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Number of Conferences per teacher during the year 2020-2021

S.N O	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / international	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher	Relevant link
1	Dr. S. Ranga Swamy	NA	An Enhanced Multi-Layer Neural Network to Detect Early Cardiac Arrests"	NA	5th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology, ICECA 2021 RVS Technical Campus, Coimbatore.	International	978-1-6654-3524-6	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology for Women	IEEE	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9675882
2	Mr. E. Nagaraju	NA	Design and analysis of low power Hybrid Full adder using CMOS 45nm Technology	NA	3rd International Conference on Communication, Devices and Computing	International	NA	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology for Women	NA	NA
3	Dr Raja Krishn Moorthy	NA	Multi-Parameter Smart Health Monitoring System Using Internet of Things Intelligence and Machine Learning Enabled 5G Networks	Recent Advances and Challenges (ICAMW-2021)	International Online Conference on "Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Enabled 5G Networks: Recent	International	NA	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology for Women	NA	NA




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4	Mr. P. Harikrishna	NA	Classification of Cardiac Arrhythmias using Recurrent Neural Network and selected features	NA	2021 5th International Conference on Information Systems and Computer Networks (ISCON), Mathura, India, 2021	International	978-1-6654-4787-4	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology For Women		https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9702475
5	Mrs K. Prathyusha	NA	COVID-19 in India: Lockdown analysis and future predictions using Regression models	NA	11 th International Conference on Cloud Computing, Data Science & Engineering (Confluence)	International	978-1-6654-1451-7	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology For Women	IEEE	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9377052
6	Mr. M.Vishnu vardhana rao	NA	Data Mining Technique for Structural Strength Monitoring System Methodologies	NA	2021 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI)	International	978-1-7281-5875-4	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology For Women	IEEE	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9402640




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7	Mr.J. Sunil Kumar	NA	High Performance Digital to Analog Converter Using CMOS 45nm Technology	NA	6th International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies	International	978-1-7281-8501-9	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology For Women	IEEE	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9358566
8	Mr. Vijaykumar R. Urkude	Block chain Technology: Applications and Challenges	Anatomy of Block chain Implementation in Healthcare	NA	NA	International	978-3-030-69395-4	Vignan' s institute of Management and Technology For Women	Springer, Singapore	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-69395-4_4




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An Enhanced Multi Layer Neural Network To Detect Early Cardiac Arrests

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Abstract- Patients and doctors are paying increasing attention to health-care automation because it can save a person's life by predicting ailments early. Many people are suffering from chronological diseases as a result of altering eating habits, regardless of age or gender. "Heart Attacks" is a severe ailment that requires attention from time to time. To date, all automated systems have built models using either classical or ensemble machine learning techniques. Overfitting has affected only a few of these systems, such as random forest and SVM algorithms. As a result, the proposed approach has chosen the "Multi Layer Preceptron" neural network technique, which solves the problem of overfitting and generates an accurate number of correct labels linked with the training model. Instead of using all of the variables mentioned in the dataset, the suggested method assists clinicians in predicting a heart attack in a user at an early stage by assessing only 7 top informative attributes. The model was also compared to other classifiers in order to establish the state of the art, which was determined to be "97.23 percent."

Keywords: Feature Engineering, Greedy Genetic Algorithm, 8- Layered Multi Layer Preceptron Architecture, Ensemble Algorithm, Meta Classifier

I. INTRODUCTION:

Classification is type of supervised machine learning algorithm, which defines a mapping function to draw a relationship between set of inputs and class labels defined in the dataset. The types of machine learning algorithms are shown in figure 1.

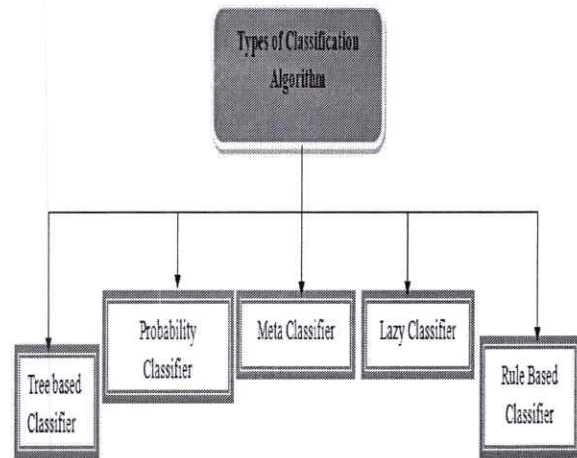


Figure 1: Categories of Classification Algorithm

In Tree based classifier, the proposed system has chosen J48 Algorithm to identify whether a person suffer from heart attack or not by constructing tree based on entropy as decision parameter. Among all the trees, J48 is considered as best decision tree algorithm because it evaluates all the possible subsets and generates the tree as shown in figure 2.

Conditional independence is important in determining the impact of attributes on the class label parameters in a probability classifier. The Bayesian probability, which is popular for generating precise values based on decision rules, is used in conditional probability. The suggested system used a naive Bayesian approach, which yielded positive outcomes during the prediction phase. The





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This is to certify that

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in the 5th International Conference on

Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA - 2021)

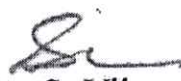
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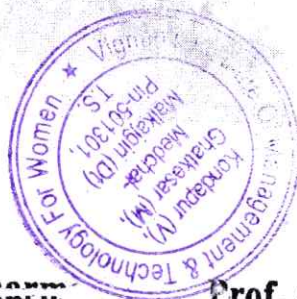


October, 22nd-23rd 2021

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This is to certify that **PONNAM HARIKRISHNA** from **Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, India.** has participated in the 5th International Conference on Information Systems and Computer Networks (ISCON-2021), during October, 22nd-23rd 2021, Organized by Department of Computer Engineering & Applications, GLA University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA. and presented his paper titles "**Classification of Cardiac Arrhythmias using Recurrent Neural Network and selected features**".



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Abstract



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Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Experimental Results
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:The most frequent kind of heart ailment is cardiac arrhythmia (also known as a tachycardia). The computer-based decision-making method is quite beneficial in the analysis... [View more](#)

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Abstract:

The most frequent kind of heart ailment is cardiac arrhythmia (also known as a tachycardia). The computer-based decision-making method is quite beneficial in the analysis of the Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal and the categorization of CAs, among other things. This research describes an automated categorization of CA's that combines chosen aspects of the ECG signal with a Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BLSTM) network, which is described in detail elsewhere. The linear and non-linear components of the ECG data were extracted and input to two BLSTM networks, which were then coupled together in a fully connected layer. BLSTM networks are the most extensively used recurrent neural networks for evaluating sequential data and are also the most widely used recurrent neural networks. All of the characteristics of the segmented heartbeats are retrieved. The five main forms of CAs are discussed in detail. Normal Sinus Rhythm (NSR), Left Bundle Branch Block (L), Right Bundle Branch Block (R), Premature Ventricular Contraction (V), and Atrial Fibrillation (AF) are the five kinds of heartbeats (Q). The findings demonstrate that the BLSTM model, which incorporates both linear and nonlinear characteristics, achieves the maximum accuracy in the classification task at hand.

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Jun 2019

COVID-19 in India: Lockdown analysis and future predictions using Regression models

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Abstract – The new virus named COVID-19 identified in Wuhan, China causes a severe impact on the respiratory system of the human. In considering its effect and spread in the community, the Government of India has imposed World's biggest Lockdown from 25th March 2020. Later on, it was extended in another three phases as Lockdown 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0 with some relaxations in each Lockdown. In this paper, we have studied the COVID-19 patients' data of Confirmed cases, Recovered cases, and Deaths based on before, after, and during lockdowns. The data analysis is done basing on the daily growth rate of confirmed cases, recovery rate, and fatality rate. We have applied Regression techniques viz., Linear Regression, Polynomial Regression of Machine Learning (ML) to predict the future spread of this virus in India. The Polynomial Regression has given accurate predictions comparing with the Linear Regression.

Keywords – Lockdown, COVID-19, Linear Regression, Accuracy metrics, Polynomial Regression.

I. INTRODUCTION

The world is facing one of its most horrible crises regarding public health due to COVID-19, which was first identified in China in late December 2019 [1]. Infection of this virus is no longer limited to Wuhan. By January 2020 nine cases of COVID-19 infection have been stated in Thailand, Japan, Korea, USA, Vietnam, and Singapore through air travel is likely [2][3]. It has spread to almost all parts of the globe with major impacts on health and the economy. The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that the COVID-19 pandemic is deteriorating worldwide and things won't return to the old normal for some time [4] [5] [6] [7]. An important source for infecting this virus is asymptomatic carriers. Fever, cough, and breathing problems are important symptoms and the infection can be transmitted during the incubation period [8]. The infection rate of COVID-19 looks to be greater than that for the seasonal flu and MERS, with the kind of possible estimates covering the infection rates of SARS and Ebola

In India, the first COVID-19 case is confirmed on 30th January 2020 in Kerala state. By March 4th, the country has witnessed a sudden jump of 29 cases. The positive cases crossed 100 by March 15th, 2020. The Government has called for a "Janata Curfew" on 22nd March. To face this pandemic, the Government of India has imposed Lockdown for three weeks from 25th March 2020 to 1st April 2020. By the end of March, the number of cases crossed 1000. The Lockdown is further extended in three phases as 2.0, 3.0,

and 4.0 with phase by phase relaxations. On 30 May, the Government stated that the current lockdown would be more prolonged till 30 June in containment zones, with amenities restarting in a phased manner, beginning from 8 June, in other zones. It is termed as "Unlock 1.0" and is stated to "have an economic focus".

Machine Learning (ML) is to acquire more valuable statistics from a large amount of data using an algorithm model for explicit problems. Applications of ML extend to computer science, medicine, statistics, psychology, engineering, etc. ML can be used to handle large data and intelligently predict the spread of the disease. ML can be accomplished in a *Supervised* or *Unsupervised* way. In Supervised learning, the system gets a dataset with different example parameter values and decisions/ classification, from which it assumes a mathematical function, which automatically maps input features to a target feature. On the other hand, Unsupervised learning means that the system acts and notices the consequences of its actions, without referring to any predefined type cases other than those observed earlier. In this paper we implemented two Regression models which fall under Supervised learning – Linear Regression, Polynomial Regression on the COVID-19 dataset for future prediction of Confirmed, Recovered, and Death cases in India.

The rest of the paper is organized into four sections. Section 2 presents the Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) and Lockdown wise analysis is discussed in Section 3. Section 4 we have implemented ML models for future predictions on the COVID-19 dataset. The paper is concluded in the Section 5.

II. EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (EDA)

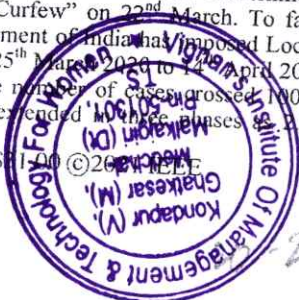
Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is the first and important step to analyze data and to summarize the characteristics using visualization techniques. This makes us identify the best features required for the Machine Learning (ML) model. The EDA will use tools like correlation matrix, heat map, plots, and frequency distribution to understand and explore the data set.

A. Understand Dataset

The datasets used in this are downloaded from the Kaggle repositories. The dataset complete.csv consists of date wise and state wise data along with the following features.

Date	Date of recording data
Name of State / UT	State or Union Territory name

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DATA MINING TECHNIQUE FOR STRUCTURAL STRENGTH MONITERING SYSTEM METHODOLOGIES

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Abstract— Natural Hazards are the current issues to effect the Building infra-Structures. But the difficult task is to know the status of Building infra-structures, in terms of life time, strength, quality and status of damages in the structures of the buildings. As on today, any automatic methodology are not available for predict or estimate the damages in the infra-structures of the buildings. So essential maintenance can be required. Structural Strength Monitoring System (SSMS) are one of the automatic Monitoring System for satisfying the requirements like predicating damages, classification of damage structures. When SVM classifier is used for calculating the strength of the structures, it cannot effectively handle large data received from big structures but its accuracy for handling small structures is good and ANN classifier handles large amount of data gathered from sensors but its accuracy is low. To design a framework which can effectively handle large amount of data and to improve accuracy rate a hybrid algorithm combining the features of Rough set Support vector machine (RS-SVM) classified structures and Rough set Artificial Neural Network (RS-ANN) is proposed. Structural Strength Monitoring System (SSMS) utilizing Wireless Sensor Systems (WSS) has picked up research interest because of its capacity to reduce the expenses related with the establishment and upkeep of SSMS frameworks. This methodology contains, the combination of both feature subset reduction methods like Rough set theory (RST), Mutual Information (MI) etc. and Classification methods in Data-Mining like SVM, ANN etc.

Keywords-component; Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Mutual Information (MI), Rough set theory (RST), Structural Strength Monitoring System (SSMS), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Wireless Sensor Systems (WSS)

1. INTRODUCTION

CRED (Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters) are the one of the best estimated organization for annual statistical review of the Natural Disasters [1]. Result of this organization show that the total number of disasters are 392 in the year of 2019. This number is less than the average from 2010 to 2018 (376.4). The costs of damage from natural disasters were reported to be 12% higher (US \$154 billion) than the 2010–2018 average. 47% of the world's 395 disasters occurred in Asia.

One place for living the humans are called Building. Building having the different characteristics like age, floor area and presence of plan irregularity are used as basic features or variables for the predicating the damage features or predictor variables for the machine learning models. One of the reason for increasing the occurrences of Natural Disaster is climate changes. From 1950s, the rate of increasing the changes in the climate are goes very high. The deviations in climate are proposed to upsurge the risks to humans. The damage caused by natural disasters to buildings is affected by various factors such as weather conditions, the environment in which the buildings are located, and structure of the buildings [2]. Easterling et al argued that if there are identifiable trends in extreme climatic events such as temperature or precipitation, human impacts on climate change are a very important factor in damage caused to buildings from natural disasters. G.P.Cimellaro et al. make an effort on physical infrastructure interdependency for statistical analysis about the causes and consequences of building damage triggered by natural disasters [3]. Chandler et al. [6] develop the estimate method for damage assessment and fixed the parameters or features of the building structures, for example occupancy, age, interior, exterior and height. In this estimate method, vulnerability curves are used for assess the damages in the building infrastructures. B. Konukcu et al. [7] says that no.of floors, type of construction are also used as the impact parameters for evaluate the effect of disasters on buildings by updating the building damage dataset of Istanbul. Blong et al. [5], the assessment of damage to residential buildings is the most important because they represent more than half of all constructed space. Irrespective of disaster type, the strength of the damages in the buildings are increases every year. Therefore, the disasters are directly or indirectly show the impact on the number of people and associated with the costs [4]. So the major task is to prevent or mitigate the damages. Physical verification of building infrastructures are the first method for mitigate the damages. Manual workers are needed for both classification of structures and physical verification for the identifying the damages in the buildings and its structures. So automation and numerical analysis are used for analysis of building damage triggered by natural disasters which helps to mitigate or reduce the damage, cost.



High Performance Digital to Analog Converter Using CMOS 45nm Technology

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Abstract - This article represents about 8-bit digital to analog converter (DAC). A digital to analog converter (DAC) takes a digital signal and converts it to an analog signal (i.e; continuous form) to drive the interfaces with the real-world such as a speaker in the cell phone or the LED display on your watch. As such, anytime a digital circuit has to interface to a display or a speaker or an antenna or any number of other devices that need to be driven by an analog input and required a digital to analog converter (DAC). Digital to analog converter (DAC) is more efficient and substantially more accurate to do signal processing in the digital domain (i.e language used by computers). This article represents a digital to analog converter (DAC). The DAC was implemented by using 45nm CMOS technology. It also consumes 1.46mW of power from 1.8v supply voltage. The noise margin of the DAC is 9dB.

Keywords—Current mirror, Differential amplifier, Common source amplifier, R-2R DAC

I. Introduction

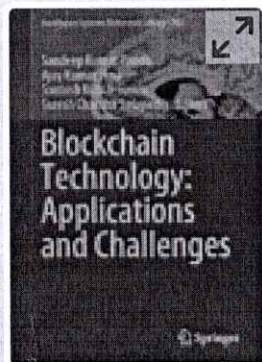
The real-world information (or) data is in the form of analog. The storing of digital information (or) data is easy when compared to storing analog data. There are few benefits of storing digital information i) Analog information [1] requires more memory to store the digital form. ii) Digital signal contains less noise iii) Digital data is encoded and refuge features. In real-time applications digital to analog converter is used to receive the signal and analog to digital converter to send the signal through the transmitter. The analog data if interfaces the digital data [2] by using the [5] in real-world applications. The sensors to sense the environment changes and gives the output then transducer is used to convert any form of signal to the electrical signal and vice versa. There are many uses of DAC in electronic devices like in the i-phone because it is not having inbuilt headphones for converting audio, communications for converting digital data into analog data, mobile phones, etc. There are two types of DAC [3-6] they are summing amplifier and the R-2R ladder DAC. The output voltage of the DAC is 2.7v.

II. Literature survey

In [1], the author proposed a 65 nm CMOS 6-bit 60 GS/s Time Interleaved DAC with Full-Binary Sub-DACs. The more integrated DAC'S are interfacing with the multiple 2-channel 6-bit indistinguishable 20 Gs/s DAC'S. The DAC which has exactly two children or zero for each node makes the DAC firm and powerless. By the heterogeneous analog signal and enhancing timing remove the bug in the software in the major areas. The archetype DAC achieved a low figure of merit and a high SFDR ratio. In [2], the author proposed a 12-bit 20-MS/s SAR ADC with Fast-Binary-Window DAC Switching in 180nm CMOS. The main drawback of the DAC in is the total capacitance. This leads to the standardization of the capacitor technique which is typically used for a mismatch. The main usage of this standardization technique is to correct the errors in the capacitor by using digital post-processing by consuming additional power and implementing complicated hardware. Another scheme called capacitance swapping is introduced to improve the linearity of DAC by interchanging the total capacitance one half with the other half. To have finer linearity, DAC error which is caused by the capacitor mismatch through the MSB capacitor switching error is randomized it is removed to decrease the SNR [7] i.e signal to noise ratio. [2]. In [3], the author suggested a Systematic method to find an Optimized Quad-Quadrant Random Walk Sequence for reducing the Mismatch effect in Current Steering DAC. Linear distribution: The density of the oxide and stupefy of the wafer are the main causes for which linear error profile was shown in source current array $L(x, y) = gL * \cos \theta * x + gL * \sin \theta * y$ (Gradient angle is denoted by θ , gL is denoted by linear gradient slope). Quadratic distribution: Quadratic profile variation is shown by the mechanical stress on the temperature gradient and the die $Q(x, y) = gQ * x^2(x^2 - y^2) - a0$ (parameters gQ and a are the dependent on the technology). Joint distribution: It is the emplacement of linear




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Blockchain Technology: Applications and Challenges pp 51–76

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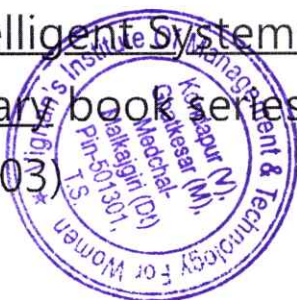
Anatomy of Blockchain Implementation in Healthcare

[Shubhangi V. Urkude](#) , [Himanshu Sharma](#), [Seethamsetty Uday Kumar](#) & [Vijaykumar R. Urkude](#)

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