VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN

Sponsored by Lavu Educational Society, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad.
Kondapur (V), Ghatkesar (M), Medchal - Malkajgiri (D) - 501 301 Phone: +91 96529 10002/3

Accredited By
NBA
NATIONAL BOARD of ACCREDITATION
CSE & ECE

			Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website in A.Y. 2019-20				
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. S. Ranga Swamy et al	Computer Science Engineering	Dimensionality Reduction using Machine Learning and Big Data Technologies	2278-3075	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitec.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v9i2/B7580129219.pdf	SCOPUS
2	Mr. T. Pullaiah et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Realization of area optimized data compression techniques for communication applications	0038-111X	http://solidstatetechnology.us/index.php/JSST	http://solidstatetechnology.us/index.php/JSST/article/view/8497	SCOPUS
3	Mr. P. Hari Krishna et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	An Improved R-Peaks Marking Method Using Fourier Decomposition and Teager Energy Operator	(print); 0765-0019 (online) 958-5608	https://www.iieta.org/Journals/TS	https://www.iieta.org/journals/ts/paper/10.18280/ts.370319	SCOPUS
4	Mr. P. Hari Krishna et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Circulant Matrix-Based Continuous Wavelet Transform for achieving Low Complexity electrocardiogram Feature Extraction in Health Monitoring Applications	1546-1955	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/asp/jctn	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/asp/jctn/2020/00000017/00000001/art00040	SCOPUS
5	Dr. G. Apparao Naidu et al	Computer Science Engineering	Kinematic Joint Descriptor and Depth Motion Descriptor with Convolutional Neural Networks for Human Action Recognition	2214-7853	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/materials-today-proceedings/	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2214785320367419	SCOPUS

PRINCIPAL
Vignan's Institute of Management & Technology For Women
Kondapur(V),Ghatkesar(M),Medchal-Malkajgiri(Dt)-501301
Telangana State

VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN

Sponsored by Lavu Educational Society, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad.
Kondapur (V), Ghatkesar (M), Medchal - Malkajgiri (D) - 501 301 Phone: +91 96529 10002/3

Accredited By
NBA
NATIONAL BOARD ACCREDITATION
CSE & ECE

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
6	Dr. Samiran Chatterjee et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Defected Ground Structure Printed Antenna with Triangular Slot	2278-3075	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitee.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v9i1/A5059119119.pdf	*SCOPUS*
7	Mr. B. Eashwara Rao et al	Basic Sciences and Humanities	Failure of En19 Taper Thread Tool On Welding MS Plate	2278-3075	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitee.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v8i11/K25270981119.pdf	*SCOPUS*
8	Mr. P. Vinay bhushan et al	Computer Science Engineering	Privacy-Preserving KNN Classification Protocol Over Encrypted Relational Data in the Cloud	(P-version) 1857-8365 (E-version) 1857-8438	https://www.researchpublication.com/amsj/	https://www.research-publication.com/amsj/uploads/papers/vol-09/iss-07/AMSJ-2020-N7-27.pdf	*SCOPUS*
9	Mr. Sunil Chandolu et al	Computer Science Engineering	Secure Energy Trade-off Analysis in Wireless Ad-Hoc Networks using Novel Scalable & Secure Management Procedure	(online) 2277-3878	https://www.ijrte.org/	https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v8i3/A1018058119.pdf	*SCOPUS*
10	Mr. J. Sunil kumar et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Low power consumption of D Flip-flop using GDI Technique	0090–5674	https://paideumajournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pu-RXsPomlz07bQ-7FgYLuVbVf4Qa7fE/view	ugc
11	Mr. Md. Khaleel Aktar et al	Basic Sciences and Humanities	Role Of An Educator In English Language Teaching	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/issue.php?cid=22&scid=56	UGC-CARE SERIAL NO:20446

PRINCIPAL
Vignan's Institute of Management & Technology For Women
Kondapur(V), Ghatkesar(M), Medchal-Malkajgiri(Dt)-501301
Telangana State.

VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN

Sponsored by Lavu Educational Society, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad.

Kondapur (V), Ghatkesar (M), Medchal - Malkajgiri (D) - 501 301 Phone: +91 96529 10002/3

Accredited By

NBA
NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION
CSE & ECE

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
12	Mrs. V. Suzan Shalini et al	Basic Sciences and Humanities	Incorporation of Action Plans on Women's Perspective in ICT	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/issue.php?cid=22&scid=56	UGC-CARE SERIAL NO:20446
13	Mrs. Swathi Gangula et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Design of O.T.A for low power applications using 32nm Fin FET Technology	2395-0056	https://ijsart.com/	https://ijsart.com/Home/IssueDetail/37807	ugc
14	Mrs. Anusha Pinisetty et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Estimation of Crosstalk Noise with Mutually Coupled RLC Interconnects in VLSI Design	2395-0056	http://ijsart.com/	https://ijsart.com/Home/IssueDetail/37668	ugc
15	Mrs. B. Geetha et al	Computer Science Engineering	A Quantum Security for Cloud Storage and Sharing Scheme with Enhanced Multi Routing Architecture	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rUZllp4Lq8GuAlpi5rdek3O2s35JSYOC/view	UGC CARE
16	Mr. J. Sunil kumar et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Design and Implementation of FIR filter using FPGA	2249-7455	http://www.ijmece.org	https://app.box.com/s/zrujoiwadvmme2dkjhtml1flg9kdci50	ugc
17	Mr .J. Sunil kumar et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	A novel approach to design and implementation of N-bit LFSR	2249-7455	http://www.ijmece.org	https://app.box.com/s/jn5ttn2yntqn7mihwo9v3cc7wvizgi5a	ugc
18	Mr. J. Sunil kumar et al	Electronics and Communication Engineering	Area and power optimization of Johnson Counter using GDI-Tech	2249-7455	http://www.ijmece.org	https://app.box.com/s/wujg46oslwcftgw5241807k0ckyazuta	ugc
19	P. Rajendra Prasad et al	Computer Science Engineering	A Novel Mechanism of Integration of Cloud Data Using Data Chunks	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eUwY4GPJhawSk35gbkOLi1tMORjLnD3F/view	UGC CARE

PRINCIPAL

VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN

Sponsored by Lavu Educational Society, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad.
Kondapur (V), Ghatkesar (M), Medchal - Malkajgiri (D) - 501 301 Phone: +91 96529 10002/3

Accredited By

NBA
NATIONAL BOARD
of ACCREDITATION
CSE & ECE

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
20	Mr. G. Ganesh Reddy et al	Computer Science Engineering	Design and Implementation of Terror Bot for Detect Terrorists and Soldiers	2321-1953	https://www.ijitech.org/	http://ijitech.org/uploads/562143IJIT17664-21.pdf	ugc
21	Dr. S. Ranga Swamy et al	Computer Science Engineering	FIE: Food Image Extraction through Deep Learning Techniques	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GRmN8Is5UJbSor6CMSZ-Jdw7sm-cHng8/view	UGC CARE
22	Mr. M. Uday Kumar et al	Computer Science Engineering	A Complete Modified Hierarchical Attribute Based Encryption Access Control Method For Mobile Cloud Computing	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1irWTwLIEPKqS-4RAnEFvxo551ebPjlZL/view	UGC CARE
23	Mrs. B. Geetha et al	Computer Science Engineering	Fictitious News Detection Using Machine Learning Algorithms	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13hP722MfpHlW_XWZeIz73atxtcgUO9dZ/view	UGC CARE
24	Mr. M. Vishnu Vardhana Rao et al	Computer Science Engineering	Kitchen Waste Classification Using Deep Earning Techniques	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C0q_YtEnUDjQpqD6fuMqSJe3I6oHjMb4/view	UGC CARE
25	Dr. A. Sudhir Babu et al	Computer Science Engineering	Research of Clustering Algorithms using Enhanced Feature Selection	2249-8958	https://www.ijeat.org/	https://www.ijeat.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v9i2/B5115129219.pdf	ugc
26	Mr. T. Srinivasulu et al	Basic Sciences and Humanities	Dynamics of Host-Parasite Models with Harvesting of Parasites & Partial Cover for Host	2278-3075	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitee.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v9i3/B7712129219.pdf	SCOPUS

PRINCIPAL
Vignan's Institute of Management & Technology For Women
Kondapur(V),Ghatkesar(M),Medchal-Malkajgiri(Dt)-501301
Telangana State

Dimensionality Reduction using Machine Learning and Big Data Technologies

S. Ranga Swamy, P S V Srinivasa Rao, J.V N Raju, M. Nagavamsi

Abstract: Machine learning and big data models are most useful constraints in software technologies. But these systems need very less data at processing time, also technology wise data dimensionality increases day by day. Any algorithm applicable for high dimensional data requires more processing time and storage resources. The curse of dimensionality refers to all the problems that arise when working with data in the higher dimensions that did not exist in the lower dimensions. Our paper attempts to deal with the issue of safety for information at low dimensionality. Addressing this trouble is equivalent to addressing the safety problem of the hardware and software platform. Decision tree (DT) ML model is helpful for these dimensional and clustering problems. DTML model has been reduced the duplicate data size and clustering achieved efficiency 94.3% and reduction ratio by 32.4%..

Keywords: Machine Learning, big data, dimensionality reduction, software technologies, HDFS, pet byte, reduplications.

I. INTRODUCTION

During the last decade, data learning techniques were extensively adopted in a number of big and complicated data-in depth fields including remedy, astronomy, biology, and so on, for these techniques provide possible solutions to mine the data hidden within the records. Despite the fact that, because the time for large information is coming, the gathering of information units is so massive and complicated that it's far difficult to cope with the usage of conventional learning techniques for the reason that mounted process of gaining knowledge of from traditional datasets was no longer designed to and could no longer work well with excessive volumes of records. As an instance, maximum conventional machine mastering algorithms are designed for records that might be completely loaded into reminiscence [1], which does now not keep any more in the context of big statistics.

Therefore, even though gaining knowledge of from these several facts is anticipated to bring giant technology and engineering advances alongside enhancements in quality of our lifestyles , it brings fantastic demanding situations on the identical time.

Revised Manuscript Received on December 05, 2019.

Dr RANGA SWAMY SIRISATI, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar.
E-Mail: sirisatiranga@gmail.com

Dr PSV SRINIVASA RAO, Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar, E-Mail: parimirao@yahoo.com

JVN RAJU, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Sri Vasavi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Nandamuru, E-Mail: jvnraju.rao@gmail.com

MIREYALA NAGAVAMSI, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Sri Vasavi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Nandamuru, E-Mail: vamsimireyala@gmail.com

Data leaning is a subject of studies that formally specializes in the concept, overall performance, and residences of getting to know structures and algorithms. It is a exceptionally interdisciplinary field constructing upon thoughts from many different styles of fields together with synthetic intelligence, optimization principle, data theory, facts, cognitive technology, most beneficial manage, and plenty of other disciplines of technology, engineering, and arithmetic [2]. Due to its implementation in a wide range of programs, machine mastering has protected nearly every scientific area, which has brought great effect at the science and society . It's been used on a selection of issues, together with recommendation engines, popularity structures, informatics and statistics mining, and autonomous manipulate systems . Typically, the sphere of device getting to know is split into three sub domains: supervised studying, unsupervised mastering, and reinforcement mastering.

In brief, supervised getting to know requires training with categorised data which has inputs and favoured outputs. In evaluation with the supervised gaining knowledge of, unsupervised gaining knowledge of does not require labelled schooling information and the surroundings best gives inputs without desired targets. Reinforcement mastering permits studying from comments obtained thru interactions with an outside surroundings. Based on those three vital getting to know paradigms, loads of principle mechanisms and alertness offerings were proposed for managing information responsibilities. For example, in, Google applies system getting to know algorithms to huge chunks of messy statistics acquired from the internet for Google's translator, Google's road view, Android's voice reputation, and photo seek engine. A easy evaluation of those 3 machine studying technology from distinct views is given in table 1 to define the system learning technologies for facts processing. The "statistics Processing responsibilities" column of the table gives the troubles that want to be solved and the "gaining knowledge of Algorithms" column describes the techniques that may be used.

With the help of machine learning algorithm by the use of big data mechanism data dimensionality has been decreased. With this duplicate data original has been acquire in simple way, if data related original one copy of duplicate data, it is require for future utilization. But data for storage is more in this case with the help of dimensionality reduction can handle the less storage space.the final paper but after the final submission to the journal, rectification is not possible[3].

Realization of area optimized data compression techniques for communication applications

Thanam Pullaiah[1]
Research Scholar, JNTU-H,
Asst. Prof., ECE, VMTW-Hyderabad,
Telangana, India
thanam.tp@gmail.com

Dr.K.Manjunathachari[2]
Prof. & Head, Dept. of ECE,
GITAM University, Hyderabad.
Telangana, India
manjunath4005@gmail.com

Dr.B.L.Malleswari[3]
Professor& Principal
Sri Devi Women's Engineering College, ,
Telangana, India.
blmalleswari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Data compression is a well-known technique for enhancing performance of communication architectures. Compression has been applied in designing the memory hierarchy, and increases the effective storage in processor and multicore systems. Basically there are two data compression techniques namely cache compression (cc) and bus compression. Cache compression increases the cache capacity by compressing block data and accommodating more blocks in a fixed space. Bus compression technique is similar to other compression techniques; it expands the bus width by encoding a wide data as small as code size. The previous work on data compression techniques was to estimate the area, power and performances. The current work compresses a large packet in to a small one can increases the effective bandwidth of routers and links, while saving power due to reduced operations. The data compression can be relatively applied to communication on congested paths only if compression improves performance. The propose work enhance the performance in reduction in area and low power consumption. The proposed work benefits the communication in terms of network latency and lower power consumption and improved application performances, the above proposed work has been simulated in xilinex 9.2i. Tool.

Keywords—FIFO, Matching unit, CAM, DC, DC_DE;

I.INTRODUCTION

According to the recent advances in chip logic [1-3] densities it is necessary to integrate a number of compressor engines on to a single chip rather than running an algorithm on single CPU. This results in good performance gain which is done in our project. Using the existing parallel compression techniques, we found some drawbacks in previous approach there are more draw backs which will reduce the system performance like speed. And also to implement this model will take large space in silicon on insulator. All the previous approaches are contains parallel compression methods hence it will take large blocks implement so it will take large power to produce required operation. To avoid the entire above said draw backs we are going to implement serial compression method.

We have chosen to adopt this high speed [4-8] serial data compression.

II.LITERATURE SURVEY

According to the recent advances in chip logic densities it is necessary to integrate a number of compressor engines on to a single chip rather than running an algorithm on single CPU. This results in good performance gain which is done in our project. We have taken the basic XMATCHPRORLI algorithm [1][2][3].

0765-0019

I E T A International Information and Engineering Technology Association

An Improved R-Peaks Marking Method Using Fourier Decomposition and Teager Energy Operator

Harikrishna Ponnam[1*], Jakeer Hussain Shaik[2]

[1] Department of ECE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Hyderabad 501301, Telangana, India
[2] Department of ECE, Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Guntur 522213, Andhra Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author Email: ponnamhk@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The exact discovery of R-peak becomes very much crucial while extracting prominent features from Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal. However, identification of R-peaks precisely becomes more challenging due to contamination of noise and fragmented QRS complexes. This paper presents an improved method of marking R-peaks. Initially, an efficient Fourier Decomposition Methodology (FDM) is used for removing noise. The accuracy of finding R-peaks can be improved by enhancing the QRS complexes using Teager Energy Operator. Hilbert Transform and Zero Cross Detector (ZCD) are used for marking the R-peaks. The MIT-BIH arrhythmia database is used for validating the proposed scheme and attained 99.97% accuracy, 99.98% of sensitivity and 99.98% of positive predictivity. The findings proved that proposed method is superior as compared to the proven techniques in the literature.

1. INTRODUCTION

The ECG signal is evolved as an extensively used rapid investigation tool to monitor cardiac abnormalities. It can give useful information about the functionality of the cardiovascular system. The threat of cardiovascular diseases is growing in India. The occurrence of cardiovascular diseases in India was estimated to be 5.45 cores in the year 2016 [1]. The ECG signal analyses and accurate detection of feature points take a big part in the identification of cardiac abnormalities. The standard ECG signal consists of five characteristic waves: P wave, Q wave, R wave, S wave and T wave. Ascertaining accurate R-peaks becomes a benchmark for the extraction of remaining all fiducial points [2]. Nonetheless, Morphology of the ECG gets affected owing to the variation in the characteristic waves and noise interference. So, computer-aided diagnosis is required to precisely delineate the R-wave to assist physicians and doctors with appropriate medical intervention. Conventionally, the wave functions were identified by both time and frequency domain signal processing technique [3, 4].

In recent developments, various wavelets transform techniques [5], time-frequency distribution of S-transform [6, 7]. Circulant matrix-based continuous wavelet transform [8]. and convolution window [9] was used for ascertain R-peaks. However, correct marking of the R-peaks remains an open problem.

The primary objective of this work is to emphasizing the R wave and suppressing the effect of other wave functions while delineating the R-waves. In this work simple and efficient FDM is used for preprocessing of the ECG signal. The combination of Teager Energy Operator (TEO), Hilbert Transform (HT) and Zero Cross Detector (ZCD) is used for implementing the peak finding Logic. In our proposed work, FDM has applied for denoise the ECG signal by suppressing

the BW and PLI. In the subsequent stage, TEO is calculated to enhance the R-waves. At last, Hilbert Transform and Zero Cross Detector are used for reliable estimation of R-waves and its peak positions.

The reminder of the paper has been ordered as follows. We will present the previous research concerning to field of R-peak identification in the second section. Section 3, presented proposed R-peak identification methodology. Performance assessment this work and shown results in Section 4. In section 5 the work is concluded.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The reliable finding of R-peaks is the most significant part while extracting characteristics of the ECG signal. Hence numerous R-peak finding techniques are proposed in the literature. At first, identification of the QRS complex was established by Pan and Tompkins [10] using linear filtering and nonlinear processing techniques. Linear filtering composed by high pass and low pass filters is used for attenuate the noise. Differentiation, squaring and moving window integration are employed in nonlinear processing to generate the signal which consists of slope, amplitude and width information of QRS complex. Adaptive thresholds are used for marking the R-peaks in the signal. Hamilton and Tompkins [11] have refined the decision rules to improve the efficiency of marking R-peaks. Later various derivative-based approaches [4-11] have been developed for locating R-peaks. Another method Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) decomposes the signal into different functions and process at different frequency ranges [8], but it has a problem of low frequency resolution. Digital filters [12-14] also implemented for the elimination of noise and improving accuracy. These are optimum compared with standard FIR filters. Nonlinear

Circulant Matrix-Based Continuous Wavelet Transform for Achieving Low Complexity Electrocardiogram Feature Extraction in Health Monitoring Applications

Harikrishna Ponnam* and Jakeer Hussain Shaik

Department of ECE, Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Guntur 522213, Andhrapradesh, India

In the application of remote cardiovascular monitoring, the computational complexity and power consumption need to be maintained in a considerable level in order to prevent the limitations introduced by the computationally constrained equipment's that perform the process of continuous monitoring and analysis. In this paper, a Circulant Matrix-based Continuous Wavelet Transform (CM-CWT)-based feature extraction mechanism is contributed to minimizing the computational complexity incurred during the process of feature extraction from the input ECG signals. This proposed CM-CWT mechanism derives the advantages of the Circulant Matrix-based Continuous Wavelet Transform and Gradient-based filtering design for achieving excellent feature extraction from ECG signals with low computational complexity. The experimental investigation of the proposed CM-CWT mechanism is conducted using the factors of computational complexity, sensitivity, prediction accuracy and error rate for estimating its predominance over the compared DWT-HAAR and HIFEA approaches used for ECG feature extraction. The experiments of the proposed CM-CWT mechanism on an average is estimated to reduce the error rate to the maximum of 21% compared to the existing DWT-HAAR and HIFEA approaches used for ECG feature extraction.

Keywords: ECG Signals, Circulant Matrix, Continuous Wavelet Transform, Gradient Based Filtering, Computational Complexity.

<div style="writing-mode: vertical">RESEARCH ARTICLE</div>

1. INTRODUCTION

The continuous existence of cardiovascular diseases in the ageing population has increased the cause of death in the global human population to the maximum of 30%, according to the report received from the World Health Organization (WHO) [1]. Thus, the cardiovascular disease needs to be properly managed through the continuous process of monitoring [2]. However, computational complexity and energy consumption are considered as the major factor that is highly influenced during the process of regular monitoring [3]. But it is emphasized that the energy essential for processing can be much greater than the actual energy mandatory for the continuous process of data transmission [4]. Furthermore, the process of the ECG signal delineation is considered to be highly reduced compared to the degree of energy utilized for data transmission [5]. Thus the ECG feature extraction process needs to ensure maximized lower complexity and low power incorporation during its implementation process [6–8].

In this paper, a Circulant Matrix-based Continuous Wavelet Transform (CM-CWT)-based feature extraction mechanism is contributed for concentrating on the process of minimizing the computational complexity during the process of feature extraction from the input ECG signals. This proposed CM-CWT mechanism used Circulant Matrix-based Continuous Wavelet Transform for wavelet coefficients, which are further refined using Gradient-based filtering design for achieving excellent feature extraction from ECG signals. The experiments for the proposed CM-CWT mechanism is conducted through the potential evaluation parameters of computational complexity, sensitivity, prediction accuracy and error rate under an increasing amount of time.

The remaining sections of this paper are organized as follows. Section 2 highlights on the survey of significant ECG Features extraction methods contributed in the literature for over a decade. Section 3 describes the complete step-by-step process involved in the process of implementing the proposed CM-CWT mechanism. Section 4 exemplars the validation of the proposed CM-CWT mechanism

*Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

1

2214-7853

Vol 37 2021
Part 9

Kinematic joint descriptor and depth motion descriptor with convolutional neural networks for human action recognition

S. Sandhya Rani [a], G. Apparao Naidu [b], V. Usha Shree [c]

[a] Research Scholar JNTUH, Department of CSE, Malla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous), India
[b] Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, India
[c] Department of ECE, Joginpally BR Engineering College, India

ABSTRACT

Human Action Recognition has gained a huge research interest due to its widespread applications in various fields. However, due to several challenges like noisy and occluded data, view-point variations, body sizes etc., still the action recognition remains a challenging task. Most of the existing action recognition methods focused on the single data type thereby the recognition system has limited performance. To improve the recognition performance, we have modeled a new approach for human action recognition from two different data types; they are depth images and skeleton joints. Two different descriptors are developed for action representation; they are Differential Depth Motion History Image for depth maps and Motion Kinematic Joint Descriptor for skeleton joints. To attain a discriminative feature set, we have trained three different Convolutional Neural Network Models and the results are fused for final action classification. Simulation is carried out over two public datasets and the obtained results indicate that the proposed approach outperforms state-of-art methods.

© 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the International Conference on Newer Trends and Innovation in Mechanical Engineering: Materials Science.

1. Introduction

In recent years, Human Action Recognition (HAR) has become a hot research topic because it may enable numerous applications from the commercial to military ones. HAR is necessary for several applications that demand for public safety, people's behavior, Visual Surveillance, Virtual Reality, Human-Computer Interaction (HCI), Video Indexing, etc. [1–3]. Nevertheless, the action recognition through color images is a tedious work due to several reasons such as color of clothes, variations in illumination and complexity in the background. In such conditions, the extraction of exact motion region or human body is becomes much difficult in every image. Further the color images don't have depth cues which are very important for action recognition, particularly when the action is carried out in the front view of camera.

Recently, the availability of RGBD sensors in the market was motivated to develop cost-effective and reliable solutions [4]. With the help of depth sensors (ex. Microsoft Kinect sensors), it is likely to exploit action recognition system using depth maps which provides a significant information about actions. The main advantage of using depth sensors is that they are uniform colored,

illumination invariant and can also provide body shape and simplifies the problem of HAR. Furthermore, the depth sensors are also able to capture the real time body skeleton that allows a compact representation of human body. Compared to color image based action representations, the skeleton based action representation has several advantages; first they are invariant to view points and motion speed, and scale [5]. Next, the complexity of hardware used to capture skeleton data is very less. Finally the skeleton data neglects the surrounding distractions.

Recently, the HAR research has been concentrated on the data captured by depth sensor due to the provision of more significant features from either depth data or skeleton data. The major underlying cause of an efficient action recognition approach is a good action representation method which effective and distinct features. The depth map data ensures an action representation invariant to illumination variations, skin color and clothes. However, some depth frames of an action sequence are composed of external effects like noises, cluttered backgrounds, shadows, jumbled objects and small body shaking movements. On the other hand, the skeleton joints are more sensitive to the movements of joints, thereby affecting on the recognition of two analogous actions

Defected Ground Structure Printed Antenna with Triangular Slot

D. Shyam Prasad, Samiran Chatterjee

Abstract: Double Layer Single Feed dual resonant frequency patch antenna is presented in this paper. After design the patch, we are etched triangular and rectangular slots at the top and bottom layer of the patch. After design the antenna structure, we got a remarkable result and the operating frequencies are used for the various applications of microwave Communication. Two triangular slots are designed at the top layer from the both sides of the patch with one rectangular slot from the bottom layer and also one h-type slot is introduced at the middle portion from the rest at bottom layer to obtain the desired resonant frequency. The different shapes of the patch used to improve the gain bandwidth performance of the antenna. We get two operating frequencies for this triangular shaped printed antenna. 1st frequency is applicable for microwave radiometry from aircraft to measure ocean wind speed and rain characteristics in hurricanes and the other is used to design BeO POWER CHIP RESISTOR which is applicable for Microwave and RF high power communication, microwave amplifiers and power dividers. This paper includes an extensive analysis of simulated results for this above mentioned microstrip printed patch antenna. All results are simulated and verified by the network analyzer. Due to the basic characteristics of proposed printed antenna, it is suitable for the applications in long distance radio telecommunication systems. It is also applicable for satellite communication and microwave relay systems.

Keywords : Compact, Ground Plane, Layer and Feed, Operating Frequency, Slot.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent days of low power communication, the young engineers are search for such type of devices which is very handy, tiny, light weight and possibility of miniaturization. So, in this aspect the microstrip printed antenna is bring a positive interest to the engineers and especially who are willing to work in the microwave communication fields [1]. Due to the miniaturization of microwave devices, we use microstrip antenna for any types of communication irrespective of other devices. But in recent microwave and wireless communication, the engineers are required more than one resonant frequency due to the more coverage range for the communication. Requirements of two resonant frequency because most of young engineers are used multiple frequency bands for the communication and they want such type of device which can cover all the frequency. Due to this reason, the wireless engineers are designed antennas which are used

for multiband operation with multiband characteristics. With the multiband characteristics, the other characteristics are to design the antenna in such a way which is consisting of the process of size reduction. It is one of the new techniques in which we cut different slots in the proper positions of usual antenna which is known by conventional antenna [2-5]. The meaning of size reduction is resonant frequency reduced by a large amount when compared to our usual antennas [6-12]. There are another some antennas are there which are same as patch antenna and the names are DRA (Dielectric Resonator Antenna) and Fractal Antenna [13-18]. But for designing the above mentioned two antennas, the engineers are facing some problems. Due to the requirement of high dielectric constant, DRA is not able to design, and fractal antennas structure is very complicated for design.

So, in recent days the compact printed antenna is smaller in size and also possible to miniature so, the young engineers are looking for the keen interest for this antenna and patch antennas demand are increased for the various communication especially for mobile and microwave communication [9-10]. The proposed work in this paper is presented by design of printed patch antenna which is combined with equal triangular slots which gave two operating frequencies. Designing of the proposed antenna in this paper is done due to etched two equal triangular slots on the both sides of the patch from top layer, one rectangular slot cut at the top from the bottom layer and also one h-type slot (Fig.-2) is introduced at the middle portion from the rest at bottom layer i.e. at ground plane for the improvement in return loss and performance of the antenna. We are used high value of dielectric constant in here for design of proposed antenna for the high percentage of size reduction [2-5]. The main aim is to design our proposed antenna with the increase of operating bandwidth and large increment of frequency ratio. We use the method of moment (MoM) based software [19] and the results are verified by using of Vector Network Analyzer. For the light weight, low cost and small size, the proposed antenna is applicable of satellite communication and related microwave relay systems.

II. ANTENNA STRUCTURE

Designed printed antenna configurations with PTFE substrate are shown in below figures. Two equal triangular slots (T1, T2) are cut both sides from edge of the patch at top layer is shown in figure-1. One rectangular slot cut at the top from the bottom layer and one h-type slot is introduced at the middle portion from the rest at bottom layer i.e. at ground plane is shown in figure-2. Dimensions and location of SMA connector which is used as a probe for designed antenna feeding point also displays in figure which radius is 0.8 mm

Failure of En19 Taper Thread Tool On Welding Ms Plate

B . Srinivasulu, Shanigaram Pochaiah, B. Eashwara Rao, V. V. Prathibha Bharathi

Abstract: FSSW is used a lot of vicinity which are from marine to aerospace industry. FSSW is effected with tool rotational speed, tool transverse speed, dwell time and tool plunge depth. One of them is weight. With the reference to the research work In this paper two flat plates of similar metals of MS of 1.2 mm thickness & 30.25mm specimen width are subjected to a solid state welding at 900rpm using the EN19 taper thread tool. The tensile-shear test results showed that the FSSW specimens are better than the specimens welded by the conventional FSSW process at 900-1300 tool rotational speeds with using taper thread tool pin profiles. By doing tensile test following ASTM B 557:2006 procedure the ultimate shear load obtained from the conventional friction stir spot welds is 1.960KN.

Keywords : Solid state welding, MS Plate, taper thread profile, failure
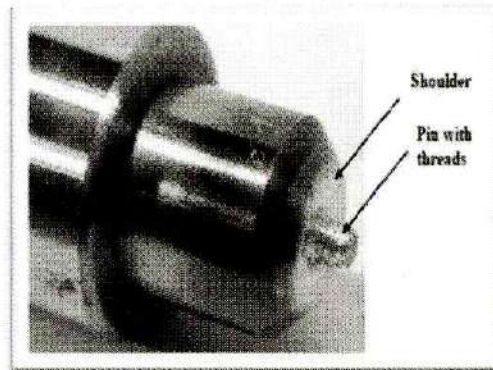
I. INTRODUCTION

Friction stir spots welding (FSSW) produces weld for adjacent function from a rotating, non-consumable welding device, enabling the device to 'stir' the joint surfaces between friction and heat generated from plastic work. The
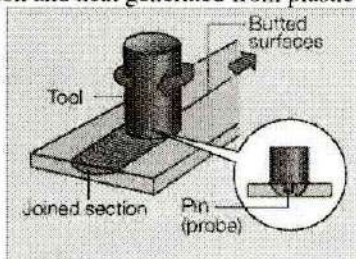

Figure 1: FSSW Metal Joining

Depression on friction and plastic work for summer causes the block to necessarily melting in the work piece, stay away from some problems emerging from a different situation in the state. In the device, two-speed rate is to be considered while friction welding; How the pin swings and

how quickly it navigates on the welded interface can be seen in Fig 1. [Bahemmat P et al. (2012)].

Figure 2: FSSW Tool

Heat Input during FSSW:

The tool base metal, stirring, gets deformed, and mixes it. Due to the effect of the equipment on the original material, metal content of metal and temperature increases. This diversity in temperature is an indefinite signal of the era of heat brought by the frictional contact between the welding process. In FSSW welding, the heat is determined by including the input curve, and then using the position.

$$U = \frac{2\pi}{60} \omega \int_{t_0}^{t_1} T \, dt \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots 1$$

where,

ω: Tool rotation speed

T: Torque

And t_0 and t_1 are the tool contact and withdrawal times

U: Heat input

However, this is only a gauge of heat input. Yang et al. Used similar situation to assess weld input, thinking about the contribution of heat by commitment to the device, estimates the abundance of heat contributions, as was illustrated in equations 2 and 3 . Condition 4 displays absolute heat input. The equation 1 was used for all heat input estimates in the current research work.

PRIVACY-PERSERVING KNN CLASSIFICATION PROTOCOL OVER ENCRPTED RELATIONAL DATA IN THE CLOUD

P. VINAYBHUSHAN[1] AND T. HIRWARKAR

ABSTRACT. With the recent popularity of cloud computing, clients presently have the chance to redistribute their data just as the data management tasks to the cloud. Notwithstanding, because of the ascent of different protection issues, touchy data (e.g., clinical records) should be encrypted before re- appropriating to the cloud. What's more, query preparing tasks ought to be taken care of by the cloud; in any case, there would be no good reason for redistributing the data at the primary spot. To process inquiries over encrypted data without the cloud ever decrypting the data is an extremely testing task. In this paper, we center on attempting the characterization issue over encrypted data. Specifically, we propose a safe k-NN classifier over encrypted data in the cloud. The proposed k- NN protocol ensures the privacy of the data, the client's information query, and data get to designs. As far as we could possibly know, our work is the first to build up a safe k-NN classifier over encrypted data under the standard semi-legit model. Likewise, we observationally investigate the proficiency of our answer through different examinations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The cloud computing worldview is reforming the associations' method of working their data especially in the manner they store, access, and procedure data. As a developing computing worldview, cloud computing draws in numerous associations to consider truly with respect to cloud potential as far as its

Secure Energy Trade-off Analysis in Wireless Ad-Hoc Networks using Novel Scalable & Secure Management Procedure

Sunil Chandolu, P.Sanyasi Naidu

Abstract: *Wireless Mobile ad-hoc networks are increased with respect to communication and computation in data transmission between different nodes. Node relay configurations overlay routing is a complex task which improve the properties of routing hierarchy without change basic standards of communication routing scenarios. Sensitivity of different potentials of ad-hoc networks, security concerns is a challenging task in wireless ad-hoc networks. Because of resource limitations present in data management via key scenario with transmission is one of the basic design to support secure data transmission and improve network performance with respect to scalability and efficiency. So that, in this paper, we propose and implement high level security concern i.e. Novel Scalable & Secure Management Schema (NSSMS) for wireless ad-hoc networks. For the first time we extend approach to support unital key-distribution methodology to support high network security formalisms to improve network scalability and key based data sharing probability between different nodes for wireless network communications. Obtained results of proposed approach give better improvement to improve network scalability with overall network performance; we also show significant results with comparison of existing results.*

Index Terms: Wireless ad-hoc networks, Key distribution, resource optimality, overlay network routing and key management schema.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mobile ad-hoc networks (MANETs) combined with remote system interfaces are probably going to end up an unavoidable piece of future processing foundations with specialized progressions in remote correspondence, versatility and convenience.

Among them, convey ability might be the most basic issue in these battery-worked gadgets since battery forces power, weight and size imperatives. Keeping in mind the end goal to give enhanced transport ability, it is basic to utilize low-control parts and vitality productive activities

. As the pattern in versatile processing is towards additional correspondence subordinate exercises and vitality utilization because of the remote correspondence can speak to the greater part of aggregate framework control [2], the way to vitality proficiency is at the vitality mindful organize conventions, for example, joins, MAC, steering, and transport conventions.

Because of the asset restrictions, existing security answers for customary systems proved unable be utilized in MANETS. Along these lines, the security issues turned out to be then one of the principle challenges for the asset compelled condition of MANETS. Key server maintains secure services, for example, verification and classification to exchange information in mobile ad-hoc networks. A secure connection between different nodes is a complex issue in mobile ad-hoc networks. The open key based arrangements, which give effective key administration benefits in customary systems, are inadmissible for MANETS as a result of asset confinements. Some open key plans have been executed on genuine sensors [2][3][4], be that as it may most analysts trust that these systems are still too heavyweight over real sensors' innovation in light of the fact that they incite an imperative correspondence and connection overhead [5] Symmetric key data transmission is one of the reliable data evaluations in mobile ad-hoc networks. Due to absence of node is the foundation in wireless ad-hoc networks. Pair wise data transmission with secure key sharing between neighbor nodes with respect to existing approaches.

So that in this we propose a Novel Scalable & Secure Management Schema (NSSMS) is introduced to support efficient data transmission to increase the performance of network with respect to different nodes. We also use Unital key approach with proposed approach for the support to maintain unique key for each node while all the nodes present in data transmission. Each node sharing key with destination for efficient data transmission to improve scalability of wireless network communication. We carried out experimental calculations to compare the efficiency of proposed approach with existing approaches with respect to different network parameters like data storage, scalability of network and also increase secure path for data transmission. We also reduce the key ring size for secure data transmission with respect to reduce overhead of network performance.

Low power consumption of D Flip-flopusingGDI Technique

N.USHARANI[1], SUNILKUMAR.J [2]

1.2. Assistant professors in Dept. of Electronics and communication Engineering
VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN
Email: nusharani2k@gmail.com. 2. Email: sunil5718@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

GDI (Gate Diffusion Input) - a new technique of low power digital circuit design is described. This technique allows reducing power consumption, delay and area of digital circuits, while maintaining low complexity of logic design. Performance comparison with traditional CMOS and various PTL design techniques is presented, with respect to the layout area, number of devices, delay and power dissipation, showing advantages and drawbacks of GDI as compared to other methods. AND and NAND logic gates have been implemented in 250nm technology to compare the GDI technique with CMOS and PTL. Showing up to 45% reduction in power-consumption in GDI. Properties of D Flip flop using GDI are discussed, simulation results are reported and measurements are presented.

Keywords: CMOS technology, PTL, Gate Diffusion Input Technique, low power design Flip-flop

I. INTRODUCTION

With rapid development of portable digital applications, the demand for increasing speed, compact implementation and low power dissipation triggers numerous research efforts [2,3]. The wish to improve the performance of logic circuits, once based on traditional CMOS technology, results in developing of many logic design techniques during the last two decades.

One form of logic that is popular in low-power digital circuits is pass-transistor logic (PTL). Formal methods for deriving pass-transistor logic have been presented for NMOS. They are based on the model, where a set of control signals is applied to the gates of n-transistors. Another set of data signals are applied to the sources of the n-transistors [2]. Many PTL circuit implementations have been proposed in the literature [2,3,4,5,8]. Some of the main advantages of PTL over standard CMOS design are: (1) High speed - due to the small node capacitances, (2) Low power dissipation - as a result of the reduced number of transistors, (3) Lower interconnection effects [6,7] - due to a small area. However, most of the PTL implementations have two basic problems. First, the threshold drop across the single-channel pass transistors results in reduced current drive and hence slower operation at reduced supply voltages; this is particularly important for low power design since it is desirable to operate at the lowest possible voltage level. Second, since the "high" input voltage level at the regenerative inverters is not Vdd, the PMOS device in the inverter is not fully turned off, and hence direct-path static power dissipation could be significant [4]. An additional problem of existing PTL is top-down logic design complexity, which prevents from the pass-transistors capturing a major role in real logic LSI's. One of the main reasons for this is that no

ROLE OF AN EDUCATOR IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

MD.KHALEEL AKHTAR

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES

VIGNAN'S INTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN

ABSTRACT:

In the Global World, the majority of the Communication is done in English, as the mechanism of educating. As everybody realizes that it is Comprehensive or World Wide Language, where the present Globe is moving forward by associating itself to others for doing their agreeable connections. In English Language Teaching (ELT), particularly, when English is associated with Class Room Teaching (CRT), it assumes an extremely critical job in engaging the understudy's consideration. To get great relational abilities or to exceed expectations in relational abilities, one needs to get aptitude in all the four abilities. They are Listening, Verbal Communication, Interpretation and Inscription Skills. Before an understudy obtains with every one of these aptitudes, he/she needs to create enthusiasm towards the subject or language. Right now, Teacher assumes a conspicuous job in pulling in the understudy's consideration by making enthusiasm among the understudies. A Teacher should assume different jobs, for example, Learner, Facilitator, Assessor, Manager and Evaluator. Before showing the understudies an educator needs to initially put himself/herself as a student and think from the students point of view. In doing as such, understudies can be caught with intrigue. In the study hall, Teacher jobs can be talked about with students as a piece of understudy readiness, alongside different qualities of educational plan. Students can envision about what jobs they wish for their educator, how this tendency fits in with different parts of their learning strategy, and why the instructor picks each job.

Keywords: ELT, Class Room Teaching, Verbal Communication, Interpretation, Inscription, Facilitator, Assessor, Manager, Evaluator/

I. INTRODUCTION

The conventional idea of an instructor is as one who is wealthy in information and the grant of the „Guru" ought to be moved to the ward bit by bit. So the essential point of the instructor was to assemble information. One who needed to be an instructor attempted to advance one-

Incorporation of Action Plans on Women's Perspective in ICT

1.V.SUZAN SHALINI ,2. Dr.S. KRUPA SHEELA

1.K L University,Vaddesarramm, GUNTUR A.P, 522502GUNTUR A.P, 522502,
E-mail:suzanshalini@gmail.com, Mobile No:7893489969
2.K L University,Vaddesarramm, E-mail:Sheela.sk@kluniversity.com,

Abstract- This paper aims to highlight the role of women in adopting new learning trends needed for everyone and women have to be an equal beneficiary to the advantages offered by the technology i, Technology has become the crucial parts of everyday lives "women and girls are poorly placed to benefit from the knowledge of ICT because they have less access to scientific and technical education specifically, in rural areas of India even the Internet is provided in English and women, Who do not speak or read English may not be able to gain knowledge .The impact of having few women web developers and software programmers, particularly working in the Urban regions, may be lack of Opportunities .. I think it's very important to understand what actually want to achieve As we know, We have a variety of technologies available and we need to somehow assess them to highlight some Pros and Cons of using ICT It entails building up of capacities of women to overcome social and institutional barriers and strengthening in their participation in the economic process for overall improvement in their qualities of lives..

Key words: Communities, Education, Ensure, Knowledge, Literacy, Opportunities ,Technical, Education, Women

Introduction

A literary review on women in Indian context has been facing many obstacles to develop in technology. The World is on the edge of the brink of new era where new modes of Information and Communication Technology have swept people off their feet refers to the use of in the fields of socioeconomic development, international development, and human rights. The theory behind this is, more. Women's active participation in the ICT sector is essential for better development of a society. Despite strong evidence regarding the importance of fully incorporating women into the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) sector, a gender ICT gap still remains in India. Communication for development is a social process, designed to seek a common understanding among all the participants of a development initiative, creating a basis for concerted action. —UN FAO, 1984

Indian females do not take ICT studies. Moreover, women are underrepresented in the sector, particularly in technical and decision-making positions for's long-term growth and economic sustainability. The study Women Active in the ICT Sector is another step in the on-going efforts to tackle the problem. This is achieved by: (1) updating current data regarding females' roles in the sector; (2) identifying role models and career paths to inspire women and girls; (3) assessing the economic impact

Design of O.T.A. for low power applications using 32nm FinFET Technology

Swathi Gangula*

Electronics and Communication Engineering Dept., Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women

Abstract: *The Operational Transconductance Amplifier based circuits offer advantages of simplicity in design, lower component count, reliable, high frequency performance and wide range electronic tenability over conventional op-amp based circuits.. In this paper we design the O.T.A based on 32nm SOI FinFET technology. FinFET has the many advantages compared to the MOSFET'S like it provides better retention characteristics that reduces the short channel effects and also provides better control over current flow, provides better scalability and low power consumption. We have studied some of the most important characteristics such as common mode rejection ratio (C.M.R.R), current gain and bandwidth were calculated and the respective characteristics are compared with the traditional CMOS based Operational Transconductance Amplifier. The designed Operational Transconductance Amplifier circuit is tested in a SPICE simulation .Comparative analysis of analog performance parameters of FinFET based O.T.A and conventional CMOS based O.T.A is also carried out .Our implementation demonstrates that utilization of FinFET increases the gain by 46.2%.and common mode rejection ratio by 1.8%.The proposed operational transconductance amplifier has very wide scope in the field of IOT and in wide variety of smart electronic gadgets..*

Keywords : SOI FinFET, CMOS, O.T.A., VCCS, C.M.R.R

I. INTRODUCTION

An O.T.A. is a voltage controlled current source, further basically it is an op-amp without output buffer, so it can drive loads. The design of CMOS based O.T.A. provides reduced power dissipation thereby increasing performance of the O.T.A. however scaling of conventional CMOS causes various performance issues which degrades the performance of conventional CMOS based O.T.A. at nano scale. Fin type Field Effect Transistor (FinFET) has been recognized as a hopeful device that reduces short channel effect. In this paper, Operational Transconductance Amplifier is designed at 32 nm Silicon on Insulator FinFET technology for various analog applications .as the fundamental building block for various complex circuits. Therefore this circuit has been chosen to find the variety of analog performance parameters like Common Mode Rejection Ratio, DC gain, Power Supply Rejection Ratio and Bandwidth. This Paper is divided into total six sections. In section II, brief overview of FinFET has been given. In section III brief overview of O.T.A is given. In section IV proposed FinFET based O.T.A. has been discussed. In section V results

and discussion have been provided. Finally, section VI has concluded the paper.

II. FinFET TECHNOLOGY

In 2011 Intel surprised the semiconductor industry by introducing a three dimensional transistor structure which intel calls Tri-Gate,but is more commonly referred to in industry as FinFET's.

FinFET transistor technology is going to extend the Moore's law beyond sub-28-32nm process tecghnology mode. The FinFET structure is similar to the DELTA except for the presence of dielectric layer called the "hard mask" on top of the silicon fin.The hard mask is used to prevent the formation of parasitic inversion channels at the top corners of the device..Basically we have SOI FinFET and Bulk FinFET. In SOI FinFET there is a BOX (Buried Oxide layer) coming in between active region and p-substrate. Where as in The bulk FinFET Fin gets directly connected with the substrate this FinFET is made on bulk silicon instead of an SOI wafer.Fins are etched on a bulk silicon wafer and trimmed using an oxidation step. The main advantages of FinFET's are it provides better retention characteristics which reduces short channel effects, it also provides better control over current flow, provides better scalability and low power consumption.
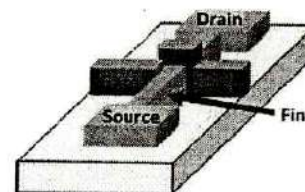
Fig. 1.FinFET structure

III. OPERATIONAL TRANSCONDUCTANCE AMPLIFIER

The operational transconductance amplifiers has extra bias control terminal which provides electronic tenability through bias control current I_b to the O.T.A based realizations due to this feature it is mainly responsible for the inherent tenability associated with the O.T.A and provides greater flexibility in the design of active circuits. Operational transconductunance amplifier is a monolithic direct coupled differential voltage controlled current source .There is a feedback connection to control it's overall performance. The characteristics of OTA are similar to those of an conventional operational amplifier except that O.T.A has very high output

Estimation of Crosstalk Noise With Mutually Coupled RLC Interconnects In VLSI Design

Anusha Pinisetty
Dept of Electronics And Communication Engineering
Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women

Abstract- *Very-large-scale integration (VLSI) is the process of creating an integrated circuit (IC) by combining thousands of transistors into a single chip. VLSI began in the 1970s when complex semiconductor and communication technologies were being developed. The rapid advances in VLSI technology has resulted in the reduction of minimum feature size to sub-quarter microns and switching time in terms of Pico seconds or even less. As a result, the degradation of high-speed digital circuits due to crosstalk. Crosstalk is a phenomenon, by which a logic transmitted in VLSI circuit or a net/wire creates undesired effect on the neighboring circuit or nets/wires, due to capacitive coupling. Reduction of crosstalk noise in VLSI interconnect has become more important for high-speed digital circuits. In this project estimation of crosstalk noise analysis with mutually connected RLC interconnect in VLSI circuits is implemented with simulations results in CADENCE TOOLS. And also investigated the crosstalk reduction of mutually coupled RLC interconnects through shield insertion technique.*

Keywords- Crosstalk, FEXT, Interconnects, NEXT, Shielding, Signal Integrity, and VLSI.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE changes of scaling in VLSI technology result in the reduction of minimum feature size to sub-quarter microns and switching time in terms of Pico seconds level or even less. Because of this, the digital circuits today face a lot of problems like noise occurrence in the circuit due to smaller in the size and also smaller spaces between the lines. The advances in high-speed digital circuit design and Internet access for broadband signals require high-speed data signals [1]. In this constrain the design of interconnects is degrading the Signal Integrity to some very high levels to support quick varying and broadband signals. SI is defined in terms of as any deviation from ideal waveform at the receiver ends [2]. It becomes a problem for high performance of digital circuits when the effects of capacitance and an inductance also power, and ground bounce significantly degrade the performance and reliability of high-speed digital circuits[3]. Capacitive and inductively coupling effects are the major concern between

two adjacent wires in DSM and UDSM technology because the spacing between two wires is too small[4].

This mutual coupled inductance and capacitance causes Near End Crosstalk (NEXT) at near to the transmitter end and Far End Crosstalk (FEXT) at the receiver end on the victim line when source applied to an aggressor line. The noise signature will be different on the far end and near end on victim line adjacent to an aggressor line. The FEXT noise is related to the difference between the inductively and capacitive coupled currents. The NEXT noise is related to the sum of the inductively and capacitive coupled currents. Coupling effect may be a short-range effect and which exists only between two adjacent signal lines[5]. Because of capacitive and inductively coupling sensitive with the coupling effects of the MOS drivers and therefore the conducting elements adjacent to the first originalsignal[6].

There are two techniques to scale back cross talk noise that to Coupling effects. Increasing spacing between two lines is one of the methods to reduce the crosstalk noise[7]. The crosstalk noise is inversely proportional to the distance between an aggressor and victim lines at the sense node. And another method is inserting a shield line(Shielding) between aggressor and victim line. The shielding technique can avoid the undesirable increase in coupling Effects[8].

The undesired capacitive or resistive or conductive couplings from one circuit or channel to the other are responsible for generating a typical noise called Crosstalk. Hence the crosstalk has become significant parameter in micro-circuits or in small chips that are designed to operate for communication.

In this paper estimation of crosstalk noise analysis with mutually connected RLC interconnects in VLSI circuits is implemented with simulations results in CANDENCE TOOLS.

A Quantum Security for Cloud Storage and Sharing Scheme with Enhanced Multi Routing Architecture

[1]J. REDDAPPA REDDY , [2]B, GEETHA [3]MORE PRAVEEN, [4]A. EENAJA

[1]Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of CSE, Brilliant institute of engineering and Technology, Abdhullapur, Hayathnagar. Hyderabad-501505

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar. Hyderabad -501301

[3]Assistant Professor Professor, Department of CSE. Malla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous), Hyderabad

[4]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE , Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, Keesara - Bogaram - Ghatkesar Rd, Kondapur. Telangana-501301

Email: reddy.mca08@gmail.com , bhavani.geetha@gmail.com . pravee48@gmail.com, eenajareddy979@gmail.com

Abstract: Now a days the cloud computing has been widely used in day to day life. Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability are basic goals of security architecture. To ensure CIA, many authentication scheme has been introduced in several years. Every type of data is stored in the cloud and it can be easily accessed at any time and any place. But, while coming to the privacy in the cloud computing it steps behind due to location awareness. Cloud computing uses a fog-centric secure scheme to protect data against unauthorized access, modification, and destruction. To prevent the illegitimate access, the scheme employs a new technique Xor-Combination to conceal data. Moreover, Block-Management outsources the outcomes of Xor-Combination to prevent malicious retrieval and to ensure better recoverability in case of data loss. The current system uses hash algorithm for detection with higher probability. But the current algorithm does not providing better efficiency and security. The Proposed work is a different approach when compare with existing system for securing data in the cloud using segment technology and faster multipath routing. Proposed approach will be providing the better efficiency and security for the cloud storage. To enhance the efficiency of fog based cloud storage service, multi path file transmission has been used, in which a file will be divided into many parts and transmit to cloud servers via various fog servers. Currently deployment of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a most significant solution. PKI involving exchange key using certificates via a public channel to a authenticate users in the cloud infrastructure. However, there is a certain issue pertaining to the PKI authentication where the public key cryptography only provide computational security because PKI is based on Asymmetric Key Cryptography. It is exposed to widespread security threats such as eavesdropping, man in the middle attack, masquerade et al. This paper aims to look into basic security architecture in place currently and further it tries to introduce a new proposed security architecture, which makes use of the knowledge of Quantum Mechanics and current advances in research in Quantum Computing, to provide a more secure architecture.

Keywords: Fog Security, Quantum Computing, Multipath Routing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Legacy Cloud networks are frequently designed to function with easy single-direction routing, like shortest-course, which is understood to be throughput suboptimal. On the alternative hand, previously proposed throughput premiere guidelines (i.e., backpressure) require every tool in the community to make dynamic routing choices. In this painting, I study an overlay structure for dynamic routing such that simplest a subset of devices (overlay nodes) want to make dynamic routing selections. I determine the crucial series of nodes that should bifurcate visitors for accomplishing the maximum multi commodity network throughput. We apply our choicest node

Design and Implementation of FIR Filter using FPGA

R. Srikala madhuri [1] , B. Usha rani [1] , K. Harika [1], J. Sunil Kumar [2]

1.Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering , Vignan Institute of Management and Technology for Women , E-mail: srikalamadhuri@gmail.com, bonuga.ushareddy@gmail.com, korivi.harika@gmail.com
2. Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Assistant professor, Vignan Institute of Management and Technology for Women, E-mail: sunil5718@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

FIR filter (Finite impulse response) - The finite impulse response filter is the most basic components in digital signal processing systems and are widely used in communications , image processing and pattern recognition. Based on FPGA (editable logic device). In Digital signal processing, Filter is used almost in all devices. Filters are used to extract the useful part from the input signal and the required part of the signal is reached to the receiver. For linear characteristics devices, FIR filter is used which is nothing but a combination of multiplier and adder[1]. In this project, FIR filter has been designed by using Vedic multiplier and CLA adder. Combination of Vedic multiplier and Carry look ahead adder makes FIR filter faster. RTL synthesis has been done by using Xilinx 14.7 and simulation is done by using Xilinx I sim. In this work we compare the Finite impulse response filter with MAC unit consisting of Vedic multiplier with FIR filter with adder. By the proposed work of FIR filter with MAC unit we can get effective results in terms of Area, Delay and Power consumption aspects.

Keywords—Vedic multiplier; carry look ahead adder; MAC unit; FIR Filter;

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital signal processing is an important part of electronic devices whereas a signal is an integral part of DSP. A signal is information which we want to transfer from source to destination through a medium called channel. When any signal containing information travels from source to destination it lost some information due to the presence of noise in the channel. This information should be retained in its original form by the signal until it reaches to the destination so that there is a complete information transfer without any loss in signal. A signal has high frequency range, low frequency range and mid frequency range. Sometime useful information is contained by using only high frequencies or low frequencies or mid frequencies range. This useful information is extracted by filters. These filters are different for analog and digital signals. For DSP applications we use digital filters. FIR filter is a type of digital filter which is used for linear characteristics applications. Various types of techniques have been proposed for the designing of FIR filter. Designing of FIR filter by using MAC[2] unit is easy as compare to window techniques.

MAC unit is multiplier accumulation unit. It comprises of multiplier and adder. To make FIR filter faster a multiplier and an adder, selected for MAC unit should be faster. A reconfigurable booth multiplier has been selected which is a high speed multiplier. Carry Look Ahead adder is used for the purpose of final addition. This combination has made the device faster.

II. Literature Survey:

Multipliers are extensively used in Microprocessors, DSP and Communication applications. For higher order Multiplications, a huge number of adders are to be used to perform the partial product addition. The need of low power and high speed Multiplier is increasing as the need of high speed processors are increasing.

A Novel approach to design and implementation of N- bit LFSR

A.Deepthi[1],U.Kaveri [1] ,G.Sri lekha [1], J.Sunil kumar[2],E.Nagaraju[2]

1. Electronics and Communication Engineering Department, Vignan Institute of Management and Technology for Women. Email: annapureddydeepthi3@gmail.com, udatakaveri97@gmail.com, srilekhasharma1234@gmail.com,

2.Dept of ECE, Assistant professor, Vignan Institute of Management and Technology for Women Email:sunil5718@gmail.com, nagaraju83@gmail.com,

ABSTRACT

As the CMOS technology is scaling down, leakage power has become one of the most critical design concerns for the chip designer. This paper proposes a low leakage linear feedback shift register that can be used in a crypto-processor. In this work, three bit, four bit and five bit linear feedback shift registers are implemented in 90nm and 65nm technology .This paper also proposes two leakage reduction techniques such as reverse body bias and transistor stack, which are applied to the above circuits. The leakage power of the circuits is analysed with and without the application of reduction techniques. The results show that for all the circuits the combined effect of (RBB + Stack) leakage reduction method gives the least leakage power of 23.16nW, 47.53nWand 72.18nW for 3-bit, 4-bit and 5-bit linear feedback shift register respectively at 90nm technology. In 65nm technology   the combined leakage reduction method gives the least leakage power of 33.86nW, 64.73nWand 95.14nW respectively. The circuits have been simulated with HSPICE using MOSFET models of level 54 with a supply voltage of 1 volt.

Keywords: chip technology, Layout level, LFSR,D- Flip flop ,Pass transistor.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth in semiconductor device industry has led to the development of high performance portable systems with enhanced reliability. In such portable applications, it is extremely important to minimize current consumption due to the limited availability of battery power [1]. Therefore power dissipation becomes an important design issue in VLSI circuits. A significant portion of the total power consumption in high performance digital circuits is due to leakage currents. Leakage power makes up to 50% of the total power consumption

in today high performance microprocessors [2]. Therefore leakage power reduction becomes the key to a low power design.

Where I leak is the leakage current which flows in a transistor when it is in OFF state and Vdd is the supply voltage. The leakage current consists of various components, such as subthreshold leakage, gate leakage, reverse-biased junction leakage, gate-induced drain leakage [4]. Among these, subthreshold leakage and gate-leakage are dominant.

Where μeff is the electron/hole mobility, Cox is the gate capacitance per unit area, W and L are width and length of the channel respectively, Vt is the threshold voltage, n is the subthreshold swing co-efficient, VT is the thermal voltage, Vgs is the transistor gate to source voltage and Vdsis the drain to source voltage.

2.   LINEAR   FEEDBACK   SHIFT REGISTERS

A Linear feedback shift register (LFSR) is similar to a shift register with a feedback. The outputs of some of the flip flops in the shift register are feedback as input to a XOR gate and the output of XOR gate is the input to the first flip flop in the shift register. The initial value stored in the shift register is called the seed value and it can never be all zeros. Depending on the outputs feedback to the XOR gate a LFSR generates a random sequence of bits. Because of this property LFSRs are used in communication and error correction circuits for generating pseudo-noise and pseudo-random number sequences and they are also used in data encryption and data compression circuits in cryptography [5, 6, 7, and 8]. Fig.1 shows the block diagram of a LFSR with a characteristic polynomial $f(x) = 1+x+x3$. The output bit positions in LFSR which are feedback to the XOR gate are

Area and Power Optimization of Johnson Counter using GDI Technique

N.Nisha Reddy [1] , R. Vishali [1] , M.Rajeshwari [1], J.Sunil kumar [2]

1. Electronics and Communication Engineering Department, Vignan Institute of Management and Technology for Womens,Email:nishareddy8500@gmail..com,ramagirivishalilaxmi@gmail .com.rajeshwarimarri26@gmail.com

2.Dept of ECE, Assistant professor, Vignan Institute of Management and Technology for Womens Email:sunil5718@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

GDI (Gate Diffusion Input) - a new technique of low power digital circuit design is described. This technique allows reducing power consumption, delay and area of digital circuits, while maintaining low complexity of logic design. Performance comparison with traditional CMOS and various PTL design techniques is presented, with respect to the layout area, number of devices, delay and power dissipation, showing advantages and drawbacks of GDI as compared to other methods. AND and NAND logic gates have been implemented in 250nm technology to compare the GDI technique with CMOS and PTL. Showing up to 45% reduction in power-consumption in GDI. Properties of Johnson counter using GDI are discussed. simulation results are reported and measurements are presented.
Keywords: Gate Diffusion Input-GDI, Pass Transistor Logic-PTL CMOS.

I. INTRODUCTION

With rapid development of portable digital applications, the demand for increasing speed, compact implementation and low power dissipation triggers numerous research efforts [2,3]. The wish to improve the performance of logic circuits, once based on traditional CMOS technology, results in developing of many logic design techniques during the last two decades. One form of logic that is popular in low-power digital circuits is pass-transistor logic (PTL). Formal methods for deriving pass-transistor logic have been presented for NMOS. They are based on the model, where a set of control signals is applied to the gates of n-transistors. Another set of data signals are applied to the sources of the n-transistors [2]. Many PTL circuit implementations have been proposed in the literature [2,3,4,5,8]. Some of the main advantages of PTL over standard CMOS design are: (1) High speed - due to the small node capacitances, (2) Low power dissipation - as a result of the reduced number of transistors, (3) Lower interconnection effects [6,7] - due to a small area. However, most of the PTL implementations have two basic problems. First, the threshold drop across the single-channel pass transistors results in reduced current drive and hence slower operation at reduced supply voltages; this is particularly important for low power design since it is desirable to operate at the lowest possible voltage level. Second, since the "high" input voltage level at the regenerative inverters is not Vdd, the PMOS device in the inverter is not fully turned off, and hence direct-path static power dissipation could be significant [4].

A NOVEL MECHANISM OF INTEGRATION OF CLOUD DATA USING DATA CHUNKS

¹P. RAJENDRA PRASAD, ²S. DILLI BABU, ³K. CHANDRA MOULI, ⁴MD. FOUZIYA

[1,2]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad -501301

[3]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of technology and science, Hyderabad

[4]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE , Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, Keesara - Bogaram - Ghatkesar Rd, Kondapur, Telangana-501301

Email: rajipe@gmail.com, dillibooks@gmail.com , kcm7961.1852@gmail.com, fouziya912@gmail.com

Abstract At present dramatically increase in the business and internet applications, storage is becoming a major issue in cloud computing. Storage costs are increasing day- by-day. Cloud backed is backing up data that involve distribution copy of the data over a community network to an off-site server. Uncomplicated access interfaces and elastic billing models, cloud storage has become a gorgeous solution to make simpler the storage organization for both enterprises and individual users. This paper presents a survey on the different cloud backed frugal file system. This enables effective storage management, increase the performance and reduce the cost in the cloud. CHARON, a cloud-back storage system talented of storing and sharing big data in a protected, dependable, and capable. CHARON apparatus three distinguishing features: (1) it does not require trust on any single article, (2) it does not want any client-managed server, and (3) it efficiently deals with big files over a set of geo-discrete storage services. As well that, we urban a novel Byzantine-resilient data-centric rental protocol to avoid write-write conflict between clients accessing shared repositories. We evaluate CHARON using micro and application-based benchmark simulate representative. The results design is not only viable but also present an end-to-end routine of up to 2:5 better than other cloud-backed solution.

Keywords: —Big-data storage, Cloud storage, Byzantine fault tolerance.

I. INTRODUCTION

The high volume, velocity, and variety of of data organization, requiring them to scale while make sure security and data being bent by diverse scientific and business domain challenge standard solution dependability. We here CHARON, a near-POSIX cloud-backed storage space system capable of storing and sharing big data with minimal organization and no devoted infrastructure. The main motivation for building this system was to support the organization of genomic data, the use of widely-accessible cloud services would facilitate the sharing of data among biobanks, hospitals, and laboratories, serving as a managed repository for public and access-controlled datasets. The problem is how to exploit the benefits of public clouds for data storage and sharing without endangering the security and dependability of biobanks' data. CHARON uses cloud-of-clouds replication [13], [14], [15],[16] of encrypted and encoded data to shun having any cloud Ensure. Backup file, data archival and collaboration are the popular services in cloud companies [1], in general these services based on cloud storages like the Amazon S3, Drop box, Google Drive and Microsoft Sky Drive. These services are fashionable because of their everywhere accessibility, pay-as-you-go model, high capability, and ease of use. Such services can be generally grouped in two modules: (1) personal file synchronization services (e.g., Drop Box) - Personal file synchronization is based on back-end storage cloud model and the applications of client communicate with the local file system by monitoring interface [inotify -in Linux]. (2) cloud-backed file systems (e.g., S3FS [6]). Cloud-backed file system based on two architecture models: the First model is proxy based, second model is open-source solutions [S3FS [2] and S3QL [3]]. The two models are implemented at user – level. Proxy based model the proxy component placed in network infrastructure, performing as a file server to various clients. Functionality of Core files system is implemented by proxy, to calls the cloud and stores the files. The major limitation is bottleneck and single point of failure. Open source solution model the clients directly access the cloud, exclusive of proxy interaction as a result, there is no longer a single point of failure, but it's very

Design and Implementation of TerrorBot for Detect Terrorists and Soldiers

G. GANESH REDDY[1], K. ASHOK REDDY[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Dept of ECE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, TS, India.
[2]Assistant Professor, Dept of ECE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, TS, India.

Abstract: Most of the defense organization now takes the assistance of robots to hold out many risky jobs that can't be done by soldiers. These robots utilized in defense or usually employed with integrated systems, including video screens, sensors, laser guns, metal detectors, and cameras. The defense robots also have different shapes according to various purposes. Here the new system is proposed with the help of camera through we can trace out the intruders and the robot will be employed with integrated system, including video camera, sensors, gripper and weapon. The intruders face detection by Haar Cascade Classifier and face recognition by LBPH (Local Binary Pattern Histogram). This is specially designed robotic system to protect the country from enemies and to save soldiers life. The proposed algorithm is implemented using Open source Computer Vision (OpenCV) and image processing with python.

Keywords: Raspberry Pi3, OpenCV, Face Recognition, LCD, L293D.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recognition of face is the process of distinguishing people in images or videos by analyzing and comparing patterns. Face recognition algorithms typically extract facial features and compare them to a database and find the similarity. The face recognition can be attributed to the increase of commercial interest and the development of feasible technologies to support the development of face recognition. Biometric, law enforcement, and surveillance, human-computer interaction, multimedia management, smart cards, passport check, a criminal investigation, access control are major areas of Commercial Interest. However, face detection is more provocation because of some unstable characteristics, for example, glasses and beard will impact the detecting effectiveness. Moreover, different types and angles of illumination will make detecting face generate unequal brightness on the face, which will have an influence on the detection process. To overcome these problems, the system used the haar cascade classifier for face detection and LBPH (local binary pattern histogram) algorithm for face recognition implemented using the face recognizer function of OpenCV.

II. RELATED WORK

This section gives an overview of the major human face recognition techniques that apply mostly the frontal faces. The methods considered are Eigenfaces (eigenfeatures) and Fisherface. The approaches are analyzed in terms of the facial representation they used.

Eigenface: The Eigenface method is one of the most used algorithms for face recognition. Eigenfaces are the principal components that divide the face into the feature vectors. The feature vectors' information can be obtained from the convincing matrix. These Eigenvectors are used to quantify the variation between many faces. The faces are characterized by the linear combination of the highest Eigenvalues. Each face can be examined as a linear combination of the eigenfaces. The face can be approximated by using the eigenvectors having the largest eigenvalues. Eigenface is a practical approach to face recognition. Because of the simplicity of its algorithm, the implementation of an Eigenface recognition system becomes easy. It is efficient in processing time and storage. There is a high mutual relation between the training data and the recognition data. The accuracy of eigenface depends on many things. As it takes the pixel value as a comparison for the projection. The accuracy would decrease with varying luminous intensity. Pre-processing of the image is required to achieve a satisfactory result. An advantage of this algorithm is that the eigenfaces were invented exactly for these purposes what makes the system efficient. A drawback is that it is sensitive to lightening conditions and the position of the head. Disadvantages- Finding the eigenvectors and eigenvalues are time-consuming.

Fisherface: Fisherface is one of the most successfully widely used methods for face recognition. It is based on the appearance method. It shows the truthful result in the face recognition process. All used LDA to find a set of basis images that maximize the ratio of between-class scatter to within-class scatter. The disadvantages of LDA is that within the class the scatter matrix is always single since the number of pixels in images is larger than the number of images so it can increase detection of error rate if there is a disparity in pose and lighting condition within same images. So to overcome this problem many algorithms have been proposed. Because the Fisherface technique uses the variation within the class, so the problem with variations in the same images such as lighting variations can be overcome. The fisher face method for face recognition uses both PCA and LDA

FIE: Food Image Extraction through Deep Learning Techniques

[1]Dr. S. RANGA SWAMY, [2]M. VISHNU VARDHANA RAO, [3]D. RAJU, [4]S. SANDEEP BABU

[1,]Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad -501301
[2,3,4]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad -501301

Email: sirisatiranga@gmail.com, mvvrao.mca31@gmail.com, rajudoosa1@gmail.com. s.sandeep.0001@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Because of its growing advantages in the health and medical domains, food image categorization is becoming a more popular study topic. Future diet monitoring systems, calorie estimates, and other projects will undoubtedly benefit from automated food identification techniques. This research presents automated systems for classifying foods using deep learning techniques. The classification of food images using Squeeze Net and VGG-16. These networks are suitable for usage in real-world scenarios in the medical and healthcare industries since it has been shown that employing data augmentation and fine-tuning the hyper parameters significantly improved their performance. Because Squeeze Net is a lightweight network. it is simpler to set up and frequently more appealing. VGG-16 can accomplish quite a decent accuracy even with less parameter. Extracting intricate elements from food photographs allows for even higher categorization accuracy. The suggested VGG-16 network considerably enhances the effectiveness of automated food image categorization. Squeeze Net was suggested as having significantly improved accuracy because of increased network depth.

Squeeze Net performs better in the categorization of food images than VGG-16, according to the results. The name of the food item is categorised with pictures that help you identify it.

With deep learning, larger datasets, and more readily available computer resources, image categorization has become less challenging. The most common and widely applied method for classifying images in the present is the convolution neural network. Various transfer learning algorithms are used to classify images from a broad variety of food datasets. Food is important to life since it gives us various nutrients, thus it's important for everyone to keep an eye on their eating patterns. To live a healthier lifestyle, categorising food is so vital. In this project, pre-trained models are employed rather than the more conventional approach of creating a model from scratch, which reduces computing time and costs while also producing

A COMPLETE MODIFIED HIERARCHICAL ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTION ACCESS CONTROL METHOD FOR MOBILE CLOUD COMPUTING

[1]M. UDAY KUMAR, [2]P. RAJENDRA PRASAD, [3]Dr. C.VEENA, [4]G. ANITHA

[1,2]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad -501301

[3]Professor, Department of CSE, Kommuri Pratap Reddy Institute of Technology, Ghanpur, Hyderabad, Telangana-500088

[4]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE , AVN institute of engineering and technology, Hyderabad

Email: uday.macharla52@gmail.com, rajipe@gmail.com, cveena30@gmail.com, ganitha29685@gmail.com

Abstract

This manuscript is an undertaking to give an improved statistics amassing safety show in Cloud Computing as well as making a put confidence in condition in cloud computing. There is a significant proportion of persuading clarifications behind associations to send cloud-based limit. For another business, start-up expenses are basically reduced in light of the fact that there is no convincing motivation to contribute capital ahead of time for an inside IT structure to support the business. We judge so as to information storing safety in Cloud Computing, a domain overflowing with difficulties and of focal criticalness, is immobile in its soonest arranges currently, as well as various investigation issues be nevertheless to exist recognized. In this manuscript, we investigate the issue of statistics safety in cloud statistics accumulating, to make sure the rightness of clients' data in cloud statistics storing. We projected a Hierarchical Attribute -base safe Outsourcing pro admittance in Cloud computing which in like manner ensures data amassing protection as well as survivability thusly giving trust in condition to the customers. To fight beside unapproved in sequence spillage, receptive information must exist mixed via re-appropriating to offer start to finish information security certification in the cloud as well as past. We include condensed the estimation instance in light of input dimension via executing CP-ABE algorithm pro Cryptographically undertakings. Many cloud has are giving administrations to various customers to their information. Because of calamity the executives cloud can be utilized as reliable stockpiling system. For such cloud stockpiles encryption is done numerous far for verifying information. The trait based encryption is the strategy to encode the substance. In like manner we exploit push mail algorithm pro solution exchange among owner as well as customer. It improves the security in the proposed show sufficiently.

Keywords— Cloud Computing, Access manage, safe information storage

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is a computing perspective in which the function programming as well as database be enthused toward the brought mutually immense server ranches. Organizations are based on usage and the advancement establishment is overhauled for encouraging a couple of clients. Cloud Computing have be envision as the front line building of IT venture. It is getting a consistently expanding number of contemplations, from both mechanical and educational gathering. Cloud computing confines utilization of IT resources from their organization and upkeep, with the objective so as to customers preserve revolve around their inside commerce as well as depart its costly help

FICTITIOUS NEWS DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

[1]B. GEETHA, [2]CH. MOUNIKA, [3]V. JAGADEESHWAR REDDY, [4]P. DASTAGIRI REDDY

[1,2,3]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad -501301
[4]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Rajeev Gandhi Memorial College of Engineering and Technology, Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh, 518543

Email: bhavani.geetha@gmail.com , cherukumounika93@gmail.com , vreddy7062@gmail.com , giri2jaya@gmail.com

Abstract: now a day's our modern era where the internet is ubiquitous, everyone relies on various online resources for news. Along with the increase in the use of social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, etc. news spread rapidly among millions of users within a very short span of time. The spread of fake news has far-reaching consequences like the creation of biased opinions to swaying election outcomes for the benefit of certain candidates. Moreover, spammers use appealing news headlines to generate revenue using advertisements via click- baits. Sometimes, you need to check information to make sure it's true. If you don't have enough time for it because of your studies, use thesis writing services and enjoy additional free time at your disposal. In this paper, we aim to perform binary classification of various news articles available online with the help of concepts pertaining to Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning. We aim to provide the user with the ability to classify the news as fake or real and also check the authenticity of the website publishing the news.

Keywords: Social Media, Fake News, Classification, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Websites, Authenticity.

1. INTRODUCTION

As an increasing amount of our lives is spent interacting online through social media platforms, more and more people tend to hunt out and consume news from social media instead of traditional news organizations.[1] The explanations for this alteration in consumption behaviours are inherent within the nature of those social media platforms: (i) it's often more timely and fewer expensive to consume news on social media compared with traditional journalism , like newspapers or television; and (ii) it's easier to further share, discuss , and discuss the news with friends or other readers on social media. For instance, 62 percent of U.S. adults get news on social media in 2016, while in 2012; only 49 percent reported seeing news on social media [1]. It had been also found that social media now outperforms television because the major news source. Despite the benefits provided by social media, the standard of stories on social media is less than traditional news organizations. However, because it's inexpensive to supply news online and far faster and easier to propagate through social media, large volumes of faux news, i.e., those news articles with intentionally false information, are produced online for a spread of purposes, like financial and political gain. it had been estimated that over 1 million tweets are associated with fake news Pizzagate" by the top of the presidential election. Given the prevalence of this new phenomenon, Fake news" was even named the word of the year by the Macquarie dictionary in 2016 [2]. The extensive spread of faux news can have a significant negative impact on individuals and society. First, fake news can shatter the authenticity equilibrium of the news ecosystem for instance; it's evident that the most popular fake news was even more outspread on Facebook than the most accepted genuine mainstream news during the U.S. 2016

KITCHEN WASTE CLASSIFICATION USING DEEP EARNING TECHNIQUES

[1]M. VISHNU VARDHANA RAO, [2]S. RAVI KUMAR, [3]S. SANTHOSH KUMAR, [4]B. SUSHEEL KUMAR

[1,2,3]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, Kondapur, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad -501301
[4]Academic Consultant, Department of Master of Computer Applications, Yogi Vemana University, Andhra Pradesh-516004

Email: mvvrao.mca31@gmail.com, sravikumar1357@gmail.com, santhu.1228@gmail.com, susheelkumar048@gmail.com

Abstract: - In the field of environmental protection, recycling of resources and social livelihoods, wasteclassification was always a crucial subject. A deep learning automated waste classification approach is introduced to enhance the efficiency of the front-end waste collection. With the fast increase in global production levels, the problem of garbage disposal is growing severe. Trash classification is an important step towards waste reduction, harmlessness and resource utilization. Increasing trash types and quantities implies that traditional scrap classification algorithms can no longer comply with accurate identification requirements. This study offers a VGG16 neural network model based on the process of attention for classifying recyclable waste. The attention module is introduced to the model after convolution so that the essential information in the feature map may be given greater attention. The algorithm can automatically extract categorization features such as organic, recyclable and non-recyclable waste. Experimental findings reveal that 84 per cent of the algorithm in the recyclable trash classification can effectively categories the garbage.

Key word: - Classification, Deep Learning, CNN, VGG16, Image Classification, Transfer Learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Overall, densewaste is projected to exceed 2.1 billion tons per year by 2026, costing waste management $375.6 billion [1]. Improper garbage organization will have huge economic, social and environmental negative effects. The EPA [2] identified public solid waste reprocessing as the second most environmentally completetown waste approach. Efficient trash recycling is helpful both economically and environmentally. It may be used for the recovery of

Research of Clustering Algorithms using Enhanced Feature Selection

Venkata Nagaraju Thatha, A.Sudhir Babu, D.Haritha

ABSTRACT---In Present situation, a huge quantity of data is recorded in variety of forms like text, image, video, and audio and is estimated to enhance in future. The major tasks related to text are entity extraction, information extraction, entity relation modeling, document summarization are performed by using text mining. This paper main focus is on document clustering, a sub task of text mining and to measure the performance of different clustering techniques. In this paper we are using an enhanced features selection for clustering of text documents to prove that it produces better results compared to traditional feature selection.

Keywords: enhanced feature selection, text mining, clustering.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the current digital world, huge quantity of data is stored in variety of forms like image, text, audio, video and this may increase in the future[1]. The increase of digital information increases the demand of tools for analysis and discovers useful information. Text mining is a sub field of data mining used for analysis of documents[2].

The various tasks related to text are concept extraction, information extraction, document summarization, entity relation modeling and clustering . A sub task of text mining is document clustering, where documents are grouped into meaningful clusters such that the documents are similar to each other with in the cluster and dissimilar to other in different clusters.

In text mining one of the major areas is clustering. It provides high level view for large amount of data to determine the relationship among the texts and arranges the text documents into valid clusters such that improve the similarity with in cluster and reduce similarity between different clusters[3]. Mostly the search engines, digital libraries use clustering of text documents. Document clustering is widely used in different areas like applications related to security, biomedical applications, online media, software applications, market applications, sentimental analysis and academic applications. The common aim of all these techniques is to extract information of high quality from the text. So, main aim of industry is to identify techniques that will enhance the discovery of knowledge.

The aim of this paper is to improve the performance of different clustering algorithms with the help of enhanced feature selection. Many number of techniques for text document clustering is proposed by several researchers[4]. In all these techniques of clustering the procedure to be

Revised Manuscript Received on December, 30 2019.
VenkataNagarajuThatha, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, JNTUK UNIVERSITY, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh India. (Email: nagarajuthatha@gmail.com)
A. SudhirBabu, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, PVPSIT, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh India Email: asbabu@hotmail.com
D. Haritha, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, JNTUK UNIVERSITY, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh India (Email: harithaphd1@gmail.com)

followed are preprocessing, feature selection, dimensionality reduction and clustering algorithm[5]. Feature selection is a technique of determining the terms that are having greater impact on performance of clustering by removing unnecessary and irrelevant data .The selected features are generally high dimensional, which have more impact on performance of clustering algorithm. So, high dimensionality is to be reduced by the clustering algorithms by maintaining meaningful structures to the documents[6].

II RELATED WORK

A. Data Preprocessing

First data corpus is applied to preprocessing. In preprocessing the first phase is bag of words. The technique is identify the terms in the corpus and specify the count of each term that appeared in the document. This model does not consider the order in which the term appears and semantics[7].

After completion of Bag of words, Stop word removal is applied to the data corpus. In this unnecessary terms are removed from the data corpus. The stop word list contains the commonly used terms;

in','a','the','for','since','on','between' etc.

Now Stemming is performed on the data corpus. Stemming is the process of converting different words which have same prefix into root form. For example the words implementation, implementing, implementable etc are converted into implement[8]. Now the preprocessed data is applied to feature selection[9].

B. Traditional Feature Selection

The traditional feature selection is

$Weight_{ij} = TF\text{-}R(term,doc) * IDF\text{-}R(term)$ (1)

Where

$TF\text{-}R(term,doc) = 0.5 + .5 * f_{term,doc} / \max\{f_{term,doc} : t \in d\}$ (2)

is used to compute the count of a term present in the given document.

$IDF\text{-}R(term) = \log(N/n)$ (3)

is the overall documents per count of the term that present within the given document.

Next, the preprocessed data is applied to enhanced feature selection to increase the performance of clustering algorithms.

C. Enhanced feature selection

The Enhanced feature selection is

$Weight_{ij} = TF\text{-}R(term,doc) * IDF\text{-}R(term) * K_1 * K_2$ (4)

Where K_1 specifies significant of terms calculated as TF-

Dynamics of Host-Parasite Models with Harvesting of Parasites and Partial Cover for Host

T. Srinivasulu, V. Meena

Abstract: *Modeling might be viewed like a knowledge concerning with the communication among other topics and mathematics, theoretical discipline on a number of elements of the daily world. Mathematical models take in be crucial resources in iterative methods and biological investigations of info collection. Mathematical models take to be crucial resources in bioticsurveys with an iterative process of info collection. The experimental investigation as well as the theoretical model is usually a crucial element in developing tests and in the interpretation of information. Parasites are actually the organisms which feed on their hosts or host immediately upon it, at some point resulting in the death of host species.*

Keyword: Parasites, harvesting, biological model

I. INTRODUCTION

Mathematical representations have turned on view to be significant tools in biological examinations with an iterative methodology of data gathering. On the off chance that such models are appropriately created and utilized, they can give understanding into the dealingsamongst the carnal factors and procedure impacting the framework being contemplated. The subsequent exchange between the trial examination and the hypothetical model can be a fundamental issue in structuring research and in the clarification of data. There are different sorts of precise modeling. Since mathematical genuine systems are complexplans have been created to recreate the trial results regardless of the basic components. Such models can be very valuable in featuring the exhibition of the biological systems, yet the segments of the model aren't recognizable with the parts and instruments of the genuine framework. Nonetheless, exploratory outcomes can be replicated in such conditions by self-assertively changing the models to investigate the connection among different systems. The understanding got from investigations of such models has given to be of colossal use in complex genuine systems.

Thismodelis a rich interdisciplinary action including the investigation of certain parts of assorted teaches, for example, Biology, Pharmacia-energy,Bio financial matters, Genetics, Epidemology,Ecology, Immunology, Sociology, Physiologyand even Politics separated from Physical Sciences. Engineering and Technology. It is a responsibilityancient as the principal individual and as current as tomorrow's paper. Mathematical Modeling in Bio–Medical sciences is an endeavor to recognize and portray a few occurrences of time- to-time life in the language of Mathematics.

As of late, mathsexhibiting has developed so huge that it discovered its due spot nearly in all social statuses, drawing in the consideration of even a typical man.

This subject always tries to augment the zones to which strategies of arithmetic can be connected for picking up a superior knowledge and help in extending our thoughtful different wonders that happen in nature. Genuine circumstances are tranquil multipart and we ought to have some understanding into the circumstance before an endeavor is made to define another mathematical model. Utilizing legitimate mathematical systems, the significances of the model so framed could be taken and the outcomes contrasted and comments. The disparities between hypothetical ends and the genuine explanations would propose further upgrades in the model every now and then. Mathematical bio - sciences, likewise called Bio arithmetic is an interdisciplinary subject with a huge yet exponentially developing writing spread over assorted orders. Commitments to it have been made by mathematicians, physicists, PC researchers, environmentalists, restorative researchers, demographers, and numerous others. In mathematical bio sciences, we examine the utilizations mathematical systems and mathematical modeling to get knowledge into the issues of bio sciences. It incorporates mathematical demography, mathematical ecology, mathematical bio financial aspectsand mathematical agribusiness,mathematical therapeutic sciences.

II. EVOLUTION OF PARASITES

Bio trophic parasitism is thought to be a typical method of life that has emerged freely ordinarily over the span of advancement. It is likewise accepted that the same number of as hall of all creatures have in any event one parasitic stage in their life cycles [40] and it is additionally visit in plants and organisms. Besides, practically all free living creatures are hosts to at least one parasitic life forms one after another or another. An investigation has indicated that gaps in the skull of a few examples may have been brought about by Trichomonas-like parasites.

Besides, parasites have been known to advance in light of the resistance instruments of their hosts. As an outcome of their host safeguards, a few parasites develop adjustments that are explicit to a specific host taxon, practicing to the point where they taint just a solitary animal groups. Such parasites may pay the consequences after some time if the host species become wiped out. Subsequently, numerous parasites develop to taint an assortment of pretty much firmly related host species with various achievement rates. Host protections additionally advance in light of parasitic assaults.