A Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET) is a kind of wireless ad-hoc network, and is also a self-configuring network, where in, mobile nodes are connected through wireless links. The topology of mobile ad-hoc networks is arbitrary and changes due to the consequent movement of the nodes. This causes frequent failures in the routing paths. This paper proposes the computation of multiple paths between a pair of Source and Destination, through which the data packets can be transmitted, and this improves the QoS parameters like reliability, Route Request Frequency and end-to-end delay..

Index Terms – MANETs, QoS, Multipath, node disjoint, link disjoint.



Protocol based Information Hiding Techniques through Steganography

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ABSTRACT:

The Art of secret writing has a long history and with the advent of computer science it has taken a different practice with application areas related to security and authentication. Steganography is the practice of hiding private or sensitive information within something that appears to be nothing out of the usual. This paper presents an overview of steganography model and the general principle behind its usage with a focus on model based on Key generation Unit. The focus is given on different techniques to hide secret messages into images. Applications of steganography are digital watermarking, secure communication, signature authentication and data storage and linkage.

Index Terms –S-Key, Digital Watermarking, Secure Communication, Signature Authentication, Data Storage And Linkage, Key Generation Unit



Integrating Security and Usability at Requirement Specification Process

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ABSTRACT:

To construct any software, Requirement process is the common knowledge in most development organization. For any development of process security requirement is rarely supported. Over the years, researcher and developers have undergone many methodologies and techniques to secure software development life-cycle. A critical review for the development of secure software, Security and its usability is integrated at requirement specification process.

Index Terms –Software security, security requirement, usability requirement, risk analysis

Regions of High Antigenicity within the Hypothetical PPE Major Polymorphic Tandem Repeat Open- Reading Frame, Rv2608, Show a Differential Humoral Response and a Low T Cell Response in Various Categories of Patients with Tuberculosis

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ABSTRACT:

The function of the PE/PPE families of proteins, which represent ~10% of the coding capacity of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* genome, has remained relatively unknown. We earlier described a PPE family member, Rv2430c, as an immunodominant antigen. We now report another PPE family gene, Rv2608, a member of the major polymorphic tandem repeat subfamily, for its ability to elicit a high humoral and a low T cell response. Rv2608 was also found to be polymorphic in different clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis*, as determined by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment-length polymorphism analysis. A total of 51 clinically confirmed patients with tuberculosis (TB), belonging to 3 different categories—fresh infection ($n = 22$), relapsed infection ($n = 21$), and extrapulmonary infection ($n = 8$)—and 10 healthy control subjects were included in the study. Recombinant Rv2608 protein showed positive reactivity to patients serum samples. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays and T cell-proliferation assays with synthetic peptides corresponding to predicted regions of high antigenicity showed a predominantly humoral response in patients with relapsed TB. We additionally identified the Gly-X-Gly-Asn-X-Gly repeat motifs as being primarily responsible for eliciting a humoral immune response.

Index Terms – TB, antigenicity, antigen, fragment-length.

Isolation and Characterization of Bacteriocin Producing Lactic Acid Bacteria from Fermented Bengal Gram

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ABSTRACT:

Bacteriocins are the extracellular proteins produced by the bacteria which inhibit the growth of similar or closely related bacterial strains. Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) are predominantly present in the fermented foods produce bacteriocins. In the present study, six strains (three strains each) were isolated from the fermented Bengal gram samples containing with husk and without husk. The organisms isolated were identified as *Pediococcus* sp and Yeast sp. by the biochemical characterization. The bacteriocins produced by these organisms effectively inhibited the growth of *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* sp, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* but couldn't inhibit the growth of *Proteus vulgaris* and *Bacillus* sp. Strains c2 and c3 showed greater activity at low pH. All the strains showed antibacterial activity against *Bacillus* sp, *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* sp, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* but *Proteus vulgaris* showed high resistance when bacteriocin was exposed to temperatures 37°C and 80°C.

Index Terms – Antibacterial Activity, Bacteriocin, Lactic Acid Bacteria.

Optimal area power efficiency prediction in cellular networks

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, we study the problem of minimizing the area power consumption in wireless cellular networks. We focus on the downlink of a single-tier network, in which the locations of base stations (BSs) are distributed according to a homogeneous Poisson point process (PPP). Assuming that a mobile user is connected to its strongest candidate BS, we derive bounds on the optimal transmit power in order to guarantee a certain minimum coverage and data rate. Our results show that the existence of an optimal BS density for minimizing the power consumption depends on the value of the pathloss exponent. Under the same quality of service constraints, we find the optimal network density that minimizes the area power density.

Index Terms – Cellular networks, green wireless communication, Poisson point process, area power density, energy efficiency, optimal base station density.

Test Report Generation Using JSON

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ABSTRACT:

Testing was desired to ensure the quality of software. Testing seeks to deliver quality applications within budget and time constraints. Proper test management was required for a disciplined testing process. The reporting mechanism plays an important role for scrutinizing the testing progress, assessing test results for a regimented testing process during the testing life cycle. This paper presents a report generation using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). JavaScript Object Notation is an alternative to Extensible Markup Language and simpler to use. Proper reporting could efficiently improve the communication between several testing groups.

Index Terms – JSON, Report Generation, Test Management, XML.

SPC for Software Reliability: Imperfect Software Debugging Model

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ABSTRACT:

Software reliability process can be monitored efficiently by using Statistical Process Control (SPC). It assists the software development team to identify failures and actions to be taken during software failure process and hence, assures better software reliability. In this paper, we consider a software reliability growth model of Non-Homogenous Poisson Process (NHPP) based, that incorporates imperfect debugging problem. The proposed model utilizes the failure data collected from software development projects to analyze the software reliability. The maximum likelihood approach is derived to estimate the unknown point estimators of the model. We investigate the model and demonstrate its applicability in the software reliability engineering field.

Index Terms – Statistical Process Control, Software reliability, mean value function, imperfect debugging, Probability limits, Control Charts.

Interval Domain Software Process Control – GoelOkumoto

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ABSTRACT:

Abstract – Software reliability process can be monitored efficiently using Statistical Process Control (SPC). It assists the software development team to identify and actions to be taken during software failure process and hence, assures better software reliability. In this paper we propose a control mechanism based on the cumulative observations of Interval domain failure data using mean value function of Goel-Okumoto model, which is based on Non-Homogenous Poisson Process (NHPP). The maximum likelihood estimation approach is used to estimate the unknown parameters of the model.

Index Terms – Preparation, Journals, Research, Reviews Statistical Process Control, Software reliability, Goel-Okumoto model, Interval domain data, Mean Value Function, Control Charts, NHPP



Time Domain based Software Process Control using Weibull Mean Value Function

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ABSTRACT:

Control charts are widely used for process monitoring. Software reliability process can be monitored efficiently by using Statistical Process Control (SPC). It assists the software development team to identify failures and actions to be taken during software failure process and hence, assures better software reliability. In this paper we propose a control mechanism based on the cumulative quantity between observations of time domain failure data using mean value function of Weibull distribution, which is based on Non Homogenous Poisson Process (NHPP). The Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) method is used to derive the point estimators of a two-parameter Weibull distribution.

Index Terms – SPC, MLE, NHPP.

Detection of Reliable Software Using SPRT

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ABSTRACT:

In Classical Hypothesis testing volumes of data is to be collected and then the conclusions are drawn which may take more time. But, Sequential Analysis of statistical science could be adopted in order to decide upon the reliable / unreliable of the developed software very quickly. The procedure adopted for this is, Sequential Probability Ratio Test (SPRT). In the present paper, we have proposed the performance of SPRT on Time domain data using exponential imperfect debugging model and analyzed the results by applying on 5 data sets. The parameters are estimated by using Maximum Likelihood Estimation.

Index Terms – Exponential imperfect debugging; Sequential Probability Ratio Test; Maximum Likelihood Estimation; Decision lines; Software Reliability; Software failure data

Supervision Security Scheme in Telecommunication Networks

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ABSTRACT:

Abstract

While research in security has started giving importance to security risk management, the focus is still on the development of procedural guidelines and a few semi-automated methods. Several issues remain unsolved including, a) the need of sophisticated formalization in the risk management reasoning, b) non consideration of security policies correctness, c) the lack of theory in the incident response reasoning, and d) the need for managing security projects. This paper is about enriching the existing risk management infrastructures by several theories and techniques and uses them to alleviate the above shortcomings, providing four-axis based contribution. In the first axis, we took interest to setting up a framework for managing information security risks. We brought out a novel methodology entitled Network Risk Analysis Method

In the second axis, we took interest to setting up theoretical tools for assisting incident response and investigation teams. To represent multiple views, we introduced a new category of cognitive maps, called incident response probabilistic cognitive maps, IRPCMs. In the context of digital investigation, we developed a methodology entitled Digital Forensic in Networking, DigForNet, combining human expertise with formal aspects, and consisting in collecting events, constructing and extracting attack scenarios using the I-TLA and its model checker, and selecting responses. We used the concept of hypotheses to solve problems due to the lack of actions and to detect unknown attacks.

Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

TECHNIQUE OF INFORMATION SECURITY RISK ANALYSIS FOR VIRTUALIZED SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT:

The growth of usage of Information Technology (IT) in daily operations of enterprises causes the value and the vulnerability of information to be at the peak of interest. Moreover, distributed computing revolutionized the outsourcing of computing functions, thus allowing flexible IT solutions. Since the concept of information goes beyond the traditional text documents, reaching manufacturing, machine control, and, to a certain extent – reasoning – it is a great responsibility to maintain appropriate information security. Information Security (IS) risk analysis and maintenance require extensive knowledge about the possessed assets as well as the technologies behind them, to recognize the threats and vulnerabilities the infrastructure is facing.

A way of formal description of the infrastructure – the Enterprise Architecture (EA) – offers a multi perspective view of the whole enterprise, linking together business processes as well as the infrastructure. Several IS risk analysis solutions based on the EA exist. However, lack of methods of IS risk analysis for virtualization technologies complicates the procedure, thus leading to reduced availability of such analysis. The paper consists of an introduction, two main concept and general conclusions. The first concept introduces the problem of information security risk analysis and its' automation. Moreover, state-of-the-art methodologies and their implementations for automated information security risk analysis are discussed. The second concept proposes a novel method for risk analysis of virtualization components based on the most recent data, including threat classification and specification, control means and metrics of the impact.

A Risk-Driven Speculation replica for Analyzing Human Factors in Information Security

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ABSTRACT:

Information systems are of high importance in organizations because of the revolutionary industrial transformation undergone by digital and electronic platforms. A wide range of factors and issues forming the current business environments have created an unprecedented level of uncertainty and exposure to risks in all areas of strategic and operational activities in organizations including IT management and information security. Subsequently, securing these systems, which keep assets safe, serves organizational objectives. The Information Security System (ISS) is a process that organizations can adopt to achieve information security goals. It has gained the attention of academics, businesses, governments, security and IT professionals in recent years. Like any other system, the ISS is highly dependent on human factors as people are the primary concern of such systems and their roles should be taken into consideration

Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

A study of Organizational Information Security Risk Analysis

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ABSTRACT:

Despite a growing number and variety of information security threats, many organizations continue to neglect implementing information security policies and procedures. The likelihood that an organization's information systems can fall victim to these threats is known as information systems risk (Straub & Welke). To combat these threats, an organization must undergo a rigorous process of self-analysis. Rainer, Snyder, and Carr published one of the seminal papers related to Information Security Risk Analysis (ISRA). Since the publication of that work, very little research has been conducted to investigate the risk analysis processes that organizations conduct to assess and remedy the variety of information security threats that exist in a modern networking environment.

Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

Online Examination with short text matching

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ABSTRACT:

Information technology gives utmost importance to processing of data. Some petabytes of data is not sufficient for storing large amount of data. Large volume of unstructured and structured data that gets created from various sources such as Emails, web logs, social media like Twitter, Facebook etc. The major obstacles with processing Big Data include capturing, storing, searching, sharing and analysis. Hadoop enables to explore complex data. It is an open source framework written in Java which supports parallel and distributed data processing and is used for reliable storage of data. With the help of big data analytics, many enterprises are able to improve customer retention, help with product development and gain competitive advantage, speed and reduce complexity. E-commerce companies study traffic on web sites or navigation patterns to determine probable views, interests and dislikes of a person or a group as a whole depending on the previous purchases. In this paper, we compare some typically used data analytic tools.

Index Terms – framework, distributed processing, cluster, HDFS, map-reduce, data analytics, BDA tools

A Pragmatic Study and Analysis of Load Balancing Techniques In Parallel Computing

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ABSTRACT:

Allocation of the work load in to small processes is known as Load Balancing .Parallel programming is based on four phases finding Concurrency (by understanding the available concurrency and expose in algorithm design), Algorithm structure (programmer develop high level structure for organizing parallel algorithm), Supporting structure (in this code analyzing techniques used to manage data), Implementation mechanism (final steps to look specific software construct for parallel program implementation).The middle two phases based on patterns. With availability of parallle programming models OpenMP(Shared Memory Model) MPI(Distributed Memory Model) ande Hybrid(OpenMP and MPI) there is various aspects while doing load balancing in High Performance Computing also there are typical load balancing approach, Static and Dynamic are broadly categories. For this review paper keeping vision on efficiency and speed we have discussed the aspect and issues associated with typical categorised load balancing technique

Studying Cloud as IaaS for Big Data Analytics : Opportunity, Challenges

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ABSTRACT:

James Watt steam engine revolution was greatest revolution in mankind history in 20th century. In 1776, the first steam engines were installed and working in commercial enterprises. This revolution minimize and make world smaller for human being, now world is connected seamlessly. “Big Data Analytics and Cloud” these two words are second numerous revolutions in 21st century. We are living in an era of information explosion. These two magical terms are nothing but relatively very new and fortunately diverted all market trends to a new era of computation in last decade. As these two emerging technology are their early childhood, many people were confused with its relevancy and applicability. Cloud Computing is Infrastructure based solution for managing data and computational framework. 2016 was a significantly more important year for this volumes data technology or Big Data eco system as large number of enterprises, and organizations are generating data, storing that data and worried about future aspect of that data. In 2017, corporate world take cognizance of their large volumes structured and unstructured data as these enterprises and organizations continuously generating large volumes data. The term big data doesn't just refer to the massive amounts of data existing today, it also refers to the whole ecosystem of Storing or gathering data, Different types of data and analyzing that data. In traditional data ecosystem all leverages are with legacy system. Transforming or migration of these traditional ecosystems to the cloud is full of great challenges and benefits. Cloud computing is an agile and scalable resource access computation paradigm, provides heterogeneous platform seamlessly with infrastructure of internet, exclusively for the trapped and work on pre and post process of big data. Now the challenges are finding opportunity and challenges for managing, migrating and abstracting cloud based big data using cloud infrastructure for future eco system of Big Data Analysis. This paper is basically focused on this issue. We try to reevaluate the facts of existing Cloud Infrastructure as IaaS for tomorrow's big data analytics.

Index Terms – Big Data, Cloud, Big Data Analytics, Internet, IaaS, OLM, RFHC, Data Migration.

Mahaganana: An Approach to a Smart Census in India

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ABSTRACT:

In a large country like India where the population of states is equal to the population of other countries, it is very difficult to obtain the count of the population in a given minimum time and cost. Although the year 2021 is going to be the Census year for India, the 2021 Census is 8th Census (since independence) of country. In India, Census is conducted in every ten years by the government. This census is going to be very important due to many reasons. The previous censuses took place by the manual procedure that is very typical and is used since it has been introduced by the British in 1872. This procedure is very time consuming and requires large effort by mankind. So the need of the time is to simplify it. This could be simplified using technology. So we are using a Cross-Platform portal to conduct the entire process in a digital manner and introducing several changes in procedure of conduction of Census. This portal will serve to all. (i.e. Citizen, Census Officer, Ministers, etc.) and the entire procedure will be described as Mahaganana.

Index Terms – cross platform, census, cloud based census, machine learning

Splay: A Lightweight Video Streaming Application

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ABSTRACT:

Splay is a video streaming progressive web application which uses YouTube as a server and storage for videos and the app itself resides on our own desired server. Splay achieves this by using embed feature provided by YouTube and hence can even be hosted on a smaller server without carrying the load of videos. It is developed to work on any given device and any given platform provided, the given device has a browser. An app shell architecture is implemented in splay with the use of service workers and JavaScript for the technology stack. It uses React.js for developing user interfaces and achieving a single page application model for the more native-like experience. Node.js and Mongo DB are the ones powering the back end of the application. This paper basically focuses on the architecture and working of the application and our main focus is to collect all important educational videos of college including lectures, tutorials on one platform with proper content management as desired by the institute or organization using it.

Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

Optimize Neutral Framework With Fair Share Resource Allocator For Big Data Processing On Cloud Infrastructure

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ABSTRACT:

Data is precious! Data generated from myriad resources are store and treated, extracted for getting knowledge through classical machine learning techniques. The MapReduce is a programming framework that proved its efficiency and reliability for big data processing in a distributed environment. When data are generated in a cloud platform the speed and volume of data are high. MapReduce has its own limitation over processing big data. Spark has also eliminated many boundaries especially dealing with online streaming and cloud generated data. Big Data cluster management is a tedious work that needs specialized algorithms for a fair share approach. Many time resource contention problems have to address with fair-share but the performance was not satisfactory. MESOS and YARN have an implementation of the same. The proposed framework use historical job execution logs for admission control and deadline information is an additional and important part which supplied at the time of submission of the job. The work anticipates different deadline formulation explained in the result section. Finally, a comparison of justice with existing fair share allocation policies is discussed.

Index Terms – Resource-constrained, deadline, admission control, resource allocation, big data, cloud, spark, Genetic algorithms, Evolutionary Computation

Sifting of a Potent Convex Hull Algorithm for Scattered Point Set Using Parallel Programming

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ABSTRACT:

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has been prominently working for the designed to sculpt the world. With the growth and data and increasing sophistication of analysis and processing techniques the traditional sequential methods of performing GIS processing on desktop computers is insufficient. This paper is based on analysis and the performance of 3D convex hull algorithm for the three flavors of parallel architecture considering spatial scatter point data using parallel programming. As GIS use huge set of scatter data for processing and development of many product, a Convex Hull of planner scattered point set will useful in the area of planning and grafting the satellite image in GIS. Analysis is based on the parallel algorithm on OpenMP, MPI and Hybrid of HPC (High Performance Computing) architecture also improvement strategy for the huge data point available for computing such as GIS spatial data with respective OpenMP, MPI and Hybrid is stated.

Index Terms – GIS, OpenMP, MPI, Hybrid, Convex Hull (CH), Parallel Programming, Spatial Data set

Security Threats and its Solution for Vehicular Ad hoc Network: A Review

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ABSTRACT:

— In Vehicular Ad hoc Networks (VANETs), integrity of data is important security concern for the intervehicle and vehicle to roadside communications. Vehicles and the information have to be protected from the attacks on their privacy and from the misuse of their private data which is shared over communication. Safety information exchange enables life-critical applications, like lane merging and the alerting functionality during intersection traversing. So security plays an important role in VANET applications. In a VANET, vehicles are rely totally on the integrity of received data as it is helpful for deciding when to send the alerts to drivers. The communication is done through wireless communication. That is why security is an important issue for vehicular network applications. In this paper, we address the security issues of networks and the threats which create overhead and decreases and slow down the performance of VANET also the solution for the attacks and threats

Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

REVIEW AUTOMATED STUDENTS ATTENDANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING RASPBERRY-PI AND NFC

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ABSTRACT:

Now a day's speed and efficiency is what needed to reduce the time of work and performance of an individual or a system. Hence we are presenting an automated attendance management system using raspberry pi and NFC which is a smarter and more efficient way. This will help in speeding up the attendance monitoring system in schools/colleges/universities or in small business also and thereby reducing the time for taking attendance is becomes easy by using this. The main active components of the paper are a Raspberry Pi, which is a single-board micro-computer, and an NFC tag reader. NFC (Near Field Communication) technology allows information to be read ,write and exchanged over short distances using wireless communication.

Index Terms – Automated Attendance, Raspberry Pi, Facial recognition, NFC.

Opportunity and Challenges for Migrating Big Data Analytics in Cloud

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ABSTRACT:

Big Data Analytics is a big word now days. As per demanding and more scalable process data generation capabilities, data acquisition and storage become a crucial issue. Cloud storage is a majorly usable platform; the technology will become crucial to executives handling data powered by analytics. Now a day's trend towards "big data-as-a-service" is talked everywhere. On one hand, cloud-based big data analytics exactly tackle in progress issues of scale, speed, and cost. But researchers working to solve security and other real-time problem of big data migration on cloud based platform. This article specially focused on finding possible ways to migrate big data to cloud. Technology which support coherent data migration and possibility of doing big data analytics on cloud platform is demanding in nature for new era of growth. This article also gives information about available technology and techniques for migration of big data in cloud

Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

Radio Frequency Based Navigation and Management System for KUMBH

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ABSTRACT:

In country like India, there are lots of pilgrims. These pilgrims gather at pilgrimage to celebrate their festival and sometime form a huge crowd. KUMBH is one of India's very largest fair event at which about 3 to 4 millions of pilgrims gather to worship their god at a time. This fair forms a huge crowd at some places like Nasik, Allahabad (Prayag), Haridwar and Ujjain. In this type of crowd, pilgrim may miss their relatives and friends. After missing it will be more complicated to find their location within the KUMBH pilgrimage premises. If Pilgrims sometimes needs emergency services like medical service then it requires some extra time to manually inform about an emergency to the authority. Pilgrims are from different regions of the country, so they require the proper information and location of the temples, rivers, hotels, hospitals, etc. Which are sometime unknown to them. Solution to these types of problem can be achieved by using technical approach. We are using passive RFID embedded wrist band to track the pilgrim within the KUMBH. Keeping the track of each pilgrim can be useful for locating the pilgrim. Pilgrim can inform about the emergency immediately using the radio frequency band available on his/her hand. Important places can be located using the application in the smart-phone like android attached with OSM (Open Street Map).

Index Terms – Radio Frequency, Android application, Emergency services, OSM, Web services, Location based services, Crowd Management

Android "Health-Dr." Application for Synchronous Information Sharing

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ABSTRACT:

Android "Health-DR." is innovative idea for ambulatory appliances. In rapid developing technology, we are providing "Health-DR." application for the insurance agent, dispensary, patients, physician, annals management (security) for annals. So principally, the ample of record are maintain in to the hospitals. The application just needs to be installed in the customer site with IT environment. Main purpose of our application is to provide the healthy environment to the patient. Our cream focus is on the "Health-DR." application meet to the patient regiment. For the personal use of member, we provide authentication service strategy for "Health-DR." application. Prospective strategy includes: Professional Authentications (User Authentication) by doctor to the patient, actuary and dispensary. Remote access is available to the medical annals, doctor affability and patient affability. "Health-DR." provides expertness anytime and anywhere. The application is middleware to isolate the information from affability management, client discovery and transit of database. Annotations of records are kept in the bibliography. Mainly, this paper focuses on the conversion of E-Health application with flexible surroundings.

Index Terms – Health-DR. Engineering, Professional authentications, Doctor Flexibility, Patient flexibility, Annotations of records, Insurance acumen or actuary, Medical annals, Alert mechanism

Mining Strong Valid Association Rule from Frequent Pattern and Infrequent Pattern Based on Min-Max Sinc Constraints

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ABSTRACT:

Rule mining is very efficient technique for find relation of correlated data. The correlation of data gives meaning full extraction process. For the mining of rule mining a variety of algorithm are used such as Apriori algorithm and tree based algorithm. Some algorithm is wonder performance but generate negative association rule and also suffered from multi-scan problem. In this paper we proposed IMLMS-PANR-GA association rule mining based on min-max algorithm and MLMS formula. In this method we used a multi-level multiple support of data table as 0 and 1. The divided process reduces the scanning time of database. The proposed algorithm is a combination of MLMS and min-max algorithm. Support length key is a vector value given by the transaction data set. The process of rule optimization we used min-max algorithm and for evaluate algorithm conducted the real world dataset such as heart disease data and some standard data used from UCI machine learning repository.

Index Terms – association rule mining, negative and positive rules, multi-pass, Min-max algorithm

AUTOMATED PARKING SLOT ALLOTTER USING RFID AND NFC TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:

In this modern era, the technology is imposing its relevance on the people. Now a day having the car is going to be mainstream issue. Every day we come across the huge traffic and congestion problem in public places as well as in organizations. From an employee of organization to the student going to college is prevalingly having the cars. So managing the parking of these cars in big organizations or colleges where the traffic is congested needs the continuous manual intervention and it becomes the tedious job to keep the information about all cars which are checking-in and checking-out. By the proposed system drivers will not have to stop for long time and the whole process will become digitalized thereby eliminating human intervention. So to manage the cars in the parking we are developing an automated system for car parking. In the proposed system we are going to develop an Automated Parking Allotter system so that continuous human intervention in parking problems will get deprived and the parking of cars can be done in fast and efficiently. We are accomplishing this system by using the technologies called RFID i.e. Radio Frequency Identification, NFC i.e. Near Field Communication and OCR i.e. Optical Character Recognition. This system will also keep the track of allotted parking lots and available ones. So the advancement in the current system can change the time requirement and efforts considerably.

Index Terms – RFID (Radio Frequency Identification), NFC (Near Field Communication), OCR (Optical Character Recognition), Automated Parking Slot Allotter.

Graph Tea: Simulating Tool for Graph Theory & Algorithms

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ABSTRACT:

Simulation in teaching has recently entered the field of education. It is used at different levels of instruction. The teacher is trained practically and also imparted theoretical learning. In Computer Science, Graph theory is the fundamental mathematics required for better understanding Data Structures. To Teach Graph theory & Algorithms, We introduced Simulation as an innovative teaching methodology. Students can understand in a better manner by using simulation. Graph Tea is one of such simulation tool for Graph Theory & Algorithms. In this paper, we simulated Tree Traversal Techniques like Breadth First Search (BFS), Depth First Search (DFS) and minimal cost spanning tree algorithms like Prims.

Index Terms – Simulation, Graph theory, Breadth First Search, Depth First Search , Spanning tree

Metadata Based Deep Web Annotation Semantic Web Search Mechanism

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ABSTRACT:

Technology has its own way of communication to its surrounding and the need leads to the innovation. In this Paper, we have given emphasis on the web Data with the communicating to the database, which we call, is as in the terminology of data mining as ontology of Information. Database record linkage systems are well suited to handle the co reference resolution issue, but they do not take account of specific properties of ontological data, such as hierarchical relations between classes and specific data restrictions. The Semantic Web is used for many purposes from a standardized way to markup metadata to describe digital resources to a new growing movement favoring the open and shared expression of common ontologies. Today's industry need to implement the web service in the process of light, high computer efficiency and lastly which we most time take to robustness proving all is the demanding trend, Hence we provide a collaborative model in the data center and the web service module to implement all client based requirement starting from the most basic one is the web service

Index Terms – block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attacks, Merkle tree, hashing, time stamping, ledger.

A Syntactic Content-Based Recommender Based on combination of ACO and GA in large scholarly data

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ABSTRACT:

The quantity of research papers or literature has been increasing continually which origins the explosion of information. The outcome of this fast data growth is large options provided to internet users when searching for a paper, product or service. These will results difficulty in building decisions to internet users. Thus, this generates need to select, order and efficiently deliver important information to mend the problem of information burden. Recommenders are crucial systems to avoid the information burden, by filtering the huge group of information and suggesting relevant data to the operator. Recommender schemes solve this matter via inspecting through large dimensions of generated dynamic information to supply users personalized matter. Plenty of recommendation systems are available with different accuracies. Enhancing the worth of recommendations is the most important dares for recommendation schemes. This paper offers an innovative recommender system termed a Syntactic Recommender which deploys an upgraded feature selection system that is combination of ACO-GA algorithms to raise the accuracy of recommendations in recommender system. This paper emphases on two fundamental concepts, first is performing and giving more exact object predictions to the operator and second is handling huge volume of data. The aim of this paper is offering recommendation outcomes based on user's request with accuracy and competency. We also realized that the outcomes of recommendation systems are correct.

Index Terms – Information Overload, Ant Colony Optimization, personalized, Recommender system, Syntactic content based recommender systems

An efficient supervised clustering using fuzzy logic

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ABSTRACT:

In semi administered bunching is one of the vital errands and goes for gathering the information objects into classes (groups) to such an extent that the similitude of items inside bunches is high and the comparability of articles between bunches is Less. The dataset once in a while might be in blended nature that is it might comprise of both numeric and unmitigated sort of information. So two types of different data with characteristics. Due to the different in their qualities keeping in mind the end goal to gather these sorts of information it is ideal to utilize the troupe grouping strategy which utilizes divide and combine way to deal with take care of this issue. In this paper the different dataset is divide into numeric and categorical data set and clustered using both traditional and fuzzy logic algorithms. The output is combined with ensemble clustering and evaluated by both f-measure and entropy measure. It is found that using fuzzy clustering algorithms gives better results.

Index Terms – Cluster ensemble, semi-supervised clustering, random forest, fuzzy clustering, clustering analysis

A Recent Study of Emerging Tools and Technologies Boosting Big Data Analytics

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ABSTRACT:

Traditional technologies and data processing applications are inadequate for big data processing. Big Data concern very large-volume, complex formats, growing data sets with multiple, heterogeneous sources, and formats. With the reckless expansion in networking, communication, storage, and data collection capability, the big data science is rapidly growing in every engineering and science domain. Challenges in front of data scientists include different tasks, such as data capture, classification, storage, sharing, transfer, analysis, search, visualization, and decision making. This paper is aimed to discuss the need of big data analytics, journey of raw data to meaningful decision, and the different tools and technologies emerged to process the big data at different levels, to derive meaningful decisions out of it.

Index Terms – Big data Data mining Clustering Data volume Data velocity Data variety Big data mining Big data analytics

A highly efficient distributed indexing system based on large cluster of commodity machines

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ABSTRACT:

An Information Retrieval System using centralized approach demands long time to update the web index. A highly efficient distributed indexing system operates on large & diverse datasets with optimum time consumption compared to centralized approach to update web index. In this paper, a prototype model of highly efficient distributed indexing system deployed to run on cluster of commodity machines for the creation of large index using functionality of Apache Lucene. Experimental results showed efficiency of distributed indexing process. This distributed approach helps to reduce time interval for index creation and updation, in turn keeps the index content more fresh.

Index Terms – parser, retrieval, lucene, dataset, distributed indexers, commodity computing

SYNTCREG: A SYNTACTIC RECOMMENDER BASED ON ENSEMBLE FEATURE SELECTION TECHNIQUE IN LARGE SCHOLARLY DATA

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ABSTRACT:

Today's digital universe is suffering from the problem of data explosion which contain large volume of data generated at a daily growing basis in the world. RS (Recommendation System) is a best common solution which provides recommendations to users according to their interests. In recent years, recommender systems turn into tremendously famous system because of their capability to suggest user's favorites or ranking of a definite object by examining similar users within the network. This paper presents a novel recommender system called a syntactic Recommender which employs improved feature selection techniques that is combination of ACO-GA (Ant Colony Optimization-Genetic Algorithm) algorithms for feature selection to raise the accuracy of recommendations in recommender system. Feature selection is significant task for information retrieval processing. When matched to additional algorithms in the related works, this system showed to be tremendously successful in improving the recommendation accuracy.

Index Terms – Data Explosion, Recommendation System, Syntactic Recommender, Ant Colony Optimization- Genetic Algorithm, Information Retrieval



Unique Constraint Frequent Item Set Mining

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ABSTRACT:

Itemset mining identifies group of frequent itemsets that signify possibly of relevant information. Unique constraints are usually forced to emphasis the analysis on most interestingness itemsets. In this paper we proposed unique constraint based mining on relational dataset. The constrained-based mining helps us to merge all itemsets, which are interrelated to each other. Specifically it chooses itemsets with same consequent part of an association rule and evaluates the highest itemsets with minimum coverage in that relational database. This paper mainly concentrates to propose a new Apriori-based algorithm, which satisfy the certain properties of constrained itemset based mining like anti-monotonicity.



Unique constrained class labeled association rule mining

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Class labeled Association Rules (CARs) represents the relationship between attribute-valued pairs and frequent item set mining. These rules are mostly used in diabetes healthcare management for reducing the uncertainty factor of co-morbidities. Moreover the user selects mostly subsets of class based association rules. In this paper we proposed an algorithm named as unique constraint class labeled association rule based tree (UCCAR-Tree), which contains three steps. In the first step identifying frequent unique item set constrained. Later, UCCAR tree is constructed. Finally Class labeled Association Rules are obtained from the tree by satisfying minimum confidence user specified threshold value. The experimental results are performed based on German and Chess datasets. The execution time and the scalability of UCCAR for both the datasets are experimented along with describing the characteristics of dataset. Diabetes healthcare management application is demonstrated for the proposed algorithm.



Input split frequent pattern tree using mapreduce paradigm in Hadoop

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ABSTRACT:

Big data has been attracted in information industry and in the society in the recent years, due to the wide availability of huge amount of data in the Internet and the complexity of data is growing every day. Hence distributed data mining algorithms has decided to exploit big data adaptable to current technology. Since there exist some limitations in traditional algorithm for dealing with the massive volume of data set which degrades the performance. So, thereby we require fast and efficient scalable frequent item sets for storing and processing large data sets. Existing algorithm like apriori algorithm performs a multiple scans from external storage, which leads to heavy burden for I/O devices. In this paper, we proposed Association Rule Mining based on Hadoop Distributed File System for storing huge amount of data and implemented using MapReduce object oriented programming paradigm for processing of a data.

A conceptual framework for approaching predictive modeling using multivariate regression analysis vs artificial neural network

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ABSTRACT:

The use of artificial neural networks is a promising approach for prediction of fine particles concentrations under variable meteorological conditions. This paper analyzes the statistical analysis of Multivariate Regression Analysis (MVRA) versus Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and investigations were performed on real statistical data set obtained from measurements of the process parameters of recent six months data under industrial conditions. Most influential statistical parameters such as R, R-square, Adjusted R-square, MAE, RMSE are evaluated for choosing right modeling tool in this investigation



An experimental study of cross domain sentiment analysis

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ABSTRACT:

Sentiment study involves building a system to collect and examine the inputs phrases or sentences composed in comments or tweets. Automatic identification of text sentiment is vital for applications namely sentiment analysis, document summarizer, context oriented promotions and business research. Sentiment is acknowledged potentially in several fields and this might be expensive to interpret information to each individual new field. In Cross Domain Sentiment Identification, the basic features or phrases that represent in the one domain do not always represent same semantic meaning in the target field. Primarily, we develop a sentiment sensitive a collection of synonyms using tagged information on the original source fields and untagged information for each individual source and target areas. Sentiment accuracy has been attained in the collection of synonyms by using document level sentiment data within the context vectors and measuring the similarities between phrases or words. Afterwards, we make use of thesaurus to build characteristic features throughout the test and train occurrences in a binary classification technique. Experimental results show proposed method outperforms well on limited sentiment data in terms of processing time and sentiment score

Randomized policy based wireless mesh networks using hierarchal policy based model

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ABSTRACT:

The design and performance of use of PUMA is restriction fix plan centered redirecting and route choice in multi radio Wi-Fi capable systems. PUMA combines a declarative networking engine with a restriction solver to realize a variety of declarative Wi-Fi redirecting and route choice methods and, in addition, provides avenues to improve across route and route choice guidelines. Develop model of PUMA for Colog programs performance and submission based on the functions of all the designed nodes present in Wi-Fi capable systems. Random plan centered adaption is the informative analysis in system anticipating the waves and node simulator in recent program structure based on the system efficiency. A novel model to strategy the problem of independent policy-based control of wired/wireless classified communication systems. The suggested structure addresses the control problem from a new perspective through appearing it as a problem of learning from current system behavior, while creating new guidelines at playback in response to changing specifications. A ordered plan model is used to capture customers and administrators's advanced stage goals into system stage goals. Given sets of system goals and constraints, guidelines are constructed at playback. The new strategy gives more flexibility to customers and applications to dynamically change their quality-of-service (QoS) specifications while maintaining a smooth delivery of QoS through system monitors reviews. Simulation results demonstrate the efficiency of the suggested work..

Empirical performance evaluation of PUCRN and CBRP-CRN protocol in cognitive radio ADHOC mesh networks

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ABSTRACT:

Now a days Wireless communication plays an important role in many of the user applications. Many of these applications follow either unicast or multicast routing protocol for their communication. In wireless mesh networks multicast routing protocol is mostly adopted as we can send more data packets to multiple places at the same time. So it is more important to understand and evaluate routing protocols in wireless mesh networks as it provides more reliability, efficiency with less bandwidth than in any other networks. In this paper we have simulated, examined and analysed two important routing protocols namely Primary user in cognitive radio network (PUCRN) and cluster based routing protocol in cognitive radio network (CBRPCRN) which are models of mesh based routing protocols in wireless mesh networks. To better evaluate these routing protocols we have made required changes in the fields like change in number of nodes, pause time, traffic pattern and other parameters. We have used performance metrics like end to end delay, throughput and packet delivery ratio to evaluate the performance of PUCRN and CBRP-CRN in cognitive radio wireless mesh networks. Our scope of work will help you to compare and evaluate these two routing protocols using NS2.



Cognitive radio wireless mesh networks: Routing and its challenges

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ABSTRACT:

In today's world, there is a need of efficiency in every field and the vast and dynamic spread of wireless network, calls for its efficiency in handling various users connected to the network. Cognitive radio caters to this need. Cognitive Radio is a name given to the devices that are intelligent, agile and adaptive and the recent introduction of licensing in the secondary spectrum has led to a new paradigm in wireless communications. This package as a whole is entitled as Cognitive networks. These radios are designed such that their transceiver makes use of best available wireless channels in its vicinity and enables more communications to run concurrently by changing its transmission parameters and thereby increasing the efficiency. There are a number of challenges that were faced before the introduction of cognitive radio networks and there are still a number of challenges that are faced after the introduction of this intelligent network. Challenges that are faced using the cognitive radio networks are also highlighted in the paper.



ODCRP-CRWMN: On demand cluster based routing protocol for cognitive radio wireless mesh networks

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ABSTRACT:

Cognitive radio wireless mesh networks (WMN's) is an emerging technology that has made rapid changes in communication world. A wireless mesh network consists of mesh routers and mesh clients, in which mesh clients are highly mobile, due to which it has transmit continuous signaling messages to the gateway for their location registration. By transmitting signaling messages continuously bandwidth of the network is heavily utilized, so the overall performance of the network will be degraded. To overcome this problem we proposed a new algorithm called ODCRP based on the concept of clustering, which includes both static and dynamic clustering for mesh routers and mesh clients. By using these clustering algorithms we can reduce the number of signaling messages transmitted for location registration, so that the overall performance of the cognitive radio mesh networks will be increased.

Parallel task mapping offloading algorithm for mobile cloud computing

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Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation,
Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

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ABSTRACT:

Due to the rapid growth of mobile usage and data storage, cloud computing plays a vital role to save mobile computing energy and storage. Large size applications or high resolution images may consume high battery power along with computing resources. High storage and computing energy may decrease the performance of the mobile. Traditional offloading algorithms are implemented in a single thread mechanism to offload a single source component from mobile to cloud or vice versa. Traditional Single thread offloading algorithms on the image based applications results poor performance. In this proposed approach, three-tier architecture is used to offload multiple mobile components from mobile to cloud. In this process, first tier is used to partition the mobile application source code for function mapping process; second tier is used to identify required execution tasks along with the source codes using weighted directed graph and in the third tier, an optimization process is applied to select required components within the task to offload into cloud.

Dynamic optimization local search offloading algorithm for mobile cloud computing

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ABSTRACT:

One of the major issue regarding mobile devices are shortage of energy and storage space. In order to overcome the problem of extending the lifetime of a battery and storage space, dynamic offloading concept can be used. Dynamic offloading can be used to deploy some of the software components from mobile to remote cloud system for computation. Selection of offloading components from the handheld mobile devices is one the major problem in dynamic offloading approach. Component migration from mobile to cloud is based on the energy consumed by the mobile device and cloud server. In this proposed work Stochastic Network optimization scheme is used to solve offloading problem. Experimental results show better energy saving performance by comparing remote execution with local execution components.

Residual risk assessment for software projects by considering sub factors for the risk factors

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ABSTRACT:

Risk management plays crucial role in software development. Risk can be occurred at any stage of development of project with respect to some parameters. Risk mitigation is technique to minimize risk in the result during development. In this paper we presented theoretical approach for avoiding residual risk by considering all the sub factors for top ten risk factors. We have identified the priority of each risk factor and identified solution to minimize risk.

User behaviour profiling in cloud using one class SVM: A review

Paruchuri V.L., Suresh Babu S., Sridhar P.S.V.S., Bhattacharyya D., Kim H.-J.

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Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.
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ABSTRACT:

Distributed computing guarantees to on a very basic level change the way we utilize PCs and get to and store our own specific and business data. With these new registering and correspondences models develop new data security challenges. Existing information security structures, for instance, encryption have fizzled in imagining information theft strikes, particularly those executed by an insider to the cloud supplier. We propose a substitute methodology for securing information in the cloud utilizing adversarial mimic improvement. We screen data access in the cloud and perceive unpredictable data access outlines. Right when unapproved access is suspected and after that confirmed using test questions, we dispatch a disinformation strike by giving back a considerable measure of fake information to the attacker. This secures against the misuse of the customer's real data. Trials coordinated in a neighbor-hood archive setting give confirmation this technique may give unprecedented levels of customer data security in a Cloud space.

An applicative approach for collecting and fortifying history of data in cloud environment

Vadlamudi, D., Krishna Chaitanya, M., Bala Venu, V.

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ABSTRACT:

Today cloud computing has been the buzzword among many communities. Many users are using the cloud to ensure cost effectiveness towards their hardware resources. As cloud may seem tempting there are many security issues relating to the cloud. One the issue is the activities performed on the data, which are monitored by logs. These logs are used as evidence to the forensic investigators. But due to the emerging technologies the hackers are able to modify the log data. When the hackers modify the data, it is a painful task for the forensic investigators to rebuild the evidence. So to address this issue we are developing a mechanism to generate the log files, ensure security to log files and making the log files interoperable to the Cloud Service Provider (CSP).

ADHOC mesh networks empirical performance evaluation of PUCRN and CBRP-CRN protocol in cognitive radio

SURAPANENI SINDHURA

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Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

ABSTRACT:

Testing was desired to ensure the quality of software. Testing seeks to deliver quality applications within budget and time constraints. Proper test management was required for a disciplined testing process. The reporting mechanism plays an important role for scrutinizing the testing progress, assessing test results for a regimented testing process during the testing life cycle. This paper presents a report generation using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). JavaScript Object Notation is an alternative to Extensible Markup Language and simpler to use. Proper reporting could efficiently improve the communication between several testing groups.

Timing analysis attack based on hamming weight

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Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

ABSTRACT:

Timing Analysis attack is a method to break cryptographic key based on the timing measurements of encryption. In this paper timing attack is presented based on hamming weight using Data Encryption Standard. The estimation of hamming weight of the key can be done if timing measurements of several encryptions of the same plaintext is obtained. The timing measurements of encryption using DES are obtained. A table of average encryption time versus hamming weight of the key is created which allows an attacker to determine the hamming weight of the key. This paper also proposes the key recovery method based on timing attack using hamming weight of the key.

Index Terms – cryptography, attacks, data, DES.

Test report generation using JSON

Krishna Mohan, G , Satish Babu, J

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Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

ABSTRACT:

Testing was desired to ensure the quality of software. Testing seeks to deliver quality applications within budget and time constraints. Proper test management was required for a disciplined testing process. The reporting mechanism plays an important role for scrutinizing the testing progress, assessing test results for a regimented testing process during the testing life cycle. This paper presents a report generation using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). JavaScript Object Notation is an alternative to Extensible Markup Language and simpler to use. Proper reporting could efficiently improve the communication between several testing groups.

Index Terms – object, javascript,JSON.

Spc and order statistics: Plp model

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Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, a simple SRGM, the Power Law Process NonHomogeneous Poisson Process (NHPP) model is used as a control mechanism based on order statistics of the cumulative quantity between observations of time domain failure data. This model has the ability of modelling both reliability improving and deteriorating systems and has gained wide acceptance. The Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) method is used to derive the point estimators. We have applied the model to sets of existing software failure data to assess the failure process using SPC (Statistical Process Control)

Index Terms – MLE, SPC, SRGM,NFPP.

A conceptual framework for approaching predictive modelling using multivariate regression analysis vs artificial neural network

Pellakuri, V , Rajeswara Rao, D, Lakshmi Prasanna, P , Santhi, M.V.B.T

¹Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation,
Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.
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ABSTRACT:

The use of artificial neural networks is a promising approach for prediction of fine particles concentrations under variable meteorological conditions. This paper analyzes the statistical analysis of Multivariate Regression Analysis (MVRA) versus Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and investigations were performed on real statistical data set obtained from measurements of the process parameters of recent six months data under industrial conditions. Most influential statistical parameters such as R, R-square, Adjusted R-square, MAE, RMSE are evaluated for choosing right modelling tool in this investigation.

Index Terms – modeling, networking, MVRA.

An experimental study of cross domain sentiment analysis

Santhi, M.V.B.T., Raja Sekhara Rao, D.

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ABSTRACT:

Sentiment study involves building a system to collect and examine the inputs phrases or sentences composed in comments or tweets. Automatic identification of text sentiment is vital for applications namely sentiment analysis, document summarizer, context oriented promotions and business research. Sentiment is acknowledged potentially in several fields and this might be expensive to interpret information to each individual new field. In Cross Domain Sentiment Identification, the basic features or phrases that represent in the one domain do not always represent same semantic meaning in the target field. Primarily, we develop a sentiment sensitive a collection of synonyms using tagged information on the original source fields and untagged information for each individual source and target areas. Sentiment accuracy has been attained in the collection of synonyms by using document level sentiment data within the context vectors and measuring the similarities between phrases or words. Afterwards, we make use of thesaurus to build characteristic features throughout the test and train occurrences in a binary classification technique. Experimental results show proposed method outperforms well on limited sentiment data in terms of processing time and sentiment score.

Index Terms – Semantic study, data, .

A study on data analysis of movie tweets using machine learning techniques

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¹Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation,
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ABSTRACT:

There are many ways for the individuals to express their sentiments. One among them is World Wide Web which has its own specific style of imparting emotions. WWW is also used as a medium where one user can view the opinions of other which are distinguished into classes and are helpful in effective way of making decisions. This paper contributes to the different machine learning techniques for movie review characterization which is useful to examine the content present in a movie. We use some of the tweets which are of highly unstructured and are either positive, negative or neutral. In order to achieve this, we thought of semantic word net will be highly accurate

Index Terms –machine learning, WWW, .

Robust feature selection technique for Intrusion Detection System

Indira Priyadarsini, P., Sai, M.S.S. , Suneetha, A. , Santhi, M.V.B.T.^b

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Abstract

Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is one of the vital steps in network defense mechanism since the intrusive behaviour of network data is a bit bewildering. Besides enormosity of the data, noisy or irrelevant features cannot be ruled out using classic data mining techniques. Feature selection is of substantial prominence in pattern recognition which is potent in augmenting learning efficacy, increasing generalization effect, and achieving data visualization. Feature selection process with the Fuzzy system is strong and effective. A novel method is proposed by exploiting the fuzzy system for feature selection. It can be implemented for reducing the computational complexity and improving the classification accuracy in IDSs. In this paper, a Robust Feature selection (RFS) algorithm is given which was an ensemble of three filtering methods: Euclidean distance, chi-square distance, and correlation coefficient. The ensemble of the three filtering methods is done using fuzzy aggregation operator. The tests made on KDD cup 99 data set, ensured good results and generated a greater proportion of recall and precision when compared to other feature selection methods. The average area under the curves (AUCs) will be given as 0.889 which can be a pretty good fit for the proposed algorithm.

User behaviour profiling in cloud using one class SVM: A review

Paruchuri, V.L. , Suresh Babu, S. , Sridhar, P.S.V.S. , Bhattacharyya, D.

Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation,
Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

ABSTRACT:

Distributed computing guarantees to on a very basic level change the way we utilize PCs and get to and store our own specific and business data. With these new registering and correspondences models develop new data security challenges. Existing information security structures, for instance, encryption have fizzled in imagining information theft strikes, particularly those executed by an insider to the cloud supplier. We propose a substitute methodology for securing information in the cloud utilizing adversarial mimic improvement. We screen data access in the cloud and perceive unpredictable data access outlines. Right when unapproved access is suspected and after that confirmed using test questions, we dispatch a disinformation strike by giving back a considerable measure of fake information to the attacker. This secures against the misuse of the customer's real data. Trials coordinated in a neighbor-hood archive setting give confirmation this technique may give unprecedented levels of customer data security in a Cloud space.

Residual risk assessment for software projects by considering sub factors for the risk factors

Lingareddy, L. , Sridhar, P.S.V.S., Swathi Nellipudi, V.R.D.

Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation,
Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

ABSTRACT:

Risk management plays crucial role in software development. Risk can be occurred at any stage of development of project with respect to some parameters. Risk mitigation is technique to minimize risk in the result during development. In this paper we presented theoretical approach for avoiding residual risk by considering all the sub factors for top ten risk factors. We have identified the priority of each risk factor and identified solution to minimize risk.

Index Terms – risk, block chain, distributed, ledger, paradigms, attack.

Mining image content and descriptors for an efficient access policy generator

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ABSTRACT:

Using of social networking sites is increasing day by day in the present world. Content sharing is the most widely used in the social networking sites. Sharing of multimedia content like images and videos into the social networking sites became the most popular now a days. Privacy is the most widely used technique in the current situation for the multimedia content in the social networking sites. In the existing system to provide privacy for the multimedia content we have Adaptive Privacy Policy Prediction (A3P) framework to help users create security measures for their images. But this approach is not upto the mark. In this paper, better privacy policies have been introduced called as Advanced Privacy policy Prediction is implemented. Results show the performance of the proposed method.

Index Terms – *privacy, A3P, networking, multimedia.*

Management study of layered architecture to incorporate mobile devices and grid computing

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ABSTRACT:

This paper recommends a layered system model to overpass the gap between mobile and grid computing world. The model divides the complexities in mobile grid integration, among different components of different layers of the proposed model. The model proposes an efficient architecture which addresses the problem of scheduling and disconnection. The model addresses resource scheduling problem and principally focuses on disconnections problem of the mobile devices, battery power and economy issues.

Index Terms –layered architecture, grid computing.

Analysis and classification scheme of risk assessment models based on different criteria for reducing the risk

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ABSTRACT:

Information and technology systems are nearly ubiquitous in the present world. There are various risk assessment models nowadays and many more emerging every day. They all have same basic goal, but try to achieve it through very different perspectives and addressing problems differently. Some of them can be applied to all kinds of risk, other are specific for particular risk. A particular hazardous risk in today's global economy is information security. Information is a critical asset for organization making information security risk assessment very important. Therefore the security of information infrastructures both on an organizational and societal level is of critical importance. This paper mostly concentrates on risk assessment models that allow an organization to assess their information security risk. The initial models went through different analysis and classification factors for assessing the models. The main purpose of the study is to analyze, and clarify the different criteria's, inputs and outputs required by each and every information security risk assessment model and analyze which one address risk assessment effectively. In order to verify and validate the conclusion taken from the theoretical study a practical experience was put into practice in a real organization and provide the necessary steps for the risk assessment. The use of such tools allows the opportunity for the risk models developed for information security exposures across the entire risk management concepts.

Index Terms – information, risk assessment, security, infrastructure.

Comparative evaluation method and factors of risk assessment models for information security

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ABSTRACT:

Information and technology systems are nearly ubiquitous in the present world. There are various risk assessment models nowadays and many more emerging every day. They all have same basic goal, but try to achieve it through very different perspectives and addressing problems differently. Some of them can be applied to all kinds of risk, other are specific for particular risk. A particular hazardous risk in today's global economy is information security. Information is a critical asset for organization making information security risk assessment very important. Therefore the security of information infrastructures both on an organizational and societal level is of critical importance. This paper compares and evaluates particular models that allow an organization to assess their information security risk. The initial models went through different factors for assessing the models. The main purpose of the study is to analyze, compare and clarify the different activities, inputs and outputs required by each and every information security risk assessment model and analyze which one address risk assessment effectively. In order to verify and validate the conclusion taken from the theoretical study a practical experience was put into practice in a real organization and provide the necessary steps for the risk assessment. In order to verify and validate the conclusion taken from the theoretical study a practical experience was put into practice in a real organization. The use of such tools allows the opportunity for the risk models developed for information security exposures across the entire risk management concepts.

Symmetric encryption algorithm using novelty approach

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ABSTRACT:

Recently Multilanguage encryption and decryption approaches throw a light in this area of research. In this paper we propose a novel encryption and decryption technique in which cipher text is brought into Unicode characters of Hindi, an Indian official language. Cryptography plays major role in information security and many encryption, decryption algorithms have been developed and in use for information retrieval and storage but still there is a need to research for better algorithms than existing. A software cryptographic tool also can be facilitated for the purpose of information security in the organizations.

Index Terms – Cryptography; Hindi; Information security; Multilanguage

Snow prediction model to now cast snow/no-snow

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Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502.

ABSTRACT:

The main crux of the present research is to nowcast the presence of snow/no-snow more accurately by making use of historical weather datasets by adopting decision trees. In this paper, we are proposing a new algorithm Improved Snow Prediction Model (ISPM), an improvement to our earlier algorithms Snow Prediction Model (SPM), Improved Supervised Learning in Quest (ISLIQ), Supervised Learning using Gain Ratio as Attribute Selection Measure (SLGAS) and Supervised Learning using Entropy as Attribute Selection Measure (SLEAS). The ISPM algorithm out performs in terms of various performance measures like sensitivity, specificity, precision, dice, error rate and accuracy when compared with other decision tree models. Till date, many of the practioners, meteorologists, researchers, academicians, scientists across the globe proposed many methodologies and tools to nowcast snow/no-snow using satellite imagery, radar imagery, physical instruments, various algorithms, models and so on, adding to it some researchers estimated the amount of snow while some researchers detected the density of snow and few discriminated the differences between wet snow and dry snow. The proposed method provides less computational complexity by evaluating the interval range, which significantly decreases the number of split points. Experimental results show that the ISPM algorithm scales up well to both large and small datasets with large number of attributes and class labels.

Index Terms – Decision tree; ISLIQ; ISPM; No-Snow; SLEAS; SLGAS; SLIQ; Snow; SPM

Enrichment of education through a new service model-TaaS

Ravindra, K. , Pujitha, P.N.P. , Divya Tejaswi, P.N.S.

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ABSTRACT:

In perspective of the way that the information of distributed computing has been comprehensively actualized in various ranges, that passes on inventive plans for underwriting versatile learning. Professionals and recipients are worried in drawing the support of distributed computing to modify the present facilitating methods of learning administration systems(LMS's) in control to bless with extra handiness to mentoring providers, upgraded considering events to understudies and minor charges to together of them. Accordingly, a modern inclination shows up, in particular the mobile cloud based learning. Regardless of the possibility that mobile computing encourages learners to get to web based learning substance through recognizably utilized machines, it can be convoluted to cooperate in versatile environment, for which there are moderately a littler sum writing demonstrating to recommend strategies to create collaboration execution. Apparatuses over the cloud are administration situated, they can cooperate adapt ably and can be

Parallel task mapping offloading algorithm for mobile cloud computing

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Department of Computer science and Engineering, KL University, Vaddeswaram,
India

Department of Computer science and Engineering, Sri Prakash College of
Engineering, Tuni, India

ABSTRACT:

Due to the rapid growth of mobile usage and data storage, cloud computing plays a vital role to save mobile computing energy and storage. Large size applications or high resolution images may consume high battery power along with computing resources. High storage and computing energy may decrease the performance of the mobile. Traditional offloading algorithms are implemented in a single thread mechanism to offload a single source component from mobile to cloud or vice versa. Traditional Single thread offloading algorithms on the image based applications results poor performance. In this proposed approach, three-tier architecture is used to offload multiple mobile components from mobile to cloud. In this process, first tier is used to partition the mobile application source code for function mapping process; second tier is used to identify required execution tasks along with the source codes using weighted directed graph and in the third tier, an optimization process is applied to select required components within the task to offload into cloud.

Index Terms – cloud computing, parallel task mapping,

Supervised learning using gain ratio as attribute selection measure to nowcast snow/no-snow

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ABSTRACT:

There is an increased interest in nowcasting the bad weather conditions, among which presence of snow/no-snow is crucial, in order to fully capture the global atmospheric water cycle. Considering the weather nowcasting, which has no prospect of intervention, they cause the vital results in human life and animal life, accurate analysis and estimation of these variables is very important and crucial. This paper introduces an efficient decision tree algorithm named Supervised Learning using Gain Ratio as Attribute Selection measure (SLGAS), expanded to our previous algorithm Supervised Learning Using Entropy as Attribute Selection Measure (SLEAS), for the prediction of snow/no-snow using 31 international locations historical datasets, collected from various meteorological departments. The algorithm has been validated extensively with five performance measures namely accuracy, specificity, precision, dice and error rate respectively. Further, we compared our proposed method with the SLIQ and SLEAS decision tree algorithms in terms of the overall classification performance measures and it is clearly showing that the this algorithm is outperforming with an average accuracy , and less error rate.

Index Terms – Classification; Decision tree; No-snow; Snow

Implementation of Dynamic Semantic Evolution of Embedded Systems

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ABSTRACT:

Embedded systems which are used for monitoring and controlling safety and mission critical systems cannot be shut down for want of making changes to the ES software for the reasons of updating, adding and deleting tasks. ES software must evolve dynamically while the software is up and running due to the criticality reasons. Many architectures have been presented related to loaded systems and few related to embedded systems for effecting semantic evolution of the embedded software. Dynamic evolution of embedded software is quite complicated due to the availability of fewer resources and especially when the evolution has to be carried under the influence of a real time operating system (RTOS). In this paper the implementation of dynamic semantic evolution of embedded software which runs under an RTOS has been presented.

Dynamic search technique used for improving Passive Source Routing Protocol in MANET

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ABSTRACT:

Mobile Adhoc Network are dynamically configurable and organized network, without any existing infrastructure. It is an integration of numerous wireless nodes. To communicate between the nodes efficiently, A routing protocol builds the route efficiently between the nodes within a network. The routing algorithm should dynamic discover a route; effectively maintain the route with minimum overhead and bandwidth. Our work proposes a novel Passive Source Routing protocol that has a very small communication overhead. The proposed work enhances light-weight passive source routing protocol for MANETs, to enhance the PSR, we use Dynamic search algorithms namely DSF, DSRW and Knowledge Based -DS to discover the route. In such method, every node of the wireless network contains a neighbor table. Such table contains each node and its neighbors with distance between them. Therefore, each node has a full topology of the wireless network which is useful to discover the route. Periodic information exchange is used to update such table. The solution of routing are analyzed in MANET and performance are evaluate using NS-2 simulator with various network parameters.

Estimation of phase multipath in GPS with SNR

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ABSTRACT:

In GPS the satellite signal is easily disturbed by the objects in the surroundings of receiver which reduces the accuracy in amplitude and phase of the receiving signal. As a result of the reflections of the signals, carrier phase multipath is caused which is the major problem at GPS receivers. Multipath is the propagation phenomenon in which the signals received by antenna other than line of sight signal is called multipath signal. Multipath signal is superimposed on the direct signal. GPS receivers provide the signal to noise ratio (SNR) used for estimation of multipath errors. Signal Quality Measurement is used for computation of phase error in the signal. In this paper we are using MUSIC algorithm to calculate the multipath parameter i.e amplitude and multipath phase. We are estimating the errors that are occurred due to the multipath which is further used to improve GPS signal precision.

Microstrip parasitic strip loaded reconfigurable monopole antenna

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ABSTRACT:

In this work a compact S-shaped monopole antenna is designed to operate in the wide band range from 7 to 16 GHz. The S-shaped radiating element is divided into different sub blocks and later microstrip parasitic strips are used to unite the independent blocks. Different orientations of strips and without strip loaded configurations are examined in this work for tunable applications. The shift in the center resonant frequency is absorbed from all these iterations with the conditions of switch positions in ON and OFF modes and the results are examined with respective to operating frequency band. The proposed antenna with all strips in ON condition is prototyped on FR4 substrate and tested on ZNB 20 VNA for validation.

Reactor and column leaching studies for extraction of copper from two low grade resources: A comparative study

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ABSTRACT:

Two ore samples, one obtained from a partially leached heap with suspended operations for about four years and the other through sonic drilling of a discarded dump were tested for the amenability/feasibility of copper extraction through reactor and column leaching. Mineralogical analysis of the samples indicated the dominant sulphide minerals to be chalcopyrite and pyrite. Various process parameters such as the effect of acid concentration, time, oxidant, pulverization and temperature were studied for the reactor leaching experiments. A maximum of 91% Cu extraction can be achieved while leaching the pulverized sonic drilled sample at 90°C for 3 h. On the other hand, column leaching studies at 1 kg scale showed 65–70% Cu extraction with an acid concentration of 2.7% (v/v) for both the samples. Sequential leaching of the chemically leached residues of both sonic drilled and heap leached pad sample yielded additional 13.2% and 22.2% Cu, respectively in 20 days of bacterial leaching using a mixed culture of meso-acidophilic bacterial consortium. Column leaching studies showed that the heap leached pad sample was more amenable to leaching than the sonic drilled one. Further, during the downstream processing of the leach liquors, the solvent extraction efficiency was about 95% and the Cu metal deposited by electrowinning was of 99.9% purity. A tentative process flowsheet with copper recovery the recovery of copper was also prepared.



In vitro and in silico characterization of angiogenic inhibitors from Sophora interrupta

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ABSTRACT:

The growth of Indian Economy is a combination of contribution of different sectors. The banking industry is the back bone of Indian Economy and its growing role in the Global Economy. Since, nationalization banking industry has witnessed many ups and downs in its sustainability. Though the banking industry is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India and policies of the Government from time to time towards its sustainability it needs to bring reforms in the strict implementation of Banking Regulation Act. During last two decades, banking industry has been reeling under financial crisis, losses and debts due to liberal loan sanction policies and poor recovery rate. This was due to frauds and corrupt practices due to some or other reason. This leads to financial burden not only on the Government but also on the people of the country. The present research paper examines the reasons for financial frauds and necessary suggestions are being made to mitigate the frauds and to develop strong and efficient control mechanism



Des secured K-NN query over secure data in clouds

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ABSTRACT:

Protecting databases or data contents from the web world environment is a tough task for a company. Because every Company/ Financial Institute/ Hospital was hiding their customers or end users list secretly and will not open for all. But now Toms gang (Hackers) made this possible and tries stealing the data and major portion. In these conditions securing the data outsourcing area such as web hosting and cloud space storage option are becoming very prominent. To manage the situation many were out with secured sharing solutions. Now one more novel approach with high secured and efficient sharing option in data retrieving by end user is demonstrating in this paper. The technique is comprises with two famous algorithms one is DES an encryption scheme and the next is K-NN query passing and data retrieving code.



Energy aware routing for MANETs based on current processing state of nodes

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ABSTRACT:

Wireless mobile ad hoc network composed of mobile nodes (MNs) without any Pre-established Infrastructure. MNs are free to move and organized themselves to form a network over radio Communication area. In this environment establishing optimistic route between source to destination is challenging due to limited battery powered heterogeneous mobile nodes. Thus MANETs needs an efficient dynamic routing protocol with respect to energy in order to extend the network lifetime. In this work, we design a new energy aware reactive routing protocol for MANETs to avoid the node to become bottleneck. This Mechanism addresses the two important network performance attributes i.e., network lifetime & link stability. Performance analysis has been evaluated with the help of NS2. Simulation results indicate that our developed mechanism is better than the existing energy aware AODV routing protocols.

Mathematical analysis of penetration testing and vulnerability countermeasures

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ABSTRACT:

Penetration Testing is a security research and study of exploitation methods with counter measures to protect web applications from attacks and intruders. It is the art of exploiting the weakness that has been identified in the system under test. Identifying the insecure areas is the major task; the goal is to protect sensitive and the valuable data. All the safety vulnerabilities which are present in the system should be exposed with penetration testing. Vulnerabilities are caused due to Design and development errors, Human errors, poor system configuration In this paper we concentrated on different types of penetration testing methods such as Social Engineering, Application Security Testing and Physical Penetration Testing. We focused on different tools involved at different situations at different methods, specifications, requirements, planning and scoping for successful penetration testing using automation tools, manual procedures and auto-manual procedural tools. The mathematical and algorithmic procedure is discussed and proved along with the simulation and graphs, finally design and implementation of penetration testing tool is given with practical analysis and result. Cyber Security and Code Security are the major tasks in Testing, where security is the major task in businesses world as attacks on code or cyber can cutoff the profits as well as reputation of the business enterprise. The major role of penetration testing is to detect and fix the vulnerabilities like malicious code or backdoors. Finally we concluded by development of data security strategies and tools which support the Penetration Testing and role of Advanced Penetration Testing and scope of feature work.



Advanced persistent threat defense system using self-destructive mechanism for cloud security

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ABSTRACT:

A Number of Dynamics such as on-demand and versatile cloud services, software interoperability standards, high bandwidth dynamic communication technologies, broad network access, virtualization technology, privacy and security measures made cloud computing so popular, where as Security is a key inhibitor to the cloud. In this paper we discussed different risks, threats and attacks. We focused on Advanced Persistent Threat which is stealthy, targeted and data focused, progressive defense system is designed and Implemented along with mathematical analysis concerned with networks and algorithms. A self-destructive and Constructive mechanism is adopted using bilinear mapping and reverse engineering methods. Prime issues for cloud securities such as Confidentiality and Authentication are discussed. A Practical and Computational Approach is designed and implemented using cryptography concepts such as Computational Diffie-Hellman assumption and ElGamal encryption and fuzzy logic system based on Advanced Intelligence system through a mathematical transformation and finally conceptual analysis is given.

Design and implementation of MF-MB cancellation detection in transmission of physical layer network

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ABSTRACT:

Today's Wireless networks have become more and more prevalent to promise global digital connectivity, and wireless devices have quickly evolved into multimedia smart phones, which run applications that demand high-speed data connections. MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output) wireless method has received considerable attention as a way to meet such demand by achieving high efficiency. In this paper consider a Physical-layer Network Channel and proposed a less difficulty of MF-SIC (Multiple Feedback Successive Interference Cancellation) strategies with multi-branch (MB) processing for achieving higher detection diversity order. Additionally, LDPC (Low-Density Parity-Check) coded are used for making proper detection and performance at low complexities which are used towards removing the inter-symbol interference, as well as spatial effects to large dimension of delay spreads with MIMO channel. The experimental results show that these new detection systems considerably beat the previous SIC receivers as well as moderate the singularity of propagation error with low processing delay.



Compact fractal monopole antenna with defected ground structure for wide band applications

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ABSTRACT:

This letter presents a novel fan wing shaped uniform one dimensional fractal pattern antenna. The proposed antenna consisting of different inverted L-shaped elements to form a fan wing shaped structure. The design model achieved huge bandwidth characteristics with average gain of 4 dB. The simple structure of the proposed antenna with light weight makes it appropriate for many wireless communication applications. The simulated results on HFSS and measured results on ZNB 20 Vector Network Analyzer show that the proposed antenna has very good performance in impedance bandwidth and radiation pattern.

Continuous sign language recognition from tracking and shape features using Fuzzy Inference Engine

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ABSTRACT:

Fuzzy classifying continuous sign language videos with simple backgrounds with tracking and shape combined features is the focus of this work. Tracking and capturing hand position vectors is the artwork of horn schunck optical flow algorithm. Active contours extract shape features from sign frames in the video sequence. The two most dominant features of sign language are combined to build sign features. This feature matrix is the training vector for Fuzzy Inference Engine (FIS). The classifier is tested with 50 signs in a video sequence. Ten different signers created 50 signs. Different instances of FIS are tested with different combination of feature vectors. The results are compared with our previous work using no tracking and with discrete sign language database. A word matching score (WMS) gauges the performance of the classifiers. A 92.5% average matching score is reported in this work. A through comparisons for FIS gesture classifier between Discrete Cosine Transform features, Elliptical Fourier descriptor features and the proposed hybrid features for continuous sign language videos show a 40% jump in word matching score

Enhancement of CPW-fed inverted L-shaped UWB antenna performance characteristics using partial substrate removal technique

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Abstract:

For the exchange of high rate information, wide band antennas are needed and their usage increased tremendously now a days. One of the major challenges in the design of Wideband antenna is the design of a small size antenna while providing wide bandwidth, omnidirectional radiation pattern and stable gain. The proposed antenna consists of a monopole patch loaded with truncated L-shaped strip. The ground is extended vertically towards the two sides of the single radiator to improve the bandwidth. The size of the proposed antenna is 25 Å— 25 Å— 1.6 mm³ and is prototyped on FR4 substrate whose permittivity is 4.4. The proposed antenna is providing wideband characteristics with suitable gain for wireless communication applications.

Baseline wander removal in cardiac signals using Variable Step Size Adaptive Noise Cancellers

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Abstract:

Adaptive Noise Cancellers (ANCs) are used to remove noise from the cardiac signals. In remote health monitoring system signals must be free from artifacts. In the proposed paper an attempt has been made to present a new ANC using Normalized Variable Step Size Least Mean Squared (NVLMS) algorithm. Sign Regressor Algorithm can reduce Computational Complexity and also to maximize the normalization of the algorithm. This type of implementation is suitable for remote health care monitoring system, as these systems require large Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) and with the least computational complexity. The new ANC is tested on cardiac signals obtained from the MIT-BIH database. Simulation results confirm that the performance of the proposed algorithm is better than the conventional noise cancellers.



Non-Newtonian Lubrication of Asymmetric Rollers with Thermal and Inertia Effects

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Abstract:

This research work explores the effects of thermal and inertia on hydrodynamic lubrication of asymmetric rigid rollers by incompressible non-Newtonian power law fluids and assesses the contribution of inertia to the system under consideration. The consistency of the power law lubricants is assumed to vary with the pressure and mean film temperature. The governing equations are solved first analytically and then numerically by the Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg method together with some reasonable tolerance. The results obtained confirm that there is significant increase in load and traction due to inertia. In addition, the effect of inertia shifts the pressure peak and the cavitation points toward the left.

Pneumatically driven two wheeler- An exploration at design parameters and extra possible benefits

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Abstract:

A two wheeler with payload of 100Kg already in use in many parts of India driven by petrol and known as 'moped' is considered in this work. Its conversion or retrofitting to a pneumatically driven vehicle is the objective of this design parameters exploration. In a simplified manner with least disturbance to the existing configuration a moped, a light two wheeler used in India extensively is considered for this. The design parameters are calculated to enable retrofitting. The study is based on Brayton cycle with multiple isothermal resulting due to implicit and unavoidable heat transfers in the engine and its ambience. Two accumulators with 300 bar and 10 bar pressures of air are recommended that can address and avoid the possible failure sources of previous design attempts. Integrating the chassis and previous fuel tank locations for the location of primary and secondary accumulators is very much possible. Avoidance of ON-board combustion thereby avoiding pollution is an obvious possibility. Besides other advantages are also discussed.

Dynamically reconfigurable smart traffic system for accident rescue operation

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Abstract:

Road accidents are a major cause of death and injuries causing disability throughout the world in both the developed and developing countries. Prevention of accident is quite impossible but it can be reduced by proper design and control. To improve the reliability of public transport, this study proposes a Smart Traffic Control System (STCS). The main concept of STCS is to control real time traffic flow by distinguishing the emergency vehicle from other vehicles (green signal) at remote accident location to reach in time to hospital with the help of Vibration Sense Message Alert System (VSMAS). In proposed system, each vehicle includes VSMAS located inside the vehicle which senses the vibrations beyond the threshold level. When the vehicle collides, the information of remote location is updated to Emergency Service Centre (ESC). ESC connected to city traffic database automatically sends emergency vehicle to accident spot. In the path of emergency vehicle from origin to hospital via remote accident location, green signal and emergency signal are updated to confined traffic route. Traffic signal delays of the junctions will be modelled based on emergency vehicle movement controlled by ESC. RFID is attached to each traffic junction for estimation of congestion for smooth movement of emergency vehicle. The prototype was examined with various sequences of inputs in laboratory which demonstrates experimental results on Spartan3E FPGA.



Software engineering and natural language processing- how can they be together?

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ABSTRACT:

The SE and NLP are newer research areas in computer science and engineering. This paper tries to raise and answer the interrelation between Software Engineering and Natural Language Processing. The stakeholders of both the research areas which will be affected are provided. An attempt is made to highlight the possibility of joint research in both the areas.



Evaluation of loss of load expected in an integrated energy system

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ABSTRACT:

The main objective of work presented in this paper is about the prediction of power availability in advance from Energy Sources. The wind is a highly variable energy source and behaves quite different than conventional energy sources. The participation of wind energy with conventional sources of generation is increasing rapidly and it is treated as integrated energy system. In the case of wind energy, velocity predictions are important to assess the power generation in future. The prediction of wind velocity in this paper is further helpful to estimate the reliability analysis of the system. The reliability analysis is done by evaluating the Loss of Load Expected (LOLE). The reliability analysis of complete system with incorporation of wind power along with conventional plants is achieved through prediction of wind power. Hence the loss of load expected to happen in future is helpful to take decisions. The wind velocity predictions are validated with the actual data collected from MOSDAC (Metrological and Oceanographic Satellite Data Archival Centre).

A germane prognosis paradigm for climate and weather research

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Abstract:

Predicting weather is technically and scientifically an exigent task across the globe. This requires lot of perseverance and needs huge amount of dispensation of meteorological weather data, both numerical datasets and satellite imagery. This paper presents certain methodologies based on which an efficient mechanism is proposed for weather prediction. The mechanism makes use of both satellite imagery and numerical datasets which are analyzed through data mining techniques and image processing tools. The proposed framework involves various wavelet transformation algorithms and a comparative study is made to find the efficient algorithm for the prediction purpose. Further the methodology proposed also make use of numerical data where in one of the precipitant is considered and an experimentation is carried out to analyze various other precipitant resulting in the climatic condition. Further in order to identify the duration of the said weather condition and to find the intensity in case of any climatic calamity a framework is proposed to identify the cloud intensity by making use of the historical satellite data.

A model to quantify and improve software test automation

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ABSTRACT:

With test automation being a corner stone for improving quality of releases and with increased reliance on automation, automation framework and scripts being developed needs structured model to measure effectiveness of automation in areas of maintainability, reliability and extendibility. Also a need of a maturity model to guide and improve automation being developed arises. In this paper we proposed a model called Automation Reliance Model which fills in the space of quantitative measurement of automation development, and guides to improve same. This model is derived collating our experience with automation frameworks, script development and ideas from Capability Maturity Model integration [5], Failure Mode Effect Analysis [6] and Test Maturity Model integration [2] and also taking into account standard quality measures followed for Agile based implementations. Automation success depends not only on tools used and test harness, but on entire life cycle of implementation. Automation Reliance Model focuses on 3 phases' requirements, implementation (Design and development quality) and maintainability of automation. Automation Reliance Model defines a scale for automation quality though quantitative measurement based on standard metrics, and provides direction to improve.

An improved CPE localization algorithm for neighbor node localization for wireless sensor networks

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ABSTRACT:

The area is turning out to be progressively the center of examination in the field of remote sensor systems in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), since information conveyed from a sensor is just helpful when it is the position of the sensor. In this work, we have proposed an enhanced area calculation Convex Position Estimation (CPE) that diminishes the mistake area without extra equipment and computational expenses. In the proposed plan, initially we assess the area of the sensor hubs utilizing arched position gauge (CPE), and after that refine the area of the sensor hubs utilizing the area of the stay hubs two jumps. The recreation comes about demonstrate that the new area calculation successfully enhances situating precision contrasted and conventional area calculations CPE.

Multispectral image fusion using integrated wavelets and principal component analysis

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ABSTRACT:

Fusion of visible and IR images is intended to merge input pictures into a fused image that is predicted to be a higher informative for human or machine sense as compared to any of the input pictures. Due to this advantage, Image fusion techniques have shown greater achievements in remote sensing, medical imaging, and visual sense applications. As expected, conventional techniques like simple averaging fusion, select maximum, select minimum algorithms shows degraded performance. The ringing tone given within in the fused image can be turned aside using wavelets with shift invariant property. The proposed fusion technique requires sub-band decomposition using 2D-Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) in order to retain both spatial and spectral information. An optimal variant of the daubechies wavelet family has been preferred experimentally for improved fusion results. The Daubechies wavelets family is used to divide the images into detail information and approximate information. The detail information from one image can be injected into another image using different techniques and different fusion rules. It has been concluded that image fusion using wavelets with greater level of decomposition showed superior performance.

Algorithms for energy efficiency & coverage problems in wireless sensor networks

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ABSTRACT:

A wireless network consists of a large number of small sensors. The development in the field of wireless network has done remarkable growth. It has reached to many applications. The research in the sensors has given vital contribution many applications. Small sensors in large quantity make a wireless network. The sensors collect data and transmit it over the network to a centralized. The major problem with sensors is that they are very tiny and have limited power resource. They need to be recharged frequently. Since they are spread geographically at distinct places it is very difficult to recharge them. The main disadvantage of sensor being energy, many applications are written with the intent of utilizing the energy to maximum extent without loss of data being subject to energy. Apart from energy issue, small sized sensor components have coverage problem as well. Coverage is very well described as, it is the capacity of the device to observe, analyze and report the information perceived. This paper is focused on different algorithms and methods for improving coverage problems and energy efficiency in the field of wireless sensor network (WSN).

Strip loaded closed loop resonator based multiband defected ground structured antenna

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G.

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Abstract:

A defected ground structured circular monopole antenna is designed and presented in this research. The proposed antenna utilized closed loop resonator strips on both sides of the feed line. The overall dimension of the antenna is around 28x24x1.6 mm on FR-4 substrate with dielectric constant 4.4. The experimental results of the prototyped antenna on ZNB 20 vector network analyser are showing good agreement with simulated results on FEM based HFSS tool. A parametric analysis of the proposed antenna with respect to change in rate permittivity is also presented in this research.



New techniques for tuning of PID load frequency controller of interconnected electric power system

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ABSTRACT:

This paper investigates new techniques for tuning of PID Load Frequency Control of multi area electric power system having different turbines. The gain values of controller are optimized using different Metaheuristic Algorithms. The robustness and validity of designed controllers were checked on multi area interconnected power system with various Step Load variations. Finally, the performance of proposed controllers was compared with conventional controller in MATLAB environment and from the result it has been proved that the proposed controller exhibits superior performance than conventional controller for various Step load and uniformly distributed random loads.

Diminution of emissions by using EGR valve in IC engine and study the temperature of the exhaust gas on various load conditions

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ABSTRACT:

This work is to review the looming of exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) to reduce the exhaust emissions, particularly NOX emissions under various load conditions. The major task of the proposed work includes calculation of CO, CO₂, NOX, HC content in engine exhaust with and without the execution of EGR Valve under the submission of various loads. In this process we use the exhaust gas imminent from exhaust manifold and rerouting it to inlet manifold in order to reduce the maximum emission content. Engine without EGR are more pollutant and uses excess atmospheric air for combustion process. By implementation of EGR valve in the engine, the Partial exhaust gas is re-circulated again into the engine. The exhaust gas is first passed in EGR and mixed with the atmospheric air before entering into the Combustion Chamber. Hence the amount of fresh atmospheric air is reduced which in turns reduces the emissions (CO, CO₂, HC, NOX etc.) is abridged and is analyzed by the gas analyzer. The process is very much Eco-friendly. Using exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) technique in engines, the emissions are very much reduced and also the temperature of the exhaust gases is measured by using an infrared thermometer.

Experimental investigation of CI engine performance and emissions of soap nut seed oil as biodiesel

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ABSTRACT:

The developing enthusiasm for biodiesel owing to the closeness in its properties in contrast with those of diesel energizes. Diesel motors worked on biodiesel have lower emissions of carbon monoxide gas, hydrocarbons, particulate, and air toxics than once worked on petroleum-based fuel. Biodiesel, a promising substitute as an option fuel has increased huge consideration because of the anticipated shortness of traditional fuels and ecological concern. In the present study soap nut seed oil is used as biodiesel. The soap nut seed oil is changed over into soap nut oil methyl ester known as biodiesel. The physical properties of soap nut seed oil, for example, density, flash point, Calorific value etc., were nearer to the diesel. This oil is blended with the diesel as proportions of S5, S10, S15 is tested at constant speeds in the diesel engine. Performance and emissions are calculated for these blends of soap nut seed oil. There is a little improvement in results using the blends and the emissions are also low compared to the diesel. The qualities got from the soap nut oil methyl ester is firmly coordinated with the estimations of routine diesel and can be utilized as a part of the current diesel motor with no adjustment.



Visualisation method for effective traffic management within smart cities

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ABSTRACT:

Visualisations systems play a great role in efficiently and intelligently managing the traffic especially in smart cities. The visualisation systems helps in reading the traffic ahead of the actual congestion and so makes the traffic flow smooth and clear. One of the major task however will be to position the visualisation systems in strategic locations and communicate with the same from different location such as traffic post, local and remote controlling stations. The visualisation system must be composite that it supports different visualisation mechanisms and intelligent that it must communicate using multiple modes of communication that uses different mediums which includes, optic fibre, wireless, cellular, satellite and microwave. In this study, a visualisation system that is composite and intelligent is presented that can be seamlessly implemented into a smart city system.

Advanced traffic management system for smart cities through bio-sensing

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ABSTRACT:

One of the major goals of developing countries is to build smart cities. One aspect of a smart city is to build efficient and intelligent traffic management system especially the road traffic that avoids congestions, accidents and many kinds of inordinate delays. Many factors are to be considered for effecting smooth traffic management system that includes the consideration of toxic gases surrounding traffic routes, visualization, Imaging, remote sensing, messaging and a cognitive decision making system. The Traffic management also requires a versatile communication system that facilitate communication among heterogeneous devices and systems. Toxic gases in and around the traffic are quite dangerous and effect the traffic in many ways. There should be a composite system that caters to sensing the toxic gases in around the signal post systems and regulate the traffic based on the extent of presence of the Toxic gases. In this study, a composite bio sensing system is presented that senses various kinds of toxic gases and regulate the flow of traffic based on the extent of presence of those gases.

Squared euclidean distance matrix: A heuristic based approach for cell formation applications

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ABSTRACT:

This paper focuses on Cellular Manufacturing Systems (CMS) which is the Group Technology (GT) application. Cell Formation (CF) is one of the Crucial step in the design of CMS. The main objective of CF is to group machines and parts into cells. This paper proposes a new heuristic approach to obtain CF based on Squared Euclidean Distance matrix. For proposed method MATLAB Code is developed. Grouping Efficacy (GE) is considered as performance measure. Computational Experiments were performed with 5 benchmark problem sets taken from literature. Computational results demonstrate that the performance of proposed heuristic in terms of GE is better or equal with other Well-known existing algorithms.



Application of maximum entropy method for earthquake signatures using GPSTEC

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ABSTRACT:

Spectral analysis of ionospheric disturbances of seismic origin will aid for the detection and prediction of the unavoidable natural disasters like Earthquakes. These disturbances for an earthquake occurred in Kawalu, West Java Indonesia with a magnitude of 4.3 on Richter scale was analyzed. The earthquake has occurred on 12th December 2013 at 7:02 hours universal time coordinate i.e at 12:32 hours local time coordinate. Maximum entropy method was applied on the ionospheric disturbances seen on the earthquake day. The enhancement in the energy of the ionosphere has a high value at the beginning. It had a slow initial decrement and then a rapid fall down is observed. The method may profoundly represent the effect impending earthquake.