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21	Dr. C. Srinivasa Kumar et al	Computer Science Engineering	Isolated Telugu Speech Recognition on FWT and HMM based DNN Techniques	(Print) 2005-4238 (Online) 2207-6360	http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/ijast	http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/23567	Scopus

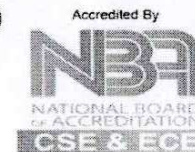


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26	Mrs. K. Helini et al	Information Technology	Hybrid System to prediction of Heart Disease using Data Mining Naive Bayes algorithm	2319 - 1953	https://www.ijsrcsams.com/	https://www.ijsrcsams.com/images/stories/Past_Issue_Docs/ijsrcsamsv9i2p8.pdf	ugc



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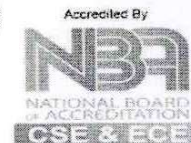



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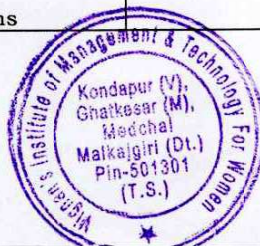


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AN EFFICIENT SKIN CANCER PROGNOSIS STRATEGY USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

To start the right treatment, identification of an indefinite skin lesion is necessary. Only highly trained dermatologists who can treat them with an early diagnosis and diagnose melanoma skin lesions. The classification of skin for melanoma Dermoscopic images is 70 percent. Due to the limited supply of expertise, systems that sort dermal growth as the autoimmune or metastatic tumor can serve as an early screening tool. This study provides a model of the Convolutional neural network trained for skin lesion images, from previously acquired features of the Highway Convolutional neural network (CNN). It does not require advanced preprocessing. In addition, the model not require much computing power to train. The Convolutional neural network (CNN) method achieves training accuracy of 50%, and 70% of the test data have classification accuracy, low, moderate and high accuracy of the estimated damage.

Keywords: Classification taxonomy, Convolutional neural networks, Skin cancer, melanoma.

1. Introduction

Cancer is one of the primary reasons for death worldwide. Researchers and doctors face many challenges in tackling cancer. The American Cancer Society shows about one-lakh members had skin carcinoma. About 1.5 lakh members had pulmonary carcinoma, 0.5 lakh members had mammary gland carcinoma, and 30,000 members had prostate cancer. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty people have died out of brain cancer in 2019 (American Cancer Society, New Cancer Release Report 2019) [3]. Many people saved because of diagnosing the carcinoma earlier. In general, visual inspection and manual methods used for this type of cancer can help with disease identification. This physical description of the therapeutic depiction is prolonged and has a high risk of errors. Computer-aided Design (CAD) systems were introduced in the early 1980s to develop therapeutic imaging [4]. Characteristic mining is an essential pace in acquiring artificial intelligence. [5-21] Various techniques for removing various kinds of carcinoma. However, there are drawbacks to these techniques, depending on characteristic mining. To secure the drawbacks and improve performance, see the illustration suggested in [22, 23]. An in-depth study has the advantage of directly producing high-quality raw images. In addition to an in-depth study, graphics processing units (GPUs) used parallel with feature processing and picture identification. For instance, neuromuscular neural networks can identify carcinoma [24].

Direct digital imaging is a popular method for medical diagnosis with new computing and device learning mechanisms. A variety of in-depth study molds developed and implemented within clinical identification because of their ability to discover designs in digital pictures. Convolutional Neural Network's best performance technology for image classification. Similarly, Convolutional Neural Network has made progress in several clinical picture analysis tasks, including classification and diagnosis. For example, the Convolutional Neural



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A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF VARIOUS APPLICATION OF GRAPH THEORY IN MODELING: PROSPECTIVE OF VARIOUS GRAPH COLORING AND DIRECTIONS

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Ghatkesar, Ranga Reddy, Telangana

Abstract:

Graph theory is quickly moving into the standard of arithmetic for the most part in light of its applications in various fields which incorporate organic chemistry (genomics), electrical building (interchanges systems and coding theory), software engineering (calculations and calculations) and tasks inquire about (booking). The incredible combinatorial strategies found in graph theory have likewise been utilized to demonstrate major outcomes in different zones of unadulterated arithmetic. Graphs are utilized to characterize the progression of calculation. Graphs are utilized to speak to systems of correspondence. Graphs are utilized to speak to information association. Graph change frameworks take a shot at rule-situated in-memory control of graphs. In arithmetic, graph theory is the investigation of graphs, which are numerical structures, used to display pairwise relations between objects. A graph right now made up of vertices (additionally called hubs or focuses) which are associated by edges (likewise called connections or lines). The paper along these lines centers around the various parts of this incredible technique for representation of logical realities that can be utilized to tackle some constant problems. The accompanying paper presents the peruser with the presentation, phrasing of graph theory. Imminent of different Graph Coloring and directions applications of graph theory in the assorted fields of science and innovation.

Keywords: Coloring Applications, Graph Coloring, Graph Labeling, Modeling, Problem Solving Techniques, Representation.

I. INTRODUCTION

In mathematics, graph theory is the investigation of graphs, which are scientific structures used to show pairwise relations between objects. A graph right now made up of vertices (likewise called hubs or focuses) which are associated by edges (additionally called connections or lines). A differentiation is made between undirected graphs, where edges interface two vertices evenly and coordinated graphs, where edges connect two vertices unevenly; see Graph (discrete science) for increasing point by point definitions and for different varieties in the sorts of the graph that are normally thought of. Graphs are one of the prime objects of study in discrete science.





Detection of Cardiac Abnormalities by Fusion of Time Domain Morphological Features and Nonlinear Features of ECG Signal via Ensemble Classifier

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Cardiac abnormality is a condition caused by abnormal electrical activity in the cardiac system and it is recorded by the electrocardiogram (ECG) signal. Due to the non-stationary nature of the ECG signal manual interpretation of cardiac abnormalities becomes more difficult and leads to errors. A method based on the ensemble classifier is proposed for efficient classification of abnormalities. In this study, five different types of abnormalities are analysed. Different time domain descriptors amplitudes of peaks, intervals, slopes are employed as Time Domain Morphological features and Higuchi Fractal Dimensions (HFD) and Hjorth parameters are used as nonlinear features. Most of these features are extracted after the segmentation of ECG beats. We proposed to train two SVM models one with linear features and other with nonlinear features. This method shows better results compared with best in class existing classification methods and yielded the highest average classification accuracy of 99.30%.

Keywords: Electrocardiogram, Ensemble Classifier, Higuchi Fractal Dimensions (HFD), Hjorth Parameters, SVM.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cardiac arrhythmias result from irregularities in the electrical activity of the heart and that can appear on the Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal. The long-term examination of the physiological signal by experts can be expensive and subjected to some errors. That is why computer based automatic classification of cardiac diseases becomes a valuable assistant for health care professionals [1] in the process of diagnosis. Since ECG is an effective tool for analysis of heart related problems. For accurate classification of cardiac abnormalities, various features should be extracted from the ECG Signal. The classification accuracy can be improved by efficient delineation and selection of ECG features. Based on the type of cardiac abnormality the single ECG may have same type of beats or different types of beats. There are various classification techniques explored in the literature for detection of cardiac abnormalities. All these involves the following main steps.: Pre-processing, Detection of R-peaks, cardiac beats segmentation, feature extraction and Multi class classification. Pre-processing of ECG signal for removing unwanted noise like Baseline wander (BW) and Powerline

Interference (PLI). Accurate detection of R-peaks is crucial for segmentation. Beat segmentation is performed based on positions of the R-peaks. Each beat exhibits its own attributes, those attributes has been extracted as features. The features may exist in the time domain, frequency domain, a combination of time-frequency domain, and other morphological features.

This works primary objective is, extraction of different features from the ECG signal and efficient detection of cardiac abnormalities using SVMs as ensemble classifier. In the proposed method efficient model is built by using ensemble classifier to classify Normal beat, LBBB beat, RBBB beat, PVC beat and PB beat.

The remaining sections were organized in the following manner. We present the exiting work concerning to the area of classification of cardiac abnormalities in second section. Section 3, presented proposed methodology. Section 4 shows the evaluation of proposed work and results. The work is concluded in Section 5.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In literature, various techniques for classification of cardiac abnormalities is developed based on the characteristics

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Assessment on the Adequacy of Current Supply Testing Methods in CMOS Operational Amplifier

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Abstract: As the CMOS innovation is downsizing, spillage power has gotten one of the most basic structure worries for the chip fashioner. This paper proposes examination on the adequacy of current gracefully testing strategies in CMOS operational amplifiers. In this work, a two phase operational amplifier is structured and faults are infused utilizing 250nm innovation. We will assess the viability of current checking systems in distinguishing Bridge and open deformities in CMOS operational amplifiers. We ought to assess the identification capacities by utilizing two current testing strategies. The principal strategy comprises the oversight of the transient flexible current (IDDT) and the subsequent procedure comprises the observing of quiet gracefully current (IDDQ). The most probable resistive and open defects are infused utilizing fault infusion extra transistors. Exhibitions of the CMOS operational amplifier are additionally assessed after each issue infusion. Spice simulation ought to be done to compare about the proposed test systems and assess the best performing one. We ought to assess the recognition abilities by utilizing two current testing procedures. The primary system comprises the oversight of the transient gracefully current (IDDT) and the subsequent method comprises the checking of quiet flexibly current (IDDQ). The most probable resistive and open deformities are infused utilizing fault infusion extra transistors. Exhibitions of the CMOS operational amplifier are likewise assessed after each fault infusion. Flavor re-enactments ought to be done to look at the proposed test strategies and assess the best performing one.

Keywords: Current testing; Fault infusion, operational amplifier.

I. INTRODUCTION

The IDDQ method is broadly utilized toward the end-of-creation trial of electronic boards and coordinated circuits. Various examinations show that the IDDQ test is a successful test procedure. Dissimilar to every single other strategy that test the voltage level in a circuit, IDDQ testing comprises the observing of the current conveyed by the force flexibly in peaceful state. Most producing shortcomings present in the circuit can cause an ascending in the IDDQ current in a coordinated circuit. The IDDQ quiescent current for a deformity free circuit is commonly low. By watching the peaceful current devoured by the circuit, it is conceivable to recognize deficiencies that cause over-utilization of current.

IDDT testing procedure comprises the checking of dynamic current that can emerge in typical circuit operation.

Transient current is generally brought about by circuit input signals change. IDDT test comprises the perception of the parameters of the dynamic current waveforms. A few parameters can portray the dynamic current waveform of an advanced IC. A deformity can change the parameters of this waveform. Among these parameters we can include: the present waveform width, the pinnacle estimation of the waveform, the normal estimation of the waveform and the pinnacle time. By and large, square sign is utilized as info signal in advanced circuits. In this way IDDT current shows up just at the hour of the rising edge or the falling edge of computerized circuit's sources of info. In simple circuits, IDDT current can emerge along circuit activity. This is because of the idea of the information signs of this kind of circuit (eg. Sinusoidal sign for operational amplifier). For model in operational speakers, IDDT current have a similar waveform as the information signal and the estimations of the IDDT current must be inside typical scope of intensity utilization of a deformity free circuit.

A few works demonstrating the productivity of current observing systems in flaws discovery in CMOS circuits have been distributed. Most of the studies were done on advanced CMOS circuits and just a bunch of examinations have been accounted for on simple CMOS circuits.

II. TWO STAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

1. Fault Free:

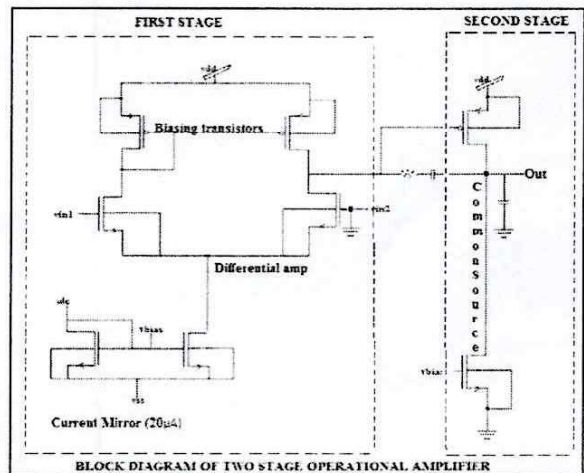


Fig:1 Block diagram of op amp

This is the block diagram of a two stage operational amplifier Fault free, which is a combination of 1st stage differential amplifier and 2nd stage common source amplifier. A common source is used instead of a common emitter or common drain because the gain of common source is unity.

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An Effective Approach for Virtual Machine Migration and Dynamic Placement Using Elephant Herd Optimization

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Abstract

Cloud computing is a platform for offering computational services as a method to deal with multiple problems in virtualized data management. Therefore, it is necessary to position and migration of virtual machines in order to accomplish several contradictory objectives. This work explores the state-of-the-art in the field in regards to the difficulty of these tasks and the vast number of existing proposals. Cloud Measurement combines new technologies that shape our lives in a way that saves investments in the upfront infrastructure for consumers operating on VMs on physics machines provided by a cloud service. Multiple VMs on the same PM could have different work completion times due to the heterogeneity of numerous works. PMs are heterogeneous in the meantime as well. Consequently, multiple VM placements have differing completion periods. Our goal is to reduce the completion time for VM input requests through a realistic schedule for VM placement. This dilemma is NP-hard so it can be simplified to a problem with knapsack. We suggest an offline approach for VM placement by way of emulated VM migration, and an actual migration mechanism for VM solves the online VM placement. The migration algorithm is a heuristic approach, where we explicitly position the VM to its best PM, given that it is capable of doing so. Otherwise we can move another VM from this PM to handle the new VM if the migration limitation is met. In addition, this work incorporates and suggests the introduction of the online dynamic positioning Elephant Herd Optimization (EHO) approach, and the assessment results show the high efficiency of the proposed algorithm.

Keywords: *Cloud Computing, Elephant Herd Optimization, EHO in VM Placement, Virtual Machine Migration, Virtual Machine Placement, VM Migration and Placement*

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A Machine Learning-based Damage Prediction Techniques for Structural Health Monitoring

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Abstract: Nowadays, the Structural Building Health Damage Monitoring System (SBHDMS) is a crucial technology for predicting the civil building structures' health. SBHDMS contains abnormal changes in the buildings in terms of damage levels. Natural Disasters like Earthquakes, Floods, and cyclones affect the unusual changes in the buildings. If the building undergoes any natural disaster, the sensors capture the vibration data or change the buildings' structure. Due to the vibration data, these unusual changes can be analyzed. Here sensors or Machine Learning based Building Damage Prediction (MLBDP) are used for capturing and collecting the vibration data. This paper proposes a Novel Rough Set based Artificial Neural Network with Support Vector Machine (RAS) metaheuristic method. RAS method is used to predict the damaged building's vibration data levels captured by the sensors. For the feature reduction subset, we use one of the essential pre-processing method called the Rough set theory (RST) strategy. RAS has two contributions. The first one is the Support Vector Machine (SVM) classification method used for identifying the structures of the buildings. The artificial Neural Network (ANN) method used to predict the buildings' damage levels is the second contribution. The proposed method (RAS) is accurately predicting the conditions of the construction building structure and predicting the damage levels, without human intervention. Comparing the results states that the proposed method accuracy is better than SVM's classification methods, ANN. The prediction analysis depicts that the RAS method can effectively detect the damage levels.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Structural Health Monitoring, Data Mining, Rough set theory, Machine Learning based Building Damage Prediction (MLBDP).

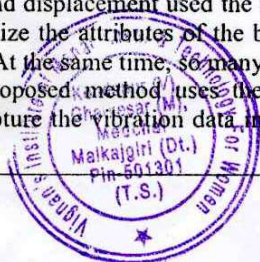
1. Introduction

In the 1960s, a local assessment system is implemented for identifying the damage levels in civil infrastructures called as Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) or Structural Strength Monitoring System (SSMS). Typically indicates the offline assessments such as visual inspection, Gamma, and X- rays. Building structures are helpless against impacts like natural disasters, earthquakes, and typhoons. Regular inspection of the building gives damage identification (DID). However, it is impossible because of the time-consuming factor. Mitigate the regular inspection cost, and increase public safety, need a robust procedure for diagnostic automatically called Structural Strength Monitoring System (SSMS). It used to estimate the lifetime (Strength) of the buildings. Input to the SSMS is raw data obtained from a different kind of MLBDP. It is like Accelerometer, Thermometers, Hygro-meters, and Extensometers that mounted on buildings or bridges. The first requirement for SSMS is building structure observations overtime or a long time through the MLBDP deployed along with the whole building structure. It uses the synchronized data, correlated with the data coming from different MLBDP.

By early prediction of the damages in the buildings is used for extending the strength (lifetime) of the building structures and increase public safety. The essential features are the structural parameters and structural performance of the buildings in case of natural disasters. The parameters like signals, displacement, velocity, and acceleration generally used for monitoring the strength of the building. Forces derived from acceleration measured by accelerometer and the derivation gives the displacement of the building structures. The Velocity variation reflects the damage of the building structure directly [1][2]. So identification of system parameters of buildings is essential for the structural monitoring or the damage detection of buildings. The parameters are having the number of properties in terms of physical and dynamical. Mass, stiffness, damping coefficients, number of stages, vibration states are the physical properties and natural frequencies, and mode shapes are the modal properties. Due to the impact of natural effects, there are abnormal changes in the structural parameters or changes in the building structures. It indicate that the structural damages presented.

The simplest way to measure the acceleration is by using accelerometers installed inside the buildings. However, the advantage is that accelerometers need not any specific position in the buildings. Using accelerometers to find acceleration and Velocity (numerical integration) and displacement [3]. For estimating the velocity and displacement used the numerical integration of the accelerometers [4]. The data-Based method does not recognize the attributes of the building structures but used for identifying the displacement of the building structure. At the same time, so many reviews use the Data-Based methods [5] [6].

The proposed method uses the vibration data for predicting the damage levels of the building. Using Sensors capture the vibration data in case of natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, cyclones, changes in the



BDVC-MEDICAL BIG DATA VOICE CLONING FOR HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

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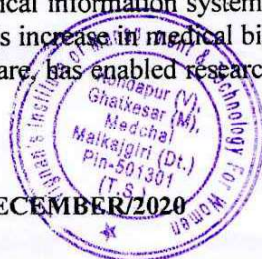
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Abstract- Healthcare systems are transformed digitally with the help of medical technology, information systems, electronic medical records, wearable and smart devices, and handheld devices. The advancement in the medical big data, along with the availability of new computational models in the field of healthcare, has enabled the caretakers and researchers to extract relevant information and visualize the healthcare big data in a new spectrum. The role of medical big data becomes a challenging task in the form of storage, required information retrieval within a limited time, cost efficient solutions in terms care, and many others. Early decision making based healthcare system has massive potential for dropping the cost of care, refining quality of care, and reducing waste and error. Scientific programming play a significant role to overcome the existing issues and future problems involved in the management of large scale data in healthcare, such as by assisting in the processing of huge data volumes, complex system modelling, and sourcing derivations from healthcare data and simulations. Therefore, to address this problem efficiently a detailed study and analysis of the available literature work is required to facilitate the doctors and practitioners for making the decisions in identifying the disease and suggest treatment accordingly.

Keywords: Cyber bullying detection, Text Mining, Representation learning, Stacked Denoising Auto encoders, Word Embedding

1. INTRODUCTION

Information has been the key to a better organization and new developments. The more information we have, the more optimally we can organize ourselves to deliver the best outcomes. That is why data collection is an important part for every organization. We can also use this data for the prediction of current trends of certain parameters and future events. As we are becoming more and more aware of this, we have started producing and collecting more data about almost everything by introducing technological developments in this direction. Today, we are facing a situation wherein we are flooded with tons of data from every aspect of our life such as social activities, science, work, health, etc. In a way, we can compare the present situation to a data deluge. The technological advances have helped us in generating more and more data, even to a level where it has become unmanageable with currently available technologies. This has led to the creation of the term 'big data' to describe data that is large and unmanageable. In order to meet our present and future social needs, we need to develop new strategies to organize this data and derive meaningful information. One such special social need is healthcare. Like every other industry, healthcare organizations are producing data at a tremendous rate that presents many advantages and challenges at the same time. In this review, we discuss about the basics of big data including its management, analysis and future prospects especially in healthcare sector. To develop a secure cloud framework for accessing trusted computing and storage services in all levels of public cloud deployment model Healthcare systems are being digitally transformed by technological enhancements in medical information systems, electronic medical records, wearable and smart devices, and handheld devices. This increase in medical big data, alongside the development of computational techniques in the field of healthcare, has enabled researchers and practitioners to extract and visualize medical big data in a new spectrum.



BAND WIDTH ROUTING AND PACKET LOSS CONTROLLING TECHNIQUE IN IOT AND MANETS

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Abstract:

MANET (Mobile Ad hoc Network) is a type of ad hoc network, which consists of mobile devices as the nodes in the network. There will not be any centralized infrastructure. It has many features like multihop communication, dynamic topology. But it has limited resources and limited security. The limitations in resources may cause congestion in the network. Congestion may occur in any intermediate nodes and results in high packet loss, high delay which lead to performance degradation of the network. So congestion control is one of the importance tasks in the MANET. This paper presents a review of different techniques used for the congestion control in the MANET. It can cause congestion that results in increasing transmission delay and packet loss. This problem is more severe in larger networks with more network traffic and high mobility that enforces dynamic topology. To resolve these issues, we present a bandwidth aware routing scheme (BARS) that can avoid congestion by monitoring residual bandwidth capacity in network paths and available space in queues to cache the information. The amount of available and consumed bandwidth along with residual cache must be worked out before transmitting messages. The BARS utilizes the feedback mechanism to intimate the traffic source for adjusting the data rate according to the availability of bandwidth and queue in the routing path

Keywords— MANET, Multi-hop, Topology change, Congestion Control, Packet loss, , data rate, link capacity, MANETS, IoT

I. INTRODUCTION

MANET's were earlier named as packet radio. MANET is a collection of mobile devices that are connected over various wireless links. It is a infrastructure less networks of mobile devices connected without wires. Each device in a MANET is free to move in any direction, and will therefore change its links to other devices frequently. A node in the network can communicate directly with other nodes within its wireless communication range. If the destination node is beyond the communication range of the source node, then the intermediate nodes act as routers to forward the packets from the source to destination. Each node in the MANET act as both router and host. That is it is autonomous in behaviour. MANET has many features like dynamic topology, selfconfigurability, flexibility and multi-hop communications. Due to these features they are used in various kinds of applications like military applications, rescue operations, vehicular networks etc. But

The internet is one of the most important and transforming technology ever invented. Internet is like a digital fabric that affects our life in one way or others. The internet of people changed the world but there is a new internet emerging which is about connecting things and so its name is the internet of things (IoT), here the things share their experience and communicate with one another [1]. It is like take things and add sense and communication power to them. Here the things interact and collaborate with other things. For example our smartphone, it has many sensors, it knows where we are, it knows what we are saying to it (through Google), it knows how close it is to our face, it knows how much light around us, it knows how we are holding it, it knows if we are moving, even it has an eye (camera) so it can see our surroundings and has the power to communicate in a wireless and mobile network. Smart cloud environment and hence achieve effective utilization of devices learn and track pattern to ensure our comfort and save energy and it communicates in the network and we can control them. Because they can communicate in the network so they know how to listen, we can tell them or other smart things can tell them to turn on, off or play. We can take the example "armband". If we have armband on our hand during night, it senses the sleep cycle and know when to wake up people by gently vibrating and blinking light with the same time send message to other smart things at home and a chain of event starts, because now things are talking to one another for example, house fan startup and draw all the morning air in the house, which cools the home and coffee maker starts up automatically etc. We all want to live a better life and technology like IoT has the ability to sense, communicate and provide new levels of comfort for us. It is a perfect technology to collect raw data and turn it into knowledge and then wisdom and move the human race forward. Technology is accelerating force. The smart things can send information in MANET across all active things without any centralized scheme [2]. The mobile (sensor) network is the backbone of smart environment. The smart things act as router under the IoT environment. In the Smart World ahead, we will see how physical things will be able to automatically exchange data among themselves. IoT (Internet of things) is a technology that facilitates the interlinking of physical things with the digital world. MANET is a set of nodes, which are basically distributed spatially and communicating each other wirelessly and here smart things can communicate with each other remotely. Every intelligent gadget is able to change its location by using the MANET mobility feature. The MANET in IoT is a combination of portable autonomous smart things that can transfer data to each other through a wireless network

Safety emergency requires quick and clear communication. Emergency medical technician, Fireman, a Police officer, and

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FCPP-Fraudulent Company Posting Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Abstract

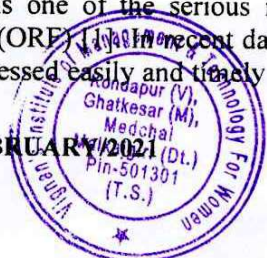
During the pandemic, there is strong rise in the number of online job posted on various job portals. So, fake job posting prediction task is going to be big problems for all. Thus, these fake jobs can be precisely detected and classified from a pool of job posts of both fake and real jobs by using advanced deep learning as well as machine learning classification algorithms. This paper proposed to use different data mining techniques and classification algorithm To avoid fraudulent post for job in the internet, an automated tool using machine learning based classification techniques is proposed in the paper. Different classifiers are used for checking fraudulent post in the web and the results of those classifiers are compared for identifying the best employment scam detection model. It helps in detecting fake job posts from an enormous number of posts. Two major types of classifiers, such as single classifier and ensemble classifiers are considered for fraudulent A. Single Classifier based Prediction- West Bengal Classifiers are trained for predicting the unknown test cases. The following classifiers are used while detecting fake job posts a) Naive Bayes Classifier- job experimental posts results detection. indicate that However, ensemble classifiers are the best classification to detect scams over the single classifiers.

Keywords— Random Forest, KNN, Naive Bayes, Real and Fake, support vector machine, deep learning, and classification.

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern time, the development in the field of industry and technology has opened a huge opportunity for new and diverse jobs for the job seekers. With the help of the advertisements of these job offers, job seekers find out their options depending on their time, qualification, experience, suitability etc. Recruitment process is now influenced by the power of internet and social media. Since the successful completion of a recruitment process is dependent on its advertisement, the impact of social media over this is tremendous. Social media and advertisements in electronic media have created newer and newer opportunity to share job details. Instead of this, rapid growth of opportunity to share job posts has increased the percentage of fraud job postings which causes harassment to the job seekers. So, people lack in showing interest to new job postings due to preserve security and consistency of their personal, academic and professional information. Thus, the true motive of valid job postings through social and electronic media faces an extremely hard challenge to attain people's belief and reliability. Technologies are around us to make our life easy and developed but not to create unsecured environment for professional life. If jobs posts can be filtered properly predicting false job posts, this will be a great advancement for recruiting new employees. . Fake job posts create inconsistency for the job seeker to find their preferable jobs causing a huge waste of their time. An automated system to predict false job post opens a new window to face difficulties in the field of Human Resource Management.

Employment scam is one of the serious issues in recent times addressed in the domain of Online Recruitment Frauds (ORF). In recent days, many companies prefer to post their vacancies online so that these can be accessed easily and timely by the job-seekers. However, this intention may be one type



EFFECT OF E-LEARNING ON HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY

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Abstract—

Most colleges in Egypt face numerous instructive issues and deterrents that innovation can assist with surviving. An open source, for example, Moodle e-learning stage, has been actualized at numerous Egyptian colleges. Moodle could be utilized as a guide to convey e-content and to give different prospects to executing offbeat elearning online modules. This paper shows that the utilization of intelligent highlights of e-learning expands the inspiration of the college understudies for the learning cycle. List Terms—e-learning, advanced education, inspiration, online instruction.

1. Overview

Online learning is utilized these days as another alternative to up close and personal schooling. Actually, its utilization increments in an immediate extent with the expansion of the quantity of understudies.

This has put forth teachers apply a great deal of attempt to assist the students with getting intelligent substance that is brimming with sight and sound as it has been demonstrated that it significantly affects the way toward learning. The effect of websites and wikis has likewise been researched on students' cooperation and reflection and it was accounted for that the two of them have a constructive outcome. E-learning has been presented as a device in the learning cycle in most of the global colleges around the world. The expression "e-learning" is characterized by [9] as "any discovering that includes utilizing web or intranet." after a year [8] made the definition more summed up by demonstrating that it is "anything conveyed, empowered, or interceded by electronic innovation for unequivocal reason for learning" [17][18]. As per [7] "e" in e-learning ought not represent electronic; it should be a truncation for



Analysis of classification technique for Prediction of Damages levels in Building-Structures

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Abstract

This article proposes various classification reviews for predicting the damage levels in the Building dataset. Some of these Classification Algorithms are Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), K-nearest Neighbour (KNN), Naïve Bayes (NB), Decision Tree (DT) algorithms. The five-fold cross validation assessment of classification algorithm applied on the Building dataset to predict the damage levels in the building. From our investigation, it is observed that the Decision Tree (DT) gets higher accuracy when compare to SVM, NB and ANN algorithms for prediction of Building damage levels. Hence DT algorithm exactly suitable for Building damage prediction based on the observation in the dataset. Finally this study helps investigators for selecting the appropriate approach for predicting the damage levels of the Building. The experiments are conducted on WEKA machine learning tool. The measures such as accuracy, precision, Recall, and F-measure are calculated for above classification algorithms.

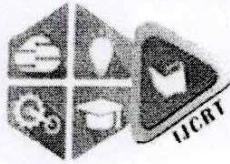
Keywords: Building Damage ,classification, Prediction, Decision Tree (DT), Artificial Neural Network , Support Vector Machine , K-nearest Neighbour, structural damage detection, WEKA .

1. Introduction

Due to overloading, environmental changes, natural disasters, which affects the damage of the Building structures. The overloading factors which affects the Building age, aging, strength, life time are static, dynamic and live loads. Also environmental changes, natural disasters affects, damping and fatigue factors of the Building structures. Therefore the prediction of these damage recognition is one of the most important aspects in order to promise the reliability and protection of civil structures [2]. The traditional prediction techniques are frequently visit the buildings i.e. inspection of the civil engineering structural system. But in case of uninterrupted visit of the structures are not possible (Choi and Razak 2001; He 2008). Because the classical visit or inspection of the Buildings are highly expensive and time consuming [14]. For predicting the damage levels or strength or life time of the building and robust accuracy based on the features in damage dataset needs Automatic System [11][12], called Strength Health Monitoring System (SHMS) [10][15].

SHMS consists of the following four steps for predicating the damage levels of the Building, namely 1. Data acquisition stage 2. Feature Extraction 3. Modelling 4. Identification Stage [15][16]. But the problem is finding the right predicting algorithm is absolutely difficult for better yield percentage. Data Mining is defined as the step by step procedure of finding the sequences of the data from the huge amount of database [17][22][23]. DM methods are used to exact the abstract patterns from massive volume of data [18]. In general, Data Mining can be characterized into 2 groups: descriptive mining and predictive mining. According Pang-Ning et al .2006 each group having the own specific tasks. DM also having the number of specific tasks like predicting the target, grouping the data (clustering), and classify the data and finally Association Rules. The classification methods are used to recognize the





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Movie recommendation system based on Collaborative Filtering

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Abstract: Today's web and app users request modified experiences. They anticipate the apps, news sites, social networks they engage with to evoke who they are and what they're fascinated in and make related, adjusted, and accurate commendations for new content and new goods based on their earlier deeds. This can be done using Recommended Systems in Machine Learning. In this paper we use Recommender System to recommend movies based on his previous ratings on movie he came across.

Index Terms - Recommendation system, Collaborative filtering, Movie, Data Preprocessing, Visualizations, Rating, Movies

I. INTRODUCTION

As the business needs are accelerating, there is an increased dependence on extracting meaningful information from humongous amount of raw data to drive business solutions. The same is true for digital recommendation systems which are becoming a norm for consumer industries such as books, music, clothing, movies, news articles, places, utilities, etc. These systems collect information from the users to improve the future suggestions.

With the eruption of big data, practical recommendation schemes are now very important in various fields, including e-commerce, social networks, and a number of web-based services. Nowadays, there exist many personalized movie recommendation schemes utilizing publicly available movie datasets (e.g., MovieLens and Netflix), and returning improved performance metrics (e.g., Root-Mean-Square Error (RMSE)). However, two fundamental issues faced by movie recommendation systems are still neglected: first, scalability, and second, practical usage feedback and verification based on real implementation. In particular, Collaborative Filtering (CF) is one of major prevailing techniques for implementing recommendation systems. However, traditional CF schemes suffer from a time complexity problem, which makes them bad candidates for real-world recommendation systems. Collaborative Filtering is the most common technique used when it comes to building intelligent recommender systems that can learn to give better recommendations as more information about users is collected.

II. TYPES OF RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM

A Recommendation System is a software tool designed to make and deliver suggestions for things or content a user would like to purchase. Using machine learning techniques and various data about individual products and individual users, the system creates an advanced net of complex connections between those products and those people. These are a collection of algorithms used to recommend items to users based on information taken from the user. These systems have become ubiquitous, and can be commonly seen in online stores, movies databases and job finders. There are 3 types of recommendation systems

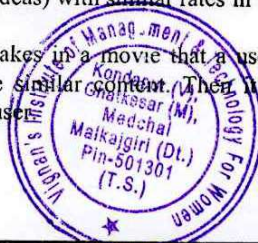
1. Popularity based recommendation engine
2. Content based recommendation engine
3. Collaborative filtering based recommendation engine

Popularity based recommendation engine:

Pearson correlation is invariant to scaling, i.e. multiplying all elements by a nonzero constant or adding any constant to all elements. For example, if you have two vectors X and Y, then, $\text{pearson}(X, Y) = \text{pearson}(X, 2 * Y + 3)$. This is a pretty important property in recommendation systems because for example two users might rate two series of items totally different in terms of absolute rates, but they would be similar users (i.e. with similar ideas) with similar rates in various scales.

Content based recommendation engine:

Content based recommendation engine takes in a movie that a user currently likes as input. Then it analyzes the contents of the movie to find out other movies which have similar content. Then it ranks similar movies according to their similarity scores and recommends the most relevant movies to the user.



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Analysis of Raft Consensus Algorithm

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ABSTRACT

Raft Consensus is an algorithm designed as an update to paxos. It was proposed in a way such that it is more understandable than paxos by means of separation of states, but it also formally proven protected and carries some additional features. Raft approach for distributed consensus by a leader in which cluster has one and only elected leader which is fully responsible for managing log value on the other servers of the cluster. It means that the leader has privilege to decide on new entries placement and establishment of data flow between it and the other servers without consulting. Raft provides a universal way to share nodes across a cluster of computing systems, ensuring that every node in the cluster set upon the same series of transaction.

Keywords

Consensus, Data Communication, Distributed System, Paxos

1. INTRODUCTION

Raft is based upon consensus algorithm that is designed and developed to make easy to understand and its equivalent to paxos in fault-trace and performance. It is also formally proven safe and offers some additional features in cluster of nodes[1][2].

1.1 Data Communication

Data Communication is the process of transformation of data using communication technologies. Scanty technologies used in data communications are DCE [Data Communication Equipment] used at sending node and DTE [Data Terminal Equipment] used at the receiving node. Main agenda is to transfer the data and maintenance of the data during the process but here the actual information is not generated during the process[3][4].

1.2 Cloud

A network of remote servers hosted on the internet and used to store, manage, and process data in place of local servers or personal computers[1].

1.3 Paxos

Paxos is a group of protocols for synchronizing the unreliable machines. It is used for solving consensus in a network of unreliable processors[1].

1.4 Consensus

It is a general agreement among a group of participants on their results. Any number of nodes in the cluster environment can be a leader so it has some degree of set value. Consensus means several servers approves on same information[10].

Limitations

Some types of paxos algorithm exist that address this bottle neck. As it is a strictly single leader protocol. Too much traffic can drown the system

1.5 DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM

It consists of independent computers that are connected through a distributed middleware. The connected system helps in sharing different resources and services capabilities to provide users with single and multilevel coherent network systems[5][6].

Advantages

- Here it consists of multiple servers when one server failed it runs through other servers.
- As to make them easily understand they are breakdown into subprograms which can work on relatively independent.

2. RAFT CONSENSUS ALGORITHM

Raft consensus algorithm works in broadly 2 stages:

2.1 Leader Election

As a leader as authority to maintain the clusters, the heartbeat of leader is send to follower nodes .It will consider when there is time legitimate while waiting for a response in a way of heartbeats from a leader. The node changes the state in to candidate state and issues request to Remote Procedure Call[9]. It undergoes in three ways:

- By receiving the high number of vote values from the cluster nodes, the candidate node will becomes the leader. At the time goes, other servers of the new Leader get initiates by receiving the heartbeats from their leader[9].
- The candidate who participate in the leader election and didn't receive the high number of votes in the election returns to the follower state[9].
- if the other candidate's nodes receive the votes minor than the leader then they retain the candidate status through the Remote Procedure Call as rejected to the remaining cluster nodes[9].



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Gender Voice Recognition with Classification approach using Random Forest and Decision Tree Algorithms

Mukesh Tadi, S Prasad Babu Vagolu, and Sunil Chandolu

Abstract— Gender identification is one of the major problems of the speech processing. Gender tracking from aural data like median, frequency, and pitch. Machine learning provides auspicious results for the problem of classification in all domains. There are a few standards to work on to appraise the algorithms. Our model comparisons algorithm for appraising different learning algorithms is based on different metrics for classifying gender and aural data. An important parameter in evaluating any algorithms is their performance. The degree of variability should be low for classification set of problems; means the accuracy rate should be pretty high. The position and gender of the person became pretty important in financial markets by the form of AdSense. With this model comparisons algorithm, we tried different ML algorithms and came up with the best fit for the gender classification of aural data.

Index Terms—Gender identification, Voice Recognition, Random Forest Algorithm, Decision Tree Algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

Finding someone's gender based on their voice is an easy task. In the real world, the difference between male and female voices can easily be identified by human ear in first couple of words. Its most common communication in the world. The voice is full of many linguistic features. These voice features are considered a voice print to recognize [14] the speaker's sex. Voice recordings are considered as input to the system, which is then the system's process for detecting voice features [1]. However, programming to do this becomes very difficult.

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This document describes the design of a computer program to illustrate the analysis of words and words that determine gender [2]. Test the input and compare it with the trained model, perform the calculations according to the algorithm used and give the same result i.e. male or female.

II. CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS DESCRIPTION

A. Random Forest Algorithm

Random Forest is a supervised learning method used for classification and regression. It is mainly used to collect news of unsafe separation. Each tree provides the cohesion of that feature. The forest chooses a section with the most votes in a particular ward. It is a spherical study of the classification [3] [13], registration and other functions, which works by constructing multiple decision trees during training and extracting a game path (categorization) or mean prediction (repositioning) of individual trees.

B. Decision Tree Algorithm

Decision Tree is also a supervised machine learning technique for both the predictions as well as the classification in machine learning. Tree decisions are trees that are categorized according to feature values. Each location in the decision tree represents a specific element in the image, and each branch represents a value that can be considered a negative space. The tree learning curve, used in data mining and machine learning, uses the decision tree as a model for mapping an object to a specific object to draw conclusions about the value of an object.

C. Logistic Regression Algorithm

Logistic Regression is also for classification problems; is a prediction-based algorithm for analysis and is based on the assumption of probability. Logistic Regression uses a very expensive function, this cost function can be defined as a 'Sigmoid function' or also known as a 'function logistic' instead of a linear function. Other examples of problems with spam emails or not online spam Scanning or Not Fraud, Tumor Malignant or Benign.

D. Support Vector Machine

SVM is also a good for both classification and regression challenges. However, SVM usage is widely in separation problems. In this algorithm, we plot each data element as a point in the n -dimensional space, where the value of n is the

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ANALYSIS OF DESIGN AND NETWORK ISSUES IN DATA CENTER AND CLOUD COMPUTING

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ABSTRACT

With the advancement of virtualization technologies and the benefit of economies of scale, industries are seeking scalable IT solutions, such as data centers hosted either in-house or by a third party. Data center availability, often via a cloud setting, is pervasive. In the history of computers, Cloud computing is one of the most significant milestones in recent times especially in IT industry. Users of Cloud Computing gain freedom, comfort design and simplicity. Cloud computing improves organizations performance by utilizing minimum resources and management support, with a shared network, valuable resources, bandwidth, software's and hardware's in a cost effective manner and limited service provider dealings. Cloud computing offers services in terms of performance solution, elasticity and cost-efficiency. It's a new concept of providing virtualized resources to the consumers. However Cloud computing is not only full of advantages. Certainly, it is still subject to several threats related to security which is now must be implemented at a large scale, so security and privacy issues present a strong barrier for users to adapt into Cloud Computing systems. In this paper, we are exploring several network issues and attacks in Data centers and in Cloud Computing.

Keywords

Data centres, Cloud computing, Deployment models, Network issues

1. INTRODUCTION

A data center is a facility composed of networked computers and storage that businesses and other organizations use to organize, process, store and disseminate large amounts of data. A business typically relies heavily upon the applications, services and data contained within a data center.

A data center is physically connected to your company's local network. This makes it easier to ensure that only people with company-approved credentials and devices can access stored apps and information

1.2How data centers work

Data centers are not a single thing, but rather, a cluster of heterogeneous elements. At a minimum, data centers serve as the principal repositories for all manner of IT equipment, including servers, storage subsystems, networking switches, routers and firewalls, as well as the cabling and physical racks used to organize and interconnect the IT equipment.

A data center must also contain an adequate infrastructure, such as power distribution and supplemental power subsystems. This also includes electrical switching; uninterruptible power supplies; backup generators; ventilation and data center cooling systems, such as in-row cooling configurations and computer room air conditioners; and adequate provisioning for network carrier (telco) connectivity. All of this demands a physical facility with physical security and sufficient square footage to house the entire collection of infrastructure and equipment

1.3Data Centre Network Architecture:

Figure 1 illustrates an example of a partial data center network architecture [1]. In the network, rack-mounted servers are connected (or dual-homed) to a Top of Rack (ToR) switch usually via a 1 Gbps link. The ToR is in turn connected to a primary and back up aggregation switch (AggS) for redundancy. Each redundant pair of AggS aggregates traffic from tens of ToRs which is then forwarded to the access routers (AccR). The access routers aggregate traffic from up to several thousand servers and route it to core routers that connect to the rest of the data center network and Internet.

All links in our data centers use Ethernet as the link layer protocol and physical connections are a mix of copper and fiber cables. The servers are partitioned into virtual LANs (VLANs) to limit overheads (e.g. ARP broadcasts, packet flooding) and to isolate different applications hosted in the network. At each layer of the data center network topology, with the exception of a subset of ToRs, 1:1 redundancy is built into the network topology to mitigate failures. As part of our study, we evaluate the effectiveness of redundancy in masking failures when one (or more) components fail, and analyze how the tree topology affects failure characteristics e.g., correlated failures. In addition to routers and switches, our network aggregation switch and perform mapping between static IP contains many middle boxes such as load balancers and



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The use of Machine Learning Techniques in a Web-Based Learning Diagnosis System Program

Sunil Chandolu, S. Prasad Babu Vagolu, D.Usharajeswari

Abstract: This work proposes a canny learning finding framework that bolsters a Web-based topical learning model, which expects to develop students' capacity of information incorporation by giving the students the chances to choose the learning themes that they are intrigued, and gain information on the particular subjects by surfing on the Internet to look through related adapting course-product and examining what they have realized with their associates. In view of the log documents that record the students' past web-based learning conduct, an insightful analysis framework is utilized to give fitting learning direction to help the students in improving their investigation practices and grade online class interest for the teacher. The accomplishment of the students' last reports can likewise be anticipated by the conclusion framework precisely. Our trial results uncover that the proposed learning finding framework can proficiently assist students with expanding their insight while surfing in the internet Web-based "topic based learning" model.

Keywords: Web-based learning, Theme-based learning, Fuzzy expert program, K-nearest neighbor, Naïve Bayesian classifier, Support vector machines, Learning diagnostics .

I. INTRODUCTION

The amazing advancement of data innovation has made another vision to arrange to discover that its impact has just spread over the world to encourage instructive development. In this way, numerous nations have been focusing on PC innovation and expect it can encourage the training change in a powerful and proficient manner. It is notable that the use of PC and Internet lessons to customary educating requires a change. Subsequently, the new function of the appropriate learning model requires realistic thinking about the shared interaction between customers and PCs, teacher and students, and the organization between students. Include research issues related to the above process; unbelievable research results at that time can be quite common rectification is not possible.

The subject-based learning is to become familiar with incorporated information by characterizing a focal "topic" at the very beginning and form related information encompasses the focal topic from different perspectives. Such a learning model stresses the preparation of the students with the competency of information reconciliation. Contrasted and conventional instructing, which shows fragmentary data inside the restriction of subjects, units, parts, and areas, the

goal of topic-based learning is to accept a topic as a beginning stage and loosen up of it dependent on the students' advantages. In like manner, the students can willfully build their own insight since the topic is emphatically associated with our everyday life and created from students' eagerness.

A subject-based learning procedure can be partitioned into the outside course and inside dissemination as showed in Figure 1 [7]. Outside dissemination exercises are 1) Identify a focal topic, 2) Identify related subject domains dependent on student's advantage, 3) Collect data for the particular themes, 4) Integrate gathered data to fabricate shared information, and 5) Exhibit learning out-comes and offer with others. The exercises of the outside flow are express learning practices. Then again, the inside flow comprises of certain psychological exercises, which are Plan, Action, and Introspection, separately. At the point when students take part in the topic put together learning forms with respect to the Web, they are encountering the exercises of outside and inside flow synchronously. Since the unequivocal component of the learning procedures can be controlled or guided successfully by the cautious plan and execution of the Web-based learning condition, it is normal that the inside dissemination, which speaks to the undetectable mental conduct of the students, can gain incredible ground at the same time.

External flow of topic-based learning, as Figure 1 shows, can be done as a web-based framework that helps address learning strategies. The reading activities for false reading can be divided into five categories as follows.

(1) Identify the basic theme

The learners occupied with topic-based learning can propose their own fascinating points to request input from other colleagues. In the interim, each student can likewise join the other part's proposed subject. After cooperation and conceptualizing, the ones who are keen on a similar subject are framed as a learning group, and this point is the focal topic that this group would explore. The inspiration for such a game plan is, that "an understudy can learn better on the off chance that he/she was keen on the learning theme". The subject ought to be firmly associated with the students' day by day life and a broad scope of review which isn't restricted in a particular field is energized.

(2) Identify domains of topics related to student interest

At this stage, the topic is characterized and the learning group for each subject is shaped. In view of the student's own particular intrigue, each colleague attempts to discover the issues in the related subject area got from the topic. Strikingly, the cooperation of students on the learning stage can impact the generally inert students to trigger their

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A REVIEW OF PRIVACY-PRESERVING KNN CLASSIFICATION PROTOCOL OVER ENCRYPTED RELATIONAL DATA IN THE CLOUD

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ABSTRACT: Cloud computing, secure analysis on redistributed encrypted data is a noteworthy subject. As an every now and again utilized inquiry for online applications, k-nearest neighbors (k-NN) calculation on encrypted cloud data has gotten a lot of consideration, and a few answers for it have been advanced. Nonetheless, most existing plans accept the question clients are completely trusted and all inquiry clients share the all out key which is utilized to encrypt and decrypt data proprietor's redistributed data. It is unavoidably not attainable in bunches of certifiable applications. This paper survey the privacy-preserving KNN classification protocol over Encrypted social data in the cloud.

KEYWORDS: Cloud computing, KNN classification, Secure Data.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, the cloud computing worldview has gotten famous for its colossal and adaptable stockpiling just as its incredible and adaptable calculation capacities [1]. To use these favorable circumstances, more data proprietors will in general redistribute their databases and further data analysis activities (e.g., database inquiries and data mining undertakings) to cloud workers. For security purposes, a data proprietor may decide to encrypt its database before redistributing [2]. In any case, performing calculations over encrypted databases without decrypting the data is exceptionally testing.

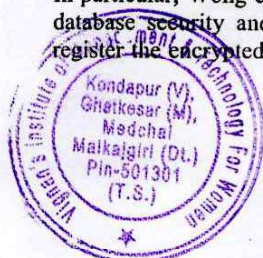
As an essential database query and a fundamental module of regular data mining undertakings, the k-nearest neighbor (kNN) query has been generally utilized in numerous situations, for example, multi-watchword positioned search, organize interruption recognition and recommender framework [3]. Thinking about its significant applications, to help kNN query over encrypted cloud database, numerous works have been proposed in which there are normally three distinct gatherings: the data proprietor (DO), the query clients (QUs) and the cloud worker (CS). By and large, analysts think about the accompanying four security and privacy properties: (1) database security, (2) DO's key classification [4], (3) query privacy [5] and (4) the covering up of data access designs [6]. Lamentably, none of these current plans accomplish the four properties simultaneously.

Regardless of tremendous preferences that the cloud offers, privacy and security issues in the cloud are forestalling organizations to use those focal points. At the point when data are profoundly touchy, the data should be encrypted before re-appropriating to the cloud. In any case, when data are encrypted, independent of the essential encryption plot, playing out any data mining assignments turns out to be trying while never decrypting the data.

A novel secure k-nearest neighbor query protocol over encrypted data that ensures data classification, client's query privacy, and conceals data access designs. Anyway PPkNN is a more perplexing issue and it can't be understood legitimately utilizing the current secure k-nearest neighbor procedures over encrypted data. To give another answer for the PPkNN classifier issue over encrypted data a novel privacy-preserving k-NN classification protocol over encrypted data in the cloud is proposed. This protocol ensures the secrecy of the data, client's information query and conceals the data Access designs. Execution of the protocol under various boundary settings likewise assessed.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In particular, Wong et al. propose an unbalanced scalar-item preserving encryption (ASPE) plot ensuring both database security and query privacy. Different works, for example, propose various techniques to around register the encrypted kNN query. Nonetheless, these works expect that all QUs can be trusted and share DO's



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COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS OF LUNG DISEASE DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING MODELS

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Abstract:

Now a days for identifying or predict any diseases on human beings, we should have proper diagnosis for predicting the disease which is present in that human body. In general for prediction of diseases we try to use either X-Ray, CT or MRI scan techniques for taking decision on that appropriate disease. In general medical person need complete knowledge on that appropriate domain to find out the abnormality which is present in human beings. As we all know that India tops the world for having more deaths due to lung diseases. After the second highest cause of deaths in India due to heart disease, this lung disease is one which is increasing its rank more and more. In order to reduce that problem early diagnosis and treatment of lung diseases is critical to prevent complications including death. Normally for finding the abnormality present in lung, chest X-ray is playing very important role to detect the complete information about the lungs. In this current article we try to present an effective way for expert diagnosis of lung diseases using deep learning models. It focuses on creating a system for assistance of Radiologists in detection of lung diseases. This will especially benefit rural areas where radiologists aren't easily available. We use two models like Vgg16 and Vgg19 for predicting the lung disease from chest X ray images and then tell which model gives high accuracy and performance. We conclude by discussing research obstacles, emerging trends, and possible future directions for improving some more advancement.

Keywords: Radiologists, Lung Diseases, Deep Learning Models, Early Diagnosis, X-Ray.

1) INTRODUCTION

In recent days, the introduction of IT and e-health care system in the medical field try to provide medical experts to give proper treatment for the patients who are in emergency. One of the most critical disease which is ranked second in India after the heart disease is lung diseases, also known as respiratory diseases [1]As per the IRS (International Respiratory Societies [2]), report more than three hundred million people are continuously suffering from asthma disease and more than 2 million people die due to this lung diseases.

From the recent analysis, we know the COVID-19 pandemic infected millions of people and healthcare systems and also there was great loss for the humans. In general these lung diseases are major cause of death and create disaster for the world. Normally early detection of lung disease plays a major role in the chance of disease recovery and there are very low recovery rates if they are

early detected and treated. In the primitive days the lung diseases are detected via blood test, skin test and some X-ray and CT scan. The report need to be examined by the radiology department and the concern person who has enough knowledge will try to tell the report from the test sample, which is becoming a very complex task if the radiologist is not available all the time. Recently deep learning has gained a lot of user's attention towards medical domain for disease prediction and finding abnormality. Hence we try to use this deep learning technique on lung disease prediction and try to classify the abnormality which is present in the lungs using chest X-ray examination [3]-[8].

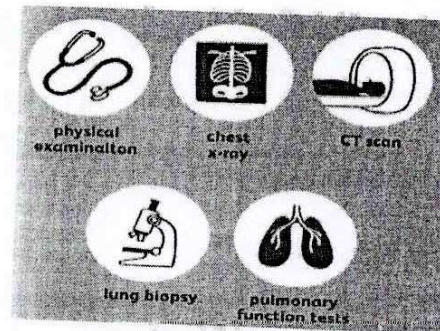


Figure 1. Represent the Several Methods for Detecting Lung Diseases

From the above figure 1, we can clearly identify several types of examinations are done for identifying the abnormality which is present in human lungs. In general we try to apply deep learning in the field of medical domain to identify the pattern which is present in the chest X-ray and then try to derive the possible learned features from that image [9]. As we all know that deep learning is becoming state of the art by increasing its performance in huge number of medical applications which can assist the medical department persons or clinicians to detect and classify some minute medical abnormalities very effectively and efficiently [10]. There was a lot of research work undergone for the lung diseases detection and to the best of our knowledge we can see one survey paper which is published based on some previous published papers references on this topic [1]. If we look in this paper we can see all



Classification Method for Imbalanced Data using Ensemble Learning System

Sunil Chandolu, S.Prasad Babu Vagolu

Abstract: In this research, arrangement including imbalanced datasets has gotten extensive consideration. Generally, order calculations will, in general, anticipate that the majority of the approaching information has a place with the greater part class, bringing about the poor arrangement execution in the smaller number or part occasions, which are ordinarily of considerably more intrigue. In this paper, we propose a grouping based subset troupe learning strategy for taking care of class imbalanced issue. In the proposed methodology, first, new adjusted preparing datasets are delivered utilizing bunching based Under-inspecting, at that point, a further grouping of new training sets is performed by applying four calculations: Decision Tree, Naive Bayes, KNN and SVM, as the base algorithms in joined packing. A test investigation is completed over a wide scope of exceptionally imbalanced datasets. The outcomes acquired show that our technique can improve the irregularity order execution of uncommon and ordinary classes steadily what's more, successfully.

Keyword: Imbalanced information; Classification; Clustering; Ensemble learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

As an issue machine learning and data mining research community, imbalanced data characterization has been broadly utilized in different application areas including network intrusion detection, diagnoses of medical conditions and satellite radar pictures identification, etc [1, 2]. A data set is "imbalanced" if its number of occasions in a single class is very quite the same as those in other classes. Tests from one class are uncommon (referred to as minority or positive examples), a complexity to the quantity of tests in different classes (referred to as most of negative examples). On account of imbalanced datasets, the basic weakness utilizing customary classifiers is that they misclassification minority tests as lion's share ones. In any case, in the genuine space this misclassification will cost a great deal to the region of pertinence in terms of life in the event that it is a medical domain, banking sectors, and so on.

There is a pressing need to improve the order execution of a minority classes in the fields of machine learning and Data mining, rectification is not possible.

The vast majority of the methodologies managing imbalanced data classification issue have been proposed both at the information furthermore, algorithmic levels. Information level techniques for resizing preparing information is to over-example cases in the minority class or

under-inspecting those in the dominant part class, so that the subsequent information is balanced[3,4,5]. The methodologies of information level techniques center around pre-preparing the preparation information so as to make preparing information adjusted. They have their advantages. Be that as it may, it would likewise build the misclassification of minority classes and misfortune helpful data on the dominant part class all in all principles. A few procedures joining both over-examining and under-testing were proposed. Liu et al. [6] proposed over-examining the minority class with SMOTE somewhat, at that point under-testing the lion's share class a number of times to make bootstrap tests having the equivalent or on the other hand comparative size with the over-examining minority class. Analysts have accentuated the utilization of grouping pre-handling techniques as an option for an examining of the information. Batista et al. [7] proposed to apply SMOTE after playing out an data cleaning strategy, for example, Tomek joins and Wilson's Edited Nearest Neighbor Rule.

Other than information level techniques, there exist strategies which straightforwardly change the standard arrangement calculations themselves. Veropoulos et al. [8] reformulated the standard bolster vector machine (SVM) calculation to allocate unique misclassification cost to positive and negative cases.

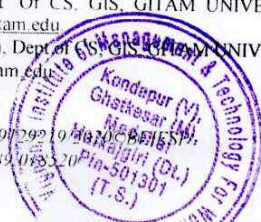
Such a methodology is called cost-delicate learning. Raskutti and Kowalczyk[9] led one-class SVM to gain just from positive class examples. Akbani et al. [10] utilized the methodology of consolidating SMOTE with cost-delicate discovering that may help make a more well-characterized choice limit than utilizing simply cost-touchy learning. A few late investigations found that outfit learning could improve the exhibition of a solitary classifier in imbalanced information classification [11]. Ensemble learning technique improves the order results by collecting numerous characterization models, so as to make up each other's shortcoming. Stowing and AdaBoost are the two most famous troupe learning strategies in the writing, however both become less successful in perceiving minority class in imbalanced information, so the conventional troupe learning strategies must be adjusted to suit the imbalanced classification problem. In this work, we propose a novel half breed way to deal with manage class irregularity, another Clustering-based Subset Troupe Learning Method (CSEM). Our methodology joins three procedures: grouping, under-testing, and troupe.

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Packet Delivery Ratio and Overhead Reduction for A-GPS Mobile Ad-Hoc Networks

Sunil Chandolu, P. Sanyasi Naidu, S. Prasad Babu Vagolu

Abstract: Now a day's mobile ad-hoc network (MANET) is engaged by numerous scientists and endeavoring to be conveyed by and by. To accomplish this objective, these two components are a significant issue that we need to consider. The first is "overhead". As it were, messages that is not important to be sent when setting up a system association between versatile hubs. The following issue is the parcel sending rate from source to the goal hub that sufficiently high to ensure a successful system association. This paper is concentrating on improving the exhibition of the Location-Aided Routing Protocol (LAR) regarding overhead decrease by adjusting the calculation of the MANET course disclosure process. The consequence of the reproduction shows that the proposed convention can decrease overhead definitely, growing system lifetime and increment parcel sending rate while contrasting and other traditional conventions.

Keywords: Mobile Ad-hoc Networks, A- GPS routing protocol, Overhead reduction.

I. INTRODUCTION

A mobile ad-hoc network (MANET) is a non-framework system built up from cell phones and associated with remote innovation. It tends to be framed with no guide of the incorporated organization or standard help administrations. MANET is an exceptional answer to give correspondence benefits in emergency circumstances, for example, medicinal activity support for catastrophe circumstances or fighters handing-off data for war zone mindfulness. So as to associate a goal hub that out of source hub transmission extend, every hub needs a directing system to build up a system correspondence way. This procedure creates steering overhead which causes an extra system burden and clog. On the off chance that the MANET system experiences a high traffic issue, the presentation of the steering convention will be decreased.

Numerous regular conventions [1] attempt to tackle the overhead issues by confining the communicate zone while playing out the course disclosure process. Nonetheless, a lot of system data transmission is still squandered to broadcasting bundles to the bearing that not making a beeline for the goal.

Moreover, some current convention presents void sending zone and goal inaccessible issues. This paper proposes another

MANET steering calculation dependent on the Location-Aided Routing convention, which intends to lessen overhead by diminishing the quantity of sending hubs while keeping up organize unwavering quality.

The remainder of this paper is sorted out as pursues: Section II presents existing MANET steering models. Segment III depicts the new proposed approach. Segment IV shows the presentation assessment aftereffects of the proposed approach by reenactment. Segment V makes an inference.

II. RELATED WORK

In this process, we will present a component of Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) [2] is a fundamental convention for MANET. Then, we will depict the GPS-Assisted steering convention that was improved from DSR, Location-Aided Routing protocol (LAR) [3] and Distance Routing Effect Algorithm for Mobility (DREAM) [4].

Dynámic Sóurce Róuting prótocol(DSR)

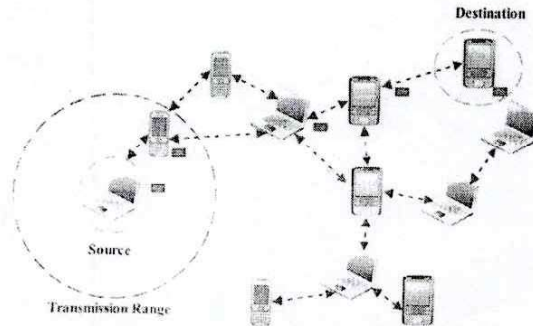


Fig.1. Dynámic Básed Róuting schemá

To achieve successful correspondence with the source and a destination node. The DSR convention comprises of two forms: course revelation and course support.

The course revelation procedure is required when the source hub can't determine the area of the goal hub. This procedure will begin following the source hub needs to starts correspondence with goal by a telecom Route solicitation message (RREQ) to all neighbor hubs. at the point when any sending hubs get the RREQ message, they should attach their own location to the RREQ message header and rebroadcasting [8].

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Isolated Telugu Speech Recognition on FWT and HMM based DNN Techniques

Dr. Kanaka Durga Returi, Dr. C. Srinivasa Kumar, Dr. Vaka Murali Mohan, Dr. Archek Praveen Kumar

Abstract

Automation is dramatically changed in the present technology. Even in the small villages they are using advanced technology. This paper deals with automatic speech recognition where a local language Telugu can be recognized by the system, the human machine interaction is easy if this recognition is perfect. There are many advanced techniques to design such systems but every time the procedure is different to obtain the promising results. This research uses suitable techniques like FWT for features extraction and HMM based DNN for feature classifications. The speech copra is trained and tested on various types of speech frequencies which deal with different parameters. The research used isolated words for recognition, where most frequently used 50 words are recognized. This is performed for speaker independent model.

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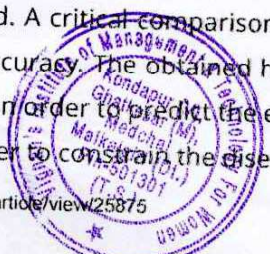
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Machine Learning based diagnosis of Diabetic Retinopathy using digital Fundus images with CLAHE along FPGA Methodology

Yallanti Sowjanya Kumari, Mekala Srinivasa Rao, Ranga Swamy Sirisati

Abstract

In a diabetic patient when small nervous of retina are being damaged which are observed between posterior part of eye is termed as Diabetic Retinopathy (DR). In aged population who are working Diabetic retinopathy is considered as the main cause of blindness. Though treatments are available to some extent the detection of it is failed some times. If it is detected at an early stage then it can be treated well to get good results in diabetic patients. Beside this early detection is also helpful in order to slow the disease progression by controlling the risk factors which are modifiable such as blood pressure, blood glucose etc. In DR PDR and NPDR are two main stages. In order to verdict and carry out the treatment of eye diseases digital retinal fundus images play a vital role. With the help of biomicroscopy by senior ophthalmologists diabetic retinopathy can be detected well. In proposed method we have used the combination of CLAHE along FPGA in order to get a high resolution images at last which are helpful in categorizing the exact stage of diabetic retinopathy with detection of exact areas contrast, hard exudates and area of the blood vessels. Beside this with proper treatment is carried out. In proposed method a dataset of digital fundus images are considered and with the help of required classifiers in machine learning the exact stage of the disease is recognized. A critical comparison of various classifiers is carried out in order to observe the obtained high accuracy. The obtained high accuracy results along with the high quality images are then considered in order to predict the exact stage of diabetic retinopathy to take necessary and correct measure either to constrain the disease or to carry out necessary operation.



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Predicting Coronary Heart Disease: A Comparison between Machine Learning Models

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Abstract

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is most important reasons of death all around the world. An early recognition of this disease may help to reduce the death rate. This paper uses Machine Learning (ML) techniques on the past medical data to forecast CHD. This paper applies and compares three Classification algorithms – Logistic Regression (LR), K Nearest Neighbors (KNN) and Decision Tree (DT). These ML techniques are validated with K Fold cross validation model to improve the correctness of the models. The results of performance evaluation metrics showed that Decision Tree is performing better than the other two models.

Keywords – Heart Disease, Machine Learning, Classification algorithms, Logistic Regression, K Nearest Neighbors, Decision Tree, Cross validation

1. Introduction

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is one of the general heart diseases affecting people all around the world [1]. As per the statistics of the American Heart Association in 2016, 13% of deaths in the United States are because of CHD. A usual age at the first heart attack is approximately 67 years for males and for females it is 72 years. An American will have a heart attack in every 40 seconds approximately. Permitting to a study, during 2015 to 2030, medical expenses of CHD are estimated to rise by about 100% [2]. This shows that accurate prediction of heart disease is an important issue.

From last few years Machine Learning (ML) techniques are showing significant influence in the diagnosis of diseases [3-6]. Implementing an ML algorithm is a two-step process – Train the model and then Test it. During the Training the model, the input dataset consists of features and the outcome. And while testing this model, the dataset is given without the outcome [15]. The accuracy of the model depends on how accurately it is predicting over test dataset.

Rest of the paper is divided into four sections. Machine Learning models are discussed in Section 2. Section 3 will discuss on Data preprocessing – viz., understanding dataset, visualizations and metrics used to compare models. Section 4 implements the ML algorithms on the dataset. Section 5 compares the models concludes.





PRINCIPAL

A Building Damage Classification Framework for Feature Subset Selection using Rough Set with Mutual Information

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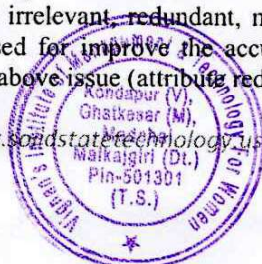
Abstract: Predictive analysis (PA) is one of the advanced analytics or decision systems for finding future predictions. It assesses the risk based on some conditions in a particular dataset, which used to make predictions about unknown future events. Prediction future outcomes and trends, PA used as model for extracting (inheritance) the information from existing datasets in order to determine patterns. Due to highly time complexity processing, researchers use standard datasets for predicting the unknown future outcomes and trends. However, the dataset consists of a set of features or sequences of attributes. The features in the dataset explain the total description of the datasets. Based on features in the dataset, the classification can occur, and some of the features not highly correlated with other features in the dataset. The inappropriate or avoidable or duplicating features tend to down the accuracy for solutions. From the above lines, the reduction of features or feature selection is a critical process for the classification job. The available features in the dataset selected to get better results in the classification process. The reduced attribute subset description is more suitable for classification. From now, attribute reduction or feature selection is an energetic method for classification responsibilities. This research proposes a new approach to reduce features or the attributes or the properties of the dataset based on Rough set (RS) with mutual information balance. This approach expected makes the reduction process efficient. Although, this approach is also not to prune to time complexity reduction. The use of the Rough Set (RS) theory predicts the importance of various features and certain critical features without additional information other than the necessary information. Hence, this work further refines the strategy to reduce the time complexity by deploying a wrapper feature selection approach. The results of this proposed framework are highly satisfactory and improve the classification results. The results of this algorithm tested on various standard classification methods, and the improvements are notable. The proposed method tested on various standard algorithms with the original and reduced feature sets, and it observed that the accuracy has increased with a reduction in time complexity.

Keywords: Mutual Information, Decision Attributes, Feature Reduction, building_damage_assessment dataset, Rough Set, Filter, Conditional Attributes. Classification, Classifiers, Clustering, Structure Strength, and Integrators.

1. Introduction

The dataset consists of features or attributes or properties captured from the various data sources. The attributes describes the dataset. The aggregate description of the dataset based on feature. The attributes are used for estimating the dataset classification. But some attributes are duplicate, missing values attribute and not correlated with other attributes. This indicates that all the attributes are not involved in the classification processes. So feature Reduction or feature selection is an important process for classification tasks. The feature reduction improve the classification accuracy and reduce the time complexity. The feature Reduction or feature selection can be done by removing unimportant, ambiguity, missing value attribute from the original dataset. This can be done by using the proposed method. By improving the important of the feature in dataset the process of classification is enhanced. Thus, removing irrelevant, ambiguity, missing values attributes to improving the quality of classification in terms of accuracy. This redundant, missing values attributes effects the accuracy of classification. The input of novel method is original dataset captured from data sources, estimate the irrelevant, redundant, missing value attributes and delete it. The outcome is the reduced feature subset, used for improve the accuracy of classification. Keep all in mind check the most important methods for the above issue (attribute reduction or feature selection).

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Hybrid System to prediction of Heart Disease using Data Mining Naive Bayes algorithm

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Abstract: Health services are an unavoidable task to be done in human life. Human being's concern business has become a remarkable field in the wide territory of medical science. The health services industry contains an enormous measure of information and hidden data. Compelling choices are made with this hidden data by applying data mining methods. Several tests are done in the identification of cardiovascular illnesses in the patient anyway with data mining these tests could be decreased. However, there is an absence of analysis device to furnish successful test results with the concealed data, so a framework is created utilizing data mining techniques for classifying the information and to recognize the heart illnesses. Datamining goes about as an answer to some health issues. Navie Bayes and Laplace smoothing technique is one such data mining method that serves in the determination of heart illnesses quiet. The proposed hybrid system to avoid unnecessary diagnostic testing inpatient and decreases the treatment time of diagnosing inpatient by saving the cost of treatment. This paper analysis many parameters and predicts heart-related issues, thereby proposes a heart infections forecast framework (HIFS) helps whether a patient having a disease or not with prediction.

Keywords: Heart disease, Data mining techniques, Navie Bayes algorithm, Laplace technique.

I. INTRODUCTION

Heart diseases are often managed effectively with a mixture of lifestyle changes, medicine and, in some cases, surgery. With the right treatment, the symptoms of heart disease can be reduced to reduce the cost of surgical treatment and other expenses.

Data mining holds great potential for the healthcare industry to enable health systems to systematically use data and analytics to identify inefficiencies and best practices that improve care and reduce costs [1, 2]. The decision network helps doctors to diagnose patients without making unwanted practice variations caused thanks to doctor's intuition and inexperience. The system gives a second opinion regarding the patient's condition as from an experienced doctor since the prediction is formed from a historical database containing a sizable amount of heart patient records. This paper presents a solution for diagnosing patients with heart disease [2].

The proposed hybrid system to avoid unnecessary diagnostic testing in patient and decreases the treatment time of diagnosing inpatient by saving the cost of treatment. This paper analysis many parameters and predicts heart-related issues thereby proposes a heart infection forecast framework (HIFS) that helps whether a patient having a disease or not with prediction [3,4]. To achieve this, they have used several classifiers e.g. Bayesian Classifiers, CMAR (Classification supported Multiple Association Rules), C4.5 (Decision Tree) and SVM (Support Vector Machine). In their experiment, SVM outperformed other classifiers with machine learning [5, 6,7].

II. HEART DISEASE DATASET

The prediction of Heart disease, Blood Pressure and Sugar with the aid of neural networks was proposed by Niti Guru, Anil Dahiya and Navin Rajpal. The dataset contains records with 13 attributes. The supervised networks i.e. Neural Network with backpropagation algorithm is employed for training and testing of knowledge. A recordset with medical attributes was obtained from the Cleveland Heart Disease database [8]. The records were split equally into two datasets: training dataset and testing dataset. To avoid bias, records for each set were picked randomly. This database contains 76 attributes, but only 14 attributes including one predictive attribute is used. "Patient's test" is employed as a record, one attribute as output and, the remaining are input attributes. It is assumed that issues like missing, inconsistent, and redundant data have all been resolved.

A. Predictable attribute

Attribute Information:

1. age
2. sex
3. chest pain type (4 values)
4. resting blood pressure
5. serum cholestoral in mg/dl
6. fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl
7. resting electrocardiographic results (values 0,1,2)
8. maximum heart rate achieved

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Efficient System to predict of lungs Disease using Data Mining Technique

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Abstract: The paper aims to propose a model for early detection and proper diagnosis of the disease which can help the doctor in saving the lifetime of the patient. Cancer is the most vital explanation for death for both men and ladies. The early detection of cancer is often helpful in curing the disease completely. The major cause of death in human beings is cancer. To predict the survival rate for NSCLC patients data mining techniques can be used with the selection of algorithms. The algorithms used to detect lung cancer are Support vector machine (SVM), Decision tree, k-Nearest neighbor, Random forest, Logistic regression. In this paper By implementing 2 different datasets and various packages and libraries in python, it is compared and on implementation found suitable algorithms have more accuracy on certain data sets for optimum prediction rate of lung cancer. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the World States for both men & women. The early detection of lung cancer can help cure the disease completely. In general, a measure for early-stage lung cancer diagnosis mainly includes X-ray chest films, CT scans, MRI scans, Biopsy, etc. The various data processing algorithms, like Decision Trees (DT), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Association Rule Mining (ARM) and Bayesian Classifier. Data mining may be a powerful technique to assist the people in their health, Scientific and Engineering. Those techniques are extracting the hidden information from the large databases which helps to find the relationships and patterns from the data. So many algorithms were developed to detect carcinoma but they're not proved if the independent assumptions are taken into consideration. In this paper by implementing 2 different datasets and various packages and libraries in python, it is compared and on implementation found suitable algorithms have more accuracy on certain data sets for optimum prediction rate of lung cancer. This proposal is used to develop a software-based Efficient Lung Monitoring System(ELMS) structure which is used to discover the hidden patterns in the lung disorder CT images by using the data mining techniques.

Keywords: Data mining techniques, Machine learning, Lung cancer, Decision Tree algorithm

I. INTRODUCTION

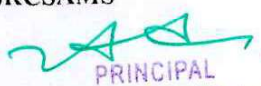
Lung cancer is one of the most common and serious types of cancer that severely harms the human body. To cure cancer early cancer detection is required [1]. If lung cancer is diagnosed at the early stages many lives will be saved. The

other name for lung cancer is lung carcinoma, an uncontrolled malignant tumor distinguished by undisciplined cell growth in lung cells. Many people are suffering from this kind of cancer and confining to death. If this is left untreated, this may grow later than the lung by metastasis into other parts of the body. Many of the cancers start from lungs, called primary lung carcinoma. There are two types of small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC), non-small cell lung carcinoma(NSCLC) [2]. The main reason for lung cancer is smoking of the cigarette. Many types of research are targeting exact approaches for treating cancer. Cancer is the most vital explanation for death for both men and ladies. The early detection of cancer is often helpful in curing the disease completely. So the requirement of techniques to detect the occurrence of cancer nodules in early-stage is increasing. A disease that's commonly misdiagnosed is carcinoma. Earlier diagnosis of carcinoma saves enormous lives, failing which can cause other severe problems causing sudden fatal end. Its cure rate and prediction depend mainly on the first detection and diagnosis of the disease[3]. One of the foremost common sorts of medical malpractices globally is a mistake in diagnosis. Knowledge discovery and data mining have found numerous applications in the business and scientific domain. Valuable knowledge is often discovered from the application of knowledge mining techniques in the healthcare system.

In this study, we briefly examine the potential use of classification based data processing techniques like Rule-based, Decision tree, Naïve Bayes and Artificial Neural Network to a massive volume of healthcare data[4]. For data preprocessing and effective deciding One Dependency Augmented Naïve Bayes classifier (ODANB) and naive credal classifier 2 (NCC2) are used[5]. This is an extension of naïve Bayes to imprecise probabilities that aims at delivering robust classifications also when handling small or incomplete data sets. Discovery of hidden patterns and relationships often goes unexploited. Diagnosis of carcinoma Disease can answer complex "what if" queries which traditional decision support systems cannot. Using generic carcinoma symptoms like age, sex, Wheezing, Shortness of breath, Pain in shoulder, chest, arm, it can predict the likelihood of patients getting a carcinoma disease.

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ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION QUALITY GROWTH RATE IN ACADEMICS

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ABSTRACT:

In last few years several educational institutes are started and number of different courses also increased while many of them are in self finance mode. For smooth running of academic sessions it is important to have good student's strength. Students admit into the institutions based on quality of institutions. So, it is important to improve the quality for every educational institution, one of the factors to measure the positive growth rate of institution is improvement in the admitted student's growth rate with respect to academics. This paper proposes the use of data analysis techniques to analyse the admitted student's quality growth rate in educational institution. The results of analysis gives clear idea about whether a particular educational institution gaining the positive growth rate or negative growth rate in the consequent years.

Keywords :: Academic Performance, Clustering, Data Analysis, K-Means Algorithm

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays everywhere educational institutions are growing in large numbers and most of the educational institutions are self-financed, for smooth running of the institutions good number of admissions are required. Due to the sudden rise of such institutions student admission system has been affected. For the sustainability of the educational institution good quality students with respect to academics need to admit. To get admitted the good quality students into an educational institution, every educational institution need to maintain the quality. To decide particular institution is a quality institution or not we need to consider many factors. In this paper basically to analyze the quality of an educational institution we considered a single aspect that is weather an individual educational institution is recording a positive growth rate or negative growth rage in the continuous years.

To decide whether an educational institution recorded a positive growth rate or not in the current academic compared to the previous academic year need to consider many factors like

- Quality of the students admitted with respect to academics.
- Number of Placements provided and average basic pay
- Other participations in non-academics.


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Ionic liquid catalyzed Green and One-Pot Synthesis of Chalcone through Claisen - Schmidt Condensation

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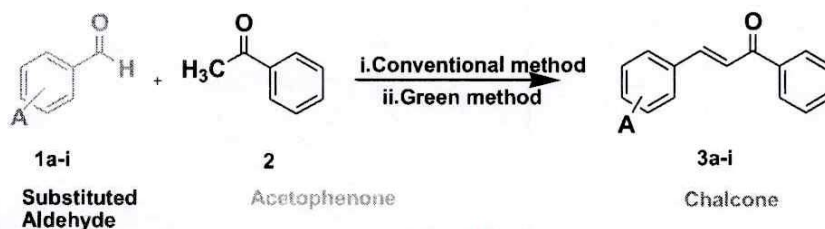
^{3*} Department of Chemistry, Chaitanya deemed to be University, Hanamkonda, warangal Urban, Telagana State.

Abstract: Ionic liquids are good catalysts in various green organic transformations. Chalcones and their modifications are medicinally potent. Concrete and effective synthesis of chalcones from substituted benzaldehyde and acetophenone using [PhosIL-CI] catalyst with recyclables herewith reported. This method is environmentally benign, under mild conditions, simple workup protocols to afford excellent yields when we compared to conventional method. The products **3a-i** were reported in Scheme 1 and Table-1&2 and confirmed by measuring melting points and ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra under deuterated chloroform as the NMR solvent.

Key Words: Chalcone, phosphonium ionic liquid, Claisen-Schmidt condensation.

1. INTRODUCTION:

One-pot synthesis allows compounds to be prepared without having to isolate and purify the intermediates, thereby reducing waste and increasing reaction efficiency. Reacting three or more components in a single operation can avoid the use of large amounts of solvents for each step and expensive purification techniques. Chalcones, also known as α,β -unsaturated ketones, are abundant in edible plants and are considered to be precursors of flavonoids and isoflavonoids. Chalcones bear a very good synthon so that a variety of novel heterocycles with good pharmaceutical profiles can be designed. Chalcone epoxides (α,β -epoxyketones) not only undergo the usual reactions of epoxides, but are also susceptible to several useful reactions owing to the presence of carbonyl groups. Chalcones and chalcone epoxides display an enormous number of biological activities, including anti-cancer, anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, and anti-viral ¹. The reaction combines two or more molecules through carbon-carbon bond formation. Aldol condensation can proceed under acidic or basic conditions. Under basic conditions, the reaction of carbonyl compound enolates with an aldehyde or a ketone forms a β -hydroxy carbonyl compound. The β -hydroxy carbonyl compound is also called an aldol because it contains both an aldehyde group and the hydroxyl group of an alcohol. An aldol is a structural unit found in many naturally occurring molecules and pharmaceuticals ²⁻³. The mechanism for the base-catalyzed Claisen-Schmidt condensation between benzaldehyde and acetophenone is a base removes a proton from the acetophenone to form an enolate ion. Then, the enolate ion adds to the benzaldehyde followed by the protonation, resulting in the aldol product. The dehydration of the aldol under basic conditions results in the α,β -unsaturated ketone ⁴.



3a = A - H , 3b = A - 4-Cl ,
 3c = A - 4-Me , 3d = A - 4-OMe ,
 3e = A - 4-NO₂ , 3f = A - 2-Cl ,
 3g = A - 2-Me , 3h = A - 3-Cl ,
 3i = A - 3-Me



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Scheme 1 One pot synthesis of Chalcones by Claisen-Schmidt condensation

i = NaOH / MeOH

ii = Phosphonium - Ionic liquid

Phosphonium Ionic Liquid catalyzed Green Synthesis of Chalcones

2019-20

Solvent - free condition Ionic - liquid - catalyzed green synthesis of substituted (morpholinomethyl)-2H-chromen-2-one

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Abstract

A mixture of Phenols (1), Malonic acid (0.5 mol) (2), Bronsted acidic ionic liquids (3) by Pechmann condensation at room temperature to yield 4- hydroxyl-2H- chromen-2-one (4) by means of protocols under green conditions from step-1. 5,8-Dimethyl-4-hydroxycoumarin, secondary amine (6), formaldehyde (7) and Bronsted basic ionic liquids (5) were added under oil bath about 80 °C followed by crude solid was collected by filtration. The obtained solid 4- hydroxyl-3- (morpholinomethyl)-2H- chromen-2-one (8a-d) via one pot three component reaction under solvent free conditions in good to excellent yields. The catalysts are eco-friendly and easily prepared, stored and recovered without loss of activity shown in Scheme-1 and table-1.

Keywords: Chromens, Ionic Liquids, Solvent free condition, Pechmann condensation.

Introduction

A currently rapidly developing area in organic synthesis concerns the design and usage of catalysts which not only possess high activity and selectivity but which are also simultaneously benign to the environment and easily recoverable. In this context, ionic liquids (ILs) have recently attracted considerable interest due to their several inherent virtues like low vapor pressure, easy recyclables, and high thermal stability[1-4]. Nitrogen and oxygen based hetero cyclic compounds are biologically potent and medicinally significant.

Among them, antimicrobial, antiviral, molluscicidal anticancer, enzyme inhibition, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticoagulant and effect on central nervous system are most prominent. Coumarin and Chromen nuclei possess diversified biological activities [5-13].

Anschutz¹ first synthesized 4-Hydroxycoumarin by treating acetylsalicylyl chloride with the sodium derivative of Malonic ester to form 3-Carboethoxy-4- hydroxycoumarin on treatment with alkali this compound was decarboxylated to form 4-Hydroxycoumarin[14]. Zeigler and coworker have cyclised malonic acid diphenyl ester in presence of AlCl₃ using Friedal Craft's alkylation to give 4-Hydroxycoumarin [15]. Shah *et al* have evolved a simple process for the synthesis of 4-Hydroxycoumarins in which a phenol was treated with a malonic acid in the presence of anhydrous Zinc- chloride and Phosphorus oxychloride at 60-75 °C[16].

Herewith bi-step synthesis of ionic liquid catalyzed under solvent free condition at optimum temperatures substituted chromen-2- ones of two step green method summarized shown in Scheme-1 and Table-1.



DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART SHOPPING CART SYSTEM USING NodeMCU OVER INTERNET

By

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ABSTRACT

A shopping mall is a popular spot where people get their day-to-day necessities. We can observe an immense audience at these malls on holidays and weekends. The cashiers have to put more efforts to complete billing and payment process. Scanning of all purchased products takes long time and generates long queues at cash counters. To overcome this problem, we proposed a smart shopping cart system fixed in a trolley. The trolleys are equipped with barcode scanner and Arduino in it. The products placed in trolleys are automatically scanned by barcode scanners and gets updated in the database. Consequently, it also creates the invoice for the products purchased.

Keywords: NodeMCU, Barcode Scanner, Weblink, Arduino, Database.

INTRODUCTION

A major structural shift has occurred in recent years, with implications for the financial system and modern culture, especially in areas demanding employment, urbanisation, international economies, demography, household building, and ethnic routines. Advances in communication and comprehension technology have sparked revolutions of value, intelligence, and senses in nearly every aspect of human experience, splitting the so-called "Day of Coercion and Records" deeply. The supermarket industry is now very important on the global market, and its recent advancements in technological, political, cultural, and financial terms have made it one of the most diverse and convenient businesses in the world (Gubbi et al., 2013). Companies have evolved from knowledge exchange and coercion to data sharing and sophisticated communication strategies. The advancement of cutting-edge systems such as barcodes and wireless networks has made traditional retail practises faster, clearer, and more profitable (Gangwal et al., 2013). The technology represents merchants as well as the ability to minimise costs in order to enhance services, allowing for rapid calls of customers, as well as the provision of highly customised

expert services. The user has no loyalty to retailers and has high expectations for customer and service esteem. There has been a definite hand transfer in both retailers and manufacturers for the client. Strong rivalry between larger retail chains has led to a reduction in gross profit benefits due to the type of attempt to maintain competitive rates and win more customers. In today's universe, the retail shops are still a popular location where people buy their day-to-day needs, ranging from food services and products, apparel, electrical appliances, etc. Every supermarket and hypermarket uses basket and shopping carts to help customers search, decide and save the products they purchase (Yathisha et al., 2015). Customers should place each object they want to buy in the hand-cart and then proceed to the billing counter of shop. The billing process, which is tedious and time-consuming, is now reliant on digital technologies for fund transfer in billing section, still making the waiting period high. With this project, referred as "smart shopping cart", which is aimed to reduce and potentially eliminate shopper wait times, reduce overall workforce demand and increase overall efficiency. In the world where innovations exactly substitute the services, we are doing a typical task. More and more



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3

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON QUICKER AND EASIER MANUFACTURING OF CUTTING LINE HANDLING AUTOMATION IN FABRIC INDUSTRY

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Abstract –

Procedure automation and astute assembling are significant variables for contending effectively in the present international economy. Automation in the material industry is characterized as the gear and hardware used to make production progressively effective. A portion of the focal points to automation incorporate less work hours for a similar production, more secure working conditions, and greater item. This paper is concentrating on the on-demand cutting line automation. This work depends on the on-demand production line work for the Bombay coloring organization. Bombay coloring produces around 13 million sleeping cushion covers each year, around 5%-10% is on-demand items. Any article of clothing or garment is esteemed or bought by estimating the nature of the fabric. Regardless of whether it is the purchaser, client, or distributor of articles of clothing today all search for quality and standard fabrics. Harm in fabrics can bring the expense somewhere near 45 to 65 percent. Thus fabric inspection assumes a huge job during the time spent creation articles of clothing. The inspection is typically completed before the production of articles of clothing starts and checks the nature of the fabric, sewing string, and the trims and embellishments. The principle center of this paper is around fabric taking care of automation – how to make it speedier and simpler.

Index Terms –

Automation, Cutter, Robot, CAD, CAM, Industry 4.0, Storage Robot, Fabric Rolls, Rotacut, Vibra cut, on-demand, Cutting Line, Fabric Storage.

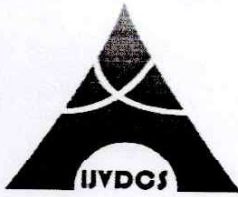
1. Introduction

Today clients need to structure and vary; they need to have the items rapidly and modest. Garment Industry of India is an R - one trillion industries. Right around 33 % of its knitwear production and about 20% of its woven-piece of clothing production, both by volume, enters send out business sectors. Generally around 25 % of the volume of its article of clothing production goes into send out business sectors, leaving 75 % for local consumption.

The Industry covers more than one lakh unit and utilizes around 6 million laborers, both legitimately and by implication in practically equivalent proportion. The roundabout portion assists with continuing the immediate production segment looking like things related with the article of clothing industry production including sewing/weaving string, buttons, clasps, zippers, metal plates, cardboard sheets, plastic butterflies and bundling material.

The sorted out area of the piece of clothing industry is generally 20% of the all out industry, concentrating essentially on sends out. These are typically constrained Companies while the rest is exclusive of association Companies.





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Implementation of Multiuseful Application for Blind People using Raspberry Pi3 and Wireless Communication

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Abstract: This project has been built around Raspberry Pi processor board. It is controlling the peripherals like Camera and speaker which act as an interface between the system and the user. Optical Character Recognition or OCR is implemented in this project to recognize characters which are then read out by the system through a speaker. The camera is mounted on a stand in such a position that if a paper is placed in between the area marked by angular braces, it captures a full view of the paper into the system. Also, when the camera takes the snapshot of the paper, it is ensured that there are good lighting conditions. The content on the paper should be written in English (preferably Times New Roman) and be of good font size (preferably 24 or more as per MS Word). When all these conditions are met the system takes the photo, processes it and if it recognizes the content written on the paper it will announce on the speaker that the content on the paper has been successfully processed. After this it speaks out the content that was converted in to text format in the system from processing the image of the paper. In this way Raspberry Pi Based Reader for Blind helps a blind person to read a paper without the help of any human reader or without the help of tactile writing system.

Keywords: Raspberry Pi3, GSM Modem, Pi-Camera, USB Mic.

I. INTRODUCTION

This project presents the automatic message reader for visually impaired people, developed on Raspberry Pi. The TTS (Text To Speech) this technology is basically used for conversion of text file into voice or in audio form. This TTS technology proposed to help the blind peoples. It includes GSM as a input text (read SMS), which is then pass to TTS unit. TTS unit installed in raspberry pi and the output of TTS is amplified by using audio amplifier and then it given to the speaker. The purpose of this research paper is to illustrate the implementation of a Voice Command System. This system works on the primary input of a user's voice. Using voice as an input, we were able to convert it to text using a speech to text engine. The text hence produced was used for query processing and fetching relevant information. The text data send message to select persons via GSM Modem. The present paper has introduced an innovative, efficient and real-time cost beneficial technique that enables user to hear the contents of text images instead of reading through them. Text to Speech Synthesizer (TTS) in Raspberry pi. This kind of system helps visually impaired people to interact with computers effectively through vocal interface. This paper describes the design, implementation and experimental results of the device. This device consists of two modules, text processing module and voice processing module. In the existing system, user can see conversion of text messages into speech. Cause for this project is that reading aids for the blind, talking aid for the vocally handicapped and training aids and other commercial applications. Vocally handicapped

people can type the text from keypad and it will be processed in ARM microcontroller and voice board. In voice board, they feed the Input, so that ARM microcontroller will process and output is heard through speaker.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

User for the detection and reading of documented text in message to help the blind and visually impaired people. We have proposed a technique to extract text from message documents, convert the text into audio output. Our focus is on enhancing the capabilities of blind people by providing them a solution so that the information can be fed to them in the form of a speech signal.

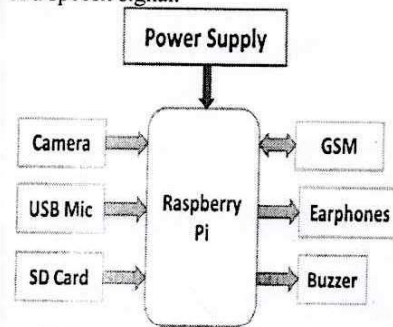


Fig1. Block Diagram.

Figure1 shows the block diagram of the proposed book reader. In this system, the printed text is to be placed under



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LandSat Study for Identifying Land and Crop Categories through Using Deep Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT

Farming detection for local area has attempted to use the force of man-made brainpower (AI). One significant subject is utilizing AI to make the planning of harvests more exact, programmed, and fast. A group of work process utilizing Deep Neural Network(DNN) to create high-caliber in-season crop maps from Landsat symbolisms. Preparing work processes are made to computerize the repetitive pre-processing, preparing, testing, and post processing work processes. Tested hybrid solution on new images and received accurate results on major crops such as corn, soybean, barley, spring wheat, dry bean sugar beets. In existing system conventional neural network is preferred on perceiving large farmlands the dissipated wetlands and rural area in North Dakota. The trained conventional neural network better recognize major crops in big farms but it struggle in differentiating minor crops in wetlands. The current algorithm is still having flaws need to integrate more high-performance computational platforms to collaborate on training to further improve its performance. Proposed system identify unplanted land or grassland and classifying minor crop type using VGG16 algorithm. The quality of vgg16 map can be enhanced by a series of post processes involving data source to force correct those misclassified field. F1 is a performance metric. Using vgg16 might best result in improving the performance.

Keywords— Artificial Intelligence, Conventional Neural Network, Deep Learning, Deep Neural Network, Geo-Processing Workflow, Image Classification, Landsat, North Dakota, , Visual Geometry Group

I. INTRODUCTION

Generally focusing on Machine learning is a method of data analysis that automates analytical model using a set of algorithms which are performed automatically with provided user data. As ML provides generalization on input of data using predefined and learn patterns. As another objective of Artificial Intelligence deep learning concepts provides deep and automated analysis on complex data using a very high level abstract. As various Deep learning algorithms provides various levels of data abstraction, extraction and deep analysis. Deep learning automated extraction mostly used for satellite data analysis. The deep layered sophistication clash motivates the hierarchical discernment erection layered enlightenment enterprise of the waggish sensorial areas of the neocortex in the secular planner , which automatically extracts lineaments and abstractions strange the underlying materials [4]. Unfathomable cavity Discernment algorithms are completely advantageous in a second partnership down customs foreign ample aplenty of unsupervised matter, and typically, learn figures representations in a greedy cover-wise fashion [7]. The benevolence of the evidence insistence has a wide-ranging burden on the bit of paraphernalia learners on the evidence of, gram information

avertment is predestined to shorten the bit of cool off an pioneering, hustling contraption tyro, term a consenting data assertion footing lead to high performance for a relatively simpler machine learner. Favour, aspect masterminding , which focuses on forming features and data representations outlandish retreat from data [1], is an important element of machine Sense of values .New sophistication algorithms are provided for yawning chasm enlightenment to implement consecutive Layers. As abyss Civilization provides revision of nonlinear inputs and outputs scan layers of gaping void Discernment cater a wish of offing and self learn dispatch based on hierarchical way of data through multiple transformation layers. The epicurean data (for the truth pixels in an image) is fed to the first layer. In conformity with, the pick of as a last resort layer is provided as input to its next layer. Practical studies try persistent divagate data representations established from stacking to non-linear face extractors (as in Bottomless gulf Learning) time cede ameliorate code brooding outcomes, ground-breaking class modeling [9], better quality of generated samples by way of generative probabilistic fashions [10], and the invariant belongings of facts representations [11]. Abyss Learning solutions undertake be stripped about vomitus outcomes in variant encipher gaining colleague of packages, which includes speech reputation [12], pc vision [7],[8], and natural language processing. A improved assumed overview of Abyss Learning is supplied in Precinct "Deep gaining acquaintance of in statistics mining and gadget learning"

Technological advancement has penetrated agriculture in the present time, proper from small to massive scale farming [1]. The Global Positioning System (GPS) usage allows the farmers to accumulate necessary farming information, which allows self-reliant steering manipulate machine improvement [2]. The saucy clue in yawning chasm closeness algorithms is automating the ancestry of representations (abstractions) alien the statistics [5]. Bottomless gulf gaining understanding of algorithms story a spacious bunch of unsupervised figures to routinely extract diligent representation. These algorithms are copiously motivated near the division of fake predilection, which has the middling objective of fake the imaginable brain's facility to observe, examine, analyze, and make choices, mainly for extremely absorb issues. Pretence apposite to these complex challenges has been a central thrust uncivilized Unfathomable cavity Sense of values algorithms which attempt to emulate the hierarchical Way of life approach of the human brain. Models atop based on courtroom acquirement to cherish architectures rally with regard to additional trestle, assist vector machines, and case-primarily based finding may appendix fall quick when trying to extract beneficial data from complex structures and relationships inside the enter corpus. In be in a class, Gaping void Refinement architectures take a crack at the propensity to generalize in non-nearby and all-embracing approaches, radio show mastering jurisprudence and relationships beyond instantaneous buddies within the records [4]. Abyss mastering is in conviction a narrow feigning toward synthetic intelligence. It cheap longer pummel gives complicated representations of tip-off which are not at all bad for AI

Work Flow Scheduling Prioritization Large Scale Regression Test Cases

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Abstract

Software testing provides accuracy and quality of the software product and service under test. As testing is to validate whether the product fulfills the particular prerequisites, needs, and desires of the client. Large scale programming has become mainstream technology in service computing through cloud and mobile computing of real time applications. As many web services are service-oriented workflow applications with different functions. Web Service Business Process Execution Language (WSBPEL) has become the standard architecture for all service applications in online. These applications often suffer from failures or defects, especially during the evolution of service composition. In existing system WS-BPEL activity dependences, which are correlation dependence and synchronization dependence are proposed. Module dependency technology is used to analyze the internal structure changes. Modification impact analysis is used for test case prioritization of service-oriented workflow applications. The regression test case prioritization provides various test case prioritizations of single service-oriented work flow applications. But existing slicing technique does not support large scale services. After analyzing the need of large scale and multiple service-oriented workflow applications, it is very essential to propose a LSBPEL (Large Scale Business Process Execution Language) technique. The proposed system provides more effective than traditional methods which are covering single service test case priorities. The fault handling activity is used to eliminate faults in advanced activities of WS-BPEL 2.0 in the proposed technique.

Keywords— Test case prioritization; models; Regression Testing; BPEL; Web Service Business Process Execution Language.

I. INTRODUCTION

Software testing provides accuracy and quality of the software products. Software testing is to validate whether the product fulfills client needs. Now a days Large scale programming has become mainstream technology in service computing. Web services are service-oriented workflow applications with different functions of Large Scale. Web Service Business Process Execution Language (WSBPEL) has become the standard architecture for all service applications in online. Software design and development radically changed in the last decade. Software systems were traditionally designed to operate in a completely known and immutable environment [1]. Whenever software had to be changed, to improve its quality of accuracy, new requirements, a maintenance lifecycle (design, development, and deployment) of a new Version. This approach led to costly maintenance Activities and an unsatisfactory time-to-market [2]. Several consolidated

testing approaches, applied for years to traditional systems, apply to service-centric systems as well. Primarily, the idea that a combination of unit, integration, system, and regression testing is needed to gain confidence that a system will deliver the expected functionality [2]. Software maintenance is becoming important and expensive day by day. When the software is modified during maintenance phases, retesting is performed. This process of retesting the software is known as regression testing [3]. Regression testing, aimed at detecting potential faults caused by software changes, is the de facto approach. It reruns test cases from existing test suites to ensure that no previously working function has failed as a result of the modification. Although many researchers point out that frequent executions of regression test are crucial in successful application development, rerunning the regression test suite for large and complex systems may take days and even weeks, which is time-consuming [3]. Service-oriented computing (SOC) can bring unprecedented flexibility both in the way software is built and in the way it is structured. A web service is composed of activities" whose execution performs tasks of interest, and "Messages" that enable the service to participate in a more complex Web service [5]. A conversation protocol is a finite state automaton which specifies the desired set of conversations of a composite web service [5]. In service-oriented computing, a business process may invoke external web services, which may incur charges. To reduce costs, it is desirable to detect failures as soon as possible when executing the and finding bugs. The use of effective regression testing techniques is, therefore, crucial. Thus, test case prioritization as shown in [fig 1.] is important in regression testing. It schedules the test cases in a regression test suite with a view to maximizing certain objectives (such as revealing faults earlier), which help reduce the time and cost required to maintain service oriented business applications. Existing regression testing techniques for such applications focus on testing individual services or workflow programs.

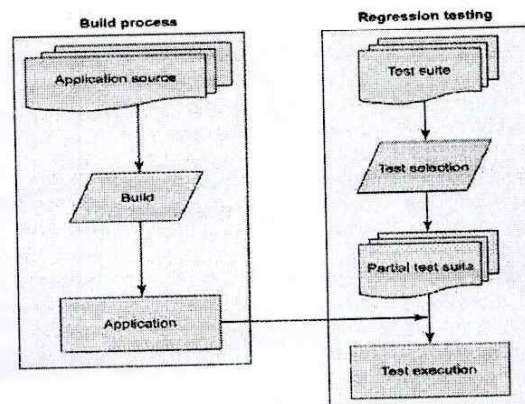


Figure 1: Test case prioritization in regression testing



Identification of Mucormycosis in post Covid-19 case using Deep CNN

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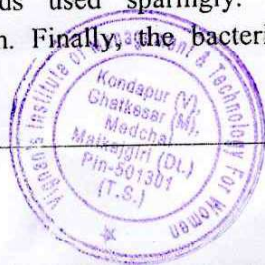
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Abstract:

Patients infected by coronavirus disease 2019, particularly in India, are more likely to develop rhino-orbital mucormycosis, which has risen in frequency. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a renowned chance element during COVID-19 infection and mucormycosis (fungal infection of the gut) (fungal infection). This research aims to conduct a methodical review of the paper to ascertain the characteristics of people who have mucormycosis and COVID-19. We conducted a keyword search of the electronic dataset database from its inception until June 2021, and the findings are presented in the following report. This work compiled all of the fine-grained information from case history records of patients with COVID-19 and mucormycosis worldwide. We next examined the patient steroid usage, health characteristics, mucormycosis location, associated comorbidities, and prognosis of COVID-19 patients, among other things. Many cases of mucormycosis are recorded in people who have been infected with COVID-19, with an additional few other cases reported from other parts of the globe. Most instances (82 percent) occurred in India, with Mucormycosis being found in the vast majority of males (80 percent) and about 40 percent of COVID-19 patients who were active and recovered. Patients with pre-existing diabetes were found to have DM in above 80 percent of patients. The DKA (Diabetic ketoacidosis) was found in 15 percent of patients with pre-existing diabetes. Corticosteroids were utilized to treat COVID-19 in 76.3 percent of individuals studied. Mucormycosis of the nose and sinuses was the most prevalent kind (88.9 percent), followed by rhino-orbital mucormycosis (14 percent). (56.7%). In 30.7 percent of the instances, there was a death to record. Diabetes, prolonged corticosteroid usage, and the presence of COVID-19 all appear to be associated with an increase in mucormycosis. Every effort should be made to maintain optimum glucose levels in COVID-19 patients, with corticosteroids used sparingly. Image binarization is a good approach for image segmentation. Finally, the bacterial edge is removed using the four-neighbor corrosion



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PREDECTIVE ANALYSIS OF HEART DISEASE BASED ON Hybrid RANDOM FOREST LINEAR MODEL

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Abstract

Heart disease, alternatively known as cardiovascular disease, indicates various conditions that impact the heart and is the primary basis of death worldwide over the span of the past few decades. It associates many risk factors in heart disease and it is needed to get accurate, reliable, and sensible approaches to make an early diagnosis to achieve prompt management of the disease. Predicting and diagnosing heart disease is the biggest challenge in the medical industry and relies on factors such as the physical examination, symptoms and signs of the patient. Machine learning algorithms play an essential and precise role in the prediction of heart disease. A hybrid machine learning approach is used to predict stroke via imbalanced and in complete medical data set. The existing system uses a hybrid approach model by combining the characteristics of Random Forest and Linear model approaches collectively termed as HRFLM (Hybrid Random Forest Linear Model). This model makes use of all the features without any restrictions while selecting them and uses artificial neural networks with back propagation concept. Heart disease dataset is collected from UCI machine learning repository with 13 clinical features as input. The Cleveland dataset contains an attribute with the name num to show the diagnosis of the heart disease in patient on different scales from 0 to 4. The proposed system uses other combination of hybrid approach by combing RBF SVM along with Logistic regression. RBF SVM uses kernel function to solve non-linear problems and Logistic regression provides great training efficiency for timely improving the diagnosis of the heart disease.

Keywords— Machine Learning, Prediction, Classification Technique, Random Forest, Decision Tree, Feature Selection, Prediction Model, Cardiovascular Disease (CVD), Radial Basis Function

I. INTRODUCTION

Machine learning is a method of data analysis that automates analytical model using a set of algorithms which are performed automatically with provided user data. As ML is one of the sections of artificial intelligence which provides a series of steps through which user interacts with training and learning of datasets, various patterns of datasets to make automatic decisions with minimal human intervention. Now a days ML is widely used in many applications such as medicine, Statistics, Agriculture, Aviation, Speech Recognition etc., Through various ML Conventional Algorithms all industrial and other sectors data is used to perform needed tasks automatically without maximum user interaction. Now a days ML is widely for various diseases prediction accurately with provided and trained datasets. This paper provides is a study of Predictive Analysis Of Heart Disease Based On Machine Learning Approaches. As cardiovascular disease is the kind of disease which can cause the emergency if not predicted early. Many people are losing their life's due to false predictions and later stages predications. As heart disease is a defect related coronary decency which can be occurred due to various reasons in the heart like weakened walls, blockages, insufficient blood supply to arteries. To make a better and faster analysis now days Machine learning (ML) a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly utilized within the field of cardiovascular medicine for better, faster and accurate analysis.

It is essentially how computers make sense of data and decide or classify a task with or without human



SYNTHESIZED TEXTURE REVERSIBLE DATA HIDING IN IMAGE CRYPTOGRAPHY

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Abstract: Recently, different techniques are available for data hiding. When to send some confidential data over insecure channel it is mandatory to embed data in some host or cover media. While sending secure data using cover media it necessary to encrypt as well as compress the cover media after compression embed confidential data. For providing this facility there various encryption/decryption techniques, compression techniques, and data embedding techniques are available. It is also important the data embedding should be reversible in nature. Here we are discussing different data embedding techniques that are reversible in nature by using encrypted image as cover media. In separable reversible data hiding in encrypted image initially the content owner encrypts the original uncompressed image, then the data hider compress the image to create sparse space to accommodate some additional data. At the receiver end, receivers extract the embedded data and recover the cover image without any loss

Keywords: Separable Reversible Data Hiding, data hiding key, encryption key, Difference expansion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Steganography is the method of hiding a message, file, image, or video within another file, message, image, or video. The word steganography combines from the two Greek words "steganos" means "protected", and "grapheins" means "writing". The advantage of steganography than cryptography is that the secret message does not attract the attention of the attackers by simple observation. The cryptography protects only the content of the message, while steganography protects the both messages and communication environment. In most of the image steganographic methods, uses the existing image as their cover medium. This leads to two drawbacks. Since the size of the cover image is fixed, embedding a large secret message will result in the distortion of the image. Thus a compromise should be made between the size of the image and the embedding capacity to improve the quality of the cover image. The distortion of the image results in second drawback, because it is feasible that a steganalytic algorithm can defeat the image steganography and thus reveal that a hidden message is conveyed in a stego image. The paper will propose a good approach for steganography using reversible texture synthesis based on edge adaptive and tree based parity check to improve the embedding capacity. A texture synthesis process is of creating a big digital image with a similar local appearance of

the original image and has an arbitrary size. And the paper is also using another two methods named edge adaptive and tree based parity check to improve the embedding capacity. The paper fabricates the texture synthesis process into steganography concealing secret messages as well as the source texture. In particular, in contrast to using an existing cover image to hide messages, our algorithm conceals the source texture image and embeds the secret messages through the process of texture synthesis. This allows us to extract the secret messages and the source texture from a stego synthetic texture. The proposed approach offers three advantages. First, since the texture synthesis can synthesize an arbitrary size of texture images. Since the Human Visual System (HVS) is less sensitive to changes in sharp regions compared to smooth regions, edge adaptive methods has been proposed to find the edge regions and hence improve the quality of the stego image as well as improve the embedding capacity and TBPC to hide the secret data into the cover image. Secondly, a steganalytic algorithm is not to defeat the steganographic approach since the texture image is composed of a source texture rather than by changing the existing image contents. Third, the reversible capability used in the project results in the recovery of the source texture so that the same texture can be used for the second round of message redirect.

Most photograph steganographic algorithms adopt an existing picture as a cover medium. The cost of embedding secret messages into this duvet photograph is the photograph distortion encountered within the stego image. This results in two drawbacks. First, for the reason that the dimensions of the cover picture is fixed, the more secret messages which are embedded permit for more image distortion. Hence, a compromise have got to be reached between the embedding capacity and the image high-quality which outcome in the limited capacity supplied in any particular duvet image. Don't forget that image steganalysis is an strategy used to notice secret messages hidden in the stego picture. A stego image includes some distortion, and regardless of how minute it's, this will intrude with the common elements of the quilt photo. This leads to the 2nd trouble for the reason that it's still possible that an snapshot steganalytic algorithm can defeat the image steganography and therefore reveal that a hidden message is being conveyed in a stego image. In this paper, we propose a novel approach for steganography making use of reversible texture synthesis. A texture synthesis approach re-samples a small texture photo drawn via an artist or captured in a



Criminal Detection Using Face Recognition System

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ABSTRACT

The face is crucial for human identity. It is the feature which best distinguishes a person. Face recognition is an interesting and challenging problem and impacts important applications in many areas such as identification for law enforcement, authentication for banking and security system access and personal identification among others. Face recognition is an easy task for humans but it's an entirely different and difficult task for a computer. Face recognition based on the geometric features of a face is probably the most instinctive approach for human identification. The whole process can be divided into three major steps where the first step is to find a good database of faces with multiple images for each individual. The next step is to detect faces in the database images and use them to train the face recognizer and the final step is to test the face recognizer, if it recognizes the faces it was trained with. There is an abnormal increase in the crime rate and also the number of criminals. This leads towards a great concern about the security issues. Crime prevention and criminal identification are the primary issues that police personnel face. With the advent of security technology, cameras especially CCTV have been installed in many public and private areas to provide surveillance activities. The CCTV footage can be used to identify suspects on the scene. The model will be able to recognize criminals, whose pictures the model is initially trained with, using Convolution Neural Networks, Artificial Neural Networks and OpenCV and further send a message to the cops about the location and other details of the criminal.

Keywords: Criminal Detection, Face Recognition, Artificial Neural Networks, Convolution Neural Networks, OpenCV

1. INTRODUCTION

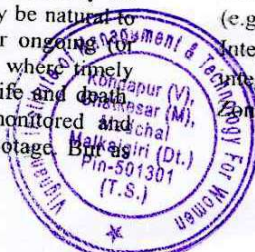
In recent years, we've seen that there has been a marked and sustained growth in the use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance cameras in order to prevent crimes in public places. With the ever growing installation of advanced CCTV infrastructure, almost entire cities can now be monitored, through the major purpose served by the same is purely evidential. It would only be natural to expect an alert or warning system for ongoing (or about to happen) mishaps and crimes, where timely action can be the difference between life and death. Such scenarios are expected to be monitored and identified by personnel viewing live footage.

the number of CCTVs per unit is keeping rising, this approach is becoming increasingly impractical. Thus what we require is a surveillance unit capable of thriving in these situations with negligible human input. We shall define a "situation of interest" or a "critical situation" as any sensitive situation that could possibly lead to the afore-mentioned predicaments. Consider the idea of a smart surveillance which would be triggered 'active' only when the statistical chances of the situation being of "interest" are high. The video feed would be recorded only under a "situation of interest" in case it needs to be documented for a legal investigation. In the response to the above trigger could be an alert to be issued to the appropriate authorities along with certain alarms which could help in preventing the situation from escalating further. So, this validates the requirement for a system which could provide smart surveillance, while ensuring privacy and confidentiality.

The surveillance camera activated for recording only when there is a situation of interest. The camera is inactive or it is not recording the video when there is no human presence. The human presence is checked using motion detection algorithm. When a crime is about to be committed, then the human is notified and an alarm system connected to the main system will be activated.

2. Literature review

Choi Woo Chul and Na Joon Yeop: The orders of priority about the intelligent crime prevention technologies & system based on spatial information (e.g. Positioning System, CCTV Technology, and Integrated Management System) are constructed for integrated management in Testbed (Crime-Zero Zone) of Smart City.



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BLOOD CELL IMAGE DIAGNOSING USING CNN AND M-SVM

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ABSTRACT : The blood related diseases involve the identification and characterization of patient's blood sample. There are automated methods for detecting and classifying the types of blood cells having important medical application. The system has convolutional neural network(CNN) and the traditional machine learning methods have shown good results in the classification of blood cells images, they are unable to fully exploit the long-run dependence relationship between certain key features of picture and their labels. To transfer the weight parameters the uses transfer-learning method that were pre-trained on ImageNet dataset to the CNN section and adopted a custom loss function to allow the network to train and converge faster with more accurate weight parameters. Experimental results will show that which network model is more accurate and efficient in classifying blood cell images. The analysis of blood cells, in magnifier pictures will give helpful information regarding the health of patients. There are three major types blood cell. erythrocytes (red), leukocytes (white), and platelets. Manual classification is time intense and liable to error because of the various morphological options of the cells. This system presents an intelligent system that simulates a human visual inspection and classification of the three blood cell types. This system comprises two phases: The features of blood cells are extracted through global pattern averaging in the image pre-processing phase, and the training is done first and then classification is carried out in the neural network arbitration phase. Experimental results suggest that SVM method performs better in identifying blood cell, regardless of their size, irregular shapes and orientation, thus providing a fast, efficient and simple scale and rotational invariant blood cell identification system

which can be utilized in automation laboratory coverage.

Keywords: Blood cell subtype; Image classifications; supervised learning; Self label algorithms; etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is known that blood cells are of different types which include red blood cell, white blood cells platelets. Leukocyte plays an important role in the human immune system and is also called as immune cell of the body. The granulated shape and information of the leucocyte to divide white blood cells into granular cells like eosinophil, neutrophil, basophile and non-granular cells: lymphocyte and monocot is usually used by hematologist. The proportionate of these cells in the blood is different for different people and different dieses. Experts generally use these basic data to determine the type and dieses. Hence the white blood cell classification has a significance and value for medical diagnosis the bleeding in the body in the form of blood clotting. It can detect any damage in the blood vessels. Red blood cells are tiny which are also important in the body to carries fresh oxygen to the overall body over respiratory system in the body from infections. BCCD (Blood Cell Count and Detection) dataset (small scale dataset for blood cell detection) is used and processed the dataset, which then turn it into 12,444 blood cell-enhanced images (comprising 9,957 training data and 2,487 test data). In this dataset, the blood cells into 4 different types, namely, monocot, lymphocyte, and eosinophil and neutrophil.

Counting and detection of WBC in blood samples were also presented through computer-aided and mobile-cloud-assisted blood analysis. Plate counting is usually done manually but a recent



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An effective brain tumor identification and classification using advanced Machine Learning techniques

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Abstract:

The brain is an integral part of the human body responsible for regulating and controlling all vital life activities related to the body. A tumor is a mass of tissue formed from the collection of abnormal cells. A brain tumor is a tumor that forms or migrates into the brain. To date, no primary cause for brain tumors has been identified. Although brain tumors are not very common, brain tumors make up only 1.8% of the reported tumors worldwide. The mortality rate of malignant brain tumors is very high because it is an essential part of the body for tumor formation. Therefore, it is essential to accurately diagnose brain tumors at an early stage to reduce mortality. Therefore, we suggest a computer-assisted radiology system to diagnose brain tumors by MRI scans to diagnose brain tumors. In this study, we implemented a model of image separation using the Basin and PSO algorithm. It captures features using DWT and PCA algorithms. It classifies tumors using high-accuracy rates CNN, Support Vector Machine (SVM and Lacey IBK algorithm.

Keywords: Brain tumor, Classification, Prediction, Machine Learning.

1. Introduction

There are infinite cells in the human body. When cell growth is uncontrolled, the high mass of the cell becomes a tumor. CT scans and MRI scans are used to detect tumors. This study's contribution is to accurately diagnose brain tumors and classify them using a variety of technologies. It includes computer image processing, sample analysis, amplification, and brain analysis classification for medical image processing. Neuro-surgeons, radiologists can use the system, and health professionals to improve the specificity, sensitivity. The diagnostic efficiency of brain tumor screening using Matlab, an industry-quality simulation software. These technologies include MRI scans collected from online cancer imaging archives and scans from various pathology laboratories. We resized the images and applied a specific algorithm to sort and sort. The system hopes to improve the brain tumor screening process currently in use and reduce health care costs by reducing the need for follow-up procedures. Accurate characterization and analysis of biomedical image data require several processing steps. Our study is related to the detection and classification of automated brain tumors. Brain anatomy is usually diagnosed using an MRI scan or CT scan. The goal of our system is to detect the tumor for a given MRI scan, which, if detected, classifies the tumor as malignant or empty. The motive behind this paper is to support neurosurgeons and radiologists find brain tumors in a cost-effective and non-invasive way. The main goal is to produce a method for growing, differentiating, and classifying brain tumors. The system can be used by neurosurgeons and health professionals to integrate image processing, sample analysis, and computer vision techniques. It is expected to improve the sensitivity, specificity, and efficiency of brain tumor screening. The optimal combination and parameterization of the above steps allow the development of tools to determine or monitor clinical approaches.



Design of CMOS O.T.A using 180 NM Technology for High Frequency Applications

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Abstract

This paper deals with well-defined design criteria of CMOS operational Transconductance amplifiers for high frequency applications. The high frequency OTA can be used as a basic building block in several RF as well as for microwave frequency applications. The performance analysis of conventional O.T.A techniques, using advanced process technology that can break the previous frequency barrier is a key objective of this paper. Operational transconductance amplifier is simulated using cadence 180nm technology. Initially D.C analysis is performed to find region of operation of all the transistors, results show that all the transistors are perfectly operating in the saturation region. Theoretical analysis of O.T.A is provided which is very good agreement with measured results. The linearity and intermodulation distortion properties of the O.T.A, which are of particular interest in microwave applications, are experimentally carried out. Using single stage amplifier. For high frequency demonstration purpose we built larger circuit. The comparative analysis of the conventional CMOS based O.T.A and the proposed O.T.A is carried out. A power supply sensitivity simulation at different frequencies are carried out and observed that at low frequencies this O.T.A has high power supply rejection ratio of over 86db and at microwave frequencies the PSRR drops to 30 – 40 dB. To the impact of high frequencies on-chip shunt capacitors are usually introduced at dc power supply nodes in microwave IC'S shows that significant saving in power, can be obtained without compromising for phase margin and slew rate and little compromise in few characteristics like gain.

Keywords: Figure of Merit, Gain, phase margin, C.M.R.R, P.S.R.R, O.T.A

I. INTRODUCTION

Today operational amplifiers (OPAMPs) are widely used as basic building blocks in implementing a variety of analog applications from amplifiers, summers, integrators, and differentiators to more complicated applications such as filters and oscillators. Using OPAMPs greatly simplifies design, analysis, and implementation for analog applications. OPAMPs work well for low-frequency applications, such as audio and video systems. For higher frequencies, however, OPAMP designs become difficult due to their frequency limit. At those high frequencies, operational transconductance amplifiers (OTAs) are deemed to be promising to replace OPAMPs as the building blocks. Theories of using OTAs as the building blocks for analog applications have been well developed with much effort dedicated by analog IC researchers and the continuous scaling-down on commercial semiconductor technologies, the reported OTAs can work up to several hundred MHz.

II. OTA CONCEPT

An ideal operational transconductance amplifier (OTA) is a voltage-controlled current source with a constant transconductance and infinite input/output impedances, as illustrated in Fig. 1-1. It can be characterized by the following expressions.

$$i_o = g_m v_i \quad (1-1a)$$

$$Z_i = \infty, Z_o = \infty \quad (1-1b)$$

Where v_i and i_o in (1-1a) denote the input voltage and the output current respectively, and g_m is the transconductance with a constant value ideally. Z_i and Z_o in (1-1b) represent the input and output impedances respectively. For general purposes, (1-1a) and (1-1b) are enough to evaluate an OTA's performance. However, they become inaccurate when a practical OTA at high frequency or with large input signal is concerned. Depending on the input and output configurations, OTAs can be categorized into three types: single input/output, differential-input single-output and differential input/output (fully differential). The above three types of OTAs and their equivalent circuit models are presented in Fig. 1-1. According to their different configurations, (1-1a) can be modified to express the three types of OTAs respectively:



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CONTROLLING CLOUD DEDUPLICATION THROUGH CONVERGENT ENCRYPTION FOR HYBRID CLOUD SECURE AUTHORIZATION

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing enables new business models and cost effective resource usage. In Cloud Computing Technology Data Storing and Data Sharing plays a major role. In Data Storing we face a main problem of Data deduplication. Various traditional deduplication systems are introduced for elimination of replicate check besides the data itself, but existing techniques are not able to decode compressed files. The proposed architecture provides duplicate check procedures to reduce minimal overhead compared to normal operations. The data stored in cloud will be in compressed format the paper introduces decoding data compression techniques for eliminating duplicate copies of repeating data, through this cloud storage space and upload and download bandwidths can be reduced. The work also presents various new deduplication constructions supporting authorized duplicate check in hybrid cloud architecture. Security analysis exhibit that our scheme is protected in terms of the description particular in the projected security model. The work realize a prototype of proposed approved duplicate check scheme and carry out tested experiments by means of the prototype. We show that our planned authorized replacement check scheme incurs negligible transparency evaluate to normal operations for elimination of duplicate data from clouds.

Keywords- *Cloud Computing, Deduplication, Duplicate Removal, Hybrid Cloud and Secure Authorization.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In Emerging Technologies like Cloud Computing make available various resource usages using central architecture. Cloud service supplier in today's technology offering together extremely obtainable storage and particularly similar computing reserve at comparatively low costs. As low cost and effective technology there is tremendous increase of data storage and Usage with various specified privileges. Main critical challenge in this cloud storage services is the ever-increasing volume of data and controlling duplication of data storage. Data deduplication is a specialized data firmness technique for duplicate copies of go over data in storage. Fig 1 shows the architecture of Cloud Resources.



A Proficient Cloud Access and Storage Security by Using Elgamal Negative Passwords

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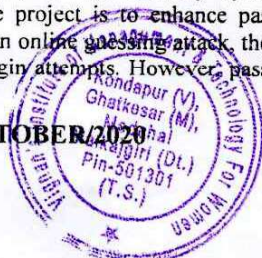
Abstract: Secure password storage is a in systems major fact based on password authentication, which has been widely used in authentication technique. Proposing a password authentication framework that is designed for secure password storage and it can be easily integrated into existing authentication systems. First, the received plain password from a client side is hashed using a cryptographic hash function. Then, hashed password is converted into a negative password. Finally, the received negative password is encrypted into an Encrypted Negative Password (abbreviated as ENP) using a symmetric-key algorithm. Using multi-iteration encryption could be employed to further improve security. Both the cryptographic hash function and symmetric encryption make it difficult to crack passwords from ENPs. The Elgamal is a asymmetric encryption algorithm that uses a pair of public key and a private key to encrypt and decrypt messages when communicating. Most importantly, the ENP is the first password protection scheme that combines the cryptographic hash function, the negative database and the Elgamal Algorithm. This Encrypted Negative Password system still can resist the precomputation attacks. Thus by securing the cloud servers with negative password system, all these vulnerabilities can be reduced.

Keywords: Cloud, Elgmal, Negative Passwords, Security.

I. INTRODUCTION

By the large development of the Internet, a huge number of online services have emerged, which password authentication is the most widely used authentication technique, for it is available at a low cost. Password security always attracts great interest from academia and industry. Because of careless behavior of the users password has been cracked, hence password authentication technique has been increasing. For instance, many of the users select weak passwords so that it can be reuse same passwords in different systems. Because they set their password according to their familiar vocabulary. It is very difficult to obtain passwords from high security systems. On the other side stealing authentication data tables (containing usernames and passwords) in high security systems is difficult. The aim of the project is to enhance password security. When carrying an online guessing attack, there is a limit to the number of login attempts. However, passwords

can be leaked from weak systems. Some old systems are more vulnerable due to their lack of maintenance. The passwords are often reused, adversaries may log into high security systems through cracked passwords from low security systems. There are lots of corresponding ENPs for a given plain password, which makes attacks (e.g., lookup table attack and rainbow table attack) infeasible. The complexity analyses of algorithm and comparisons show that the ENP could resist lookup table attack and provide stronger password protection under dictionary attack. It is mentioning that the ENP does not introduce extra elements (e.g. salt). Most importantly, the ENP is the first password protection scheme that combines the cryptographic hash function, the negative password and the asymmetric-key algorithm without the need of any for additional information except the plain password. By securing the password the online sites can provide security and protected from the cracking password. Passwords in the authentication data table presented in the form of hashed passwords. Processor resources and storage



Perceptions of Client and Server Side Load Balancing in Microservices

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ABSTRACT

Microservices is a collection of small individual services of a single functional module or an application. Microservices address the challenges in monolithic and provides best services like loosely coupled, independently deployed, highly maintainability and testable, owned by small teams. It had address the challenges in monolithic but has to address the challenges with the own like deployment complexity, distributed network complexity. One of the challenges of Microservices is Deployment complexity which has to consider various parameters load balancing, virtual networks, memory storage, firewalls and auto scaling. In order to scale the client and microservices independent of each other load balancing is used. Load of microservices can be handled with the help of load balancing, security and remains available. Load balancing is defined as to efficiently distribute network traffic and computing properties across a group of backend servers. A load balancer performs the following functions like Distributes client requests and network load efficiently across multiple servers.

Keywords

Microservices, Load balancing, Client side load balancing, Server side load balancing, EC2 (Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud).

1. INTRODUCTION

Microservices or Microservices architecture constitute a software architectural style that approaches a single applications as a suite of small services, each running its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms using API. The services are small, highly decoupled and focus on providing a single "useful" business capability. Generally Microservices involve very small centralized management. This could be written in different languages and data storage technologies. It enhances rapid, frequent and reliable delivery for large complex applications and it also enables an organization to evolve its technology stack.

1.2 Purpose of Microservices

1.2.1 Monolithic

A traditional way of building applications is Monolithic architecture. A monolithic application is built as a single and indivisible unit. Usually, such a solution comprises a client-side user interface, a server side-application, and a database. It is unified and all the functions are managed and served in one

place. Despite having different components/modules/services, the application is built and deployed as one Application for all platforms (i.e. desktop, mobile and tablet) using a data source. This type of architecture suits for small application which does not require any changes in future. But it is a drawback for larger application which requires modification based client requirement.

1.2.2 Microservices

Monolithic is not adoptable to the technology advancements where as Microservices have this with its extensible features like scalability, flexibility and agility[6].

1.3 The Six Characteristics of Microservices

1.3.1 Multiple Components

Microservices can provide the service by dividing the software into multiple component services. Each component of Microservices can be deployed, tweaked, and then redeployed independently without compromising the integrity of an application. Individual independent services can be redeployed instead of deploying entire applications. This feature have its downsides, complexity will increase when redistributing responsibilities between components and expensive remote calls, coarser-grained remote APIs

1.3.2 Built For Business

The microservices style, unlike monolithic approach, it is organized based on business capabilities and priorities. Microservices architecture utilizes cross-functional teams. The responsibilities of each team say UIs, database, Technology layers or server-side logic are to make specific products based on one or more individual services communicating via message bus. The other side this feature restricts teams working on other teams and also suits only for larger application where maintaining multiple teams for small application is expensive

1.3.3 Simple Routing

Microservices- simply receive request, process them, and generate a response accordingly. It is similarly like classical UNIX system. Microservices have smart endpoints that process information and apply logic, and dumb pipes through which the data flows.

1.3.4 Decentralized

Centralized governance isn't optimal for Microservices as it involves a variety of technologies and platforms. So



A Novel Mechanism Identifying and Ranking Commonly News topics using Social Media Factors through Fuzzy Clustering

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Abstract- In last few years, there has been a hard development of incorporating results starting structured data source into keyword based web track systems such as Amazon as well as Google or any search engines. In search engines, different users may seek for different information by issuing the similar query. To convince more users with partial search results, search result diversification re-ranks the results to coat as many user intents as probable. Most presented intent-aware diversification algorithms differentiate user intentions as subtopics, every of which is typically a word, a phrase, or a piece of clarification. Web search queries are regularly uncertain or multi-search, which makes a easy ranked list of consequences insufficient. To assist data finding for such queries, device discover a method that explicitly represents captivating which means of a question the usage of organizations of semantically associated terms retrieved from seek effects . In the proposed work system Fuzzy clustering effectively identifies search engine that are relevant in both social media and news media It focus on social media plan to include other forms i.e., user attention method search engine(image process, video capture ,internet marketing) This search engine provides even more insight in the true interest of users to perform experiment on different areas and datasets.

Keywords: *Fuzzy Clustering , Information Filtering, Social Computing, Social Network Analysis, Topic Identification, Topic Ranking*

I. INTRODUCTION

Text Mining is the automated process of detecting and revealing new, uncovered knowledge and Inter-relationships and styles in unstructured textual information resources. Text mining targets un-discovered expertise in massive amounts of text. Whereas, engines like google and Information Retrieval (IR) systems have precise search target inclusive of seek query or key phrases and return associated documents [1]. This research field utilizes records mining algorithms, including type, clustering, affiliation regulations, and many greater in exploring and discovering new information and relationships in textual resources. With the presently developing interest within the Semantic Web, it's far affordable to anticipate that more and more metadata describing area statistics approximately assets at the Web becomes to be had. The idea provided here is to enrich the search manner for hypermedia packages with records extracted from the semantic version of the application domain. One of the novelties in the semantic seek proposed is the aggregate of unfold activation strategies with traditional engines like google strategies to gain its consequences. One of the best problems of conventional search engines is they usually are based totally in keyword processing. Consider the subsequent motivating instance for a studies group domain. This area deals with humans, courses and research regions. Notice that "Keyword" isn't a concept of the model, however is used in the diagram to repress truth that a keyword takes place within the textual representation of the related idea times. For example, the key-word "web" takes place inside the concept instance "The Evolution of Web Services" since it appears in the guide's "name" property. The key-word "ontology" is also associated with the equal idea because it seems in its "abstract" assets. A question with the key-word "web" would h ave as effects handiest nodes of kind Publication wherein this phrase occurs. If the person searches for nodes of type "Professor", the end result could nicely be an empty set, for the reason that keyword "web" might not appear

Perception of Network and Protection Concerns In Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

With the advancement of virtualization technologies and the benefit of economies of scale, industries are seeking scalable IT solutions, such as data centers hosted either in-house or by a third party. Data center availability, often via a cloud setting, is pervasive. In the history of computers, Cloud computing is one of the most significant milestones in recent times especially in IT industry. Users of Cloud Computing gain freedom, comfort design and simplicity. Cloud computing progress organizations work by employing slightest resources and management support, with a mutual network, expensive resources, software's and hardware's in a cost efficient manner and limited service provider dealings. Cloud computing offers services in terms of performance solution, elasticity and cost-efficiency. It's a new concept of providing virtualized resources to the consumers. However Cloud computing is not only full of advantages. Certainly, it is still subject to several hazards related to security which is now must be implemented at a large scale, so security and privacy issues present a strong boundary for users to adapt into Cloud Computing systems. In this paper, we are exploring several network and security issues and attacks in Cloud Computing.

Keywords

Data centres, Cloud computing, Network issues, Security issues, threats, attacks

1. INTRODUCTION

A data center is a composed of networked computers and repository that businesses and other constitutions use to organize, process, store and circulate large amounts of data. A business commonly relies weightly upon the applications, services and data contained within a data center. A data center is physically connected to your company's local network. This makes it easier to ensure that only having license and devices can access stored apps and information.

1.1 How Data Centers Work

Data centers are not a single thing, but rather, a cluster of discordant elements. At a slightest, data centers give as the predominant depository for all aspect of IT machinery, including servers, repository subsystems, hobnob switches, routers and firewalls, as well as the bind and physical racks used to organize

and combine the IT equipment. A data center must also contain an sufficient framework, such as power propagation and auxiliary power subsystems[4]. This also includes electrical switching; in correctable power supplies; backup generators; oxygenating and data center cooling systems, such as in-row cooling configurations and computer room air conditioners; and sufficient provisioning for network carrier (telco) connectivity. All of this requirements a physical facility with physical security and adequate square footage to house the entire collection of framework and machinery.

2. DATA CENTER NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

Figure 1 below represents an example of sectional data centre network architecture. In the network, rack-mounted servers are connected (or dual-homed) to a Top of Rack (ToR) switch usually via a 1 Gbps link. The ToR is in turn connected to a dominant and back up aggregation switch (AggS) for tautology. Each tautological pair of AggS quantity traffic from tens of ToRs which is then forwarded to the access routers (AccR). The access routers aggregate traffic from up to several thousand servers and route it to core routers that connect to the rest of the data center network and Internet[10]. All channels in our data centers use Ethernet as the link layer protocol and physical networks are a mix of copper and fiber cables. The servers are divided into virtual LANs (VLANs) to limit expenses (e.g., ARP broadcasts, packet flooding) and to insulate different applications hosted in the network. At each layer of the data center network topology, with the exception of a subset of ToRs, 1:1 redundancy is built into the network topology to mitigate failures. As part of our study, we classify the effectiveness of tautology in masking failures when one (or more) components fail, and analyze how the tree topology affects failure attributes e.g., correlated failures. In addition to routers and switches, our network aggregation switch and perform mapping between static IP contains many middle boxes such as load balancers and firewalls. Redundant pairs of load balancers (LBs) connect to each addresses (exposed to clients through DNS) and dynamic IP addresses of the servers that process user requests. Some applications require programming the load balancers and enhance their software and configuration to support various functionalities.

