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Workload Balancing in Fog-3 Computing

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Abstract:

The relations of cyclin-dependent kinase complex is sound branded for their role in the cell separation cycle. Inhibitors of cyclin-dependent kinases are anticipated to hold therapeutic utility beside a wide diversity of proliferative diseases, particularly cancer. For docking study, the protein 2C4G from Protein Data Bank was chosen to complete docking study beside few amino pyrazole inhibitors. compound from this relations are shown to potently inhibit cyclin-dependent kinesis by competing with ATP for compulsory to a catalytic subunit of the protein. All default parameters are measured for docking analysis. The study resulted in molecule 17 with high dock score (-11.38 kcal/mol) that showed correlation with experimental activity (0.051 mM). just about all molecules showed consistency with experimental data.

Keywords: *IoT, Base Stations, BSS*

Security Issues Related to Workload Balancing on Fog Nodes

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Abstract:

As Latency is the key performance metric for IoT applications, fog nodes co-located with cellular base stations can help to reduce the latency rate. Therefore, data is offloaded to fog nodes as it is difficult to fetch data from Cloud. So here we group some of the IoT devices in a local area and locate nearby the base station to reduce the traffic load on data. Some base station may be fully loaded or some not so it may occur congestion so here we situate fog nodes to reduce huge load balance on base station. However, the latency in IoT devices contains both the communications latency and computing latency. Thus, traffic load between IoT devices and base station is huge, so it affects latency rate between both IoT side and base station side. To solve this problem, we propose a workload balancing scheme in a fog network to minimize the traffic load between IoT devices and bases station and improve latency rate.

Keywords: *IoT, Base Stations, BS*

Repeated Histogram Threshold with Fuzzy measures with means of C-means

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Abstract:

In this paper, an automatic histogram brink approach based on a fuzziness quantify is presented. This work is an enhancement of an presented method. Using fuzzy logic concept, the problems involved in verdict the minimum of a criterion function are avoided. Similarity between gray levels is the key to find an optimal threshold. Two initial regions of gray levels, located at the boundaries of the histogram, are defined. Then, using an index of fuzziness, a similarity process is started to find the threshold point. A significant contrast between objects and background is assumed. Previous histogram equalization is used in small contrast images. Fuzzy c-means (FCM) is a method of clustering which allows one piece of data to belong to two or more clusters. This method is frequently used in pattern recognition. It is based on minimization of the objective function! No prior knowledge of the image is required.

Keywords: *FCM, Threshold, Histogram*

A Configuration-based drug plan studies on CDK2 amino pyrazole inhibitors with Autodock Tools

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Abstract:

The relations of cyclin-dependent kinase complex are sound branded for their role in the cell separation cycle. Inhibitors of cycling-dependent kinesis are anticipated to hold therapeutic utility beside a wide diversity of proliferative diseases, particularly cancer. For docking study, the protein 2C4G from Protein Data Bank was chosen to complete docking study beside few amino pyrazole inhibitors. compound from this relations are shown to potently inhibit cyclin-dependent kinesis by competing with ATP for compulsory to a catalytic subunit of the protein. All default parameters are measured for docking analysis. The study resulted in molecule 17 with high dock score (-11.38 kcal/mol) that showed correlation with experimental activity (0.051 mM). just about all molecules showed consistency with experimental data.

Keywords: *autodock, 2C4G, ATP*

A systematic advance for Segmentation and Clustering Procedure of enhanced K Means and Neural Networks

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Abstract:

The image segmentation is an attempt to categorize comparable colors of image in the same group. It cluster colors into numerous groups based on the closeness of color intensities within an image. In preprocessing to use improvement there are two segmentation technique to be appropriate for Image clustering & Artificial Neural Network .Algorithms based on cluster methods are normally used to obtain data, which are based on the features space, where these groups are represented by clusters. In existing local threshold and fuzzy set measure is used in that we can only classify the images. Now we apply Neural Network segmentation relies on processing small areas of an image using an artificial neural network or a set of neural networks. After such processing the decision-making mechanism marks the areas of an image accordingly to the category recognized by the neural network.

Keywords: *Image Segmentation, Enhancement, Improved K-means, ANN*

Requirements Identification on Automated Medical Care with Appropriate Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract:

Generally, medical diseases can be identified based on their symptoms already derived. Most of the medical diseases are not new and the symptoms are already plotted with results. The diseases like COVID19 are new and it is still in the observation stage. Whenever the symptoms are conceivable 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, 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. When 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 play a vital role in this process. In this article, the best-fit machine learning algorithm was identified for medicalrelated data sets.

Keywords: Automated Medical Care Machine, Video Streaming Assist Mechanism, Medical Diseases, Prescriptions and Medicine, COVID19 pandemic.

Semantic Image Segmentation using Deep Learning for Low Illumination Environment

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Abstract:

Images taken in low-light environments are vulnerable to low visibility, which can also reduce the efficiency of several applications for computer vision and computational photography. Images can be easily captured by different image acquisition devices these days. Low-illumination images will be produced by weak lighting conditions and technologies with poor filling flash. It is difficult to classify these damaged images, and certain approaches should be handled via the computer. A new semantic image segmentation based on the deep learning techniques was proposed for improving the visibility of images captured in the low illumination environment. An improved deep learning approach to segment low-illumination images is proposed in this paper, based on existing CNN research on the low illumination environment. Also, to train and test our methodology, a low illumination image dataset is created. On low illumination images with mixed noises, the robustness and efficiency of the proposed system are evaluated. Results show that other techniques of image segmentation are outperformed by the proposed technique.

Keywords: *Image Segmentation; Deep Learning; Low illumination*

PREDICTION OF CHRONIC DISEASES AT AN EARLY PHASE USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

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Abstract:

Modern times have been affected by diverse diseases due to the environment and living habits. As a result, predicting disease earlier becomes a critical task. The doctor, on the other hand, finds symptom-based prediction to be too difficult. The task of disease prediction is the most difficult. In order to predict the disease, data mining and smart devices play a key role. In medical science, annual data growth is significant. Because of increased data growth in the medical and healthcare fields, accurate medical data analysis has been beneficial from early patient care. Data mining reveals massive amounts of medical data by use of disease data in hidden pattern data. According to a precise 569 rows and 32 columns classification for cancer, heart disease, kidney disease and other diseases, in one out of 28 individuals, in India, were reported. Similarly, we are evaluating accessible data from a combination of genetic algorithm and support vector machine data collection in Wisconsin in order to build reliable prediction models for these chronic diseases using machine-learning techniques. — In this experiment, we compare four disease classification results using SVM, MLP, J 48, and KNN, and the results show that SVM has the highest accuracy, at 84.61 percent.

Keywords: *Chronic Disease, Smart device, Data mining, Genetic algorithm, Machine Learning*

A Systematic Literature Review on Malware Analysis

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Abstract:

Malware is a significant security danger on the Internet nowadays. Hostile to Virus organizations get a huge number of malwares tests each day. It is intended to harm PC frameworks without the information on the proprietor utilizing the framework and method headways are presenting enormous difficulties for scientists in both the scholarly world and the business. Malware tests are arranged and gathered for additional investigation. In this literature review, we did the manual research on the publications from the year 2014 to 2020. We selected about 27 articles out of 55 articles as primary studies and applied quality evaluation criteria and deducted research questions from them. The motivation behind this SLR is to inspect the accessible literary works on malware examination and to decide how exploration has developed and progressed regarding the amount, substance, and publication outlets. We also discussed the issues and challenges we are facing in malware analysis along with detection system requirements. Large numbers of the malicious programs are tremendous and confounded so it is difficult for researchers to fathom its subtleties. Scattering of malicious data beyond clients of the web and furthermore preparing them to effectively utilize against malicious items are critical to shielding clients from malicious attack. This review paper will give a comprehensive book index of techniques to help with battling malicious data.

Keywords: *Malware, Malware analytics, Malware code, Taxonomy, Signature-based, Anomaly-based, Malware system requirements*

Providing Security to Land Record with the computation of Iris, Blockchain, and One Time Password

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Abstract:

Out of many problems regarding land recording, so many fraudulent methods can be applied to obtain the records from the virtual storage system. The factors related to it might vary from time to time and place to place, but one of the common and vital ones would be the lack of security for such sensitive records. To reduce the severity of a secure storage system for these records, implementation of user authentication can assist as an additional security policy in case of land details theft. Unlike these conventional methods, the land record would be encrypted with an asymmetric algorithm, where the implementation of common reformations in technology, especially in security can be referred blockchain for data safety, iris recognition and OTP for authentication can notify the record owner about any kind of illegal activities on the secured records. And in terms of encryption, the asymmetric key policy is referred to with blockchain technology to encrypt the land records.

Keywords: Blockchain, Iris Recognition, Biometric authentication, OTP, Land Record Management.

An Improved Gossip based Adhoc On-Demand Distance Vector protocol for Efficient Neighbor Node Discovery

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Abstract:

Recently, Mobile Low Duty Cycle Wireless Sensor Network (MLDC-WSN) is being widely used in many areas, due to the rapid development in the fields of wireless communication and microelectronics. In MLDC-WSN, node localization is important in many applications such as underwater sensor networks, monitoring of objects in outdoor and indoor environments. The major requirement in node localization is to allocate a location to every sensor node since multiple nodes in MLDC-WSN is utilized for retrieving sensitive information. The main aim of this research study is to address the localization issues using improved gossip-ad-hoc on-demand distance vector protocol for an efficient neighbor node discovery. The improved gossip protocol enhances the neighbor node detection by eliminating redundant information and the Ad-hoc On-Demand Distance Vector (AODV) routing protocol is used to effectively transmit the information from a source node to the base station. In addition to this, the improved gossip-AODV protocol significantly prevents the issues created by the clock drift of the nodes. Though, delay during the data transmission is reduced by avoiding the clock drift issue. The improved gossip-AODV has reduced discovery delay of 0.05, energy consumption, and wakeup time better as compared to the existing Selective Proactive wakeup fast Neighbor Discovery (SPND) method.

Keywords: *Ad-hoc on-demand distance vector, Gossip protocol, Neighbor discovery, Node localization, Wirelesssensornetwork*

Requirements Identification on Automated Medical Care with Appropriate Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract:

Generally, medical diseases can be identified based on their symptoms already derived. Most of the medical diseases are not new and the symptoms are already plotted with results. The diseases like COVID19 are new and it is still in the observation stage. Whenever the symptoms are conceivable 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, 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. When 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 play a vital role in this process. In this article, the best-fit machine learning algorithm was identified for medical related data sets.

Keywords: *Automated Medical Care Machine, Video Streaming Assist Mechanism, Medical Diseases, Prescriptions and Medicine, COVID19 pandemic.*

Detection of Zero-Day Attacks in Network IDS through High Performance Soft Computing

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Abstract:

The ever-evolving computers has its implications on the data and information and the threats that they are exposed to. With the exponential growth of internet, the chances of data breach are highly likely as unauthorized and ill minded users find new ways to get access to the data that they can use for their plans. Most of the systems today have well designed measures that examine the information for any abnormal behavior (Zero Day Attacks) compared to what has been seen and experienced over the years. These checks are done based on a predefined identity (signature) of information. This is being termed as Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS). The concept of IDS revolves around validation of data and/or information and detecting unauthorized access attempts with an intention of manipulating data. High Performance Soft Computing (HPSC) aims to internalize cumulative adoption of traditional and modern attempts to breach data security and expose it to high scale damage and altercations. Our effort in this paper is to emphasize on the multifaceted tactic and rationalize important functionalities of IDS available at the disposal of HPSC.

Keywords: *High Performance Computing; Intrusion Detection System; Soft Computing; Fuzzy Logic; Neural Network; Zero Day Attacks*

Detection of Zero-Day Attacks in Network IDS through High Performance Soft Computing

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Abstract:

The ever-evolving computers has its implications on the data and information and the threats that they are exposed to. With the exponential growth of internet, the chances of data breach are highly likely as unauthorized and ill minded users find new ways to get access to the data that they can use for their plans. Most of the systems today have well designed measures that examine the information for any abnormal behavior (Zero Day Attacks) compared to what has been seen and experienced over the years. These checks are done based on a predefined identity (signature) of information. This is being termed as Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS). The concept of IDS revolves around validation of data and/or information and detecting unauthorized access attempts with an intention of manipulating data. High Performance Soft Computing (HPSC) aims to internalize cumulative adoption of traditional and modern attempts to breach data security and expose it to high scale damage and altercations. Our effort in this paper is to emphasize on the multifaceted tactic and rationalize important functionalities of IDS available at the disposal of HPSC.

Keywords: *High Performance Computing; Intrusion Detection System; Soft Computing; Fuzzy Logic; Neural Network; Zero Day Attacks*

Spear-Phishing Emails Verification Method based on the Verifiable Secret Sharing Scheme

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Abstract:

Phishing is a critical cybersecurity issue that differs from other attacks. This attack practices social engineering techniques to prompt users to disclose their credentials. Spear phishing is an advanced version of phishing attacks where the attacker investigates the online behavior of an individual or organization to gather the information for constructing an email that appears to be legitimate. As a result, spear-phishing holds a high success rate than traditional phishing emails since these emails can evade the standard security barriers and harvest the credentials. This paper presents an abstract method that collects features from different dimensions: phishing domain features, stylometric features, and others to detect spear-phishing emails. The auto-upgrade profile is additionally supplemented by the method to detect phishing emails within a second. Finally, the method employs a machine-learning algorithm to classify spear-phishing emails from legitimate emails. This paper owns the uniqueness of detecting traditional phishing emails as well as spear-phishing emails using multi-dimensional features. Finally, this paper applied the publicly verifiable secret sharing to verify the email whether the sender is genuine or not.

Keywords: *Spear Phishing, phishing, Social engineering, Machine learning algorithm, author's writing-style, cyber-security*

Survey of Context Aware Activity Recognition System

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Abstract:

Elderly and disabled person activity recognition in smart home application is actively pursued for accessing changes in physical and behavioural problem of home dwellers. Various activity recognition solutions have been before proposed to implement system with wearable device and smartphone. Although such solutions are mostly integrated, the availability of the activity data in seamless way still interesting research challenges. Internet of Things (IoT) is seen as new epitome, revolutionizing consumer electronics by extending Internet connectivity to many physical device associated with elderly and disabled person daily life. In this paper, an Internet of Things (IoT) based on activity recognition system is proposed for activity monitoring within elderly and disabled person home. Falling is a commonly occurring issue with elderly people and disabled persons, which may cause serious injuries.

Keywords: *Internet of Things, elderly and disabled person activity recognition, Machine Learning/Deep Learning, cloud platform.*

A Study on Machine Learning Techniques for Churn Prediction in Telecommunication Sector

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Abstract:

In the field of telecommunication, on a daily basis a large amount of data is being generated due to a large number of user base. New users are more expensive to acquire than existing users, according to decision makers and business analysts. Business analysts and customer relationship management (CRM) analysts need to understand why customers churn, as well as the behaviour patterns that can be gleaned from existing churn data. In this paper we proposed a churn prediction model that uses classification and clustering techniques to identify the churn users and presents the factors behind the churning of users in the telecom sector. We have used the information gain and correlation attribute ranking filter to choose features. The suggested approach initially uses classification methods to classify churn customers' data, with the Random Forest (RF) algorithm performing particularly well, with 88.63 percent of cases properly categorised. In order to avoid churners, the CRM must create effective retention strategies. Following classification, the suggested approach divides the data of churning customers into groups using cosine similarity in order to deliver group-based retention offers. This study also revealed churn characteristics that are crucial in determining churn's core causes.

Keywords: *Customer relationship management; customer churn; Machine learning.*

Detection and Prevention of Blackhole Attack in AODV of MANET

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Abstract:

One of the most dynamic network is the Mobile Adhoc (MANET) network. It is a list of numerous mobile nodes. Dynamic topology and lack of centralization are the basic characteristics of MANET. MANETs are prone to many attacks due to these characteristics. One of the attacks carried out on the network layer is the blackhole attack. In a black-hole attack, by sending false routing information, malicious nodes interrupt data transmission. There are two kinds of attacks involving a black-hole, single and co-operative. There is one malicious node in a single black-hole attack that can act as the node with the highest sequence number. The node source would follow the direction of the malicious node by taking the right direction. There is more than one malicious node in the collaborative black-hole attack. One node receives a packet and sends it to another malicious node in this attack. It is very difficult to detect and avoid black-hole attacks. Many researchers have invented black-hole attack detection and prevention systems. In this paper, We find a problem in the existing solution, in which validity bit is used. This paper also provides a comparative study of many scholars. The source node is used to detect and prevent black hole attacks by using a binary partition clustering based algorithm. We compared the performance of the proposed solution with existing solution and shown that our solution outperforms the existing one.

Keywords: MANET, AODV, Black hole attack, routing, protocols, clustering

A Three-Pronged Approach to Mitigate Web Attacks

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Abstract:

In recent days, one of the popular Web servers used by the majority of Web sites in the globe is Apache. Furthermore, lack of proper tuning of these Web servers causes delay in the network by 40% approximately. The present digital world depends upon Web applications to deliver its functionality. Economies, governments, organizations, and ultimately people rely heavily on the performance of the Web applications. Hence, in real time, the practical problem arises in tuning of the Web servers. The Web servers and poor coding of Web applications are the source for the vulnerabilities in the Web. In this, paper focuses on defending the vulnerabilities in Web applications deployed on Apache Web server through protecting the HTTP header and implementing the secured configuration of Apache Web server and ModSecurity Web application firewall.

Keywords: *Vulnerabilities, ModSecurity, Apache Web attacks, Web browser misconfiguration.*

AN INTELLIGENT HOME ASSISTANT SYSTEM

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Abstract:

Voice Based Home Automation System using Raspberry Pi is the project which will be very useful for old age people and disabled people, basically for one's who cannot perform basic activities efficiently. It is the idea which corresponds to the new era of automation and technology. The main aim of the home automation system is to make life easier by moving bot around home. Mobile devices are very common among everyone due to its user friendly interface and portability features. In this project we aim to control electrical home appliances by voice commands using Wi-Fi as communication protocol between Raspberry Pi and Android device. Raspberry Pi 3 becomes a better option for home automation via internet due to its feature of inbuilt Wi-Fi and Bluetooth.

Key Words: Home Automation, Raspberry Pi, voice commands, internet, inbuilt Wi-Fi and Bluetooth.

Accurate Detection and Diagnosis of Breast Cancer Using Scaled Conjugate Gradient Back Propagation Algorithm and Advanced Deep Learning Techniques

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Abstract:

Development of breast cancer detection and its usage by different health care industries in their diagnostic center is a very much serious task for classifying cancer cells based on its specific characteristics. As a consequence, the classification process of the cancer becomes incredibly complicated for the potential users because they have a large set of attributes and parameters of the cancer cells which are available at their disposal in laboratory for diagnosis. Moreover, the proposed work gives the efficient decision for the classification of the cancer cells to diagnose the patients at their earlier stage of breast cancer. Design Methodology/approach: In this chapter, it has been proposed a layered neural network model which uses this back propagation algorithm along with scaled conjugate gradient for optimized way of classification of cancer cells by considering the appropriate parameters. Findings: The classification of cancer cells is evaluated using the proposed algorithm by designing a layered neural network model. For training the model, 70% of instances are used, for verification, 15% instances and for testing, 15% instances are used of 699 samples. After successful training of the model, the model classifies the cancers as benign (2) or malignant (4). Originality/value: The proposed methodology is an original scientific work and the algorithm used is an efficient algorithm for the classification of cancer cells. In this work, eleven data attributes are used for the classification from cancer data set.

Keywords: -*Back propagation, Breast cancer detection, Neural network, Scaled conjugate gradient.*

Visual Assistance For Visually Impaired People Using Image Caption and Text To Speech

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Abstract:

Picture captioning has recently become a new difficult challenge that gathered everyone interest, which is being able to automatically define an image's content with properly formatted text English sentences. it can make a great impact by assisting people who are visually impaired better recognition of their circumstances. By taking the images of surrounding environment then make use of these photos to generate captions that can be read out visual amplification impaired, so that they can get a better sense of what's going on around them. In this paper to extract features, we used a combination of convolutional neural networks of the images and then LSTM was used (Long short-term memory) to generate text from these features. The obtained text is then converted into speech so that it can be read out. Our model generates highly descriptive captions that can potentially greatly improve the lives of visually impaired people.

Keywords: *Xception,,LSTM,intelligence*

Fuzzified Energy Efficient Mechanism (FEEM) in Wireless Sensor Network

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Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Network is one of the most rapidly developing technologies with a wide range of applications which includes a sensing process, security providence and surveillance, environmental sensing, and military applications. Significant trend led to the emergence of small and low-cost computation and communication devices, called sensor nodes. Sensors are capable of sensing and transmitting process by consuming some amount of energy. The devices have the potential to serve as a catalyst for major changes. FEEM (Fuzzified Energy Efficient Mechanism) is a clustering-based protocol proposed for continuous data-gathering with reduced energy consumption in WSN. The network is organized into clusters with cluster-heads periodically collecting, aggregating/compressing the data from nodes within the cluster, before sending them from Cluster head to Base station. Cluster-heads are changed periodically based on the Residual Energy available with the nodes in the cluster. The protocol is built based on the existing LEACH protocol to increase the lifetime of sensor network as well as to provide the energy efficiency at each node in WSN.

Keywords: *Cluster Selection, Energy, Fuzzy, Lifetime*

A Deep Belief Network-Based Machine Learning for Imputation Adoption of the Medical Dataset

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Abstract:

The research of missing value finding exist more than two to three decades but still the missing value imputation is a big challenge to maintain the integrity of the database. The missing value imputation can be of categorized as statistics oriented and non-statistics oriented. Statistics method of imputation has many drawbacks to tune or expect perfect imputation also it has number of limitations during execution. This reason is the hint of this work which we looked in terms of non-statistical practice called machine learning approach. Deep Belief Network (DBN) is one kind of Machine Learning unsupervised probabilistic generative model and is mainly constructed by stacking Restricted Boltzmann Machines that performs a contrastive divergence and then fine-tunes the weights by back propagation for the imputation process The contrastive divergences gives the reason to produce the stable imputation value with DBN. The PIMA medical dataset from UCI Repository used for experimentation. The DBM with back propagation show the imputation rate upto 90% of accuracy. This method(DBN) supports maximum of 10% mean square error rate compared with earlier imputation techniques. Almost five other imputation methods associated with DBN for accuracy assessment. The DBN imputation ensures the accuracy to 90% comparatively than other techniques.

Keywords: *Machine Learning, Unsupervised Learning, Deep Belief Network, Imputation, Artificial neural networks.*

An investigation on the effect of Superframe adjustment on energy consumption in IEEE 802.15.4 WBAN

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Abstract:

Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) unlocks new avenues for state-of-the-art healthcare monitoring services because of its features such as consistent observation of the vital signs, low cost, and embedded with latest sensors and technologies. WBAN uses physiological sensors that have limited battery power whose consumption is directly proportional to the function of radio activities such as wake-up and sleep states of the nodes. IEEE 802.15.4 MAC is considered as a suitable protocol for healthcare monitoring applications. This paper presents a novel scheme that aims to prolong the lifetime of the sensor nodes by careful adjustment of the superframe duration in the beacon-enabled mode of this standard. The paper also presents a rigorous and detailed analysis of the energy consumption model of this standard under WBAN scenarios. Through intensive simulations, it is observed that suitable adjustments made in the superframe duration indeed helps in improving the energy efficiency.

Keywords: *Wireless Body Area Network, Superframe Duration, Energy Efficient Protocol, Beacon-enable mode, Duty Cycle*

PREDICT CRYPTOCURRENCY USING LSTM

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Abstract:

Cryptocurrency has always been an emerging area in recent years. It has been grabbing all the attention from the investors, researchers and also the media. The reason behind this is the cryptocurrency being decentralized. In this paper we will be predicting Bitcoin price. Bitcoin is one of the popular Cryptocurrencies. The main problem with predicting Bitcoin is that, the fluctuations in its price are very high. Sometimes the price goes really high and the other times it falls to a very low price. These sudden fluctuations create a difficulty in predicting the price of a bitcoin. And also bitcoins price depends upon many other factors as well. So because of all these it is a challenging to predict the price of a Bitcoin. As Cryptocurrency is decentralized, no centralized authority is there to look in to its transactions status and all. And it is also said that Reserve Bank of India is now interested in moving on to some new way of exchange. And is also interested in creating its own Cryptocurrency named “Lakshmi”. So we thought, if we would have predicted cryptocurrency, it would give fruitful results. This paper contains the study of Cryptocurrency prediction using LSTM. Bitcoin dataset is taken from a source named cryptocompare.com and the model is build using LSTM. We use sequential model for building the system. This LSTM can capture the time-series data well and helps in predicting the values in an efficient way. We will also be having a glance at the loss & value loss that is occurring. Finally, we will see the comparison curve between the actual & predicted values and also the predicted price for today.

Keywords: *Cryptocurrency, LSTM, Bitcoin, Prediction*

Performance Analysis of Energy Consumption Based Algorithmic Approach Model to Enhance Battery Life

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Abstract:

One of the most intriguing topics over the past few years has been minimizing energy consumption in convenient gadgets and enhancing their battery life. The production of portable devices has made society's work more accessible and has increased comfort levels by using those devices to the maximum threshold. Batteries fuel such gadgets. Most of the companies invest their time, energy, and money looking for new ideas for increasing battery life, and most of these ideas are related to hardware. Their uptime subsequently depends on the vitality utilization of the parts and components. By exploring fresh approaches that empower frameworks to adjust powerfully at runtime, energy utilization can be effectively decreased. This article focuses on employing a portion of vitality administration that can dynamically select the most excellent calculation so that a battery can have maximum life and utilization. The analysis shows that quicksort is the first viable sorting approach when it comes to vitality sorting; For Minimal Spanning Tree: Prim's, For Graph Searching: BFS and For Implementing and Searching Trees: RBT.

Keywords: *CGS Optimization, Mobile Information Systems, Software Engineering, Adaptivity, Energy Awareness.*

An Adequacy of SAFe philosophy on correspondence and joint effort with Schooling Oriented Projects

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to focus on how the implementation of agile methodologies in the field of schooling can affect a project's outcome and to evaluate the existing research beliefs that were based on surveys and interviews versus using real-world project data. The reason for this investigation was to zero in on how the execution of coordinated techniques in the field of substantial common development can influence a task's result and to assess the current examination convictions that depended on studies and meetings as opposed to utilizing genuine venture information. The initial segment of this examination was to acquire a comprehension of where the development business is concerning dexterous execution, what studies have been performed to date, and what light-footed strategies have been resolved to be most appropriate in the field of development. Then, the center went to distinguishing what Key Performance Indicators have been set up to precisely "score" a development project for execution and to discover scoring strategies utilized in the field of development to demonstrate a venture's prosperity or disappointment. Having strong exploration diary sources to build up these basic beginning stages was basic to assess real world information from development extends that utilized nimble procedures for correlation with those that utilized conventional methodologies.

Keywords—*agile methodologies; substantial; real-world; exploration.*

Information Collection Context for Energy Cost-effective Secrecy Preservation in Wireless Sensor Networks Having Many-to-Many Methods

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Abstract:

Remote sensor organizations (WSNs) by and large have a many-to-one design so occasion data streams from sensors to an extraordinary sink. In ongoing WSN applications, many-to-numerous designs advanced because of the requirement for passing on gathered occasion data to different sinks. Security safeguarded information assortment models in the writing don't take care of the issues of WSN applications in which organization has various unconfided in sinks with various degree of protection prerequisites. This investigation proposes an information assortment structure bases on k-namelessness for forestalling record revelation of gathered occasion data in WSNs. Proposed strategy thinks about the namelessness necessities of various sinks by giving various degrees of security to every objective sink. Qualities, which may distinguish an occasion proprietor, are summed up or scrambled to meet the distinctive obscurity prerequisites of sinks at the equivalent anonymized yield. On the off chance that a similar yield is framed, it very well may be multicast to all sinks. The other inconsequential arrangement is to deliver distinctive anonymized yields for each sink and send them to related sinks. Multicasting is an energy proficient information sending elective for some sensor hubs. Since minimization of energy utilization is a significant plan models for WSNs, multicasting a similar occasion data to numerous sinks diminishes the energy utilization of by and large organization.

Keywords: *secrecy Preservation, Energy efficient, wireless sensor networks.*

Face Hallucination Methods - A Review

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Abstract:

Face Hallucination is the method specifically used for faces which inherit super-resolution technique. Face hallucination helps to get a high-resolution image from a low-resolution image. Applications of this technique are image enhancement and face recognition security. Face Hallucination became a widely used application in the identification of facial images in all the fields. In this paper, numerous approaches and methods used for face hallucination were discussed. A contemporary analysis was made using various approaches for enhancing low-resolution images to high-resolution images. Super-resolution technique is a potential application in face recognition system which is an active research area nowadays.

Keywords: *Face Hallucination, super-resolution, image enhancement, face recognition.*

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 terms of maximum coverage, connectivity, the total number of sensors and optimal position.

Keywords: *Wireless sensor network; WSN; sensor deployment; lifting scheme; genetic algorithm; wavelet transform; total target coverage; TTC.*

Hybrid Genetic Algorithm with Haar Wavelet for Maximum Target Coverage Node Deployment in Wireless Sensor Networks

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Abstract:

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are used in industrial applications and focused on target coverage and node connectivity based WSNs. The set of sensors and targets is placed in optimal position the target coverage and node connectivity achieving maximum with limited sensor nodes. To resolve this problem, the proposed hybrid genetic algorithm combined with lifting wavelet multi-resolution principles for recognizing optimal position for sensors to cover entire targets present in the fields. The hybrid genetic algorithm randomly identifies each sensor position and 2D Haar lifting wavelet transform to improve the quality of target coverage by adjusting node position. The 2D Haar lifting decomposes the population matrix into the optimal position of sensors. Experimental results show the performance of the proposed hybrid genetic algorithm and fast local search method compared with available algorithms improves the target coverage and the number of nodes with varying and fixed sensing ranges with a different region.

Keywords: *Genetic Algorithm, Haar Lifting Wavelet Transform, Node Connectivity, Optimal Sensor Placement, Target Coverage, Wireless Sensor Networks*

Review on Cardiac Arrhythmia Through Segmentation Approaches in Deep Learning

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Abstract:

Identifying the precise Heart Sounds (HS) positions inside a Phonocardiogram (PCG); otherwise, Heart Sounds Segmentation (HSS) is a vital phase for the automatic examination of recordings of HS, permitting for the categorization of pathological proceedings. Analysis of HS signals (explicitly, PCG) in the last some decades, particularly for automated HSS and also classification, was largely learned and also stated to encompass the possible value for detecting pathology precisely in medical applications since the bad outcomes in these stages will ruin or shatter the HS detection system's efficiency. Therefore, the PCG detection issues to implement a new efficient algorithm are required to be discussed. Here, the recently published pre-processing, segmentation, Feature Extractions (FE), and also classification techniques along with their top-notch of PCG signal examination were reviewed. Associated studies are contrasted with their datasets, FE, and the classifiers that they utilized. This effort aims to analyze all the research directions in PCG detection techniques. At the last of this appraisal, several directions for future research toward PCG signal analysis are rendered.

Keywords: *Phonocardiogram (PCG) Cardiac auscultation Feature extraction Heart sound segmentation Classification*

Deep Learning based Image Processing Approaches for Image Deblurring

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Abstract:

Mobile phone imagery has evolved substantially over the past two decades. The camera is one of the primary features of a new cell phone. A lot of research in this field has been done to enhance the quality of the image. A small phone structure limits the camera module mounted in cell phones, which means that there can be no mounted thick lenses or large image sensors on the phones. This affects the volume and the picture quality of the captured light. With less light, phones perform worse than digital Single-Lens Reflex (DSLR) cameras as opposed to image quality tests. Post processing is then used to enhance the quality of the image. Dark conditions and fast movement in mobile imaging are difficult. In dark conditions, longer exposure period collects more light, which can cause movement blurred objects. Motion blur artefact, e.g. when photo to graphing a racing car, and may also be caused by fast moving object at daylight. The movement blur causes sharp information to be lost and thus poor picture quality. A deblur ring is the tool used to eliminate flutter from photographs and make them appear clearer. In the field of signal processing deep learning-based approaches have recently become popular. The results have been promising since profound learning algorithms can learning and model nonlinear and complex connections. Deep learning algorithms were also used for several tasks in image restore work, as was done here.

Keywords: *Deblur, Multi-blur, Motion blur, Image blurring, Image processing*

COLLEGE ENQUIRY CHATBOT

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Abstract :

With the digitalization of almost everything around us we are now able to find and access anything online. This has made life for humans far more convenient as they can now obtain any type of information or required products online through the various web application which are available on the internet. Large Companies have adapted to this change by creating their own webpages to help the users understand what the company is offering and how they can be benefited from these which was once quite hard to achieve. In the past this information would only be available by having to go to a local company branch to collect a brochure or meet a respective individual. However, with our digitalized era we can now obtain all of this information online through various different sources or web pages. Even though this has been able to help us obtain information in a much faster manner there are often cases upon which users struggle to find the data they may require and prefer getting in touch with a respective individual to have their doubts clarified. In our project we will work towards eliminating the need of human contact by establishing a form of artificial intelligence which can communicate with a human both ways in order to get the job done. This form of intelligence is known as a chatbot and we will be creating a College Web Application with this technology within its architecture. It will help users gain the information they require as well as clear any doubts which may not be found within our web application. Through this paper we will talk about how we have been able to develop our web application along with the various stages within the development.

Keywords: *Chatbot, Web Technology*

An Efficient Recognition and Classification of Paddy Leaf Diseases Using Deep Learning and Metaheuristic Algorithm

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Abstract:

One of the most recent agricultural research topics is the recognition and classification of diseases from a plant leaf. With the exponential advancement of smart farming, plant disease detection becomes digitalized and data-driven, allowing advanced decision support, smart examination, and preparation. The detection of agricultural plant diseases using machine learning techniques would reduce the dependence on farmers to preserve agricultural goods. This paper proposes a deep learning-based metaheuristic algorithm of paddy leaf disease detection and recognition that enhances accuracy, generality, and training performance. This paper describes field images of various kinds of paddy leaf diseases: normal, bacterial blight, brown spot, and blast diseases. In this paper, the input image is assigned to pre-processing to remove noise and artifacts from the image. The pre-processed image is then used to classify paddy leaf diseases using the Optimized Deep Convolutional Neural Network with Cuckoo Search (DCNN-CS) Algorithm. Classification errors are reduced by optimizing weights and biases in the DCNN method using a cuckoo search algorithm (CS) during both generic pre-training and fine-tuning phases. This DCNN-CS technique allows the application of simple statistical optimization methods with a reduced computing workload, resulting in high classification accuracy. Finally, the proposed DCNN-CS model's classification accuracy and efficiency were evaluated and compared to other Classification Techniques.

Keywords: *Paddy Leaf Diseases; Deep Convolutional Neural network (DCNN); Cuckoo Search(CS);Classification;Accuracy.*

A NOVEL ARCHITECTURE FOR FEATURE EXTRACTION AND PATHOLOGY DETECTION FROM CHEST X-RAY IMAGES

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Abstract:

Neural networks are widely used for the automation of analysis and classification tasks in the field of medical image processing. They have successfully achieved state of the art performance in medical image segmentation and feature extraction techniques. This automatic classification in the medical field is very helpful in developing tools for early detection of dreadful pathologies, like tuberculosis and pneumonia, in areas where access to doctors or radiologists is scarce. In this work, we proposed novel approach for the classification of lung pathologies like tuberculosis and pneumonia by masking them in boundary boxes using convolutional neural networks. Our solution provides a flexible way, by using saved trained models that could be directly employed by the Radiologists. In this paper, we describe the architecture required to achieve such a scalable model which could be used by doctors and radiologists without too much training in the technologies of the times. The proposed convolutional architecture consists of connected components which are parallel residual blocks and sampling layers. The images do not lose their original quality, giving the best error free predictions. We visualize this model to be deployed in labs, providing access to medical imaging expertise to some of the most remote places in the world.

Keywords: *Pathology, Classification, Neural Network*

PREDICTION OF COST AND DEFECTS IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT USING BAYESIAN THEOREM

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Abstract:

Software development is the process of initiating, organizing, executing, managing, and concluding a group's work in order to fulfil deadlines and achieve goals. For improved performance, machine-learning techniques are used in software development. Machine learning algorithms have shown to be quite useful in a wide range of applications. They are very helpful for (a) face's. (b) Domains with large datasets holding valuable implicit regularities to be identified; or c) domains where programmed must adapt to changing circumstances. Machine learning is a type of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that allows programming applications to be more precise in their expected outcomes. The goal of the project is to estimate the project's cost and faults. The Bayesian method is applied to the data set, and the output values are used to determine whether the project may be maintained or not.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning.*

Familial Classification of Android Malware using Hybrid Analysis

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Abstract:

With the developments in mobile and wireless technology, mobile devices have become important part of our lives. While Android is the leading operating system in the market share, it is also the most targeted platform by attackers. While there have been many solutions proposed for detection of Android malware in the literature, the family classification of detected malicious applications becomes important, especially where the number of mobile malware variants increases every day in the market. In this study, a solution based on machine learning and hybrid analysis is proposed for the Android malware familial classification problem. An extensive feature set including network-related features and activity bigrams is proposed. The effective static and dynamic analysis features are studied thoroughly and evaluated on Malgenome [1], Drebin [2], and UpDroid [3] datasets.

Keywords: *Android, mobile security, malware analysis and detection, malware family classification, machine learning, static/dynamic analysis, hybrid analysis*

A Novel Method for routing packet between patient and doctor using sensor and cloud

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Abstract:

Hassle-free routing between two nodes without intermediate interference with better performance is a very challenging task. In the case of doctor and patient, it needs super speed to share several issues and remedial information with each other is projected as a routing algorithm with the sensor and cloud without any intermediate router by using IBM blue mix cloud. Direct contact with the destination router is possible by keeping an intelligent agent as a connector to the cloud and the sensors. A special header can be added behind the packet for the connection of several clouds or sensor-based destinations with priority. This technique can be used in the hospital for the establishment of a secure tunnel between patient and doctor.

Keywords: *Cloud, Intelligent, Router, IBM Bluemix, Agent, Sensor*

Paddy Leaf Disease Detection using CNN

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Abstract:

Plant diseases function as a significant threat to the food industry. The projected system helps in detection of crop diseases and provides remedies which might defend in contradiction of the crop infection. The information from the web is divided and also the totally different plant types are known and are relabeled so that we can create accurate information then get a sample database which consists of various crop diseases which will help in identifying the accuracy levels of the application. So by a training dataset we will train our classifier so the production will be predicted with best truthfulness. We tend to practice the CNN that includes various layers that are used for prediction.

Keywords: *Convolutional Neural Network, Matlab Software, Image Processing technique, Paddy leafdiseasedetection, Featureextraction*

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.

Keywords: *Cloud Security, Cloud Services, Load Distribution, Resource Scheduling, Storage Mechanism, Cloud Simulators, Cloud Computing Environment.*

Recognition of Novel Attacks using Fuzzy if-then Association

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Abstract:

Intrusion detection systems today are relatively capable of detecting network intrusions by attackers. Unfortunately, these systems operate on a network level and not on a system level. Meanwhile, antivirus software is typically capable of detecting known viruses but cannot easily stop zero day exploits. The paper will propose a fuzzy inference system to detect exploitation of a system using system metrics such as CPU, memory usage and network connections. This system is implemented using the MATLAB fuzzy logic toolbox. The design was tested and provided reasonable results. The proposed algorithm is implemented using SNORT IDS tool by taking input from DARPA 1998 and KDD Cup'99 data set and produced promising results as compared with traditional network IDS systems.

Keywords: *Intrusion detection system, Fuzzy exploit monitor, Fuzzy inference system, Computer security, Zero day exploits, fuzzy reasoning, fuzzy if-then rule.*

Phishing email detection based on Machine learning algorithm

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Abstract:

In the world of cybersecurity, phishing has emerged as a severe threat. Cybercriminals utilize email as one of their key connection techniques to entice potential victims. The proposed approach takes into account four distinct features: the email title, email body, hyperlinks, and content readability. A total of 41 attributes were picked from the four dimensions listed above. According to the findings, the proposed approach was 95.56 percent accurate. The most crucial finding of the experiment is that attackers continue to exploit similar features to assault their victims.

Keywords: *Phishing·Cyber-crime·Social Engineering·Machine Learning*

An Overview of Research Opportunities in Fog and IoT

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Abstract:

Fog is an emergent architecture for computing, storage, control, and networking that distributes these services closer to end users along the cloud-to-things continuum. After cloud computing, fog computing has become the latest buzzword in the computing world. This new computing paradigm could be viewed as a cloud computing extension. The primary goal of fog computing is to lessen the stress on the cloud by bringing workloads, services, applications, and large amounts of data closer to the network edge. The Internet of Things (IoT) is causing a digital transformation in our personal and professional life. Data is being generated at an exponential rate as the number of connected devices grows. High-speed data processing, analytics, and quicker response times are becoming more important than ever as the Internet of Things expands into the Internet of Everything and stretches its reach into practically every area. Meeting these requirements is difficult with the present centralised, cloud-based system. However, fog computing, a decentralised architectural pattern that moves computing resources and application services closer to the edge, can make this possible. Fog computing is required to bring the benefits and power of cloud computing closer to where data is generated. Fog computing minimises the amount of data sent to the cloud for analysis and processing.

Keywords: *Internet of Things, fog computing, research opportunities, cloud.*

Role of Internet of Things in Urban Sustainability

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Abstract:

The Internet of Things (IoT) is one of the foundational technologies of the Smart City idea, and it has the potential to play a significant role in promoting urban sustainability. We analyse the interaction between three main concepts in this study: Smart Cities, IoT, and Sustainability, in order to highlight the barriers and opportunities that exist in the Smart Cities context for the synergistic use of IoT for sustainability. In this paper, we also discuss some of the current use cases for the IoT in urban sustainable development, as well as the future vision for these applications as they change and adapt in the real world. As many applications are interdisciplinary, a full understanding of the difficulties that accompany them is essential. The study of difficulties and potential in this area will help to improve collaboration between diverse sectors of urban planning and the use of IoT for sustainability.

Keywords: *IoT, Smart Cities, Sustainability*

Secure Digitization of Land Record using Blockchain Technology in India

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Abstract:

The traditional way of selling and buying land has lots of problems exists as its takes time, the verification process is lengthy and final processing is also time-consuming. With the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the records are converted from file to digital. Still, there are several challenges are there to make the land management system effective and trustworthy. During the buying or selling process, different middlemen exist at various levels which makes the process complex and risky. There is a chance of duplication or forge of digital documents by the fraudulent person. To eliminate the above challenges in this paper Blockchain-based approach is applied to make the land record management system secure. The paper initially described the overall challenges that exist in the land record system in the India scenario. The authors in this paper proposed a Secure distributed architecture for land record management. Ethereum platform is used for the implementation of the land record digitization. The results analysis show that the system becomes faster, transparent, records are immutable by the use of Blockchain technology.

Keywords: Land record digitization; Blockchain; Secure Storage; Ethereum, Security.

A Comprehensive Survey Analysis in Image Fusion using masking for Future Directions

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Abstract:

In image processing fusion having a significant importance for different applications. Generally the process of image fusion is applied in multiple image and get output is one image. Now a day's fusion is most popular in machine perception so we need accurate images after applying the fusion techniques. So in this work we compared different fusion techniques and analyzed their performance. Here different masks are applied in the images using discrete cosine transform (DCT) for better results. Out of different masking's fanshaped mask gives better quality fused images. In this paper study the different image processing fusion techniques and compare those fusion techniques given a comparative result. The results help full to the researcher which fusion techniques is better suitable for their work.

Keywords: fusion, dct, masking

SMART SEWAGE SYSTEM

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Abstract:

This project is focused on a live sewage level detection device that sends an alert to a remote observer, and it aims to provide smart solutions for tracking poisonous sewage gases. The hardware is designed such that it shall send a prior alert to the sewage worker to ensure their safety. Sewage environment IoT device and IoT platform to monitor poisonous gas has been proposed as a solution to help the sewer workers who put their lives in jeopardy and ensure minimal health risk. Because of these poisonous gases, the death rate of sewer workers has increased in recent years. The lack of treatment of sewage after crossing dangerous levels leads to the deaths of thousands of sewage cleaners throughout the year from accidents and various diseases such as hepatitis and typhoid that occur due to sudden or sustained exposure to hazardous gases. Sewage gases generally arise from the natural decomposition of sewage and their mixtures formed by slurries which leads to the production of toxic wastes that release hazardous gases. If inhaled in high amounts or for an extended period, these gases may be fatal. Several dangerous incidents have occurred in recent decades because of the lack of adequate gas leak detection systems. Cleaning of drains People is unaware of the dangers of a sudden attack of toxic gas because the fumes are odorless and can cause severe health issues if exposed for an extended period. To address all these issues, an effective drainage channels monitoring system is needed.

Keywords—*Sewage detection, IoT, Telegram, Gas Sensors, Arduino IDE, Python*

Detection From Text using LSTM

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Abstract:

Emotion can be expressed in several forms, which can be facial expressions, voice and text. This paper implements a methodology based on the LSTM (long-short-term memory) theory that includes principles to identify the text emotions from NLP (Natural Language Processing) domain. It proposes an approach based on LSTM which is defined to identify feelings in text using pre-trained words from Glove Word Embeddings. It is also necessary to take into account the personality of the user, such as when creating device models, in order to make the experience more unique. Protection and privacy are what brings our model a solid life, and this is where federated learning comes in. Not only does federated learning allow us to train the model at the user end or at the neutral end, it also serves as a framework for managing the aggregation of data from multiple teaching devices. This concept of emotion detection from text can be useful and productive for modern day keyboard prediction and emoji prediction on the fly by being able to train on distributed text data (imitating the concept of having and deploying trained models or description from teachers in this case devices such as smart phone and computers).

Keywords: *NLP, LSTM, Glove, Word Embeddings, PyTorch*

An Internet Of Things For Data Security In Cloud Using Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract:

Cloud computing (CC) offers online access to Network Services, in specific data collection and processing capability, with advanced, transparent user management. CC has become a more and more private and public data center set that provides the user with a share Internet portal. A wide variety of smart devices can form an IoT network to collect and transmit massive data. Separate networks such as data collection, storage, and the handling of large data generate many analysis problems. The huge amount of resources present in the Cloud can be of great advantage to IoT, meanwhile, the cloud can acquire more attention to dynamize and transfer its restrictions with real artifacts. AI technologies are resource challenges that need careful adjustment to fit into a significant proportion of computing resources, especially integrated systems. Recently the Internet of Things (IoT) model has developed into an intelligent building environment application. In every smart IoT setting in the actual world, security and privacy are considered core concerns. IoT-based networks have security issues that generate security risks for smart environments. The strong learning capabilities of AI make the machine more reliable and efficient in identifying malicious attacks. This paper presents a modern architecture that will endorse many instances of IoT-enabled AI smart home use with a specific analysis of security risks, problems, and solutions using the LR algorithm.

Keywords: *IoT, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), Security, Cloud, LR algorithm*

Hybridizing artificial intelligence algorithms for sediment yield forecasting with single- and multi-objective optimization

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Abstract:

Rivers play major roles within ecosystems and society, including domestic use, industry, agriculture, and power generation. However, due to the detrimental effects of sediment yield in Rivers, understanding the sediment load behavior has drawn considerable attention over recent decades. The forecasting of sediment yield is important in design, management, planning, and preventing natural disasters of river systems. It is always challenging to forecast sediment yield using conventional methods because they cannot handle complex nonlinearity and non-stationarity. Artificial intelligence (AI) techniques have become popular in water resources engineering for solving complex problems such as sediment transport modeling, which is directed by numerous controlling factors. In this study, major key factors, namely relief, rock type, rainfall, temperature, water discharge, catchment area, and suspended sediment yield (SSY), were considered for developing the forecasting model of SSY in the Mahanadi River, one of the largest Rivers in India. This study aims to develop single-objective and multi-objective genetic algorithm-based artificial neural network models to forecast the SSY at eleven gauge stations using 20 years of data in the Mahanadi River basin. The multi-objective model was used to optimize the two conflicting objective functions, i.e., mean error (bias) and error variance. On the other hand, the mean square error (MSE) objective function is considered for the single-objective optimization model. The developed models' accuracy is examined by the root mean square error (RMSE) and correlation coefficient (r) statistical measures on the testing data set.

Keywords: *Artificial neural network; Genetic algorithm; Sediment yield; Mahanadi River.*

Indian Stock Market Prediction based on Rough Set and Support Vector Machine Approach

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Abstract:

In recent trends, stock market prediction has been treated as a challenging task for every people who have been associated with financial market. Forecasting is the activity of historic data to set up the direction of future trends. It is a very difficult task to predict stock price because in every second, market price is fluctuating. Most of the investors have interest in doing research on prediction of price financial products such as gold, mutual fund, crude oil, currency exchange and minerals using varieties of machine learning and data mining techniques. On the basis of different parameters of data like opening price, closing price, date, high and low, stock market price has been predicted. Basically for Indian markets the two indices such as sensx for BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) and nifty for NSE (National Stock Exchange) are the benchmark indices used for forecasting the market price. Day by day huge volumes of people are paying their keen interest on money trading and they want to become profit makers instantly. Here we proposed a novel Rough set - Support Vector Machine (R-SVM) approach to predict the Indian stock market data. The R-SVM method is found to be prominent when compared with rough set based algorithms such as decision tree, naïve bayes and artificial neural network in terms of prediction accuracy and complexity.

Keywords: *BSE, NSE, Rough set, SVM, Min-max, Principal Component Analysis*

Review article on Nonlinear Component of Word Oriented LFSR

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Abstract:

In this modern of era of communication, use of internet in various applications is a vastly spreading phenomenon. This results the act of cryptographic security to resist various attacks to the applications by malicious users. Encryption and Decryption are the two most important primitives of cryptography, used extensively in every security protocol. As, LFSR based cipher is an efficient candidate in hardware, Word Oriented LFSR based cipher(WOLBC) is also made efficient in software. WOLBC is made of Word based LFSR and Nonlinear component. As a nonlinear component, addition modulo 32, S-BOX, subtraction modulo 32, block ciphers etc. are used. It increases the linear complexity of the sequence generated from the cipher. In this article, we study the state of the art nonlinear components of various WOLBC and analyse with respect to pseudo randomness.

Keywords: *LFSR, PSEUDO-RANDOMNESS, S-BOX, BLOCK CIPHER, ADDITION MODULO 32.*

Review article on Nonlinear Component of Word Oriented LFSR

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Abstract:

In this modern of era of communication, use of internet in various applications is a vastly spreading phenomenon. This results the act of cryptographic security to resist various attacks to the applications by malicious users. Encryption and Decryption are the two most important primitives of cryptography, used extensively in every security protocol. As, LFSR based cipher is an efficient candidate in hardware, Word Oriented LFSR based cipher(WOLBC) is also made efficient in software. WOLBC is made of Word based LFSR and Nonlinear component. As a nonlinear component, addition modulo 32, S-BOX, subtraction modulo 32, block ciphers etc. are used. It increases the linear complexity of the sequence generated from the cipher. In this article, we study the state-of-the-art nonlinear components of various WOLBC and analyse with respect to pseudo randomness.

Keywords: *LFSR, PSEUDO-RANDOMNESS, S-BOX, BLOCK CIPHER, ADDITION MODULO32.*

SMART WATER MONITORING SYSTEM

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Abstract:

Water is one among the indispensable wants for the endurance of individual beings. The water spill over from the household tanks will increase the proportion of water wastage. To control the tank user's water flow, it has to do it manually by operating the motor switch. The physical presence of the user is required irrespective of the motor location. To avoid such wastage and facilitate the user prohibit direct contact with the motor, an intermediate device must be associated with the help of human resources and advanced technology. A system with ultrasonic device is enforced with the comfort of the Internet of things (IoT). It is a sensing device that acts as a water level pursuit system, which becomes a primary think about reducing human intervention. This advancing technology makes users stick with accuracy in results with affordable cost. In this project, a water level tracking system using wireless technology and an Ultrasonic water level sensor is contemplated. Users can check the water flow through the user interface (UI) in the app. The same makes the user effortless and makes tasks uncomplicated.

Keywords: *water level, ultrasonic sensor, cloud, IoT, APP*

Analyzing and Detecting Advanced Persistent Threat using Machine Learning Methodology

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CH.M.H. Sai Baba³, Dr. S. Hrushikesava Raju⁴ and N. Ravinder⁵.**

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Abstract:

Advanced Persistent Threat is a well-organized targeted attack, which turns from passive attack to active based on spear phishing. Due to fast technology growth and vast internet usage, network exploitation and spear phishing emails became common gateway to risks, threats and vulnerabilities in areas of data privacy and security. Generally, security breaches lead to vulnerabilities which transforms to Threats and zero-day exploits. Most sophisticated Threats, risks and vulnerabilities resides for a long period of time in an intangible stage, even creates a backdoor in order that, it can be hide and seek as per its, requirement. We did a strong literature review, regarding history and attack procedure of Advanced Persistent Threat. Among different attack procedures adopted by the APTs, for experimental Analysis we observed regarding the Spear phishing Emails. Data Science is a correctional that communicates to huge quantity of data, which is processed, mined and understandable by machines based on statistical methods and data analysis. We discussed the Machine learning classification methodologies on datasets. We used K-fold cross validation to evaluate the model, as the dataset consists of attributes and class, where the binary based classification can be implemented to overcome the hyper parameters. The proposed algorithmic representation is differing from the existing algorithms where, we used the ensemble learning methods, which is a blend of multiple algorithmic approaches. In Experimental Setup, we used the Anaconda navigator which includes the opensource python packages such as NumPy and Pandas. Were Pandas is used to extract the dataset from the repository called UCI that is spambase.csv from machine learning datasets. We use Jupiter notebook for coding and used scikit-learn. The Scikit-learn is used to interact with supervised and unsupervised machine learning algorithms. The result analysis given in graphical representation using the libraries such as matplotlib and seaborn.

Keywords: *Advanced Persistent Threat, Spear Phishing Emails, Zero-day Exploits.*

Process, Product and People Perception Based Review on Success Models of Knowledge Management Systems

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Abstract:

The success of knowledge management system is a primary issue in every organization due to its multidisciplinary fields, at the same time knowledge management system makes the industry to taste the numerous benefits in the present competitive business world. There is some organizations still using information effective/success models for KMS, but information or software success models does not includes KMS specific characteristic such as knowledge quality, knowledge worker quality, Ontology and inference quality etc. In general KMS success model need to incorporate system quality, knowledge quality, service quality, user satisfaction, and intent to use / perceives benefits and net impact as as significant dimension to measure effectiveness/success in a unified manner. This paper analysis the various success models with respect to its primary success dimensions such as process, product and people. Furthermore, the paper also identifies the limitations of recent success models to support the development of a unified KMS success model as future of work.

Keywords: *Knowledge Management systems; process quality; product quality; people quality; success model.*

Post-COVID-19 Emerging Challenges and Predictions on People, Process, and Product by Metaheuristic Deep Learning Algorithm

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Abstract :

COVID-19 has been posing unprecedented challenges to people, process, and product. Deadly COVID-19 is randomly depleting human emotions and leads stark to low mental health in daily routines, financial traits, jobs, and business. A wide zoom process is required to ensure a proper ecosystem for the pandemic disease. COVID-19 researches compare the functional and nonfunctional sectors to support quality assured and accurate products with supportive technologies to avoid further losses. The current research work proposes a deep learning mapping model for finding functional sector with different age group of people (p), and it reflects in the development of process (p) and product (p). Metaheuristic deep learning algorithm (MHDL) develops a model between functional and nonfunctional sectors by comparing the usage of information and communication technology to support process and product. MHDL model proves information communication technology (ICT) redeems communication between sectors and leads to less economic losses.

Keywords: - *Post-COVID-19, COVID-19 human emotion, Metaheuristic deep learning for COVID-19, COVID-19 in process and product sector.*

Recognition of Facial Expression and Drowsiness Using Landmarks

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Abstract:

Emotions are important for extracting facial expressions and they can be calculated by still images, Video frames. While driving the driver should be alert because many accidents occur due to the drowsiness of the driver. To overcome this, we can detect drowsiness and alert the driver. In this paper, we have calculated the drowsiness and facial expression by using facial landmarks with the Euclidean distance algorithm. The landmarks detection is done with the shape-predictor file which is trained with the IBUG 300-W dataset in which about 300 facial expressions are recorded. The shape predictor file is to detect the faces and marks points. Through the shape predictor, we can detect multiple faces that may not possible by neural networks.

Keywords: *EAR, image processing, dynamic image analysis, computer vision, shape predictor.*

AN EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS USING COLLABORATIVE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM ON BIG DATA

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Abstract - In all the technological fields, the data size increases very rapidly and also database becomes very bulk in size. Users using bulk databases confront several challenges, such as determining which query produces the most relevant results. As the number of users has increased dramatically in recent years, there have been various competitions for recommendation systems. For enhancing or building recommendationsystems all most or commonly everybody come up with an idea of collaborative filtering technique. When database or the data size increases it also reflect the processing time consumed and as well as the proposals will have potential. It is the best errand to give proposal to huge scope issues to create high greatness suggestions. Nonetheless, several approaches for the expansion of the recommender framework have been presented. Perhaps, the most and famous popular framework in for modern large datasets is Map Reduce, due to the outstanding features as gullibility, fault-tolerance, ease and effective of programming, flexibility. This paper aims to state the enlightening the status of effective and parallel query processing using Apache Mahout, Map Reduce and collaborative filtering.

Keywords: *Recommender system, Map Reduce, Collaborative filtering, Big Data, Hadoop, Apache Mahout.*

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FEED FORWARD HYBRID NEURO-COMPUTING WITH MULTI LAYER PERCEPTRON MODEL FOR PREDICTION OF BREAST CANCER

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Abstract:

Cancer originates when cells start to grow disorderly and there is a possibility that all the cells of the body have the scope to become cancer and can spread to other areas of body. A malignant tumor that initiates in the cells of breast turns out to be breast cancer. The presence of tumor anywhere in the body can be either malignant or benign i.e. cancerous and non-cancerous. Many research works have been carried out to diagnose the cancer disease. In this proposed research, A hybrid neural network model (SOM and LVQ) has been proposed. The output of SOM has been fed as an input to LVQ model. The classification of the dataset is done with SOM network using a competitive learning algorithm where as LVQ is trained with a vector quantization method. The patient's data set contains 9 attributes which have been considered as input to the model. The inputs are then given to an SOM where each data point is classified into various clusters by using competitive learning process. Gradually, the classes obtained from SOM are appended back to the training input data for the training of supervised LVQ. After training, LVQ can be used to classify any unknown input data. The output thus obtained from this supervised learning algorithm is used to diagnose the presence of tumor leading to breast cancer. The labelled data from SOM is given as input to Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) and performance of the network is compared with the hybrid network. It has been observed that, The hybrid model performed equally well with that of the MLP model in diagnosing the cancer disease.

Keywords: *Breast Cancer, Competitive Learning, Self Organizing Map, Learning Vector Quantization, Back Propagation Algorithm, Multi Layer Perceptron Neural network, Competitive Learning.*

Transfer Learning for Handwritten Character Recognition

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Abstract:

Deep learning is increasing rapidly and is becoming a leading mechanism for various applications in machine learning and artificial intelligence. Among the many research area where deep learning shines, one crucial area is image classification. Handwritten character recognition is a fundamental research area in image classification. It has the ability to flourish in numerous utilizations such as postal automation, banking, form filling, etc. Still, establishing such a system with high accuracy is a challenging effort with the diversified writing fashions, variable size, or different strokes for the same character and resemblance of diverse characters. Further, shapes and the inconclusive writing style of several individuals complicate the problem. The stated problem can be solved by an intelligent and appropriate extraction of features is required. In this work, a recognition system is presented using transfer learning. The technique is popular for building accurate designs in computer vision. Transfer learning helps to begin from patterns that have the experience to solve a different problem instead of starting from the basics. The performance of the proposed method has experimented on a self-acquired handwritten Meitei Mayek (Manipuri script) database contributed by diverse people holding different education backgrounds and ages. A total of 14,700 sample images are used for learning various pre-trained models. The highest average accuracy achieved among the models is 98.41%.

Keywords: *Handwritten character dataset, Recognition, Manipuri script, CNN, Transfer Learning*

POLAROID ICEBOX

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Abstract:

IOT is the burgeoning in the world of technology. It helps in ease life for a person by means of internetworking physical devices, automotive, home appliances and other items embedded with electronics, software and sensors. Thanks to the fast advance of computing technology and the wide use of the Internet, smart home is one of the most prominent areas of intelligent appliances. Kitchen is one of the places where such intelligent appliances have been used. The polaroid icebox is designed for the effective and ease use of users by using sensors and is also able to notify the user via android application by receiving SMS or call. The polaroid icebox is mainly designed for the use of pharmacist in the pharmacy.

Keywords: *Polaroid, Icebox, IOT*

CRIMINOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS THROUGH TRADEMARK FINGERPRINTS UTILIZING NAÏVE LINEAR SEARCH METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Late improvement in interactive media preparing and organize advances has encouraged the conveyance and sharing sight and sound through systems. To expand the security requests of sight and sound substance, customary picture content insurance plans utilize outward methodologies, for example, watermarking or fingerprinting. In any case, under numerous conditions, extraneous substance assurance is unimaginable. To take care of these issues criminological instruments through characteristic fingerprints are created. Source coding is a typical advance of common picture securing. To center the advanced picture source coder legal sciences by means of inborn fingerprints, the one of a kind inherent unique mark of numerous well known picture source encoders are taken as the proof for security. In view of the inherent unique finger impression of picture source coder, criminological finder recognizes which source encoder is connected, what the coding parameters are, alongside certainty proportions of the outcome. Subsequently the picture will be verified.

Keywords: *Multimedia processing, network technologies, image acquisition, water marking.*

Self-Filing eTMF documents

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Abstract

In the context of clinical trials, percentage of registered studies by location as of April 28, 2020 is 337,3711 . These studies range from small phase 1 studies of short duration to so called “megatrials”. One large study listed in the Clinical Trials of National Institutes of Health (NIH) repository for phase 3 study lists 1557 sites in 40 countries. IQVIA’s own research across our client base shows the average of maximum and minimum number of documents seen in our eTMF is ranging from 10k to 62k. Every document is to be categorized against more than 1000 classes and index all those documents accurately by adhering to guidelines. Manually assigning category to a document is time consuming and is a source for lot of inconsistency. Providing one click access to indexing instructions and related information is a major accelerator. In this paper, we present a micro services based end to end pipeline architecture called “Self-Filing eTMF”, which can ingest documents at scale, convert every document into a structured content representation format(IQV.XML). By leveraging the content in structured IQV.XML, will classify the document into appropriate document class and index document by extracting every metadata information required such as document language, document date, language identifier, individual name and subject related information by training machine learning algorithms. We will show that each module is scalable and can handle massive amounts of documents with its asynchronous micro service architecture. We will also prove that by this automated approach how QC failure cases will be reduced almost to zero with increased accuracy in metadata attributed to the document. The “Self Filing eTMF” is currently deployed on IQVIA internal infrastructure and serving more than 250 active users for indexing clinical trial documents.

Keywords: Clinical trials, eTMF, document image, region detection, Optical Character recognition, neural networks, machine learning, Artificial Intelligence

Modelling an Energy Efficient Lightweight Encryption Algorithm suitable for Medical Applications

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Abstract:

Proportional to the growth in the usage of Human Sensor Networks (HSN), the volume of the data exchange among the Sensor devices is increasing at a rapid pace. Most sensor devices fall under resource constraint devices that handle confidential and sensitive data. Lightweight encoding algorithms are customized for a resource-constrained environment to provide security for the data getting exchanged in sensor devices. Many researchers have been investigating this field. By adopting several performance enhancement techniques, Energy Efficient Light Weight Encryption (EELWE) algorithm is presented in this paper. Proposed EELWE consumes less energy relative to present lightweight ciphers and it supports multiple block sizes suitable for resource-constrained environments. The performance of the proposed algorithm is evaluated on different parameters.

Keywords: *HSN, Resource Constraint Devices, Lightweight Encryption, Block Cipher, EnergyConsumption*

DEEP LEARNING BASED OPTIMIZED DNA FRAGMENT ASSEMBLY

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Abstract:

Genome fragment assembly is the main objective in much more important of human genome sequence and helps to cure several genetic problems. Cost plays an important part in the process of genome fragment assembly. The computational challenges with genome assembly make the progress expensive to implement. However, to reduce this intricacy, a genome fragment assembly deep learning technique approach and which splits the problem of genome fragment assembly into several subset problems is proposed. This paper proposes a Recurrent Neural Network approach to reconstruct the genome subsequence is which provides identical and high overlap levels for genome assembly reads when compared to existing models. The Recurrent Neural Network models were made with ten benchmark instances from GenFrag. Experiment results were exhibits better performance with other intelligence techniques.

Keywords: *Recurrent Neural Network, PSO, DNA, Fragment and Coverage*

DEEP LEARNING BASED OPTIMIZED DNA FRAGMENT ASSEMBLY

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Abstract:

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Keywords: *Recurrent Neural Network, PSO, DNA, Fragment and Coverage*

A REAL AND ACCURATE FAKE PRODUCT DETECTION SYSTEM AND GENERATE ORIGINAL REVIEWS USING DATA M INING 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%. To find out the audit is phony or actual, framework will find out the IP address of the consumer if the framework watch counterfeit survey ship by a similar IP Address numerous multiple instances it's going to train the administrator to expel that survey from the framework. This framework utilizes statistics mining gadget. This framework encourages the client to findout proper survey of the object.

Keywords: *Fake reviews, data mining, online product, real time marketing.*

Pitch-Adaptive Front-end Feature for Hypernasality Detection

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Abstract:

Hypernasality in cleft palate (CP) children is due to the velopharyngeal insufficiency. The vowels get nasalized in hypernasal speech and the nasality evidence are mainly present in low frequency region around the first formant (F1) of vowels. The detection of hypernasality using Mel-frequency cepstral coefficient (MFCC) feature may get affected because the feature might not be able to capture the nasality evidence present in the low-frequency region. This is due to the fact that the MFCC feature extracted from high pitched children speech contains the pitch harmonics effect of magnitude spectrum. The pitch harmonics effect results in high variance for the higher dimensions of MFCC coefficients. This problem may increase due to high perturbation in pitch of CP speech. So in this work, a pitch adaptive MFCC feature is used for hypernasality detection. The feature is derived from the cepstral smooth spectrum instead of magnitude spectrum. A pitch-adaptive low time liftering is done to smooth out the pitch harmonics. This feature when used for the detection of hypernasality using support vector machine (SVM) gives an accuracy of 83.45 %, 88.04 and %, 85.58 % for /a/, /i/ and /u/ vowels respectively, which is better than the accuracy of MFCC feature.

Keywords: *Hypernasality, Pitch adaptive Mel-frequency cepstral coefficient, Cleft palate*

Spear Phishing: Diagnosing the Attack Paradigm

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Abstract:

Internet is a rich source of web media and social networking applications. A cluster of users interconnect using those forming multigroup. But the usage of web resources imprudently is causing doors to phishing, pharming and targeted phishing attacks. Careless use of social networking applications like LinkedIn, pinterest, WhatsApp, face book and twitter barely from smart phones have become extrinsic sources for phishing and pharming attacks. Hence, it is essential to understand the pinholes of these attacks and their relationship with variants of user-agents on distributed platform. In this paper, we direct our survey in finding extrinsic porches influential to nasty invasions as attack entry point analysis. Also, we incline our detection considering recursive NM cache poisoning as the source of spear-phish attack. We present a detail analysis to determine spear-phishing. We evaluate and compare the spear phish feature detection attributes with Phish Tank, a benchmark dataset.

Keywords: *Phishing, Feature Extraction, Feature Classification,, Prediction*

Classification of Indian English Poetry into Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Eras using Combination of Semantics, Topics and Style features

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Abstract:

Automatic classification of poetry era is a challenging task. In Indian English Poetry, the poems are categorized into two eras named Pre-Independence and Post-Independence. The poetry style and themes are changed from one era to another era depending on the authors era that he/she belongs to. Hence, this study is testing of different feature selection methods and ensembled features to identify the poems era automatically. The poetry classification can be carried out on semantics, topics and style features. In this experiment, we have used Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) to find semantic features, Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling to find topic features, along with these phonemics, syntactic elements and structure of poetry as style features. The experiment is carried out on 760 poems written by 28 authors, in this, 344 belongs to Pre-Independence era and 416 belongs to Post-Independence era. The classification accuracy 91.20% is achieved using Random Forest classifier with combination of LSA and LDA feature set. Further with the combination of style features to LSA and LDA features the classification result achieved is 92%. The study showed that the poetry can be classified into different eras with decent accuracy based on the combination of topics, words and style of poetry as features.

Keywords: *Classification, English poetry, Latent Semantic Analysis, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, Random Forest Classifier.*

Comparative Study on Telugu text Classification using Machine Learning and Deep Learning models

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Abstract:

Nowadays, many Telugu Language documents have become available in digital form in this information era. These documents should be grouped into a class based on their content for easy retrieval of these electronic data records. Text categorization is perhaps the crucial issue in information systems concerned with text records, owing to the increasing volume of information contained in digital form. Text categorization methods have been applied to Telugu text in order to derive valuable information and insights from unstructured Telugu text. Text categorization is the method of identifying a category or several categories from a set of predefined choices for a document. Indian languages are difficult to categorise because they have a lot of morphology, a lot of different word forms, and a lot of different feature spaces. Since Telugu is morphologically rich and requires special algorithms to perform morphological analysis, there hasn't been much research done on it. To construct an organized and reduced-feature lexicon, the pre-processing methods which are designed specifically for Telugu language are applied to raw data. Significant pre-processing is required to construct accurate classification model Telugu text documents. In this paper, we compare the different machine learning and deep learning classifiers performance on the Telugu text such as Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and neural network classifier.

Keywords: *Neural networks, Classification, Naïve Bayes, Lemmatization, Dimensionality reduction, Telugu text classification.*

An Extensive Study on DDoS BotNet Attacks in Multiple Environments using Deep Learning and Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract:

Every organization provides security for their systems, servers, and other I.T. infrastructure resources using regular anti-viruses and malware detection software. With the increase of access to smart devices and appliances through secured and unsecured networks, there is a requirement to design an intelligent detection tool using deep learning techniques to handle complex vulnerabilities efficiently. The system should have the capability to prevent and control attacks from unreliable sources. The system administrator should immediately notify the system administrator—the proposed research studies about the DDoS Botnet attacks in IoT devices. BotNets are Zombie servers, which can attack an extensive network with its automation process by designing a combination of prevention and detection mechanisms in a virtual environment that can access the cloud environment.

Keywords: *Cyber-Security, Intrusion Detection System, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) BotNet attack*

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 terms of maximum coverage, connectivity, the total number of sensors and optimal position.

Keywords: wireless sensor network; WSN; sensor deployment; lifting scheme; genetic algorithm; wavelet transform; total target coverage; TTC.

Digital Forensics in Crime Detection and Control: An Optimistic Approach

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Abstract:

The huge cyber data floating in the cyber space is a gold mine for extracting information that can undermine the privacy of internet users. As a positive aspect of technology, technology makes life easier, without going Bank peoples doing transactions they need not to standing in long queue, people doing online shopping from home etc. Unknowingly, we are depending on internet and digital devices, just after open our eyes in morning till fall asleep in night. We often use digital devices either office tasks, e-shopping, e-banking, business transactions, recharging mobile phones, TV, fitness tips & tricks, share market, gossiping, emotional support, etc. because of this dependency, awareness regarding use of internet and digital devices is becoming essential. Lack of security information leads us towards E-fraud and cyber-crime. Hence, in this paper author is represent a study about how cyber-crime happen and how to protect ourself from them. In addition, with this also try to analyze problem in cyber security, loopholes in security measures and real problem with internet user's life because of internet.

Keywords- *Cyber security, Digital forensics tools, Cyber-crime, E-frauds.*

Energy Utilization Study of Operating Systems for Wireless Sensor Networks

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Abstract:

In this paper four remote sensor network working frameworks are thought about as far as force utilization. The examination considers the most widely recognized working frameworks—TinyOS v1.0, TinyOS v2.0, Mantis and Contiki—running on Tmote Sky and MICAz gadgets. With the goal of guaranteeing a reasonable assessment, a benchmark made from four applications has been created, covering the most normal assignments that a Wireless Sensor Network performs. The outcomes show the moment and normal current utilization of the gadgets during the execution of these applications. The trial estimations give a decent understanding into the force mode where the gadget parts are running at each second, and they can be utilized to analyze the presentation of various working frameworks executing similar errands.

Keywords: *Wireless sensor network working frameworks; TinyOS; Mantis; Contiki; MICAz; Tmote.*

A Novel Sleep Posture Analysis on Covid-19 Victims using Enhanced Jenkins sleep cycle

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Abstract:

The world has come across all the pressures and pleasures as years pass by. The society continuously has become a victim to natural calamities and medical disorders and has successfully taken its measures to overcome the later. In such series the recent evolution is the exploitation of the COVID-19 dreadful disease that has completely swallowed numerous lives from tot to the adults. The victims of the virus face difficulty in breathing due to shortage of oxygen as air intake is disturbed due to the shallow nature of the throat muscles. Sleeping postures has a great impact in increasing the oxygen level. This article analyses the statistics of the COVID-19 victims of the southern India and analyses the sleep postures that makes the COVID-19 victims feel better for easy breathing and fast recovery. This article takes a survey from the COVID victims who has completely recovered and ready to give the analysis of their sleep cycle based on Jenkins sleep cycle during their isolation period. Unlike to the conventional Jenkins questionnaire enhanced model is considered through which the sleep posture analysis could be made from the survey method. It also describes the solution for early alert for the fading oxygen level in victims to the help centre or the care givers through which necessary treatment can be given at the right time to avoid deaths.

Keywords: *Sleep, posture analysis, OSA, quality sleep, sleep cycle.*

Enforced Encryption and Revoking Dynamic Access

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Abstract:

Even though the data is encrypted, an attacker can try to decrypt the message/data by attaining the key through the brute force attack. If a same key is used for encryption of different files, an attacker can guess the key by using brute force attack. Another way is admin can use a static list of keys for encryption of data. But if the attacker gets access to the file of keys then accessing data gets quite easy. So, to solve these problems, we generate keys dynamically, by using a pseudo random number generator function. And these dynamic keys are generated, whenever a file is uploaded, updated and deleted to encrypt the file in cloud. And if the requested user is authenticated and authorized then he/she will receive a mail, which consists of a key, for decryption. Not only that, it is not necessary that the attacker is always an outsider, sometimes the attacker can be an employee within the organization. In such cases, an authorized user can try to get access to data that he/she has no privilege. In this paper, we are going to propose a solution to the problems mentioned above. To avoid/prevent the attacker from cracking the key, we need to re-encrypt the text by using a new key. Moreover, re-encryption has to be done whenever a malicious activity is recorded. Whenever an authenticated user tries to get access to data that he/she has no privilege, the administrator can block that user.

Keywords: *Dynamic Access, Data owner, Data User, revoking, Cloud.*

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF PRODUCT REVIEWS

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Abstract:

Internet technology has been closely related to life. It not only convenient people's lives but also allows people to share information, especially in the field of e-commerce. E-commerce always was the way of the future, but now it is more than ever before. The outside world has become a place of uncertainty, caution, and social distancing, bringing to light the many ecommerce advantages for businesses and consumers. People leave message and share their feelings online. As a result, sentiment analysis becomes more and more attracted. Accurate sentiment analysis not only allows customers to better understand the product, but also enables the company to get better feedback from the market. In this paper, we use data set from online women clothing reviews to conduct sentiment analysis, which can be downloaded from Kaggle. The reviews are usually in the form of text, in our project we will be using NLP algorithms to convert text into numerical format for easy analysis. We will apply the machine learning algorithms on the numerical data to predict ratings. • In recent times every person has been shopping online and they give reviews to their purchases in the form of text. Doing things manually will take a lot of time. • Previous studies such as (Agarap and Grafilon; 2018) used Bidirectional Recurrent Neural Network to do sentiment analysis. • Research project of national college of Ireland(2019) used Naive Bayes for their sentiment analysis. • Both their studies used the same data set, however, when explored data we will be using different methods.

Keywords:NLP,sentimentanalysis,E-commerce,RNN

AN APPROACH OF STOCK MARKET VOLATILITY PREDICTION

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Abstract:

Forecasting and timeseries analysis plays a prime significance because both of the terms are used in wide range of domains. "Set of points" that a variable holds at equal intervals of time is known as time series data. One of the application that we use typically in our day to day life is "STOCK MARKET", that consists of various stocks, fluctuates with respect to time. Stock markets are highly dynamic, sensitive, volatile and cause of damages to fast changes. Forecasting refers to uncovering the trends with respect to time. The main aim of prediction/forecasting stocks is to develop new innovative methods to predict the stocks which results to huge profits. It tries to build a statistical model that could efficiently expect the future stock. Different models works differently for predicting stocks. In this paper we are going to prove that for predicting stock market volatility Support vector machine and Recurrent Neural Networks gives better accuracy i.e. works more efficient when compared to time series analysis i.e. ARIMA model. The main reason for choosing support vector machine and recurrent neural networks in our project is that we can achieve local optimum and global optimum which will be lacking in time series analysis.

An Investigation on enabling Technologies of Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs)

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Abstract:

Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs) is an emerging technology that can revolutionize the realm of the healthcare monitoring system. WBANs consist of set of heterogeneous physiological sensors which can be deployed on or inside in human body to monitor various vital signs, such as pulse rates, body temperature from any geographical locations and with minimum expense. An observation of essential MAC protocols of WBANs alone with their comparison is done in this work. IEEE 802.15.6 standard is exclusively designed for healthcare applications. However, IEEE 802.15.4 also used widely in the field of healthcare services due to its beacon-enable mode. The main objective of this paper is to compare these two standards in WBAN environments in various health-related abnormalities, such as heart, neurological and respiratory disorders.

Keywords: *WBANs, IEEE 802.15.4, IEEE 802.15.6, Physiological sensors, real-time traffic.*

Visual Assistance For Visually Impaired People Using Image Caption and Text To Speech

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Abstract :

Picture captioning has recently become a new difficult challenge that gathered everyone interest, which is being able to automatically define an image's content with properly formatted text English sentences. it can make a great impact by assisting people who are visually impaired better recognition of their circumstances. By taking the images of surrounding environment then make use of these photos to generate captions that can be read out visual amplification impaired, so that they can get a better sense of what's going on around them. In this paper To extract features, we used a combination of convolutional neural networks of the images and then LSTM was used (Long short-term memory) to generate text from these features. The obtained text is then converted into speech so that it can be read out. Our model generates highly descriptive captions that can potentially greatly improve the lives of visually impaired people.

Keywords: Xception,,LSTM,intelligence

Comparative Study of MongoDB vs Cassandra in big data analytics

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Abstract:

In recent years, huge data is generating which needs large distributed databases to handle this massive amount of data. In general, relational databases were popularly used for many applications as it contains some rich set of features and transaction management capability. Yet, they are not efficient for storing and processing Big Data. Also, rapid growths happening in database models as these traditional relational databases are not capable to handle such vast data volumes. As Relational databases have several drawbacks, the requirement of novel technologies has emerged, that motivates developers migrate to Not Only SQL (NoSQL) databases. The key aim of this study is to make a review on capability of data storage and read/write performance in MongoDB vs Cassandra.

Keywords: *BigData, Cassandra, Databases, MongoDB, NoSql, Storage, Processing*

Categorizing of the Despondent Users from Social Media Platform Information

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Abstract:

Depression is one of the normal emotional wellness problems. By its temperament, wretchedness can reoccur. Personalities experiencing despondency will in general lose interest, have low state of mind, feel sad, or have social disengagement. Even from a pessimistic standpoint, melancholy can prompt suicide. Social networks have been created as an incredible point for its clients to speak with their intrigued companions and offer their conclusions, photographs, and recordings mirroring their mind-sets, emotions and notions. This sets out a freedom to break down interpersonal organization information for client's emotions and conclusions to research their temperaments and perspectives when they are imparting through these online apparatuses. By joining each chance of posts name classification, it can create worldly posting profiles which would then be able to be utilized to group clients with melancholy. This paper shows that there are clear contrasts in posting designs between clients with melancholy and non-wretchedness, which is addressed through the consolidated probability of posts name class.

Keywords: *Social Network, Emotions, Depression, Sentiment analysis*

Fuzzified Energy Efficient Mechanism (FEEM) in Wireless Sensor Network

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Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Network is one of the most rapidly developing technologies with a wide range of applications which includes a sensing process, security providence and surveillance, environmental sensing and military applications. Significant trend led to the emergence of small and low-cost computation and communication devices, called sensor nodes. Sensors are capable of sensing and transmitting process by consuming some amount of energy. The devices have the potential to serve as a catalyst for major changes. FEEM (Fuzzified Energy Efficient Mechanism) is a clustering based protocol proposed for continuous data-gathering with reduced energy consumption in WSN. The network is organized into clusters with cluster-heads periodically collecting, aggregating/compressing the data from nodes within the cluster, before sending them from Cluster head to Base station. Cluster-heads are changed periodically based on the Residual Energy available with the nodes in the cluster. The protocol is built based on the existing LEACH protocol to increase the lifetime of sensor network as well as to provide the energy efficiency at each node in WSN.

Keywords: *Cluster Selection, Energy, Fuzzy, Lifetime*

A Deep Belief Network-Based Machine Learning for Imputation Adoption of the Medical Dataset

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Abstract:

The research of missing value finding exist more than two to three decades but still the missing value imputation is a big challenge to maintain the integrity of the database. The missing value imputation can be of categorized as statistics oriented and non-statistics oriented. Statistics method of imputation has many drawbacks to tune or expect perfect imputation also it has number of limitations during execution. This reason is the hint of this work which we looked in terms of non-statistical practice called machine learning approach. Deep Belief Network (DBN) is one kind of Machine Learning unsupervised probabilistic generative model and is mainly constructed by stacking Restricted Boltzmann Machines that performs a contrastive divergence and then fine-tunes the weights by back propagation for the imputation process The contrastive divergences gives the reason to produce the stable imputation value with DBN. The PIMA medical dataset from UCI Repository used for experimentation. The DBM with back propagation show the imputation rate upto 90% of accuracy. This method(DBN) supports maximum of 10% mean square error rate compared with earlier imputation techniques. Almost five other imputation methods associated with DBN for accuracy assessment. The DBN imputation ensures the accuracy to 90% comparatively than other techniques.

Keywords: *Machine Learning, Unsupervised Learning, Deep Belief Network, Imputation, Artificial neural networks.*

An Adaptive Bit Extended Data Encoding Scheme for Energy Conserving and Secure Communication in Internet of Medical Things

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Abstract:

The RTPCR tests, Chest X-Ray (CXR) image and the CT scan image play a vital role in identifying the covid-19 disease. The present pandemic situation mandates quick and secure communication of patients' reports for early diagnosis and treatment. Most often, these reports are communicated to patients/doctors and utilized for further course of actions through ubiquitous devices. Since these devices are resource constraint ones, these files must be light-weight for quicker communication. To accomplish a secure and light-weight file transfer, an adaptive two fold lossless bit extended data encoding mechanism, BELZW is proposed. The proposed technique attains at least 4% of reduction in report size whereas similar protocols will have no option for further compression due to uncorrelated input file. This type of data encoding reduces transmitting message size, and hence the transmission energy of participating devices is conserved. The transmission energy required for a complete packet injection is scaled down to 21.52% of which the encoding-decoding process utilized 9.5% which results in the gain of 12%. The proposed technique achieves, delay reduced communication, reduced congestion, serialization delay, storage requirement in addition to energy conservation.

Key Words: Covid-19, faster communication, Data compression, LZW, QoS, Data encoding, Energy conservation

Extreme Deming Regression based Route Migration during Link Failure in Energy Constrained Transient Networks

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Abstract:

Many critical conditions such as load distribution, reduced energy consumption, and strengthened security measures are not attained altogether in ad hoc communication protocols. However, during link failure alternative path can be acquired with a higher transmission rate using on-demand routing protocols, without considering the load balancing factor of each node. Hence, from the perspective of energy preservation, an effective route migration protocol for conserving the network resources to evade instability in the network is required. Hence, this paper proposes a novel Deming regression based energy conserving rerouting protocol during link failure. The conventional archetype is reformed by including an edge node as a landmark node to provide a secure, short, and load balanced migrated path on demand. All the possible environmental conditions are explored and appropriate operational solutions are analyzed for energy conservation. The proposed protocol conserves an average of 39% of energy when compared with other rerouting protocols for the purpose. The proposed route migration protocol leads to 30.76% residual energy in the network in the worst case and 48.28% in the best case which extends the lifetime of the network.

Keywords - Link failure, Deming Regression, MANET, Energy conservation, Rerouting

Parametric Rule Optimization of Smart Dustbin Operations using State-Dependency Analysis for IoT Devices

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Abstract:

Internet of Things (IoT) enables various smart home services being customized in view of the state-of-art research trends in technology. Efficiency of smart devices and their methods of automation, results in improved version of customized services. Design improvements of Smart Dustbin Monitoring System of IoT enhances its customization in view of cost-effectiveness, performance and accuracy of processing. Current work contributes the analysis of design phase of Smart Dustbin operations that identifies the reduced set of operations to perform, by optimizing the dependencies using State-Dependency Chart. Due to the State-Dependency identification reduced number of instructions set, results in fast access of conditions and control operations in an IoT device. In the current study, the state-dependency of sensors and the conditions evaluating the detection of bin fill condition, moisture content, location of bin and users connected to process are all optimized at the design phase of IoT device modelling.

Keywords: *State-Dependency, IoT, Smart Devices, Optimization, Design*

Evolution of Quantum Computing Basics in Engineering Perspective

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Abstract

Uncertain and Complex problem domains remain incomplete in various domain perspectives. Existence of physical elements and the motion of objects in the Universe is still an unresolved problem domain. Classic mechanics deals with small number of inputs and certainty. Current trends in technology and research pave the way towards addressing the uncertain behavior of elements in the real world. Quantum Computing relates to such a research pathway digging the secrets of existence and movement of various objects in the real world. The current study empowers the upcoming researchers, briefing the inception of Quantum Computing to the current applications and research in Quantum Computing. The focus of study helps in modeling of engineering domain areas to address complex and uncertain problem statements using Quantum Computing.

Keywords—uncertain; quantum; computing; physical; complex

Sentiment Analysis and Predictions on Tweet Emotions

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Abstract:

The use of web-based media develops quickly in view of the usefulness like simple to utilize and it will likewise permit client to associate with all around the world to share the thoughts. It is wanted to naturally utilize the data which is client's advantage. One of the important data that is gotten from the online media destinations are sentiments. Sentiment investigation is utilized for finding pertinent documents, by and large sentiment, and significant segments; measuring the sentiment; and conglomerating all sentiments to frame an outline. Sentiment investigation for film audit arrangement is helpful to break down the data as number of surveys where suppositions are either positive or negative. This paper shows the profound learning-based arrangement calculation recurrent neural network, estimated the exhibition of the classifier dependent on the pre-process of information, and acquired 94.61% precision. Here the utilization of recurrent neural network calculation rather than AI calculation since AI calculation works just in single layer while RNN calculation deals with multilayer that gives you better yield when contrasted with AI.

Keywords: *Long Short Term Memory, Machine Learning, Natural language processing Toolkit, Recurrent neural network, Support Vector Machine.*

ONLINE HEALTHCARE MEDICAL DEVICES FOR PATIENT MONITORING SYSTEM USING IOT-CLOUD

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Abstract:

Android application designed to run on an automaton proposal. Monitoring Heart beat with android application which is used to measure the heart rate of different persons. The work involves designing IOT device to take medical details for heart attack from the patient and send to the doctor through android application and the doctor will take medical information and suggest the patient either to take some medicine or get hospitalized on immediate basis. Counselling expert extremely obvious obsession inside daily existence apart from the convenience the expert during hour our prerequisite erratic. However, if we take some precautionary measures for our common diseases, we can save ourselves from a serious damage. Here we propose a system that enables users to urge their instant health problems through associate intelligent health care system of android application and IOT device to produce accurate result for better health management. The application aims to help the patient and take measures that could possibly save the patient immediately from the serious stage.

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.

Keywords: Privacy, Autonomous Vehicles, parking, Security, Block chain Technology.

Comparative Study of MongoDB vs Cassandra in big data analytics

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Abstract:

In recent years, huge data is generating which needs large distributed databases to handle this massive amount of data. In general, relational databases were popularly used for many applications as it contains some rich set of features and transaction management capability. Yet, they are not efficient for storing and processing Big Data. Also, rapid growths happening in database models as these traditional relational databases are not capable to handle such vast data volumes. As Relational databases have several drawbacks, the requirement of novel technologies has emerged, that motivates developers migrate to Not Only SQL (NoSQL) databases. The key aim of this study is to make a review on capability of data storage and read/write performance in MongoDB vs Cassandra.

Keywords: *BigData, Cassandra, Databases, MongoDB, NoSql, Storage, Processing*

Predicting the user navigation pattern from web logs using weighted support approach

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Abstract:

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 that user behavior is identified. In recent days, across the world, the management of water resources plays a crucial and vital role in many applications including agriculture, industry, and homes, etc. water controlling is a major issue in the industries which contains huge water tanks, which is not an easy task to control the water flow at once. so, it's been a challenge because these type of tanks are used in our homes, social places, industries, dams, huge water projects etc. Nowadays, in the real-world scenarios from the last few years different types of water level controllers are introduced. However, most of the approaches are developed overflow control systems to avoid the over-flow of water tank using Clock-Gating System [CGS], it consists of NOR-SR[NSR] flip-flop, when water stage in the tank exceeds the required stage. There is one more aspect we need to take in account of minimization of the power consumed is the major issue in the verilogera. As the technology is growing many other electronics reliabilities are in emerging tremendously. There we need to minimize the less power consumption and it required to design of system, that plays widen role. So, to minimize power dissipation is one of the major concerns and less time taking of the system. For that, here we introduced a novel concern of power dissipation minimization [PDM] is achieved by reducing the time factor of the system.

Keywords: *Classification, Mining, Prediction, User behavior, User navigation, Web mining, Web traversal, Weblog.*

Integrity and memory consumption aware electronic health record handling in cloud

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Abstract:

Cloud environment greatly necessitates two key factors namely integrity and memory consumption. In the proposed work, an efficient integrity check system (EICS) is presented for electronic health record (EHR) classification. The existing system does not concentrate on storage concerns such as storing and retrieving files in cloud and memory storage overheads. De-duplication is one of the solution, however original information loss might take place. This is mitigated by the suggested research work namely Integrity and Memory Consumption aware De-duplication Method (IMCDM), where health care files are stored in secured and reliable manner. File Indexed table are created for all the files for enhancing de-duplication performance before uploading it into server. Duplication existence can be obtained from the indexing table which comprises of file features and hash values. Support vector machine (SVM) classifier is used in indexing table construction for file feature learning. Labels allotted through SVM classifier is considered as index values. Two level encryption is used followed by indexing construction, and stored in cloud servers. For avoiding redundant data, a decrypted hash index comparison is performed with previously stored contents. Various security key based on individual user's generation is carried for ensuring security and XOR operation is performed with received encrypted file. The evaluation is performed using the Java simulation tool, which aids in validating the proposed methodology against existing research.

Keywords: *Data integrity, memory consumption, de-duplication, indexing, SVM classification, two level encryption*

Chaotic Salp Swarm Optimization Using SVM for Class Imbalance Problems

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Abstract:

In most of the real world applications, misclassification cost of minority class samples can be very high. For high dimensional data, it will be a challenging problem as it may increase in overfitting and degradation of performance of the model. Selecting the most discriminate features is popular and recently used to address this problem. To solve class imbalance problems may optimization algorithms have been proposed in the literature. One among them is bio-inspired optimization algorithm. These algorithms are used to optimize the feature or instance selection. In this paper, a new bio-inspired algorithm called Chaotic Salp Swarm Algorithms (CSSA) were used to find the most discriminating features/attributes from the dataset. We employed 10 chaotic maps functions to assess the main parameters of salp movements. The proposed algorithm selects the important features from the dataset and it is mainly comprised of features selection phase, and classification phase. In the former phase, the most important features were selected using CSSA. Finally, the selected features from CSSA were used to train Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier in the classification phase. Experimental results proved the ability of selecting optimal feature subset using CSSA, with accurate classification performance. Our observation on different data sets using Accuracy, F-measure, G-Mean, AUC and weighted as indicative metric provide better solution.

Keywords: *Salp swarm algorithm Support vector machine Chaotic mapping Feature selection Optimization algorithm*

Block Level Data-Deduplication and Security Using Convergent Encryption to Offer Proof of Verification

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Abstract:

Cloud computing is a promising cutting-edge technology because of its cost-efficiency and flexibility to store and access the data. Preserving the data in cloud has become great challenge as the end users store their privacy data in daily life. But majority of the data in the cloud storage is redundant. Cloud storage providers (CSP) are using de duplication as the technique to maintain only one of the copy of the file, by which cloud storage providers are able to minimize the management and storage overheads for data. Data de-duplication is one the mechanism which enables us to store more information with less storage space. Cloud storage system uses various data de-duplication schemes to drop redundancy. In conventional encryption, the user will initially encrypt the information along with a key he chooses and send the cipher text to cloud storage.

Keywords: Cloud, CSP, Data de-duplication, cutting edge

Detection of Deceptive Phishing Based on Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract:

Internet-based sources facing security problem because of the most sophisticated phishing attacks on online world. Advanced persistent threat attackers are using targeted emails, phishing websites and social engineering techniques to reach their goals. Deceptive Phishing targets confidential information using social engineering thefts online identity and uses spoofed emails and lure to be forged websites. In this paper we discussed about different classification and filtering methods to protect the cloud. An experimental approach is provided with implementation procedures using machine learning techniques to combat on malicious websites and email spams. We concentrated on different approaches, algorithms, techniques to detect the phishing attacks, and a new model is designed and implemented on the dataset and results are evaluated. The evaluation metrics are implemented on datasets based on different algorithms, and results are tabulated and graphical analysis is done.

Keywords: *Machine learning Advanced persistent threats Phishing attacks Classification Social engineering*

Security threats and concerns, firmware vulnerability analysis in industrial internet of things

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Abstract:

This paper includes Internet of Things(IOT), Industry 4.0, Industrial Internet of Things (IIOT).Industrial IOT applications and sectors which are used them. The basic architecture of Industrial IOT. The protocols are used in these wireless sensor networks using machine to machine communication. The communication or data transfer among these industrial devices using Industrial Internet. This paper characterize security concerns and threats in Industrial IOT. This paper also presents identification of vulnerabilities, backdoors and password leaks or weak passwords are in the IOT devices. These IOT devices are used in the smart factories or industries which are used for efficient Human to machine communication. This paper represents firmware vulnerability analysis. This analysis includes the firmware unpacking and reverse engineering. This analysis using the specified tools. This paper includes possible attack surfaces are based on vulnerabilities of the Industrial Internet of Things with in the security standards. The security standard is the IOT attack surface area of OWAPS Internet of things project.

Key words: Industrial Internet, Industrial Internet of Things, Industry 4.0, Internet of Things, machine to machine communication, vulnerabilities, wireless sensor networks.

Performance Metrics and Energy Evaluation of a Lightweight Block Cipher in Human Sensor Networks

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Abstract:

The vast increase in the development of Human Sensor Networks (HSN) and nodes has led to the increase in the exchange of the data among the sensor devices. Usually, the sensor devices will be having limited resources such as low battery power, less memory, etc. and should be capable to handle sensitive and private data. Normal encryption methods will not be suited for these sensor devices as they require large resources. For this reason, lightweight block ciphers are used for encrypting data on sensor devices. These algorithms should balance the security requirements along with energy consumption. In this paper, different design parameters and performance metrics for computing the energy being consumed by an encryption algorithm have been discussed. Lightweight block ciphers may work on different block sizes. To have a fair assessment among the ciphers, energy cost has been considered in order to encode one bit of plaintext. Energy per bit is considered as an important performance metric in measuring the energy efficiency of a cipher algorithm in low resource constraint devices.

Keywords: *Human Sensor Networks, Lightweight block ciphers, Energy consumption, Sensor devices.*

IoT based Smart Cradle for Baby Monitoring System

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Abstract:

In recent years, baby care has become more important and challenging for working mothers. Even at home, working mothers will not have enough time to monitor their babies continuously. They give the responsibility of their baby to either a baby caretaker or they send the baby to their grandparents' house. In the proposed work, a smart cradle with an automated baby monitoring system was developed. In the baby monitoring system, the necessary parameters of the infant like temperature, heartbeat rate, gas molecules, capture the motion and position of the baby were measured and monitored. The S.ODI board is used for interfacing the sensors and actuators. The baby monitoring system is attached to the cradle so that an incubator kind of environment will be created for the baby. The baby monitoring system monitors the baby 24×7. The measured parameters regarding the baby's health like temperature, heartbeat rate, dampness on the baby bed will be displayed in the mobile application. If the recorded readings show any abnormalities, the necessary actions like controlling temperature, switching on or off the fan, setting up cradle's movement, playing music for the baby will be taken. If the readings seem abnormal, the caretaker along with the parents will get an alert message. The motion and posture status of the infant can be monitored using motion Eye OS. The baby monitoring system prototype helps the parents in time management and makes it easier for the caretakers as well. This baby monitoring system is proven to have less harm for the baby with the most accuracy. This monitoring system is a highly efficient IoT based system for realtime monitoring with the best security measures.

Analyzing Social Media Data for Better Understanding Students' Learning Experiences

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Abstract

Social media keeps on increasing in size and demands automation in data analysis. Student shares their opinions, concerns, and emotions in the social Web site, because it has a variety of opinions that are central to most of the human activities and a key influence of behavior in their day-to-day life. Many of the tweets made by students have some sort of meaning, but some category does not have a clear meaning such as a long tail. In this paper, a different classification model is developed to analyze student's comments which are available in social media. This paper mainly focused on emotions. Data is taken from 15,000 tweets of student's college life and categories—study load of all majors, antisocial, depression, negative emotion, external factors, sleep problems, diversity problems. These multi-label emotional comments are to be classified, analyzed, and compared with the support vector machine and Naïve Bayes algorithm to show student learning problems. The experimental results show that major students' learning problems make better decisions for future education and service to them.

Keywords Sentiment Social media Classification Data collection Education Learning experience Feedback Emotional data Text analysis

Genetic Optimization in Hybrid Level Sentiment Analysis for Opinion Classification

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ABSTRACT:

Now-a-days the major task in Natural Language Processing (NLP) is Sentiment Analysis (SA). Identifying the polarity of the textual data has been a complex problem which is applied in the vast range of areas from product feedback analysis to user statement understanding. Yet many approaches and models were developed for this problem, classification problem still remained. To overcome this problem and to train the machine to perfection, we introduced a feature optimization algorithm with CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) as a classification algorithm. The main aim of our project is to attain more accuracy than the proposed capsule-based model. Our experimented results showed huge outcomes for this model.

Key Words Crossover, Mutation, Polarity, Sentiment classification.

Risk Feature Aware Accurate Heart Disease Prediction System Using Fuzzy Extreme Learning Machine

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Abstract:

Heart disease diagnosis is the most considerable issue in the medical research which needs to be diagnosed earlier to avoid the unwanted human loss. Early detection of heart disease would lead to proper and on time treatment to the patients. This is performed in our previous work by introducing the method namely Hybrid Differential Evolution based Fuzzy Neural Network (HDEFNN) that ensures the proper and on time heart disease diagnosis. However this research work doesn't focus on the risk factors involved with the heart disease which might reduce the accuracy of the diagnosis outcome. And also HDEFNN method tends to have more computational overhead which needs to be resolved to avoid the health related issues. This is focused and resolved in this research work by introducing the method namely Risk Factor aware Heart Disease Diagnosis using Fuzzy Extreme Learning Machine (RFHDD-FELM). In this work initially risk factor selection is performed by introducing the optimization method namely Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm. These selected risk factors will be learnt for the accurate heart disease diagnosis outcome. The overall evaluation of the research work is conducted in the matlab simulation environment. The performance assessment is carried out on Alizadeh Sani dataset which is gathered from the UCI repository. The numerical assessment outcome proves that the proposed method RFHDD-FELM tends to better heart disease diagnosis outcome than the existing methodologies.

Cost Estimation Using Hybrid Algorithm

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Abstract:

Cost estimation is very essential and important in the software industry. The more accurate the cost is the more efficient the project is. Cost estimation has become challenging in the software industry to get accurate results. The prevailing software system reliability models are non-linear, and so the parameter estimation of those models is complex. The software system reliability is especially obtained through modeling and estimating. There are several methods to solve this problem. COCOMO model is a more common method to solve such a problem. This COCOMO model was published in the year 1981 using sixty-three types of project data. This model uses the size of the code to estimate the cost. COCOMO model has two parameters A and B. However, using these parameters may not guarantee effective results. There are several optimization strategies for finding the nonlinear perform issues, like artificial bee colony (ABC) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). It has the characteristics of fewer management parameters, robust exploration ability, and therefore the high accuracy of the answer. The PSO formula has the characteristics of the comparatively bit of computation and quick search speed however it's premature convergence, particularly in managing complicated multi-peak search issues, and therefore the downside of poor native search ability. This paper proposed a hybrid model to calibrate the COCOMO model parameters to be more accurate for estimation. This algorithm is a hybrid of two algorithms namely ABC and PSO (ABC-PSO). This hybrid algorithm is applied to five datasets to estimate the cost. The experimental results show that the new estimation is best estimate of parameters and therefore the hybrid PSO-ABC encompasses a nice advantage in generalization and particularly on restricted information. Index Terms: PSO, software reliability, parameter estimation, ABC, cost estimation.

Review-Based Sentiment Prediction of Rating Using Natural Language Processing Sentence-Level Sentiment Analysis with Bag-of-Words Approach

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Abstract :

User's opinion plays a vital role in the global world of Internet as they are given freedom to express their feedback. A lot of hidden information and feeling of the user are expressed in the words that he/she used. Extracting this hidden information can help the service industry to better serve the need as per the user acceptance and to outfit the competition in the market. Methodology of this paper is intended to define the rating of the review given by the user. Method of bag-of-words approach taking the sentiment score and magnitude of the sentence using natural language processing is applied. The scale of one to five is considered in this experimental classification on the data set of hotel reviews. The results have shown that around 60% of the ratings can be predicted and 40% unpredicted with the given review. The Data set used in this experimental analysis is the Datafiniti's hotel reviews.

Keywords: *Bag-of-words Sentimental analysis Review Prediction Natural language processing Sentiment prediction Statistical methods Opinion rating*

Effective Job Execution in Hadoop Over Authorized Deduplicated Data

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Abstract

Existing Hadoop treats every job as an independent job and destroys metadata of preceding jobs. As every job is independent, again and again it has to read data from all Data Nodes. Moreover relationships between specific jobs are also not getting checked. Lack of Specific user identities creation and forming groups, managing user credentials are the weaknesses of HDFS. Due to which overall performance of Hadoop becomes very poor. So there is a need to improve the Hadoop performance by reusing metadata, better space management, better task execution by checking deduplication and securing data with access rights specification. In our proposed system, task deduplication technique is used. It checks the similarity between jobs by checking block ids. Job metadata and data locality details are stored on Name Node which results in better execution of job. Metadata of executed jobs is preserved. Thus by preserving job metadata re computations time can be saved. Experimental results show that there is an improvement in job execution time, reduced storage space. Thus, improves Hadoop performance.

Keywords: Hadoop, H2Hadoop, Deduplication, HDFS, Storage.

Secured Remote Healthcare Application in Green Cloud Environment

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Abstract:

Cloud computing is an inevitable technology for Remote Healthcare System (RHS), as it demands greater data availability. The healthcare information of the patients is stored in remote cloud storage and are highly susceptible to security breaches. Hence, it is quintessential to safeguard the sensitive healthcare data for ensuring data integrity and consistency. The healthcare data must be protected from intruders, so that they infer anything from the outsourced data. This work imposes two security policies such as watermarking and chaotic encryption for safeguarding the data. The watermarking phase is based on dual transforms followed by the process of chaotic encryption. The performance of the proposed work is assessed with the standard performance measures and the results are verified against the existing approaches.

Keywords: Green cloud computing, remote healthcare system, security, cloud data storage, data privacy.

A fuzzy preference tree-based recommender system for medical database

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Abstract:

Nowadays every online site is using personalized recommender systems to suggest a right product for the customer. But existing system has tree structures and have unrequired items in the user preferences. So, it requires high memory and time. To overcome this issue, proposed a new method with increased performance. Firstly, introduced a technique for modeling fuzzy tree-established consumer preferences, in which fuzzy set techniques are used to express user choices. A recommendation approach to recommend tree-dependent items is then advanced. The critical path on this study is a comprehensive tree matching method, which can compare two tree-established facts and identify their corresponding components by taking into consideration of all the records on tree structures, weights, and the node attributes. The proposed fuzzy preference tree based recommender system is tested using a medical dataset.

Secure Intruder Information Sharing in Wireless Sensor Network for Attack Resilient Routing

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Abstract:

Securing the routing process against attacks in wireless sensor network (WSN) is a vital factor to ensure the reliability of the network. In the existing system, a secure attack resilient routing for WSN using zone-based topology is proposed against message drops, message tampering and flooding attacks. The secure attack resilient routing provides a protection against attacks by skipping the routing towards less secure zones. However, the existing work did not consider the detection and isolation of the malicious nodes in the zone based wireless sensor network. To solve this issue, we proposed enhanced attack resilient routing by detecting malicious zones and isolating the malicious nodes. We proposed a three-tire framework by adopting sequential probability test to detect and isolate malicious nodes. Attacker information is shared in a secure manner in the network, so that routing selection decision can be made locally in addition to attack resiliency route selection provided at the sink. Overhearing rate is calculated for all nodes in each zone to detect blackhole attackers. Simulation results shows that the proposed Three Tier Frame work provides more security, reduced network overhead and improved Packet delivery ratio in WSNs by comparing with the existing works.

Keywords—*Flooding; malicious zone; network overhead; overhearing rate; packet delivery ratio*

An Hybrid Approach for Cost Effective Prediction of Software Defects

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Abstract:

Identifying software defects during early stages of Software Development life cycle reduces the project effort and cost. Hence there is a lot of research done in finding defective proneness of a software module using machine learning approaches. The main problems with software defect data are cost effective and imbalance. Cost effective problem refers to predicting defective module as non defective induces high penalty compared to predicting non defective module as defective. In our work, we are proposing a hybrid approach to address cost effective problem in Software defect data. To address cost effective problem, we used bagging technique with Artificial Neuro Fuzzy Inference system as base classifier. In addition to that, we also addressed Class Imbalance & High dimensionality problems using Artificial Neuro Fuzzy inference system & principle component analysis respectively. We conducted experiments on software defect datasets, downloaded from NASA dataset repository using our proposed approach and compared with approaches mentioned in literature survey. We observed Area under ROC curve (AuC) for proposed approach was improved approximately 15% compared with highly efficient approach mentioned in literature survey.

Keywords—*Cost effective problem; principle component analysis; adaptive neuro fuzzy inference system; area under ROC curve*

Aggression In Social Media: Detection Using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Abstract:

Social media have found a remarkable jump in the number of users and their popularity in the last decade. The users of these social media platforms are found to express their opinion, views on different diverse topics. The discussion may be on a simple opinion regarding a particular product or opinion for a social issue. It might also be someone's political view or view on some religious issue. At some point of time these discussions may enter into controversial topics and users may engage in some very provocative discussion in the social media platforms. For some considerable amount of time these issues have become common in social media. Users become aggressive at time in their opinion expressed in their posts. The aggressions in social media sometimes lead to disturbances in the social equilibrium. Many a time the situation goes so wrong that it disturbs the law and order situation may also lead to loss of life and public properties. Thus detection and control of these aggressions in social media websites is an important issue. In this paper we endeavor to make a systematic survey of various research works done in the area of detection of aggression in social media sites.

Index Terms: NLP, Sentiment Analysis, Text Processing, Text Analysis, Social Network Analysis, Aggression in Social Networks

A Hybrid Approach to Retrieve Knowledge from a Document

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Abstract :

The task of retrieving the theme of a document and presenting a shorter form compared to the original text to the user is a challenging assignment. In this article, a hybrid approach to extract knowledge from a text document is presented, in which three key sentence level relationships in association with the Markov clustering algorithm is used to cluster sentences in the document. After clustering, sentences are ranked in each cluster and the highest ranked sentences in each cluster are merged. In the end, to get the final theme of the document, the Gradient boosting technique XGboost is used to compress the newly generated sentence. The DUC-2002 data set is used to evaluate the proposed system and it has been observed that the performance of the proposed system is better than other existing systems.

NMF-weighted SRP for multi-speaker direction of arrival estimation: robustness to spatial aliasing while exploiting sparsity in the atom-time domain

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Abstract:

Localization of multiple speakers using microphone arrays remains a challenging problem, especially in the presence of noise and reverberation. State-of-the-art localization algorithms generally exploit the sparsity of speech in some representation for this purpose. Whereas the broadband approaches exploit time-domain sparsity for multi-speaker localization, narrowband approaches can additionally exploit sparsity and disjointness in the time-frequency representation. Broadband approaches are robust to spatial aliasing but do not optimally exploit the frequency domain sparsity, leading to poor localization performance for arrays with short inter-microphone distances. Narrowband approaches, on the other hand, are vulnerable to spatial aliasing, making them unsuitable for arrays with large inter-microphone spacing. Proposed here is an approach that decomposes a signal spectrum into a weighted sum of *broadband* spectral components (atoms) and then exploits signal sparsity in the *time-atom* representation for simultaneous multiple source localization. The decomposition into atoms is performed in situ using non-negative matrix factorization (NMF) of the short-term amplitude spectra and the localization estimate is obtained via a broadband steered-response power (SRP) approach for each active atom of a time frame. This SRP-NMF approach thereby combines the advantages of the narrowband and broadband approaches and performs well on the multi-speaker localization task for a broad range of inter-microphone spacings. On tests conducted on real-world data from public challenges such as SiSEC and LOCATA, and on data generated from recorded room impulse responses, the SRP-NMF approach outperforms the commonly used variants of narrowband and broadband localization approaches in terms of source detection capability and localization accuracy.

Speech Based Access of Kisan Information System in Telugu Language

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Abstract:

In a developing country like India, agriculture provides large scale employment in rural areas, thus serving as the backbone of an economic system. For farmers it is important to decide which crop to grow, what Government schemes benefit them the most and what is the best selling price of the crop. In this paper we described the Speech to Speech interaction between farmer and government through an application using speech recognition system for Telugu language that will form the interface to the webpage providing information about the government schemes and commodity prices through voice. The proposed Kisan Information System (KIS) is integration of Speech recognition, Dialogue Manager, and Speech Synthesis modules. The performance of the KIS is better compared with existing one for Telugu language.

Keywords: *Speech recognition Speech to speech system Kisan information system Dialog manager*

Customized Smart Object Detection: Statistics of detected objects using IoT

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Abstract:

Nowadays, detecting an object through a camera requires training over a few samples similar to the particular kind. The proposed system makes training over different kinds of samples and allows noting the statistics of each kind of object. The proposed system consists of a camera embedded with this computational intelligence that will work as expected. The camera when programmed using specific intelligence leads to identify the different objects on which it is trained. This system can detect multiple objects in the space monitored by the programmed camera. The statistics include the count of each category object, time frames, day-wise details, and other details that are important for analysis. This system could be useful in many real-time applications where the count of objects is needed as well as other applications where specific detail is considered important. The specific sensors are embedded along with a suitable programmed environment that helps to monitor the specific environment. Based on the reports, the next step is to be taken for a healthier environment. The feeding and training of objects are user-friendly and are customized. Hence, a large kind of real-time application is suitable for processing.

Human Anomalous Activity Detection: Shape and Motion Approach in Crowded Scenes

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Abstract:

Detecting anomalous activities in crowded scenes is a very challenging task in computer vision. An enhanced video anomaly detection framework is proposed for frame-wise anomalous activity detection in crowded scenes that is based on both shape and motion based features. The Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) is used to represent the shape based features of the video frames and for representing the motion, Histogram of Oriented Optical Flow (HOOF) is used. These features are modeled using two-class Support Vector Machines (SVM) to detect abnormal events in every frame. The proposed method is modeled with both normal and abnormal behaviors which are learnt from the training data and it is capable of detecting abnormal activities in a live surveillance video. To evaluate the performance of the proposed work, experiments are conducted on the standard benchmark UCSD data set and the results are compared with the HOOF feature bin values.

Keywords: *modelled, video, Anomalous Activity, crowded scenes, abnormal, Oriented, Histogram*

Automated Testing of Ticket Booking Application Using Selenium and ML

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ABSTRACT:

Tests are conducted to locate or detect device failures and defects. What test cases are only evaluated in automated testing. It's not just to test new connections or stuff but it can be appreciated from previous experiences that we are doing something new here to try and use the experience to get new results. The layout of a web scraper, computer training (ML), and selenium are three strata to accomplish this approach. It will be checked on the web page and trained on a framework based on a human understanding to understand what test cases should be followed for every single feature of the webpage and system next time on station, based on that info on the website, to conduct health tests and smoke tests intelligently. The system learns what to do with a web feature such as a button. The outputs that can be obtained even by classifying the form of output are error pages or are not intended for the page. This strategy allows the wider business organization, instead of carrying out human activities, to comply with an innovative challenge in research.

Keywords: *Automated Testing, Selenium Web Driver, Machine Learning, Web Applications, Test Case*

A Hybrid Hash-Stego for Secured Message Transmission Using Steganography

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Abstract:

Code cloning reduces the time and effort of the software developer but it also decreases the quality of the software like readability, changeability and increases maintainability. So, code clone has to be detected to reduce the cost of maintenance to some extent. In this paper, a new Generic technique is purposed to detect code clone from various input source codes (from web, disk and etc.,) by segmenting the code into number of sub-programs or modules or functions. The major part of risk the development of software or programs is existence of duplicate code that can affect the software maintainability. The main aim of Clone identification technique is to search and detect the parts of the software code which is identical. In the passed there are various techniques that are used to identify and reflect the code identity and code fragments. I propose a technique that can detect 1-type, 2-type, 3-type and 4-type clones efficiently.

Keywords: clone; code and methods; Generic technique; threshold.

A Comparative Study of Melanoma Skin Cancer Detection in Traditional and Current Image Processing Techniques

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Abstract:

Skin cancer is a major health issue in the present day especially melanoma skin cancer. In general most of the skin cancers are cured if they are detected in the early stage. With the rapid growth of skin cancer, there is a need for an automated computerized diagnosis mechanism of skin cancer in the early stage is required. Many of the skin cancer images have similar visual characteristics. It is an important challenging task to extract the features from the skin cancer images. The automated computerized diagnosis mechanism helps to improve the accurate analysis of skin diseases which helps the dermatologists to accelerate the diagnostic time and improve the better treatment for the patients. This paper mainly presents the comparative study on traditional image processing and current technologies of different image processing techniques for skin cancer image classification, preprocessing techniques, Feature extraction, and image segmentation datasets.

Advanced prediction of heart diseases using Artificial Neural Network and Genetic Algorithm

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Abstract:

As per the statistics stated in the year 2019 by WHO (World Health Organization), about 70% of deaths among the people aged above 40 years is due to heart attack. Main reason behind this is lack of earlier prediction of heart attacks. In order to improve the country's health care sector, it is a basic necessary to predict the heart attacks earlier and prevent deaths among the individuals. Prediction of heart related issues is done with the help of ECG (Electrocardiogram) data and also the clinical data. Here, the data is to be fed for non linear prediction of the disease. This monitoring module has to be made available for detecting atrial, myocardial, bradycardia, tachycardia, and fibrillation. An efficient method has been leveraged for acquiring clinical data and ECG data is proposed for training the neural network and accurately diagnose the functioning of heart and predict the abnormalities. The proposed work is divided into three steps. In the first step, the ECG of the patient is collected using the 3 led pre-jelled electrodes [2], [18]. ECG which is acquired is processed then filtered and amplified for removing noise. Ana log signal is then converted into the digital one. In the second step, heart rate(HR), FBS (fasting blood sugar), MAP(Mean Arterial Pressure), cholesterol(CH) along with gender is collected. Finally neural network is used for training and testing purpose.

Keywords: Heart, Training, Computational modelling, Cardiac arrest, Organizations, Electrocardiography, Predictive models

Review on Word2Vec Word Embedding Neural Net

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Abstract:

The word2vec model consists of more useful applications in different NLP tasks. The semantic meaning given by word2vec for each word in vector representations has served useful task in machine learning text classification. They are employed in finding analogy, syntactic, and semantic analysis of words. Word2vec falls in two flavors CBOW and Skip-Gram. Given a context, they used to predict a word and vice versa are also true. In order to optimize the efficiency of word2vec, they have introduced two computational techniques namely hierarchical softmax and negative sampling. The proposed research work is more focused on introducing the models, computational technique, and various fields of word2vec applications. Word2vec is compared based on the metrics and their performance is evaluated by comparing with other existing models.

Keywords: Mathematical model, Computational modeling, Computer architecture, Semantics, Computer science, Training, Vocabulary

Breast Cancer Diagnosis Using MLP Back Propagation

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ABSTRACT:

Breast Cancer (BC) is one of the most prevalent forms of Cancer among women. Premature diagnosis of BC is crucial to the survival of the patient. Here we implement an algorithm designed to diagnose and forecast breast cancer using a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) back-propagation technique that will help doctors diagnose the disease (benign, malignant). The proposed MLP includes an input layer, and, has inputs linked to the ten attributes of the data set. It has a hidden layer with five nodes (neurons). It leads to the pair outcomes: benign and malignant. The objective of our projected algorithm is to diagnose and classify the disease. MLP can help timely recognition of the cancer, and, therefore, can help to go for proper medication at early stage of cancerous development. This approach is tested on the (WBC) Wisconsin Breast Cancer dataset, resulted in 98.9 percent accuracy of classification using MLP back propagation.

Key words: Neural-Network, Tumour, Prediction, Features, Training, Analysis, Multi-layer Perceptron

TSC: A Two-Stage Classifier for Network Intrusion Detection System on Green Cloud

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Abstract:

This paper proposes a novel framework for a two-stage classification approach for Network Intrusion Detection System using Fast k Nearest Neighbor (FkNN) Classifiers with Least Variance Feature Elimination (LVFE) for feature reduction. FkNN is adopted for binary classification in the first stage to detect whether the request is an attack or a legitimate one. Further, if the request is identified as an attack, it will be processed in the second stage, where multiclass classification is used to classify its attack type. In the cloud environment, it is easy to implement the NIDS with knowledge on attack types to reduce the computational complexity of the detection mechanism and minimize financial loss. The performance of NIDS depends on two pre-knowledgeable issues regarding the network flow. They are i) Identifying whether the flow is attacked or not. ii) If it is an attack, identifying which type of attack it is? a two-stage classification methodology is proposed, which comprises two phases with adopting the CICIDS-2017 Dataset. Phase-I is the pre-processing data phase, in which data cleaning and normalization are carried out. In phase-II, the two-stage classification model is implemented to detect attacks along with attack type. The experimental results are presented and conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: *k Nearest Neighbor, Variance Indexing, Network Intrusion Detection System, Cloud, Least Variance Feature Elimination (LVFE), Green Cloud.*

A Fast KNN Based Intrusion Detection System For Cloud Environment

B. Basaveswara Rao, K. Vamsi Krishna*, K. Swathi

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, KoneruLakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, AP, India.

Abstract:

In this paper an attempt has been made to implement the fast kNN classification algorithms to detect intruders without compromising the accuracy within short span of time. The objectives of this paper is to implement the VIPDS (Variance Index based Partial Distance Search) based k Nearest Neighbor (kNN) on a benchmark dataset CIDDS-001 and compare the performance with traditional kNN Partial Distance Search kNN classifier with less computational time without loss of accuracy. . For this study to adopt two performance measures are considered i.e., accuracy and computational time. Finally, the results and discussions are presented.

Analysis and Prediction of Crop Production in Andhra Region Using Deep Convolutional Regression Network

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Abstract:

Agriculture planning plays a significant role in economic growth and the food security of agro-based country. Crop yield prediction and selection of crops are the most challenging tasks in agricultural domain and it depends on different parameters such as production rate, market price and government policies. Among the two primary tasks, the crop yield prediction is one of the most demanding tasks for every nation. Due to uncertain climatic changes, farmers are struggling to attain a satisfactory amount of yield from the crops. Many researchers have studied on the prediction of weather, prediction of yield rate of crop, crop classification and soil classification for agriculture planning using statistical methods or machine learning techniques. This study focuses on the prediction of major crops in Andhra Pradesh region and presents an enhanced algorithm known as Deep Convolutional Regression Network (DCRN), which is trained and tested on agricultural data collected from farmers. The experimental results showed that the DCRN method achieved nearly 97% prediction accuracy when compared with existing methods like Decision Tree (DT), Self-Organizing Map (SOM).

Keywords: *Agricultural, Climatic changes, Crop selection, Crop yield prediction, Machine learning techniques, Soil classification.*

Transferable deep learning assisted radar signal processing model for sea-target detection and classification

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Abstract:

The exponential rise in technologies has broadened the horizon for socio-scientific communities to develop more robust and efficient solutions to meet contemporary demands. Amongst the major critical innovations, Radar Signal Processing (RSP) has gained widespread attention, whose significance has been increasing exponentially due to increased oceanic maritime movement, unmanned aerial vehicles detection, coastal movement surveillance demands. In this research a highly robust and efficient RSP model has developed. Realizing the significance of clutter suppression, RCS independent detection and classification system is taken into consideration. Unlike classical TF approaches, we have converted input signals into images, which is processed for feature extraction (say, TFA) using DWT and STFT. In addition, to detect precise dimension of the target, we have developed an Evolutionary Computing algorithm named Firefly Algorithm based Fuzzy C-Means clustering (FFA-FCM) algorithm as post-segmentation approach that enabled both clutter suppression as well as optimal dimensional characterization of the moving target. Once obtaining features from the detected target we have applied two well known transferable deep learning algorithms named AlexNet-CNN and SqueezeNet-CNN to perform target classification.

Keywords: *Deep Learning, Radar Signal Processing Model, Sea-Target, Detection and Classification.*

Distinctly Trained Multi-Source CNN for MultiCamera Based Vehicle Tracking System

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Abstract:

In the last few years the exponential rise in the demands or robust surveillance systems have revitalized academia-industries to achieve more efficient vision based computing systems. Vision based computing methods have been found potential for the different surveillance purposes such as Intelligent Transport System (ITS), civil surveillance, defense and other public-private establishment security. However, computational complexities turn-out to be more complicate for ITS under occlusion where multiple cameras could be synchronized together to track certain target vehicle. Classical texture, color based approaches are confined and often leads false positive outcome thus impacting decision making efficiency. Considering this as motivation, in this paper a highly robust and novel Distinctly Trained Multi-Source Convolutional Neural Network (DCNN) has been developed that exhibits pre-training of the real-time traffic videos from multiple cameras to track certain targeted vehicle. Our proposed DCNNvehicle tracking model encompasses multiple shared layers with multiple branches of the source-specific layers. In other words, DCNN is implemented on each camera or source where it performs feature learning and enables a set of features shared by each camera, which is then learnt to identify Region of Interest (ROI) signifying the “targeted vehicle”. Our proposed DCNNmodel trains each source input iteratively to achieve ROI representations in the shared layers. To perform tracking in a new sequence, DCNNforms a new network by combining the shared layers in the pre-trained DCNN with a new binary classification layer, which is updated online. This process enables online tracking by retrieving the ROI windows arbitrarily sampled near the previous ROI state. It helps achieving real-time vehicle tracking even under occlusion and dynamic background conditions.

Keywords: *Multiple Camera based Vehicle Tracking, Vision Technology, , Convolutional Neural Network, Distinctly Trained Multi-Source CNN.*

Machine Learning-Based Application to Detect Pepper Leaf Diseases Using HistGradientBoosting Classifier with Fused HOG and LBP Features

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Abstract:

Pepper leaf disease detection is one of the interesting challenges in the field of machine learning. In this chapter, we propose a machine learning-based approach to extract texture features and use dimensionality reduction technique called Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and create composite feature descriptor. We use two different texture-based feature representations extracted by using HOG and LBP feature engineering techniques, from pepper leaf images and apply PCA to get reduced representations. These representations are fused and passed to machine learning models like Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, and HistGradientBoosting Classifier for classification. HistGradientBoosting Classifier achieved highest accuracy of 89.11% and outperformed other models.

Keywords: *Histogram of oriented gradients (HOG) Local binary pattern (LBP) Principal component analysis (PCA) HistGradientBoosting Classifier (HGB) Machine learning*

MQTT based multipurpose management system using ESP8266 and RFID

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Abstract:

The authors propose a new event management system made with the help of a simple ESP8266 paired to an RFID which also includes setting up of AP on NODEMCU, which is an open source platform based on ESP8266 and let data transfer through the Wi-Fi protocol. The aim is to interface RFID with the NODEMCU ESP8266. The novelty added by this proposal is to use NODEMCU for connecting with the database using an AP which can be configured to connect to any APS protocol used for sending the unique identity number (UID) of the scanned RFID tag to the MQTT database. The advantage that is gained by doing this is, we can make the system multipurpose based and can also create multiple modes such as Registration mode or Check in mode according to the needs of the user. In registration mode a new RFID tag can be scanned and its UID is sent to the backend which will return a randomly generated unique password for that UID which is displayed by the LCD, which can be later on used by the user to compute the registration process online. In check-in mode if the scanned RFID tag has already been registered for this particular event then “ACCESS GRANTED” will be displayed on the LCD and access is given otherwise “ACCESS DENIED” will be displayed and the access is denied. The LCD display will also show the mode that it is presently operating in . In addition to this we can also store a lot of information, which will remain confidential, of the attendee in an event which can be useful in case of emergencies or other purposes.

Computerized Control of Cement Roof Manufacturing Process Using PLC and SCADA

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Abstract:

Automation has been playing a very important role in the industries to control the various processes in it. Due to the effect of automation, the errors and manpower are reduced. As a result, the production rate and profit are increased. The cement roof has emerged out as the result of modern roofing concepts in the past. The manufacturing process includes economical loss through the wastage of material in the production and inaccurate in the dimension of the sheets. The modern automation techniques can be implemented in the process to overcome the drawbacks and to get better control. The objective this article is to control the production of cement roof manufacturing processes and reduce the wastage of material. And to ensures the sheets are cut in proper dimensions using proximity sensor and ultrasonic sensors. The process is controlled using PLC and SCADA.

DIAGNOSIS OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

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Abstract

Parkinsonas disease is one of largest neurodegenerative disorder, touching over millions worldwide. The diagnosis of PD is complex because it requires careful clinical analysis of the patient's medical record. Unfortunately predicting the disease diagnosis is just low. Voice is one among the predictive and characteristic of PD, virtually each such patient experiences several vocal degradations (inability to provide sustained phonation, tremor and hoarseness) thus it is efficient to use voice data to diagnose the disease. Voice analysis offers the additional benefit of being non-invasive, low cost and simple to extract clinically. In this paper, we implemented various algorithms like Neural network, Random forest, SVM, XG Boost and KNN. Among all the algorithms used, Neural network turned up to be the best algorithm with an accuracy of 98.32%.

Key words: Parkinsonas Disease, Principal Element Analysis, ANN, KNN, Radom Forest, SVM, XG Boost

A Fast KNN Based Intrusion Detection System For Cloud Environment

B. Basaveswara Rao, K. Vamsi Krishna*, K. Swathi

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, KoneruLakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, AP, India.

Abstract:

In this paper an attempt has been made to implement the fast kNN classification algorithms to detect intruders without compromising the accuracy within short span of time. The objectives of this paper is to implement the VIPDS (Variance Index based Partial Distance Search) based k Nearest Neighbor (kNN) on a benchmark dataset CIDDS-001 and compare the performance with traditional kNN Partial Distance Search kNN classifier with less computational time without loss of accuracy. . For this study to adopt two performance measures are considered i.e., accuracy and computational time. Finally the results and discussions are presented

Optimal Allocation of FACTS Considering Device Cost and System Loss for Improving Voltage Stability

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Abstract:

With the advent of power electronics technology, the Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) devices were extensively installed in power systems for improving voltage stability. In this paper, a novel Multi-objective Salp Swarm Algorithm (MSSA) is adopted for optimizing the techno-economic objectives. The optimal allocation of various FACTS devices in the network using the heuristic method is presented. The multi-objective functions to enhance voltage stability and minimizing power loss and cost are formulated. The proposed methodology of MSSA algorithm is tested on IEEE 30 and 57 systems. Finally, the results obtained were compared with its counterpart to show the superiority.

Keywords: *FACTS, Voltage Stability, Active power loss, Multi-objective optimization, Salp Swarm Algorithm, NSGA.*

Scalable Two-Dimensional Bloom Filter Membership Scheme on Massive Scale Wireless Sensor Networks

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Abstract:

Wireless sensor nodes help people to monitor any operational mechanism. It is important to be implemented in industrial automation in detecting unauthorized activity or malicious sensor nodes by the outsider. However, a massive number of devices or things which are needed to be controlled become a challenge. A fast mechanism to recognize a member or a valid device is needed to minimize production costs and avoid future procedural errors. It becomes an open problem for the implementation of massive scale Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN). Hence, a scalable two-dimensional Bloom filter is proposed in this paper to deal with this issue. The low computation complexity and the storage efficiency requirements by the two-dimensional Bloom filter are proven by the experimental results. The insertion, deletion and query procedure of the proposed method only need $O(1)$, while the storage usage of two-dimensional Bloom filters not only lower than counting Bloom filter in average 131 bits difference but also approaches accommodative Bloom filter in about 10 bits difference. These two parameters support a fast membership scheme. Furthermore, the analysis of value initialization has been performed. To the best of our knowledge, the investigation of this parameter has not been addressed by other studies. This process aims to get the best scenario to increase scalability. Several recommendations for selecting dimension number has been stated which is useful for efficient storage usage and reduce false positive.

Keywords: Dimensional bloom filter, Massive-scale, Scalable, Wireless sensor networks.

Performance Analysis of Vehicular Network Scenarios Using SUMO and NS2 Simulators

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Abstract:

The fatal cases of road traffic are continuously increasing; nearly 1.5 million people die from traffic accidents every year, according to WHO statistics. About 60 percent of accidents can be avoided by giving sufficient safety, alert, and warning messages. Vehicular networks are designed to increase safety, driving efficiency, make the driving experience more comfortable, and ensure fewer accidents or preferably zero accidents. In this research work, vehicular network with real-time road traffic and two scenarios have taken from (OSM) Java Open Street Map, generated real-time traffic by using Simulation for Urban Mobility (SUMO) tool and finally integrated with network Simulator (NS2) for sharing the safety, alerts and warning messages established and simulated. IEEE 802.11p standards are incorporated into the network. Furthermore, network performance indicators such as packet reception ratio, end-to-end delay, which place a vital role in timely communicating safety messages and throughput, are verified with real-time traffic situations.

Keywords: *IEEE 802.11p NS2 Simulator SUMO Traffic Simulator Safety Application Vehicular Network*

Road Safety: An Accident Prevention Using Intelligent Vehicular Network

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Abstract:

The increasing rate of road fatalities has demanded the attention of the researchers, scientists, Industry and government organizations and technologies. The impact of accidents is simulated by rear-end collision with parameters such as vehicle position, direction, speed, inter-vehicle distance, and relative speeds, etc. Open source simulators have to be adopted to study and analyze various collision scenarios in vehicular networks. Safety mechanism proposed to minimize the possibility of accidents and mitigate the effect of the escalating incident. The proposed mechanism estimates the point of intersection, time to collision, and time to avoid accidents. Using parameters, the proposed mechanism able to determine accidents with 92.6% accuracy. The remaining 7.4% cases enable the passive safety system to help the people to stay alive, minimize the damage in case an accident.

Keywords: *Intelligent Transport System, traffic simulator, road accident, road safety, network simulator, vehicular network*

Yolov3 Supervised Machine Learning Framework for Real-Time Object Detection and Localization

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Abstract:

Nowadays to detect and classify the objects from the sequence of image frames various machine learning models are used. The performance of the object recognition model is purely depending on the number of trained images. The image processing and pattern extraction focus on object recognition, localization, and classification. To classify the objects from the external events or to detect multiply objects from an image the confident level of the trained weights should be maximum. The existing object detection methods look at the specific region to detect and classify the objects in an image. The proposed object detection system takes an improved YOLOv3 model for object classification. The improved model will look at the entire image to detect and recognize the objects. The YOLOv3 model uses the neural network on the image which split the image into a region and map the confidence probability. The proposed model will detect multiple objects by exploiting the contextual information using a single CNN. The model can process 45 frames in a second and it is suitable for object detection in real-time.

An Improved Heterogeneous Motion Prediction Algorithm for Vehicle-to-Vehicle Message Ferrying in VANETs

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Abstract:

In infrastructure-less ad-hoc networks, the nodes can converse directly with other nodes without centralized servers. The vehicular networks are derived from the features of mobile ad-hoc networks (MANETs) whereas the message transmissions between the nodes are direct with each other or through some fixed terminals. But, a unique trademark is that the vehicle-to-vehicle ad-hoc links are poor because of extreme mobility which leads to frequent route breakage that causes emergency message delivery failure. The routing protocols availed in MANETS does not suit due to quick topology changes. The hop selection is based on the best cumulative communication duration that will be failing in some cases. Also, the worst/average case scenario is that the minimum connectivity to the source vehicle is not described in existing approaches. The core idea about the proposed research is to deliver data through an optimum path and to eliminate rupture link during the packet transmission. The system uses the Heterogeneous Motion Guess (HMG) algorithm for vehicular networks to set up a vested path. The HMG will select the relay vehicle's current position is near to the target vehicle plus the vehicle will opt the relay forwarder that has good radio coverage. The link lifetime of the selected hop should be greater than the minimum connectivity duration with the source vehicle. The selected vehicle will append the link expiry time and minimum connectivity duration in Route Demand Dispatch message in a unicast manner. This approach significantly minimizes the hop count numbers and improves the stability of the path. It radically predicts the link life, so the node can decide an alternative vested route. The simulation result shows how well the reactive demand-based HMG affords optimum results in terms of packet transmission success rate, average minimum hop counts, and communication delay.

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 KMeans is the notable partitioned grouping technique, having lovely highlights. We saw that, K-Means and other partitioned grouping systems experience the ill effects of a few impediments, for example, first bunch place choice, preknowledge 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 all the 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-EChoS 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.

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.

Keywords: *AT89S52Microcontroller, GSM module, capacitor, Relays.*

A Pilot Study to Detect Balance Impairment in Older Adults Using an Instrumented One-Leg Stance Test

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate whether parameters from an instrumented one-leg stance (OLS) on a force plate could provide relevant information related to fall risk in older people. Forty-two community dwelling older people including 17 fallers and 25 nonfallers, and 25 young subjects performed a OLS while standing on a force plate, with parameters related to transferring weight onto one leg and postural sway in single-leg stance evaluated. No differences were observed between older fallers and nonfallers and the younger participants for any of the weight transfer parameters. The younger participants were able to reduce their postural sway during the OLS test after the first 0–2 s period, unlike older participants who swayed the same amount throughout the test. The older fallers swayed significantly more than both nonfallers and younger participants throughout the 10-s of OLS evaluated. When the tests were used to classify older participants as fallers, the instrumented OLS achieved 100% accuracy, compared to 69.0% classification accuracy for the five times sit-to-stand test, 61.9% for the standard OLS, and 47.6% for the timed-up-and-go test. These findings suggest that the standard OLS test might not be suitable to detect fall risk. In contrast, an instrumented version of the OLS could provide valuable additional information that could identify older fallers. Future work will include a prospective study of the instrumented OLS in a larger population of older people.

Keywords: [balance](#), [falls](#), [functional screening](#)

A comparison of four approaches to evaluate the sit-to-stand movement

[Shukla, Brajesh K.](#)

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Abstract

The sit-to-stand test (STS) is a simple test of function in older people that can identify people at risk of falls. The aim of this study was to develop two novel methods of evaluating performance in the STS using a low-cost RGB camera and another an instrumented chair containing load cells in the seat of the chair to detect center of pressure movements and ground reaction forces. The two systems were compared to a Kinect and a force plate. Twenty-one younger subjects were tested when performing two 5STS movements at self-selected slow and normal speeds while 16 older fallers were tested when performing one 5STS at a self-selected pace. All methods had acceptable limits of agreement with an expert for total STS time for younger subjects and older fallers, with smaller errors observed for the chair (-0.18 ± 0.17 s) and force plate (-0.19 ± 0.79 s) than for the RGB camera (-0.30 ± 0.51 s) and the Kinect (-0.38 ± 0.50 s) for older fallers. The chair had the smallest limits of agreement compared to the expert for both younger and older participants. The new device was also able to estimate movement velocity, which could be used to estimate muscle power during the STS movement. Subsequent studies will test the device against opto-electronic systems, incorporate additional sensors, and then develop predictive equations for measures of physical function.

Human Computer Interaction Through Hand Gesture Recognition Technology

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Abstract:

Communication is the main channel to interact between individuals with each other. Due to birth defects, accidents and oral disorders, there has been a drastic increase in the number of deaf and dumb victims in recent years. Since deaf and dumb people are unable to communicate with ordinary people, they must rely on some kind of visual communication. Throughout the world, most languages are spoken and interpreted. The people, that is, those who find it difficult to speak and hear "The Dumb" and "The Deaf," It's hard to understand exactly what the other person is trying to communicate with the deaf, and so on. Key recognition issues for hand gesture are consistent with the complexities of the gesture process. Also offered methods for evaluating the process of identifying recent postures and gestures. Hand gesture recognition is becoming an increasingly popular field of research in human computer interaction. Considering the similarity of human hand form with four fingers and a thumb, this paper aims to present a realtime hand gesture recognition system focusing on recognizing some important shape-based features such as orientation, center of mass (centroid), finger position, thumb in terms of raised or folded hand fingers and their respective location in the image. The solution in this paper depends entirely on the shape parameters of the hand gesture. This does not include any other means of identification of hand gesture such as skin color, texture, as these image-based characteristics vary greatly from different light conditions to other variables. This basic form-based approach to hand gesture recognition proposed in this paper can identify around 1-5 different gestures based on the performance of this algorithm. This proposed implemented algorithm was evaluated over 50-60 images and provides approximately 94 percent recognition level. However, the recognition rate remains to be improved at the identification level.

Keywords: (*deaf, dumb, gestures, HGR, SVM, HCI, SIFT, HOG*)

Fuzzy rule based intelligent system for user authentication based on user behaviour

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[Arumbaka Srinivasa Rao](#)

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Abstract

Security of the data is one of the major concerns now a days. To secure data text-based authentication vulnerable to attacks like shoulder surfing, hidden cameras and hackers. To avoid these attacks, biometric schemes are useful by means of face recognition, voice recognition, thumb impression detection, fingerprint detection etc which is more costly as it requires some external equipments. In this paper, we proposed a security system based on fuzzy rule based intelligent system which can be used for authentication process based on the user's behavior. The behavioral biometrics such as typing pattern, time and speed of a particular person can be recorded through keyboard even without the knowledge of the user, and need not to fill any form or to install any additional hardware, thus it is cost effective and robust in security aspect.

Keywords: Biometrics, KeystrokeBehavior, User Authentication, Passworduthentication, Fuzzy Intelligent System



Environment safe modeling of automatic helmet detection using svm techniques

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Abstract:

Every year about 1.2 million individuals die because of street car accidents, and millions more are harmed or crippled. Head wounds are the most clarification for death and handicap among bike clients, and in that behaviour the expenses of skull wounds are high since they regularly require particular clinical guide. Tiresome a helmet has been revealed to diminish the danger and severity of injuries among motorcyclists by about 70%.Traffic cops have responsibility to see whether people wore helmet or not. But thanks to heavy traffic and a few other reasons now a days checking this has become difficult. We have proposed a technique for programmed identification of bike or bicycle riders without cap utilizing pictures of traffic progressively. First framework performs scaling of pictures then production of data set then it decides if bicycle rider is utilizing a cap or not utilizing SVM classifier.

Keywords: *Helmet, SVM, Bike, Accident, Traffic, Environment.*

To Improve the Efficiency in Sentiment Enlists

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Abstract

Today, web has become a significant piece of our life. A large portion of the individuals utilize web based blogging locales or long range interpersonal communication destinations to communicate their conclusions on specific things. They additionally utilize these destinations to recognize what others' feelings are. The mining of this information and deduction has thusly become a significant research region. This paper is about assessment investigation which is a use of normal language preparing. It is otherwise called mine feeling or mining emotion. This is a well-established research field in content mining the important thinking is to figure out the content's extremity and organize it into positive, negative or impartial. Need to perform different errands such as position of subjectivity, order of inference, perspective word extraction, highlight extraction etc.. The point of feeling examination intends to decide the dispositions of an essayist or a speaker for a given theme. Conclusion investigation can likewise be applied to sound, pictures and recordings.

Multitudinal Image Encryptions through IPCO Techniques using RSA Algorithm

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Abstract

In today's real-world scenario, recoup the primordial material in the absence of modification from the mugger is a huge challenging muddle in the grid. The major challenging chore is, how to send multiple images at a time in the muddle after undergoing different encryptions? And how to recop the primordial material from numerous image chunks to obtain the original image that is being sent from the users. The main problem considered in this is to recoup all the primordial images at the beneficiary side in the absence of modification from the mugger. The thought behind these strategies is inscribe of picture that shrouds mystery keen on N various picture chunks. Through these strategies, it swings to be increasingly intricate for the muggers to recoup primordial information of the image. What's more, to expand the secrecy and security of the primordial image there is sought after to utilize the effective encryption calculation. In the proposed scheme, the image underwent four encryptions at each level, a) Intensity Variation, b) Pixel Swapping, c) Generation of required no of Chunks and d) Optimal Encryption and Decryption. For this, we use RSA algorithmic approach. To begin with, the put in color picture is underwent for Intensity Variation, Pixel Swapping, and Chunks Generation and followed by Optimal Encrypting and Decryption (IPCO) using RSA algorithm.

Resource Planning and Allocation in Distributed Cloud Networks using Voids in Scheduled Intervals

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Abstract:

The significant objective of research in the distributed cloud networks is resource planning and allocation using voids in scheduled intervals, which grabbed several researchers' attention in contemporary literature. Minimum failures of resource scheduling, completion of a robust task and fair usage of the resource were the important parameters of resource scheduling schemes. Therefore, this paper projected scalable-resource scheduling method for distributed CC environments, which aimed to attain the metrics of scheduling. The projected method is known as "Resource Planning and Allocation in Distributed Cloud Networks using Voids in Scheduled Intervals (RPA-DCN)," where resources are scheduled towards the corresponding task so that, the optimum using of idle time of resource is attained. The projected method performs scheduling in sequential order, and they were allocation of optimum resource when no single resource is identified to allocate, then optimum manifold idle resources are allocated with a considerable filling of schedule intervals. This paper discusses (a) pre-requisite of resource scheduling schemes, (b) current scheduling methods found in recent literature, (c) methods & materials utilized and method of projected resource scheduling scheme (d) and its significance over other standard methods. The analysis of performance for the proposal conducted by metrics cross-validation such as load vs. loss, optimality of task completion & process-overhead in the resource-scheduling. Here, the simulation outcomes exhibit that the projected method is robust and scalable under modified metrics.

Keywords: *RPA-DCN, Cloud Computing, Hadoop cluster, DPSA, MGBA.*

Task and resource pairing by batch scheduling in cloud

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Abstract:

Resource scheduling for dynamic workloads in cloud computing is evinced as critical objective in recent past. Scheduling virtual machines as resources to the pool of tasks is the recent practice in this regard. The contribution of this manuscript endeavored to define a novel batch scheduling algorithm to compose the virtual machines as optimal resources to pool of concurrent tasks. The depicted model is termed as task and resource pairing by batch scheduling (TRPBS) algorithm. Unlike the contemporary model that groups the tasks by their lifetime, the proposed model pools the concurrent tasks as a group This leads to overcome the crux of process complexity that often evinced due to recursive scheduling of the newly loaded tasks with short life span. Moreover, the proposed model schedules cluster level tasks and resources. The experimental study notifying that the proposed model is significant and robust as it outperforms the contemporary models, which is in regard to task completion rate and resource utilization ratio.

Assessing the intelligence of a student through guessing the word game

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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.

Robust feature selection technique for Intrusion Detection System

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Abstract:

The guidance for a student to select his appropriate career is given by the Expert system. Generally, the student is assessed by his/her academic excellence which includes his marks, CGPA and percentage in various subjects. Apart from them, the students need to be assessed in different factors like his ability to learning, patience, Intelligence and the problem solving capacity. By assessing him/her in all psychological aspects then the student is competent to know in which suitable job he/she is applicable. In such a way it is easy for a student to select his/her appropriate job and also gives the student's cognitive model. All this process is outcome by using an Expert system called "Finding the Words" game. Keeping in mind the score student has obtained and the average time to complete the game reflects his/her fastness and capability of problem solving ability. Not only the time also the patience of the student is also reflected by the attempts he make. We can say that the student has great learning ability when his/her score increases day by day. Finally, after assessing all the psychological elements of the student, a table is designed with appropriate future careers for student. Also it chooses the best career from the predicted career's by comparing the academic report and the report which is given based upon the psychological elements. The user who is a student play the game with the specialist framework and the framework can evaluate the mental elements of the students knowledge. By playing finding words game, evaluating mental components turns out to be simple. A lifelong evaluation framework (master framework) can propose reasonable jobs that suit an understudy.

Index Terms: Cognitive Model, Intelligence, Expert System, Game playing, Learning ability, Assessing psychological factors , Game Playing

SVM Model based Computerized Bone Cancer Detection

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Abstract:

Among the many types of cancers, bone cancer is one with which most of the deaths occur in the world. Around 10000 deaths are occurring in a year in India due to bone cancer. Bone cancer is the most dangerous and deaths can be avoided if it is detected in the early stage. Here, an automatic bone cancer detection system is proposed to aid the oncologists in early detection of bone cancers and helps them to undergo a timely treatment. Support Vector Machine (SVM) based M3 filtered and Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) segmentation method is proposed to detect the bone cancers. An accuracy of about 92% is achieved with the proposed method.

Multi-hop Vitality Enhancement Protocols for Data Collecting in WSN

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Abstract:

In Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) most of the gimmick functioning on assault and battery. These node or Synonyms/Hypernyms (Ordered by Estimated Frequency) of noun device have inadequate amount of initial Energy Department which are consumed at diverse rates, based on the power level and intended receiver. In slumber scheduling algorithms most of the detector nodes are turn to sleep state to preserve energy and improve the meshwork liveliness time. In this paper, an Energy Efficient Sleep Scheduling (EE-SS) protocol is proposed for WSN. Initially, the network is divided into small cluster. The clusters are managed by the Clustering Heads (CHs). The CHs are elected based on the senior highest residual energy criteria. To keep up high adaptability and better data collection, sensor nodes are regularly gathered into disjoint, non-covering subsets called clusters. Cluster brand hierarchical WSNs which primer effective usage of constrained assets of sensor nodes to lessen energy utilization, in this way expand the lifetime of WSN. The goal of this paper is to display a Synonyms/Hypernyms (Ordered by stimated Frequency) of noun cut bound overview and order of energy effective plans for WSNs.

Keyword - Base Station, Cluster Heads (CHs), Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy (LEACH),energy efficient algorithms, energy efficient routing, and sensor networks.

Tourism Enhancer App: User-Friendliness of a Map with Relevant Features

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Abstract

There is many things to extract over a map that is dynamically available to the users. There are varieties of areas over a region in a map and are in traditional representation. To customize certain areas with own symbols from a pallet by providing prior guide, an environment that supports in user-friendly manner as well as rich built in libraries and simple graphical user interface is the python. With lot of built in libraries for this complex task, python takes less amount of code to bring the real time application compared with many other traditional programming environments. The guide to be intimated before using customized symbols for varieties of things in a particular location. This guide will easily help out how many are there according to category in that particular location. The end user might be aware of which country will be having highest number of that particular asset compared to other countries over a map. The information is worthy and is dynamic so, anybody will have accurate number of specific asset that required further analysis for their works. This information is similar to few apps like taking cursor over a region in a map, there playing radio or showing number of corona cases that are active. Information is wealth is the motto to make this paper as possible that demands the user to know anything over a region. So that, that region will be tagged with that specific asset which makes that location is popular and makes more tourism.

Smart Gas Monitoring System for Home and Industries

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Abstract:

Nowadays, gas industries or gas cylinders in a home will experience gas leakages because of human negligence or other external conditions and lack of patience. Due to disaster to be raised by such cases, the demolition happened is unpredictable. To predict the disaster in advance, then alternatives could be taken to avoid such cases. In this paper, an IoT device is designed that will detect gas leakages and the status of the gas to be known whenever cut off is specified by the user. The proposed IoT methodology for knowing the status of the gas summary is demonstrated using the specific use cases. The proposed IoT to be installed through a manual approach or virtual approach is depending on the consumer interest. There were many instances experiencing the many people to become victims of this and also the environment to be also spoiled and it takes more time to purify the infected environment or to bring the affected environment to a normal level. It is demanded nowadays to predict future disasters using G-IoT. In G-IoT, the components whenever meet less than the cut off values, will notify the report to the main center and authorized user. The V-IoT is also used to monitor outer environments like gas pipeline and its conditions. If the resources are supplied at the time of installation of setup and detected whenever a specific component becomes shortage, the automatic approach takes place and will start filling that specific component with required according to manual recording.

Plant Disease Detection and Classification Using Image Processing Techniques: a review

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Abstract:

An agricultural sector plays a vital role in the economy of country. Agricultural output is very vital in many developing countries. Increase in population and increase in the life expectancy is pressurizing the agricultural sector to come out with new types of high yielding crops. The diseases in the plants are common, early detection and controlling increases the yield of a crop. Development of technology in the field of computer science can be applied to detect these diseases early. Image processing and classification methods can be applied to identify the plant disease in the early stage. This paper developed a segmentation technique for automatic detection and classification of plant leaf diseases. Features are extracted and selected features are used for training and support vector machine (SVM) and artificial neural network (ANN) classifiers. The results obtained are satisfactory.

Key words: Image processing, CBIR, SVM, Plant Disease, ANN.

An optimized SUCDDES to control access in cloud

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Abstract:

Cloud computing is employed as integration means in several application domains, covering from the manufacturing to the healthcare, point towards attaining flexible storage of data and easy to access and interchange amongst geographically and heterogeneous sparse organizations. The existing technique explained encrypted data through Secure Uncrackable Cipher Dynamic Double Encryption Standard (SUCDDES) reduces the issue of unauthorized users/ hackers accessing data. In this proposed method, used a secure uncrackable cipher dynamic double encryption standard (SUDDDES) algorithm to secure the data access control and privacy-preserving. To randomly select the key length reduced the data security issues. After dynamically selecting the key length the data governor sent the key request to the authority. Then based on the obtained key length the data governor generated the partial secret key. It is further used to decrypt the data and stored in the cloud storage. The outcome of the study enhances the data access control and increases the effectiveness of the cloud security and reduces the decryption and encryption time and also it prevents from dictionary attacks, brute force attacks, collision attacks, SQL injection attacks and so on.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, data security concerns, SUCDDES based data encryption, Data access control, AES

Detecting Hate Speech using Deep Learning Techniques

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Abstract:

Social networking sites saw a steep rise in terms of number of users in last few years. As a result of this, the interaction among the users also increased considerably. Along with these posting racial comments based on cast, race, gender, religion, etc. also increased. This propagation of negative messages is collectively known as hate speeches. Often these posts containing negative comments in social networking sites create law and order situations in the society, leading to loss of human life and properties. Detecting hate speech is one of the major challenges faced in recent time. In recent past, there have been a considerable amount of research going on the field of detection of hate speech in the social networking sites. Researchers in the fields of Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning have done considerable amount research in in this area. This paper uses a simple up sampling method to make the data balanced and implements deep learning models like Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) and Bi-directional Long Short Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) for improved accuracy in detecting hate speech in social networking sites. LSTM was found to have better accuracy that Bi-LSTM for the data set considered. LSTM also had better values for precision and F1 score. Bi-LSTM only for higher values for recall.

Keywords: Bi-directional Long Short Term Memory (BiLSTM); deep learning; hate speech; Long Short Term Memory (LSTM); text classification

DNA fragment assembly using hybridized catfish pso

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Abstract

DNA fragment assembly aids in uncovering several aspects of the human DNA, and hence in-turn enables scientists in understanding and curing several hereditary problems. Several computational methods have been proposed to solve this problem. However, the huge size and the NP-hard nature of the problem poses several challenges in proposing a time effective system for fragment assembly. This paper proposes a hybridized catfish PSO model for the process of fragment assembly. PSO algorithm is enhanced by incorporating the catfish particles to enable the model to get out of the local optimal solutions. Further, the local search process has been hybridized to incorporate simulated annealing, such that the model performs faster selection of solutions. This has enabled the proposed model to provide effective results with low computational requirements. Experiments were performed with 10 benchmark instances from GenFrag. The results were compared with state-of-the-art models in literature, and it was identified that the proposed model exhibits high performance in comparatively shorter time.

Maximum Exact Matches for High Throughput Genome Subsequence Assembly

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Abstract:

Genome subsequence assembly plays an important role in personalized medicine and genome variation. Third generation sequencing mechanisms were very crucial problems of subsequence assembly. For example mapping the subsequences or finding the identical positions in them is one of the rigid challenges in Bioinformatics. In this paper, we introduce a novel methodology of MapReduce Maximum Exact Matches (MR-MEM) which effectively utilizes the MapReduce program while finding and mapping between genome subsequences using parallel suffix and prefix index structure. The proposed technique works by aligning fragments according to the reference genome. A fragment subsequence is initially matched with the genome to identify the probable matching locations. These identified locations are then analyzed for complete matches. We find the best matching fragment that is assigned to the location by finding the hamming distance between the query sequence and genome reference. The implementation results show that the proposed approach exhibits faster and accurate alignments by providing very low gaps and very high exact alignments.

Keywords: *MapReduce, Genome, Subsequence, Suffix, Prefix, Hamming Distance*

Research on Real-Time Entity Recognition Using Deep-Learning

**M. Sreedevi, G.Vijaykumar, A.HarshaVardhan Reddy, Ch.VenkataSai
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Abstract:

Recently, Online sources has grown drastically that everything ended up on the web. Web based shopping, perusing, storing essential information a great deal are provided. Alongside the augmentation of online sources the illicit exercises likewise expanded. Drawbacks like Advancement of innovation, Editing the picture in such a way it is hard to see if it is original or not. In order to survive, we made a decent face acknowledgment calculation that precisely finds the highlights. Our algorithm Cascading classifier which generates clear and rough outcomes in perceiving the face. With the goal that it discovers the general population who perpetrate violations and unlawful exercises effortlessly.

Keywords: *innovation, online sources, web, cascading classifier.*

A Machine Learning Based Improved Logistic Regression Method for Prostate Cancer Diagnosis

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Abstract:

The objective of this paper is to review and investigate machine learning methods and propose an improved Logistic regression method for Prostate Cancer (PrC) diagnosis and prediction. The paper compares proposed method with existing supervised classification techniques for a prostate cancer data set. An Improved Logistic Regression method is applied on patients vulnerable for PrC showing considerable improvement in prediction rate. The proposed method incorporates clinical as well as tumor stages with patient ethnic characteristics. The comparative analysis of improved Logistic method show improvement on prediction accuracy rate and records a better Sensitivity and Specificity compared to other popular classification methods.

Key words: *Machine Learning, Prostate cancer, Logistic Regression, Prediction rate, Specificity and Sensitivity*

Privacy Preserving Biometric Authentication and Identification in Cloud Computing

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Abstract

Cloud computing provides many benefits by optimizing different parameters to reach challenging requirements. Some of the challenges in cloud computing are privacy now a day's computation over cloud garage has emerged as a not unusual element for a maximum of the applications. As the storage on neighborhood disks is unreliable in a few cases, cloud-primarily based storage is attracting all of us to store facts on the cloud which can be available everywhere. The range of individuals storing their information on the cloud will increase day by means of day, so the safety level want to be in an upgraded manner due to the fact whilst particular information is uploaded to the cloud the records is transparent to two parties. One is cloud offerings and the cloud administrator. In this paper, Cloud performs some operations on encrypts database to send to it and returns the output to the owner of the database. A security analysis tells that scheme is secured even at the time attackers wants to attack the database and want to access the user's data present in the cloud. Compared with the other protocols that the results tell us the scheme got a better performance result not only in the preparation procedure but also in the authentication procedures too.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Biometric Authentication, cloud, security, cloud data security.

An Exploration Of Prediction Of Heart Disease Using Machine Learning Classification

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Abstract:

Coronary illness shows the kind of condition which prompts heart glitch. Numerous remote correspondence advancements have been created for coronary illness prediction. Not all individuals with coronary vein ailment have chest torment as a side effect. Coronary illness causes many demises around the world. There are different factors, for example, Pressure Level, Serum - Cholesterin, Fasting - Blood Glucose, ECG, and many of significant Vessels or tubes Closed, Smoking, and Alcohol drinking which additionally results in coronary illness. In an underlying phase, expectation of coronary illness will spare human Existence. Machine Learning (ML) reports are truly important in the acknowledgment and examination of coronary disease. ML procedures such as; K Neighbors Classifier, Decision Tree Classifiers, Random Forest, Naïve Bayes and so on. are used in the Coronary illness prediction based on certain features. Main objective of this paper is to explore the distinctive parameters and its vitality in recognizing coronary ailment. Further, it additionally investigates the current methods and models utilized for the forecast so as to distinguish the calculation that best suits the coronary illness forecast with an abnormal state of precision. By applying the algorithms like Random Forest, Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, ANN, SVM, KNN, the better Performance is given by Random Forest out of all the remaining Algorithms and Least Performance is shown by KNN.

Index Terms: Coronary Illness, Ailment, Machine Learning, Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, K-Closest neighbor.

An efficient state detection of a person by fusion of acoustic and alcoholic features using various classification algorithms

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Abstract

In this paper, we present a novel approach for extracting emotional information along with the state of intoxication. Conventional methods use features for identifying the state of intoxication or emotion recognition distinctly. In this work, we extract the efficient features from Alcohol Language Corpus for alcohol state detection and Berlin dataset for emotional behavior. The features extracted are fused after the feature extraction. Through the proposed approach, we can extract information of the driver, such as drunken state and emotional state at the same time. The paper deals with the driver state classification, whether he/she is alcoholic, non-alcoholic, and also their emotional behavior, such as happy, anger, sad, fear, neutral, etc. from speech signals. The main application of the work is to safeguard a person's life who is a daily user of vehicles and alert him from accidental prone situations. We have used classifiers such as Support Vector Machine, K Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and Extremely Randomized Trees. The outcome is to detect the emotion and intoxication state of the driver.

Prevention of routing attacks using trust-based multipath protocol

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Abstract:

In order to provide secure data transmissions, the neighbour nodes must recognize different types of attacks and their effects on the Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANET). To perform routing in the traditional protocol the number of hops is used to select the route. To measure the neighbour's behaviour, to forward the packets, and to reduce the effect of malicious node trust model is used in MANET. In this paper, Trusted Path-based ad hoc on-demand multipath distance vector (TAOMDV) routing protocol is proposed. It is used to discover trustworthy forward paths and can prevent the blackhole, wormhole, flooding and misrouting attacks. The highest trusted path is selected to send the data. The above said attacks are prevented, by the TAOMDV, using passive acknowledgement. The simulation result shows that TAOMDV protocol achieves high packet delivery ratio (PDR), reduces the packet overhead and end to end delay of packet. It provides higher detection ratio of the attacker. But the throughput is achieved little lower while more attackers presents in the network.

Key words: *Blackhole, Wormhole, Flooding, Misrouting and Passive Acknowledgement.*

A Study of Web Navigation Pattern Using Clustering Algorithm in Web Log Files

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Abstract:

Web user navigation pattern is a heavily researched area in the field of web usage mining with wide range of applications. Web usage mining is the process of applying data mining techniques to the discovery of usage pattern from data extracted from web log files. Discovering hidden information from Web log data is called Web usage mining. The aim of discovering frequent patterns in Web log data is to obtain information about the navigational behavior of the users. This can be used for advertising purposes, for creating dynamic user profiles etc. In this paper four types of clustering approaches are investigated in web log files to improve the quality of clustering for user navigation pattern in web usage mining systems, for predicting user's intuition in the large web sites.

Keywords: Classification, Clustering, Web mining, Weblog data, and Web usage mining.

Black hole attacks in manet using dowb algorithm and ascertainment of wormhole

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Abstract:

The key property in ad-hoc networks is usage of exposed wireless medium for communion. Resulting that intruder feels easy to inauguration attacks by injecting, altering, tampering the data items. Each device in the network works as router as well host it makes confusion to insert a firewall device. Considering about different network layer attacks in MANETS principally two attacks cause big damage to communication over ad-hoc network. Those are wormhole or collider attack and black hole attack. In this article we propose a new algorithm to detect black hole and wormhole attacks in MANET. The omnipresent nature of mobile devices gaggle canvassers (researchers) into investigating how these expedients can be exploited and assimilated into education methods. Particularly, ad-hoc networks have been gaining attractiveness for applications requiring rapid deployment. Investigators have exasperated to propose protocols that will develop the quality of service for ad-hoc networks in the inimical wireless milieus. A lot of applications, predominantly army applications, oblige great security considerations. Consequently, the significant challenging issue is to guard ad-hoc networks from security assaults. And we evaluate the performance using NS-2.

Keywords: *Email notification; Multi Router-Traffic Grapher (MRTG); Nagios; Network monitoring; Network performance; SMS alert.*

Snow prediction model to now cast snow/no-snow

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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 practitioners, 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.

Keywords: Decision tree; ISLIQ; ISPM; No-Snow; SLEAS; SLGAS; SLIQ; Snow; SPM

Comparative study of ontological wrapper technique and minimum description length (MDL) principle to extract the web data

Vijaya Babu B., Koniki V.K.

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Abstract:

There are three principle parts in our wrapper outline, in particular, parsing methodology performed with TEXT MDL Algorithm, extraction launched with insignificant HTML stripping, and arrangement of information records for grouping. After the three stage process, we are left with immaculate content information records stripped of the html content which could be looked over by people or web search tools named as crawlers. In light of the web crawler's inquiries, the provision servers create the data and convey it specifically to the client. The created data the concealed web (profound web alternately undetectable web) on the grounds that the data is normally pages as information records. Because of the element nature of the produced information records from the web and flow web indexes (either general or business) are unable to record the HTML page appropriately. Propose to create an Ontological Wrapper (OW) for the extraction and arrangement of information records utilizing lightweight ontological procedure determined by Wordnet archives. Primary part of the wrapper includes checking the closeness of information records and not simply visual signals by stripping the html aspects. We have published this research finding in previous publications. In this paper we have proved our research findings by experimental results and in conclusion we found that the proposed technique improves performance significantly and produced efficient results. Our Approach is practically versatile to generally sites of recognized visual signs and yields better information extraction results at preferred speeds over earlier frameworks and a pragmatic usage accepts our claim.

Keywords: Clustering; DOM tree; HTML text; Minimum description length principle; Ontological wrapper; Template extraction; Text MDL algorithm minhash

Comparative study of ontological wrapper technique and minimum description length (MDL) principle to extract the web data

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Abstract:

There are three principle parts in our wrapper outline, in particular, parsing methodology performed with TEXT MDL Algorithm, extraction launched with insignificant HTML stripping, and arrangement of information records for grouping. After the three stage process, we are left with immaculate content information records stripped of the html content which could be looked over by people or web search tools named as crawlers. In light of the web crawler's inquiries, the provision servers create the data and convey it specifically to the client. The created data the concealed web (profound web alternately undetectable web) on the grounds that the data is normally pages as information records. Because of the element nature of the produced information records from the web and flow web indexes (either general or business) are unable to record the HTML page appropriately. Propose to create an Ontological Wrapper (OW) for the extraction and arrangement of information records utilizing lightweight ontological procedure determined by Wordnet archives. Primary part of the wrapper includes checking the closeness of information records and not simply visual signals by stripping the html aspects. We have published this research finding in previous publications. In this paper we have proved our research findings by experimental results and in conclusion we found that the proposed technique improves performance significantly and produced efficient results. Our Approach is practically versatile to generally sites of recognized visual signs and yields better information extraction results at preferred speeds over earlier frameworks and a pragmatic usage accepts our claim.

Keywords: *Clustering; DOM tree; HTML text; Minimum description length principle; Ontological wrapper; Template extraction; Text MDL algorithm minhash*

Supervision Security Scheme in Telecommunication Networks

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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.

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

Dr.K.V.D.Kiran,Mrs.K.Swetha

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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. The central focus and novelty of this research paper is to develop a risk-driven investment model within the security system framework. This model will support the analysis and reasoning of human factors in the information system development process. It contemplates risk, cost and the return of investment on security controls. The model will consider concepts from Requirements Engineering (RE), Security Troops and organizational context. This model draws from the following theories and techniques: Socio-technical theory, Requirements Engineering (RE), SWOT analysis, Delphi Expert Panel technique and Force Field Analysis (FFA). The findings underline that the roles of human factors in ISSs are not being fully recognized or embedded in organizations and there is a lack of formalization of main human factors in information security risk management processes.

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. To better understand the current state of this information security risk analysis (ISRA) process, this study used two phase approach. In the first phase, a questionnaire using both open-ended and closed ended questions was administered to a group of information security professionals. The results of this initial investigation led to a second phase questionnaire where a regression model was tested using a new sample of information security professionals. The qualitative and quantitative results of this study show that organizations are beginning to conduct regularly scheduled ISRA processes. However, the second phase results show that organizations still have room for improvement to create idyllic ISRA processes. In this exploratory study, a regression model was tested the effect of the frequency of the ISRA process, number of methodologies in the ISRA process, the use of insurance to protect the organization's information assets, the calculation of Return on Investment for security expenditures, the perceived significance of threats to the organization's information systems, the support of top management for the ISRA process.

Multi keys and proxy injection schemes for securing data stored in clouds

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Abstract:

User authenticity is established by the cloud through proper registration procedures and in turn data authenticity with multi key sharing authenticity and support for anonymous sharing is established by registered users. A new robust control scheme for Multi key distribution scheme that supports secured data storage and access in clouds along with anonymous upload feature to protect user privacy is proposed. Access control is being implemented where the stored information can be decrypted by users who are valid. Replay attacks are prevented through Proxy injection-based schemes and they are also helpful in containing Cloud Services Provider (CSP) from knowing where-about of uploader themselves. User revocation is addressed and creating, reading, and modifying information in cloud is also supported.

A scalable model for big data analytics in healthcare based on temporal and spatial parameters

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Abstract:

As the health care industry grows at a rapid pace, it is generating large volumes of data that needs to be stored, analyzed and acted upon by various organizations. India is a very diverse country with a large population that is having increased access to centrally managed healthcare systems. This is generating huge volumes of data, whose systematic storage and analysis for organized decisionmaking will be critical to the success of the industry in the coming years. This data can be classified into the realm of "big data"™ for obvious reasons and appropriate technology will be required to handle it effectively. In this paper, we propose a model for analyzing historical healthcare data. Both temporal and spatial parameters have been used in this model to allow the healthcare professional different views into the information and thereby make informed judgments. Common constraints like quality, authenticity and security of the big data have also been addressed for complete effectiveness.

QoS aware optimal resource utilization in cloud computing and efficient task scheduling strategy

Mohan V.M., Satyanarayana K.V.V.

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Abstract:

Much of the existing solutions are specific to one or two QoS factors mainly task completion and bandwidth. According to the real-time practices, the QoS assessment by one or two factors is impractical. Moreover much of the existing approaches are delivering the computational complexity as $O(n^2)$, which is due to the magnification of the increment in number of tasks due to overwhelmed users and their requirements. QoS (Quality of Service) aware task scheduling in cloud computing is a continuous practice due to the divergent scope of user needs. Henceforth the current research is moving in a direction to find optimal solutions for efficient task scheduling towards QoS aware resource utilization in cloud workflow management. In this context here we devised an explorative statistical approach, which is based on metrics called resource optimal value (ropt) and coupling between tasks (cbt), which enables to assess the optimal order of tasks to utilize desired cloud resource. The other key factor of the proposal is to stabilize the computational complexity to $O(n*\log(n))$. The experiment results are indicating the significance of the proposed model towards scalable and robust QoS- aware task scheduling towards optimal utilization of the cloud resource.

Cross Language Information Retrieval for Translation approaches

Narasimha Raju B.N.V., Bhadri Raju M.S.V.S., Satyanarayana K.V.V.

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Abstract:

Like IR, in CLIR for a particular information need, we have to find relevant information or documents containing such information. In CLIR multiple tools must be developed to match terms containing same meaning in different languages. The usual solution is to translate the query and/or the documents before performing the search. Cross-Language Information Retrieval (CLIR) is a sub field of Information Retrieval (IR). So translation is pivotal activity in CLIR. In CLIR a wide range of techniques were proposed in the literature for translation. This paper presents a detailed insight of these techniques, with a special emphasis on recent developments.

Study on CVNN index and NIVA index in internal clustering validation

Sekhar Babu B., Lakshmi Prasanna P., Mahathi V., Prathyusha A.

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Abstract:

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. 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. 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 neighbours) and NIVA index (which uses the centre of a cluster in wide aspect).

Personalized web search using Greedy Algorithms

Lakshmi Prasanna P., Sekhar Babu B., Rajeswara Rao D., Lakshmi Anusha J., Pratyusha A., Ravi Chand A.

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Abstract:

The currently working search engines using sophisticated algorithms will not always provide relevant information to user's requirements. Internet usage is being increased as it provides information to all the users. The required information is retrieved by the search engines. To resolve the issue, Personalized web search is used that will improve the quality of the search result by reordering the search results. 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 the user's privacy. To acquire this, we are implementing Greedy DP and Greedy IL Algorithms that are used for runtime generalization.

Genetic algorithm using dynamic approach to task scheduling in cloud computing

Durga Lakshmi R., Srinivasu N.

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Abstract:

To improve the QoS in a system one must need to reduce the waiting time of the system. Genetic Algorithm (GA) is a heuristic search technique which produces the optimal solution of the tasks. This work produces one scheduling algorithm based on GA to optimize the waiting time of overall system. The cloud environment is divided into two parts mainly, one is Cloud User (CU) and another is Cloud Service Provider (CSP). Cloud computing is one of device technology trends in the future since it combines the advantages of both device computing and cloud, Recent years have seen the massive migration of enterprise applications to the cloud. Cloud computing used in business organizations and educational institutions. One of the challenges posed by cloud applications is Quality-of-Service (QoS) management, which is the problem of allocating resources to the application to guarantee a service level along dimensions such as performance, availability and reliability. CU sends service requests to the CSP and all the requests are stored in a Request Queue (RQ) inside CSP which directly communicates with GA Module Queue Sequencer (GAQS). GAQS perform background operation, like daemon, with extreme dedication and selects the best sequence of jobs to be executed which minimize the Waiting time (WT) of the tasks using Round Robin (RR) scheduling Algorithm and store them into Buffer Queue (BQ). Then the jobs must be scheduled by the Job Scheduler (JS) and select the particular resource from resource pool (RP) which it needs for execution.

An implementation of optimal ID3 based decision tree algorithm

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Abstract:

The basic ID3 algorithm works well for the limited number of records in data set and it cannot handle missing values and also when the data set size is increased the tree is not accustomed to the changes. The ID3 algorithm uses the entropy to select a splitting attribute and then construct the decision tree. This paper presents an optimal decision tree algorithm based on ID3 algorithm. A decision tree is a tree in which each of the branch node represents a choice between a number of alternatives, and each leaf node represents a decision. Decision tree are commonly used for gaining the information for the purpose of decision -making. Decision trees are a popular structure for the supervised learning. There are various algorithms for constructing a decision tree, some of them are- c4. 5 and cart algorithm.

A novel approach for risk management and information security in distributed health care systems

Chaitanya Krishna, B.,CH. Radhika Rani

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Abstract:

As the security is most concerned aspect in each and every health care organization, the record of the patients are kept highly confidential and is therefore maintained within the organization only. Because of this, if for any reason the patient desires to get treated in the other organization, then there will be a chance for the current doctor to get scarce of the patients previous details like what is the previous treatments he undertook and what are the medicines etc. There also will be a chance for the current doctor that he cannot be able to treat hierarchical diseases by not getting access to his/her ancestors immunity. So, in this paper we are proposing some new methodologies and concepts that will most be helpful in efficiently treating the patients, studying the diseases, and thereby treating them.

VANETs using Meshing VANEMO protocol

Chaitanya Krishna, B.,

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Abstract:

Using mobile IP, mobile devices will communicate without interruption while roaming, and this allows mobile nodes to connect seamlessly to the Internet. The mobile IP solution is designed to allow mobile device users to move from one network to another while maintaining a permanent IP address. So we propose VANEMO Protocol. Where each mobile node is identified by its home address regardless of its current location in the Internet. While being at remote locations, a mobile node is associated with a Care-Of-Address (COA), which gives information about its current location.

EBCM: Single encryption, multiple decryptions

Dr.MD.MOULANA, Dr.S.SRINIVASA RAO

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Abstract:

An authenticated encryption allows the specific recipient to verify the authenticity while recovering the message. To protect the recipient's interest in case of a later dispute, a convertible authenticated encryption scheme allows the specific recipient to retrieve a cipher text and convert the cipher text into an ordinary signature so that it becomes publicly verifiable. In this paper, we propose a novel and secure convertible authenticated encryption scheme. We present the new block encryption algorithm with data confidentiality. It is an enhanced version of CBC block encryption scheme. The algorithm ensures the key generation mechanism and, encryption and decryption technique. The key generator prompts secret keys for four rounds of Encryption and decryption process. The encryption process inputs are: secret key and plaintext, the output of the process is cipher text. In the proposed scheme the encryption and decryption are done at the ratio of 1:4. For every single encryption, it requires multiple decryptions. Such that cryptanalyst needs more time to crack this process than other block encryption schemes (CBC, EBC, Blowfish, etc).

Mitigation of insider attacks through multi-cloud

Gunasekhar, T., Sai Kiran, P., Thirumala Rao, B.

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Abstract:

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 user can access the data and use it and we can mitigate insider attacks by providing restricted privileges. The malicious insider can be an employee, 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 ignore 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.

Transmission protocols in cognitive radio mesh networks

Dr.P.RAJESH, Dr.SHAHANA BANO

Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, A.P., India-522502

Abstract:

A Cognitive Radio (CR) is a radio that can adjust its transmission limit based on available spectrum in its operational surroundings. Cognitive Radio Network (CRN) is made up of both the licensed users and unlicensed users with CR enable and disabled radios. CR'S supports to access dynamic spectrum and supports secondary user to access underutilized spectrum efficiently, which was allocated to primary users. In CRN'S most of the research was done on spectrum allocation, spectrum sensing and spectrum sharing. In this literature, we present various Medium Access (MAC) protocols of CRN'S. This study would provide an excellent study of MAC strategies.

Novel approach in cloud computing for control data theft attack

Narasimha Sastry, K., Thirumala Rao, B., Gunasekhar, T.

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Abstract:

Information security is a major problem faced by cloud computing around the world. Because of their adverse effects on organizational information systems, viruses, hackers, and attackers' insiders can jeopardize organizations capabilities to pursue their undertaken effectively. Although technology-based solutions help to mitigate some of the many problems of information security, even the preeminent technology can't work successfully unless effective human computer communication occurs. IT experts, users and administrators all play crucial role to determine the behavior that occurs as people interact with information technology will support the maintenance of effective security or threaten it. In the present paper we try to apply behavioral science concepts and techniques to understanding problems of information security in organizations.

Searching logs by Providing privacy

Praveen Krishna, A.V.

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Abstract:

Stored data in search log is insecure process to the search engine. Search log contains sensitive data, as evidenced by the AOL incident. To Store information in the search log is identify the behavior of user. To maintain this sensitive data is unsafe process, because some security methods contain drawbacks. Search engine companies provide security for search logs, in some cases analyzer identifies the data in the search logs then information will be loss. This paper provides security methods for the search data against the analyzer. To store the data in the search log based on the keywords, clicks, queries etc. Anonymization is the method provides security for data but it loss the granularity. And another method is ϵ -differential privacy provide utility for the problem. (ϵ, δ) -probabilistic privacy used to calculate the noise distribution. ZEALOUS propose privacy for the data in this paper and produce effective results with $(\epsilon 1, \delta 1)$ -indistinguishability. This paper concludes with the comparable utility with the k-anonymity, ϵ -differential privacy. To this algorithm produce the effective result.

Greedy Algorithms used for Profile based personalized web

Lakshmi Prasanna, P., Sekhar Babu, B., Rajeswara Rao

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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 the issue, Personalized web search is used that will improve the quality of the search result by reordering the search results. 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 the user's privacy. To acquire this, we are implementing Greedy DP and Greedy IL Algorithms that are used for runtime generalization.

Big data for mobile applications in retail market

Lakshmi Prasanna, P., Vidyullatha, P., Sekhar Babu, B., Narmada, M., Samhita, C., Bhuri, R.

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Abstract:

A large torrent of data is being generated daily 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 behaviour, 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.

A comparative study on CVNN index and NIVA index in internal clustering validation

Sekhar Babu, B

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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 neighbours) and NIVA index (which uses the centre of a cluster in wide aspect).

A review on security aspects of data storage in cloud computing

Ruth Ramya, K., Sasidhar, T.

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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 possesses 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.

Homomorphic encryption for cluster in cloud

Vamshinath, N., Ruth Ramya, K., Krishna, S.,

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Abstract:

Data storage and its security have been a distress, since the development of the several computing capabilities. Any potential data mishandling can escalate to leakage or breaching, resultant of this can be decline or impinging of trust, privacy or economical stance of the related cloud delegates. Cloud computing is a new technological trend that enables outsourcing of data into the cloud aimed towards elimination of sneakernet as there is no need for rudimentary storage of data as previously in confined physical storages. During decryption data will be vulnerable for some instant of time, as the plain text can be expose, contrary to homomorphic encryption which promotes privacy of the secured data by allowing some operation to be performed on the encrypted data, The homomorphic encryption is presently available for traditional system, the same procedure is applied to the cloud data and in transit.

Data fusion in underwater environment

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Abstract:

Submarines and Ships of this time are furnished with multi sensors (structure mounted array, towed array and so forth., making them contemporary in following multi focuses in submerged environment. This paper elucidates Data Fusion calculations, taking into account multi-sensor target information of stages in the arrangement adrift. Two-dimensional following is grasped utilizing Modified Gain Bearings just Extended Kalman Filter in each accessible channel. In this methodology, every sensor utilizes one estimator to remove a state vector and its related covariance grid from its separate sensor estimations. Every channel yield is transmitted over an information connection to combination focus, where track-to-track relationship and state vector combination are performed following composite target state vector. Sonar information Pre-handling diminishes the clamor adequacy, gets difference of the uproarious information, embeds missed heading with evaluated direction and gives assessed orientation if there should arise an occurrence of missed or erroneous bearing estimations.

Novel estimation algorithm for bearings-only target tracking

T.SASIDHAR

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Abstract:

The work focuses on deployment of novel underwater target estimation algorithm to determine the kinematic state of the target. The Target Motion Parameters (TMP) are found out using bearings-only measurements. If one of the target motion parameters is known, then the rest of them can be found out using the known parameter. The Pseudo Linear Estimator (PLE) algorithm is considered in this paper which is one of the simplest estimation algorithms is presented in this paper to estimate TMP. It is assumed that target speed is known by some means, then the target course and range is obtained using PLE. PLE incorporates the basic features of Kalman filter like sequentially processing, variance included in measurement. The Monte-Carlo simulation is carried out for the tactical geometries and various results demonstrate the superiority of PLE over its peers for underwater target tracking applications.

High dimensional data computation using ZINC experiments

Sandeep, S.,Mr.V. Kantha Rao

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Abstract:

Skyline is an important operation in many applications to return a set of interesting points from a potentially huge data space. Given a table, the operation finds all tuple's that are not dominated by any other tuple's. It is found that the existing algorithms cannot process skyline on big data efficiently. This paper presents a novel skyline algorithm SSPL on big data. SSPL utilizes sorted positional index lists which require low space overhead to reduce I/O cost significantly. We present a new indexing method named ZINC (for Z-order indexing with Nested Code) that supports efficient skyline computation for data with both totally and partially ordered attribute domains. By combining the strengths of the Z-order indexing method with a novel nested encoding scheme to represent partial orders, ZINC is able to encode partial orders of varying complexity in a concise manner while maintaining a good clustering of the PO domain values. Our experimental results have demonstrated that ZINC outperforms the state-of-the-art TSS technique for various settings.

Attenuation of co-channel interference in femtocell networks

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Abstract:

In telecommunications, a femtocell is a small, low-power cellular base station, typically designed for use in a home or small business. A broader term which is more widespread in the industry is small cell, with femtocell as a subset. A femtocell allows service providers to extend service coverage indoors or at the cell edge, especially where access would otherwise be limited or unavailable. In multiple-access communication systems several users share the system resources, thus creating co channel interference to each other. In order to mitigate possible co channel interferences we use the concept of cognitive radio (CR) that enables an overlay between macro cell and femtocells has been considered an optimal solution. Cognitive radio functionality can be implemented in femtocell networks based on an overlay mechanism under the assumption of a hierarchical access and in co channel deployment scenario. In this survey paper we give in-depth theoretical analysis on media access protocol using discrete-time Markov chain analysis to validate the effectiveness of the proposed architecture.

Test report generation using JSON

Navya Rupa, B., Krishna Mohan, G., Satish Babu, J.,

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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.

Mitigation of GPS multipath effects using adaptive normalized LMS algorithm

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Abstract:

The objects surrounding the GPS receiver easily distorts the satellite signal. With the increasing Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) based applications, they require reliable and accurate navigation solutions in challenging environments such as urban communities. In such situations, receiver accuracy and reliability are restricted due to multipath signals. Multipath is the phenomenon of propagation in which the signals traveling through two or more paths are received by the receiver. Multipath signals are those received signals other than LOS signal by antenna. Multipath signal is the combination of the direct as well as indirect signal. Finally, multipath leads to poor measurement accuracy and fading. In this paper Normalized LMS adaptive filter algorithm is mainly used to mitigate multipath signals. Other adaptive filters are also have been implemented to compare the results.

Performance analysis on data de duplication cryptographic algorithms

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Abstract:

The data de-duplication is the processes which can use to decrease the unnecessary record also reduce the replica copy. This may also reduce the repeat of record which may shrink the bandwidth as well as minimize the compact disk handling and price. If they are more amounts of data exist in every part of the System then the information which is present can be used for Processing and also for the Storage. Data de-duplication technique progress the effectiveness during cloud storage space. The performance of backing method preserve subsist may use during selection of the data de-duplication to provide declaration used for consistency along with protection. There are several existing algorithms in cryptography for encryption of data such as SHA-1, Rabin's finger which has drawbacks with respect to storage space, compression, and extended de duplication. In this paper we have taken AES algorithm which is a symmetric encrypting algorithm compared with above mentioned algorithm parameters which has given an enhanced result.

Impact of brand equity on customers purchase decision making while choosing branded over unbranded apparel in Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract:

Apparel shoppers across Indian metros, small towns and cities are increasingly showing their inclination towards western wear, thereby boosting the sales for branded clothing, making it the fastest growing categories across various apparel segments. Even in the Traditional-wear segment women's western-wear is getting traction. This paper deals with the customers preference for branded apparel and its focus is to know the customer retention levels towards branded apparel. The focus is to find out the reasons for the brand awareness and brand retention on various brands, how customers get attracted to apparel brands, how many customers are making a repeat purchase on this brand, not moving to other brand purchases. The study is conducted to know retention, perception, and awareness of the customer of apparel with a sample size of 110 and deals with all age groups and occupations of customers in the market. The main objective of this research is to know the customer's lifestyle, income level, perception and behavior about the apparel brands. The major factors identified are quality, price, designs, new arrivals, and advertisements. It also focuses on perception, awareness, brand retention of the customers in retail stores and branded shore rooms in Hyderabad, Vijayawada & Guntur.

Modelling of new PZT energy harvester for Non-Traditional geometry with a lower resonance frequency

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Abstract:

Harvesting the energy from environmental resources has become a very prominent role in generating power for various applications. There are many ways to extract the energy, in this study, the charge generation was done through the piezoelectric method using a cantilever beam. This beam will sense the vibrations with very low frequencies (in order of <1 kHz) and generates the charge accordingly. This technology is used for both portable and wearable devices. Energy harvesting through piezoelectric devices is very economical since it does not use any external power supply. In this study, a unimorph cantilever in macro scale with non-traditional geometry is investigated for charge generation. COMSOL multi-physics 4.3 is the software which is used for the simulation and analysis. The piezoelectric energy harvester comprises of an active Piezoelectric layer (PZT-5 H) on the top and a steel substrate at the bottom. The results of the traditional geometry which is rectangular shape and the proposed (T) structure are compared. Simulation results shows that the proposed structure has a very low resonant frequency and higher average strain.

Parallel task mapping offloading algorithm for mobile cloud computing

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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.

Power minimization for clustered routing in network on chip architectures

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Abstract:

Traditional System-on-Chip (SoC) design employs shared buses for data transfer among various subsystems. As SoC becomes more complex involving a larger number of subsystems, traditional bus-based architecture is giving way to a new paradigm for on-chip communication. A communication network of point-to-point links and routing switches is used to facilitate communication between the subsystems. The considerations that have driven data communication from shared buses to packet-switching networks in clustered architectures (spatial reuse, multi-hop routing, flow and congestion control, and standard interfaces for design reuse, etc.) will inevitably drive VLSI designers to use these principles in on-chip interconnects.

Using fuzzy sets to model paralinguistic content in speech as a generic solution for current problems in speech recognition and speech synthesis

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Abstract:

Current problems in speech processing exist due to infinite variations of speech utterances. No two speech utterances are exactly alike, even if they are linguistically the same word. The difference is therefore, due to the paralinguistic content of the speech utterances. This leads to the conceptualization of the paralinguistic content of speech as arising from infinite variation. Infinite variation in paralinguistic content has been modeled using the interval $[0, 1]$, the basis of fuzzy theory. Variability, that is, the ability to vary, has been identified as the property of natural systems, due to which infinite variation is possible. Thus, variability as a concept has been mapped to paralinguistic content. Further, each component of paralinguistic content has been mapped to a group of membership functions of fuzzy sets.

PSO based multiuser detection over GK fading channels with MRC receive diversity in impulsive noise

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Abstract:

The direct sequence-code division multiple accesses (DS-CDMA) signals are transmitted over multipath channels that introduce fading and shadowing. Combined effect of multipath fading and shadowing along with multiple access interference (MAI) and inter-symbol interference (ISI) worsens the system performance. Further, experimental results have confirmed the presence of impulsive non- Gaussian noise in wireless mobile communication channels. Hence, this paper presents a particle swarm optimization (PSO) based multiuser detection technique for DS-CDMA systems over generalized-K (GK) fading channels in presence of impulsive noise. Maximal ratio combining (MRC) receive diversity is also incorporated to mitigate the effects of fading and shadowing. An approximate closed-form expression for average error rate of BPSK signals over GK fading channels is derived. Performance of proposed Mestimator based detector is also studied by evaluating average error rate. Simulation results reveal that the proposed M-estimator based detector performs better in the presence of fading, shadowing and heavy-tailed impulsive noise when compared to least squares, Huber and Hampel M-estimator based detectors.

Security against timing analysis attack

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Abstract:

Timing attack is the type of side-channel attack involves the time taken to complete critical operations. Securing crypto processor from timing attack is critical issue. This paper implements the Bernstein's Timing Attack and timing attack based on hamming weight. The countermeasures of Bernstein's Timing attack are implemented in our experimental test bed and their performance is compared. This paper also proposes the key recovery method based on timing attack using hamming weight of the key.

Novel approach of FFT using CORDIC algorithm and analyzed with chipscope pro

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Abstract:

In this paper, high performance Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) processor is designed based on CORDIC algorithm and implemented on FPGA. CORDIC can increase the performance of FFT processor by replacing trigonometric functions using vector rotations. CORDIC algorithm uses shift-add procedure to calculate the trigonometric functions with this procedure it eliminates the memories for storing twiddle factor values. Based on DIF procedure FFT processor is designed by using verilog hardware description language and it is dumped into spartan3E FPGA by using chipscope.

An applicative approach for collecting and fortifying history of data in cloud environment

V.DIVYA,P.VIJAYA LAKSHMI

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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).

Context rank based hierarchical clustering algorithm on medical databases (Crbhca)

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Abstract:

In this paper we proposed a method which avoids the choice of natural language processing tools such as pos taggers and parsers reduce the processing overhead. Moreover, we suggest a structure to immediately create a large-scale corpus annotated along with disease names, which can be applied to train our probabilistic model. In this proposed work context rank based hierarchical clustering method is applied on different datasets namely colon, Leukemia, MLL, Lymphoma medical diseases. Optimal rule filtering algorithm is applied on these datasets to remove unwanted special characters for gene/protein identification. Finally, experimental results show that proposed method outperformed existing methods in terms of time and clusters space.

A review on noise reduction methods for brain MRI images

P.VIJAYA LAKSHMI,CH.MOHAN KUMAR

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Abstract:

Segmentation plays a vital role in extracting information from medical images. Segmentation is the process of partitioning the image into distinct regions. Magnetic resonance imaging is used to extract images of soft tissues of human body. It is used to analyze the human organs without the need for surgery. Generally, MRI images contain a significant amount of noise caused by operator performance, equipment and the environment, which leads to serious inaccuracies MRI seems to be efficient in providing information regarding the location of tumors and even the volume. The noise present in the MRI image can be removed by using various de-noising techniques whichever is best suited depending upon the image acquired and then can be processed by any of the segmentation methods. The noise in MRI images may be due to field strength, RF pulses, RF coil, voxel volume, or receiver bandwidth. A review of various de-noising methods are presented.

Applying regression technique on environmental data by WEKA

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Abstract:

Now a day's Data Mining process is implemented in different applications by using various tools and methods. Data mining tools are user-friendly and allow the knowledge driven decisions. For effective and efficient data representation and visualizations these tools are applied. WEKA is such tool which is easily implemented for any data streams such as medical, environmental, spatial, text, web, etc. This paper throws some light on prediction of air pollutants in environmental data for forthcoming year using data mining tool WEKA. The air pollutants data was collected from the power industry in Andhra Pradesh and forecasting the pollutants for forthcoming year. Using WEKA, data is analyzed by correlations and linear regression model within a short time period.

Threshold based image compression

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Abstract:

Wavelet analysis is very powerful and extremely useful for compressing data such as images. Its power comes from its multi resolution. wavelet analysis is done on the entire image rather than sections at a time. A well known application of wavelet analysis is the compression of fingerprint images by the FBI. Changing the decomposition level changes the amount of detail in the decomposition. Thus, at higher decomposition levels, higher compression rates can be gained. Wavelets attempt to approximate how an image is changing, thus the best wavelet to use for an image would be one that approximates the image well. In certain signals, many of the wavelet coefficients are close or equal to zero. Through a method called thresholding, these coefficients may be modified so that the sequence of wavelet coefficients contains long strings of zeros. Through a type of compression known as entropy coding, these long strings may be stored and sent electronically in much less space. There are different types of thresholding. In this paper thresholding based wavelet analysis is been implemented to obtain lossless image compression. And among the thresholding techniques, a hard thresholding technique is been utilized. In hard thresholding, a tolerance is selected. Any wavelet whose absolute value falls below the tolerance is set to zero with the goal to introduce many zeros without losing a great amount of detail.

Lora System based Accident Rescue System for Future Generation

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Abstract:

Fatal crashes are increasing exponentially in India. Death rates have a high impact on any. The existence of the harmed individual could be spared by providing clinical assistance at the right time. The conventional techniques are basically focused on transmitting messages using the cell arrangement. This endeavour's technique is to recognize the area of the accident region and send those directions to the nearest locations of clinical assistance. With the aid of the Bluetooth gadget the communication occurs between the commuter and the device. GPS gadget is very noteworthy for the recognizable proof of the present location. Using GPS this will eliminate the directions of the accident-prone zone. The geographic directions of the different medical clinics will be stored in the database. It is best to achieve the directions of the accident-prone region and medical clinic directions in the database, as well as to determine the distance between them. The directions of the closest Nation available medical clinics can be seen, and communication can be established with the health facility.

Keywords: *GPS, Wireless control, FEC, CSS, SP*

Synthesizing of Hand-drawn Electrical Circuits Using Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract:

A circuit outline in electrical science is a graphical representation of an electrical circuit with a fundamental picture to address the electrical fragments and their accessibility between parts. For example, an electrical diagram resistor has a value and is connected to two separate sections. These electrical components can be seen by the people from their new understanding. From here on, you can insert the portions into your console to play the relevant game, although the diagram is confused by vast quantities of fragments. If an occurrence with uncommon graphics may occur, this is not a feasible method. In this paper we have suggested another technique for circuit validation by which the computer can arrange a vertical circuit contour. There is an electrical circuit by integrating different symbols of components and their connections. This is a technique for fragmenting images that perceives the diagrams of the hand drawing circuit. The hand-drawn image will be inspected, and the filtered image of the hand-drawn circuit board prepared so that the unwanted pieces in the graph can be removed and converted into bilayers. An electrical circuit typically consists of portion images and their memberships. This project proposes a changed validation system for the hand drawing of electric circuits that are subject to the division of images and game schemes. -- part of the picture is removed from the associated wires, so each part of the image is verified by a distinctive process. The machine output is a netlist that senses the types of pictures and their interconnections. You may use the netlist to render Printed Circuit Board (PCB) circuit schemes.

Key words: *Printed Circuit Board (PCB), electrical circuit, Image fragmentation*

Enhanced routing protocol for green communication in 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 which hinders the green communication and provisioning of Quality of Service (QoS). 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 QoS. In this paper, we considered a fog-enabled system model Where multiple WBANs can co-exist as part of underlying healthcare systems and can communicate efficiently with less energy consumption. The objective is to ensure a green communication environment where energy Consumption for communication is minimized in all branches of communication. 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.

Keywords: *Fog-enabled WBANs, Efficient Routing, Advanced Jamming Attacks, QoS, Jammer Detection Models*

3D Underwater Environment Passive Target Tracking with Bearing and Elevation Measurements

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Abstract:

In underwater tracking the target submarine without knowing the range measurement is very challenging task. The aim is to detect, localize, and track target submarine. To track the motion parameters of target in the deep sea environment using Bearing and Elevation in passive mode and to reduce the noise and estimate the position of the target. The noise in the measurements in the ocean is very high, the turning rate of the platforms is low and the speed of the platforms compared to the air missiles is also low. So, to reduce the noise in measurements and estimate the position of the target, Modified Gain Extended Kalman Filter (MGEKF) non-linear filter is used. Using MATLAB software for several typical scenarios with range, speed and course monitoring, Monte-carlo simulated results are shown and analyzed. The results indicate that this algorithm is appropriate for 3D passive underwater target tracking using measurements of bearings and elevations.

Keywords: *Modified Gain Extended Kalman Filter (MGEKF), Monte-carlo simulation, target tracking, underwater environment, statistical signal processing*

Secure and Efficient Routing towards Quality of Service and Bandwidth Optimization for Wearable Body Area Networks

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Abstract

Healthcare industry plays crucial role in the wellbeing of people across the world. With technological innovations in terms of sensing and remote patient monitoring using Internet of Things (IoT) there is greater promise from the industry to people. Wearable devices with sensing capabilities are emerged to automate the collection of vital signs of patients. It has led to sensor networks known as Wearable Body Area Networks (WBANs). The sensors associated with a human being form a WBAN and many such networks are interconnected to form a topology that wireless WBANs to get integrated with wired networks and cloud computing through Internet and gateways. As WBANs produce large volumes of data continuously, the networks are integrated with cloud computing where on-demand, scalable and available resources are available for storage and analytics of healthcare data. With the realization of this kind of e-Health architecture, there is ongoing research on remote patient monitoring where data collected by sensors ultimately reach cloud.

Multi-Directional Pixel Difference Histogram Analysis Based on Pixel Blocks of Different Sizes

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Abstract:

Wu & Tsai's one directional pixel value differencing (PVD), and Khodaei&Faez's two directional PVD are detected by one directional pixel difference histogram (PDH) analysis. Researchers proposed three directional PVD using 2×2 size blocks, five directional PVD using 2×3 or 3×2 size pixel blocks, and 8 directional PVD utilizing 3×3 size pixel blocks. These are known as multi-directional PVD (MD PVD) techniques. It has been claimed by researchers that MD PVD is not detected by PDH analysis. This paper proposes a multi-directional PDH (MDPDH) technique which can detect MD PVD techniques. In fact, the proposed MDPDH technique checks one direction in 1×2 size blocks, two directions in 1×3 size blocks, three directions in 2×2 size pixel blocks, five directions in 2×3 or 3×2 size pixel blocks, and eight directions in 3×3 size blocks. This MDPDH technique comprises of five different algorithms. The experimental results reveal that this proposed MDPDH technique is capable of detecting all kinds of MD PVD techniques.

Keywords: *Steganography, Steganalysis, PDH analysis, MDPDH analysis, PVD*

Security aware information classification in health care big data

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Abstract:

These days e-medical services frameworks are getting famous for taking care of patients from far-off spots, so a lot of medical services information like the patient's name, area, contact number, states of being are gathered distantly to treat the patients. A lot of information gathered from the different assets is named big data. The enormous sensitive information about the patient contains delicate data like systolic BP, pulse, temperature, the current state of being, and contact number of patients that should be recognized and sorted appropriately to shield it from abuse. This article presents a weightbased similarity (WBS) strategy to characterize the enormous information of health care data into two classifications like sensitive information and normal information. In the proposed method, the training dataset is utilized to sort information and it comprises of three fundamental advances like information extraction, mapping of information with the assistance of the training dataset, evaluation of the weight of input data with the threshold value to classify the data. The proposed strategy produces better outcomes with various assessment boundaries like precision, recall, F1 score, and accuracy value 92% to categorize the big data. Weka tool is utilized for examination among WBS and different existing order procedures.

Keywords: *big data; classification; healthcare; sensitive data; WBS;*

A hybrid computing approach to improve convergence time for scalable network

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Abstract:

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a widely used routing protocol in the new era for the intercommunication between the multiple autonomous systems and it has been largely on the internet in all categories of the scalable network. In the event of failure, the BGP as an inter-domain routing protocol shows slow convergence, which results in high considerable delay in several internet/web applications. The minimum route advertisement interval (MRAI) timers are mostly used by network operators to reduce the issues occurring at the time of increasing convergence time. Many researchers have been working on variation in MRAI timer and effect of it on scalability and network convergence. The increasing size of a network leads to an increase in the value of MRAI timers. Hence, keeping the value of MRAI timers optimum results in reducing the issue of slow convergence for the scalable network. The proposed system (FAPSO) reduces the problem of convergence time by incorporating fuzzy logic into Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm for the scalable network. In comparison with the static value of MRAI timer i.e., 30 s, FAPSO is a suitable algorithm that gives the optimal value of convergence time for the scalable network.

Keywords: *Convergence time; MRAI; FAPSO; inter-domain routing.*

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), Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Linear Discriminant 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.

Keywords:

Support vector machines Naïve Bayes Logistic regression Random forest Linear discriminant analysis

Dynamic scheduling of elevators by the Elevator Group Control System using a hybrid Approach

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Abstract:

Elevator Group Control System (EGCS) has a vital role in the vertical transport operations in tall buildings. In this research work, a hybrid approach for the dynamic-scheduling of elevators(lifts) in EGCS to handle the down-peak and up-peak traffic conditions is proposed. The principal motive of this research is to minimize the factors viz. the passengers traveling time, average waiting time, and the passenger's inconvenience. The administrator of EGCS can set timeslots (which may be overlapped) both day-wise and date-wise in the elevator-control-information, which will be used by the EGCS. The EGCS takes into account the administrator's elevator-control-information regarding various timeslots, both day-wise and date-wise, and estimates the amount of traffic timewise. The administrator can also indicate which elevators are in-service and out of service for proactive and reactive risk management. The anticipated hybrid approach can tackle several scenarios or problems while minimizing the factors mentioned above.

Key words: *EGCS, Scheduling, Preferred Floors, Time-based Scheduling, Traffic-based Scheduling, Down-peak Traffic, Up-peak Traffic, Risk management in EGCS.*

An intelligent clustering approach for improving search result of a website

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Abstract

These days, the internet has become part of our life, and thus web data usage has increased tremendously. We proposed a model that will improve the search result using clustering approach. Clustering is being used to group the data into the relevant folder so that accessing of information will be fast. The K-means clustering algorithm is very efficient in terms of speed and is suitable for large dataset. However, K-means algorithm has some drawbacks, such as the number of clusters need to be defined in starting itself, initialisation affects the output, and it often gets stuck to local optima. We proposed a hybrid model that determines the number of clusters itself and gives global optimal result. The number which has been obtained is passed as a parameter for the K-means. Thus, our novel hybrid model integrates the features of K-means and genetic algorithm. The model will have the best characteristics of K-means and genetic algorithm, and overcomes the drawbacks of K-means and genetic algorithm.

Keywords: clustering, K-means, algorithm, genetic algorithm, hybrid algorithm, vector space model, document term matrix

Rainfall prediction using Machine Learning Techniques

G. Bala Sai Tarun, J.V. Sriram, K. Sairam, K. Teja Sreenivas, M.V.B.T. Santhi

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Abstract:

Rainfall prediction is very important in several aspects of our economy and can help us preventing serious natural disasters. Some areas in India are economically dependent on rainfall as agriculture is primary occupation of many states. This helps to identify crops patterns and correct management of water resources for the crops. For this, linear and non-linear models are commonly used for seasonal rainfall prediction. Few algorithms used for rainfall prediction are CART, Genetic Algorithms and SVM, these are computer aided rule-based algorithms. In this paper, we performed qualitative analysis using few classification algorithms like Support vector machines(SVM), Artificial Neural Networks, Logistic regression. Dataset used for this classification application is taken from hydrological department of Rajasthan. Overall, we analyze that algorithm which is feasible to be used in order to qualitatively predict rainfall.

Index Terms: Rainfall prediction, Correlation based feature selection, Machine Learning

International Currency Translator using IoT for shopping

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Abstract

Now-a-days, there is a bar code or QR code reader that reads bar or QR code on the item and evaluates as a price. In the view of international passengers need, an app with integrated sensor to be built that caters needs of international customers or passengers. Especially, those passengers who would like to do shopping at air ports or intermediate cities, there this IoT based app will translate the one country's money to another country's money. Hence, the proposed IoT for translation of your currency into desired country currency without any intermediate brokers who will charge some percentage than the defined service charge of that country. This proposed Internet of Things (IoT) app is built by keeping international customer service into consideration and the yields many advantages such as accuracy without loss or profit, minimization of brokerage service charges, and transparency among the countries tax service rules. The proposed app with integrated sensor feeds the input amount into desired country's currency by taking service rules of the country. The performance of this IoT is demonstrated in results and its working is sketched in the novel app. In this, GPS is used to take the location of the country to which the source currency to be translated.

Keywords: QR Code, IOT, GPS

A novel approach for Suicidal risk Prediction and analysis in Twitter Data

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Abstract:

To communicate suicidal thoughts, online networking platforms are increasingly used. There is substantial interest for individual prevention and population-wide purposes in tracking such communications and informing to research and policy on suicide. According to present and past research under twitter suicidal prevention and analysis, not much contribution is done by the researchers. In this paper Twitter dataset with attributes Gender, age, following, follower, hours, drunkabuse and category is used for suicidal prediction and analysis. Attributes contains categorial and numerical data and attribute name category is a class with values High, Low and Normal indicating the suicidal risk levels. A proposed rule-based algorithm is used to classify the twitter dataset records by finding a best split point from selected attribute by using Quick sort method. The split points are used to categorize the data based on the node levels in the tree and all possible distribution of the nodes path are calculated by constructing a Decision tree. All the class values are counted and the record with missing values are calculated as Missing count. From the node distribution the user age level prediction analysis is done by calculating the accuracy using precision, recall, and f-measure for age category level less than 37, male user has 32% of High suicidal risk level compared to female with 24% based on class values. Likewise, for more than 37 years of age category female twitter users average suicidal risk level is 25% when compared to male users with prediction level 20%. It is observed that, the proposed model has obtained an accuracy of more than 90% for 25 node distributions out of 33 and 7 distributions has accuracy value ranges between 76% to 90%, this analysis is faster when compared to the existing model. The experimental study shows the effectiveness of the approach used to provide online social networks with a benchmark for suicidal detection: Twitter.

Keywords: *Suicidal prevention, Decision Tree, Sorting method, Twitter*

A Novel Approach for Virtual Machine Placement in Cloud by Solving Optimization problem

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Abstract:

Virtual machine placement is a critical problem in Cloud Computing that results in the most positive levels, including economic status. The main objective is to assign the given virtual machine to its best fit Physical Machine. To schedule virtual machine to a suitable Physical machine, different research-oriented techniques are evaluated. In this paper, proposed discrete Gravitational search algorithm is used for placing virtual machine in the given host efficiently by optimization and relinking strategies using two components instead of following a classical way. The experimented results exhibit a better performance compared to the existing algorithm. dissipation minimization [PDM] is achieved by reducing the time factor of the system.

Keywords: *Discrete Gravitational Search Algorithm, Virtual Machine Placement, Cloud Computing.*

Hybrid Genetic Algorithm with Haar Wavelet for Maximum Target Coverage Node Deployment in Wireless Sensor Networks

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ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are used in industrial applications and focused on target coverage and node connectivity based WSNs. The set of sensors and targets is placed in optimal position the target coverage and node connectivity achieving maximum with limited sensor nodes. To resolve this problem, the proposed hybrid genetic algorithm combined with lifting wavelet multi-resolution principles for recognizing optimal position for sensors to cover entire targets present in the fields. The hybrid genetic algorithm randomly identifies each sensor position and 2D Haar lifting wavelet transform to improve the quality of target coverage by adjusting node position. The 2D Haar lifting decomposes the population matrix into the optimal position of sensors. Experimental results show the performance of the proposed hybrid genetic algorithm and fast local search method compared with available algorithms improves the target coverage and the number of nodes with varying and fixed sensing ranges with a different region.

Keywords: *Genetic Algorithm, Haar Lifting Wavelet Transform, Node Connectivity, Optimal Sensor Placement, Target Coverage, Wireless Sensor Networks*

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 liftingbased 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 terms of maximum coverage, connectivity, the total number of sensors and optimal position.

Keywords: *wireless sensor network; WSN; sensor deployment; lifting scheme; genetic algorithm; wavelet transform; total target coverage; TTC.*

A Novel Ensemble Classifier For predicting of breast cancer using Machine Learning Techniques.

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Abstract:

Now a Days many of the women have a high risk of breast cancer, with high morbidity and mortality. The lack of reliable predictive models makes it difficult for clinicians to formulate treatment plans that can prolong patient survival, and improve accuracy of errors. Three algorithms like logistic regression, Decision Tree and hybrid classifier were used to predict the results of breast cancer, compared with different data sets in the work. All experiments are carried out in a simulated environment and run on the JUPYTER notebook platform. And the paper is divided into 3 phases. The first is the prediction before cancer diagnosis, the second is the prediction of diagnosis and treatment, and the third is the result of the treatment process. The purpose of this research is to predict accuracy. This can also be used to predict various other parameters. Breast cancer research can be classified according to other parameters. So the proposed model resulted with more accuracy when compared with the other 2.

Keywords — Breast Cancer, machine learning, classification, prediction, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree.

Enhanced Computerized Classification System of Diseased Leaves

**PRADEEP RAJ SAVARAPU M. SUDHAKAR YAMINI TONDEPU
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ABSTRACT:

Agriculture is the backbone of India. Around 30% of people are living with agriculture as their profession. Leafy vegetables can be harvested throughout the year and this is the reason many farmers show interest in harvesting leafy vegetables. Most of the leafy vegetables get attacked by pests and insects like caterpillars. It is very important to find the diseased leaves earlier to avoid further damage from the insects. It is very difficult to check the diseased leaves manually and takes more time. Research work proposed an automated detection system using back propagation neural network model to identify the initial stage of disease attack which helps to reduce the crop damages. Implementation uses Sobel edge detection and attains an accuracy of 89% which is better than conventional models.

Keywords:- *Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN), Sobel Edge, Segmentation, Automatic, Classification, Detection, KNearest Neighbour (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM)*

A Novel Ensemble Classifier For predicting of breast cancer using Machine Learning Techniques.

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Keywords — Breast Cancer, machine learning, classification, prediction, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree.

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Keywords:- *Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN), Sobel Edge, Segmentation, Automatic, Classification, Detection, KNearest Neighbour (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM)*

Advanced prediction of Heart diseases using Artificial Neural Network and Genetic Algorithm

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Abstract:

As per the statistics stated in the year 2019 by WHO (World Health Organization), about 70% of deaths among the people aged above 40 years is due to heart attack. Main reason behind this is lack of earlier prediction of heart attacks. In order to improve the country's health care sector, it is a basic necessary to predict the heart attacks earlier and prevent deaths among the individuals. Prediction of heart related issues is done with the help of ECG (Electrocardiogram) data and also the clinical data. Here, the data is to be fed for non linear prediction of the disease. This monitoring module has to be made available for detecting atrial, myocardial, bradycardia, tachycardia, and fibrillation. An efficient method has been leveraged for acquiring clinical data and ECG data is proposed for training the neural network and accurately diagnose the functioning of heart and predict the abnormalities. The proposed work is divided into three steps. In the first step, the ECG of the patient is collected using the 3 led pre-jelled electrodes[2,18]. ECG which is acquired is processed then filtered and amplified for removing noise. Analog signal is then converted into the digital one. In the second step, heart rate(HR), FBS (fasting blood sugar), MAP(Mean Arterial Pressure), cholesterol(CH) along with gender is collected. Finally neural network is used for training and testing purpose.

Index Terms— Heart Rate (HR), FBS (fasting blood sugar), MAP (Mean Arterial Pressure), cholesterol (CH), ECG (Electrocardiogram).

Computer Based Classification of Diseased Fruit using K-Means and Support Vector Machine

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Foundation, Vaddeswaram, AP, India, 522502.

Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, AP, India, 522502

Abstract:

Fruits play a major role in both the agriculture and industrial sectors. Many farmers in India depend on fruit farming. As exporting fruits to other countries make huge profits in the industrial sector, many industries export fruits to other countries. Diseased fruits can spread its disease to other fruits and leads to damage to other fruits. During the export of fruits, if diseased fruits get packed along with fresh fruits then other fruits also get damaged and leads to a huge loss. Classification of diseased and non-diseased fruits should be done to avoid losses. Manual classification of fruits is a very difficult task and also consumes more time. Here, an automatic detection of diseased fruits with Sobel edge detection and support vector machine proposed, which gives an accuracy of 92% in classifying the diseased and non-diseased fruit.

Keywords— *Classification, BPNN (back propagation neural network), support vector machine (SVM), sobel edge detection, accuracy, automatic, detection.*

An Efficient Face Mask Detector with PyTorch and Deep Learning

CmakZeelan basha

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Vaddeswaram, AP, India*

Abstract:

The outbreak of a corona virus disease in 2019 (COVID-19) has created a global health epidemic that has had a major effect on the way we view our environment and our daily lives. The Covid-19 affected numbers are rising at a tremendous pace. Because of that, many countries face an economic catastrophe, recession, and much more. One thing we should do is to separate ourselves from society, remain at home, and detach ourselves from the outside world. But that's no longer a choice, people need to earn to survive, and nobody can remain indefinitely within their homes. As a precaution, people should wear masks while keeping social distance, but some ignore such things and walk around. To develop face Mask Detector with OpenCV, PyTorch, and Deep learning that helps to detect whether or not a person wears a mask. A Neural Network model called ResNet is trained on the dataset. Furthermore, this work makes use of the inbuilt Face Detector after training. Finally, we predict whether or not a person is wearing a mask along with the percentage of the face covered or uncovered. The validation results have been proposed to be 97% accurate when compared to applying different algorithms. This Face Mask Detection System was found to be apt for detecting whether or not people wear masks in public places which contribute to their health and also to the health of their contacts in this COVID-19 pandemic.

Computer Aided Fracture Detection System

cmakZeelan basha

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Abstract:

In the last decades, -the advancements in computer aided diagnosis (CAD systems, enables the medical practitioners in delivering timely treatments by interpreting the medical images in short duration. Analyzing X-ray images is one of the pivotal task of CADE systems. This paper presents, two new methods to effectively detect and locate the fracture in digital X-ray images. The two methods include: (i) Hough transform based fracture detection (HTBFD) an unsupervised learning approach where, fuzzy c-means thresholding, and edge detection methods are used to obtain the bone boundaries. Finally, The hough transform is utilized to detect the fracture.(ii) Gradient feature based fracture detection (GFbfd), a supervised learning approach where, Gradient features are extracted by sub-window search. Based on the region of extraction, features are labelled as a fracture/non fracture. Finally, fractures are detected on trained radial basis function neural network and K-nearest neighbour (K-NN) classifiers. The proposed methods are validated over 180 X-ray images. The experimental results shows that the radial basis function neural network gives the better recognition rate of 88% compared with KNN and HTBFD. Hence, can be used as an efficient tool for detecting and localizing the fracture.

An Efficient Face Mask Detector with PyTorch and Deep Learning

CmakZeelan basha

*Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
KoneruLakshmaiah Education Foundation,
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Abstract:

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Keywords: *CAD, Classifier, Meta-learning*

Study of prediction algorithms for selecting appropriate classifier in machine learning

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Abstract:

For same kind of problems in data mining and machine learning, we have different algorithms for providing results. In many of the cases, we will be in a dilemma that which algorithm to be considered for solving the problems with best results. This paper includes study of prediction algorithms and suggests a method called meta-learning, that helps in choosing/picking an apt algorithm by using data characteristics such as simple data characteristics, information theoretic data characteristics and statistical data characteristics. Final results are shown and generated using UCI datasets. This paper makes use of k-Nearest Neighbour classifier to find out best algorithm for optimal results. Accuracy of the classifier is taken as main feature to consider/rate the algorithm as suitable algorithm. Meta-learning is used as a precise method which works well based on the given input data and reduces the overload of comparing each method with every other method, then selecting an appropriate algorithm. For all the data sets, the experiments conducted demonstrates that predicted accuracies match with actual ones for about more than 92%. It is to be noted very importantly that the following parameters play vital role in selecting the algorithm according to their accuracy: • Number of attributes • Number of instances • Number of classes • Probability of class • Entropy.

Keywords: *Data mining, Machine learning, Classifier, Meta-learning*

A REVIEW ON PARKINSON'S DISEASE DIAGNOSIS USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

Parkinson disease is a neurodegenerative disorder that affects nervous system and the root cause of it is falling rates of dopamine levels in the forebrain. It is a chronic degenerative disease with progressive illness, which means it develops new symptoms over time[20]. This happens with progressive neuronal loss in the substantia nigra of brain. People with PD cannot do their works as a normal human. Though clinical assessments considered ample amount of data that include various features, sometimes it is hard to decide whether a person is suffering from PD or not based on the type of data, feature selection methods help to solve this issue. Various methods are developed, proposed, and analyzed to detect the Parkinson disease, given the required data. This paper is a survey of predicting Parkinson disease using machine learning algorithms, various new technologies applied, and their accuracies achieved.

Keywords: *PD (Parkinson Disease), dopamine, SVM (Support Vector Machine), KNN (K Nearest Neighbor), ANN (Artificial Neural Network).*

Performance Analysis of Classification Models for Liver Disease Diagnosis

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Abstract:

Liver Disease Prediction system is developed to predict human liver disease. For humans, liver is the main organ. It lies inside the abdomen's right upper quadrant. Preliminary diagnosis of a liver disease is critical for successful care. It is a difficult job, as medical science requires a great deal of expertise and experience to diagnose the disease in the early stages using conventional methods. Machine learning algorithm is used to solve this problem. Machine Learning algorithms can also be used to find hidden diagnostic information and to make effective decisions. This paper also targets to compare different algorithms of machine learning. The system interface is designed using python that will be ready for use in the medical center.

Keywords: Machine learning, Liver, diseases, diagnosis, data processing

Opportunistic MAC Strategies for Dynamic Cognitive radio Spectrum

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Abstract:

The main issue facing in wireless networks is identifying of accessible spectrum band to satisfy the requirements of future services, when the entire spectrum is allocated for various purposes such as services, unlicensed users, applications. Actually, observation demonstrates that utilization of spectrum is very low. To conquer this issue furthermore, enhance the spectrum usage, CR has been developed. In wireless transmission, transceivers can easily recognize transmission channels which are being used and those which are not being used intelligently known as “Cognitive Radio’s (CR’s)” which shifts to vacant channels. This makes conceivable for utilizing accessible radio spectrum while minimizing the interference with different users. CR’s must have the ability to learn and adjust their transmission as per the radio environment. In this part, we have explained first about the functions of CR and then discussed the relative techniques. An overview of CR mechanisms utilized in various wireless applications presented.

Key Words: Cognitive Radio, OSA, mechanisms, DSA.

Computer Based Classification of Diseased Fruit using K-Means and Support Vector Machine

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Abstract:

Fruits play a major role in both the agriculture and industrial sectors. Many farmers in India depend on fruit farming. As exporting fruits to other countries make huge profits in the industrial sector, many industries export fruits to other countries. Diseased fruits can spread its disease to other fruits and leads to damage to other fruits. During the export of fruits, if diseased fruits get packed along with fresh fruits, then other fruits also get damaged and leads to a huge loss. Classification of diseased and non-diseased fruits should be done to avoid losses. Manual classification of fruits is a very difficult task and also consumes more time. Here, an automatic detection of diseased fruits with Sobel edge detection and support vector machine proposed, which gives an accuracy of 92% in classifying the diseased and non-diseased fruit.

Keywords: *Classification, BPNN (back propagation neural network), support vector machine (SVM), sobel edge detection, accuracy, automatic, detection.*

Computer Based Detection of Alcohol Consumed Candidates Using Face Expressions with SIFT and Bag of Words

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Abstract:

Nowadays, alcohol consumption is emerging as one of the most serious social issues. Many traffic accidents occur as a result of driving while inebriated. It poses a severe threat to the country, since many young people are losing their lives as a result of drunk driving on the highways, which also leads to traffic accidents. Totally, 80% of the road accidents are due to drunk driving conditions. Traffic police are conducting a drive to catch the drunk and drive cases with the Alcohol Breath Tester (ABT). ABT is effective in finding alcohol percentages. But here, there is a need of an automated system to analyze the alcohol consumed candidate by recognizing their facial expression, this helps in identifying the alcohol consumed individuals very accurately. Here, a computer based detector is proposed by using human emotions. The proposed model with back propagation neural network leverages an accuracy of about 92%.

Keywords: *Alcohol Breath Tester(ABT), Facial Expression, Back Propagation Neural Network(BPNN, Bag of Words*

An Early Detection of Breast Cancer Using Hybrid Ensemble Classifier

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Abstract:

In the past few years, India has reported 30% of breast cancer cases, and this number is likely to increase. In India, breast cancer means that a woman is diagnosed every two minutes and a woman dies every 9 minutes. Early detection and diagnosis can help woman to survive from this. In this article introduces a new method of detecting breast cancer using machine learning called a Enhanced ensembled classification model has been introduced. And conducted an experimental analysis on the data set to evaluate its validity where the data set is taken from Kaggle repository. And the proposed model which when executed and compared with existing methods, the proposed method gives very accurate and effective results which when compared with other algorithms like Logistic Regression and SVM.

Keywords: *Breast Cancer, SVM, Logistic Regression, Ensemble Classifier,*

Diagnosis of Coronary Artery Diseases using Classification Algorithms based on Wavelet Transforms

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Abstract:

One of the primary drivers of the death in the world is coronary artery diseases (CAD) which is a major threat in developing and developed countries. The fundamental drivers in CAD leads to blockage of the coronary lumen subsequently blood clot and that prompts to damage of heart muscles or unexpected heart attack which causes death. It is difficult to ascertain that a certain person has been affected by CAD, since there are bunch of parameters has been involved to ascertain the conclusion. Classification has been done using wavelet transform to classify the certain parameters. We analyzed following methods such as NB, Logistic, SMO, RBF Network, K-star, Multiclass Classifier, Conjunctive rule, Decision table, LMT, NB Tree, DTNB, LAD Tree, Random Tree and Random Forest calculations has been associated with extensive fragment of the surveys. This database has been generated from UCI machine learning database. In this paper, we used k-fold cross validation with k values as 10, with 14 properties and calculations of Accuracy, Precision, TPR, FPR, Recall, F-measure and ROC are analyzed practically. The experimental evaluation shows the improvement in accuracy rate of 77.0%, by using the Logistic, SMO and LMT algorithms than the traditional method.

Keywords: *Heart disease, Wavelet transform, Haar WT, Coronary Artery Diseases(CAD)*

Boltzmann–Dirichlet Process Mixture: A Mathematical Model for Speech Recognition

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Abstract:

This article deliberates a mathematical model for the estimation of speech signals probability density function. Speech recognition is analyzed using an integration of Boltzmann equations with Dirichlet Process Mixture sequences. Usually, environmental noise, white noise, echo noise interferes with the speech signal. So, the speech identification rate decreases abruptly. By estimating the noise sequences in the speech signal, the speech identification rate increases. Rather than using a conventional Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) procedure to recognize a pure speech, an integration of mathematical equations of Boltzmann and Dirichlet Process Mixture is proposed in this article. An uttered speech signal is identified using mean, variance, and standard deviation generated by Boltzmann-DPM. For an added white, particle, shaver percentage of noises, the speech signal to noise ratio is improved and proved experimentally using the Nil filter, GMM filters, and Extended Kalman filter.

Keywords: Speech Signal Features, Boltzmann Equations, Dirichlet Process Mixture, Mathematical Model, Kalman Filter, Speech Recognition.

An Intelligent System for Classification of Brain Tumours With GLCM and Back Propagation Neural Network

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Abstract:

Currently, technology has shown a lot of advancement in the field of medicine. Modalities available for capturing the brain images are Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRIs), Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan, and Computed Tomography (CT) scan. Among these MR is the most significantly used tool for judgment related to the anatomy of the brain. It is very essential for the classification of tumors in early-stage which supports avoiding the deaths due to brain tumors. Computerized classification of the tumor using MRI is proposed where features are extracted using the Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrices (GLCM) and classification using the BPNN. An accuracy of 94% is achieved with the proposed methodology.

Keywords: *Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRIs), Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan, and Computed Tomography (CT)*

CONNEKT: Co-Located Nearest Neighbor Search using KNN Querying with K-D Tree

S. Sharmila Devi, S. Siva Sathya, Naveen Kumar

Abstract:Data about entities or objects associated with geographical or location information could be called as spatial data. Spatial data helps in identifying and positioning anyone or anything globally anywhere across the world. Instances of various spatial features that are closely found together are called as spatial co-located patterns. So far, the spatial co-located patterns have been used only for knowledge discovery process but it would serve a wide variety of applications if analyzed intensively. One such application is to use co-location pattern mining for a context aware based search. Hence the main aim of this work is to extend the K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) querying to co-located instances for context aware based querying or location-based services (LBS). For the above-said purpose, co-located nearest neighbor search algorithm namely “CONNEKT” is proposed. The co-located instances are mapped onto a K-dimensional tree (K-d tree) inorder to make the querying process efficient. The algorithm is analyzed using a hypothetical data set generated through QGIS.

Index Terms: *Co-located pattern mining, K-Nearest neighbor, K-dimensional tree, Location-based services.*

EGGS: E-News Geo-parsing and Geocoding for Spatial Information Visualization

Naveen Kumar and S. Siva Sathya

Abstract:

With the deluge of information content in the web generated through various online news portals and social networks, there is an urgent need to analyze these data in the context of geographical proximity and relatedness for various administrative and other miscellaneous purposes. Currently spatial interpretation of these information is not a direct and easy process. Often spatial or geographical references are hidden in informal, ungrammatical, and multilingual data making it cumbersome to identify and analyze the content. In this study we propose a system EGGS to crawl and extract geographical references from E-News contents. Then geocoding of extracted geographical references and visualization of news on the map to analyze the content spatially has been done. The extraction of geographical references from text consists of two phases: Location Entity extraction and Disambiguation. The main challenge is disambiguation of place names. A filtration techniques is used to resolve the issue of ambiguity. The Spatial information extracted from the text contents may be used for integrated study of text mining and spatial mining of news text.

Keywords: Name Entity, geoparsing, geotagging, text mining, tokenize, geocoding, map visualization.

A New performance of Heterogeneous ensemble approach with traditional methods based on software defect detection model

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Abstract

Identifying defective modules from the developed software is very much indispensable for constructive management and control of software testing. Software defect detection models helps a lot in effective allocation of limited testing resources. In this context several software defect detection modelling has been proposed by using machine learning algorithm. The main intention of an ensemble model is to regulate each of its specific model strengths and weakness undoubtedly leading to the finest passable decision being taken overall. In this paper, we proposed heterogeneous ensemble learning, a defect detection model in which different learners are combined to form heterogeneous ensemble learning. Performance of individual learning models is compared with our proposed heterogeneous ensemble models, and it shows that our model is giving a better accuracy then the models developed by individual learning models. The evaluation results show that our proposed model achieved up to 98% accuracy which is more than the evaluation accuracy achieved by individual learning models.

Keywords: *software Defects, feature selection, ensemble learning, accuracy, defect detection.*

Hybrid Classification algorithm for Feature Based Sentimental Analysis on Product Reviews

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Abstract:

One of the main challenges of the NLP is emotional representation or perception mining. In this scenario, market analytics play a critical role in identifying that people want to expand their business. In fact, these people use inputs from goods that customers have used and based on their inputs and feedback give a clear-cut idea for the business people how to withstand in the present market. SA is an NLP analysis area used within a certain characteristic text to categorise opinion or perception. The article is based on a range of methods of classification in order to decide whether or not an individual is unwanted, constructive or impersonal in terms of his or her opinions, and forecasts a product's star ranking. There are also two specialised approaches such as the classification of features followed by the classification of polarisation along with test findings. Finally, a comparative study is conducted in this paper between 3 classification methods, where the hybrid Novel algorithm gave high accuracy in comparison with the other two algorithms.

Keywords: *Sentiment Analysis, Reviews, Machine Learning Techniques, · Opinion Mining ,Natural Language Processing .*

Spectral Clustering based Fuzzy C-Means Algorithm for Prediction of Membrane Cholesterol from ATP-Binding Cassette Transporters

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Parasa², Kaberi Das³ and Priti Das⁴

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Abstract.

In human genome, biological membrane plays an imperative part in all cell organisms. Generally cell membrane consists of two components such as lipids and proteins. Phospholipids and cholesterol are both treated as most abundant lipids in plasma membrane where cholesterol molecules are mostly hydrophobic in nature. Membrane proteins act as essential players in a number of biological processes like signal transduction, electron transport and ion transport. Studies of membrane proteins structure and its prediction is still a challenging task for all researchers. In this paper we described interaction of membrane cholesterol with transmembrane proteins. Cholesterol is a major constituent in membrane proteins which is not uniformly distributed in biological membrane and it has other responsibility like membrane fluidity, lipid raft etc. In most eukaryotes ATP binding cassette (ABC) transporters are represented as super family among all transmembrane proteins. Here we focus on target of ABC transporters by membrane cholesterol and counting down of the binding sites between them. Basically membrane cholesterol binds the membrane proteins for predicting valid signature motif from ABC transporter which gives significant value. In this paper a computational approach has been implemented which is based on spectral clustering with fuzzy C-means algorithm to find different type of amino acid sequences from the binding region between ABC transporter and membrane cholesterol. Finally from our experiment we achieved better prediction accuracy results than other existing methods used.

Keywords: FCM, Spectral Clustering, CRAC, CARC, ATP-Binding Cassette Transporters
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Computer Aided Lung Cancer Detection Based on Statistical Features

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RK College of Engineering,

Abstract:

Smoking is one of the major reasons behind the signs and causes of lung cancer, which is the reason in 90 per cent of cases. To advance an automated lung cancer detection system in comparatively high precision and provides widespread usage in order to detect lung cancer in the early stages itself, resulting in life risk probability. Automated technique with the combination of high boost filtering, Fuzzy C Means segmentation is proposed which aids in the detection of lung cancer. Technique using Back Propagation Neural Network provides classification rate of 86% and algorithms such as Support Vector Machine and Probabilistic Neural Network provides classification rate of 85% and 82. The experimental results of the proposed automated technique using Back Propagation Neural Network is proved to be better than the usage of the algorithms such as Support Vector Machine and Probabilistic Neural Network. Thus, provides a better classification rate of 86%.

Keywords— Lung Cancer, CT Scans, Pre-Processing, segmentation, Feature-extraction, classification, Fuzzy C-means, Statistical Features, Support Vector Machine, Probabilistic Neural Network and Back Propagation Neural Network.

Computerized Classification of CT Lung Images using CNN with Watershed Segmentation

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Abstract:

Cancer is a major threat to the lives of human beings. Around 74% of the people who get affected by cancer lost their lives. But early detection of cancer cells can prevent death rates. CT(Computerized Tomography) is one of the major used for cancer cell identifications by the oncologist. Computer-aided cancer detection plays a major role in the detection of cancer in an early stage. Classification of CT scan images comes as the first stage for computer-aided detection of cancer cells. CNN(Convolution Neural Network) based classification method along with Gaussian Filtering and Watershed Segmentation is proposed for effective classification of CT Scan Images.500 CT Scan images of Bone, Brain, Lung, Kidney, Neck are collected from the Oncology Department, Manipal Hospitals, Vijayawada. The accuracy rate of 94.5% is achieved with the proposed CNN based classification CT Scan images.

Keywords: *CT Scan, CNN, Gaussian Filtering, Watershed Segmentation, SVM, BPNN*

Automatic Detection of Lung Infection

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Abstract:

Analysis Of Lung Infected Images By Clustering Basic Algorithms Together For Detecting The Lung Infected Area. We Used K-Means Algorithm In An Image To Detect The Infected Area. This Algorithm Separates All The Different Complexions Of Color In The Given Lung Image. By This The Infected Region Of The Lung Can Be Obtained After A Series Of Image Clusters.

Keywords: *CIELAB, CIEXYZ, CMYK, RGB.*

DESIGN OF A BDP TOOL USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

Now a day's most of the financial organizations facing a major problem to recover the money from the borrowers, it becomes the frightening to banks in some situations. As a financial intermediary, one of its roles is to reduce lending risks. Bank lending is an art as well as a science. Success depends on techniques used, knowledge and on an aptitude to assess both creditworthiness of a potential borrower and the merits of the proposition to be financed. In recent years, banks have increasingly used credit-scoring techniques to evaluate the loan applications they receive from consumers financial institutions always utilized the rules or principles built by the analysts to decide whom to give credit. In order to overcome these difficulties while recovering money the financial institutions and researchers have been developed various credit scoring models but they many not exactly fix in the situation like predicting the borrower attitude. Even though they are following rules and principles while lending money, they are unable to recover the loans from all the borrowers. In order to overcome these types of potential problems, as a precautionary measure, a software tool can be developed using Data Mining techniques aiming at giving qualitative and useful guidelines to the financial institutions while making the decision of money lending. This proposed work is aimed at designing a software tool to facilitate the effective money lending process by automating the prediction of customer attitude towards the money management and automation of decision-making process

Keywords: *money lending, customer attitude, software tool, automation of decision making, data mining techniques*

Revealing an OSELM based on traversal tree for higher energy adaptive Control using an efficient solar box cooker

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Abstract:

The solar cooker represents a challenging scientific design. Its non-regular rechargeable system and the restriction imposed by the required availability quantity are the main issues. The use of a bar plate coated with nanolayer materials helps to stimulate and control the multifaceted performances for the cooker vessels. Further it was noted that the traditional human methods are not capable to stimulate an efficient design for thermal applications, because the environment cannot adapt to the variable source. To overcome these challenges, we have used the approaches of adaptive neural network-based controls which further consider other parameters as the smaller family, measured conjunction, enormous period of feeding and below performances. Therefore, a novel solar cooker based on adaptive control through an online Sequential Extreme Learning Machine (OSELM) is presented and discussed. The use of OSELM enables also to detect an off-line physical activity process. The proposed solar cooker includes a bar plate coated with nanolayer materials ($\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$ nanoparticles) which is responsible for physical accelerated activity of energy absorption. The feasibility scheme to validate this study is based on the calculation of extensive heat transfer process. By using the furious $\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$ nanoparticles for the Stepped solar bar plate cooker (SSBC) the efficiency was increased by 37.69% and 49.21% using 10% and 15% volume fractions of nanoparticles.

Keywords: Solar cooker, Nanomaterials, OSELM, Stepped bar plate, Adaptive traversal tree

ANALYSIS AND INVESTIGATION OF SUPER CLUSTER HEAD SELECTION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS USING ADVANCED TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

For efficient data collection in context to energy dissipation, WSN is divided into clusters. Clustering not only organizes a deployed network into a connected hierarchy but also balances the network load thereby dragging out the lifetime of the system. WSN consists of sensor nodes with a set of processors and limited amount of inbuilt memory units which is used for the purpose of sensing various types of relevant data from any specific region of environment. Some important real time applications of WSN are military, machine surveillance, preventive maintenance, disaster relief operations etc. The main drawbacks of WSN was energy management. In order to overcome the above-mentioned problem and to enhance the network lifetime we propose a Super Cluster head election algorithm using Fuzzy logic Co-operative system. Four input parameters for two fuzzy logic and outcome of two fuzzy logic will be the inputs for the third fuzzy logic system provides the optimum energy conservation co-operative model for improving the lifetime of the node as well network.

Keywords: WSNs; mobile sink node; LEACH; path loss

Automated Classification of rice leaf disease using Deep Learning Approach

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Abstract:

Day by Day, the population keeps on increasing across the world. In the upcoming years providing food for people around the globe is the major challenge. Among all crops, the Rice is the crucial crop for providing food for more than half of the population across the globe. The major challenge in the cultivation in Rice crops is identifying the diseases early. But recognizing it manually is sometimes tricky as a result of the productivity affecting. This study focuses on the early detection of Rice leaf disease as it will improve the overall productivity by more than 20 per cent. In this paper, we proposed a Convolution Neural Network (CNN) and deep learning approach to detect and classify various diseases like Stem borer, Sheath Blight, Rot, Brown Spot, False Smut. The major challenge in identifying the leaf disease is that the disease may affect any place of the leaf with different sizes. So a dataset of 1045 images gathered to train the KNN model initially KNN classifies the leaf with disease and without the disease. In the second phase, the Classification of the Disease will take place by using CNN. Using this approach, we got 95% accuracy for finding healthy leaf and 90% accuracy (highest among all diseases) for Sheath Blight.

Keywords: Convolution Neural Network, Deep Learning, Rice Leaf Disease, KNN, False Smut.

Multi-class classification from single lead ECG Recordings using RNN

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Abstract:

The automatic classification of heart rhythms using short time single lead ECG recordings is a challenging task that has been widely studied recently. In this paper we present our work that aims at classifying these kind of ECG signals as Atrial Fibrillation (Afib), Normal, Other rhythms or too noisy to be classified (Noisy). We developed three different binary classifiers as Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) both with a binary cross-entropy loss function and a weighted version of it. We used these three RNNs to develop a cascade classifier for the samples of the given dataset, considering the problem as a multiple binary classification problem. We obtained similar results, with a slightly better result using the unweighted loss function, with an accuracy of 81.18% vs 80.01% and a F1 score of 0.77 vs 0.76.

Keywords: ECG, arrhythmia, RNN, multiclass, single-lead, hierarchical model

Predicting Airline Crash due to Birds Strike Using Machine Learning

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Abstract:

The objective of this proposed work is to predict whether the airline crash has occurred due to a bird strike or not by using data mining techniques. Risk and safety are not always guaranteed within the field of aircraft. Bird strikes are dangerous for aircraft due to the relative speed of the plane with reference to the bird. The characteristics of aircraft damage from bird strikes, which is critical enough to make a high risk to continue a safe flight, differs in step with the dimensions of aircraft. Data from the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which records all the aircraft accidents, are used as a training data set for the proposed system. Machine learning is the most effective technology to harnessing the useful information and knowledge from big data. The proposed work intended at building a prediction model using machine learning techniques such as decision trees and Bayesian classifications, which can be very useful in the aviation safety system and is utilized to conjecture the air crafts mishaps ahead of time so that there is an extension to the reduction in aircraft crash rate. The prediction results are range between 80% and 90%. The proposed aircraft crash prediction model is also assessed by using synthetic data sets.

Keywords: *aircraft,birds strike,crash prediction,crash rate, prediction model and training set*

Advanced Prediction of Heart Diseases using Artificial Neural Network and Genetic Algorithm

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Abstract:

As per the statistics stated in the year 2019 by WHO (World Health Organization), about 70% of deaths among the people aged above 40 years is due to heart attack. Main reason behind this is lack of earlier prediction of heart attacks. In order to improve the country's health care sector, it is a basic necessary to predict the heart attacks earlier and prevent deaths among the individuals. Prediction of heart related issues is done with the help of ECG (Electrocardiogram) data and also the clinical data. Here, the data is to be fed for non linear prediction of the disease. This monitoring module has to be made available for detecting atrial, myocardial, bradycardia, tachycardia, and fibrillation. An efficient method has been leveraged for acquiring clinical data and ECG data is proposed for training the neural network and accurately diagnose the functioning of heart and predict the abnormalities. The proposed work is divided into three steps. In the first step, the ECG of the patient is collected using the 3 led pre-jelled electrodes[2,18]. ECG which is acquired is processed then filtered and amplified for removing noise. Analog signal is then converted into the digital one. In the second step, heart rate(HR), FBS (fasting blood sugar), MAP(Mean Arterial Pressure), cholesterol(CH) along with gender is collected. Finally neural network is used for training and testing purpose.

Keywords: *Heart Rate (HR), FBS (fasting blood sugar), MAP (Mean Arterial Pressure), cholesterol (CH), ECG (Electro-cardiogram).*

Enhanced Computerized Classification System of Diseased Leaves

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Abstract:

Agriculture is the backbone of India. Around 30% of people are living with agriculture as their profession. Leafy vegetables can be harvested throughout the year and this is the reason many farmers show interest in harvesting leafy vegetables. Most of the leafy vegetables get attacked by pests and insects like caterpillars. It is very important to find the diseased leaves earlier to avoid further damage from the insects. It is very difficult to check the diseased leaves manually and takes more time. Research work proposed an automated detection system using back propagation neural network model to identify the initial stage of disease attack which helps to reduce the crop damages. Implementation uses Sobel edge detection and attains an accuracy of 89% which is better than conventional models.

Keywords: *Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN), Sobel Edge, Segmentation Automatic, Classification, Detection, K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM).*

Recon Approach for social dynamics based on agent model

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Abstract:

Recently, one of the main models has gained popularity in the field of simulation and modeling when a complex structure is made of different model's representing the nature of any complex system, helping them overcome some of the inherent drawbacks of numerical approaches. In base these three are shown in a representation of graphs. This Project main aim is to take single parameter taking the census data of income and generating the tables instead of graphs. We have designed a model using K-Means Clustering where this algorithm studies the database in memory. The database holds a number of occurrences. To accomplish this, we used large datasets that consist census income it consists of age, zip code, sex, position, color, citizen. Here the location is disclosed only authorized persons can view the location of the particular person. The Results gave us accurate predictions using some clusters as well as epochs of the various Incomes.

Keywords: *Agent Based Model, Demographic, K Means clustering, Micro simulation*

Basic Review of Different Strategies for Sentiment Analysis in Online Social Networks

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Abstract:

The growth of different online networks such as MySpace, Twitter, LinkedIn and Face book have been increased in recent years, high amount of data outsource via social media into data sources. This huge amount of data analyzed for research on different types of real time applications. So that analysis of sentiment and mining user opinion is one of aggressive concept to explore meaning of outsourced data. While different types of approaches are implemented to identifying sentiment and opinion in social networks like pattern based classification with respect to parts of speech, emotions and batch model learning while analyzing huge amount of data. In this paper we give brief description of different machine learning approaches to describe utilize sentiment of huge amount data in social networks. We give survey of different approaches with respect to sentiment exploration from online social network. Also describe comparative analysis of different methods used for analysis of sentiment and mining of user opinion in online social networks.

Keywords: *Sentiment analysis, Twitter, online social networks, stream detection, information retrieval, data - processing, concept based approaches and machine learning.*

Feature Based Sentimental Analysis for Prediction of Mobile Reviews Using Hybrid Bag-Boost algorithm

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Abstract:

Sentiment analysis or opinion mining is one of the major challenge of NLP (natural language processing). Business Analytics plays a key role in the current scenario with a perception that people wants to enhance their enterprise. In particular, these people rely on feedback of their goods to withstand the competition and knowledge mining that can give them an outstanding view into what to expect in the future. Few words or phrases may decide results or outcomes. As a majority of these people seek to boost their company in order to achieve full benefit by providing premium goods. In this aspect, sentiment analysis has gained a lot of interest in the current years. SA is an area of research of NLP that is used to classify a specific feature 's opinion or perspective within a text. This paper is based on the different methods used to identify a particular text according to the opinions conveyed by the user's i.e. whether the overall sentiment of a individual is negative or positive or neutral. We are also looking at the two advance approaches adopted (feature classification pursued by polarity classification) along with the experimental results. Finally in this paper we compared 3 ML classification techniques 1) Logistic Regression,2) Hybrid Bag-Boost algorithm 3) SVM in which hybrid algorithm provides more accuracy compared to the other 3 ML algorithms. The Main objective of the proposed method is to predict the user reviews for choosing a best mobile using several classification Algorithms.

Keywords— *Mobile Reviews, Classification Techniques, SVM, Hybrid-Bag-Boost, Naive Bayes.*

An Efficient Network Intrusion Detection using Machine Learning - A Review

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Abstract:

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is an essential feature, aims to defend the integrity, availability, the confidentiality of the data utilized in the networks against attacks. An IDS observes the network activities to examine the invasive patterns. In the case of an attack, the system should have a proper response. Different Machine Learning (ML) techniques are being used over the past several years. Since an algorithm can be evaluated on various parameters, no single algorithm is said to be more accurate. Performance improvement is achieved using Ensemble learning. Deep learning (DL) methods are gaining traction as useful techniques as the input data is huge and it suits real-time applications as well. This paper presents the recent works carried out on machine learning, ensemble learning, and deep learning for IDS. The study enables the readers to get the research challenges, the future scope of research, and a clear understanding of the topic related to intrusion detection.

Keywords— *Machine Learning, Ensemble Learning, Feature Selection, Feature Engineering, Preprocessing, Deep Learning.*

CNN based Homogeneous Transfer learning for Intrusion Detection

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Abstract:

Transfer learning is the field of Machine learning that transfers knowledge from one domain to other related domain. It gained popularity because of advantages such as less training time, domain adaptation, reusability of the existing learning. This paper presents a network intrusion detection system (NIDS) with the objective of implementing a homogeneous transfer learning model by using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture and CICIDS 2017 dataset. Four different label types Benign, DoS, PortScan, BruteForce are chosen for building the model. The source domain is built with Benign, while DoS labels and the target domain are built with PortScan and BruteForce labels. The source domain is used to implement the CNN model and then the knowledge gained by it is transferred to the target domain. The proposed model attained 99.48% accuracy for the source domain and 99.99% accuracy for the target domain.

Keywords— *Network Intrusion Detection System, Convolutional Neural Network, Transfer learning, Homogeneous transfer learning.*

Virtual Vision Architecture for VIP in Ubiquitous Computing

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Abstract:

Visually Impaired People (VIP) have to move in the highly dense society alone. In real world situation, they have to overcome more obstacles, hurdles and traffic while they navigate indoor and outdoor. Even more sophisticated technology cannot help those people for their convenience navigation and utility. The virtual vision architecture is composed of different subsystem. This architecture includes Head Obstacle Detection system, Tail Obstacle Detection system (TOD), Positioning and Location System, Alerting and Notification System, Information Management System (IMS) and Speech Recognizer Engine. IMS consists of Selenium web driver that is used to retrieve the latest information from various web servers. It is a newly proposed method to communicate with the existing web server. A TOD system is capable of monitoring the moving objects that comes behind the VIP. The proposed idea includes three methods for calculating the distance of the moving object. The speed is calculated from the distance. Based on the speed, the walking direction of the VIP is adjusted to avoid an accident.

Keywords: *Visually impaired people (VIP), Head obstacle detection system (HOD), Positioning and location system (PLS,) Alerting and notification system (ANS), Information management system (IMS), Tail obstacle detection system (TOD), Speech recognizer engine (SRE), Selenium*

Review on Word2Vec Word Embedding Neural Net

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Abstract:

The word2vec model consists of more useful applications in different NLP tasks. The semantic meaning given by word2vec for each word in vector representations has served useful task in machine learning text classification. They are employed in finding analogy, syntactic, and semantic analysis of words. Word2vec falls in two flavors CBOW and SkipGram. Given a context, they used to predict a word and vice versa are also true. In order to optimize the efficiency of word2vec, they have introduced two computational techniques namely hierarchical softmax and negative sampling. The proposed research work is more focused on introducing the models, computational technique, and various fields of word2vec applications. Word2vec is compared based on the metrics and their performance is evaluated by comparing with other existing models.

Keywords: *Skip Gram (SG), continuous bag of words (CBOW), hierarchical softmax (HS), negative sampling (NS), binary tree (BT)*

PRECISION AGRICULTURE – SMART FARMING FOR BEST YIELD THROUGH MACHINE LEARNING AND IoT

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Abstract:

Agriculture is still the major occupation in countries like India. It being major source of income in several states, continues to contribute for the economic growth of India. Despite the hard work and the efforts put up by the farmers , it is observed that certain issues such as unpredictable climatic conditions, lack of fertile soil, rainfall and pests disrupt the crop productivity. Technologies like Machine Learning and Internet of Things have paved way for a smart farming through Precision Agriculture that not only promises a better yield but also helps farmers monitor the crops , assists in decision making and automate several processes in agriculture. This paper focuses and attempts to check the soil fertility and foresee the rainfall and predicts the ideal environmental characteristics for the cultivation of cereals like rice. This assures higher yield.

Keywords: *Precision Agriculture, Machine Learning, IoT*

Block Chain Technology

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Abstract:

The exponential expansion of the internet of things is transforming our daily lives. It is made up of millions of smart devices linked together by a layered architecture that intelligently connects, collects, and transfers sensitive and private data. The number of linked sensors has surpassed billions, and the heterogeneity of the devices has become a source of a variety of threats. The approach can be compared to another developing technology, Block Chain, which has emerged as a formidable force in recent years, promising the required transparency and trust. The Internet of Things and blockchain technology can be properly combined to benefit and invent new business models. Block chain can be used to address the shortcomings of the Internet of Things. It eliminates the requirement for any intervention of third party.

Keywords *Block chain , cyber security*

ANALYSIS AND ISSUES OF AI ETHICS IN THE PROCESS OF RECRUITMENT

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Abstract:

Artificial intelligence has become a virtual human. Like the human contains ethics, AI also contains standards and ethics to be followed. Moral values should be incorporated into Artificial Intelligence technologies. Today the work carried out in the university has been increased. The amount of time spent for the recruitment of the required faculty has become important for the life time of universities. Artificial Intelligence can be used for the process of recruitment; it will save the lot of time for recruitment board. In this paper we will explore the ethics, values and standards to be followed by AI so that the recruitment doesn't contain any bias.

Keywords—*Artificial Intelligence, Ethics*

COMPARITIVE STUDY ON PREDICTING ADNP SYNDROME USING DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Abstract:

Helsmoortel Van der Aa syndrome also known as ADNP syndrome is a neurological disorder which is caused by genetic changes in the ADNP gene. These genetic mutations occur impulsively in most patients, showing that there has been no family history of the disorder. These mutations mostly affect the intellectual abilities of the person, delays motor planning, and also may lead to autism or autism spectrum disorder. In 2014 ADNP disorder was discovered, and it is found that ADNP gene was one of the most consistent single gene cause of autism. Although several researchers have discovered a clear view with characteristics of the "core" effects associated with several mutations in the ADNP gene, a lot of things about the disorder is still unknown. Detecting ADNP syndrome in a person can be challenging as it is developed spontaneously without a long development curve. For this research of predicting the ADNP syndrome, a dataset comprising the details of 150 children, where 23 were diagnosed with ADNP syndrome and 127 were typically developing (TD) children was taken. The dataset comprises features such as a person's age, sex, whether he/she has been treated with jaundice, and their family history with ADNP and some other additional features.