

Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website in A.Y. 2017-18

S.NO	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Title of the paper	ISSN number	Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
1	Dr. M. Rakesh et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Interference reduction in Wireless Communication using Adaptive Beam Forming Algorithm and Windows	1311-8080	http://www.ijpam.eu	https://acadpubl.eu/jsi/2017-117-20-22/articles/21/68.pdf	SCOPUS
2	Dr. A. Narmada Dr. P. Sudhakara Rao et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Performance comparison of IP-based Wireless Sensor Network with 802.11	2321-1953	https://www.indianjournals.com/	https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijaritac&volume=8&issue=3&article=013	ugc
3	Mr. Vijaykumar R. Urkude et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Design and Development of Efficient Energy Consumption Based on Low Power Listening for WSN in Noisy Environments using with AEDP Protocol	2457-0060	http://www.internationaljournalisar.org/	http://www.internationaljournalisar.org/IJECE/Volume1/Issue4/IJECE-V1I4P1.pdf	ugc
4	Mr. Narendra Gali et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	IOT Application : Implementation of GSM Based Security System using microcontroller	2455-1457	http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=18390	https://www.academia.edu/66660107/IOT_Application_Implementation_of_GSM_Based_Security_System_using_microcontroller	ugc
5	Mr. G. Ganesh Reddy et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Design and Implementation of Live Video Streaming System Using Raspberry Pi with Cloud Server	2319-8885	http://ijsetr.com/	http://ijsetr.com/issue.php?issue=ISSUE%205&volume=Volume6&page=3	ugc
6	Dr. A. Narmada Dr. P. Sudhakara Rao et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Performance of IP-Based Wireless Sensor Network with Cartesian Terrain	2321-1953	https://www.indianjournals.com/	https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijaritac&volume=9&issue=2&article=005	ugc




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7	Mr. K. Shyam Sundar et al	Basic Sciences and Humanities	Vocation And Avocation Should Match At The Work Place To Have A Successful Professional Career: With Special Reference To Robert Frost'S Poetry	2349-4921	https://www.kaavpublications.org/	https://www.kaavpublications.org/abstracts/vocation-and-avocation-should-match-at-the-work-place-to-have-a-successful-professional-career-with-special-reference-to-robert-frosts-poetry	ugc
8	Mr. K. Shyam Sundar et al	Basic Sciences and Humanities	Education Is Not the Filling of A Pail, But the Lighting of A Fire	2456-8104	https://www.jrspelt.com/	https://www.jrspelt.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Shyam-Education.pdf	ugc
9	Mr. V. Nitesh et al	Computer Science Engineering	An Efficient System for Heart Risk Detection using Associative Classification and Genetic Algorithms	2394-2231	http://www.ijctjournal.org/	www.ijctjournal.org/Volume4/Issue6/IJCT-V4I6P17.pdf	ugc
10	Mr. K. Bharath Reddy et al	Computer Science Engineering	Duo-mining techniques in knowledge Discovery process in data base	2456-3307	https://ijsrcseit.com/	https://ijsrcseit.com/CS/EIT1831123	UGC Journal No : 64718




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Interference Reduction in Wireless Communication Using Adaptive Beam Forming Algorithm and Windows

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Abstract

A novel based approach of Adaptive beam forming algorithm is proposed for the interference reduction in wireless communication application based on Minimum Bit Error Rate(MBER).By means of LMS Algorithm we can switch and steer the antenna beam electronically and with use of Windowing techniques, Block data and sample by sample adaptive implementation of MBER's solution is developed. HPBW of antenna is enhanced by making use of windowing techniques like Rectangular, Hamming, Kaiser, Chebyshev windows. In CDMA, the system gain will improve the performance of the system, where the no of interferences in quite large and helps to increase the spectral efficiency of wireless communication system. Any beam former that can depress large number of interferers (by improving the system capacity and performance). Such beam former is referred as "smart antenna". Signal to Interference Ratio (SIR) of system is efficiently improved by forming narrow beam towards the desired user by suppressing the unwanted side lobes.

Key Words:Interference, window, LMS, HPBW, array, algorithm, Smart antenna, beam FORMING.



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Performance Comparison of IP-based Wireless Sensor Network with 802.11

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ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor network is chosen to integrate internet protocols so as to enable the consumer electronics share common resources with the help of a common communication protocol. There are many challenges in such integration, namely incompatible data rates, different address space, more overhead, larger header size and others. Further, the WSN stack may consume more resources like memory, processing power and others after such integration. ZigBee protocol is chosen to implement the proposed work as it is cost effective, offers long range and reliable duplex communication. Solutions to the above mentioned problems are addressed by designing a new stack called ZI (ZigBee-IP stack) with adaptation layer in between the application layer and network layer, routing information protocol ported in the network layer of ZigBee stack and carrier sense multiple access protocol ported in the medium access control layer of ZigBee stack while keeping other layers of ZigBee stack unchanged. Experimentation results of ZI stack when the WSN are presented in this paper. The performance metrics of ZI stack are compared with the old IEEE 802.11 standard which is the widely used standard in all WiFi networks. The performance of such WSN is analysed with the help of results in different cases with respect to IEEE 802.11.

Keywords: ADHOC, AODV, CSMA, DSR, RIP, TCP/IP, WSN

1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor network consists of smart nodes with processing power, sensor and a battery. Each node receives the sensor data remotely and radios to the central unit using multi-hop communication. There can be enhanced application areas of WSN by integrating it with IP. It is convenient for the user to use all these heterogeneous electronic devices like TV, VCR headset, mobile phone and others, such that any device can share any of its resources with any other devices in the network. When the devices move from home network to the foreign network, they may be enabled to join the foreign network with the permission of home network. These devices may be in one of the two networks, IP and ZIGBEE. In view of the different standards followed in these networks, they cannot be tied together to share the resources among them due to compatibility issues^[1-3, 6-17].

There can be two approaches for working on the above-stated issues; (A) gateway-based architecture^[1] and (B) virtual gateway.

A. Gateway-based architecture

Gateway carries out protocol translation between the wireless sensor network and the IP as shown in Figure 1^[4,5].



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Design and Development of Efficient Energy Consumption Based on Low Power Listening for WSN in Noisy Environments using with AEDP Protocol

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ABSTRACT

Wireless sensors play a greater and greater part in our regular daily existence and they have turned into a piece of our life in homes, vehicles, movement, sustenance production and human services, monitoring and controlling our exercises. Low-cost and asset efficient solutions are a basic piece of this development. Low Power Listening (LPL) is a common MAC-layer technique for reducing energy consumption in wireless sensor networks, where hubs intermittently wake up to test the wireless channel to identify movement. Be that as it may, LPL is exceedingly defenseless to false wakeups caused by environmental commotion being recognized as movement on the channel, causing hubs to deceptively wake up to get nonexistent trans-missions. In experimental investigations in private environments, we see that the false wake-up issue can essentially increase a hubs obligation cycle, compromising the advantage of LPL. We likewise End that the energy-level edge utilized by the Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) system to distinguish channel movement significantly affects the false wakeup rate. We at that point design AEDP, a versatile energy detection protocol for LPL, which progressively changes a hubs CCA limit to enhance organize unwavering quality and obligation cycle based on application indicated limits. Observational trials in both controlled tests and certifiable environments indicated AEDP can electively relieve the effect of clamor on radio obligation cycles while maintaining agreeable link dependability.

Keywords

Wireless Sensor Networks; Low Power Listening; CCA, AEDP, MAC-Layer Technique.

I. INTRODUCTION

Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) is a crucial system in MAC protocols for wireless networks. A CCA check 1 test the energy level in the wireless channel and considers the channel occupied if the energy level is over a limit, or sit without moving generally. CCA has been commonly utilized for two critical (and orthogonal) purposes. To start with, it has been utilized by CSMA/CA protocols to keep away from collisions on shared wireless channels, by sampling the channel for movement just before transmission. Second, CCA has been utilized in Low Power Listening (LPL), a prominent MAC-layer approach that empowers radio to work at low obligation cycles. Under LPL, each hub intermittently awakens to perform CCA. It at that point remains conscious to get bundles if the CCA check distinguishes action in the wireless channel, or returns to rest promptly something else. Because of its straightforwardness and viability, LPL has been a prevalent way to deal with energy-efficient MAC protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs). A large number of LPL-based MAC protocols has been produced as of late [8, 18, 19], and LPL has been executed by many radio drivers inside sensor operating frameworks, for example, TinyOS [1] and Contiki [2].

While the effect of CCA on collision evasion has been very much concentrated in the writing, its effect on LPL especially in noisy environments, for example, private and office environments, has gotten moderately little attention. Applications conveyed in noisy wireless conditions are helpless to visit false wakeups; clamor might be identified as a true blue action on the channel, causing the hub to remain conscious notwithstanding when no



IOT Application: Implementation of GSM Based Security System using microcontroller

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Abstract—An effective security system is designed and implemented through the application of embedded systems and the Internet of Things (IoT). The main goal of this work is to present the IoT system and modern technology systems / embedded intelligent networks. IoT is the technology of the future in contact machine / machine device / machine is possible thanks to the electronics, sensor technology, software and connectivity system to enable these items to collect and exchange data. Embedded system is a real-time mainframe structure on a particular task, an automatic or electrical system including, often within the limits of real-time raking as sensors, modules with microcontrollers, etc...This is integrated with sensor main server and GSM global system For mobile, it is able to send data and IP addresses through SMS message. This will facilitate the identification of the unknown person embedded in real-time in these devices. The video data are transferred to another back-end server via TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) of the device. This server collects data and provides HTTP Web. A browser is used to view data and can be remotely controlled. This type is giving an idea about the probability and effectiveness of the system, this thesis presents the results of the investigation into the security system and some realistic implementations.

Keywords—Atmega16, GSM Module, Passive infrared Sensor, Embedded C, Internet Protocol (IP).

Tools—CodeVisionAVR, PCB Wizard

Programmer—USBasp

I. INTRODUCTION

Integrated intelligence is a mechanism by which a specific application device as a combination of microcontroller, protection sensor with integrated signal status and distribution channels of the signal communication module control management intelligent systems, they refer to other technologies with similar convenience in the appearance of the machine / device communication machine / device. Integrated information system is present in many different devices and areas

such as health divisions, agriculture, transport, defense and performance. IoT controllers use different communication protocols over the Internet. Aspire of this work is to provide a security system where they connect with each other, with the IoT development in the modern era. In this work, we use a microcontroller (AVR-RISC processor Alf and Vegard), PIR (passive infrared sensor), a GSM module and a smart phone to start an idea. The idea, focusing on the need to design a security system that is moderately tangible. For example, if a family goes to Hometown or wherever you leave your room / house, it must be something that keeps control of the smart home. If someone inside the house should be a device that will make you alerts, like to take pictures, record videos. The best competition of these efforts is a security system through intelligent IP device to access the Internet of things everywhere protocol.

We want to know about the monitoring system that has linked the attachment toward the Internet used for distant screening. During earlier period, safety systems must be monitor through a guardian who was protected during a day by every surveillance room that would be monitored to ensure nothing. It is very important now to have days: the prospect of our remote security system is ease to notice in real time. This system of progressing a message directly to the mobile phone from the cell to facilitate, detect that your surveillance camera capture an incident. This system protects against theft. By being able to see your DVR over the internet, you are very happy to immediately stop a crime.

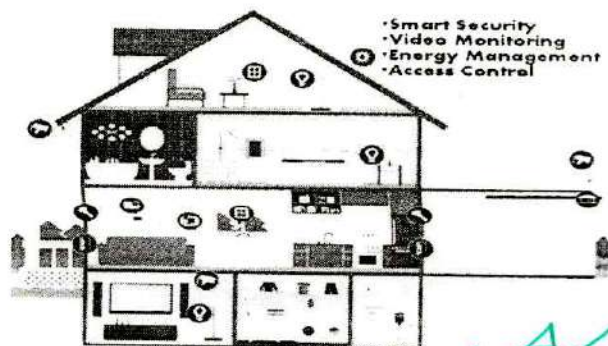


Fig. 1. IoT Based Smart Protection



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Design and Implementation of Live Video Streaming System Using Raspberry Pi with Cloud Server

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Abstract: In this paper, Embedded Real-time video monitoring system is designed, in which the embedded chip and the programming techniques are used. The central monitor which adopts Raspberry pi is the core of the whole system. Real time video transmission is widely used in surveillance, conferencing, media broadcasting and applications that include remote assistance. First, USB camera video data are collected by the embedded Linux system. All data are processed, compressed and transferred by the processing chip. Then, video data are sent to the mobile client by wireless network. This embedded monitoring system to overcome the weak points of the traditional video surveillance systems, such as complex structure, poor stability, and expensive cost. It can be widely used in many fields, and also used for long distance transmission.

Keywords: Video Capture, Video Compression, Video Streaming, Raspberry Pi, Embedded Linux.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been an increase in video surveillance systems in public and private environments due to a heightened sense of security. The next generation of surveillance systems will be able to annotate video and locally coordinate the tracking of objects while multiplexing hundreds of video streams in real-time. Video surveillance has been evolving significantly over the years and is becoming a vital tool for many organizations for safety and security applications [5]. Detection and tracking of moving objects are important tasks for computer vision, particularly for visual based surveillance systems. Video surveillance application, most times imply to pay attention to a wide area, so omnidirectional cameras or mobile cameras are generally used [6]. In this system, we use the Raspberry pi chip as the microprocessor. Video data is captured from a USB camera or Raspberry pi camera, compressed into MPEG format, transferred the 3G network under the control of the ARM11 chip; then, the monitor client will receive the compressed data frame to restructure, and recompose video images. Wireless video monitor system provide a practical solution for remote wireless monitoring with low cost. The concept of video stream becomes invalid due to the mesh topology. The basic data unit in this kind of systems is video chunk. The multimedia server divides the media content into small media chunks of a small time interval, each of them with a unique sequence number that serves as a sequence identifier. Later, each chunk is disseminated to all peers through the mesh. Since chunks may take different paths in order to reach a peer, they may arrive to destination in a non-sequential order.

To deal with this matter, received chunks are normally buffered into memory and sequentially rearranged before delivering them to its media player, ensuring continuous playback. There are two different ways to exchange data in mesh-based systems: push and pull. In a mesh-push system, a peer constantly pushes a received chunk to the rest of neighbors who need it. However, due to system topology, redundant pushes could be responsible for wasting peer uploading bandwidth. As a result, a mesh-pull system is used to avoid the situation described earlier. This technique allows peers to periodically exchange chunk availability according to buffer maps. A buffer map holds the sequence number of chunks currently available in a peer's buffer; this way a peer can decide from which peers to download which chunks, avoiding redundant chunk transmissions that were present using push. A disadvantage of the pull technique is that both frequent buffer map exchanges and pull requests produce more signaling overhead and introduce additional delays while retrieving a chunk. The Video surveillance systems play an increasingly important role to maintain social security. It has been widely used in many fields, such as finance, public security, banking, and home. Traditional video surveillance can generally achieve close distance monitoring, by using the PC as a monitor host, monitor host connected monitor camera with coaxial cable [1]. Initially, it was dominated by analogy cameras connected using coax cables. For cost and Performance reasons, there was a switch to digital switching systems and now IP-based delivery of data [5].




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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Performance of IP- Based Wireless Sensor Network with Cartesian Terrain

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ABSTRACT:

Wireless sensor network consists (WSN) of distributed sensor nodes in the remote locations and are used to measure the sensor data in remote locations. Each node of WSN consists of a wireless microcontroller interfaced with sensors. The user is confronted with independently working and diverse electronic devices like television, PDAs, laptops etc. Middleware is required in order to glue all these heterogeneous devices. This also integrates WSN with IP to cater the real world requirements and enables the electronic device of the IP- based WSN to access the other device of the same or different network. TCP / IP stack is not suitable to be ported into the memory of WSN node. It occupies more memory and causes more overhead to the WSN. There are two basic approaches towards the realization of IP based WSN viz., gateway based approach and virtual gateway approach.

A new stack christened is proposed with adaptation layer in between the application layer and network layer. Routing Information Protocol (RIP) ported in the network layer of ZigBee stack and Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) protocol ported in the MAC layer of ZigBee stack while keeping other layers of ZigBee stack unchanged. Experimentation results of ZI stack when the WSN is implemented in Cartesian terrain is presented in this paper. The performance of such WSN is analysed with the help of results in different cases when various obstacles are present.

KEYWORDS: ADHOC, AODV, CSMA, DSR, RIP, TCP/ IP, and WSN.

INTRODUCTION:

Wireless sensor network consists of smart nodes with processing power, sensor and a battery. Each node receives the sensor data remotely and radios to the central unit using multi hop communication. There can be enhanced application areas of WSN by integrating it with IP. It is convenient for the user to use all his heterogonous electronic devices like TV, VCR headset, mobile phone etc., such that any device can share any of its resources to any other devices in the network. When the devices move from home network to the foreign network they may be enabled to join the foreign network with the permission of home network.

These devices may be in one of the two networks, IP and ZIGBEE. In view of the different standards followed in these networks, they cannot be tied together to share the resources among them due to compatibility issues [1-3, 6-17].

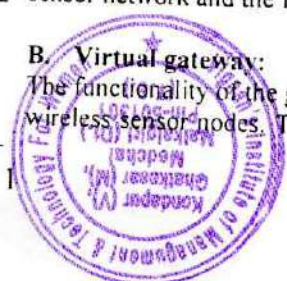
There can be two approaches for working on the above stated issues: A. Gateway-based architecture[1] B. Virtual Gateway.

A. Gateway-based architecture:

Figure 1 shows a gateway-based architecture. Gateway carries out protocol translation between the wireless sensor network and the IP in this architecture.

B. Virtual gateway:

The functionality of the gateway is distributed among the wireless sensor nodes. The sensor nodes are categorized



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1

VOCATION AND AVOCATION SHOULD MATCH AT THE WORK
PLACE TO HAVE A SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL CAREER: WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ROBERT FROST'S POETRY

SHYAM SUNDAR K

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Vocation: The occupation or profession

If one takes up an occupation or profession in his or her life permanently or temporarily, one has to mix up with avocation into his or her profession. These two are like two eyes make a vision as the poet named, Robert Frost in his poetry specifically highlighted in the poem, TWO TRAMPS IN MUD TIME in which the poet mentioned the coincidence of the poet's needs and the needs of the professional wood cutter. The quality of vocation will be varied from the poet and the wood cutter. My right might be love but theirs was need. Similarly, a person who is involving in any profession involuntarily will never have contentment in his or her profession, further, the person will start insulting the devices that he or she uses and gets deviated from the work easily.



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Education Is Not the Filling of A Pail, But the Lighting of A Fire
(The Current Scenario in Corporate Education- A Close and Critical Illustration)

2018-19
①

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Abstract

"Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire" - William Butler Yeats.

The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character - that is the goal of true education. -Martin Luther King Jr.

There is a basic need to bring changes in the existing system of education and make it more practicability and easy accessibility to an average student. The current system should enhance the curiosity and enthusiasm towards quality of education among the slow learners. The less intelligent students should be identified and special treatment should be given to them so as to reach the high standards and achieve equal opportunities like that of the fast learners.

Introduction

"Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire" which is an inspiring quote, says William Butler Yeats, the keynote speaker at a conference in the US. The speaker went on to say that college instruction should not be about dribbling drops of knowledge that students collect as they move from course to course. It should be more like gathering kindling, letting students play with matches, encouraging them to take risks and hoping that for the same materials burst into flames and become lifelong interests.

This won't happen to every student in every class. It won't necessarily happen when students or professor expect it to. But, if it happens occasionally, it makes a college education worthwhile.

At all levels of education, what we as teachers hope for is that our students will find issues, ideas, authors, experiments, projects and problems that they find genuinely exciting. We want them to get fired up about something. We want education to be about those fires.



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An Efficient System for Heart Risk Detection using Associative Classification and Genetic Algorithms

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Abstract:

Associative classification is an ongoing and compensating system which incorporates affiliation govern mining and classification to a model for forecast and accomplishes greatest exactness. Associative classifiers are particularly fit to applications where most extreme exactness is wanted to a model for expectation. There are many spaces, for example, medication where the most extreme exactness of the model is wanted. Heart illness is a solitary biggest reason for death in created nations and one of the fundamental supporters of malady load in creating nations. Mortality information from the enlistment center general of India demonstrates that heart illness is a noteworthy reason for death in India, and in Andhra Pradesh, coronary heart malady causes around 30% of passings in rustic territories. Consequently there is a need to build up a choice emotionally supportive network for foreseeing heart sickness of a patient. In this paper, we propose efficient associative classification algorithm using genetic approach for heart ailment expectation. The primary inspiration for using a genetic algorithm in the revelation of abnormal state expectation decides is that the found tenets are profoundly intelligible, having high prescient exactness and of high intriguing quality qualities. Trial Results demonstrate that a large portion of the classifier rules help in the best forecast of heart sickness which even helps specialists in their finding choices.

Keywords — Associative classification, Genetic algorithm, Gini Index, Z-Statistics.

1. Introduction

The real reason that the information mining has pulled in a lot of consideration in the information business in the ongoing years is because of the wide accessibility of gigantic measures of information and the requirement for transforming such information into valuable information and learning. The information picked up can be utilized for applications ranging from business management, generation control, and market analysis to rising plan and science investigation and wellbeing information analysis [1]. Affiliation administer mining and classification are two fundamental functionalities of information mining. Affiliation administer mining is utilized to discover affiliations or relationships among the thing sets. It is an unsupervised realizing where no class trait is engaged with finding the affiliation run the show. Then again, classification is an administered realizing where a class characteristic is associated with the development of the classifier and is utilized to order or foresee the information obscure example.

2017-18



Duo-Mining Techniques in Knowledge Discovery Process in Data Base

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ABSTRACT

Duo mining is used frequently in a mixture of industries and its enduring to gain in both popularity and acceptance. Duo Mining is a blend of data and text mining. This paper suggests Data mining architecture in addition with Knowledge discovery process. It also presents the comparison between data mining and text mining. As Data mining handles various processes like text Mining, Multi-media, Web mining etc. Text Classification, Clustering, Keyword based Association are the terms that are used to describe the process of Text Mining

Keywords : Association, Clustering, Data Mining knowledge, Pattern mining, Regression, Data Mining, classification, Duo Mining, Pattern Recognition, Text Mining

I. INTRODUCTION

Duo Mining is the variation of data and text mining. It has demonstrated especially well for the banking and credit card companies in order to take better decisions. As separate capabilities, of the pattern finding technologies of data mining and text mining have been around for years. However, it is only recently that enterprises have been started to use the two in acycle - and have discovered that it is a combination that is worth more than the sum of its parts.

They are similar because they both "mine" large Amounts of data, and looking for significant patterns. However, what they evaluate is quite different. Instead of only being able to analyse the structured data they collect from transactions, they can add call logs from customer services and further analyse customers.

In addition, spending patterns from the text mining side. These new developments in text mining technology that go beyond simple searching methods are the key to information discovery, which is generally work on the unstructured data.

There are several methods of data mining which handle the following or application of mining:

- Spatial mining
- Multimedia mining
- Text mining
- Web mining

Spatial mining:

Spatial is a three-dimensional object, and mining is extraction of patterns. Non-trivial searches "robotic" as possible to diminish human effort. It refers to the extraction of knowledge, spatial relationship, or other fascinating patterns not explicitly stored in spatial databases. Such mining demands an incorporation of data mining with spatial database technology.




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