3.3.1: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

S.NO	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list
2022-23									
1	A Bi-FPN-Based Encoder–Decoder Model for Lung Nodule Image Segmentation	Dr.Samson Anosh Babu Parisapogu	Computer Science and Engineering	diagnostics	2023	2075-4418	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/diagnostics	https://www.mdpi.com/2075-4418/13/8/1406	SCI
2	Block chain-based Secure Large Information Storage on Cloud	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	NeuroQuantology	2022	303-5150	www.neuroquantology.com	https://www.neuroquantology.com/search?q=Block%20chain-based%20Secure%20Large%20Information%20Storage%20on%20Cloud	Scopus
3	Multi-Object Classification for Deep Learning Analysis in CNN and MLP	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	NeuroQuantology	2022	1303-5150	www.neuroquantology.com	https://www.neuroquantology.com/open-access/Multi-Object+Classification+for+Deep++Learning+Analysis+in+CNN+and+MLP_7366/	Scopus
4	A Novel Design of CMOS limiting Amplifier	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	RES MILITARIS	2022	2265-6294	https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100908447	https://resmilitaris.net/menuscript/index.php/resmilitaris/article/view/1937	Scopus
5	Design of CMOS Image sensor with multi-column-parallel SAR ADC	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	NeuroQuantology	2022	1303-5150	www.neuroquantology.com	https://www.neuroquantology.com/open-access/Design+of+CMOS+Image+sensor+with+multi-+column%2502parallel+SAR+ADC_2081/	Scopus
6	Long Document Classification using Hierarchical Attention Networks	Dr. Sk Althaf Hussain Basha	Computer Science and Engineering	International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering	2023	2147-6799	https://ijisae.org/index.php/IJISAE	https://ijisae.org/index.php/IJISAE/article/view/2708/1288	Scopus
7	Development of Human Resource Management Policies in the Myntra Online Shopping	Dr. Sk Althaf Hussain Basha	Computer Science and Engineering	Technoarete Journal on Advances in E-Commerce and E-Business	2022	2583-3049	https://technoaretepublication.org/ecommerce-and-ebusiness/	https://technoaretepublication.org/ecommerce-and-ebusiness/article/development-human-resource-management.pdf	open access(Technoarete group)
8	Effectiveness of Bio-Inspired Robotics in Studying Biological Systems, and Looking for the Mechanisms that May Solve a Problem in the Engineering Field	Dr. Sk Althaf Hussain Basha	Computer Science and Engineering	Technoarete transactions on Industrial robotics and automation systems	2022	2583 - 1941	https://technoaretepublication.org/industrial-robotics-and-automation-systems/	https://technoaretepublication.org/industrial-robotics-and-automation-systems/article/effectiveness-bio-inspired-robotics.pdf	open access(Technoarete group)
9	Standard of Global E-Commerce Business and Its Position in this Global Upcoming Era	Dr. Sk Althaf Hussain Basha	Computer Science and Engineering	Technoarete Journal on Advances in E-Commerce and E-Business	2022	2583-3049	https://technoaretepublication.org/ecommerce-and-ebusiness/	https://technoaretepublication.org/ecommerce-and-ebusiness/article/standard-global-ecommerce-business.pdf	open access(Technoarete group)
10	Utilisation of Space Robotics in Making Plans in the Works to Overcome Huge Challenges and Send Humans to Mars By NASA	Dr. Sk Althaf Hussain Basha	Computer Science and Engineering	Technoarete transactions on Industrial robotics and automation systems	2022	2583 - 1941	https://technoaretepublication.org/industrial-robotics-and-automation-systems/	https://technoaretepublication.org/industrial-robotics-and-automation-systems/article/utilisation-space-robotics.pdf	open access(Technoarete group)
11	On Optimality of Long Document Classification using Deep Learning	Dr. Sk Althaf Hussain Basha	Computer Science and Engineering	International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication	2022	2321-8169	https://ijritcc.org/index.php/ijritcc	https://ijritcc.org/index.php/ijritcc/article/view/5866/5560	Scopus

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12	Coarser to Finer Level Document Classification through Recurrent Attention Mechanism using RL Age	Dr. Sk Althaf Hussain Basha	Computer Science and Engineering	Grenze International Journal of Engineering and Technology	2023	2395-5295	http://thegrenze.com/index.php?display=page&view=journaldetails&id=8&year=2018&volume=4&issue=1	http://thegrenze.com/index.php?display=page&view=journalabstract&absid=1583&id=8	DOJI
				2021-22					
13	Accelerometer based hand gesture recognition System	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jpm3wNXaPaYCKY26FZRWxVHXIQhlnAlB/view	UGC CARE
14	Iot based load sensing seats controlling lights And fans	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E6RvPsTSBr42cewnk7zZMFlfcpB_qMtX/view	UGC CARE
15	Comparsion of various leakage power reduction Techniques for vlsi design	Prasad Athukuri	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QFZM3E3W_xr-xmtA2Co6RKmWg7mDrrBl/view	UGC CARE
16	Iot based load sensing seats controlling lights And fans	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E6RvPsTSBr42cewnk7zZMFlfcpB_qMtX/view	UGC CARE
17	Accelerometer based hand gesture recognition System	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jpm3wNXaPaYCKY26FZRWxVHXIQhlnAlB/view	UGC CARE
18	Comparsion of various leakage power reduction Techniques for vlsi design	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QFZM3E3W_xr-xmtA2Co6RKmWg7mDrrBl/view	UGC CARE
19	Automated wireless biometric fingerprint based Student attendence system	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GCPPGNTsYqf9bkT3meWi-eWrvisrfP0a/view	UGC CARE
20	E campus with super sensor nodes	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k33Jp8nNXW7m5w9GKfnPqY8UfG3zVomX/view	UGC CARE
21	Automated wireless biometric fingerprint based Student attendence system	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k33Jp8nNXW7m5w9GKfnPqY8UfG3zVomX/view	UGC CARE
22	E campus with super sensor nodes	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k33Jp8nNXW7m5w9GKfnPqY8UfG3zVomX/view	UGC CARE
23	Smart irrigation and crop protection usin arduino	Prasad Athukuri	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Y5zliJfrUC-TxM5mGIcw9Nq8I5VVTlSZ/view	UGC CARE

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24	Smart car seat belt accident detection and Emergency services in smart city environment	Prasad Athukuri	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ICPXX4dj92QwwreRmJVZ-3YiCoYmBxjQ/view	UGC CARE
25	Smart irrigation and crop protection usin arduino	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ICPXX4dj92QwwreRmJVZ-3YiCoYmBxjQ/view	UGC CARE
26	Smart car seat belt accident detection and Emergency services in smart city environment	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ICPXX4dj92QwwreRmJVZ-3YiCoYmBxjQ/view	UGC CARE
27	Arduino based smart watering system for home Gardening	M.Vijaya Bhaskar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S67TieHg7xSca9G75ucXyYm8fJNDwdkR/view	UGC CARE
28	Improving automotive traffic efficiency by Infrared sensors	Jilani Nur Basha	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12EVBzrxXw_ddk3jXsCDPs3QK8Ucii_0B/view	UGC CARE
29	Arduino based smart watering system for home Gardening	B. Ajanta Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12EVBzrxXw_ddk3jXsCDPs3QK8Ucii_0B/view	UGC CARE
30	Improving automotive traffic efficiency by Infrared sensors	N.Swarupa Rani	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12EVBzrxXw_ddk3jXsCDPs3QK8Ucii_0B/view	UGC CARE
31	Iot based rainfall monitoring system	B. Ajanta Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E6RvPsTSBr42cewnk7zZMFlfcpB_qMtX/view	UGC CARE
32	Automatic bill generation electricity energy Meter using Iot	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10sdNsDArHsMJ9RClXo9hteP0wvEj6hVU/view	UGC CARE
33	Iot based smart fire detection with Surveillance system	N.Swarupa Rani	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H2kuN04XVVmvig-B6Abt3mgLF8buhAjC/view	UGC CARE
34	Iot based rainfall monitoring system	M.Vijaya Bhaskar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H2kuN04XVVmvig-B6Abt3mgLF8buhAjC/view	UGC CARE
35	Automatic bill generation electricity energy Meter using Iot	Prasad Athukuri	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10sdNsDArHsMJ9RClXo9hteP0wvEj6hVU/view	UGC CARE

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36	Iot based smart fire detection with Surveillance system	Jilani Nur Basha	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10sdNsDArHsMJ9RClXo9hteP0wvEj6hVU/view	UGC CARE
37	Temperature and mask scan entry system using IoT technology	B. Ajanta Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ERODainNE_TJouTVUjbCN-cPyoTtlRiz/view	UGC CARE
38	Iot based alcohol and health monitoring System	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b1tUudVB99seZcOfh-hSTTLgtHz-A2i4/view	UGC CARE
39	Temperature and mask scan entry system using IoT technology	M.Vijaya Bhaskar	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ERODainNE_TJouTVUjbCN-cPyoTtlRiz/view	UGC CARE
40	Iot based alcohol and health monitoring System	Prasad Athukuri	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b1tUudVB99seZcOfh-hSTTLgtHz-A2i4/view	UGC CARE
41	smart locker with control using Iot technology	M.Vijaya Bhaskar	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K91s6jBLWPc4jDtmlK2W6T0n6ayQblVr/view	UGC CARE
42	Iot based intelligent helmet system for prevention of Accidents and bike starter	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19I91SOopTpVJ1jMEwBC3T991g8RvaDiw/view	UGC CARE
43	smart locker with control using Iot technology	B. Ajanta Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19I91SOopTpVJ1jMEwBC3T991g8RvaDiw/view	UGC CARE
44	Iot based intelligent helmet system for prevention of Accidents and bike starter	Dr.P.Prasanna mMurali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19I91SOopTpVJ1jMEwBC3T991g8RvaDiw/view	UGC CARE
45	Asmart shopping system for the visually-Impaired	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tS2dcKM-NU4WL8a3wQb-HaCnmOwy-tNs/view	UGC CARE
46	Smart foot over bridge in railway stations	Jilani Nur Basha	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aJQ_y58jJTlYViTUDJJzNpC8kIbsfi3F/view	UGC CARE
47	Asmart shopping system for the visually-Impaired	Prasad Athukuri	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aJQ_y58jJTlYViTUDJJzNpC8kIbsfi3F/view	UGC CARE
48	Smart foot over bridge in railway stations	N.Swarupa Rani	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aJQ_y58jJTlYViTUDJJzNpC8kIbsfi3F/view	UGC CARE
49	Iot technology-based traffic signal And density control	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GM1XOYHsEhHpP66DsoB6bxG-SNYXgVnVP/view	UGC CARE

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50	Design of voice controlled smart Wheelchair for physically challenged Persons	N.Swarupa Rani	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NYWomcxkG5vWsHoac2iWhM97twqF3_p4/view	UGC CARE
51	Iot technology-based traffic signal And density control	Dr.P.Prasanna Murali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NYWomcxkG5vWsHoac2iWhM97twqF3_p4/view	UGC CARE
52	Design of voice controlled smart Wheelchair for physically challenged Persons	Jilani Nur Basha	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NYWomcxkG5vWsHoac2iWhM97twqF3_p4/view	UGC CARE
53	Rfid-finger print based attendance system With sms notification	B. Ajanta Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VUJYGmVSuKHjwctItzDJ1he7YZhn_hX3/view	UGC CARE
54	Design & implementation of smart mitten For deaf and dumb people	Jilani Nur Basha	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B6lqI0DuMvS79i9q3xdZoRA_bXVn0sUd/view	UGC CARE
55	Rfid-finger print based attendance system With sms notification	M.Vijaya Bhaskar	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B6lqI0DuMvS79i9q3xdZoRA_bXVn0sUd/view	UGC CARE
56	Design & implementation of smart mitten For deaf and dumb people	N.Swarupa Rani	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B6lqI0DuMvS79i9q3xdZoRA_bXVn0sUd/view	UGC CARE
57	Anti-theft Engine Detection Gps Vehicle Tracking Technique	Dr.p.prasanna Murali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WOc5Q5j00yVOl854VP5yKFfrQxhcu8Lb/view	UGC CARE
58	Soldier health & position tracking System	Prasad Athukuri	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1acHiazd_prDH2mii5GR93EPyeDNQSbfC/view	UGC CARE
59	Anti-theft Engine Detection Gps Vehicle Tracking Technique	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1acHiazd_prDH2mii5GR93EPyeDNQSbfC/view	UGC CARE
60	Soldier health & position tracking System	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1acHiazd_prDH2mii5GR93EPyeDNQSbfC/view	UGC CARE
61	Admin room devices controlling And Monitoring using iot	Dr.p.prasanna Murali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LZnNPQZV4L4Btakhg_P9R4cwLHpjrkdJ/view	UGC CARE
62	Wireless Black Box for Cars Using Sensors &GPS Module	N.Swarupa Rani	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WkBohK-6ockpD0GAaPUVUF59iABML2WL/view	UGC CARE
63	Robust exam hall monitoring using iot technology	M.Vijaya Bhaskar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C_C-q3sqvpqxgHJDvbz65ExpUY-Czn6P/view	UGC CARE
64	Admin room devices controlling And Monitoring using iot	Dr.A.Ranga nayakulu	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C_C-q3sqvpqxgHJDvbz65ExpUY-Czn6P/view	UGC CARE
65	Robust exam hall monitoring using iot technology	B. Ajanta Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C_C-q3sqvpqxgHJDvbz65ExpUY-Czn6P/view	UGC CARE
66	Wireless Black Box for Cars Using Sensors &GPS Module	Jilani Nur Basha	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2022	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WkBohK-6ockpD0GAaPUVUF59iABML2WL/view	UGC CARE

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67	Performance Comparison of Machine Learning Classifiers for ECG Signal Classification	C Jaya Ramulu	Computer Science and Engineering	JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES	2021	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2021-V12I525.pdf	UGC-CARE
68	Using traditional machine learning algorithms and SMOTE Technique to estimate student academic performance in Higher education	Sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	Journal of algebraic statisticks	2022	1309-3452	https://publishoa.com/index.php/journal	https://www.publishoa.com/index.php/journal/article/view/982/854	WEB OF SCIENCES
69	Performance Comparison of Machine Learning Classifiers for ECG Signal Classification	E RAJESH	Computer Science and Engineering	JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES	2021	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2021-V12I525.pdf	UGC-CARE
70	recognizing faces in disguise using transfer learning	p.samson anosh babu	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.coursehero.com/file/18561 6090/B6docx/	UGC APPROVED
71	the case of cross-sight request forgery and machine learning for web vulnerability detection	j.v.anil kumar	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160905-J.V.Anil-Kumar.pdf	UGC APPROVED
72	Fake online reviews detection using supervised and semi supervised learning	E RAJESH	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/161112-E.-Rajesh.pdf	UGC APPROVED
73	An examination system automaton using Natural language processing	C Jaya Ramulu	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIEMNTAL MODAL ANALYSIS	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sqjU6PAjDp5CTOnZcF6PHq0fl8l9czId/view	UGC-CARE
74	Performance Comparison of Machine Learning Classifiers for ECG Signal Classification	Dr.J.V Anil Kumar	Computer Science and Engineering	JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES	2021	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2021-V12I525.pdf	UGC-CARE
75	weapon detection using artificial intelligence and deep learning for security applications:implementation	Dr.sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.coursehero.com/file/18561 6124/B1docx/	UGC APPROVED
76	farmer's portal:a study of block chain technology	J.Mahalakshmi	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.coursehero.com/file/18561 6157/B7docx/	UGC APPROVED
77	deep learning for bird species identification	P.Pullaiah	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/		UGC APPROVED

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78	block chain and ai for data security	K Rajkiran	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.coursehero.com/file/185616076/B11docx/	UGC APPROVED
79	text classification using the random forest algorithm: an application study	G.Mahesh	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.coursehero.com/file/185616093/B12docx/	UGC APPROVED
80	using cnn and transfer learning to recognize human activity based on vision	Sk Yasmin sultana	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.coursehero.com/file/185616217/B13docx/	UGC APPROVED
81	study of house pricing prediction using python and machine learning:implementation	Dr.sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/		UGC APPROVED
82	implentation of multi agent and multi source dynamic resource allocation for iot based cloud computing environment	J.Mahalakshmi	Computer Science and Engineering	Journal of Positive School Psychology	2022	2717-7564	https://www.journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp	https://journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/2806/1804	SCOPUS
83	MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR CROP YIELD PREDICTION	E RAJESH	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160803-E.-Rajesh.pdf	UGC APPROVED
84	An examination system automaton using Natural language processing	C Jaya Ramulu	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIEMNTAL MODAL ANALYSIS	2022	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sqjU6PAjDp5CTOnZcF6PHq0fl8I9czld/view	UGC-CARE
85	Netspam:A sspam detection frame work for online soial media reviews based on a newwork _implementation	C Jaya Ramulu	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/161114-C.-Jayaramulu.pdf	UGC APPROVED
86	artificial intellegence based model for hand written recognition	Dr.sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/160701-Dr.-Sk.-Althaf-Hussian-Basha.pdf	UGC APPROVED
87	study of house pricing prediction using python and machine learning:implementation	Dr.sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/		UGC APPROVED

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88	an application of deep learning system for automated identification of unforeseen incidents in tunnels under poor cctv surveillance circumstances	j.v.anil kumar	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160907-J.V.Anil-Kumar.pdf	UGC APPROVED
89	machine learning techniques for search engine development	j.v.anil kumar	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/161103-Dr.-J.V.Anil-Kumar.pdf	UGC APPROVED
90	the case of cross-sight request forgery and machine learning for web vulnerability detection	j.v.anil kumar	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160905-J.V.Anil-Kumar.pdf	UGC APPROVED
91	detection of phishing emails using an improved rcnn model with multilevel vectors and an attention mechanism	p.samson anosh babu	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160904-P.-Samson-Anosh-Babu.pdf	UGC APPROVED
92	A secure authenticated key management protocol for cloud computing envirnments design	M.Gnana Vardhan	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/160703-M.GnanaVardhan.pdf	UGC APPROVED
93	machine learning techniques for location prediction on twitter	M.Gnana Vardhan	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/161102-M.-Gnana-Vardhan.pdf	UGC APPROVED
94	Biometric based secure access mechanism for cloud services: designing a secure and efficient mechanism	P.Pullaiah	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160802-P.-Pullaiah.pdf	UGC APPROVED
95	predicting agricultural produce prices with convolution neural networks:improving the lives of indebted farmer with deep learning	J.Mahalakshmi	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160804-J.-Mahalakshmi.pdf	UGC APPROVED
96	machine learning based traffic prediction for intelligent transportation system	K Rajkiran	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160901-K.-Raj-Kiran.pdf	UGC APPROVED
97	using machine learned classifiers to predict flight delays with error calculation	G.Mahesh	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/60902-G.-Mahesh.pdf	UGC APPROVED

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98	cloud based -data storage and sharing with dual access control	Sk Yasmin sultana	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/160903-SK.Yasmin-Sulthana.pdf	UGC APPROVED
99	machine learning in smart production systems with scalable analytics plotform	Sk Alimoon	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/160704-Mr.-Sk.-Alimoon.pdf	UGC APPROVED
100	with data sharing and block chain assisted collabarative service recommendation	Sk Alimoon	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2022	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/161101-Sk.-Alimoon.pdf	UGC APPROVED
			2020-21						
101	Reduction of Power in General Purpose Processor Through Clock-Gating Technique	Dr.P.Prasanna Murali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering	2021	2277-3878	https://www.ijrte.org/	https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v10i1/A592705 10121.pdf	ELSEVIER
102	IOT based women safety system using GPS & G	Dr.P.Prasanna Murali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	TheInternationaljournalofanalyticaland experimentalmodal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RxI92_slheUkwCnuF2yCwjOxYwpGcJRz/view	UGC-CARE
103	Surveillance radar robot	.P. Prasanna Murali Krisl	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lgl2wfGwqCEcpyiS8LN2qLgWNo39nEyr/view	UGC-CARE
104	War field robot	G.Ullesh kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/18vha-vjps_ZZaMIPUe4-DRex2WhaA2UF/view	UGC-CARE
105	Remote control of three phase induction motor & GSM signaling for intelligent irrigation system	B. Ajantha Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Yxob_2nIoEZwMT49J9OP3J_ybififOAE/view	UGC-CARE
106	Smart bus to identify passengers with covid-19 s	Mr. S. Mariya Babu	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1irwvmXAWINf_6q9gpa-7VRPJ1_hHLy20/view	UGC-CARE
107	Automatic hand sanitizer dispenser	V. Sivasankara Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pNAU87_-fYjzQJ4D1yZ9AEHunrKa4foR/view	UGC-CARE
108	An adaptable and extensible mobile sensing fran	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DZY385Gr4__93I0AV5u-tTGFPih1UOW8/view	UGC-CARE

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109	Water reservoir monitoring and pumping system	M.Ramana Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wMiHUKyZrWNNTd8N01XW8a715XX9Maqu/view	UGC-CARE
110	WSN-Based Smart Sensors and Actuator for Power Management in Intelligent Buildings	A.Prasad	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ox2Rbp4zWTnEd1WyyN5SIvcOZt6ek0Ep/view	UGC-CARE
111	Design of intelligent ambulance and traffic control	A.Prasad	Electronics and communication engineering	Th. e International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JPWioV8Bd2KLnJye-Rt9wytHuPnYz4Fq/view	UGC-CARE
112	Design and implementation of precision agriculture system usingwireless sensor networks	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x_r77X8tbJHZtTUqgLnV8FHC52LUmmP9/view	UGC-CARE
113	Alcohol sensing and heart beat monitoring in trai	B. Ajantha Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cerEboyG-qKwgiThrNxC8ryA1G3lxzN4/view	UGC-CARE
114	IOT based bank security system	G.Ullesh kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fFTmFN7udIj10F5X59LJXLYSuFf-5QFD/view	UGC-CARE
115	Dual-quality 4:2 compressors for utilizing in dynamic accuracy configurable multipliers by using xilinx software	V.Sivasankara Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ogRrwWFLgWxlvmzJbad8gENayDktW-OB/view	UGC-CARE
116	Implementation of data ,conventional and decoding based comparators for testing applications	B.Ajanta Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x3RMQHwvVCdTKUxu6f7ntOPv2bm53Lq-/view	UGC-CARE
117	Low Power LFSR with BIST	M. Ramana Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J-qHxAJTcckEhsHRpRKLZG4t4vgBszgF/view	UGC-CARE
118	IOT based covid patient health monitor in quarai	K.Ranjith Kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wCKN80UxfNn3Qxpt0dYMflX_pFXBU7Te/view	UGC-CARE
119	The Hybrid Driver Safety, Vigilance, Security and Alerting System for Vehicle	V. Sivasankara Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h78_rMyDXAGBs2bU8NBgRuSkj2NuApsl/view	UGC-CARE
120	Home automation using nodemcu and google ass	V.Ramsubba Redddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ogtbTLDacf2hvxfEhZ3ijPtVmW4xLpQm/view	UGC-CARE

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121	Vehicle speed detection and control system	V.Ramsubba Redddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2021	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yKFxnNQvRog1KVp87D8Qcg8H-3kig5sR/view	UGC-CARE
122	A Systematic Review on ECG Signal Processing Using ArtificialIntelligence Methods	E RAJESH	Computer Science and Engineering	JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES	2020	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2020-V11I917.pdf	UGC-CARE
123	distributed approch for detecting spammer across twitter through clustering techniques	Dr.P.V.Ravikumar	Computer Science and Engineering	International journal for recent developments in sciences and technology (IJRDST)	2020	2581-4575	https://ijrdst.org/	https://ijrdst.org/public/uploads/paper/536_approvedpaper.pdf	
124	an efficient priority based resource management frame work for Iot enabled applications in the cloud	J.Mahalakshmi	Computer Science and Engineering	Evolutionary Intellegent	2020	1864-5909	https://www.springer.com/journal/12065	https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:AP:2e6ef3ee-ef37-482e-87ff-fe8471101578	SPRINGER
125	distributed approch for detecting spammer across twitter through clustering techniques	Sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	International journal for recent developments in sciences and technology (IJRDST)	2020	2581-4575	https://ijrdst.org/	https://ijrdst.org/public/uploads/paper/536_approvedpaper.pdf	
126	A Systematic Review on ECG Signal Processing Using ArtificialIntelligence Methods	Dr.J.V Anil Kumar	Computer Science and Engineering	JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES	2020	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2020-V11I917.pdf	UGC-CARE
127	INFORMATION INCLUSION: THE MODERN RANK AND THE APPROACH FORWARD	Sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2020	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Information-Inclusion-The-modern-rank-and-the-approach-forward.pdf	UGC APPROVED
128	VISUALIZING NETWORK PATH AND DATA LINK ACTIVITY IN MOBILE ADHOC NETWORK BY USING INET	Sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2021	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/02-AHB-KRRMR-IJCEA-Paper-2.pdf	UGC APPROVED
129	a review of predictive and descriptive data mining techniiques in higher education domain	Sk althaf hussain basha	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2021	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/01-AHB-IJCEA-Paper-final-1.pdf	UGC APPROVED
130	A Systematic Review on ECG Signal Processing Using ArtificialIntelligence Methods	C Jaya Ramulu	Computer Science and Engineering	JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES	2020	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2020-V11I917.pdf	UGC-CARE
131	information inclusion: the modern rank and the approach forward"	Dr.P.V.Ravikumar	Computer Science and Engineering	internatinal journal of computer engineering and application (IJCEA)	2020	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Information-Inclusion-The-modern-rank-and-the-approach-forward.pdf	UGC APPROVED
132	a review of predictive and descriptive data mining techniiques in higher education domain	M.Gnana Vardhan	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2021	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/01-AHB-IJCEA-Paper-final-1.pdf	UGC APPROVED

133	INFORMATION INCLUSION: THE MODERN RANK AND THE APPROACH FORWARD	sv pavan kumar	Computer Science and Engineering	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS	2020	2321-3469	http://globalimpactfactor.com/international-journal-of-computer-engineering-and-applications/	https://www.ijcea.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Information-Inclusion-The-modern-rank-and-the-approach-forward.pdf	UGC APPROVED
2019-20									
134	Magneto hydrodynami c mixed convective flow of micropolar fluid past a stretching surface using modified Fourier's heat flux model	Dr. J V Ramana Reddy	Department of Humanities and Sciences,	Journal of thermal analysis and Calory etry (SPRINGER)	2019	1588-2926	https://www.springer.com/journal/10973	https://link.springer.com/journal/10973/volumes-and-issues/136-5	SPRINGER
135	Numerical examination of MHD nonlinear radiative slip motion of non-newtonian fluid across a stretching sheet in the presence of a porous medium	Dr. J V Ramana Reddy	Department of Humanities and Sciences,	Heat Transfer Research (Begell House)	2019	2162-6561	https://www.begellhouse.com/	https://www.dl.begellhouse.com/journals/46784ef93dddff27.html	UGC CARE
136	A new methodology optimized for arduino based safety device for the visually impaired persons	B. Ajantha Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2019	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://app.box.com/s/74q61eapsej2dl1cq9c186o8lme8phwy	UGC CARE
137	Smart agriculture for crop protection using aurdino	M Ramana Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2019	0022-1945	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://app.box.com/s/rydyj7izdaq1v54jw0slwlfpdqr58iwc	UGC CARE
138	Unmanned contusion identification and categorization of diabetic retinopathy based on fuzzy loigc	V Ramasubba Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2019	0886-9367	https://ijaema.com/	https://ijaema.com/Volume-XI-Issue-XII-December-2019-SP-2/	UGC CARE
139	Voice controlled led matrix display	Dr P Prasanna murali Krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-81.pdf	UGC CARE
140	Biometric Based Security Authentication for Bank Locker System	B. Ajantha Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	International journal of innovative research in technology	2019	2349-6002	https://ijirt.org/	https://ijirt.org/Issue?volume=6&issue=7&month=December%202019	UGC approved journal no 47859
141	Implementation of approximate dadda multiplier with inexact compressors	Y. Saraswathi	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-77.pdf	UGC CARE
142	Car accident prevention and crash recovery by mems with GPS&GSAM	K .Ranjith kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jicrjournal.com/index.php/archives/	https://app.box.com/s/v118nl1ouzt58k05bzlu5uearggg8zi7u	UGC CARE
143	4-Bit Arithmetic and Logic Unit design with optimized area and less power consumption by using GDI Technique	Dr P .Srinivasulu	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2020	0022-1945	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2020-110122.pdf	UGC CARE
144	Intelligent fire detector robo with automatic water sprinkler using IOT	B. Ajantha Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://app.box.com/s/0n5vkglkl8vxdrg5kz2d3q8ecv5quo3k	UGC CARE
145	IOT based vehicle controlling by using finger print sensor	K CH Malla Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0886-9367	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-116.pdf	UGC CARE
146	IOT based air quality monitoring system using arduino uno	K .Ranjith kumar	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2019	0377-9254	https://jicrjournal.com/	https://app.box.com/s/8h00acunognzf61pkyqoluddbuya30su	UGC CARE
147	Safety helmet for bike authentication and alcohol sensing for riders using IOT	V .Siva sankara Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-86.pdf	UGC CARE
148	Smart & driverless metro train usingfour wheel robo case	V.Rama subba Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-88.pdf	UGC CARE

149	VLSI architecture of aes in non –volatile memory application	Dr P .Srinivasulu	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-80.pdf	UGC CARE
150	Performance analysis of EMTCMOS technique based DFF design at varied supply voltages and distinct submicron technology	Dr P .Srinivasulu	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://link.springer.com/journal/10973/volumes-and-issues/136-5	UGC CARE
151	Design and implementation of an area efficient architecture for error correction codes	M .Ramana Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	International journal of research	2019	2236-6124	https://ijrjournal.com/index.php/ijr	file:///C:/Users/phani/Downloads/11940-Article%20Text-21198-1-10-20220110.pdf	open access
152	A high speed low power accuracy controllable approximate design of multipliers	K CH Malla Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	International journal of management, technology and engineering	2019	2249-7455	https://www.ijamtes.org/	https://www.ijamtes.org/VOL-9-ISSUE-06-2019/	UGC approved
153	Robust railway track crack detection using GSM and GPS system	Y. Saraswathi	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-87.pdf	UGC CARE
154	A comprehensive study on industrial vision robot with pixy camera	K .Satish	Electronics and communication engineering	Anveshanas internatioal journal of research in engineering and applied sciences	2019	2455-6300	http://publications.anveshanaindia.com/aijreas/	http://publications.anveshanaindia.com/aijreas/	UGC approved
155	A high speed low power accuracy on controllable approximate design of multipliers	K CH Malla Reddy	Electronics and communication engineering	International journal of management and enginnering	2019	2249-7455	https://www.ijamtes.org/	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8297389/	UGC approved
156	Smart Irrigation system in Poly houses based on IOT	Dr P Prasanna murali krishna	Electronics and communication engineering	Journal of engineering sciences	2019	0377-9254	https://jespublication.com/	https://jespublication.com/upload/2019-V10-I12-85.pdf	UGC CARE
157	The Robust Local Low Rank based Spatial Spectral Total variation applied to Optimized Hyper Spectral Image Denoising.	A.Prasad	Electronics and communication engineering	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2019	0886-9367	https://jespublication.com/	https://ijaema.com/index.php/volume-11-issue-12-december-2019-r/	UGC CARE
158	Advanced land surveying by using GPS & GIS AT KITS campus	K.Rajasekhar	civil Engineering	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)	2019	2349-5162	https://jetir.org/	https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1907M56.pdf	open access
			2018-19						
159	Assesment of Drinking Water Quality in Dupadu Village, Prakasam District	K.Rajasekhar	civil Engineering	IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT)	2018	2319-2399	https://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jestft.html#:~:text=IOSR%20Journal%20of%20Environmental%20Science%2C%20Toxicology%20and%20Food,The%20journal%20articles%20will%20be%20accessed%20freely%20online.	https://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jestft/pages/12(11)Version-1.html	IOSR
160	Impact of Brownian motion and thermophoresis on bioconvective flow of nanoliquids past a variable thickness surface with slip effects	Dr. J V Ramana Reddy	Department of Humanities and Sciences,	Multidiscipline Modeling in Materials and Structures	2018	1573-6105	https://www.emerald.com/insight/publication/issn/1573-6105	https://doi.org/10.1108/MMMS-02-2018-0023	scopus
161	Heat transfer characteristics on MHD Powell-Eyring fluid flow across a shrinking wedge with non-uniform heat source/sink	Dr. J V Ramana Reddy	Department of Humanities and Sciences,	Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Sciences	2019	2289-4659	https://journal.ump.edu.my/jmes	https://journal.ump.edu.my/jmes/article/view/1836	Discontinued in Scopus as of 2020
162	MHD stagnation point flow of Williamson and Casson fluids past an ex tended cylinder: a new heat flux model	Dr. J V Ramana Reddy	Department of Humanities and Sciences,	SN applied sciences (SPRINGER)	2019	2523-3971	https://www.springer.com/journal/42452	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42452-019-0743-6	Springer

163	Optimal Location of Facts Devices Considering Installation Cost, Transmission Loss And System Loadability Using Abc Algorithm	Y.V. Balarama krishna rao	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	IJSSST	2019	1473-804x	https://www.ijssst.info/	https://ijssst.info/Vol-20/No-1/paper39.pdf	Discontinued in Scopus as of 2018
164	Optimal Placement of Thyristor Controlled Series Compensator in IEEE 57 and IEEE 118 Bus Systems to Reduce Transmission Loss using ABC Algorithm	Y.V. Balarama krishna rao	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	IJSSST	2019	1473-804x	https://www.ijssst.info/	https://ijssst.info/Vol-20/No-1/paper38.pdf	Discontinued in Scopus as of 2018
165	Optimal Placement of FACTS Devices using ABC Algorithm to enhance System Per formance	Y.V. Balarama krishna rao	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)	2019	2278-3075	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitee.org/portfolio-item/e3328038519/	Elsevier
166	Design Analysis of Area Efficient and low power for High Performance 2–4 and 4–16 Mixed-Logic Line Decoders	Dr. P.Srinivasulu	Electronics and communication Engineering	International Journal of Research	2018	2348-6848	https://ijrjournal.com/index.php/ijr	https://edupediapublications.org/jounals	Index copernicus

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3.3.1: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

ACADEMIC YEAR

2022-23

diagnostics

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Article

A Bi-FPN-Based Encoder–Decoder Model for Lung Nodule Image Segmentation

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Abstract: Early detection and analysis of lung cancer involve a precise and efficient lung nodule segmentation in computed tomography (CT) images. However, the anonymous shapes, visual features, and surroundings of the nodules as observed in the CT images pose a challenging and critical problem to the robust segmentation of lung nodules. This article proposes a resource-efficient model architecture: an end-to-end deep learning approach for lung nodule segmentation. It incorporates a Bi-FPN (bidirectional feature network) between an encoder and a decoder architecture. Furthermore, it uses the Mish activation function and class weights of masks with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of the segmentation. The proposed model was extensively trained and evaluated on the publicly available LUNA-16 dataset consisting of 1186 lung nodules. To increase the probability of the suitable class of each voxel in the mask, a weighted binary cross-entropy loss of each sample of training was utilized as network training parameter. Moreover, on the account of further evaluation of robustness, the proposed model was evaluated on the QIN Lung CT dataset. The results of the evaluation show that the proposed architecture outperforms existing deep learning models such as U-Net with a Dice Similarity Coefficient of 82.82% and 81.66% on both datasets.

Keywords: segmentation; deep learning; computed tomography; medical image analysis

Citation: Annavarapu, C.S.R.; Parisapogu, S.A.B.; Keetha, N.V.; Donta, P.K.; Rajita, G. A Bi-FPN-Based Encoder–Decoder Model for Lung Nodule Image Segmentation. *Diagnostics* **2023**, *13*, 1406. https://doi.org/10.3390/diagnostics13081406

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1. Introduction

According to data released by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 3 February 2020, cancer is one of the leading causes of premature death in 134 of 183 countries. It has been observed that, especially in 2018, most of the prominent cancer deaths are due to lung cancer (1.76 million deaths). Detection and analysis of the lung nodules at an early stage facilitate efficient treatment and drastically improve a patient's chance of survival [1]. CT scans are a widely used and highly accurate format for the purpose of screening and analyzing lung nodules, especially in differentiating the nodules from other structures. Moreover, the precise segmentation of these nodules is critical, considering the heterogeneity of the size, texture, location, and shape of the nodules, and the fact that their intensity may differ within the borders [2]. There are various types of lung nodules as observed in Figure 1 such as adhesion-type (juxtapleural and juxta-vascular), isolated, cavitary, calcified, small, and ground-glass opacity (GGO) nodules [3].

Another challenge lies in the segmentation of lung nodules, which is found in the case of nodules with small diameter and intensity comparable to that of the surrounding noise, which thereby hinders the down-sampling potential of the segmentation network, where the network cannot extract more in-depth semantic network features [4]. It significantly impacts the accuracy of the extraction of feature maps of large nodules. Based on these

Block chain-based Secure Large Information Storage on Cloud

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Abstract:

In the crypto currency era, Block chain is single as regards the rapid rising information technologies with the intention of assist during provide safety to the information. Information interfere and validation problems generally take place in central servers while allocation and stowing the information. Block chain provides the place for large information and cloud deposit in increasing the safety by eluding from destructive users. In this document, we have discussed the meticulous explanation of block chain and its requirement, Characteristics and Uses. Study of block chain is prepared for dissimilar domains such as large information, cloud, internet of belongings and movable blur where the different V's be compare with large information in addition to block chain. The survey in aspects of information safety, information storage, and information distribution and information verification through block chain automation be complete plus the summons be discuss to conquer difficulty that conducts large information. The full relative investigation shows so as to block chain knowledge conquers difficulties in large information storage and information safety in cloud.

***Keywords*: block chain, cloud, information safety**
DOI Number:10.14704/nq.2022.20.8.NQ44810 **NeuroQuantology 2022; 20(8): 7858-7861**

I. INTRODUCTION

The hasty expansion of in sequence technology in safety, block chain lead main role in the time when it undergo de centralized squint to squint structures. Block chain automation be a spread community achieves [1] where it traces all proceeding particulars clench, to avoid intermediary and it provisions the massive sum of records inside solitary block and it too provide additional safety for information by hash technique wherever records thrashing may not occur. Blocks are organized to outline a sequence organization in the direction to frame block chain knowledge where each chunk has both cannabis worth and previous hash. Blocks are deep rooted by the foregoing cannabis [2] by the cannabis worth of preceding block and it help in identifies if the block is malevolent or not. Information inside block chain undergo fixity characteristics where on one occasion the fact is modernized hooked on the chunk, it could not exist changeable so information changes will not occur. Blocks are open access to the user connected to the block chain network in which the user information is not open. Block chain maintains consensus algorithm such as proof of work and proof of stake to store sensitive information. Large information and cloud undergo some issues in safety, storage, sharing and authenticating the information. Block chain based research challenges are identified to resolve the issues. This document

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Multi-Object Classification for Deep Learning Analysis in CNN and MLP

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Abstract

Researchers have argued that an attentional mechanism is required to perform many vision tasks. In this paper, we propose an approach to object classification that is based on deep learning analysis in CNN. It was implemented on the tensor and descent database, for the classification of an object. The neural network takes as input and gives, as output, the estimated class. The entire structure can learn, from a wide variety of examples, how to classify scan-path patterns in a supervised manner and then recognize objects in digital images. This model provides a solution to the problems of selection in an image and information routing through the visual processing hierarchy. This approach is described in some detail and a performance example of scan-path classification is shown. The results confirm that our proposed system is both robust and fast.

IndexTermsCNN, Deep learning, neural network

DOINumber:10.14704/nq.2022.20.10.NQ55581 **NeuroQuantology2022;20(10):5805-5814**

Introduction

Scientific progressions remain in existence secondhand through persons aimed at support towards comprehensive their everyday lifetime doings. Commerce by substances consuming dissimilar features counting a diversity of forms, dimensions, superficial physical, location, in addition, grade of movement remains careful towards remaining important subjects [1]. Knowing numerous types of substances after imageries in everyday lifecycle actions

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Social Science Journal

A Novel Design of CMOS Limiting Amplifier

By

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Abstract

Communication system is used in RF and microwave, LAN's, mobile phones, base station monitoring, surveillance, satellite communications, transmitter antenna and receiver antenna testing. A multi-stage limiting amplifier & Frequency Modulation or Frequency Shift Keying demodulator is used in a 455-kHz signal processor. On chip feed forward offset cancellation circuit uses limiting amplifier. A quadrature detector is used in the Frequency Modulation or Frequency Shift Keying demodulator, & detector is consist of phase built into the chip and a tank phase shifter external to the chip. Image Frequency signal processor consumes milli Watts, 2-V power supply, and sensitivity about 72 dBm with demodulation constants of 20 milli Volts / kilo Hz and 10-kHz deviation. The active area is 0.2 mm2 and it uses 0.3- micron digital Complementary MOS technology. Limiting amplifier used in communication system and wireless communication

Index Terms—Complementary MOS IC, Analog and Digital de-modulators, Image Frequency signal processing, Quadrature Detector and Limiting Amplifier.

Introduction

The Complementary MOS 455-kilo Hertz signal processor designed for super heterodyne communication systems is in Fig. 1 shown. It have 2 functions, they are magnitude control and Frequency Modulation or Frequency Shift Keying demodulation. In Frequency Modulation or Frequency Shift Keying applications the limiting amplifier selected as a magnitude control. In this case, the DC offset reduces the sensitivity, which consequently degrades BER recovery. At each gain stage, feed forward offset cancellation technology is implemented, which demonstrates instantaneous response and high-level integration compared to conventional external passive approaches [1].

Design of CMOS Image sensor with multi- column-parallel SAR ADC

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Abstract

It in presence a low-power CMOS image sensor (CIS) in the midst of a MCP recite constitution although meeting point lying on civilizing its routine evaluate to earlier mechanism. A delta recite idea with the aim of consume the reflection distinctiveness be revamped designed for the MCP recite formation. By minimally blinking the MCP recite trend on behalf of all line variety, supplementary reminiscence in favor of the line- to-line delta recite be not essential, follow-on within a squashed locality of movement access to the earlier force. In addition, the unfairness presented of a pre-amplifier surrounded via a following near list (SAR) ADC alteration according to the in use era to recover the rule competence. The trial product CIS damage be fictitious with a 0.18-µm CMOS method. A 160 × 120 pixel range by way of 4.4 µm arena be execute by way of a 10-bit SAR ADC. The model CIS verified a delineate pace of 120 fps in the midst of a entire supremacy utilization of 1.92 mW.

Keywords: ***CIS, SAR,DAC, Analog-to-digital converter (ADC), Image property, Delta readout scheme.***

DOINumber:10.48047/nq.2022.20.22.NQ10181 **NeuroQuantology2022;20(22):1937-1944**

1. INTRODUCTION

CIS plays a major role in portable device applications such as cell phones, electronic gadgets and gaming etc. In this the required power consumption should be low. Such devices design for image sensor systems is important. In this batteries are used. In ADC

and DAC many techniques are used such as SS ADC, Sigma Delta ADC, SAR ADC and
CY ADC etc. In this SAR requires less power consume. C-DAC requires large area and very difficult in design . The arena develop into less important for elevated pixel motion, the equivalent hitch is encountered in further category of CP
during the CP state formally configured. On the road to conquer announce ADC face a number of article enclose survive statement [7-9]. drawback, MCP recite formation within which individual deliver ADCs. The pixel field be identical to the column field deliver ADCs. The pixel field be identical to the column field deliver ADCs. The pixel field be identical to the columnfield

In recent times, the schoolwork happening time-honored track procedure used for squat supremacy propose, a mixture of learn [8-11] exploit the distinctiveness of the put in indicator encompass exist information just before acquire extra piece progress. During a earlier exertion [8], stand going on the representation belongings, a delta announce format with the intention of understand simply the indication divergence amid 2 adjoining pixels (Δpx) encompass

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Long Document Classification using Hierarchical Attention Networks

Ms. Ayesha Mariyam, SK. Althaf Hussain Basha, S.Viswanadha Raju

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Abstract: Online comments and reviews are the primal exponents of the current era, which needs thorough conceptual discriminations and opinion analysis. Full-text analysis using document classification methods are traditional approach. Deep learning methods are employed on long legal documents for text classification. The word level classification semantically signifies the sense of classification. Statistical methods exist like TF, TF/PDF, and TF/IDF. Document classification is sentence-level classification using sentence vectors mentioned in hitherto successful research consensus. The challenge lies in long legal documents classifying based on the sense in sentences. The article represents challenges in the existing propositions and ideas for implementing long document classification using attention learning. A CNN-based attention learning model is described for classification on BBC Web News datasets. The results are appraised using performance evaluation metrics and RoC graph and have accomplished estimated accuracy of 96%.

Keywords: *long document classification, word2vec, sentence2vec, attention model*

1. Introduction

As the computing society is experiencing rapid developments in various methods and methodologies, traditional cultures are extinct, no matter their excellent applications [1]. In such prevailing conditions, promoting the traditional culture lure much demand, and the literature connotes the excellence of culture just being inherited. More resolutions, deliberations, and extensions are evolved for the traditional cultures with time. Text classification has been essential, particularly in disorganized kinds of literature. Traditionally they are done by hand [2], where manual extraction could not meet people's needs when the growth of text is at an exponential pace, and deriving valuable information accurately with no time demands the utilization of computers, as to work large quantities [3].

Automatically writing articles, précis, comprehensions, and summaries is proposed by Dr. Luhn in the 1950s. Statistically counting the frequency counts of terms, words, and sentences with spatial distribution is a typical traditional method. Bibliographic indexing and library searching to include in statistics, although developing into statistical text classification technologies. Setting the rules appropriately, applying the huge texts for classification, and summarizing the text characteristics are the foundations of text classification.

Text Analytics

A great surge is experienced in the world of unstructured and text data. The ubiquity and continuous conceptual growth in text and data contribute to proliferation. The rapid growth of text data is experienced in social media. Valuable information and nuggets are buried in unstructured text data. They can be used and exploited for decision-making supporting various enterprise activities if identified and properly extracted.

Text analysis attempts to understand the meaning of the written word. This isn't easy because it depends on the communicational situation of humans. Therefore, the development of social media surrounds a level of communication inability.

Document Classification

Classification of documents into predefined categories or groups is the essence of document classification. Document classification is automated to manage a large number of text documents. Documents are classified by labeling methods and unsupervised learning methods when the category is not readily available for the classification task [5][6][7].

Business activities of an enterprise evolve with possible categories which support supervised learning. Feature selection, feature extraction, vector forms of document representation, and feature analysis with the application of machine learning algorithms [7][8][9].

Document classification is classically categorized into two phases: deriving feature selection metrics and predicting the document label. While deriving feature selection, several metrics like information gain, correlation coefficient and other statistical document metrics are used. The features are given as input to the different classification algorithms like support vector machines and Naïve Bayes classification methods to predict the document label [5]. Documents may also be converted to features by feature selection methods and later fed into the text categorization algorithms.

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Development of Human Resource Management Policies in the Myntra Online Shopping

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Abstract

This article depicts the importance of HR policies which are used by online businesses. Myntra is an online shopping site which uses HR policy for businesses and they hire employees by using this policy. The vitality of HR policy has been described here in detail. This article depicts the importance of online business.

Consumer interaction is necessary for a business which has been described here in detail. An industry has to provide good salaries to the workers to motivate them which has been described here in detail. It depicts the elements of HR resources such as Grievances and disciplinary actions.

This policy helps to provide training to the workers and it assists to provide advertisements for the products. Myntra is a famous digital shop which uses this policy to hire workers.

This article depicts the importance of motivation for the workers and it depicts the regulations of HRM practices. It depicts the significance of Human resources for a digital business.

Keywords

E-commerce, Human resource management, management, marketing, Myntra, online business.

INTRODUCTION

Human resources policies are used in online shopping or e-business. Myntra is an online shopping store which uses human resources to enrich its business. HRM policies are used by the managers of an online store to manage the business properly. Myntra uses HRM policies to hire workers and they also use them to increase the productivity of their business. HRM enables Myntra to improve the workplace and it helps to enjoy their personal life. This article will depict the improvement of HRM practices for online business or shopping. Myntra uses this policy to enrich its online business and it helps to expand its business in foreign markets. HRM policies are used by various businesses to improve the performance of a business and it aids to solve the complexities of business. This article will describe the impacts of HRM policies and it will discuss the role of online business. HRM policies provide some laws to hire workers and it also helps to train the workers. It provides safety to the workers and it is used by Myntra to use online shopping. Leaders of the organisation use these policies to control the business and it also assists to satisfy the customers. HRM policies are very important for an online business which will be described in this article.

REVIEW OF ARTICLES

This article will depict the improvement of HRM practices and digital marketing. It uses the internet or electronic devices to enhance the process of the business. Mobile applications or software are used in digital marketing or online shopping. Digital channels are used in online shopping to improve a business. HRM policies are used in online marketing for the enhancement of a business [1]. It can improve the performance of a business and it helps to hire employees. This article depicts the improvement of a business by using HRM policies and it helps to solve the obstacles in the business.

This article depicts the process of online shopping or digital marketing by using technology. Millions of people use the internet in this era and they can use online shopping for their safety. In 2020 most people use online shopping to save from coronavirus and digital marketing was required that year [2]. Digital marketing is now used in various countries for business which must be described in this article. This article will highlight the improvement of e-commerce business and the ways of e-business. Human resources are used to manage a business properly and it is used by the managers. The importance of HR practices will be depicted in this article.

E-commerce business is very important in modern days to improve the way for business. This article depicts the expansion of the internet which can help to improve the business properly. This article identifies the condition of e-commerce business by using HRM practices. The opportunities for an e-commerce business will be depicted in this article. It will explore the policies of HR practices and it depicts the improvement of technology [3]. This article defines the concept of digital marketing and it expresses the ways of marketing. E-commerce business has been described in BRICS and it explores the way of business.

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Effectiveness of Bio-Inspired Robotics in Studying Biological Systems, and Looking for the Mechanisms that May Solve a Problem in the Engineering Field

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Abstract

Bio-inspired robots have been developed for creating natural things insight robots. These kinds of robots have the capability to interact with human easily. Nowadays, many scientists are trying to make an advanced bio-inspired robot that also makes able to have an impact on society or helps individuals. These kinds of development generally use for logistics, manufacturing, surgery, supply, and car driving. Bio-inspired robot use high-capacity sensors, high-resolution cameras, chips, and other major kinds of essential technologies. This study has also focused on the importance of bioinspired robots that plays a significant role in assembling, carrying, sawing, and other essential curriculum. Interaction between robots and human increase the advantages and strength of the activities and it can provide the desired benefits to individuals. Accordingly, this paper also tries to find the impact of the biological system and its significance in the development of bio-inspired robots. Interaction between human and robots make a huge and effective impact on society and people get inspired to adopt technological facilities in their daily life. In a biological system, bio-robotics also help to develop the growth of technological transformation. Biological studies get inspiration to create designs of advanced and intelligent robotics for conducting diverse human-like activities such as swimming, terrestrial movements, and flying. That also helps to understand the evolution of biological organisms within an advanced dynamic environment.

Keywords

Bio-inspired robots, bio-inspired robotic platforms, Robotics Traction Unit (RTU), AI Farming, AI Technology, Magnet-polymer, hybrid continuum cable-driven robot (HCDR), Deep learning models, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, PDMS, ABC, ACO, PSO.

INTRODUCTION

Technologies are developing and this development is happening in robotic engineering. Bio Inspired robotic platform has developed to make natural insights robots. Different kinds of components of robots are to be developed through this platform and the components are to be smarter, safer as compared to existing industrial robots. Research is going on to develop bio inspired robots which can interact with humans easily. Natural intelligence is developing among the robots and this development makes the robots natural and mostly usages of material is to be avoided to make them natural. This kind of development helps the robots to coordinate with humans easily. In the present situation most of the activities such as manufacturing, logistics supply, surgery and even driving cars are done by robots and dependency on robots is rising. Development of technology promotes more usability of robots in regular works and for this reason bio inspired robotic engineering is developing to increase their usability in the society. In the field of biology, bio-inspired is a leading field and many scientists are investing their time to make research on this field. Material science involves bio-inspired fields that lead to the development of new kinds of robots which can make better interactions with humans. In material science, structures of hard, fixed, durable and resilience have been researched and on the other hand, soft structures such as bone have not been analyzed widely. This less research is the motivation for the scientists to put them in research on soft structure material. This kind of research inspires the development of bio-inspired robots. In this proposed study, the impact of the biological system to develop this kind of robotics has been described. Secondary qualitative data has to be collected for gathering information related to bio-inspired robotics in the engineering field to make wide discussion on this proposed topic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Importance of bio-inspired robots

Collaboration of human and robot is playing a significant role in carrying, assembling and sawing. This collaboration has accelerated these activities and for this reason humans get benefits from making this collaboration. However, collaboration between humans and robots has one increased strength and advantage in doing work that provides benefits to humans. In many critical requirements such as low-volume, high-mix and in large industrial manufacturing robots are solved by robots [1]. Solving these kinds of requirements helps to boost manufacturing activities and for this reason development in the engineering field has been

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Standard of Global E-Commerce Business and Its Position in this Global Upcoming Era

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Abstract

This article depicts the role of e-commerce business and the standard of e-business. It is now familiar in several countries to provide good services to users. The positive impact and negative impacts of e-commerce business have been elaborated on in this article. It explores the view of e-commerce business and its virtues.

Urbanisation helps to improve this kind of business which has been depicted here in detail. Brand visibility can be raised by e-commerce business or electronic business which has been discussed here clearly.

This article depicts the views and the position of e-business which is now used by several companies. It provided good services to the users during the epidemic situation of coronavirus. It provided safety to the users and it helped to inspire the users.

This business is now familiar in many countries and it gives excellent services to the public. The importance of e-commerce trade has been explored in this article.

Keywords

E-commerce, Global era, business management, position, standard.

INTRODUCTION

E-commerce business or digital business refers to a kind of business selling goods or products using the internet. Electronic business is now familiar in many countries and buyers from foreign countries can buy products with the help of e-business. The reputation of this business is increasing day by day in the global market. It is said that most people will use the process of this business in the future. This article will depict some statistics on e-commerce and it will explain the infrastructure of this business. The positive impacts of global e-commerce business will be described in this article. The brand visibility of a business can be increased with the assistance of an online business. It assists to test the position of a new market and it aids to extend a business easily. Customers can be satisfied with this business to use the modern process of business. The quality of e-business will be described here clearly and the impact of this business will be elaborated on in this article. In 2017 the revenue of e-business increased to the revenue of 2016. The retail channel of digital business gives a shopping experience to the users and it aids them to buy products easily.

REVIEW OF ARTICLES

Online business became very demandable during the pandemic situation of Covid-19. Most of the public used e-commerce businesses to get safety from the virus. It helps people to save themselves from germs. This article will depict the significance of e-business and it will explore some factors for which this business is required [1]. This article will express the scalability impacts of digital business during the pandemic situation. This business helps to understand the opinion of the consumers by using technology. It helps to increase the sales of products of a company and the revenue of a business can be increased by using it.

This article aims to explain the features of the global economy and the global electronic business. The online business helped people during the pandemic situation and it will be discussed in this article. Technology helps to reindustrialisation in countries which can improve the economy of a country. This article will provide some solutions for digital business. The rapid improvement of this type of business will be described here in detail [2]. The growth of this business will be explained in this article. The digital business assists users to buy products easily and it uses technology for the process of business.

This article will depict the influence of information technology which can grow a business easily. Information technology has brought a new era for business in the world. It helps a digital business to get success and it assists to solve the problem of a business. The usage of the internet will be elicited in this article in detail [3]. People can buy products by using the internet and they can get relief by using technology. The usage of big data will be discussed in this article and it can provide information to users. Cloud computing is also used in an e-business which will be defined here clearly.

Global e-commerce has started a new chapter in business and it is now utilised by several businesses. E-commerce is used by various businesses to improve growth of a business. E-commerce can bring innovation to business which will be explored here in detail. The E-commerce market is now increasing day by day with the progress of technology [4]. This article will explain the concept of global e-business and

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Utilisation of Space Robotics in Making Plans in the Works to Overcome Huge Challenges and Send Humans to Mars By NASA

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Abstract

The study has demonstrated that utilisation of robots and other types of advanced technologies have altered the traditional way of maintaining space projects. The idea of using robots are generally known as Robonauts, which can further help in colonisation process and habitat maintenance in a totally different environment of Mars. NASA has designed a special type of Robots known as "SPHERES", which can work in an autonomous way. Strong computerised program has been established by those scientists to send strong signals at the outer portion of Earth that can further control the movements and activities of Robots. Some issues occur in the handling of Robots at the far away location from Earth, due to the mismatch of commands. Apart from that, high solar flare, dense atmosphere and presence of toxic materials can affect the metal bodies of those Robots and may hamper the exploration activities of those robots. Scientists from NASA have started working on further developing the robots models which can produce oxygen and water from Mars atmosphere. They have aimed to send humans to Mars at least within the year 2050, however before doing this, sending robots in Mars is required for the better outcome of this initiatives.

Keywords

Curiosity, Humanoid Robots, Mars, MOXIE, Navigation, Mars atmosphere, NASA, rover.

INTRODUCTION

The government of the USA has already established an agency for accomplishing scientific activities which are specially related to space and air. The term NASA refers to "the National Aeronautics and Space Administration" and was introduced in 1958. One of the major objectives of that organisation was to conduct research on aeronautics and proceed with the exploration in space. In that case, primarily NASA successfully launched its "Soviet satellite Sputnik" in the year 1957 [1]. The present study is going to shed light on the role of robotics in assisting humans to accomplish their research related activities regarding space. Apart from that, one of the renowned organisations NASA has decided to send robots to Mars to experiment and explore the red planet. The technology driven concept has successfully altered the needs for human beings to conduct experiments, exploration in space and other types of activities. Robotics or utilisation of Robots have altered the traditional way of transportation in space, "orbit maintenance" and exploration in space. Robotics in spaced projects has enabled the unmanned concept of space mission. In order to achieve a mission in space, different scientific fields have been working collaboratively such as computer science, biology, robotics, physics, chemistry and also engineering.

The study will further discuss the current challenges facing NASA to develop the designation of robotics in space missions. One of the major challenging factors is the monitoring and controlling of robotic devices from Earth. The environment of the red planet is much different from the Earth and also unexplored yet. In the case of dissemination of current advancement in space research, scientist from the agency NASA have started to put their best effort on it, to stimulate one of the best futures in space related field, in this regard, it can be stated that, NASA have already launched "Mars Rover Mission" for the exploration purpose to our neighbouring planet Mars. Scientists from that agency have decided to use Robots apart from human beings to find out the signs of life on that planet [2]. That Mars Mission has some high-level goals to seek for the habitable condition on that planet. In that case, another major challenge is to the expedition of Humans to Mars and these technologies such as robotics will successfully evaluate the procedures of colonisation of humans in Mars.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Objectives of the Mars project by NASA

The exploration programme of Mars was launched by NASA in 2020 and the mission was also known as Rover. It can be considered as one of the long-term efforts on the utilisation of robotics in mars project. In 20th Century, one of the major challenges for the scientists from NASA and all over the world, is to send human beings from Earth to a new habitat on Mars. Mars mission also covers some aspects that may help in further exploration of the planet. Robots have already been sent to Mars to find out the variety of rocks which can give those scientists a clue about water [3]. Water is one of the essential components for the sustaining of lives in a totally new environment. Apart from that, those robots

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On Optimality of Long Document Classification using Deep Learning

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Abstract— Document classification is effective with elegant models of word numerical distributions. The word embeddings are one of the categories of numerical distributions of words from the WordNet. The modern machine learning algorithms yearn on classifying documents based on the categorical data. The context of interest on the categorical data is posed with weights and the sense and quality of the sentences is estimated for sensible classification of documents. The focus of the current work is on legal and criminal documents extracted from the popular news channels, particularly on classification of long length legal and criminal documents. Optimization is the essential instrument to bring the quality inputs to the document classification model. The existing models are studied and a feasible model for the efficient document classification is proposed. The experiments are carried out with meticulous filtering and extraction of legal and criminal records from the popular news web sites and preprocessed with WordNet and Text Processing contingencies for efficient inward for the learning framework.

Keywords- WordNet, Word2Vec, Vectorization, Recurrent Neural Networks , Convolution Neural Networks and PolicyNet

I. INTRODUCTION

Classification in text data has been becoming predominant in the recent years of research. Increasing attention of deep learning algorithms for classification of document has been in vogue since the emergence of deep learning in artificial intelligence and machine learning. Classification of text on web pages, emails, article publications discussion forums have top notch importance for the business systems to develop competitive intelligence and analyze the opinions of products, systems and people. The core of the research in document classification is related with the problems areas like detection of spam in emails, categorization of news articles of various interests. A seamlessly retrievable document is a well-organized and well classified document that can be accessed easily. A document is often variable, which increasingly adds up the content, where the retrievability becomes laborious, therefore documents become lengthy where, even designating labels and categorization of documents needs etymological expertise and personnel with technical knowledge. Experts with limited knowledge and cognitive capacities could not classify the documents accurately determining the labels and categorize horizontally or vertically. The intervention of artificial intelligence methods proves reduced time and cost and ensures accuracy in classification of long documents. Since a decade and above, artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms are pioneered as guaranteed approaches in automatic classification of document for knowledge management. Although, traditional methods compete to the new generation methods, the deep learning methods rate good score of appreciation amongst all the algorithms for document classification.

Machine learning algorithms are said to be ingenious for the tasks of automatic document classification for knowledge management. Several methods of traditional importance prevail, such as K-nearest neighbors, support vector machine, which are not suitable of classifying long documents and are insufficiently reliable for real world applications. The deep learning methods ushered in the era of cognitive learning has demonstrated the novel capabilities in principles of classification. The method had focused on

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Coarser to Finer Level Document Classification through Recurrent Attention Mechanism using RL Agent

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***Abstract*—Document Classification is a Natural Language Processing task, which generally uses deep neural networks to extract features from full textual information. The extracted features may or may not be relevant for classification of a document. We propose a framework to address the classification of long documents from coarse level to finer level by combining recurrent attention mechanism. It constructs the discriminative features with fewer words. The main idea is to train the recurrent neural network which focuses its attention on distinct parts of the document. It includes reinforcement learning agent at the word level for emitting the next block location to be glimpsed. Convolutional neural network (CNN) is used to extract glimpsed features from focused words. Both sentence and document representation can be obtained from word level and sentence level respectively. Experiments conducted on our collected 5-class arXiv papers dataset, the proposed method surpass the existing methods with less observed words.**

***Index Terms*— Document classification, deep learning, recurrent attention mechanism, deep reinforcement learning.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Document classification is a task of assigning pre- defined labels to text. It is a classic problem of information retrieval. Documents generally consist of structured textual information such as journal papers, books, business reports etc. Document classification is necessary for identifying and preventing the inappropriate content present in the document from distribution among people. With the advent of deep learning, document classification methods have been proposed, such as the convolutional neural networks, recurrent neural networks to comprehend text representations. In the first place, convolutional neural networks were mostly used for deep learning exploration. Hoa T et al [1] shows that deep models give better performance than shallow and wide convolutional neural networks when the input is a sequence of characters. Kim [2] proposed a new model by altering the CNN architecture; it extracts the relevant words of a sentence and converts them into vectors for classification. There are certain limitations exist with CNN. After additional exploration, new model like RNN or LSTM is perceived for remembering information for long period. Zhou et al [3] have combined both CNN and RNN architectures into new model called C-LSTM for document modeling. It outperforms both CNN and

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ACCELEROMETER BASED HAND GESTURE RECOGNITION SYSTEM

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Abstract:- The goal of this paper is to demonstrate a new camera continuous hand gesture detection system that uses lengthy short-term memory (LSTM). The algorithm just requires simple accelerators and/or gyroscopes. A many-to-many LSTM technique is used to generate an output route from a series of sensory inputs. To acquire the final classification results, a maximal a posteriori estimation is performed based on the observed route. For the performance evaluation, a prototype system devices such as smart phones was constructed. The suggested method is an effective option for precise and efficient hand-gesture recognition, according to experimental data.

Key words:- Sensor, continuous hand motion recognition, human - to - machine interface, extended short-term memory are all terms used in this paper (LSTM).

I. INTRODUCTION

A human-conducted continuous hand sign is a series of hand gestures. Human–machine interface (HMI) and human activity recognition need continual hand gesture recognition algorithms (HAR). They're used in a variety of fields, including smart homes, health care, various objects, vr technology, machine control, and additional credit [1]. Vision-based gesture recognition (VGR) methods are a typical methodology for continuous hand motion recognition. A VGR approach is generally based on video sequences acquired by one or more cameras for evaluating and comparing motion [1]–[4]. Although certain VGR techniques are successful, they can be computationally intensive when used for online recognition, which requires real-time processing on video sequences.

A sensor-based gesture recognition (SGR) approach, which performs continuous gesture recognition using data supplied by sensors, is an alternate to VGR techniques. In many SGR-based systems, inertial measurement units, inertial measurement units, electromyography, and/or inertial sensors are employed as sensors [5]–[10]. Some of the sensor are often found in smart gadgets like smart phones and smart clothing. With the rise of smart devices, SGR techniques are quickly becoming the most popular ways for HMI and HAR.

The spotting of motions in a series is a difficult problem for SGR approaches. The purpose of movement spotting is to distinguish several continuous motions by identifying their start and finish places. A user action is necessary for gesture spotting in [7] and [9. In [8,] dedicated spotting sensors are used. These methods may add to the amount of time it takes to recognize gestures. [5], [6], and [10] propose continuous gesture recognition algorithms that

IOT BASED LOAD SENSING SEATS CONTROLLING LIGHTS AND FANS

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Abstract:- With the advent of technology, electricity now plays a significant part in our daily lives. As the demand for power rises, so does production, resulting in the depletion of nonrenewable resources, making electricity conservation imperative. People frequently leave the lights and fans in their rooms turned on, wasting energy. This study focuses on employing an energy-efficient system based on IOT and Arduino to automate the room's lights and fans. To identify human presence in the room, previous research has employed motion sensors, load cells, and IR sensors. These devices are typically large and ineffective in detecting human presence. The Force Sensing Resistor (FSR)sensor is used to present a novel load sensing approach. For force and pressure sensing, FSR combines clever, lightweight, and power-efficient technology. Our intelligent seating technology is unique, small, and energy-efficient. This type of technology will come in handy in situations where the majority of the job is done while sitting. For example, offices, schools, college classrooms, salons, residences, railroads, and so on. It would help to reduce energy costs, limit future resource depletion, improve living quality, and contribute to a greener, cleaner Earth.

Keywords:- IoT, FSR, sensor, ARDUINO, load-sensing, and energy-efficiency are some of the terms used.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, energy conservation is a top issue, and automation, thanks to technological advancements, plays a significant part in preserving energy and, as a result, natural resources. People frequently leave the lights and fans in their rooms turned on, wasting energy. Earlier research on this issue proposed a method based on counting the number of people entering the room, lighting it up based on the light intensity, and automatically turning on the fans [1]. The number of people in the room was counted using motion detectors. The PIR sensor, on the other

COMPARSION OF VARIOUS LEAKAGE POWER REDUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR VLSI DESIGN

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Abstract: Power consumption is now a major technical problem facing the CMOS circuits in deep submicron process. As process moves to finer technologies, leakage power significantly increases very rapidly due to the high transistor density, reduced voltage and oxide thickness. We first experimentally investigate existing low-power techniques and point out problems with them. We then propose a family of circuit types for low-power design centered around inserting controlling transistors between pull-up and pull down circuits as well as between pull-up circuits/pull down circuits and power/ground.We have compared different approach, named "sleepy keeper," which reduces leakage current while saving exact logic state. Sleepy keeper uses traditional sleep transistors plus two additional transistors – driven by a gate's already calculated output – to save state during sleep mode. In short, like the sleepy stack approach, sleepy keeper achieves leakage power reduction equivalent to the sleep and other approaches but with the advantage of maintaining exact logic state (instead of destroying the logic state when sleep mode is entered).. Unfortunately, sleepy keeper causes additional dynamic power consumption, approximately 15% more than the base case (no sleep transistors used at all). However, for applications spending the vast majority of time in sleep or standby mode while also requiring low area, high performance and maintenance of exact logic state, the sleepy keeper approach provides a new weapon in a VLSI designer's arsenal.

I. INTRODUCTION

In Deep Sub-Micron (DSM) technology, more number of gates is to be integrated on a single chip, so as to result in small geometries. But with this power densities and total power are rapidly increasing. Design of low power circuits has become important in a variety of application [1]. However reducing power consumption involves a trade off between timing and area at different stages of the design. The successful power sensitive design requires engineers to

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AUTOMATED WIRELESS BIOMETRIC FINGERPRINT BASED STUDENT ATTENDENCE SYSTEM

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Abstract:- In this Project, student's biometric authentication, attendance is recorded in this initiative. A fingerprint recognition-based identification system is utilized to identify students Fingerprint characteristics are Biometric identification is said to be the fastest and best approach. These characteristics are safer to use it and unique to each individual. In one's lifetime, nothing changes. Even though fingerprint identification is a mature science today, identifying a person from a group of registered fingerprints remains a challenge, a lengthy procedure. It was critical to enhance the fingerprint recognition system for use on huge databases, such as those of an insurance company. A country or an institute the granular algorithm is employed in this research to construct an identification system that is faster to implement than other methods. A class of students was used to test the proposed automatic attendance management system automatic fingerprint identification. Student fingerprint database and produced remarkable results for collecting attendance of Department of Engineering students.

Keywords:- Biometric Characteristics; Fingerprint Recognition; Identification; Verification; Attendance System

I. INTRODUCTION

Sensor based technology is undergoing a revolution right now. The majority of the job is done using a computer programmer. Traditional student attendance involves all of the inconveniences of roll calling and requires a significant amount of time from students and professors to conduct classes in the department. The procedure is tedious and time-consuming for both students and teachers. To handle this procedure, a new technique will be required. This drives us to create a dependable student attendance system. Biometric Identification Systems are often used for the unique identification of persons, such as students, and are primarily utilised for verification and identification. In addition, including biometric elements into a student

E CAMPUS WITH SUPER SENSOR NODES

KOLAGATLA HARITHANJALI, GOPISETTY BHAVANI, PUDALI NIHARIKA, MADIREDDY MAHESWARI

Dr.A.Ranga Nayakulu, B.Tech, M.Tech, Ph.D, **Professor & HOD**

Dr.P.Prasanna Murali Krishna, B.E, M.Tech, Ph.D, **Professor & TPO**

ECE Department, Krishna Chaitanya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Idupur, Andhra Pradesh -523329

Abstract:- This research paper presents a method for developing a university campus in a variety of ways utilizing sensors. Sensors are being used in research to figure out numerous situations relating to environmental and physical changes occurring on campus. The main goal is to create a prototype that can be implemented in real time to turn our campus into a smart campus. The proposed work makes use of super-sensors that detect and sense environmental and physical conditions and report them by email, SMS, or a website notice. These sensors provide us greater flexibility in gathering data so that it may be handled appropriately. This research project also intends to implement the suggested super-sensor system in a single campus classroom.

Keywords:- Raspberry Pi 3b+, ARDUINO NANO, PIR sensor, Fire sensor, DHT11, RFID reader card, Smoke sensor, Air quality sensor

I. INTRODUCTION

Our main goal is to transform our campus into a smart campus. Here, we are clear on the notion of smart campus, which entails installing sensors in such a manner that they report on movements, temperature and humidity changes, sound levels, and other factors [2]. By creating a prototype, we hope to examine many different ways that a campus' infrastructure may be used. At first, we'll try to figure out what use cases are required, such as sensors in classrooms, lawns, libraries, auditoriums, and labs. To be exact, throughout the entire school.

Our aim is to physically install the sensors across the campus, which will include basketball, football, and volleyball courts, as well as in the indoor stadium, which will feature conference halls, classrooms, auditoriums, staffrooms, and board rooms. Motion, humidity, and temperature sensors would be installed in the outside areas of our campus, while sound, RFID, fire, smoke, infrared, and light sensors would be installed in the internal areas such as class rooms and staff rooms. These small-scale sensors are likely to be broadly disturbed, modest, insecure, unassuming, and self-effacing. These must consume less energy to be cost effective.

AUTOMATED WIRELESS BIOMETRIC FINGERPRINT BASED STUDENT ATTENDENCE SYSTEM

SAGANI POOJA REDDY, METTU DIVYARANI, GOPAVARAPU ASHA JYOTHI, RAMADEVI BOILA, NAVITEJA SENGIE.

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SMART IRRIGATION AND CROP PROTECTION USING ARDUINO

MAMILLA KAVYA, PATAN MUBEENA KHANAM, MADDALA NEELA DEVI, SANDHIREDDY PAVANI

K Ranjith Kumar, M. E., Associate Professor

Prasad Athukuri, M.Tech, (Ph.D), Associate Professor

ECE Department, Krishna Chaitanya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Idupur, Andhra Pradesh -523329

Abstract: Agriculture has traditionally been the most significant and fundamental industry of the Indian economy. Farmers are the backbone of any country, thus it is critical that we ensure that he has access to necessary resources. Scare crows and other traditional measures are still used in agricultural fields today to keep birds and animals away from planting crops. Because such theories have several flaws, improving agricultural security has been a key concern in recent years. As a result, the focus of this work is on developing a system that detects intruders, monitors any questionable activities, and then reports to the field owner. It functions as an adjustable system that offers farmers with a practical approach for guaranteeing that their farmlands are completely protected from any assaults or trespassing activities. This is a microcontroller-based Arduino Uno-based framework. This system employs a PIR sensor to detect intruders near the field, as well as a smoke sensor to detect smoke created by the fire and a soil moisture sensor to measure the volumetric water content in the soil.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the year 1999, a member of the RFID development group developed the notion of the Internet of Things. Because of the tremendous rise in mobile devices, embedded systems, cloud computing, ubiquitous computing, and data analytics, it became increasingly well-known in the practical world. IoT technology has the potential to enhance people's lives in areas like as transportation, home appliances, healthcare, natural disasters, and industrial automation [1]. Surveillance is important in many settings, including homes, hospitals, schools, public venues, and farmlands.

This allows us to follow a specific location and prevent fraud, as well as give proof in the case that such instances occur. Surveillance of farmland or agricultural property is critical in order to prevent unauthorised people from entering the field and to safeguard the field from animals.

SMART CAR SEAT BELT ACCIDENT DETECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES IN SMART CITY ENVIRONMENT

PYDIMARRI PUJITHA, SAMUDRALA DEEPIKA, MEDAVARAM DHARANI, MADDIKATLA HYNDAVI, BONDIGALA MOUNIKA
Prasad Athukuri, M.Tech, (Ph.D), Associate Professor
K Ranjith Kumar, M. E, Associate Professor
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Abstract: For ubiquitous computing, smart automobiles are a viable application domain. Context awareness is one of the fundamental elements of a smart automobile that makes driving safer and easier. Context recognition is critical for a smart car's proactive collision avoidance. Despite considerable technological advancements and scholarly advances, there are currently no completely context-aware smart automobiles on the market today. This document provides a summary of relevant research on various smart automobiles and smart road environment systems. Context awareness in smart automobiles and the road environment are also discussed. A hierarchical context model for describing the complicated driving environment is also proposed in the term paper. Under the umbrella of intelligent mobility, smart automobiles are constantly connected and sharing information. To provide the running environment for the context model and application, a smart vehicle prototype with software platform and hardware needs is developed. The accuracy of context scenario recognition is measured by this performance parameter.

KEYWORDS: contextual awareness, seamless connection, smart car, smart road, vehicle-to-vehicle communication (VVC), and vehicle-to-infrastructure communication (VIC).

I. INTRODUCTION

Automobiles have become an integral element of people's lives. These automobiles provide convenience and ease in our lives by allowing us to travel from one location to another; go to work, parents bring their children to school without being late, in emergency situations where a transportation means is required to go to the hospital immediately, for vacation trips, and other daily activities. However, several issues such as traffic congestion and accidents develop. A smart automobile is designed to make driving simpler, reduce workload, and reduce the risk of

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ARDUINO BASED SMART WATERING SYSTEM FOR HOME GARDENING

AMBAVARAM ASHOK KUMAR REDDY, GUDURI KRANTHI KUMAR, GADHE LAKSHMI REDDY, CHAKKA AMARNADH
M Vijaya Bhaskar, M. Tech. **Assistant Professor**
B Ajanta Reddy, M.Tech. **Assistant Professor**
ECE Department, Krishna Chaitanya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Idupur, Andhra Pradesh -523329

Abstract: This article proposes to design a home gardening irrigation system that can be maintained without human intervention. It monitors the moisture of the soil beneath the tree and plants in the home garden automatically, and if the moisture level is low, it sends a message and automatically waters the plants from the water storage to which it is linked. Because there may be a shortage of rainfall or dry places, precise use of the irrigation method is essential. As a result, an automatic watering system that is suited for all climatic situations is deployed. The soil moisture sensor will detect the water content and determine whether or not to pump it. This will assist to decrease water waste while also allowing plants to flourish even when humans are not physically there.

Keywords:-Automated irrigation system, ARDUINO board, relay module, soil moisture sensor, motor pump

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this project is to use an Arduino microcontroller to automatically feed water to the plants. It is a crucial demand for crops since they require fresh water and energy production. Irrigation is used to irrigate plants in order to get optimal outcomes. Water is required to keep the mud alive. [2] [3]. It is based on soil characteristics like temperature and moisture. The majority of irrigation systems are manually controlled.

An automated irrigation system may be utilised to make better use of the water. The automated irrigation system with sensor is the best option since it eliminates the need for people to be present throughout the irrigation process. An Arduino board is used to create an automated watering system. The soil moisture sensor's job is to determine the plant's wetness content. The Arduino will send a signal to the pump to deliver water based on the amount of moisture in the dirt. [6] The water will move through the plants thanks to the pump

IMPROVING AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC EFFICIENCY BY INFRARED SENSORS

BANAVATH KOTA NAIK, SK ABDUL RASOOL, PANKA SAI SRAVAN KUMAR, MANYAM NITHIN KUMAR REDDY

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N Swarupa Rani, M. Tech, **Assistant Professor**

ECE Department, Krishna Chaitanya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Idupur, Andhra Pradesh -523329

Abstract: The population is increasing rapidly, due to which the number of vehicles has increased, but the transportation system has not yet developed as development occurred in technologies. Currently, the lowest capacity and old infrastructure of roads do not support the amount of vehicles flow which cause traffic congestion. The purpose of this survey is to present the literature and propose such a realistic traffic efficiency model to collect vehicular traffic data without roadside sensor deployment and manage traffic dynamically. Today's urban traffic congestion is one of the core problems to be solved by such a traffic management scheme. Due to traffic congestion, static control systems may stop emergency vehicles during congestion. In daily routine, there are two-time slots in which the traffic is at peak level, which causes traffic congestion to occur in an urban transportation environment. Traffic congestion mostly occurs in peak hours from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. when people go to offices and students go to educational institutes and when they come back home from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. The main purpose of this survey is to provide taxonomy of different traffic management schemes for avoiding traffic congestion. The available literature categorized and classified traffic congestion in urban areas by devising a taxonomy based on the model type, sensor technology, data gathering techniques, selected road infrastructure, traffic flow model, and result verification approaches. Consider the existing urban traffic management schemes to avoid congestion and to provide an alternate path, and lay the foundation for further research based on the IoT using a Mobile crowd sensing-based traffic congestion control model. Mobile crowd sensing has attracted increasing attention in traffic prediction. In mobile crowd sensing, the vehicular traffic data are collected at a very low cost without any special sensor network infrastructure deployment. Mobile crowd sensing is very popular because it can transmit information faster, collect vehicle traffic data at a very low cost by using motorists' smart phone or GPS vehicular embedded sensor, and it is easy to install,

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IOT BASED RAINFALL MONITORING SYSTEM

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Abstract: A Rainfall monitoring system is designed to effectively estimate the intensity of the rain. So as to take necessary precautions in the event of rain related disasters. By the means of a tipping bucket rainfall is measured. The function of a tipping bucket rain gauge is to measure the amount of rain water that falls on a certain surface of the earth with a certain time range as well. The amount of rain fall is generally measured using units of mm per time. The occurrence of the tip is recorded and then transmitted as number of tips and the rate at which they occur .These results are transmitted from the arduino through the Wi-Fi module to a cloud platform where it can be viewed at users end.

KEYWORDS: Tipping bucket, Arduino, Wi-Fi module

I. INTRODUCTION

Heavy rainfall is one of the most widespread severe weather hazards which can result in floods, landslides etc. this can deal catastrophic damage to the affected area. Timely response and precaution is more crucial to keeping the damage brought about by heavy rainfall. The effects of heavy rainfall span from spreading of diseases due to motionless water, to the destruction of house, cars and even the economy. Studies suggest, flooding causes more deaths than any other hazard related to rainfall since water levels rise so quickly catching its victims off guard. Flood has unfavorable impact on human health, environment, cultural heritage and economic activities. If there is heavy rainfall there is less chance of invade so it runs off into the river or lakes or any other water bodies. The faster the water reaches the river or water bodies ,the more likely it will flood. Drains and sewers system takes water directly to the river which increases the flood risk. There is very large amount of land, which drains into one large or in this case subsequently smaller rivers or stream. The stream will overflow and cause widespread flooding. Flooding is a long term event and may last a week or more.

AUTOMATIC BILL GENERATION ELECTRICITY ENERGY METER USING IOT

KANUMARLA JAGADEESH REDDY, KHADARNAYAK MOHAMMED RAFI, THIRUMALAREDDY HARIKRISHNA REDDY, KRISHNA REDDY CHITYALA

K Ranjith Kumar, M. E, **Associate Professor**

Prasad Athukuri, M.Tech, (Ph.D), **Associate Professor**

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Abstract - Power is the core of the present world. Furthermore, presently the world will be computerized so power is without question significant angle. Age and supply of power is the essential assignment of power board however it is likewise vital to measure the power utilized by the shopper that is taking readings and create the bills. In current situation taking a perusing and creating bills is manual work. It is very time consuming. Power robbery is the perhaps the most serious issue in India. Some of the time client didn't cover the bills on time so the power board specialist cut the power supply physically. In this case, some of the time defilement done by the client or that specialist which prompts the deficiency of power board. In some regions cameras likewise used to take a perusing yet it is a very muddled framework and not so easy to understand. To keep away from every one of these issues, we proposed a remote framework for brilliant power meter and charging framework utilizing IOT (Internet of Things). We additionally utilized the transfers to chop down the power supply of neglected client which would be controlled remotely utilizing IOT idea. Perusing will be taken consequently and clients get the warning through message utilizing GSM.

Key Words: Arduino, IOT (Internet of Things), android, Wi-Fi module, Bluetooth module.

I. INTRODUCTION

The world is changing towards programmed remote advances, which favor not just decreasing human endeavors in any case, is helping in making frameworks programmed and effective. A framework is supposed to be astute when it can choose what to do with no guidance and can work consequently. An Electric or Energy meter estimates the complete electrical energy in units utilized by the machines which consume electrical nergy from the fundamental power supply. Electromechanical and Electronic meter are two kinds of meter Available in the market to gauge the unit utilization. Electromechanical meters are ordinarily utilized in town

IOT BASED SMART FIRE DETECTION WITH SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

KODURU GANGADHAR REDDY, KODAVATIGANTI ATCHAIAH, BATTU NATARAJ, NAMALA MALLIKAJUNA

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Jilani Nurbasha, M. Tech. **Assistant Professor**

ECE DEPARTMENT, Krishna Chaitanya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Idupur, Andhra Pradesh -523329

Abstract: Fire monitoring systems have usually been based on a single sensor such as smoke or flame. These single sensor systems have been unable to distinguish between true and false presence of fire, such as a smoke from a cigarette which might cause the fire alarm to go off. Consuming energy all day long and being dependent on one sensor that might end with false alert is not efficient and environmentally friendly. We need a system that is efficient not only in sensing fire accurately, but we also need a solution which is smart. In order to improve upon the results of existing single sensor systems, our system uses a combination of three sensors to increase the efficiency. The result from the sensor is then analyzed by a specified rule-set using an AI-based fuzzy logic algorithm; defined in the purposed research, our system detects the presence of fire. Our system is designed to make smart decisions based on the situation; it provides feature updated alerts and hardware controls such as enabling a mechanism to start ventilation if the fire is causing suffocation, and also providing water support to minimize the damage. The purposed system keeps updating the management about the current severity of the environment by continually sensing any change in the environment during fire. The purposed system proved to provide accurate results in the entire 15 test performed around different intensities of a fire situation.

KEYWORDS: Smart Fire Detection and Deterrent System; multiple sensors; fire detection using fuzzy logic

I. INTRODUCTION

On the market there are many fire detection systems available. Many of them may work with a single sensor. These single sensor systems might cause false results as there are different factors to be considered when detecting fire, and false results may end up wasting energy, or worse, end up causing property damage. On the market there are two types of solutions: either

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Heavy rainfall is one of the most widespread severe weather hazards which can result in floods, landslides etc. this can deal catastrophic damage to the affected area. Timely response and precaution is more crucial to keeping the damage brought about by heavy rainfall. The effects of heavy rainfall span from spreading of diseases due to motionless water, to the destruction of house, cars and even the economy. Studies suggest, flooding causes more deaths than any other hazard related to rainfall since water levels rise so quickly catching its victims off guard. Flood has unfavorable impact on human health, environment, cultural heritage and economic activities. If there is heavy rainfall there is less chance of invade so it runs off into the river or lakes or any other water bodies. The faster the water reaches the river or water bodies ,the more likely it will flood. Drains and sewers system takes water directly to the river which increases the flood risk. There is very large amount of land, which drains into one large or in this case subsequently smaller rivers or stream. The stream will overflow and cause widespread flooding. Flooding is a long term event and may last a week or more.

AUTOMATIC BILL GENERATION ELECTRICITY ENERGY METER USING IOT

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Abstract - Power is the core of the present world. Furthermore, presently the world will be computerized so power is without question significant angle. Age and supply of power is the essential assignment of power board however it is likewise vital to measure the power utilized by the shopper that is taking readings and create the bills. In current situation taking a perusing and creating bills is manual work. It is very time consuming. Power robbery is the perhaps the most serious issue in India. Some of the time client didn't cover the bills on time so the power board specialist cut the power supply physically. In this case, some of the time defilement done by the client or that specialist which prompts the deficiency of power board. In some regions cameras likewise used to take a perusing yet it is a very muddled framework and not so easy to understand. To keep away from every one of these issues, we proposed a remote framework for brilliant power meter and charging framework utilizing IOT (Internet of Things). We additionally utilized the transfers to chop down the power supply of neglected client which would be controlled remotely utilizing IOT idea. Perusing will be taken consequently and clients get the warning through message utilizing GSM.

Key Words: Arduino, IOT (Internet of Things), android, Wi-Fi module, Bluetooth module.

I. INTRODUCTION

The world is changing towards programmed remote advances, which favor not just decreasing human endeavors in any case, is helping in making frameworks programmed and effective. A framework is supposed to be astute when it can choose what to do with no guidance and can work consequently. An Electric or Energy meter estimates the complete electrical energy in units utilized by the machines which consume electrical nergy from the fundamental power supply. Electromechanical and Electronic meter are two kinds of meter Available in the market to gauge the unit utilization. Electromechanical meters are ordinarily utilized in town

IOT BASED SMART FIRE DETECTION WITH SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

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Abstract: Fire monitoring systems have usually been based on a single sensor such as smoke or flame. These single sensor systems have been unable to distinguish between true and false presence of fire, such as a smoke from a cigarette which might cause the fire alarm to go off. Consuming energy all day long and being dependent on one sensor that might end with false alert is not efficient and environmentally friendly. We need a system that is efficient not only in sensing fire accurately, but we also need a solution which is smart. In order to improve upon the results of existing single sensor systems, our system uses a combination of three sensors to increase the efficiency. The result from the sensor is then analyzed by a specified rule-set using an AI-based fuzzy logic algorithm; defined in the purposed research, our system detects the presence of fire. Our system is designed to make smart decisions based on the situation; it provides feature updated alerts and hardware controls such as enabling a mechanism to start ventilation if the fire is causing suffocation, and also providing water support to minimize the damage. The purposed system keeps updating the management about the current severity of the environment by continually sensing any change in the environment during fire. The purposed system proved to provide accurate results in the entire 15 test performed around different intensities of a fire situation.

KEYWORDS: Smart Fire Detection and Deterrent System; multiple sensors; fire detection using fuzzy logic

I. INTRODUCTION

On the market there are many fire detection systems available. Many of them may work with a single sensor. These single sensor systems might cause false results as there are different factors to be considered when detecting fire, and false results may end up wasting energy, or worse, end up causing property damage. On the market there are two types of solutions: either

TEMPERATURE AND MASK SCAN ENTRY SYSYTEM USING IOT TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

Currently, humans are employed for temperature screening and mask identification in public places to prevent the spread of COVID-19. We have temperature testing systems for all scanning entrances, but manual temperature scanning has versed in the use of temperature scanners. When reading values, there is space for human error. People are often allowed entry despite higher temperature readings or the lack of masks. For large crowds, a manual scanning device is ineffective. Hence, an automatic system that checks for temperature and mask arises. We propose a fully automated temperature scanner and entry provider system to solve this issue. The system uses a contactless temperature scanner and a color sensor. The color sensor is used to sense the color of the mask, If a high temperature or the absence of a mask is observed, the scanner is connected to a gate-like structure that prevents entry. The device uses a temperature sensor and color sensor connected to an Arduino microcontroller system to monitor the entire process. The main theme of this paper is to automate the

IOT BASED ALCOHOL AND HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM

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Abstract: Drunk driving, or authoritatively driving impaired (DUI) of liquor, is a significant reason for auto collisions all through the world. Intoxicated driving is the purpose for the vast majority of the passing. In this paper, Proposed framework focused on right on time recognition of liquor consumed driver. Crashes brought about by disability of sharpness in vehicle drivers represent a genuine risk to individuals, not exclusively to drivers themselves yet in addition frequently to the overall population. As indicated by the report of U.S. Public Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), in excess of 1,000,000 individuals have kicked the bucket in car accidents in the United States starting around 1966. During these misfortunes, inebriated driving is one of the primary drivers. Proposed Drunk and Drive Detection (DDD) framework recognizes savored driving the actual vehicle. Framework continually screens the responsiveness of liquor sensor for plastered driver identification. If driver is tanked, the processor in a flash stops the framework start by halting the engine. This framework can likewise be giving the area of the vehicle utilizing GPS to the pre-modified numbers by utilizing GSM. We can utilize the framework to control the mishaps brought about by the liquor utilization. This framework gives the successful improvement in auto mobiles enterprises by decreasing mishaps.

Index Terms - Public Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), driving impaired (DUI), liquor sensor, intoxicated driving identification.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drink and drive is a main source of street mishap. The worry connected with inebriated driving isn't just the high accident rate, yet in addition the kind of accidents that are probably going to occur. During smashed driving accidents, there is huge number of individuals killed, and much more individuals are harmed. Other than being an extraordinary danger to public wellbeing and wellbeing, inebriated driving likewise forces a weighty monetary trouble overall society, particularly on the medical services area. As indicated by U.S. Focal of Disease control (CDC), the yearly cost of liquor related crashes sums are more. Consistently, on a normal,

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SMART LOCKER WITH WIRELESS CONTROL USING IOT TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

This thesis describes the development of an IOT application based upon Digitizing a smart door lock for making it connected to the internet and able to recognize employees that work in the office. This thesis concentrates primarily on the security aspects by listing the typical security challenges in IOT systems in general and summing these challenges up to develop a functional and secure product from scratch. A microcontroller is chosen for this project and a test environment is built to experiment and develop the security breaches. Architectural designs are chosen for the API being developed and even for the Android Application. A detailed description is made of the multi-master database represented by Azure active directory and its importance to achieving the security of an essential security breach. A new technique called Eddy-stone is introduced in the project to serve the transmission protocol with Bluetooth beacons. The final stage of this project is completing the development of the Android application and making sure that all the subsystems developed do communicate with each other, to deliver a functional and secure flow of the IOT system

KeyWords:

Power Unit, LCD,ESP-01,Buzzer,Arduino UNO ,Motor

I. INTRODUCTION:

A Smart lock is an electromechanical lock which is designed to perform locking and unlocking operations on a door when it receives such instructions from an authorized device using a wireless protocol and a cryptography key to execute the authorization process. It also monitors access and sends alerts for the different events it monitors and some other critical events related to the status of the device. Smart locks can be considered part of a Smart lock

Most smart locks are installed on mechanical locks (simple types of locks, including deadbolts) and they physically

IOT BASED INTELLIGENT HELMET SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS AND BIKE STARTER

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Abstract- Intelligent helmet is a type of protective headgear used by the rider which makes bike driving safer than before. The main purpose of this helmet is to provide safety for the rider. This can be implemented by using advanced features like alcohol detection, ir sensor use as a hands-free device. This makes it not only a smart helmet but also a feature of a smart bike. It is compulsory to wear the helmet, without which the ignition switch cannot turn ON. if the rider takes alcohol ignition switch cannot turn on.

Keywords- Arduino UNO, Esp8266, Motor, IR sensor, PSU, IoT, WI-FI module

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent times helmets have been made compulsory in Telangana State. Traffic accidents in India have been increased every year. As per Section 129 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, every single person riding a two-wheeler is required to wear protective headgear followingg the standards of BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards). Also, drunken driving under the influence (DUI) is a criminal offense according to the Motor Vehicle act 1939, which states that the bike rider will get punishment. Currently, bike riders easily escape from the law [1]. These are the three main issues that motivate us for developing this project. The first step is to identify whether the helmet is worn or not. If the helmet is worn, then the ignition will start otherwise it remains off. For this, Force Sensing Sensor (FSR) sensor is used. The second step is alcohol detection [2]. An alcohol sensor is used as a breath Aanalyser which detects the presence of alcohol in the rider's breath and if it exceeds the permissible limit ignition cannot start. It will send a message to the number saying that "Rider is drunk and is trying to ride the bike". MQ-3 sensor is used for this purpose. When these two conditions are satisfied then only ignition starts. The third main issue is accidents and late medical help. If the rider has met with an accident, he may not receive medical help instantly, which is one

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ASMART SHOPPING SYSTEM FOR THE VISUALLY-IMPAIRED

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Abstract- Newly research and a lot of growth were going on in the field of robotic and embedded systems to develop and decrease the work of the manpower in the construction as well as in public country areas like Railway stations (automatic ticket collection), Metro bus (online reservation), Flight (Auto Pilot mode), etc. To spread more Automation in and to help blind people, aged people, and techniques named as automatic trolley messenger navigation and the billing system. This approach can be applied in all shopping malls, big clothing shops, family circle device shops, etc. It keeps away from people standing in a big queue and automatic billing can be done. In addition, it helps unseeing people, aged persons, and Impaired Persons in shopping malls make their buy-in shopping malls them about the position of the product by advice, quantity, price, automatic billing, etc. The use of an RFID reader is to scan the classic tag ID of all products to recognize the name, price, and quantity of the products. Depending on the RF signal from the RFID -reader, it passes the information to the microcontroller and from that, it identifies the product and displays the name, quantity, and price of each product on the LCD, and with the help of the APR9600 driver circuit connected with the speaker.

SMART FOOT OVER BRIDGE IN RAILWAY STATIONS

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ABSTRACT :

The main aim of this topic is to create an artificial bridge from one platform to other platform and to make door automatic which will move in vertical direction below in parallel to platform level which is used to walk safely and helpful for handicap to take out from train at platform. Automatic railway track pedestrian crossing without using staircase will be helpful for the physically handicapped people. The technology will identify the status of each train using infrared sensors and informs to microcontroller. When the train is not present in the station the artificial bridge is connected and people can walk from one Platform to another easily without any use of stairs. When the train comes near the railway station the proximity sensor senses the train and gives information to the microcontroller so to disconnect artificial bridge before arrival of the train. Artificial bridge is created up to the train when the train is arrived in opposite track that saves time and provides life security to the person crossing the track.

KEYWORDS: Arduino Uno, LCD, Ultrasonic Sensor, Apr9600 Module, Speaker, Servo Motor.

1 INTRODUCTION :

Indian railway network is the one of the biggest trail networks in the world. Railways are recognized as a one of the safest modes of mass transportation and safety has been recognized as the key issue for the railway network. To make it a safe and reliable System is an enormous challenge. One of the few drawbacks are the unavoidable Platform crossings and the chances of mishap of the Indian Railways and the one of the Major issues of deaths occurring due to accidents. The proposed system uses sensor for opening and closing of bridges. It also confirms the presence of the train using a sensor which is placed at a certain distance away from the platform. When persons try to cross platform by avoiding the over bridge there is chance for the accidents. This can be avoided by using this technique and very helpful for disabled person also.

The current situation of railway systems in India are not usually which are fully man made. In railway stations generally we use bridges for moving from the one platform to another platform. It is very difficult for the handicapped persons or elder persons using this bridge or staircase, for that purpose lift and 4escalator is present in railway station but it is also difficult and non-convenient for edged person and also time consuming and waiting so that's why we are planned the hypothetical thought.. To make it as a closed and solid framework is a major test. Unmanageable stage intersections are one of the issue zones for the Indian Railways, and one of the significant issues of death. Disregarding different estimates taken by the Indian Railways, stage crossing passing's have kept

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IOT TECHNOLOGY-BASED TRAFFIC SIGNAL AND DENSITY CONTROL

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Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

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Abstract :

Here we propose an IOT based automated traffic signal monitoring as well as controller system that automates complete traffic signalling system automation and also allows for manual override over internet. The system uses Arduino based circuit system to monitor traffic signal densities and transmits this data online over internet to the controllers. We use IOT Gecko in order to develop the online GUI based system to monitor the traffic densities. The system shows current densities to help monitor traffic conditions on roads. Also the system provides an option to the controllers to override any signal and make it green in case of any ambulance or important vehicles to pass through while keeping other signals red. This puts forth a traffic signal monitoring and controller system that can be operated remotely over the internet from anywhere with manual override ability.

Keywords :

Arduino uno, IOT, IR sensors, Traffic lights

I. INTRODUCTION :

With the vast growth of industrialisation and urban population there has been a tremendous increase in the traffic. Increase of vehicles, violation and breaking of traffic rules are the major reasons of traffic jam. For this people have to wait for hours in their cars in the scorching heat which in turn results in a terrible loss of money and fuel. Because the number of vehicles has increased on road, traffic jams are

Design Of Voice Controlled Smart Wheelchair For Physically Challenged Persons

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Abstract:

Our aim is to make a robot vehicle that can be controlled by the voice command of a person. Normally these types of systems are called as Speech Controlled Automation systems (SCAS). Our design is a prototype of the above-mentioned system. The idea is to create a sort of robot which going to be driven by voice commands. The robot is remotely controlled by a mobile phone; there are many articles that show the communication between a robot and a smartphone. The smartphone is a very good interface for remotely automating the robot. It contains many features that can be helpful. In this design, an android application with a microcontroller is used for the required task. The connection between the application and the robot is facilitated with Bluetooth technology. The commands issued will be relayed over through the channel and will be received by the module. The objective of a voicecontrolled robotic vehicle (VCRV) is to listen and act on the commands of the user. Here the system requires accent training, post which the device will start understanding the commands issued; and the commands have been added by codes. The main motive to build a VCRV is to analyze the human voice and act according to the programmed commands. The most basic commands are backward, forward, right, left and also stop the robot. The vehicle is to be controlled

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RFID-FINGER PRINT BASED ATTENDANCE SYSTEM WITH SMS NOTIFICATION

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Abstract:RFID is an acronymfor "radio-frequency identification" RFID technology is an automatic wireless identification system that works by the help of two components: a card and a reader. Using the RFID technology, the conventional system of taking attendance can be completely transformed to be more in line with strides in digitalization. This system will help the authorities manage the attendance system in a more methodical, efficient, and time-saving manner. The proposed system has been implemented through a prototype that has proved the effectiveness of the concept in easing the logistics of taking attendance as a result of the automation due to the use of the FINGERPRINT technology. The design of the system is simple, cost-effective, and agile making it a good candidate for commercial and academic purposes. Every student has to store fingerprints in data-based and have to enroll when they enter college, to reduce fake attendance by using both technologies we can build this proposed system.

In real-time, RFID tags can be issued to the students with their roll numbers on them. The RFID reader has copper winding in it which acts as an antenna. When the tag is brought near it, data is transferred to the reader due to the mutual

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DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART MITTEN FOR DEAF AND DUMB PEOPLE

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Abstract

Communication is the only way by which we are able to express our thoughts among the peoples. Normal people can convey their thoughts effectively by establishing the conversation between them. But in our society there are lot of people who are physically disable that means (deaf and dumb) are not able to communicate effectively. Because of this their disability they are not able to stand in race with the normal people. Some of the people have problem regarding hearing and some are not able to talk so they lag behind the normal people. Generally this people uses the sign language for the communication but they find some problem in communication with those are not able to understand sign language. So their is problem between normal people and physically disable people. This system has main purpose to reduce the communication gap between two communities. The main aim of our proposed project is to developed the cost effective system where

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Anti-theft Engine Detection Gps Vehicle Tracking Technique

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Abstract- GPS car theft project detects car theft. Then activate the Tracking system. The microcontroller reads the car links using a GPS modem. Microcontroller then sends a text SMS to the car owner using a GSM / Io modem. We have provided Ignition lock with this project. The system activates the vibration sensor once the user has removed the key from the lock. After this, if the system detects the engine temperature, then accepts it as an invalid access to the vehicle. The program acts as car theft. The program instantly opens Buzzer and sends a text SMS to the user. Microcontroller then sends an SMS continuously to the car owner. This SMS contains the Longitude and Latitude of the vehicle. The car owner can copy and paste the content of this message into Google Maps and can track the exact location of the vehicle. So using car theft detection using GPS technology project and GSM / IoT we can achieve the purpose of detection and prevent car theft. Every day we hear stories of carjacking. Some of these vehicles are not traceable. However, with the use of an advanced car theft tracking system, the owner can get his car back in a few minutes.

Keywords- Arduino uno,access key,Lm35,Lcd,Relay,Motor,Gps/gsm,Buzzer,Power supply unit.

SOLDIER HEALTH & POSITION TRACKING SYSTEM

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Abstract- The soldier Health and Position Tracking System allows the military to track the current GPS position of a soldier and also checks the health status including the body temperature of a soldier. The System also consists extra feature with the help of a soldier who can ask for help manually or send a distress signal to the military if he is in need. The GPS modem sends the latitude and longitude position with a link pattern with the help of the military can track the current position of the soldier. The system is very helpful for getting the health status information of soldiers and providing them instant help these systems are included with IOT technology.

Keywords: *Arduino UNO, 12v Battery, Temperature Sensor, LCD Board, Humidity,Gas, Buzzer, Mems, W-IFI module, IOT*

I. INTRODUCTION

The nation's security is monitored and kept by army, navy and air-force. The important and vital role is of soldiers who sacrifice their life for their country. There are many concerns regarding the safety of the soldier. Soldiers entering the enemy lines often lose their lives due to lack of connectivity, it is very vital for the army base station to known the location as well as health status of all soldiers. India has already lost so many soldiers in war-fields as there was no proper health backup and connectivity between the soldiers on the war-fields and the officials at the army base stations. Recently on 29 September 2016, a military confrontation between India and Pakistan began, Indian soldiers conducted a surgical strike against militant launch pads across the line of control in Pakistani-administered Azad Kashmir, and inflicted "significant causalities". Indian

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ADMIN ROOM DEVICES CONTROLLING AND MONITORING USING IOT

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Abstract

The main and basic objective of our project is to create and develop a system that will minimise us with a mobile control for our home appliances and would also provide us with security against the mishaps that occur when the house host is not present at home. Our project basically deals with the automated control of any few switches which is to control one load to On/Off and fan to On/Off along with fan speed dimmer, the appliances that we use at home with the help of the internet and mobile application. It is mainly meant to save human energy and the electrical power. Our project has been made with the aid of a controller and a device called ESP-01 and ARDUINO. All the appliances are connected with the micro controller and a sensor is connected using a wireless network.

Keywords: IoT, Energy management, Home automation, ArduioMega 2560, WiFi module

1. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a popular technology right now all around the world. The Internet of Things (IoT) is about more than simply connecting devices to the Internet; it's also about making sense of the 'things' that are linked. The Internet of Things (IoT) is a broad term describing network devices' capacity to detect and gather data from the world around us, and then exchange that data via existing Internet frame. Where it may be consider and used for a variety of fascinating applications.

The Internet of Things (IoT) allows objects to be sensed or controlled remotely over existing network infrastructure, allowing for more direct integration of the physical world into computer- based systems and, as a result, improved efficiency, accuracy, and economic benefit, as well as less human intervention. When IoT is combined with sensors and actuators, it becomes an example of smart technology. Smart grids, virtual power plants, smart homes, intelligent transportation, and
smart cities are among the technologies covered. Experts predict that by 2020, the Internet of Things will include over 50 billion items.

Figure 1 depicts the IoT architecture (a). Kevin Ashton of Procter & Gamble, subsequently MIT's Auto-ID Center, invented the term "Internet of Things" in 1999. The networked objects, which are generally wireless sensors and actuators, make up Stage 1 of IoT architecture.

Sensor data gathering systems and analog-to-digital data conversion are included in Stage 2. Data is preprocessed by edge IT systems in Stage 3 before it is sent to the data center or cloud. Stage 4 analyses,

Wireless Black Box for Cars Using Sensors &GPS Module

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Abstract:

Ourproject

is regarding "Wireless recorder for Cars Using Sensors &GPS Module". The main purpose of making this project is to develop a vehicle black box system that can be installed into any vehicle all over theworld. This paradigm is often designed with minimum range of circuits. Wireless black box is basically a device that will indicate all the parameters of a vehicle crash and will also store and display its parameters of every three second such as date,time, temperature, location, vibration, Ultra sonic sensors etc. Whenever the accident held the message will sent from the system built inside the car to the registered mobile numbers such as emergency numbers of police stations, hospitals, family members, owner etc.We have used various types of sensors like temperature sensor (DTH11), which is used to measure temperature and humidity.Vibration sensor · measures vibrations felt by the car during accident. Alcohol sensors are located on the steering wheel which will indicate whether the driver is drunk. Gyroscopic sensor is used to indicate tilt during the accident. All the parameters sensed by the sensors will send the signal to Arduino UNO . GSM module, Sim card module, GPS module are some of the devices used in our project which helped in accomplishing the output.

Key Words

- Arduino UNO
- GPS/Gsm module
- Temperature Scanner / Fire Sensor
- Vibration sensor
- LCD
- Power supply
- Buzzer

Robust Exam Hall Monitoring Using IOT Technology

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Abstract- Here we design a fingerprint exam hall authentication. This system is designed to allow only users verified by their fingerprint scan and block nonverified users. Here this design consists of a fingerprint scanner connected to a microcontroller circuit. In registration mode, the system allows to use of up to 200 users and saves their identities with respect to their corresponding id numbers in the sensor memory. After storage, the person wants to first scan his finger on the fingerprint scanner. The controller now checks the person's fingerprint validity. If the user is authorized the controller now sends a signal to a motor driver. The motor driver now operates a motor to open a gate. . This allows only authorized user to enter the exam hall and unauthorized users are not allowed to enter the exam hall without any human intervention. The major advantage of this project is to reduce impersonation in the exam hall by verifying the biometric features of the candidate .and here we are adding a wi-fi module to the block diagram for the purpose of identifying no persons attended the exam hall and we are connecting it to the mobile/Desktop for displaying the no of persons presented.

keywords: Arduino Uno, Fingerprint Scanner, Servo motor, LCD, WI-FI module,

Buzzer, Relay, Battery, Embedded C.

1. Introduction:

Identifying a user based on fingerprint data is an imminent phenomenon in our society. in the exam hall, fingerprint authentication has always been a major challenge, and verification of an authentic candidate is not an easy task it consumes more time and is a high process. Nowadays verifying a person's identity depends on knowledge or

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The Internet of Things (IoT) allows objects to be sensed or controlled remotely over existing network infrastructure, allowing for more direct integration of the physical world into computer- based systems and, as a result, improved efficiency, accuracy, and economic benefit, as well as less human intervention. When IoT is combined with sensors and actuators, it becomes an example of smart technology. Smart grids, virtual power plants, smart homes, intelligent transportation, and
smart cities are among the technologies covered. Experts predict that by 2020, the Internet of Things will include over 50 billion items.

Figure 1 depicts the IoT architecture (a). Kevin Ashton of Procter & Gamble, subsequently MIT's Auto-ID Center, invented the term "Internet of Things" in 1999. The networked objects, which are generally wireless sensors and actuators, make up Stage 1 of IoT architecture.

Sensor data gathering systems and analog-to-digital data conversion are included in Stage 2. Data is preprocessed by edge IT systems in Stage 3 before it is sent to the data center or cloud. Stage 4 analyses,

Robust Exam Hall Monitoring Using IOT Technology

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Abstract- Here we design a fingerprint exam hall authentication. This system is designed to allow only users verified by their fingerprint scan and block nonverified users. Here this design consists of a fingerprint scanner connected to a microcontroller circuit. In registration mode, the system allows to use of up to 200 users and saves their identities with respect to their corresponding id numbers in the sensor memory. After storage, the person wants to first scan his finger on the fingerprint scanner. The controller now checks the person's fingerprint validity. If the user is authorized the controller now sends a signal to a motor driver. The motor driver now operates a motor to open a gate. . This allows only authorized user to enter the exam hall and unauthorized users are not allowed to enter the exam hall without any human intervention. The major advantage of this project is to reduce impersonation in the exam hall by verifying the biometric features of the candidate .and here we are adding a wi-fi module to the block diagram for the purpose of identifying no persons attended the exam hall and we are connecting it to the mobile/Desktop for displaying the no of persons presented.

keywords: Arduino Uno, Fingerprint Scanner, Servo motor, LCD, WI-FI module,

Buzzer, Relay, Battery, Embedded C.

1. Introduction:

Identifying a user based on fingerprint data is an imminent phenomenon in our society. in the exam hall, fingerprint authentication has always been a major challenge, and verification of an authentic candidate is not an easy task it consumes more time and is a high process. Nowadays verifying a person's identity depends on knowledge or

Wireless Black Box for Cars Using Sensors &GPS Module

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Abstract:

Ourproject

is regarding "Wireless recorder for Cars Using Sensors &GPS Module". The main purpose of making this project is to develop a vehicle black box system that can be installed into any vehicle all over theworld. This paradigm is often designed with minimum range of circuits. Wireless black box is basically a device that will indicate all the parameters of a vehicle crash and will also store and display its parameters of every three second such as date,time, temperature, location, vibration, Ultra sonic sensors etc. Whenever the accident held the message will sent from the system built inside the car to the registered mobile numbers such as emergency numbers of police stations, hospitals, family members, owner etc.We have used various types of sensors like temperature sensor (DTH11), which is used to measure temperature and humidity.Vibration sensor · measures vibrations felt by the car during accident. Alcohol sensors are located on the steering wheel which will indicate whether the driver is drunk. Gyroscopic sensor is used to indicate tilt during the accident. All the parameters sensed by the sensors will send the signal to Arduino UNO . GSM module, Sim card module, GPS module are some of the devices used in our project which helped in accomplishing the output.

Key Words

- Arduino UNO
- GPS/Gsm module
- Temperature Scanner / Fire Sensor
- Vibration sensor
- LCD
- Power supply
- Buzzer

Performance Comparison of Machine Learning Classifiers for ECG Signal Classification

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Abstract: Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal is a process that records the heart rate by using electrodes and detects small electrical changes for each heat rate. It is used to investigate some types of abnormal heart function including arrhythmias and conduction disturbance. In this paper the proposed method is used to classify the ECG signal by using classification technique. First the Input signal is preprocessed by using filtering method such as low pass, high pass and butter worth filter to remove the high frequency noise. Butter worth filter is to remove the excess noise in the signal. After preprocessing peak points are detected by using peak detection algorithm and extract the features for the signal are extracted using statistical parameters. Finally, extracted features are classified by using SVM, Adaboost, ANN and Naïve Bayes classifier to classify the ECG signal database into normal or abnormal ECG signal. Experimental result shows that the accuracy of the SVM, Adaboost, ANN and Naïve Bayes classifier is 87.5%, 93%, 94 and 99.7%. Compared to other classifier naïve bayes classifier accuracy is high.

Keywords: ECG signal, Butter worth filter, SVM, Adaboost, ANN, Naïve bayes.

1. Introduction

Electrocardiogram (ECG) is a periodic signal which reflects the activity of the heart. From ECG a lot information is obtained for normal and pathological physiology of heart. The ECG signal is non-stationary in nature and very difficult to analyze. Clinical observation takes long time and the signal is non-stationary. So, computer-based technique is used in ECG analysis. The principle

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Using Traditional Machine Learning Algorithms and SMOTE Technique to Estimate Student's Academic Performance in Higher Education

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Abstract

Predictive analysis applications have become a revolutionary topic in higher education in the following days. Predictive analysis will use analytical models, which include machine learning applications, to help in producing the greater quality performance and useful student data at different stages of education. Most people know that a student's grade is the most important performance indicator that teachers can use to track their academic progress. Many learning algorithms have been proposed in the education field over the past decade. However, dealing with unequal databases in order to improve the efficiency of predicting student marks causes significant difficulties. Random Forest (RF), Naive Bayes (NB), Decision Tree (J48), K-Nearest Neighbour (kNN), Logistic Regression (LR), Support vector Machine (SVM), and a hybrid model that combines Random Forest and the XGBoost algorithm are all evaluated for accuracy. By using feature selection and Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) a multi-stage prediction model is proposed to reduce the effects of overlap and misalignment caused by multiple class inequalities. The SMOTE uses the random sampling method and in the feature selection the wrapper and filter methods are used. The proposed model produces promising and comparable results, which are used to develop a performance model for predicting the unequal distribution.

Keywords: Student Grade Prediction Dataset, Machine Learning, Random Sampling, SMOTE, Multi Class Classification

1. Introduction

Every Higher Education Institutions (HEI) will keep track of each student's academic records. The student record contains the academic result of final marks of exams and grades of various programs and courses. Every recorded student mark and grade is utilised to calculate the student's performance and evaluate the semester's course completion. The records are used to generate useful information about students' performance [8]. And not only the academic background but also other factors like family, socioeconomic, demographic etc will also contribute to the student performance. So here the prediction of student grade will depend on different factors and the prediction is made.

Predictive analytics has become one of the most potential approaches in every sector. When it comes to the educational sector predictive analytics will help in finding out the hidden patterns and prediction making even with the vast database. It also helps in solving different problems in the education field with program selection, dropout prediction, and semester early warning system. Furthermore, the use of predictive analytics-based solutions in the education sector has grown in popularity over time. [1].

One of the most essential aspects that will aid in enhancing student academic performance is the potential to estimate a student's grade. There are many previous studies which have found different machine learning methods[16] which are used for the prediction of student learning performance. However, the connection applied to the machine for this to

Performance Comparison of Machine Learning Classifiers for ECG Signal Classification

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Abstract: Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal is a process that records the heart rate by using electrodes and detects small electrical changes for each heat rate. It is used to investigate some types of abnormal heart function including arrhythmias and conduction disturbance. In this paper the proposed method is used to classify the ECG signal by using classification technique. First the Input signal is preprocessed by using filtering method such as low pass, high pass and butter worth filter to remove the high frequency noise. Butter worth filter is to remove the excess noise in the signal. After preprocessing peak points are detected by using peak detection algorithm and extract the features for the signal are extracted using statistical parameters. Finally, extracted features are classified by using SVM, Adaboost, ANN and Naïve Bayes classifier to classify the ECG signal database into normal or abnormal ECG signal. Experimental result shows that the accuracy of the SVM, Adaboost, ANN and Naïve Bayes classifier is 87.5%, 93%, 94 and 99.7%. Compared to other classifier naïve bayes classifier accuracy is high.

Keywords: ECG signal, Butter worth filter, SVM, Adaboost, ANN, Naïve bayes.

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RECOGNIZING FACES IN DISGUISE USING TRANSFER LEARNING

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ABSTRACT:

Machine learning uses the technique of face recognition to identify items in a photo or video. Humans can remember other individuals and some items, including animals, plants, living things, and non-living things. This may be accomplished by computers utilizing the Computer Vision field's Machine Learning approach. Additionally, computers are capable of deciphering the faces of individuals in a picture or video. This study suggests putting three well-known Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Model Architectures to the test to determine which one is best at recognizing a person's face while they are disguised. The "Recognizing Disguised Faces" dataset is used in this study to separate 75 groups of faces, after which it attempts to train and evaluate its models to determine their accuracy in computer recognition. This research is anticipated to advance the machine learning-related algorithm utilised to address the picture classification issue. Utilizing transfer learning in VGG Models significantly improves the experimental outcomes. In this study, face recognition using VGG Models works best when utilizing Image Net weights.

Keywords : Machine Learning, Face Recognition, Convolutional Neural Network, VGG Model

[1] INTRODUCTION

There are various areas and techniques in the field of machine learning that may be used to identify anything, whether it be an item or a live entity (human, animal, event plant). The face of a person is frequently used in biometric identification to identify someone else. Humans are able to distinguish one another from one another because we have memories and brains that can comprehend our thoughts. However, as machines are unable to think for themselves, a subject called machine learning, which was founded by Arthur Samuel [1] has emerged.

The capacity to detect faces improved when a number of methods, including Eigen faces [2], Principal Component Analysis (PCA) [3], and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) [4] were introduced in the previous decade.

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THE CASE OF CROSS-SITE REQUEST FORGERY AND MACHINE LEARNING FOR WEB VULNERABILITY DETECTION

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, we present a method in this research for using machine learning (ML) to identify weaknesses in web applications. Web applications provide a particularly challenging set of analytical issues because of their variety and frequent usage of custom programming approaches. Because it may employ manually labelled data to incorporate automatic analytic tools with a human's understanding of the semantics of online applications, machine learning is therefore very advantageous for web application security. We used our methods to develop Mitch, the first machine learning (ML) tool for detecting Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) vulnerabilities. Mitch assisted us in discovering 35 new CSRFs on 20 important websites and 3 new CSRFs in production applications.

Keywords-Machine Learning, Mitch, vulnerability, detection techniques.

[1] INTRODUCTION

A web application is the most widely used interface for today's security-sensitive data and services. They are regularly used to file tax returns, check the results of medical examinations, carry out financial transactions, and discuss thoughts with our social circle, to mention a few popular functions. On the other hand, malicious users (attackers) might find web applications to be appealing targets if they wanted to inflict financial losses, get unauthorised access to personal information, or defame their victims. Security for web applications is notoriously difficult.

The online platform's variety and complexity, as well as the usage of shoddy scripting languages with uncertain security guarantees and unsuitable for static analysis, are all contributing reasons. In this context, black-box vulnerability detection approaches are extremely popular. Instead of requiring access to the web application source code, white-box techniques operate at the level of HTTP traffic, i.e., HTTP requests and responses. Black-box approaches operate at this level. The main benefit of this confined approach, even though it may miss important insights, is a language-agnostic vulnerability detection technique that abstracts from the complexity of scripting languages and gives a common interface to the widest range of web applications.Despite how appealing this looks, previous research has demonstrated that such an evaluation is everything but simple.

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FAKE ONLINE REVIEWS DETECTION USING SUPERVISED AND SEMI-SUPERVISED LEARNING

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ABSTRACT:

Online reviews have great impact on today's business and commerce. Decision making for purchase of online products mostly depends on reviews given by the users. Hence, opportunistic individuals or groups try to manipulate product reviews for their own interests. This paper introduces some semi-supervised and supervised text mining models to detect fake online reviews as well as compares the efficiency of both techniques on dataset containing hotel reviews.

Keywords: Supervised, Semi-Supervised Learning, Exception Maximization Algorithm, Support Vector Machine Classifier, Naïve Bayes Classifier.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Technologies are changing rapidly. Old technologies are continuously being replaced by new and sophisticated ones. These new technologies are enabling people to have their work done efficiently. Such an evolution of technology is online marketplace. We can shop and make reservation using online websites. Almost, every one of us checks out reviews before purchasing some products or services. Hence, online reviews have become a great source of reputation for the companies. Also, they have large impact on advertisement and promotion of products and services. With the spread of online marketplace, fake online reviews are becoming great matter of concern. People can make false reviews for promotion of their own products that harms the actual users. Also, competitive companies can try to damage each other's reputation by providing fake negative reviews.

Researchers have been studying about many approaches for detection of these fake online reviews. Some approaches are review content based and some are based on behaviour of the user who is posting reviews. Content based study focuses on what is written on the review that is the text of the review

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AN EXAMINATION SYSTEM AUTOMATION USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

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ABSTRACT:

This world has seen a lot many examination portals that are deployed over several servers which are used to conduct online examination for various purposes among which some may include conducting a test for entrance examinations, or Olympiads at national and international level and while some portals are designed to conduct a test for placement purposes.But what we have seen is that mostly all the portals are designed to conduct tests that contain multiple choice questions. Here our aim is not to work on the technology that is already existing,rather some technology that is very rare. Here we talk of the descriptive online examination system. Multiple choice questions are easy to deal as they have a question, a few options and a field in the same question that stores the correct option in the database. While in the case of descriptive questions it is not so. It brings in or uses the concepts of Natural Language Processing or NLP to assign marks to answers. Answers are nothing but strings and the job ofthe model is to do some operations on the answer string such that it can assign the correct marks to answers written by the examinee. The data is basically collected from a descriptive online examination system. Further, it is analyzed and the designed model assigns accurate marks to the answers for the question. The back-end is written in Python where the web framework used is Django, the library used for Natural Language Processing includes NLTK and for database purpose, SQLite version 3 is used, while for the front-end HTML version-5, CSS version-3, Bootstrap and JavaScript is used.

Keywords—Exam System; SQLite3; Django; Descriptive System; Natural Language Processing, Python; NLTK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

We come to hear news from around the globe that a particular exam was conducted for a job or for a college or examination in schools and the result was published after some time, while this is a good way to conduct an exam but it is inefficient with respect to the current worldwhere automation is the future. The examination system relies on manual work from printing to transporting the paper to the examination hall, then invigilation

Performance Comparison of Machine Learning Classifiers for ECG Signal Classification

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WEAPON DETECTION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DEEP LEARNING FOR SECURITY APPLICATIONS: IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT:

Due to an increase in crime at packed events and unsettling lonely regions, security is always a top issue in all fields. Computer vision is widely used in abnormal detection and monitoring to solve various issues. Due to the increasing need to defend human safety, security, and property, video surveillance systems that can identify and decipher scene and anomaly occurrences are essential for intelligence monitoring. This project uses the SSD and Faster RCNN convolution neural network (CNN) techniques to create automated gun (or) weapon detection. The suggested implementation employs two different datasets. One dataset contained images that were already labelled, and the other contained images that needed to be manually labelled. Both methods produce high accuracy in the results tabulated, but their practical use may depend on the trade-off between time and precision.

Keywords: Weapon, CNN, RCNN, Faster_ RCNN, SSD, Detection

[1] INTRODUCTION

Weapon or Anamoly detection is the identification of irregular, unexpected, unpredictable, unusual events or items, which is not considered as a normally occurring event or a regular item in a pattern or items present in a dataset and thus different from existing patterns. An anomaly is a pattern that occurs differently from a set of standard patterns. Therefore, anomalies depend on the phenomenon of interest [1][3][4][5].Object detection uses feature extraction and learning algorithms or models to recognize instances of various category of objects [6]. Proposed implementation focuses on accurate gun detection

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FARMER'S PORTAL: A STUDY OF BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:

Block chain is a technique that uses a cryptocurrency to maintain a record of a transaction's confirmation. The record is kept across several computers connected by a peer-to-peer network. The economic system of a nation is defined by contracts, transactions, and the records of those activities. They define limits and provide the assets security. This study emphasises the use of block chain technology with farmer's site that maintains the footage of selling and purchasing information of crops, taking into account the characteristics of block chain such as immutability and keeping the footage of transaction data. Python is a programming language that is integrated with the block chain system in the suggested solution, which would help farmers, vendors, and individuals by maintaining the contract of trade. Block chain technology and the Python programming language are used to create an interface for farmers that stores data on the seller, the buyer, the selling and purchasing of an item, as well as the overall value of the transaction.

Keywords: Block chain, Digitization, Crypto-currency, Immutability, Public-ledger, ICT, Farmer's Portal.

[1] INTRODUCTION

Block chain is an accessible, decentralised, and open ledger that may competently record transactions involving two parties in a verifiable and stable manner (Iansiti, Lakhani 2017). In the definition above, "open" refers to the block chain being accessible to all, "disseminated" refers to having no single party in control, "decentralised" refers to having no central third party available, "capable" refers to being faster and more scalable than conventional technologies, "confirmable" refers to everyone being able to verify the accuracy of the information, and "stable" refers to the data being almost immutable, or almost impossible to change or tamper They confirm and certify the individuals' identities and the timeline of events.They serve as the foundation for all decisions and interactions among people, groups, organisations, and nations.

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DEEP LEARNING FOR BIRD SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

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ABSTRACT:

Now a day some bird species are being found rarely and if found classification of bird species prediction is difficult. Naturally, birds present in various scenarios appear indifferent sizes, shapes, colors, and angles from human perspective. Besides, the images present strong variations to identify the bird species more than audio classification. Also, human ability to recognize the birds through the images is more understandable. So this method uses the Caltech UCSD Birds 200 [CUB-200-2011] dataset for training as well as testing purpose. By using deep convolution neural network (DCNN) algorithm an image converted into gray scale for mat to generate autograph by using tensor flow, where the multiple nodes of comparison are generated. These different nodes are compared with the testing data set and score sheet is obtained from it. After analyzing the score sheet it can predicate the required bird species by using highest score.

Keywords : Autograph, Caltech, DCNN, grey scale, pixels, Tensor flow

[1] INTRODUCTION

Bird behavior and population trends have become an important issue now a day. Birds help us to detect other organisms in the environment (e.g. insects they feed on) easily as they respond quickly to the environmental changes. But, gathering and collecting information about birds requires huge human effort as well as becomes a very costlier method. In such case, a reliable system that will provide large scale processing of information about birds and will serve as a valuable tool for researchers, governmental agencies, etc. is required. So, bird species identification plays an important role in identifying that a particular image of bird belongs to which species. Bird species identification means predicting the bird species belongs to which category by using an image. The identification can be done through image, audio or video. An audio processing technique makes it possible to identify by capturing

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BLOCK CHAIN AND AI FOR DATA SECURITY

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ABSTRACT:

Data is the input for various artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms to mine valuable features, yet data in Internet is scattered everywhere and controlled by different stakeholders who cannot believe in each other, and usage of the data in complex cyberspace is difficult to authorize or to validate. As a result, it is very difficult to enable data sharing in cyberspace for the real big data, as well as a real powerful AI. In this paper, we propose the Sec Net, an architecture that can enable secure data storing, computing, and sharing in the large-scale Internet environment, aiming at a more secure cyberspace with real big data and thus enhanced AI with plenty of data source, by integrating three key components: 1) block chain-based data sharing with ownership guarantee, which enables trusted data sharing in the large scale environment to form real big data; 2) AI-based secure computing platform to produce more intelligent security rules, which helps to construct a more trusted cyberspace; 3) trusted value-exchange mechanism for purchasing security service, providing a way for participants to gain economic rewards when giving out their data or service, which promotes the data sharing and thus achieves better performance of AI. Moreover, we discuss the typical use scenario of Sec Net as well as its potentially alternative way to deploy, as well as analyse its effectiveness from the aspect of network security and economic revenue.

Keywords: Data security, Data systems, Artificial intelligence, Cyberspace.

[1] INTRODUCTION

With the development of information technologies, the trend of integrating cyber, physical and social (CPS) systems to a highly unified information society, rather than just a digital Internet, is becoming increasing obvious [1]. In such an information society, data is the asset of its owner, and its usage should be under the full control of its owner, although this is not the common case [2], [3]. Given data is undoubtedly the oil of the information society, almost every big company want to collect data as much as possible, for their future competitiveness [4], [5]. An increasing amount of personal data, including location information, web-searching behaviour, user calls, user preference, is being silently collected by the built-in sensors inside the products from those big companies, which brings in huge risk on privacy leakage of data owners

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TEXT CLASSIFICATION USING THE RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM: AN APPLICATION STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

In view of the poor classification effect of traditional random forest algorithms due to the low quality of text feature extraction, a random forest method for text information is proposed. In view of the difficulty in controlling the quality of traditional random forest decision trees, a weighted voting mechanism is proposed to improve the quality of decision trees. This algorithm uses tr-k method based on text feature extraction to improve the quality and diversity of text features, and uses the latest Bert word vector generation model to represent the text. Experimental data in the Python environment show that this method can achieve better results in text classification than IDF based random.

Keywords : Text Classification, Random forest algorithm, vector generation mode, tr-k method

[1] INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development of science and technology, since the 1990s, more and more data information has been generated, 80% of which is stored in text. Therefore, people can't use the traditional manual filtering for huge amounts of text information. Text processing based on natural language processing emerges as the times require. In recent years, there is more and more research on text classification, mainly focusing on Naive Bayes, K-means clustering, SVM and other algorithms. Random forest algorithm is widely used in all walks of life due to its advantages of fast training speed, easy parallel computing in the era of big data, strong anti-interference ability and excellent anti over fitting ability, and has achieved the effect of traditional methods.

USING CNN AND TRANSFER LEARNING TO RECOGNIZE HUMAN ACTIVITY BASED ON VISION

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ABSTRACT:
With the advent of the Internet of Things(IoT), there have been significant advancements in the area of human activity recognition (HAR)in recent years. HAR is applicable to wider application such as elderly care, anomalous behaviour detection and surveillance system. Several machine learning algorithms have been employed to predict the activities performed by the human in an environment. However, traditional machine learning approaches have been outperformed by feature engineering methods which can select an optimal set of features. On the contrary, it is known that deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) can extract feature and reduce the computational cost automatically. In this paper, we use CNN model to predict human activities from Image Dataset model. Specifically, we employ transfer learning to get deep image features and trained machine learning classifiers. Our experimental results showed the accuracy of 96.95%using VGG-16. Our experimental results also confirmed the high performance of VGG-16 as compared to rest of the applied CNN models.

Keywords: CNN, Transfer Learning,VGG16 , HAR

[1] INTRODUCTION

Human activity recognition (HAR) is an active research area because of its applications in elderly care, automated homes and surveillance system. Several studies has-been done on human activity recognition in the past. Some of the existing work are either wearable based or non-wearable based. Wearable based HAR system make use of wearable sensors that are attached on the human body. Wearable based HAR system are intrusive in nature. Non-wearable based HAR system do not require any sensors to attach on the human or to carry any device for activity recognition. Non-wearable based approach can be further categorized into sensor based and vision-based HAR systems. Sensor based technology use RF signals from sensors, such as RFID, PIR sensors and

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STUDY OF HOUSE PRICING PREDICTION USING PYTHON AND MACHINE LEARNING: IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper provides an overview about how to predict house costs utilizing different regression methods with the assistance of python libraries. The proposed technique considered the more refined aspects used for the calculation of house price and provided the more accurate prediction. It also provides a brief about various graphical and numerical techniques which will be required to predict the price of a house. In this paper contains what and how the house pricing model works with the help of machine learning and which dataset is used in our proposed model.

Keywords: Machine learning, Regression Technique, Classification Technique.

[1] INTRODUCTION

House/Home are a basic necessity for a person and their prices varying from location to location based on the facilities available like parking space, locality, etc. The house pricing is a point that worries a ton of residents whether rich or white collar class as one can never judge or gauge the valuing of a house based on area or offices accessible. Buying a house is one of the greatest and significant choices of a family as it expands the entirety of their investment funds and now and again covers them under loans. It is a difficult task to predict the accurate values of house pricing. Our proposed model would make it possible to predict the exact prices of houses.

In today's society, medical care problems have become a hot topic, and problems such as the unbalance and insufficient allocation of medical resources has become increasingly apparent. In this situation, the application of ML has become the unavoidable trend in the current development of medical care. As early as 1972, the scientists in the University of Leeds in the UK had been trying to use artificial intelligence (ANN) algorithms to judge abdominal pain. Now, more and more researchers are

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Implementation of Multi agent and Multi source dynamic Resource allocation for IoT based cloud computing environment

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Abstract

IoT based cloud computing system faces new challenges every day, due to the complex structure of system clusters and high volume of data processed by the systems. The ability of acquiring resources in an elastic manner is considered as the primary rationale for adopting IoT based cloud computing system. Elasticity mainly supports the facility to grow and shrink the virtual resources dynamically according to the requirement of IoT based cloud users. This article proposes a Multi-source framework using multisource QoS based Resource Allocation (QRA) and Multi agent Dynamic resource allocation (MADRA) Algorithm for increasing the flexibility and efficiency of resource allocation using virtualization. In the proposed framework, each source monitors and investigates all requests and processor availability before finding and allocating the resource. QRA algorithm is used to utilize the resources effectively and reduce the congestion by using vii multiple intermediate layers. On the average, the proposed framework approach provides 20.52% improvement in response time, 13.29% reduction in power consumption, and 1% error in prediction when compared to existing Efficient Resource Allocation (ERA) approaches. From simulation results, when the input load frequency is 200 Hz the percentage of resource allocation is 99.18% which is high when compared to that existing approaches. Experimental results indicate that the proposed approach is capable for more user requests and it improves QoS parameters such as completion time, response time and power consumption.

Keywords— Dynamic resource allocation, Multi agents, Multi sources.

INTRODUCTION

In IoT based cloud computing technique [1], the services are abstracted and provided to the users over the internet in a distributed manner and these services are accessed through the networks. Its essential goal is to serve all users with high reliability and better performance. This technique becomes a good choice for several business contexts [2]. Users in a IoT based cloud are allowed to attain the resources by initializing the QoS. IoT based cloud consumers request various services based on their dynamic needs in a IoT based cloud computing environment. Resources are used on a rental basis instead of owning the resources for their business. This saves the cost and reduces risks in managing the resources.

Nowadays any business or organizations [3] are using —IoT based cloud for their websites. There are many more uses of IoT based cloud in current market for example like popular social networking websites: Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, LinkedIn, Google Plus, ClassMates and many more are hosted on IoT based cloud as well as email providers: Google Apps, Yahoo Zimbra, PanTerra Networks, Microsoft Exchange Online [4]. One can get their computed solution from anywhere at any time. When we surfing on any website or search engine we find IoT based cloud everywhere,

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MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR CROP YIELD PREDICTION

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ABSTRACT:

Agriculture is a sector that has a significant impact on the economy of our nation. Agriculture is the key factor in the development of civilization. India is a predominantly agricultural nation with a crop-based economy. As a result, we may argue that our country's economy can be supported by agriculture. Every crop must be carefully chosen while developing an agricultural project. The choice of crops will be influenced by a variety of factors, including market price, production rate, and government policies. To enhance improvements in our Indian economy, the agriculture sector has to undergo several modifications. Using machine learning techniques that are simple to use in the farming industry, we can enhance agriculture. Along with all the improvements in the tools and technology used in farming, precise and helpful knowledge about many topics is also crucial. The goal of this study is to put the crop selection approach into practice so that it may help farmers and agriculturalists solve a variety of issues. As a result, the Indian economy is enhanced by the highest possible agricultural yield rate.

Keywords: Agriculture, Artificial Neural Network, Convolution Neural Network, Crop Yield Prediction, Machine Learning Method

[1] INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of agricultural planning is to maximize crop output rates while utilizing a certain amount of available land resources. Numerous machine learning techniques can

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AN EXAMINATION SYSTEM AUTOMATION USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

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ABSTRACT:

This world has seen a lot many examination portals that are deployed over several servers which are used to conduct online examination for various purposes among which some may include conducting a test for entrance examinations, or Olympiads at national and international level and while some portals are designed to conduct a test for placement purposes.But what we have seen is that mostly all the portals are designed to conduct tests that contain multiple choice questions. Here our aim is not to work on the technology that is already existing,rather some technology that is very rare. Here we talk of the descriptive online examination system. Multiple choice questions are easy to deal as they have a question, a few options and a field in the same question that stores the correct option in the database. While in the case of descriptive questions it is not so. It brings in or uses the concepts of Natural Language Processing or NLP to assign marks to answers. Answers are nothing but strings and the job ofthe model is to do some operations on the answer string such that it can assign the correct marks to answers written by the examinee. The data is basically collected from a descriptive online examination system. Further, it is analyzed and the designed model assigns accurate marks to the answers for the question. The back-end is written in Python where the web framework used is Django, the library used for Natural Language Processing includes NLTK and for database purpose, SQLite version 3 is used, while for the front-end HTML version-5, CSS version-3, Bootstrap and JavaScript is used.

Keywords—Exam System; SQLite3; Django; Descriptive System; Natural Language Processing, Python; NLTK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

We come to hear news from around the globe that a particular exam was conducted for a job or for a college or examination in schools and the result was published after some time, while this is a good way to conduct an exam but it is inefficient with respect to the current worldwhere automation is the future. The examination system relies on manual work from printing to transporting the paper to the examination hall, then invigilation

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NETSPAM: A SPAM DETECTION FRAMEWORK FOR ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA REVIEWS BASED ON A NETWORK -IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, a big part of people rely on available content in social media in their decisions (e.g., reviews and feedback on a topic or product). The possibility that anybody can leave a review provides a golden opportunity for spammers to write spam reviews about products and services for different interests. Identifyingthese spammers and the spam content is a hot topic of research, and although a considerable number of studies have been done recently toward this end, but so farthe methodologies put forth still barely detect spam reviews, and none of them show the importance of each extracted feature type. In this paper, we propose a novel framework, named NetSpam, which utilizes spam features for modeling review data sets as heterogeneous information networks to map spam detection procedure into a classification problem in such networks. Using the importance ofspam features helps us to obtain better results in terms of different metrics experimented on real-world review data sets from help and Amazon Web sites.The results show that NetSpam outperforms the existing methods and among four categories of features, including review-behavioral, user-behavioral, review-linguistic, and user-linguistic, the first type of features performs better than the other categories.

Keywords—Social Media, Social Network, Spammer, Spam Review, Fake Review,Heterogeneous Information Networks.

[1.0] INTRODUCTION

Online Social Media portals play an influential role in information propagation which is considered as an important source for producers in their advertising campaigns as well as for customers in selecting products and services. In the past years, people rely a lot on the written reviews in their decision-making processes, and positive/negative reviews encouraging/discouraging them in their selection of products and services. In addition, written reviews also help service providers to enhance the quality of their products and services. These

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED MODEL FOR HANDWRITTEN RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT:

An all-encompassing method for improved handwriting recognition is put forward in this project. By speeding up the process of turning documents into letters, handwriting recognition algorithms can lessen the effort. The thesis uses the multi-script handwritten font family, which includes the Latin, MNIST handwritten alphabet series on prescription, and the Bangla font. Genetic algorithms and artificial intelligence tools were used in the creation and development of this stage. This method was created to deliver correct results in the recognition of the Bangla set, which is 54.05 percent, Latin, which is 98.58 percent, and MNIST, which is 98.58 percent.

Keywords — Handwritten, Recognition, SVM algorithm, Artificial Intelligence, Multi-scripts.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the fields of pattern recognition and artificial intelligence, handwritten recognition (HR) is a difficult problem. These techniques make it easier to translate a variety of written materials, including letters, postcards, historical records, inscriptions, novels by Bai Lan, newspaper articles, and other types of documents. There are three categories of handwriting complexity: simple, moderate, and tough. It is difficult to design a handwriting recognition system based

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AN APPLICATION OF A DEEP LEARNING SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION OF UNFORESEEN INCIDENTS IN TUNNELS UNDER POOR CCTV SURVEILLANCE CIRCUMSTANCES

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ABSTRACT:

Object Detection and Tracking System (ODTS) will be introduced and applied in this project along with the well-known deep learning network Faster Regional Convolution Neural Network (Faster R-CNN) for Object Detection and Conventional Object Tracking algorithm for automatic detection and analysis of unexpected events on CCTVs in tunnels, which are probable to include (1) Wrong-Way Driving (WWD), (2) Stop, (3) Person out of vehicle in tunnel, (4) Fire. The Bounding Box (BBox) results from Object Detection are obtained by ODTS using a video frame in time as an input. To identify each moving and detected object, a unique ID number is then assigned by comparing the BBox results of the current and previous video frames. This technique makes it feasible to follow a moving item in real time, something that is typically not achievable with other object detection frameworks. A collection of event photos in tunnels was used to train a deep learning model in ODTS, which resulted in Average Precision (AP) values for the target objects Car, Person, and Fire of 0.8479, 0.7161, and 0.9085, respectively. The Tunnel CCTV Accident Detection System was then evaluated using four accident recordings that included each accident, based on a trained deep learning model. As a result, the system has a 10-second detection time for all incidents. The most crucial aspect is that, as the training dataset grows in size, the detection ability of ODTS might be automatically improved without any changes to the programme codes.

Keywords : Average precision, CCTV, ODTS, CNN

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MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR SEARCH ENGINE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT:

The largest and most opulent source of information is the internet. Search engines are frequently used to retrieve data from the World Wide Web. Search engines offer a straightforward user interface for searching for user queries and providing results in the form of the web URL of the pertinent web page, but it has grown increasingly difficult to get the right information using conventional search engines. In order to provide more relevant web sites at the top of search results for user queries, this project advocated machine learning approaches for search engine development.

Key Words-Search Engine, Machine Learning.

[1] Introduction

The World Wide Web is basically a network of separate systems and servers that are linked together using various technologies and procedures. Every website has tonnes of pages that are created and submitted to the server. Therefore, a user must input a term if they require something. A keyword is a group of words that are taken from user-inputted search terms. A user's search input might be syntactically wrong. This is when search engines actually become necessary. The user interface for searching user queries and seeing the results on search engines is straightforward.

- Web crawlers assist in gathering information about websites and the links that lead to them. Web crawlers are the sole tools we use to gather data and information from the internet and store it in our database.

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THE CASE OF CROSS-SITE REQUEST FORGERY AND MACHINE LEARNING FOR WEB VULNERABILITY DETECTION

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, we present a method in this research for using machine learning (ML) to identify weaknesses in web applications. Web applications provide a particularly challenging set of analytical issues because of their variety and frequent usage of custom programming approaches. Because it may employ manually labelled data to incorporate automatic analytic tools with a human's understanding of the semantics of online applications, machine learning is therefore very advantageous for web application security. We used our methods to develop Mitch, the first machine learning (ML) tool for detecting Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) vulnerabilities. Mitch assisted us in discovering 35 new CSRFs on 20 important websites and 3 new CSRFs in production applications.

Keywords-Machine Learning, Mitch, vulnerability, detection techniques.

[1] INTRODUCTION

A web application is the most widely used interface for today's security-sensitive data and services. They are regularly used to file tax returns, check the results of medical examinations, carry out financial transactions, and discuss thoughts with our social circle, to mention a few popular functions. On the other hand, malicious users (attackers) might find web applications to be appealing targets if they wanted to inflict financial losses, get unauthorised access to personal information, or defame their victims. Security for web applications is notoriously difficult.

The online platform's variety and complexity, as well as the usage of shoddy scripting languages with uncertain security guarantees and unsuitable for static analysis, are all contributing reasons. In this context, black-box vulnerability detection approaches are extremely popular. Instead of requiring access to the web application source code, white-box techniques operate at the level of HTTP traffic, i.e., HTTP requests and responses. Black-box approaches operate at this level. The main benefit of this confined approach, even though it may miss important insights, is a language-agnostic vulnerability detection technique that abstracts from the complexity of scripting languages and gives a common interface to the widest range of web applications.Despite how appealing this looks, previous research has demonstrated that such an evaluation is everything but simple.

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DETECTION OF PHISHING EMAILS USING AN IMPROVED RCNN MODEL WITH MULTILEVEL VECTORS AND AN ATTENTION MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT:

Phishing emails are one of the significant threats in today's society and have led to significant financial losses. The results of confrontation approaches are currently not particularly good, despite ongoing improvements. Additionally, the quantity of phishing emails has been rapidly increasing in recent years. More efficient phishing detection technology is needed to lessen the threat presented by phishing emails. In this study, we began by looking at the format of emails. Then, we provide an improved Recurrent Convolutional Neural Networks (RCNN) framework with multilevel vectors and an attention mechanism based on a new Fraud email detection model that concurrently models emails at the email header, email content, character level, and word level.To evaluate how well the recommended method works, we use an unbalanced dataset with real ratios of legitimate and phishing emails. As a consequence of this effort, the filter will have a high likelihood of identifying phishing emails and will exclude as few real emails as possible. The trial's findings were favourable.

Keywords: Phishing E-Mail, RCNN, Multilevel vector

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the Internet's rapid technological development, online users' experiences have undergone tremendous change, and security concerns are dominating the conversation more and more. New dangers now exist that have the ability to steal money and personal information from customers while also gravely harming their equipment. Among these worries, phishing stands out as a criminal activity that uses social engineering and technology to obtain a victim's

I INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND APPLICATIONS
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A SECURE AUTHENTICATED KEY MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENTS-DESIGN

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ABSTRACT:

Due to the dependability and performance of cloud computing technologies developing, many services have migrated to the cloud platform. Due to its ability to simplify service access and protect communication privacy on public networks, three-factor Mutual Authentication and Key Agreement (MAKA) protocols for multi-server architectures are attracting a lot of attention. But a lot of the three-factor MAKA protocols that are now in use either lack a formal security proof, making them open to multiple attacks, or have high computation and transmission costs. Furthermore, most three-factor MAKA protocols don't have a dynamic revocation mechanism, making it challenging for dishonest users to have their access rapidly removed. To address these issues, we provide a tried-and-true dynamic, adjustable, three-factor MAKA protocol. This protocol provides a simple random oracle verification and manages users dynamically using Schnorr signatures. According to a security assessment, our protocol can handle a variety of needs when there are several servers involved. Performance analysis demonstrates that the recommended approach is perfect for smart devices with constrained computing power. The effectiveness of the protocol is seen throughout the whole simulation run.

Keywords: MAKA, Schnorr, Multi-server

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MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR LOCATION PREDICTION ON TWITTER

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ABSTRACT:

Location prediction of users from online social media brings considerable research these days. Automatic recognition of location related with or referenced in records has been investigated for decades. As a standout amongst the online social network organization, Twitter has pulled in an extensive number of users who send a millions of tweets on regular schedule. Because ofthe worldwide inclusion of its users and continuous tweets, location prediction on Twitter has increased noteworthy consideration in these days. Tweets, the short and noisy and rich naturedtexts bring many challenges in research area for researchers. In proposed framework, a generalpicture of location prediction using tweets is studied. In particular, tweet location is predicted from tweet contents. By outlining tweet content and contexts, it is fundamentally featured thathow the issues rely upon these text inputs. In this work, we predict the location of user from the tweet text exploiting machine learning techniques namely naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine and Decision Tree.

Key Words: Social Media Twitter, Tweets, Location Prediction, Naïve Bayes, Support VectorMachine, Decision Tree, Machine Learning

[1] INTRODUCTION

Users may post explicitly their location on the tweet text they post, whereas in certain cases the location may be available implicitly by including certain relevant criteria. Tweets are not a strongly typed language, in which users may post casual with emotion images. Abbreviated form of text, misspellings, and extra characters of emotional words makes tweet texts noisy. The techniques

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BIOMETRIC-BASED SECURE ACCESS MECHANISM FOR CLOUD SERVICES: DESIGNING A SECURE AND EFFICIENT MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT:

In our data-driven culture, there is an exponential growth in the need for distant data storage and compute services, necessitating the requirement for safe access to such data and services. In order to enable safe access to a distant (cloud) server, we build a new biometric-based authentication system in this article. In the suggested method, we treat a user's biometric information as a secure credential. From the user's biometric information, we then create a unique identity that is utilized to produce the user's private key. Additionally, we offer a practical method for creating a session key for secure message transmission between two conversing participants utilizing two biometric templates. In other words, the user's private key does not need to be stored anywhere, and the session key is produced secretly. The proposed approach can withstand several well-known attacks against (passive/active) adversaries, according to a thorough formal security analysis using the Real-Or-Random (ROR) model, an informal (non-mathematical) security analysis, and formal security verification using the widely-accepted Automated Validation of Internet Security Protocols and Applications (AVISPA) tool. Finally, thorough tests and a comparison show how effective and practical the suggested strategy is.

Keywords : Bio-metric, Cloud server, Real-or-Random, informal security analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

In current world, cloud services are typical. It is not simple to provide safe access to cloud services, and creating strong authentication, authorization, and accounting for access is a never-ending problem from both an operational and research standpoint. In the literature, a variety of authentication methods have been put forth, including ones based on Kerberos [1], OAuth [2], and OpenID [3] (see [1], [4]- [12]). These

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PREDICTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES WITH CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORKS: IMPROVING THE LIVES OF INDEBTED FARMERS WITH DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT:

Farmer suicides have emerged as a pressing societal issue that governments all around the world are working diligently to address. Most farmers commit themselves because they can't sell theirThe extensive uncertainty/fluctuation in the market makes it difficult to produce at targeted profit levels, which produce costs as a result of changing market circumstances. This aims to stop farmer suicides, In order to address the issue of product price unpredictability, this study makes a first step. Introducing PECAD, a deep learning method for precise produce price forecasting according to historical price and volume trends. Despite the fact that earlier research has introduced machine learning algorithms for produce price prediction, these algorithms have two drawbacks: I they do not explicitly take into account the spatio-temporal dependence of future prices on past data; as a result, (ii) they rely on classical ML prediction models, which frequently exhibit poor performance when applied to spatio-temporal datasets. Through three key contributions, PECAD tackles these limitations: We collect actual daily prices and (produced) volume data for various crops over a period of 11 years from a website run by the Indian government; (ii) pre-process this raw information using cutting-edge imputation techniques to adjust for missing data entries; and(iii) PECAD suggests a brand-new broad and deep neural network architecture made up of two distinct convolutional neural network models that were trained on price and volume data, respectively. Our simulation findings demonstrate that PECAD surpasses current state-of-the-art baseline approaches by obtaining noticeably lower root mean squared error (RMSE) – PECAD produces a coefficient of variance that is around 25% lower than state-of-the-art baselines. To reduce farmer suicides in the Indian state of Jharkhand, we collaborate with a non-profit organization, and PECAD is now being evaluated by for possible implementation.

Keywords : Neural Networks, PECAD, Deep Learnng, RMSE, Machine learning

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MACHINE LEARNING BASED TRAFFIC PREDICTION FOR INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT:

This paper aims to provide a tool for accurate and timely traffic flow data predictions. Everything that could affect how much traffic is moving along a road is referred to as the "traffic environment," including traffic lights, collisions, demonstrations, and even road works that might cause a delay. If a driver or rider has prior knowledge that is near to accurate about all the aforementioned factors and many more actual situations that might affect traffic, they can make an informed decision. Additionally, it promotes the development of autonomous vehicles. Recent decades have seen a significant increase in traffic data, and big data concepts for transportation are becoming more prevalent.Although several traffic prediction models are used in the current methods for estimating traffic flow, they are still insufficient to deal with real-world scenarios. As a result of this, we started using the traffic data and models to work on the traffic flow forecast problem. It is impossible to accurately predict the traffic flow since the transportation system has access to an insane quantity of data. With the use of machine learning, genetic, soft computing, and deep learning approaches, we aimed to considerably reduce the complexity of the analysis of large data for the transportation system in this work. Additionally, traffic signs are recognised using image processing techniques, which eventually help with the correct training of autonomous vehicles.

Keywords: Traffic Environment, Deep Learning, Machine Learning, Genetic Algorithms, Soft Computing, Big Data, Image Processing

[1] INTRODUCTION

Accurate information on traffic flow is required by a variety of commercial sectors, governmental agencies, and individual travellers. It helps drivers and passengers make wiser travel choices in order to reduce traffic congestion, improve traffic operation efficiency, and reduce carbon emissions. The development and implementation of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSs) increases the precision of estimates of traffic flow. It is crucial to the success of modern public transportation systems, traveller information systems, and traffic management systems. The flow of traffic must be determined using both real-time data and historical data from a range of sensor

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USING MACHINE LEARNED CLASSIFIERS TO PREDICT FLIGHT DELAYS WITH ERROR CALCULATION

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ABSTRACT:

A significant issue in the aviation industry is flight delays. The expansion of the aviation industry during the past two decades has increased air traffic, which has delayed flights. Not only do flight delays cost money, but they also have a bad effect on the environment. Airlines that operate commercial flights suffer huge losses as a result of flight delays. In order to minimise or avoid flight delays and cancellations, they thus take all reasonable precautions. In this research, we forecast whether a certain flight's arrival will be delayed or not using machine learning models including Logistic Regression, Decision Tree Regression, Bayesian Ridge, Random Forest Regression, and Gradient Boosting Regression.

Keywords: Logistic Regression, Decision Tree Regression, Bayesian Ridge, Random Forest Regression and Gradient Boosting Regression.

[1] INTRODUCTION

A mathematical technique for generating approximations from raw data is statistical modelling. Then forecasts are made using these approximations. Based on historical statistical data, statistical models can assist forecast the probability behaviour of a system in the future. Numerous sectors have employed predictive modelling, such as criminal investigations to identify the likelihood of spam emails and aircraft delays. Regression models have been found effective in predicting flight delays because they highlighted the various causes of flight delays, according to an evaluation of how well different models perform in this area. They were unable to classify complicated data, though. Econometric models have been used to simulate the cancellation of planned flights and to demonstrate how delays at one airport spread to other locationsSince they didn't take into account elements that were hard to

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CLOUD BASED - DATA STORAGE AND SHARING WITH DUAL ACCESS CONTROL

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ABSTRACT:

Due to its effective and affordable administration, cloud-based data storage has recently attracted growing interest from academia and business. Since services are delivered via an open network, it is critical for service providers to adopt secure data storage and sharing mechanisms to protect user privacy and the confidentiality of data. The most popular technique for preventing the compromise of sensitive data is encryption. The actual necessity for data management, however, cannot be fully met by merely encrypting data (for instance, using AES). Additionally, a strong access control over download requests must be taken into account to prevent Economic Denial of Sustainability (EDoS) assaults from being performed to prevent users from using the service.In the context of cloud-based storage, we explore dual access control in this article in the sense that we create a control mechanism over both data access and download requests without sacrificing security and effectiveness. In this article, two dual access control systems are developed, each of which is intended for a different planned environment. There is also a presentation of the systems' experimental and security analyses.

Keywords: Cloud Based Data Sharing, Access Control, Cloud Storage Server, Index SGX, Attribute-Based Encryption.

[1] INTRODUCTION

Utilizing computer resources (hardware and software) that are provided as a service across a network is known as cloud computing (typically the Internet). The term is derived from the widespread usage of a cloud-shaped symbol in system diagrams as a metaphor for the intricate architecture it holds. Cloud computing entrusts the data, software, and processing of a user to remote services. Hardware and software resources are made accessible through the Internet as controlled third-party services in cloud

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MACHINE LEARNING IN SMART PRODUCTION SYSTEMS WITH SCALABLE ANALYTICS PLATFORM

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ABSTRACT:

The manufacturing sector faces significant challenges in meeting the consumer's shifting needs. Therefore, manufacturing procedures must be efficient, rarely interrupted, and resource-efficient. To do this, massive amounts of data generated by industrial machines must be managed and assessed using contemporary technology. Because the big data era in the manufacturing sector is still in its infancy, there is a need for a reference architecture that incorporates big data and machine learning technologies and is compliant with Industrie 4.0 standards and specifications. In this article, the requirements for developing a scalable analytics platform for industrial data are established using the Industrie 4.0 standards and literature.Based on these requirements, a reference large data architecture for business machine learning applications is proposed, and it is compared to similar publications. Finally, the parallel processing of an industrial PCA model in the Lab Big Data at the SmartFactoryOWL has been used to evaluate the performance and scalability of the suggested architecture. The results show that the proposed structure is linearly scaleable, adaptable to machine learning use cases, and would improve the industrial automation processes of the production systems.

Keywords — Big Data, Machine Learning, Industry 4.0, Industrial Automation.

1. Introduction

Thanks to Industry 4.0, a digital revolution in industrial manufacturing that integrates the production and Internet of Things (IoT) worlds, the idea of the "Smart Factory" has become a reality. An interconnected system of intelligent sensors, actuators, and computer devices, collectively known as the "Industrial Internet of Things," are built into smart production lines' machinery, workpieces, transport systems, and products (IIoT).

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WITH DATA SHARING AND BLOCK CHAIN ASSISTED COLLABORATIVE SERVICE RECOMMENDATION

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ABSTRACT:

With the speedy growth of cloud computing, many new online services have appeared, placing a great strain on customers to select the services they like. Recommendation algorithms are required in order to suggest online services to users, and several of them have lately been studied. However, the majority of the current recommendation models rely on centralised databases of historical information, which might result in a single point of failure. Most cloud platforms are often hesitant to disclose their own data since it typically contains a lot of sensitive information that might endanger user privacy. Secure data exchange between cloud platforms is required for improved recommendations, which can optimise profitability, in order to address the aforementioned problems. In this paper, we suggest a collaborative service recommendation system that uses block chain technology (BC-SRDS). To encrypt the data, we specifically use the cipher text- policy attribute-based encryption (CP-ABE) method, which secures data secrecy and enables safe data transfer. Then, in order to avoid DoS attacks, DDoS attacks, and single points of failure, we use the block chain to share data. In the meanwhile, the block chain ensures data integrity and tamper-proofing. And in order to suggest the services to consumers, we employ a locality-sensitive hashing technique. Finally, the security analysis demonstrates that BC-SRDS can provide data secrecy, data integrity, and tamper-proof ness. A number of tests demonstrate that BC-SRDS outperforms the current schemes in terms of suggestion accuracy.

[1] INTRODUCTION

A vast number of network information services have entered people's daily lives as a result of the Internet's and computer technology's fast development, offering consumers a variety of conveniences. In the meantime, as Internet users multiply quickly, so does the amount of information they produce, creating the issue of "information overload." In today's world, it is a significant task for both producers and consumers to swiftly choose the services using user information and gain the public's favour. This is

3.3.1: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

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Reduction of Power in General Purpose Processor Through Clock-Gating Technique

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Abstract: Now a days DC power supply plays very important role in the Electronic Industry because for every electronic gadget DC power is required to operate it. Even though durable DC batteries are available in the market to operate the various electronic gadgets for more time, electronic designers are continuously concentrating more and more to reduce the power through the various new Technologies like increasing parallel operations, pipe line concepts [1] etc. To work such durable batteries more duration than the actual duration what they can give, in this work we are concentrating on the 'clock-gating' technique to reduce the power in the general purpose microprocessor. For every microprocessor clock is required. All operations of any processor are performed by the clock cycle. There are various blocks in the processor but all the blocks are not operated at a time while using it, some blocks in the off mode while other blocks are in the working mode. Hence in order to power off such blocks for a little while clock gating is used in this work. Wherever particular block is not operated, for that block clock is disabled by the clock gating technique. The main principle of clock getting is nothing but ANDing the processor clock with a gate-control signal.

Keywords: DC Power, Electronic Gadgets, Clock Gating, General Purpose Microprocessor, Clock Cycle.

I. INTRODUCTION

Without the power, no system is operated in the nature. Power is two types, AC power and DC power. AC power is used for all the electrical applications whereas DC power is used for all electronic applications. DC power is generated by converting AC to DC adaptors but we cannot carry easily such setup from one place to other place. Hence, portable batteries like Lithium, Cadmium DC batteries came into the picture. Such portable DC batteries may give more durability.

But to extend the DC battery run time further, researchers are concentrating on the more design optimization techniques. If we optimize the design of electronic devices then the power consumption will be reduced hence battery run time will be increased more than normal [2].

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For the past few years power sensitive devices have got the more importance because all the portable electronic appliances are being used portable power supplies like lithium, cadmium batteries. Examples of such electronic appliances are cell phones, personal digital assistants, notebook, laptop, palmtop and portable communication devices.

For every 'technology generation' power consumption is increased due to the increased frequencies and increased density of transistors in the die. But upto certain limits scaling of supply voltage is maintained the power consumption. For high performance applications scaling of voltages have certain limits [3]. Hence to maintain the power density within limits only voltage scaling is not sufficient hence it leads to power sensitive applications.

Dissipation of power by the circuits of VLSI:

There are two types of power dissipations or consumptions by the VLSI circuits i.e., static power dissipation and dynamic power dissipation.

Static power consumption:

Any VLSI circuit is the combination of combinational logic circuits and sequential logic circuits. Such combinational and sequential logic circuits are designed by logic gates.

Logic gates will consume the power in two ways that is first one is static power consumption and second one is dynamic power consumption. When the static current flows from V_{DD} to V_{SS} or supply rails then that current multiplied by resistance is called static resistance. Consumption of static power is occurred in NMOS technology because in NMOS technology pull up transistor is depletion mode transistor which should act as always ON resistance. Hence, static current will flow from V_{DD} to V_{SS} when pull down transistor is on. When such static current multiplied by ON resistance of pull up and pull down transistors then it gives rise to static power of that particular logic circuit. Apart from this type of static power dissipation, at the transistor level in the nano meter range there are some other leakage powers which cannot be avoided. In NMOS FET or PMOS FET these are -

1. Leakage power due to reverse biased PN junction at drain and substrate terminals. 2. Gate terminal leakage current due to direct tunneling between potential barrier and SiO_2 layer. 3. Leakage current due to sub-threshold.

Dynamic power consumption:

Dynamic power consumption occurs when ON and OFF switching actions take place for the pull up and pull down transistors for a given VLSI circuits. When the load capacitance is being charged or discharged, depending on operation of the logic circuit this dynamic power is produced.

IOT BASED WOMEN SAFETY SYSTE M USING GPS & GSM

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes about a touch alarming system for women's safety using GSM. This helps to identify protect and call on resources to help the one out of dangerous situations. Anytime you senses danger, all you had to do, is press on the button of the device. The device consists of an ATmega328 microcontroller, GSM module, GPS modules. The system resembles a normal device which when activated, tracks the place of the women using GPS (Global Positioning System) and sends emergency messages and call using GSM (Global System for Mobile communication), to family member and the police control room. The main advantage of this system is that the user does not require a Smartphone unlike other applications that have been devel- oped earlier. The use of these project components ensures accuracy and makes it reliable. The system provides with all the fea- tures which will leave no stone unturned to help the dupe in any kind of emergency situations. In many situations the aid of safe- ty device that will inform the victim's family members may help women feel safer, confident and reduce the chances of harass- ment. This project provides facility to protect the women's by providing wireless key GSM module with controller. As the women feels uncertain at that time she can press the button then the GSM modules are started .GSM module will send SMS which con- tains the latitude and longitude co-ordinates to the numbers such as family members and police station which are already stored in microcontroller memory.

Keywords: IoT, Women, Safety, GMS, GPS, SMS, LCD display, Notification message, Police station.

INTRODUCTION

today's world, women safety has become a major issue as they can't step out of their house at any given time due to physi- cal/carnal manipulation and a fear of violence. Even in the 21st century where the technology is rapidly growing and new tools were developed but still women and girls are facing problems. Even today in Bangladesh, women cannot move at night in many places and even at day time crowded places hundreds and thousands of incidents of physical/carnal manipulation hap-pens to women every day. Among other crimes, rape is the fastest growing crime in the country today.

At the present situation Women are challenging with men in every overlook of society. Women contribute fifty percent to the development of our country. But the women have fear of getting harassed and killed. All these types of women bother cases are growing day by day. So it is very important to ensure the safety of women. In this paper offered model of a band will provide a essential safety to women so that they can do late night work. Proposed model covers various sensors which will measure different bounds frequently IOT (internet of things) is relatively new and fast-developing concept. By using I0T-based technology guardians, relatives and police can monitor and track different sensors value and position of a device. A device is wearable and so it is easy to carry.

Women will be provided with equipment which is not visible to others the equipment consists of GSM (Global System for mobile communication) module by which we can get the geographical location and these location values are displayed on the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display). In the case of any emergency conditions she can press a button once then the location information will be tracked and sent to police and family members so that she will be protected in proper time.

1.2OBJECTIVES

1. To design and developments an Arduino based women safety device
2. To use a LCD display with system notification
3. To send the location tracing message to police station and family member by using GSM also generate automatic call to predefine number

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SURVEILLANCE RADAR ROBOT

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Abstract:

Now a days robots are getting implanted in different sectors or fields . Humans can not able to enter into the Sensitive Areas so that we implemented Surveillance radar robot. Surveillance radar robot is used for monitoring. It is mainly used in military borders for the detection of enemies. In this we combined two functions for better performance. In this radar system is used to detect the objects and send the data. For this we are using servo motor, Ultrasonic sensor and Arduino. Ultra-sonic sensor is attached to the servo motor so that it can able to monitor in 180 degrees. Processing IDE gives graphical representation and also gives angle or position of the object and distance of the object. For the surveillance we are using camera and nodemcu for video streaming and robot controlling . In this project, one can control the robot using mobile application. For the further Implementation we can able to change the code as per our requirement through OTA. That might be easy to attack on enemies, and also for mapping the surroundings.

Keywords: Arduino,NodeMcu,ESP-32 CAM, Servomotor,Ultrasonic_sensor,Processing3IDE, OTA(Over the Air).

I.Introduction:

Surveillance means the process of monitoring a region or person. This usually occurs in a scenario where military border surveillance and enemy territory is essential to the security of a country. Human Monitoring is achieved by deploying close to sensitive areas of staff to constantly monitor the changes. But humans have limitations and deployment in places that are not always possible. There are also additional risks losing the staff in case of being caught by the enemy. With advances in technology over the years, it is possible to monitor remote areas of importance by using robots instead of humans. Besides the obvious advantage of not having to risk any personnel, land and air robots can also look for details that are not visible to humans. By providing the high-resolution cameras and various sensors, it is possible to obtain distance information to specific area .Most conventional monitoring systems are installed in fixed positions, and only with simple visual Processing capabilities. A major disadvantage of these systems is that as soon as the objects are obscured or blinds pots, you cannot get your image information. Also, monitoring the entire area for an environment is not feasible. To increase the general approach to address this problem, the number of multi-view cameras monitoring are required. However, the cost of both hardware and system development increases.

II. Working :

In this system we use camera module for streaming with the help of esp-32 Wi-Fimodule. By using IP address of the camera, the video is streaming. We can also take snaps of video while streaming . This is attached to the Wi-Fi control robot. This robot can be controlled through dynamic local IP address of the Wi-Fimodule. This IP address is entered in "Wi-Fi bot" application to control the robot.

In this we use Radar system to find the obstacles in the path of the robot .The processing3 software is used for graphical representation.Ultrasonic sensor sends the ultrasonic wave in various ways by rotating with help of servo motors. This wave goes in air and gets reflected back subsequent to striking some object. This wave is again detected by the sensor and its qualities is analysed and output is shown in screen indicating parameters, for example, distance and position of object.

Arduino IDE is utilized to compose code and transfer coding in Arduino and causes us to detect position or angle of servo motor and it is communicated through the serial port alongside the covered distance of the nearest object in its way.

Output of all of this working is shown in the software called processing, it will display the input/output and the range of the object . Implementations of the sensors are done in such a way that ultra-sonic sensor is attached on top of the servo motor because it have to detect the object and its distance. Arduino (micro-controller) will control the ultra-sonic sensor and servo motor and also powered will be given to both of them through micro-controller.

III. Proposed Method:

This is IOT basedproject with Arduino,NodeMcu,Esp32_cam,Servo_Motorand, UltrasonicSensor.

Power supply

WAR FIELD ROBOT

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Abstract: Nowadays as there are technological advancements these advancements are used by the military forces for reducing the risk of their casualties and to defeat their enemies. With the development of sophisticated technology, it mostly relies on the high tech weapons or machinery being used. Robotics is one of the hot fields of modern age in which the nations are concentrating upon for military purposes in the state of war and peace. They have been in use for some time for demining and rescue operations but now they are propelled by using them for combat and spy missions. Modern military forces are using different kinds of robots for different applications ranging from mine detection to rescue operations. In future, they will be used for reconnaissance and surveillance, logistics and support, communications infrastructure, forward-deployed offensive operations, and as tactical decoys to conceal maneuver by manned assets. In order to make robots efficient for the unpredicted cluttered environment of the battlefield, research on different aspects of robots are under examination in laboratories to be able to do its job autonomously, as efficiently as a human operated machine can do. Latest technologies, software and hardware are being investigated to have advanced and intelligent robots for different operations on the war field. This paper presents robotic technologies being used in war spying. These robots are under examination for autonomous, co-operative and controlled environment. Our major focus is on the uses of robots in war, peace and as well as their impact on society.

Keywords: wireless, robot, RF technology, transmission, reception, war, spy, surveillance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Robotics is the branch of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and computer science that deals with the design, construction, operation and application of robotics, [1] as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback and information processing.

The aim of developing a high-tech technology serves the purpose of achieving high speed technology, advanced capacity to control the robots and to device new methods of control theory. The realization of above standards some technical improvement along with the need of high performance robot is required to create a faster, reliable, accurate and more intelligent robot which can be devised by advanced control algorithm, robot control devices and new drivers.

The design of our project encourages developing a robotic vehicle based on RF technology for the remote operation connected with the wireless camera mounted on the robot for monitoring purpose. The transmitting module consist of the push buttons that send the commands to the receiving module for controlling the movement of robot either to right, left, forward, downward. In the receiving module of the robot two motors are interfaced with the decoder HT12D to control its movement via L293D motor driver IC. The remote control (RF transmitter) has a range of 50m to 200m that transmits the signals to the RF receiver. The receiver collects and decodes the received signals before feeding it to the microcontroller to drive the DC motors via motor drive

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REMOTE CONTROL OF THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR FOR INTELLIGENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM USING GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

Now-a-days every system is automated in order to face new challenges in the present day situation. Automated systems have less manual operations so that the flexibility, reliabilities are high and accurate. Hence every field prefers automated control system especially in the field of electronics automated systems is doing better performance.

This project is an implementation of the idea of the wireless communication between a mobile phone and a microcontroller. They have to go to the remote area and ON/OFF the appliance. But in this new design, the systems need not be reprogrammed to control another home appliance without changing the programming of microcontroller. The user will make a SMS from his phone and he will be able to control the appliance. This system is developed with ATMEGA328p Microcontroller which in connected to the GSM and the motor. The microcontroller includes the protection against dry running and single phasing.

Keywords: Global system for mobile communication (GSM), Short message status (SMS), ATMEGA328p Microcontroller.

INTRODUCTION

India is basically agriculture country, and all its resources depend on the agriculture output. Agriculture is the most important field as compared to others in India. The underground water level is slowly falling down and as well as rainfall is also reduced due to deforestation. In order to get the maximum yield in agricultural process, it is necessary to supply the optimum quantity of water, and it should be supplied periodically. This is achieved only through a systematic irrigation system. In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in wireless network deployment and mobile devices in the market. With various research that promises higher data rates, future wireless networks will likely become an integral part of the global communication infrastructure. Ultimately, wireless users will demand the same reliable service as today's wireline network provides. Through our device controller we can represent a safe & secure wireless communication with proper authentication and less loss of data.

Control system is a system where we can start and shut down the system when we want. That's the main difference between controlled and uncontrolled system. Our project aim is to make system more efficient and reliable. As the name suggest control is for controlling the three phase motor from remote place by using GSM mobile with android application, it will also protects from various fault like over voltage, dry run, sequential phase protection, under voltage etc and ensure that safe operation and provide instant status various way SMS on mobile(message status) through android interface etc .we used GSM network because it world-wide and operate our motor also transferring feedback Information through it thus the use of GSM network we don't need to establish extra equipment for networking. For example, Instead GSM we used zigbee then we have to create range and more costly, for more safety operation we provide unique identification number system, In agricultural sector we hope our project is become handy and cost effective to operate motor and give it's protection.

SMART BUS TO IDENTIFY PASSENGERS WITH COVID-19 SYMPTOMS AND RFID BASED TICKET SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth in population in India causes more crowding at public bus stops. People long wait for arriving of buses and suddenly gather near bus when it arrives and travel in overcrowded buses on footboards which leads to accidents. Theft is another risk of overcrowding. All this happens due to lack of proper information of arriving of buses at many of the bus stops. To solve this problem in a cost effective way, we have developed on Adriano-UNO microcontroller Board; the project consists of an RFID reader, RFID cards, an LCD, each user is issued with an RFID card which carries a unique code, when the user needs grocery, he/she needs to show the card to the RFID reader housed at the ration shop, then the name and the allocated grocery information is displayed on the LCD. The stock agent has to render that much of ration to the user, Once the user has used his/her allocated grocery, he /she is not allowed again until the next session of allocation from the governing authority.

Keywords—RFID, Temperature sensors, Buzzer, Motor

I. INTRODUCTION

Public transportation is a facility for general public which is based on sharing basis and includes city buses, passenger trains, metro and subways [1]. The advantages of public transportation are minimizing the traffic congestion, saves the fuel, reducing the pollution and easy totravelinany part of the city [2]. The people use this service because reasonable charges, easy to travel and eco-friendly attributes of it. It provides job opportunities for millions of people.

City Bus transportation is the core element of public transportation in urban areas. Many advanced bus transport systems have been designed around the world namely Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS) which has been implemented in various countries such as Brazil, Australia, South America and few other parts of Asia. As of November 2016, about 34.3 million passengers use BRT worldwide every day out of which about 21.1 million passengers ride daily in Latin America and 3.3 lakhs in India [3]. In India City Bus requires proper transportation system. At the bus stops schedule of buses is not available so people wait for long hours for bus, so there is overcrowding at the public bus stops. Sometimes people can't get the bus on time and, in an overcrowded bus after a long wait, which causes wastage of time. The solution for all problems can get through Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSs) which are recently under research and development for making transportation more efficient and safer [4]. ITS consist of a number of technologies, including information processing, electronics, communications and control. But it has some disadvantages like costly equipments, difficult to use in mixed traffic and not suitable condition in India to design it. The next work is to integrate technologies RFID, Temperature sensor, buzzer, door opening unit. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. The literature survey on RFID technology based smart systems are explained in the section II. The section III provides proposed system architecture. The system design and development is elaborated in section IV. Experimental results and conclusion are put in the section V and Irrespectively.

LITERATURESURVEY

The number of developed and developing countries has started their research in transportation system with advanced technology. So there is easy to access information regarding bus. In this survey we will shortly introduce the related work has being carried out in bus tracking using technology like RFID.

A. RFID technology

RFID based tracking is one of the best application of vehicle tracking. Maria Anu et. al. discusses the bus location tracking system using RFID technology and display this information in on the heading board at particular bus stops as well as local sever of main bus transport system receives the location of buses [9]. Hatem and Habib developed bus management system using RFID and Wireless Sensor Network (WSN); the detecting range between RFID reader and tag is increased by using WSN network [15]. Oberli et. al. discusses performance evaluation for real-time passenger recognition in intelligent public transportation systems using UHF RFID technologies [16]. San Jose et. al. gives the design and implementation for urban transport routes as a particular case and tracking objects using RFID system.[17].

I. SYSTEMARCHITECTURE

The related work of smart bus system using RFID is dependent on specifications of sensing devices, data processing unit, and complexity of system. But our proposed system has flexibility in hardware, power efficient technology and it shows the exact location and total number of person in the bus.

The city bus tracking system is illustrated in Figure 1. Here system consists of three different sections. First is the RFID reader module and Temperature sensors are connected to the Arduino micro-controller. We are also calculating the temperature in the bus by using Temperature sensors.

AUTOMATIC HAND SANITIZER DISPENSER

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Abstract:

An automatic hand sanitizer dispensing machine is an automated, non- contact, alcohol-based hand sanitizer dispenser, which finds its use in hospitals, work places, offices, schools and much more. Alcohol is basically a solvent, and also a very good disinfectant when compared to liquid soap or solid soap, also it does not need water to wash off since it is volatile and evaporates instantly after application to hands. It is also proven that a concentration of >70% alcohol can kill Coronavirus in hands. Here, an ultrasonic sensor senses the hand placed near it, the Arduino uno is used as a microcontroller, which senses the distance and the result is the pump running to pump out the hand sanitizer

I. Introduction:

In the present technology, information is conveyed into different forms based on our needs. I came up with a new technology i.e., voice-controlled LED matrix display. By using this device, we are providing the solution for the people who are not able to speak or listen. In this by speech preconisation, the information is being perceivably transmitted from the dot matrix display uniformly to the viewers. In this project we is used to be programmed by a mobile using an interface with an application. By using this display we have to share the information quickly without use of any mediator. This display is used in public places like bus stands, railway stations etc., It is mainly developed for the sake of the impaired persons to reach the destination easy

II. Working :

This automatic hand sanitizer container uses sensors to detect the object. The sensor is programmed as automatic water control connected to the microcontroller. This system uses an ultrasonic sensor. The ultrasonic sensor will detect the object and send the data to Arduino. If the range of the object is less than that we mentioned in the project the motor will pump the sanitizer out using a 5v relay module with some delay and then buzzer and led is in ON state. After the completion of the delay the pump is in OFF state. We change the delay as needed.

AN ADAPTABLE AND EXTENSIBLE MOBILE SENSING FRAMEWORK FOR PATIENT MONITORING

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Abstract— The health of the patients in the hospital will be severely affected if they are not treated properly on time and there is a high risk of causing more diseases. Patients monitoring is a challenging factor in the past years. Even in hospitals it is very difficult for doctors to attend the patients, because doctors cannot not be available all the time in the hospital because of their busy schedule. Hence there is a need for a solution to monitor the patients any time for the doctors from any place. With the development of Internet of Things (IoT) devices in the recent years a solution is proposed for this. An IoT device which can be used for real time application in homes, hospitals and other places were developed as a gadget. With this gadget, the human man power can be reduced using Wi-Fi system. The patient monitoring and control system checks the pulse rate, air quality, temperature of the patients especially in hospital's using the sensors attached for collecting the data and send it to the Arduino microcontroller for processing the data. This gadget can also be used by the every one even at home, hospitals or any other places.

Keywords: Arduino, Ethernet, Internet of Things (IoT), LAN, sensors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring patients has become a challenge in the past years. It is impossible for doctors to attend all patients at once especially in hospitals where many doctors are not available. Hence there is a need to use imperative solutions and keep up monitoring easy. The quality of air degraded the surroundings in recent years. Because of this issues people in India are exposed to dangerous issues. So there is a need to keep the environment clean and safe for breathing. Many sensors have been innovated in recent years. The one important sensor is the gas sensor. IoT based applications were used in recent years in many applications like hospitals, offices, homes, industries. These IoTs are used in real time applications This device can be used in real time with the sensors and useful in many applications.

II. OVERVIEW OF IOT MONITORING SYSTEMS.

The system with low cost based on IoT is used in several areas especially in the safety of environment. This IoT device is an integrated network architecture and has a mechanism for inter connecting various other sensors and transmission IoT data with the use of internet, the sensing of the environment is done by sensors with a local sensor. This system is providing with the security inputs. This system uses Zigbee for communication between the sensors in wireless and gateway. Zigbee is used as a networking devices in wireless sensor networks for many indoor applications [1]. IoT device is used in many health care and monitoring systems. The IoT devices are used in many application of the network architecture. The IoT devices also has the security features with the security requirements. Since it deals with the health care and important sensible data the device is equipped with threat models .Though they are used in many applications there are many challenges in this applications. IoT devices uses the mobile computing, sensor and used wireless communication technologies and applies the 4G mobile communication technology in health care service [2].

The IoT technology has the opportunities and challenges in accessing the medical data. The computing resources is a challenge since the data used is huge and that is Big Data, so the data need to be decentralized. More over the data is of heterogeneous in nature Since the data is distributed data the software approach to deal this data is with the cloud computing platform. These are designed to coordinate with the hybrid data. A cloud platform is developed to deal the heterogeneous data [3]. An IoT for health care data is used for industrial applications. Data collections is used using sensors [4]. Data collection is done using a hard wired in assessing the operational performance. The data collected is correlated with the technician's readings and thus the performance is check and decide on the usage of data [5]. Many conventional data analytical approach were done and there is a need to extend this approach in terms of scalability, diversity and distribution of the data. The data collection on the sensor is high voluminous and there is a need for continuous generation of data [6][7]. The reliability of the IoT is often limited by the energy supply. So the devices are deployed in the location where energy is scare and human intervention is not possible. So to regenerate the power energy

WATER RESERVOIR MONITORING AND PUMPING SYSTEM USING GSM

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ABSTRACT

Last few decades several monitoring system integrated with water level detection have become accepted. Measuring water level and avoiding the wastage of water is an essential task for government and residence perspective. The intension of this project is to reduce time and avoiding the wastage of water. So this problem can be overcome by developing an android application which works on GSM technology. In this the detection of water level is done and according to this pump is turn on/off. An AT89C51 microcontroller is used for the desired operation. At the transmitting end sensor is use for level detection and GSM module is use to send the information to user. According to this information user control the pump action i.e. on or off.

Key Words: Microcontroller, GSM module, Level sensors..

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability of available water resource in many reason of the word is now a dominant issue. This problem is quietly related to poor water allocation, inefficient use,

and lack of adequate and integrated water management. Water is basic need of all lives and it is commonly used in agriculture, in many industries, as well as for domestic purposes. Therefore, efficient use and water monitoring are potential constraint for home or office water management system. The design approach is developing an android application to control and manage

the water tank filling. In this we are going to use GSM technology. Firstly detection of water level in tank

1.PROPOSEDSYSTEM

1.1. SYSTEMARCHITECTURE

is done by using sensors and send this information to user through a SMS notification. Then user send SMS to turn on pump. When tank is filled completely, it is informed to user and then user turn off pump through a SMS notification. A SIM card is required for its operation and it works on AT commands.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The water level measurement system was designed to calculate water level and can work well to receive and send message to users. The initial setting data can be inputted into the system via SMS. Upon receiving the SMS to request water level data, the system will send the result of water level measurement data [1].

It provides automated restarting if normal conditions are re-established. The use of mobile phone has. Become more common and this system issues full for farmers. This system provide remote control of induction motors through mobile phones using messages[2].

This system was intended to design a simple and lowcostwaterlevelindicator.Thisisnotonlyforwatertank butalsousedforoillevelandchemicallab.Theydesigneda system in such a way that its components will be able to prevent the wastage of water. The whole system operates automatically. So it does not need any expert person to operate it[3].

System was implemented an efficient System(Real Time Wireless Monitoring and Control of Water Systems). Themotiveofthissystemwastoestablishareliable,flexible, economical and easy configurable system which can solve our water losing problem[4

WSN-Based Smart Sensors and Actuator for Power Management in Intelligent Buildings

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Abstract: The design and development of a smart monitoring and controlling system for household electrical appliances in real time has been reported in this paper. The system principally monitors electrical parameters of household appliances such as voltage and current and subsequently calculates the power consumed. The novelty of this system is the implementation of the controlling mechanism of appliances in different ways. The developed system is a low-cost and flexible in operation and thus can save electricity expense of the consumers. The prototype has been extensively tested in real-life situations and experimental results are very encouraging.

Keywords: Energy Management, Home Automation, Intelligent Control System, Wireless Sensor Network.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is foreseen that service and personal care wireless mechatronic systems will become more and more ubiquitous at home in the near future and will be very useful in assistive healthcare particularly for the elderly and disabled people [2]. Wireless mechatronic systems consist of numerous spatially distributed sensors with limited data collection and processing capability to monitor the environmental situation. Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have become increasingly important because of their ability to monitor and manage situational information for various intelligent services. Due to those advantages, WSNs has been applied in many fields, such as the military, industry, environmental monitoring, and healthcare [3]–[5]. The WSNs are increasingly being used in the home for energy controlling services. Regular household appliances are monitored and controlled by WSNs installed in the home [6]. New technologies include cutting-edge advancements in information technology, sensors, metering, transmission, distribution, and electricity storage technology, as well as providing new information and flexibility to both consumers and providers of electricity. The Zig-Bee Alliance, wireless communication platform is presently examining Japan's new smart home wireless system implication by having a new initiative with Japan's Government that will evaluate use of the forthcoming Zig-Bee, Internet Protocol (IP) specification, and the IEEE 802.15.4g standard to help Japan to create smart homes that improve energy management and efficiency [7].

It is expected that 65 million households will equip with smart meters by 2015 in the United States, and it is a realistic estimate of the size of the home energy management market [8]. There are several proposals to interconnect various domestic appliances by wireless networks to monitor and control such as provided in [9], [10]. But the prototypes are verified using test bed scenarios. Also, smart meter systems like [10]–[12] have been designed to specific usages particularly related to geographical usages and are limited to specific places. Different information and communication technologies integrating with smart meter devices have been proposed and tested at different flats in a residential area for optimal power utilization, but individual controlling of the devices are limited to specific houses. There has been design and developments of smart meters predicting the usage of power consumption [10]. However, a low-cost, flexible, and robust system to continuously monitor and control based on consumer requirements is at the early stages of development. In this study, we have designed and implemented a Zig-Bee- based intelligent home energy management and control service. We used the Zig-Bee (the IEEE 802.15.4 standard) technology for networking and communication, because it has low-power and low-cost characteristics, which enable it to be widely used in home and building environments [11].

The paper focuses on human-friendly technical solutions for monitoring and easy control of household appliances. The inhabitant's comfort will be increased and better assistance can be provided. This paper emphasizes the realization of monitoring and controlling of electrical appliances in many ways. The developed system has the following distinct features.

1. Use of Traic with opt isolated driver for controlling electrical appliances: Household appliances are controlled

either remotely or automatically with the help of fabricated smart sensing unit consisting of triac – BT138.

2. No microprocessor/microcontroller: The design of

DESIGN OF INTELLIGENT AMBULANCE AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

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ABSTRACT
The main motto behind our project is to provide a smart way of controlling traffic light timing during a peak hours and also to provide smooth flow for the ambulance to reach the hospital in time .We are going to implement a new mode called "ambulance mode" which would control the traffic lights in the path of the ambulance. This scheme is fully automated thus it controls the traffic lights, helping to reach the hospital in time. This is not preferred only for ambulance. It is preferrable for other emergency vehicles such as fire engine.
KEYWORDS: Other names for blue mode: Ambulance mode, Emergency mode, Priority mode.

INTRODUCTION

Traffic congestion and tidal flow management were recognized as major problems. In India as the population is being increasing day by day the traffic is also increasing with proportionality. So the traffic signals need good coordination for the smooth flow of traffic during the peak hours .. Moreover road accidents in the city have been incessant and to bar the loss of life due to the accidents is even more crucial. In this fast moving world we are in a compulsion to rush our self which makes the traffic congestion and accident an inevitable one. In foreign countries, they successfully save human life, because whenever an ambulance comes they move aside to clear out the route till the ambulance passes through. On the other hand in INDIA, whenever an ambulance comes it is controlled manually at the traffic junction by a traffic officer. Nowadays all systems are working automatically. So, we proposed system called "traffic clearance for emergency vehicles using blue mode".

1.1.MOTIVATION AND RELATED WORK:

In early days, the traffic is controlled manually by police officer. They decide when the vehicle has to cross the road and also provide importance to the emergency vehicle. Then in Intelligent Traffic Management System, the traffic is controlled automatically by each lane 120 seconds of green light is set on. Before green light, yellow light flashes for 20 second, signifying to start your vehicle and be ready to go. The disadvantages of this system is it does not provide timing based on priority because of that people has to wait for long time even though there is no traffic and also does not recognize and prioritize the emergency vehicle.[1] They consists of two parts :wireless sensors network(traffic sensor nodes(TSN) groups) and a control box. In this they collected traffic data with help of sensors and control the traffic. [2] Describes the concept of traffic clearance in which the time delay (6s) between the switching of signals is based on the congestion of vehicle. In our project we use 10s for green light to be left ON. If the congestion increases this duration will be extended to 20s.[3]Describes about density based traffic clearance. Initially we started this project only for ambulance mode but we thought of using this concept for normal mode also by using the knowledge of this paper.[4] Portrays area occupied by the edges of vehicle will be considered to estimate vehicles density using image processing. We make use of this concept in our project to clear the traffic congestion in normal mode. Due to insufficient time we have used IR sensor instead. Keeping this paper as reference we can extend our project by placing camera at junction in four ways. [5]Traffic is cleared using green wave system. The green wave is the synchronization of the green phase of traffic signals. The disadvantage of this system is that if green wave is disturbed the traffic will collapse. [6]Way for ambulance in lane is provided through RFID technology. The system may not work, if the ambulance needs to take another route for some reasons or if the starting point is not known in advance. [7] Uses two RFID readers which will identify traffic density on two roads. When emergency vehicle is on lane it turn traffic signal to green.[8]The images sequences from a camera are analysed using various edge detection and object counting methods to obtain the most efficient technique to provide smooth flow for the vehicle using" LabVIEW stimulation".

I. 1.2.CONTRIBUTIONS AND OUTLINE:

Our objective in this paper is to design a system of traffic clearance for emergency vehicle using image processing in matlab especially by using a new mode called blue mode. In this system, we first control the normal traffic using sensor based density management [3]. If any emergency situation occur, then the swift movement is important to control the traffic congestion. And by here we introduce a special mode called AMBULANCE MODE, in which there will be an additional indicator which is in blue. By this the people could know that the ambulance is in its path and try to pave a way

Design and implementation of precision agriculture system using wireless sensor networks

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ABSTRACT

The newly emerged wireless sensor network (WSN) technology has spread rapidly into various multi-disciplinary fields. Agriculture and farming is one of the industries which have recently diverted their attention to WSN, seeking this cost effective technology to improve its production and enhance agriculture yield standard. This paper reports on the application of WSN technology to improve tomato crop production. Water is one of the largest renewable natural resources but fresh water is expected to emerge as a key constraint to future agricultural growth. The Automated Intelligent Wireless Irrigation System using LITE mote provides a real time feedback control system which monitors and controls all the activities of irrigation system efficiently and also monitors the reserve water tank storage so that overflow of tank will be avoided as well as helps in efficient water management so as to get more profit with less cost. This system overcomes the limitations of wired sensor networks and has the advantage of flexible networking for monitoring equipment, convenient installation, low cost, reliable nodes and high capacity.

Keywords: IoT, wireless sensor network, precision agriculture, tomato, GSM.

INTRODUCTION

Tomato is the world's largest vegetable crop after potato and sweet potato, but it tops the list of canned vegetables. The total global area under tomato is 46.50 lakh ha and the global production is to the tune of 1279.93 lakh tones. The world trade in tomato consists of an export of 49.50 lakh tones valued at 50802.88 lakh US$ and imports are to the tune of 47.30 lakh tones estimated at 50415.26 lakh US$. The study has revealed that adoption of precision farming has led to 80 per cent increase in yield in tomato production. Increase in gross margin has been found as 165 in tomato farming. The contribution of technology for higher yield in precision farming has been 33.71 per cent in tomato production. The elasticity of 0.39 for the adoption in tomato has indicated that as the probability of adoption increases by 10 per cent, net return increases by 39 per in tomato cultivation.

Efficient water management plays an important role in irrigated agricultural. Under conventional blanket irrigation many parts of irrigated fields are effectively over or under-irrigated due to spatial variability in soil available water-holding capacity, water infiltration and runoff. Under-irrigated areas are subject to water stress, resulting in production loss, while over-irrigated areas suffer from poor plant health and nutrient leaching.

Recent low-cost, low-power wireless mesh networking technology is well suited to replace wires as the communication medium in many agricultural applications.

The networks consist of a number of wireless nodes, which are battery powered and backed up by solar energy, and attached to sensors in the ground; the nodes transmit data via other wireless nodes to a base station. The WSN which is capable of self-organizing and self-healing (mesh networking) requires minimum maintenance. Although the WSN uses low power radios, mesh networking technology enables transmission of data from one node to any other node in the network, without using high power radios. The mesh network allow greater flexibility in node placement since inability for two nodes to communicate (e.g. due to a physical obstruction) is handled by re-routing through any other possible alternative route within the network. Another advantage is that a failed node does not disable the network, as the other dependent nodes re-route through other available nodes (self-healing). Once the wireless sensor nodes are placed in management zones and the base station is activated, the sensor network is self-formed by allocating unique addresses to each node and defining the most efficient communication path to relay data from each node to the base station. The base station which processes the data also acts as a web server. Interested parties can access the real time data by directing a standard web browser to the URL of the web server in the base station.

It is observed that farmer bear huge financial loss because of wrong prediction of weather and incorrect irrigation method to crops. With the evolution of WSN now it is possible to use them for automatic environment monitoring and controlling the parameter of field for precision agriculture application.

ALCOHOL SENSING AND HEART BEAT MONITORING IN TRANSPORTION SYSTEM USING IOT

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ABSTRACT

In our day to day life while driving the vehicles, Driver's must follow the rules like buckle up seat belt, cannot able to drink and drive. The smart vehicle system using IOT and sensors like Heartbeat and Alcohol sensor to prevent the person travelling in the vehicle from accident," Prevention is better than cure" proverb which makes our life safe and secured. Government asked drivers to follow the Traffic rules, but drivers refused to follow road rules like buckle up seatbelt, don't drink and drive vehicle, stop in red signal. By implementation, the proposed system describes the modern world that surely there will be reduction in accident. When person trying to start vehicle, alcohol sensor continuously identifies the alcohol level if it will exceed the threshold value vehicle will stops automatically. Heartbeat sensor monitor the heartbeat rateof a driver continuously only after driver gets into the car, so heartbeat sensor monitors heartbeat rate and send message to microcontroller. After receiving message from heartbeat sensor, microcontroller executes necessary action whether allow driver to start or not. The LED and Buzzer are used to user to know the status.

Keywords: IOT, Heartbeat(pulse)sensor, Alcohol Sensor, LED and Buzzer.

INTRODUCTION

An accident said to be any vehicle accident is occurring on a highway. These accidents are collision between vehicles and animals, vehicles and fixed obstacles and not proper road conditions. The world health organization says 1.25million people die each year as a result of road accidents. The main causes of road accidents are drunk and drive condition. Alcohol reduces the concentration of the rider and prevents the rider's vision due to the giddiness. Alcohol obscure fear and actuate the riders to take risks. There are laws to check wear helmet, seat belt and drunk and drive but there is no successful. The motor cycle act, 1939 has a clause which states that liable for punishment at first offense for imprisonment for a term of 6months or Rs. 2000/- fine. This law is very successful, but it is failed usually due to the in charge offers are bribed. The drunk and drive is equally to a murder and he cannot out his own tasks and risks danger. These two are the main reasons which motivate us to build smart transportation system in which the first step is detection of alcohol detection and drivers heart condition when both conditions are satisfy then only the engine ignition will start. Pulse sensor and alcohol sensor are used.

System model:

Arduino uno:

Arduino uno is an open source platform used to construct embedded projects. Arduino uno is very simple for both hardware and software. It consists of both a physical programmable and circuit board. Arduino platform is turn into a decamp popular with people aloof started out with electronics for better result. The arduino do not need a isolated bit of hardware in order to bundle new code on to a board. Here we use a USB cable. The IDE of arduino uses a simplified version of c++. The program is simple to learn. Finally the functions of microcontroller is braked by the microcontroller. Uno is for the most leading boards in the arduino family group and considerable elect for beginners.

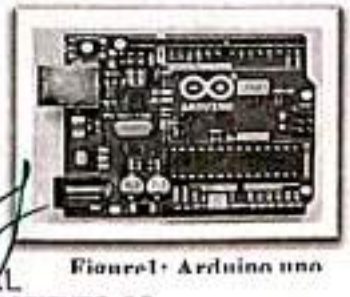

Figure1: Arduino uno

IoT Based Bank Security System

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Abstract: Paper This paper proposed an effective watching and controlling system for bank locker rooms which is completely self-decision. The security system is planned to perceive the unlawful entrance in the bank locker room zones that ordinarily happens in cases of the thefts. The genuine stress with current physically managed security structure is that if the robbery occurs by then the banks are not had the ability to recognize the plunderers due to nonattendance of confirmation. In our investigation we use Microcontrollers with different sensors (PIR, Smoke or Fire) as observatory to recognize or perceive intruder or unpredictable activities inside the bank and ATM. The structure will focus on the security of the bank locker rooms in an effective course by recognizing and controlling unapproved development. The proposed security system will save the pictures at whatever point the development will be recognized that can be used in future for examination The system will pass on the image data reliably to the remote territory control rooms using web based checking through neighborhood (LAN) and can moreover send the notice message short message organization (SMS) to the manager using GSM technique.

Keywords: Fire Sensor, Camera, PIR Sensor, Wireless Transmitter.

I. INTRODUCTION

For a common individual the bank infers a spot which addresses a best component of security. Reliably we are drawn in with banking trade. To confirm our exorbitant pearls, basic reports or cash, we use to use bank locker rooms. It has transformed into a basic bit of our life. To get by in this forceful world and for a predictable improvement, the budgetary business needs to give an abnormal state of security. Because of the open interest every day new branches are opening. The more number of branches required more noteworthy security.

Current structures and organizations are ending up to a regularly expanding degree independent and the monetary region isn't unreasonably far from it. Video observation in moving domains has transformed into a present topic of energy for PC vision development. You can see all the branches are under the perception of CCTV cameras, alert systems, emergency gets, etc. The CCTV cameras are used to screen the unapproved activity. It ought to be watched reliably by an individual which is troublesome work; especially in night times. The alert emergency get moreover needs to be pressed physically. This conventional structure requires some portion of work. A structure can be made which will customized recognize unapproved development

and instruct to the security experts concerning the banks by different ways with no need of a person.

The Microcontroller Based Bank Security System fulfills all these necessities. A model of this security structure has been arranged in the composition to extend the component of security in bank locker rooms enough. The development area will be done through camera itself and the hardware related with it will give unmistakable ways to deal with light up the security experts for instance using alert system a notice message and the image which has recognized the development will be normally exchanged on page which can be downloaded from wherever. For illuminating a GSM module will be utilized. The fundamental point of this examination is to structure a framework for alarming burglary and to auto capture the criminal in bank or ATM itself from brought together checking unit. The motivation behind the framework is to plan a savvy and concentrated checking and control framework utilizing IOT advances. The basic objectives of bank security system are following the bank locker room locales, acknowledgment of development and making the principal control move. The further portions will depict that how these objectives have been practiced.

III. RELATED WORK

The current surveillance systems and services are automated and the banking sectors are also moving towards get more automated in every aspect of security layers in the bank. In computer vision technology, video surveillance is having high demand, and a current topic of interest. These days all the security layers are under the surveillance of CCTV cameras, alarms systems, emergency buttons etc. The CCTV cameras are used to monitor and capture the unauthorized movements and activities. The surveillance needs a human intervention continuously irrespective of day and night, A very strict and vigilant human intervention for 24*7 is very difficult task. Most of the security layers and the alarms need human intervention (need to be pressed manually).The traditional systems need more human intervention more man power. To overcome the security flaws and minimize the man power, we need a new system that continuously monitors and detects the unauthorized movements and alters the security officials of the bank by various ways without any human intervention. Any unauthorized motion

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DUAL-QUALITY 4:2 COMPRESSORS FOR UTILIZING IN DYNAMIC ACCURACY CONFIGURABLE MULTIPLIERS BY USING XILINX SOFTWARE

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Abstract:

In this paper, we propose four 4:2 compressors, which have the flexibility of switching between the exact and approximate operating modes. In the approximate mode, these dual-quality compressors provide higher speeds and lower power consumptions at the cost of lower accuracy. Each of these compressors has its own level of accuracy in the approximate mode as well as different delays and power dissipations in the approximate and exact modes. Using these compressors in the structures of parallel multipliers provides configurable multipliers whose accuracies (as well as their powers and speeds) may change dynamically during the runtime. The efficiencies of these compressors in a 32-bit Dadda multiplier are evaluated in a 45-nm standard CMOS technology by comparing their parameters with those of the state-of-the-art approximate multipliers. The results of comparison indicate, on average, 46% and 68% lower delay and power consumption in the approximate mode. Also, the effectiveness of these compressors is assessed in some image processing applications.

Index Terms— 4:2 compressor, accuracy, approximate computing, configurable, delay, power.

I. Introduction:

Many increasingly popular applications, such as image processing and recognition, are inherently tolerant of small inaccuracies. These applications are computationally demanding and multiplication is their fundamental arithmetic function, which creates an opportunity to trade off computational accuracy for reduced power consumption.

Approximate computing is an efficient approach accuracy for power, and it currently plays an important role in such application domains. Different error-tolerant applications have different accuracy requirements, as do different program phases in an application.

If multiplication accuracy is fixed, power will be wasted when high accuracy is not required. This means that approximate multipliers should be dynamically reconfigurable to match the different accuracy requirements of different program phases and applications.

This paper focuses on an approximate multiplier design that can control accuracy dynamically. A carry-maskable adder (CMA) is proposed that can be dynamically configured to function as a conventional carry propagation adder (CPA), a set of bit-parallel OR gates, or a combination of the two. This configurability is realized by masking carry propagation: the CPA in the last stage of the multiplier is replaced by the proposed CMA. An approximate tree compressor is utilized to reduce the accumulation layer depth of the partial product tree. Our approach introduces a term representing the power and accuracy requirements which simplifies the partial product reduction (PPR) component as needed. An approximate multiplier is designed using the proposed adder and compressor.

This multiplier, together with a conventional multiplier and the previously studied approximate multipliers, was implemented in Verilog HDL using a 45-nm library to evaluate the power consumption, critical path delay, and design area. Compared with the conventional Wallace tree multiplier, the proposed approximate multiplier reduced power consumption by between 47.3% and 56.2% and the critical path delay by between 29.9% and 60.5%, depending on the required computational accuracy. In addition, its design area was 44.6% smaller.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DATA ,CONVENTIONAL AND DECODING BASED COMPARATORS FOR TESTING APPLICATIONS

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Abstract:

This paper presents the design and implementation of high speed low power comparators for testing applications . In this , we introduced three different comparators namely Data ,Conventional and Decoding based comparators which gives economical solutions for the testing, image and sorting applications on the basis of speed , power and area. The performance of these different comparators were targeted for XCV1000-4bg560 using Xilinx 7.1i compiler tool using VHDL .We know that the carry select logic based data comparator operated with less area and suitable reduced area applications .The conventional data comparator operator with less delay. Thus the architecture can be used for high speed applications .The twos compliment of data converts which converts binary to excess consumes less power .Hence this implementation is suitable for low power implementations.

Index terms- Data Comparator, Conventional comparator , Parallel and Pipelined architectures , VHDL.

I. Introduction:

The comparator is a very useful combinational circuit used for testing whether the binary number at one input is greater or less than to another binary number. An XOR gate can be used as an essential comparator. The Comparators are comprised of two types

(a).Magnitude Comparator

(b). Data Comparator.

The former compares only the magnitude of the two binary numbers and the later gives the greater and a lesser data itself. The Magnitude comparator has two outputs to indicate whether first input is greater than second input or vice versa. Whereas data comparator can also be referred to two cell comparator, as it compares word X with word Y and gives out a Higher and lower value respectively A compressed, good quality cost, high performance, and low power comparator play a significant role in almost all hardware comparators. The work attempt to observe the features of certain comparator circuits which assure better performance compared to existing circuits. Karpagaabirami and Ramamoorthy developed an Adaptive Rank Order filter (AROF) with VLSI implementation had been developed to remove impulse noise and pipelining with parallel processing in order to speed up filtering process.

The advantage of Decision Rank Order Filter (DROF) consumes less area and also architecture is simple compared to Decision Tree Based De-noising Method(DTBDM).The disadvantage of VLSI DTBDM involves too many architectures for detection of noise and reconstruction of noisy pixel. Ayeesha et al explored the design of high speed and low power comparator since it operates only with 1volt power and less propagation delay and its architecture includes two stage CMOS op-amp circuit. In this work, comparator is designed with cadence tool with 0.18micrometer technology.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Average power dissipation is the important parameter in designing of general purpose and application specific integrated circuits. Optimization of power can be applied in the different levels of design. Many methods have been developed to optimize the power dissipation for CMOS combinational circuits. "Power optimization in a 4-bit magnitude comparator circuit using BDD and Pre-computation based strategy" explains about the 4- bit magnitude comparator using BDD and Pre-computation. It explains that power dissipation in BDD is lesser than the pre-computation and conventional magnitude comparator.BDD is represented by the number of nodes. If the number of nodes is minimized then the area will be reduced and in turn reduces the power dissipation. A proper polarity selection of the sub functions not only reduces the number of nodes but also switching. BDD package consists of three main components. They are BDD algorithm, Dynamic variable reordering and Garbage collection.

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Low Power LFSR with BIST

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ABSTRACT:

This paper proposes a low power linear feedback shift register (LFSR) for test pattern generation (TPG) technique with reducing power dissipation during testing. The correlations between the consecutive patterns are higher during normal mode than during testing. The proposed approach uses the concept of reducing the transitions in the test pattern generated by conventional LFSR. The transition is reduced by increasing the correlation between the successive bits. The simulation result show that the interrupt controller benchmark circuit's testing power is reduced by 46% with respect to the power consumed during the testing carried by conventional LFSR.

KEY WORDS:

- Linear-feedback shift register (LFSR)
- Built-In-Self-Test (BIST)

I. INTRODUCTION:

BUILT-IN SELF-TEST (BIST) techniques can effectively reduce the difficulty and complexity of VLSI testing, by Introducing on-chip test hardware into the circuit-under-test (CUT). In conventional BIST architectures, the linear feedback Shift register (LFSR) is commonly used in the test pattern

Generators (TPG'S) and output response analysers. A major Drawback of these architectures is that the pseudorandom Patterns generated by the LFSR lead to significantly high switching activities in the CUT, which can cause excessive Power dissipation. They can also damage the circuit and reduce Product yield and lifetime. In addition, the LPSR Usually needs to generate very long pseudorandom sequences in order to achieve the target fault coverage in nano meter technology.

With the emergence of mobile computing and communication devices, design of low-energy VLSI systems has become a major concern in circuit synthesis. A significant component of the energy consumed in CMOS circuits is caused by the total amount of switching activity (SA) at various circuit nodes during operation. The energy dissipated at a circuit node is proportional to the total number of $0 \rightarrow 1$ and $1 \rightarrow 0$ transitions the logic signals undergo at that node multiplied by its capacitance (which depends on its fan-out and its transistor implementation). Energy consumption in an IC may be significantly higher during testing due to increased SA than that needed during normal (system) mode, which can cause excessive heating and degrade circuit reliability. The average-power optimization help extend the battery life in mobile applications.

The generation of multi cycle tests for test compaction becomes more complex when test data compression is used. In one of the commonly used test data compression methods, a test is compressed into a seed for a linear-feedback shift register (LFSR). The on-chip decompression logic uses the LFSR to apply the test to the circuit. A seed is typically computed based on an incompletely specified test cube by solving a set of linear equations that relate the bits of the seed with the specified values of the test cube. With this process, optimizing

IOT BASED COVID PATIENT HEALTH MONITOR IN QUARANTINE

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ABSTRACT

Now a days on the platform of COVID we requires special Covid 19 Quarantine centers setup in order to treat covid patients. Because of covid is highly infectious it is very important to quarantine these patients but at the same time doctors need to monitor health of covid patients too. With the increasing number of cases it is becoming difficult to keep a track on the health conditions of many quarantined patients. Some problem are arises like doctors need to regularly monitor patient health. There are increasing number of patients for the doctors to monitor. The doctors are at risk of infection just for monitoring purpose. To solve this issue we here design a remote IOT based health monitor system that allows for remotely monitoring of multiple covid patients over the internet. The system monitors patient heartbeat, temperature and blood pressure using a heartbeat sensor, temperature sensor and BP Sensor respectively. The system then transmits this data over the internet using wifi transmission by connecting to wifi internet connection. The data is transmitted and received over IOT by IOT Gecko platform to display data of patient remotely. The entire system is run by a microcontroller based circuitry. If any anomaly is detected in patient health, if the patient presses the emergency help button on IOT device, an alert is sent over IOT remotely.

INTRODUCTION

In the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic with no designated cure or vaccine, the only way to break the infection chain is self-isolation and maintaining the physical distancing. In this article, we present a potential application of the Internet of Things (IoT) in healthcare and physical distance monitoring for pandemic situations. The proposed framework consists of two parts: a lightweight and low cost IoT node, a Smartphone application (app). The IoT node tracks health parameters, including body temperature, heart rate and blood oxygen saturation, then updates the smart phone app to display the user health conditions. The app notifies the user to maintain a physical distance of 2 m (or 6 ft), which is a key factor in controlling virus spread. In addition, a Fuzzy Mamdani system (running at the fog server) considers the environmental risk and user health conditions to predict the risk of spreading infection in real time. The environmental risk conveys from the virtual zone concept and provides updated information for different places. Two scenarios are considered for the communication between the IoT node and fog server, WiFi which can be selected based on environmental constraints. The required energy usage and bandwidth (BW) are compared for various event scenarios. The COVID-SAFE framework can assist in minimizing the corona virus exposure risk.

Hybrid Driver Safety, Vigilance, Security and Alerting System for Vehicle

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Abstract: Main reason of an accident is due to drowsiness, alcohol consumption and abnormal pulse rate of driving person. In addition to this theft detection, security system and person level identification is determined .In this paper alcohol detection and heart rate monitoring system, person level identification system, eye blink that is drowsiness level, theft detection and mobile free auto reply method is used to avoid an accident.

Keywords: Alcohol Sensor, GAS Sensor, GSM, Sensor,

I. INTRODUCTIO

Road accidents and collisions occur many times. Every hour, 40 people under the age of 25 die in road accidents. Most of the city accidents are due to sloppiness of driver but outside the city, accidents occur due to drunken driving only. Due to situation accident may occur, that is if there is a less pulse level then person may lead to unconscious stage. more than people is loss due to heart attack, drunken driving only so this can be reduced by using different techniques .Heart rate monitoring system ,Alcohol detection method, GAS identification methods are used to minimize the level of an accident. Away from this due to driver alertness within a fraction of second accident may occur. The accidents occur most of time, if person attends a phone call while driving. To avoid this problem many technique have been used. For Heart rate heartbeats are typically expressed as beats per minute. Sensor is a device that detects changes or events in quantities and provides an output corresponding to the input the signal generally is in optical or electrical signal. Sensors obey certain condition and rules. It is sensitive to the measured property only. It is insensitive to any other property likely in it application. An individual PIR sensor detects changes in the amount of infrared radiation. Their value varies on the temperature and surface characteristics of the objects in front of the sensor. The sensor converts the resulting change in the incoming infrared radiation into a change in the output voltage, and this triggers the detection. Every year nearly 1.4 million people have been killed because of the wireless customers. There is a highly efficient automatic system for early detection of incoming and outgoing call. Detecting the causes such as alcohol consumption, range pulse level, person and drowsiness level identification, theft detection and security systems are handled in the hybrid driver safety awareness method. Password authentication, calls divert method, pulse level and eye blink checking mechanism is processed. Gas leak detecting system, automatically opens Windows. Any theft attempt or drowsy condition is alerted using a buzzer. Each method is used to rectify the carelessness of the driver and immediate intimation technique is developed by use of GSM technology.

II. HYBRID METHOD

Generally Hybrid word is used for gathering more number of components in a single system. Likewise there are drowsiness detection pulse level monitoring process are present. Different process combined together to provide an awareness for the driving person. Hybrid driver safety method consist of separate methods. Vigilance method is nothing but drowsiness detection method is based on theft detection system this is identified by use of the password authentication process.

III. ACCIDENT AVOID SYSTEM

In accident avoidance system: Drunken driver prevention, human level detection and heart rate measurement method is used. These preventive methods are mainly used for avoiding accident. If a driving person consumes any alcohol or drug this made the person to become an unconscious stage due to this accident occurs. Accidents occur due to loss of health conditions or without the knowledge of owner that is due to less oxygen level inside the vehicle is reduced then person die. Four methods namely drunken driver prevention, human level in accident avoidance system: human level detection, drunken driven prevention, GAS detection and heart rate measurement method is used. These protective methods are mainly used for avoiding accident. If a driving person consumes any alcohol or drug this made the person to become an unaware stage due to this accident occurs. four methods namely drunken driver prevention, human detection, GAS detection and heart rate measurement methods are used. These four methods are mainly used to avoid the accident. The Fig.1 Shows hybrid driver safety, vigilance, security and alerting system for vehicle uses different sensors such as alcohol sensor, MQ7 gas sensor, and Heartbeat sensor. These methods are mainly used to

HOME AUTOMATION USING NODEMCU AND GOOGLE ASSISTANT AND ADAFRUIT

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ABSTRACT:

The Home Automation System (HAS) is extension of current activities performed inside the home and this Home Automation System can be developed easily now a days, because of powerful computational devices and wireless sensor network(WSN), to IoT-Based Smart Bank to Achieve Home Automation with Gesture Detection and Control. The main objective of this project is to develop a home automation system using an ESP8266 board being remotely controlled by anyAndroid OS smartphone. Modern houses are gradually shifting from conventional switches to centralized control systems, involving remote controlled switches.

Ever thought of a life where you could just command your home appliances to work as you need just by using your voice. Coming days we are going to use automated houses which are activated. This project will demonstrate, controlling home electronic appliances like T. V. , fans, lights etc., using the internet and your voiceand that too low budget.

Today's, smart objects in the Internet of Things(IOT) are able to detect their state and share it with other objects across the Internet, thus collaboratively making intelligent decisions on their own. Humans always find alternatives around them to carry out their work smoothly. Service provisioning in IOt should also be made capable of providing similar or alternate objects that are aligned with user requirements, current context and previous knowledge without any human intervention. With advancement of automation technology, life is getting simpler and easier in all aspects. Now a day's Automatic systems are being preferred over manual systems. Traditional methods of household chores are replaced by automation systems which are adaptable with the modern world. The manual systems are not more acceptable by the new generation people, so traditional methods are to be replaced. We have reported an effective implementation for the Internet of Things used for monitoring regular domestic conditions by sensing systems. Architecture of home automation is based on appliances NodeMCU, mobile application, web application, relays.

I.Introduction:

Google assistant is AI based voice command service. Using voice, we can interact with the google assistant and it can search on the internet, schedule events, set alarms, control appliances, etc.
This service is available on smartphones and Google Home devices.
We can control smart home devices including lights, switches, fans, and

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VEHICLE SPEED DETECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

From the advent of increased transportation, over speeding of vehicles has become one of the major causes for accidents and killing many lives. This paper presents a system, developed for over-speed detection of the vehicle or human beings and alert corresponding persons by giving buzzer automatically and also sends messages to their mobiles. Presently, RADAR gun or LIDARS are extensively used for over speed detection but it requires a person to pull the trigger for detecting the speed. In this work it has been proved that automation provides better performance than a human handled system.

Keywords: Doppler Effect, IR sensors, Arduino Uno, RADAR gun and Traffic logger

INTRODUCTION

We all know that over speed is the major cause for road accidents. In this busy life schedule, people always prefer to drive at very speed rather than low speed to reach their respective places in time. Thus, it is necessary to understand the need of a technology which would be used as a speed limit enforcement system. A system which helps to limit the speed of the vehicles and the owner would be punished under the law due to over speed and this is the best method for making people to drive at normal designated speeds. In some places, traffic policemen are there to monitor to proper functioning of traffic on roads and at some places, traffic places RADAR system is used and this is a technology which is based on the Doppler Effect and with just one trigger it can determines the speed of the vehicles. Every system whether it is a RADAR or any other it manually requires a human to take for watching the vehicles passing by and to report if any vehicle breaks the law or over speeds. Every system uses advancements in technology to prioritize the automation over human handled machines. So, the traffic monitoring system should also be made as automatic which is possible in many ways. This paper is an idea of one of such system. The project is developed by keeping in view all the disadvantages mentioned above and is named as Speed Check and over speed detector. This system mainly focuseocalculating the speed of approaching vehicle that over speeds.The literature related work to the automatic speed detection systems is presented in section 2. Implementation details of the proposed system are in Section 3. Section 4 gives the mathematical model of the system and the results are discussed in section 5. Finally section 6 concludes the paper followed by references.

2. **Related WorkVishal Pande** et.al [1] has proposed a framework for autonomous speed control of over speeding vehicle using Radio Frequency to design a controller to control vehicles

speed and display to monitor the zones which can run on an embedded system platform.

Monika Jain [2] presented a device to detect the rash driving and alerts the traffic authorities in case of any violation. This frame of reference intends to design a system aimed at early detection and alerts vehicles driving patterns which is related to rash driving. The speed limit is by the police at very location who uses the system depending on the traffic. This device reports, displays and data base system for over speed violation management.

Ni Hlaing et.al [3] designed a system that detects the speed of the vehicle in the roads, main highways and the places where the drivers over speed. If the speed exceeds the limit, the information will be sent to PC (Personal Computer) which starts the camera which captures the vehicle of over speed.

Amarnarayan et.al [4] developed speed estimation system that alerts drivers about driving conditions, robust and reliable and helps to avoid joining traffic jams is an important problem that has attracted lots of attention recently.

Nehal Kassem et.al [5] introduced a novel RF-based vehicle motion and speed detection system which can detect vehicle motion estimates the vehicle speed in typical streets with an accuracy of 90% and detects motion with an accuracy of 100%.

Rajesh Kannan Megalingam et.al [6] developed a wireless sensor network that performs efficient traffic routing but also track over speeding vehicles i.e, smart traffic controller. MicaZ motes (MRP2400, a 2.4 GHz IEEE 802.15.4, TWMS

(Tiny Wireless Measurement System) from Crossbow are utilized for this purpose. To acquire, transmit and receive data, a gateway and DAC (Data Acquisition Card). Over Speed detection unit comprises microcontroller for interrupt generation and speedometer simulation.

A Systematic Review on ECG Signal Processing Using Artificial Intelligence Methods

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Abstract: Electrocardiogram (ECG) signals convey a substantial amount of information that can be used for detecting and predicting the occurrence of several diseases and conditions. Approaches to ECG analysis were traditionally based on Signal Processing (SP), but several recent works have managed to substantially increase the quality of the analyses by using Machine Learning (ML) techniques. Still, while ML offers the potential to extract a substantially more information and predict diseases with better accuracy, it is also intrinsically more computationally expensive. Given the importance of this field and recent advances, we present a survey on ML approaches to ECG processing, focusing on particular diseases and conditions that can be detected and the different algorithms used for that. Moreover, we also discuss recent implementations of such algorithms on low-power wearable devices. We identify an opportunity for the development of novel embedded architectures that could enable the continuous monitoring of ECG signals and identify emerging technologies that could help in paving the way towards that.

Index Terms: deep learning, ECG, bioinformatics, wearables.

I. INTRODUCTION

Heartbeat information in the form of electrocardiogram (ECG) is widely used amongst physicians to identify a broad range of health conditions and diseases such as arrhythmia, coronary artery disease, and long-QT syndrome. Earlier a manual process, today most hospitals

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DISTRIBUTED APPROACH FOR DETECTING SPAMMER ACROSS TWITTER THROUGH CLUSTERING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

Twitter is one of the most well known microblogging administrations, which is commonly used to share news and updates through short messages confined to 280 characters. Be that as it may, its open nature and enormous client base are as often as possible abused by computerized spammers, content polluters, and other poorly planned clients to carry out different digital wrongdoings, for example, cyberbullying, trolling, talk dispersal, and following. Likewise, a number of approaches have been proposed by scientists to address these issues. Be that as it may, a large portion of these methodologies are based on client portrayal and totally ignoring common communications. In this examination, we present a cross breed approach for identifying computerized spammers by amalgamating network based highlights with other component classifications, in particular metadata- content-, and cooperation based highlights. The oddity of the proposed approach lies in the portrayal of clients based on their communications with their adherents given that a client can avoid highlights that are identified with his/her own exercises, be that as it may, sidestepping those dependent on the supporters is troublesome. Nineteen various highlights, including six recently characterized highlights and two re-imagined highlights, are distinguished for learning three classifiers, in particular, arbitrary woods, choice tree, and Bayesian system, on a genuine dataset that contains kind clients and spammers. The separation intensity of various element classes is too broke down, and cooperation and network based highlights are resolved to be the best for spam discovery, though metadata-based highlights are demonstrated to be the least viable.

Keywords: Social network analysis, Spammer detection, Spambot detection, Social network security

I Introduction

TWitter, a microblogging administration, is viewed as a well known online informal community (OSN) with a huge client base and is pulling in clients from various different backgrounds and age gatherings.

OSNs empower clients to stay in contact with companions, family members, relatives, and individuals with comparable interests, calling, and targets. Likewise, they permit clients to interface with each other

An efficient priority based resource management framework for IoT enabled applications in the cloud

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DISTRIBUTED APPROACH FOR DETECTING SPAMMER ACROSS TWITTER THROUGH CLUSTERING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

Twitter is one of the most well known microblogging administrations, which is commonly used to share news and updates through short messages confined to 280 characters. Be that as it may, its open nature and enormous client base are as often as possible abused by computerized spammers, content polluters, and other poorly planned clients to carry out different digital wrongdoings, for example, cyberbullying, trolling, talk dispersal, and following. Likewise, a number of approaches have been proposed by scientists to address these issues. Be that as it may, a large portion of these methodologies are based on client portrayal and totally ignoring common communications. In this examination, we present a cross breed approach for identifying computerized spammers by amalgamating network based highlights with other component classifications, in particular metadata- content-, and cooperation based highlights. The oddity of the proposed approach lies in the portrayal of clients based on their communications with their adherents given that a client can avoid highlights that are identified with his/her own exercises, be that as it may, sidestepping those dependent on the supporters is troublesome. Nineteen various highlights, including six recently characterized highlights and two re-imagined highlights, are distinguished for learning three classifiers, in particular, arbitrary woods, choice tree, and Bayesian system, on a genuine dataset that contains kind clients and spammers. The separation intensity of various element classes is too broke down, and cooperation and network based highlights are resolved to be the best for spam discovery, though metadata-based highlights are demonstrated to be the least viable.

Keywords: Social network analysis, Spammer detection, Spambot detection, Social network security

I Introduction

TWitter, a microblogging administration, is viewed as a well known online informal community (OSN) with a huge client base and is pulling in clients from various different backgrounds and age gatherings.

OSNs empower clients to stay in contact with companions, family members, relatives, and individuals with comparable interests, calling, and targets. Likewise, they permit clients to interface with each other

A Systematic Review on ECG Signal Processing Using Artificial Intelligence Methods

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Abstract: Electrocardiogram (ECG) signals convey a substantial amount of information that can be used for detecting and predicting the occurrence of several diseases and conditions. Approaches to ECG analysis were traditionally based on Signal Processing (SP), but several recent works have managed to substantially increase the quality of the analyses by using Machine Learning (ML) techniques. Still, while ML offers the potential to extract a substantially more information and predict diseases with better accuracy, it is also intrinsically more computationally expensive. Given the importance of this field and recent advances, we present a survey on ML approaches to ECG processing, focusing on particular diseases and conditions that can be detected and the different algorithms used for that. Moreover, we also discuss recent implementations of such algorithms on low-power wearable devices. We identify an opportunity for the development of novel embedded architectures that could enable the continuous monitoring of ECG signals and identify emerging technologies that could help in paving the way towards that.

Index Terms: deep learning, ECG, bioinformatics, wearables.

I. INTRODUCTION

Heartbeat information in the form of electrocardiogram (ECG) is widely used amongst physicians to identify a broad range of health conditions and diseases such as arrhythmia, coronary artery disease, and long-QT syndrome. Earlier a manual process, today most hospitals

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INFORMATION INCLUSION: THE MODERN RANK AND THE APPROACH FORWARD

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ABSTRACT:

We converse scalable information inclusion challenges in the activity motivated by by our practice at TAMR[1]. We use manifold actual client examples to emphasize the technical difficulties allround building a deployable and usable information inclusion software that tackles the information silos problem. We also emphasize the practical aspects involved in using machine learning to enable automating manual or law-based processes for information inclusion tasks, such as plan mapping, sorting, and deduplication.

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VISUALIZING NETWORK PATH AND DATA LINK ACTIVITY IN MOBILE ADHOC NETWORK BY USING INET

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, INET, which stands for "Internet networking," is regarded as the premier event in the Internet industry and provides an international platform for advancing the development and implementation of Internet networks, technologies, applications, and policies. With INET simulations, being able to simulate network traffic is also beneficial. For this mission, INET offers several visualizers which operate at different levels of the network stack. We discuss Network Route Visualizer in this showcase, which can provide graphical feedback on network layer level traffic. The showcase consists of four simulation models, each showing different features of the visualizer operation of the network road.

Keywords: INET, Mobile Network, OMNeT++ , Visualizer of the Path, Activity Level of Service

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A REVIEW OF PREDICTIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA MINING TECHNIQUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION DOMAIN

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ABSTRACT

The detection of unseen patterns in instructive information is a promising study in instructive Data Mining. The students attainment rate were reduced incessantly is the key trouble in higher education. To raise the hit rate of students the premature predict technique will help the managing to counsel the deprived students at right time. To determine the novel patterns from a variety of data the data mining approach is broadly used. Similarly here the data mining is used in didactic field to mine concealed patterns. Cataloging is used to order the minutes based on the training set and also it uses the prototype to sort out the novel minutes. In this paper aims to illustrate and show the various techniques of instructive Predictive and Descriptive Data Mining Techniques that guides the organization to take improved act on students at risk.

Keywords: Predictive Data Mining Techniques, Descriptive Data Mining Techniques

[1] INTRODUCTION

Data Mining can be defined as the process involved in extracting interesting, interpretable, useful and novel information from the data [1]. The amount of data has been increasing in recent years. The field of discovering novel and most useful information from large amounts of data has been applied in different application domains such as Education, business, super market, banking, retail sales, bioinformatics, census data and Telecommunications [2]. Now-a-days the important challenge is to strength the university/Institutions in having more efficient, effective and accurate

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3.3.1: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

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Magnetohydrodynamic mixed convective flow of micropolar fluid past a stretching surface using modified Fourier's heat flux model

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Abstract
The knowledge of heat transfer of MHD flows across a stretched surface plays a crucial role in transportation, heat exchangers, fibre coating, magnetic drug treatment, etc. The present research article delivers a numerical examination of 2D magnetohydrodynamic nonlinear radiative flow of micropolar fluid towards a stretching surface. The fluid motion is steady and laminar. The impacts of chemical reaction, cross-diffusion and thermal and solutal Biot numbers are deemed. Combined influence of heat and mass transfer attributes is investigated. For effective heat transfer, Cattaneo–Christov heat flux term is added to the energy equation. The appropriate transmutations are adopted for rehabilitating the flow governing PDEs into dimensionless ordinary ones. Further, these ODEs are resolved by R.K.F-4 with a shooting system. The graphs are plotted to picture the flow fields for the flow regulating parameters. The friction factor, couple stress and mass and thermal transport rates are presented for the flow relevant variables. From the results, we spotted that there are an enhancement in velocity but a decrement in temperature and concentration fields with the swelling in the values of primary slip parameter. Also the temperature and concentration fields are enhanced with the boosting values of Dufour and Soret numbers, respectively.

Keywords Micropolar fluid · Soret and Dufour numbers · Nonlinear Roseland approximation · Cattaneo–Christov heat flux · Stretching surface

Introduction

Micropolar fluid is a fluid consisting of microstructure. Physically, the micropolar fluids are the liquids holding inflexible and arbitrarily sloping atoms dangled in a viscid medium. Many research articles are available in open literature which deals with the incompressible motion of micropolar liquid towards a stretched sheet due to the fact that the thermal and mass transport in micropolar liquid flow has a significant role in engineering applications. An example is designing of materials in chemical processes which are mostly used in foodstuffs, slurries, polymeric liquids, etc. In view of these applications, Chiam [1] analysed the solution for the flow of micropolar fluid across a solid geometry. The influence of drag on unsteady motion of non-Newtonian fluid among two stretched sheets was examined by Hayat et al. [2] with the aid of HAM method. They considered both weak and strong concentrations of microelements. Ahmad et al. [3] studied the thermal transport features of micropolar fluid motion caused by a nonlinear surface with viscous dissipation. Mandal and Mukhopadhyay [4] reported the impacts of nonlinear convection in the micropolar fluid flow caused by an exponential stretching sheet. They found that the angular velocity is inversely proportional to the mixed convection parameter. Reddy et al. [5, 6] studied the influence of radiation and entropy generation on magnetohydrodynamic time-dependent flow of micropolar liquid past a vertical slender hollow cylinder. The solution of the problem is

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NUMERICAL EXAMINATION OF MHD NONLINEAR RADIATIVE SLIP MOTION OF NON-NEWTONIAN FLUID ACROSS A STRETCHING SHEET IN THE PRESENCE OF A POROUS MEDIUM

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In this article, we examined the flow and heat transfer attributes of MHD natural convective micropolar fluid over a permeable stretching surface with second-order velocity slip. The flow is incompressible, time-independent, and laminar. The impacts of Joule heat, nonlinear radiation, and irregular heat sink/source are anticipated. The PDEs which govern the flow have been transformed as ODEs by the choice of similarity transformations. The transformed nonlinear ODEs are changed into linear ones by the well-known shooting method then solved numerically by the fourth-order Runge–Kutta method. The variations of the flow governing parameters with the dimensionless velocity, microrotation, temperature as well as the local Nusselt number, couple stress and skin friction coefficients are thoroughly elucidated with the assistance of graphs and tables. The findings reveal that the nonlinear radiation parameter and Eckert number have a tendency to enhance the thermal field. Also, fluid velocity and microrotation velocity are reducing functions of magnetic field and porosity parameters but an opposite trend is noticed for micropolar and buoyancy parameters.

KEY WORDS: *MHD, Joule heating, micropolar fluid, porous medium, variable heat source/sink, stretching surface*

1. INTRODUCTION

The boundary layer flow due to stretching of a surface plays an indispensible role in the fields like medicine, astrophysics, engineering, and industries. Polymer engineering, wire drawing, cooling of metallic beds, plastic sheets extraction, glass forming approaches, hot rolling, and paper production are some notable applications of this study. Micropolar fluid flow induced by a stretchable surface was reported by Chiam (1982). Lio (2006) presented an analytical solution for the boundary layer flow due to stretching of a plate with the aid of the homotopy analysis method. Later, the work of Lio (2006) was extended by Nadeem and Lee (2012) with the flow due to an elongated stretching surface. A numerical exploration of the boundary layer flow of Newtonian fluid across a stretched surface with thermal radiation and Lorentz force was examined by Anantha Kumar et al. (2016). Soid et al. (2017) examined the heat transport characteristics for time-dependent motion of Newtonian liquid over a shrinking sheet.

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A NEW METHODOLOGY OPTIMIZED FOR ARDUINO BASED SAFETY DEVICE FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS

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Abstract: In this digital era, technology has been developed and made people easy to survive. for visually impaired people need help for some others to do any work. To overcome this our proposed device can be used to live independently, in this paper a safety device is introduced for impaired person reach safely to their destination without any obstacles, by using this device they can detect the obstacles by the indication of beep sound. Here we are using some components like, ultrasonic sensor, is used to detect the obstacles. Buzzer is used to produce beep sound or any vibration. Led is used for the indication of any danger's and GPS are used to track the person position. Sliding switches is used to operate led either on or off. Motor is used to alert the user by producing vibration. The controller used for this device is Arduino.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Vision is a precious gift from god that is amazing world can be seen and appreciated. According to 2019 report of world health organization (WHO) nearly 2.2billion. People live with vision impairment and 1 billion people have been prevented. Blindness due to unaddressed refractive error (123.7 million),65.2 million having cataract,6.9 million having glaucoma,4.2 million having corneal opacities,3million having diabetic retinopathy,2million having trachoma and 826million are having near vision impairment. The vision impairment is estimated to be greater than 80% in western, eastern and central sub- Saharan Africa and the north America, Australia, western Europe ,and Asia are reported to be less than 2%.among low income and developing countries , this un operated contracts are the problem of blindness[7].in this situation most of the visually challenged people cannot afford to use expensive device, so we have introduced a cost effective device in this paper .The main feature of kit is walking stick and the walking stick is based on the sensor integration which helps detect the obstacles in the way. Often, a GPS device is used to track the blind person location's is used for escaping the serious consequences and it is useful for every impaired person

The blind people used trained dogs in the early days to guide their path, which is both expensive and not so effective. again, after detecting an obstacle, the traditional white cane can only detect objects by touch ,so it also has limitations on getting less time to react to the situation[6].there are many other accessibility aids on the market that are known as digital travel aids(ETAs).

II. SYSTEM MODEL:

In previous days mostly used systems for the sake of blind people is trained dogs, white cane, Mowat sensor, sonic path finder and RFID based device, by using these devices they can walk safely. the white cane is similar to eye cane device used to sense the difficulties in two-way directions [PA] there are some

SMART AGRICULTURE FOR CROP PROTECTION USING ARDUINO

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ABSTRACT:

This paper shows a crop protection. which are damaged by local animals. This leads to more losses for the farmers. It be not possible for the farmers to protect entire field. So we have to use automatic ARDUINO UNO based system for the crop protection from animals. In this system we have to use motion sensor(PIR) to detect wild animals near by fields & APR sensor be used to detect the object by voice from PIR sensor signals. The MC sounds an alarm when animals are enter in to the field. In this soil sensor can be used to observe the crops in wet or dry conditions then motor will be ON & OFF at particular time. Ultrasonic sensor can be used to find the growth of the plants in certain level. whenever person or animal detected it can be displayed in the LCD display

Keywords: ARDUINO, PIR sensor, LCD, EPR voice module, buzzer, solar with battery ultrasonic sensor, dc motor, power supply unit

INTRODUCTION:

In the world many countries be dependent upon the agriculture. It be backbone of the economy. But some wild animals damages & totally destroyed the crops this leads to losses for the farmers. To avoid this losses it will be important to protect the agriculture(1). So we have to propose the design to detect the animals by using some voice commands . So we have to increase the yield of the crop. The develop system will not injurious to animals & human beings.

In this project soil sensor can be used to detect the conditions of the soil in wet or dry condition(2). when soil be in dry condition motor will be ON otherwise motor will be in OFF condition at particular time(4). Ultrasonic sensors be used to identify the distance of the crop at certain place(3).PIR sensor be used to detect the motion of the animals or human beings then the voice command will be produced by APR voice module.

Unmanned contusion identification and categorization of diabetic retinopathy based on fuzzy logic.

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Abstract :

Diabetic patients are generally effected by a visual disorder called as Diabetic retinopathy(DRP). This DRP affects the retinal part of the eye & damages it & leads to visual impairment in future. Identification & categorization of this DRP at premature stages can reduce the rigorousness of the vision loss remarkably The proposed method in this paper is a vigorous system which identifies the retinal contusions from medical interpretation images of DRP & categorizes the stages of DRP unmanually.Initially,Bloodvessels(BV'S), microaneurysms(MA'S),Exudates(EX'S) are usually detected by some image processing techniques. Next, BV'S area , MA'S count , EX'S area , heterogeneity & uniformity are being measured from the medical diagnosing images of retina.

These attributes are ultimately fed to knowledge based fuzzy categorizer for categorizing mild NPDRP(non-profilarative DRP) ,moderate NPDRP & severe NPDRP & PDRP stages.

Introduction

This DRP is one of the major problems for the diabetic patients. DRP is an eye disease caused by long term diabetes.

This disease damages the retinal blood cells, the blood & fluid from the BV'S went through the retina of the eye. At early stages ,DRP does not show any symptoms it gradually leads to decrease in the human vision & finally leads to

total loss of the vision. DRP is categorized into two stages:

1)NPDRP -Non proliferative DRP.

2)PDRP - Proliferative DRP.[1]

NPDRP is an early stage of DRP, In NPDRP retinal BV'S become damaged & develop tiny leaks & it can be detected based on the severity of MA'S ,

The retina of the eye & haemorrhages [2]PDRP is an advanced stage of DRP.&

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VOICE CONTROLLED LED MATRIX DISPLAY

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ABSTRACT:

In communication speech plays a major role, without speech it is very difficult to communicate with others. The notice board is a common thing in every institution or organization to display the information among the partners. In present days conventional sticking paper notice system is takes more time and by using this we don't share the information quickly The main purpose of this project is to display the information in the led matrix through the microcontroller. This display is used in the bus stands, offices to share the information this will helps to the impaired persons. Voice controlled led matrix display can share information quickly .In led matrix display arduino board is serially connected with the HC-06 Bluetooth module and a mobile to send speech signal to the Bluetooth.

INTRODUCTION:

In the present technology, information is conveyed in to different forms based on our needs. I came up with a new technology, voice controlled led matrix display. By using this device we are providing the solution for the people who are not able to speak (or) listen. In this by speech reorganization, the information is being perceivably transmitted from the dot matrix display uniformly to the viewers. LED matrix display converts speech into text [1] .In this project we are interface with an application. By using this display we have to share the information quickly without use of any mediator. This display is used in public places like bus stands, railway stations etc... It is mainly developed for the sake of the impaired persons to reach the destination easily. The user can send the notice without typing the message. It is a wireless network mostly use in offices. In emergency conditions we are easily sending the message by using voice.

SYSTEM MODEL:

In previous, we have used led display for displaying the information which is helpful for people who cannot listen,but this display have a fixed program and there is no chance of reprogramming , so we cannot change the information as the user required ,to overcome this problem we have proposed this voice based controlled led matrix device, By using this speech based we can change the displaying information as per the user require. It is difficult to construct and maintenance is easy. The output will be exact replica of input i.e. whatever the input we are giving at the speaker the same output will be displayed at the led matrix display.

MICROCONTROLLER:

The controller used for the voice controlled is the arduino . Aurdin Uno is a microcontroller board .it is a 8 bit ATmega328p microcontroller. Arduino is a open source electronics platform based on easy to use hardware and software. These boards design use a variety of microcontroller and processors .these boards are able to read the inputs light on sensor, a finger on a button etc. Arduino boards are used in many applications why because these are in expensive compared to other microcontrollers. Especially these microcontrollers' runs on windows and Linux operating systems, most microcontroller systems are limited to windows.

→it consists of crystal oscillator, serial communication, voltage regulator.

→these are having 14 input output digital pins

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Biometric Based Security Authentication for Bank Locker System

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Abstract- **The main goal of this project is to design and implement a highly secured and reliable smart bank locker security system based on Biometric fingerprint and password. This can be organized in bank, offices (treasury), schools and homes. In this system only the authentic person can open the lock and collect the important documents, jewellery or money from the lockers. In this security system biometric fingerprint, passwords are used. In our proposed system first the user will enroll his finger with user name then the person will enter the password, if the password will match need to place finger on finger print module and finger print will be scanned and stored with fingerprint id. In this way user enrolment process will be completed. If the finger is correct of that particular person then it will allow and display finger is matched and if the finger is not matched of that particular person then it will gives the signal to the siren and will play some time. If all the conditions are matched then the microcontroller processes the data and correspondingly drives the motor to operate the load i.e. lock will be opened. The main advantages of using biometric fingerprint and password technology is highly secure and reliable locker system than any other locker systems. This system can also create a log containing check in and check out of each user along with basic information.**

Index terms- **Fingerprint, Microcontroller, keypad, dc motor**

I.INTRODUCTION

At present age, safety has become a necessary issue for most of the people mainly in the rural and urban areas. Some people are more concern about their safety for their expensive thing like jewellery, money, valuable documents, etc. So the bank lockers are the safest place to accumulate them but the conventional security system is not providing the higher security because in conventional security system a user can open the lockers using keys. Sometimes the keys could be stolen. Then the user have to apply for original keys but the time period is longer to get new keys so in it Biometric is considered as one of the most effective method when it comes to high security. Biometric is an automated technique of recognizing a person based on his physical attributes which includes face, fingerprint, hand geometry, handwriting, iris, retinal, vein, and voice. Biometric data are considered as place of using this security system we have implemented the new system. The system is biometric finger vein using ARDUINO and GSM technology based security system which provides more security then conventional system. In this paper we have implemented security of the money in the bank locker, house, and workplace (treasury) by using biometric finger vein. The finger vein module gives access for only authorized persons Different and distinct from personal information because it cannot be reverse-engineered to recreate any personal information and cannot be stolen to attempt theft. Fingerprints are the most common biometric technology used in many applications. The finger vein recognition and matching is one of the highly secured priority ways of verifying a person's identity. It requires the imaging and comparison of vein pattern which includes the ridges & minute points. They are unique for every individual.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The purpose of this project is to increase the security for lockers because conventional banks lockers are not secure so to rectify the problem which arises

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IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROXIMATE DADDA MULTIPLIER WITH INEXACT COMPRESSORS

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ABSTRACT: Approximate computing of DADDA multiplier has significantly reducing the power consumption, delay and area. Multiplication plays an important role in a digital signal processing application which require lot of space, power and area so, that's why we go for an approximate multiplier for reducing complexicity. But, it dosen't give an exact results. In this paper we are analyzing and designing approximate 4:2 compressors and also we are 8*8 Dadda multiplier. Here it also provides simulation and synthesis results by using xlinxs 14.7 ISE software .In exact multiplication we are using 18 compressors where in case of approximate multiplication we are using 17 compressors.

Index Terms: Compressors, Dadda algorithm, 8*8 multiplier, approximate computing.

INTRODUCTION:

In the software program of digital signal processing actual results are not wanted always. Adders and multipliers play a high role in this software. Multiplication is a vital approach this is utilized in diverse digital sign packages. One-of-a-type styles of multipliers are Dadda, Wallace-Tree, Vedic and booth. Those are used for Multiplication in comparison to Wallace-tree, Vedic and sales space Dadda offers Better results in power consumption, excessive bandwidth .In proposed work a multiplier in its partial end result addition approach half of adder and 4: 2 compressors are used as a computational blocks.

This paper consists of chapter 1) literature survey 2) actual compressors format, 3) approximate compressors, 4) multiplication, 5) simulation results.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

Various sorts of multipliers are mentioned inside the literature to acquire energy and overall performance optimization. Multiplication is a essential hardware block in a digital signal processing to carry out a multiplication in a clean manner through the use of a one two input adder .In a multiplication technique for unsigned numbers two numbers are worried in a A multiplication are referred to as multiplicand and the multiplier. For n bit multiplicand and multiplier, the ensuing product may be 2n bits. Many packages including multimedia and picture processing can tolerate errors and impression in competition and still produce meaningful and beneficial outcomes accurate and unique model and algorithms are not constantly suitable green to be used on this utility. Column compression structure for immediate multiplication proposed by using Wallace gives a complete put off prapotional to word length of the multiplier. Column compression multipliers are quicker than array multipliers, due to the fact the put off in array multipliers very linearly with the operand word length. Error distance[ED] is defined as errneous and the correct one the suggest ED and normalized ED are proposed by way of thinking about the normalized averaging impact of multiple inputs and the normalization of a couple of bit adders the tradeoff between precision and energy has also been quantitatively evaluated . Dadda method for partial product discount uses only vital reduction decided by way of the Wallace table proven in beneath table .It uses a technique to boom the range of ha and to lower the overall partial merchandise reduction .Number discount levels according to range bits inside the column of partial product matrices.

CAR ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND CRASH RECOVERY BY MEMS WITH GPS AND GSM

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Abstract:

In some precise situations most of vehicles getting coincidence, the person who is sitting within the car face so many problems because of this coincidence. Because of this heap the individual misplaced their lives. This task will avoid this type of troubles via the use of distinct types of sensors. The most important use of this task is it's going for offer protection for the individual that is in the automobile. With these sensor community the use of GPS and GSM technology the proprietor of the automobile is hooked up with a few cell software for his automobile so that he can find out the region in which the accident passed off. It also offers statistics approximately vehicle condition in numerous situations like fuel leakage and fire injuries. ARDUINO controller is cheap cost and it well suited with all kinds of software program. In this project we're the usage of ARDUINO as IC ATMEGA328. It operates among 1.8 for 5.5 Volts. This project deals with coincidence avoid and offering safety for both, the persons within the car and the car.

Keywords: Arduino, Temperature sensor, alcohol sensor, Gas sensor, M_E_M_S sensor, Buzzer, L_C_D, Memory Device, G_P_S, G_S_M.

I. Introduction:

In now a day's international where technological know-how has made outstanding advances so have the latest cars. These motors are greater advanced than ever. They have greater velocity, state of the artwork engines and are very carefully for those reasons there's a want for adapt a device that can constantly screen all of the numerous parameters of car. We have design any such system which, in case of coincidence will statistics all of the parameters and also help us for save you any twist of fate for manifest in sure extends.

The assignment is advanced for file informational facts, such as: temperature of the engine (30 seconds before), alcohol degree, gas leakage level, and many others. For revolutionize the sphere of motor car accident research. It also

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4-Bit Arithmetic and Logic Unit design with optimized area and less power consumption by Using GDI Technique

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ABSTRACT

Power dissipation and circuit area are the main problems in the electronics industry, this paper presents a 4-bit Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) model using Full-Swing GDI Method, which considers an effective method for low power digital design while reducing the circuit area compared to other logic types. The suggested ALU design consists of 2x1 Multiplexer, 4x1 Multiplexer and Full Adder cell with lower power to perform arithmetic and logic activities. The simulation was conducted using the 65 nm TSMC method of Cadence Virtuoso. The results show that the design proposed consumes less power with fewer transistors, thus achieving full swing activity compared to the previous research.

I. INTRODUCTION

Arithmetic circuits, like adders and multipliers, are one of the basic components in the design of communication circuits. Recently, an overwhelming interest has been seen in the problems of designing digital systems for communication systems and digital signal processing with low power at no performance penalty. Designing low power high-speed arithmetic circuits requires a combination of techniques at four levels; algorithm, architecture, circuit and system levels. This thesis presents layout and simulations of a multiplication algorithm, which is suitable for high-performance and low–power applications [2]. Digital multipliers are the most commonly used components in many digital circuit designs. They are fast, reliable and efficient components that are utilized to implement any operation. Depending upon the arrangement of the components, there are different types of multipliers available. Particular multiplier architecture is chosen based on the application. The power dissipation in a multiplier is a very important issue as it reflects the total power dissipated by the circuit and hence affects the performance of the device

Most digital signal processing (DSP) systems incorporate a multiplication unit to implement algorithms such as correlations, convolution, and filtering and frequency analysis. In many DSP algorithms, the multiplier lies in the critical delay path and ultimately determines the performance of the algorithm. The speed of multiplication operation is of great importance in DSP as well as in the general processors today, especially since the media processing took off. In the past, multiplication was implemented generally with a sequence of addition, subtraction and shift operations. Recently, many multiplication algorithms have been invented and developed, each having pros and cons in different fields. The multiplier is a fairly large block of a computing system. The amount of circuitry involved is proportional to the square of its resolution; i.e. a multiplier of size n bits has $O(N^2)$ gates [1]. For multiplication algorithms performed in DSP applications, latency and throughput are the two major constraints from delay perspective. Latency is the real delay of computing a function, a measure of how long after the inputs to a device are stable, is the final result available on outputs. Throughput is the measure of how many multiplications can be performed in a given period of time. Multiplier is not only a high-delay block but also a significant source of power dissipation. That's why, if one also aims to minimize power consumption, it is of great interest to identify the techniques to be applied to reduce delay by using

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Intelligent fire detector robo with automatic water sprinkler using IOT

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ABSTRACT:-

In these days ,the fire accidents are occurred due to some mistakes likes bomb blasts ,gas cylinders blasts and etc., in a places of homes ,malls, apartments etc.,. To control these accidents ,we proposed a Fire(Flame) detector ROBO with automatic water sprinkler using Internet of Things (IOT).These ROBO works both manually and automatically. In automatic detection ,the ROBO detects fire automatically and avoid the fire with automatic water sprinkler and it also alert the people through message using IOT. In manual detection, we are giving the instructions to the ROBO through Bluetooth to stop the fire .

INTRODUCTION:-

The accidents due to fire are occurred normally in olden days and the loss of this accidents are more because the precautions are less in olden days and the people don't know how to avoid the fire accidents. Now a days the fire engines are used to avoid the fire accidents ,in some times the fire engines are comes to late die to struck in traffic and lack of staff.

In these days, the technologies are drastically increased by using these technologies we can introduce a different things to avoid these fire accidents. Now we can introduce an intelligent fire detector ROBO with automatic water sprinkler using IOT. This ROBO detects the fire accidents automatically and halting the fire

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IOT BASED VEHICLE CONTROLLING BY USING FINGERPRINT SENSOR

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ABSTRACT: in many instances people feels hard to unlock the key for the vehicle which are under perfect working condition as well as security for the vehicles is growing in risk manner such as theft and vehicle detection.so in order to bring a solution for this problem this system can be implemented. The IOT is the trending main module now a days it is used in many embedded applications. In this system we are going to monitor vehicles by using a fingerprint device which having a user data base accessing adopted by using the wireless fidelity module.by using this wireless fidelity module we can access the location of the vehicle when being loss. An LCD display is used in order to display the commands which are accessing by user under the influence of fingerprint module. We are going to control the vehicle by using an android app in mobile INTERNET OF THINGS and we can also unlock the vehicle by using fingerprint sensor manually even without having key.so these improves security parameters and these are user friendly which can easily access.

INTRODUCTION:

from the last few decades day by day vehicle security is going is need to secured in a traditional to the digital world. With the help of the technological development we are able to secure the vehicles in digital nature. In the past decades the vehicle owners feels very hard to manage their vehicles when they are need to unlock the vehicles by starting the ignition to the motors. The vehicle owner need to unlock the motor by using the key but where as the people losses their key in some situations. Some of the last few interesting innovations are a wireless vehicle tracking system used to track vehicle whenever the vehicle is being theften(2)(7) , how much of the vehicle fuel tank is filled in order to maintain the car or any vehicle without any hesitations for the vehicle users(1). staring a car by using a finger print module and the theft controlling using the advanced technological development(3)(4)(6). in our proposed model we are going to implement implement the a vehicle controlling using fingerprint module using ATMEGA328.

PROPOSED MODEL:

Basically the vehicle users forgets to lock in that cases it is not under the secure conditions in that phenomenon we should monitor and control it.

In this proposed model we are going to designing a system which is user friendly and helps vehicle users to maintain their vehicles in a secured manner. In wireless vehicle controlling system we are going to monitoring the vehicles using ESP8266 wireless module by using a finger print module we are going to collecting a biometric information and compared with user biometric information when these two are matched vehicle motor will be ON without using any key, whenever the vehicle motor is ON condition an information will be displayed.

BLOCK DIAGRAM:

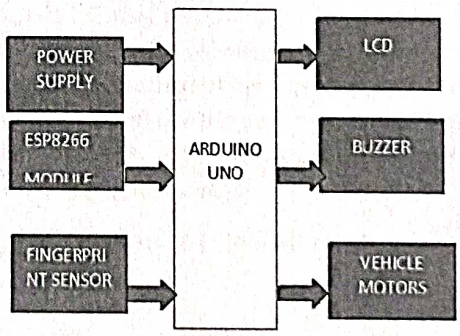

FIG.BLOCK DIAGRAM REPRESENTATION

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IOT BASED AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM USING ARDUINO UNO

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Abstract: Air pollution is one of the major issues that we are facing now a days. Due to the increase in number of industries, vehicles like cars, two-wheels etc...Air pollution is increasing. Air pollution has many effects like, it effects our health, it can cause global warming, and it can cause acid rains, and it even effect the plant growth. Basically, no human is capable of determining the air quality, so in order to monitor the quality of air we need a tool, which is 'IOT Based Air Quality Monitoring System using ARDUINO UNO'. We are going to consider some parameters like temperature, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, humidity etc... For the monitoring purpose. These parameters are measured by using some sort sensors like temperature sensor, humidity sensor, MQ-2 sensor, MQ-7 sensor. The air quality is measured in PPM displayed on LCD and to monitor it easily we are displaying it on webpage also.

Key words---- ARDUINO UNO, Gas Sensors, IOT Embedded C

1. INTRODUCTION

Air is one of the most vital component, which is becoming less quality day by day because of pollutants. Air pollution is one of the growing issue in almost every nation. Due to air pollution health problems are increasing mainly in urban areas of developing countries. According to WHO 9 out of 10 people are breathing highly contaminated air and about 7 million people were killed worldwide every year due to air pollution. In order to get an idea of quality and quantity of pollutants in air we are using this project. It is applicable in both indoor and outdoor environment. In this different sensors are available they are Nitrous oxide, Sulphur dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Ozone and Particulate matter. These sensors are very expensive in the past but in present days due to advanced technology it is available at low cost. Several thousands of people led to the deaths in december1952. This incident became a major turning point in environmental history. London's big smog promotes the United Kingdom Clean air act. This act change many fuel resources and industries it was replaced with energy. Where air pollutants have a high impact, it has been detected using the region of UV wavelength region. Sensors also include data collection, storage and transmission depending on state-of-the-art technology.

2. SYSTEM MODEL

In [1], graph lab is used in an indoor environmental to control air quality. In [2], conceptual definition of IOT [8] use Raspberry Pi 3B+ to track air pollutants and take into account PM, CO, CO2, temperature, humidity and air pressure parameters. However, it does not contain pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and ozone. This may results in inaccurate tests, as these contaminants may have high concentrations in some regions. [3] shows how web socket and Raspberry Pi 3B+ are used to track emissions, but

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SAFETY HELMET FOR BIKE AUTHENTICATION AND ALCOHOL SENSING FOR RIDERS USING IOT

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Abstract:

A safety helmet is a form of vigilant and more secure head piece apt by a driver which makes motorbike driving safer. The predominant reason of this helmet is to provide protection and safety for riders. A twist of fate is a uncommon, accidental, surprising outer movement which happens in a certain time and location, with no evident and intentional purpose but with considerable effects and offers an embittered experience for some families. Careless of the motorist is the foremost issue of such mishaps. The government of traffic authorities consign few enlightens to the automobile operators. Although lot of people do no longer carry out the rules and instructions. In order to overcome these problems an intelligent system is introduced. The system which inexorably checks if the person is draining the helmet and retain non-alcoholic exhalation moment.

Introduction:

An accident said to be any vehicle accident is occurring on a highway. These accidents are collision between vehicles and animals, vehicles and fixed obstacles and not proper road conditions. The world health organization says 1.25million people die each year as a result of road accidents. The main causes of road accidents are drunk and drive condition and not wearing helmet. Usage of helmet by two wheelers riders is compulsory under the section of 129. This act makes it must for a rider to wear a helmet. Alcohol reduces the concentration of the rider and prevents the rider's vision due to the giddiness. Alcohol obscure fear and actuate the riders to take risks. There are laws to check wear helmet and drunk and drive but there is no successful. The motor cycle act, 1939 has a clause which states that liable for punishment at first offense for imprisonment for a term of 6months or 2000 RS/- fine. This law is very successful, but it is failed usually due to the in charge offers are bribed. The drunk and drive is equally to a murder and he cannot out his own tasks and risks danger. These two are the main reasons which motivate us to build smart helmet in which the first step is detection of the helmet and alcohol detection when both conditions are satisfy then only the bike ignition will start.IR sensor and alcohol sensor are used.

System model:

Arduino uno:

Arduino uno is an open source platform used to construct embedded projects. Arduino uno is very simple for both hardware and software. It consists of both a physical programmable and circuit board. Arduino platform is turn into a decamp popular with people aloof started out with electronics for better result. The arduino do not need a isolated bit of hardware in order to bundle new code on to a board. Here we use a USB cable. The IDE of arduino uses a simplified version of c++. The program is simple to learn. Finally the functions of microcontroller is braked by the microcontroller. Uno is for the most leading boards in the arduino family group and considerable elect for beginners.

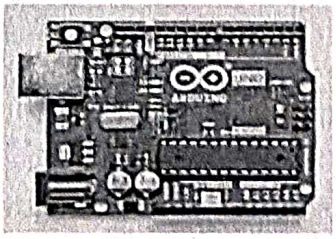

Figure1: arduino uno

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SMART & DRIVERLESS METRO TRAIN USING FOUR WHEEL ROBO CASE

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Abstract:

This project tells about the technology used in metro train movement which are used in most of the developed countries and cities. The train contains controller it enables the automatic running of the train from one station to another station without a driver so it reduces the errors caused by the human operator.

In this project ARDIUNO UNO is used as a controller whenever the train enters at the station it stops automatically by using IR sensor the IR sensor it can detect the people or objects. Then the doors open automatically so the passengers are can go inside the train.

The train contain the passenger count section it counts the passengers who are entering and leaving the train it contains passenger limit for example five passengers getting into the train the door will be automatically closed.

And we can also make how many minutes the train will stop each and every station it can set in the controller by the programmer so the passenger count and stations are displayed in liquid crystal display (LCD) the motion of the train is controlled

Introduction:

There has been a much develop and advancement in urban railway transmission, the train starting from the engine to the metro trains and to the recently proposed driverless metro train. The driverless metro train is the intelligent and innovative mass transmission solution.

The driverless metro train meets a so many Number of objectives like high speed, regularity and accuracy and it also reduces the human errors and it also fulfils the idea of new approach to implementation.

Introduction automatic train control as per the definition, the ATC (automatic train control) refers to the whole system which contains different automatic functions. The overall automatic train control system must incorporate the faculties of automatic train operation (ATO), automatic train protection (ATP), and automatic train supervision (ATS) the above mentioned three areas of the automatic train control and these three are shortly described as

- Automatic train operation (ATO): this subsystem plays a major role in automatic operation of control and brake actions to make the trains in movement and halting
- Automatic train protection (ATP): this subsystem plays a major role in protecting the train in hazardous situations and taking the precautions to eliminate the accidents
- Automatic train supervision (ATS): this subsystem plays a major role of centralised administration and authority of train motion includes office management server functions associated with the train protection

This project mainly reduces the human errors and the ARDIUNO UNO is used as a CPU its role is to achieve the automatic operations and also the opening and closing automatically

Literature survey:

By using the existing automatic systems of metro trains controlled by the human existence it causes the loss of the information due to lot of human errors in the system.

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VLSI ARCHITECTURE OF AES IN NON –VOLATILE MEMORY APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT: In day to day communications securing the data is most important. But by using non –volatile memory the data is not secure, so the unauthorized user can access the data easily from the memory. By using memory encryption techniques the data will be in a secure manner. For securing the data the various security algorithms are developed. Some of them are DES, RSA, BLOWFISH, AES .In that we are using AES. Because AES is more secure than the others. The AES is 128 bit symmetric block cipher. The AES algorithm contains its own structure for encryption and decryption of data. In this approach we use 128 bits for encryption. In AES algorithm, it defines a number of transformations that are to be performed on data stored in an array. This paper will provide only the encryption of AES algorithm.

KEYWORDS:-DES-data encryption standards, RSA-rivest- Shamir alderman encryption, AES-Advanced encryption standard.

INTRODUCTION:-

Transferring of large information in various fields is more important in network communications. There is chance that the uncertainty of data transmitted though channel. Different techniques and methods that are used by the many areas to secure the information from hackers because of securing the data is critical. Cryptography is the mostly running technology in new word. Cryptography allows the data in confidential form which is down by two methods they are encryption and decryption. The intruders are used to read the actual data simply that can be prohibited by encryption process, encryption is down before sending the data from the sender it encodes the data in this stage the original data(plain text) is transformed in to indistinct format(cipher text).After converting the data into cipher text decryption process in down. Decryption is inverse operation of encryption. The Encrypted data must be stored in memory. For decades the main memory we are using DRAM. However to increase the performance and to reduce the size, complexity, and cost in place of DRAM, this paper introduced non volatile memories.

They are different algorithms for encryption and decryption of data that may be symmetric or asymmetric, AES is one of symmetric algorithm. AES is a united state encryption standard defined in federal information processing standard (FIPS) 192, published in November 2001. It was approved as federal standard in May 2002.

Symmetric means key is identical that is given to the encryption and decryption processes. In our discussion we are introducing AES with memory. AES allows three different key lengths: 128,192,256 bits. In this we are using 128 bits. In encryption technique, It consist of 10 rounds of processing for 128 bit keys, 12 rounds for 192-bit keys, and 14 rounds for 256-bit keys. Except in last round and in last case all other rounds are similar.

EXISTING AES ALGORITHM:

Encryption is one of the principles to earnest security of sensitive data. Encryption algorithm performs different substitutions and transformations on the plane text and it transit into cipertext. As for some cryptographic systems, it is commonly used to secure communications channels by using pubic key exchanges based on DES algorithm.

Soft Computing and Signal Processing pp 439-448 | Cite as

Performance Analysis of EMTCMOS Technique-Based D Flip-Flop Design at Varied Supply Voltages and Distinct Submicron Technology

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Abstract

Lower power consumption is one of the aspects to be considered in catering to the technical thirst of the man. Scaling is the methodology adopted in recent times, and it has been the source of driving for all the technological improvements in the recent past. Various attempts

Design and Implementation of an Area EfficientArchitecture for Error Correction Codes

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Abstract: The quality of communications and signal processing circuits will increase per annum. this can be created attainable by the CMOS technology scaling that permits the mixing of a lot of and a lot of transistors on one device. This increased quality makes the circuits a lot of prone to errors. At identical time, the scaling implies that transistors operate with lower voltages and square measure a lot of at risk of errors caused by noise and producing variations. Soft errors pose a responsibleness threat to fashionable electronic circuits. This makes protection against soft errors a demand for several applications. Communications and signal process systems are no exceptions to the current trend. For some applications, an interesting possibility is to use algorithmic-based fault tolerance (ABFT) techniques that try and exploit the recursive properties to sight and proper errors. Signal process and communication applications are compatible for ABFT. One example is quick Fourier transforms (FFTs) that are a key building block in several systems. many protection schemes have been projected to sight and proper errors in FFTs. Among those, most likely the utilization of the Parseval or add of squares check is that the most generally glorious. In modern communication systems, it's more and more common to seek out several blocks in operation in parallel. Recently, a method that exploits this truth to implement fault tolerance on parallel filters has been projected. During this temporary, this system is 1st applied to guard FFTs. Then, 2 improved protection schemes that mix the utilization of error correction codes and Parseval checks are projected and evaluated.

I.INTRODUCTION

Filters are typically used in electronic systems to emphasize signals in bound frequency ranges and reject signals in alternative frequency ranges. In circuit theory, a filter is associate electrical network that alters the amplitude and/or section characteristics of a symbol with relevance frequency. Ideally, a filter won't add new frequencies to the input signal, nor can it modification the part frequencies of that signal, however it'll modification the relative amplitudes of the numerous frequency elements and/or their section relationships. nowadays filters area unit wide used in range of applications that supported automotive, medical, and house wherever reliableness of elements in digital electronic circuits is essential. Filters of some type area unit essential in the operation of most electronic circuits. There area unit several totally different bases of classifying filters and these overlap in several different ways; there is no straightforward hierarchal classification because the behavioral properties of signal changes the techniques of filtering it'll be take issue. Being specific with filter, the digital filters have large applications in digital signal process. Filtering is additionally a category of signal process, the process feature of filters being the complete or partial suppression of some facet of the signal. it's thus within the interest of anyone concerned in electronic circuit style to possess the flexibility to develop filter

A high-speed low-power accuracy-controllable approximate design of multipliers

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Abstract

For many error-tolerant apps, multiplication is a main basic feature. Approximate multiplication is regarded an effective method against efficiency and precision for trading off energy. This article recommends a precision-controllable multiplier whose final product is produced by a transportable adder. The suggested system can dynamically pick the duration of the carrying propagation in order to flexibly meet the precision criteria. The suggested tree generator approximates the multiplier's total item sequence. Using the carry maskable adder and the compressor, a multiplier layout is introduced. Compared to a standard multiplier of Wallace tree The suggested multiplier decreased energy usage by between 47.3% and 56.2% and the critical route interval by 29.9% to 60.5%, based on the precision needed. Its region of silicone was 44.6 times lower as well. Furthermore, findings from an implementation for image processing show that the suggested multiplier structure can control the performance of the produced pictures.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many increasingly common apps are naturally accepting of tiny inaccuracies, such as image processing and identification.

These apps are computationally challenging and multiplication is their basic arithmetic function, which provides an chance for decreased power consumption to trade off computing precision.

Approximate computing is an effective strategy for error-tolerant apps because it can trade in energy precision and presently performs a major part in such apps

Different apps that tolerate errors have varying demands for precision, as do distinct implementation stages of the program.

If the precision of multiplication is corrected, energy will be lost if elevated precision is not needed. This implies that estimated multipliers should be dynamically reconfigurable to meet the various precision demands of various program stages and apps.

This article relies on an estimated layout of multipliers that can dynamically regulate

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ROBUST RAILWAY TRACK CRACK DETECTION USING GSM AND GPS SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT: Railways are the most preferable transport system because of its reliability, passenger safety and easy to travel. If any misalignment and crack occur it creates loss to the lives. To overcome this problem we will develop a system that is railway track crack detection. Here we are using simple components like GSM, GPS, BUZZER, IR SENSOR, ULTRASONIC SENSOR and ARDUINO. The cracks are detected through sensor rays falls on the crack and it slowly stop the train. By using GPS we can send the explicit area of the ace and send the messages to the railways by using GSM. At any time, the ace is exposed the alarm immediately energized to give a message to the passengers and all the connections are done by using ARDUINO. Here in the place of train we are using wheel robot with the help of the dc motor. This simple concept will gives high accuracy and no problems occurs during detection and saves so many lives. It is not only used for railway stations but also used in metro trains, gaming systems and any crack detection system.

KEYWORDS: GSM, GPS, BUZZER, IR SENSOR, ULTRASONIC SENSOR, FOUR WHEEL ROBOT, CRACK DETECTION, RAILWAY TRACK.DC MOTOR.

INTRODUCTION:

Now a days transport is the most important to move from one place to another place and also most of the financial transport is carried by using the track transportation. Transport is the biggest source to develop our nation and its safety and sustainability are also issues of paramount importance. India is one of the largest railway associate in the world. Indian railways is an Indian purchased enterprises, it is managed and owned by Indian community. In Bharath every year 4.6 millions of the vehicles introduced and only 10% of the people uses their own vehicles and remaining people depends on the public transport. They always prefer railway network due to safety and easy to travel. That's why people always prefer to journey longer distance mainly to rely on either railways or airways only.

Throughout the history in 1853 the primary railway in India "peninsula railway" which is travel from Mumbai to thane.16000 trains run on barrier per day. Nearly exact 300 railway accidents are takes place every year. Out of that 15% of accidents occurred in India and 90% of accidents are happened due to natural causes like heat, antisocial elements and improper maintenance. These improper maintenance cracks are cannot be identified due to the currently irregular and manual track line check and other problems with the rails. Railway transport is the only way to grow India rapidly compared to other nations our facilities are very less that's why the resultant severe loss of lives and economy. This problem is occurred due to cost in incurred is high. To reduce this problem we will develop a system that is railway track crack detection. In this system the train is running if any crack is find out the IR sensor and ultrasonic sensor detects is used to find out the outstrip from the train to the crack and will send exact location of the crack through GPS and GSM will receives the message. If any crack is detected the buzzer is immediately activated. If any crack is not found the buzzer will not activated.

SYSTEM MODEL:

ARDUINO UNO:

Arduino Uno is an open source platform used for building electronics projects. It is the

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON INDUSTRIAL VISION ROBOT WITH PIXY CAMERA

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ABSTRACT:

The capacity to perceive articles has been an objective of PC researchers and AI specialists for a considerable length of time. In the past this has required enormous PCs running refined programming which has kept the advances included bound to labs and research divisions with huge spending plans. Blaze forward to today, object acknowledgment has turned out to be standard. Item acknowledgment and PC vision innovation is presently accessible for experimenters too, with a few packs and cameras with different abilities accessible. The Pixy is a picture sensor intended for item acknowledgment, line following and basic scanner tag perusing. Mechanical robots are not human, they are machines. They are programmable controller gadgets which can move devices or parts by means of a set grouping of movements. Also, they can be reprogrammable, that is, the robot's activity can be adjusted by changing the control settings without supplanting the equipment. They include a few attributes of customary machines in like manner as qualities of machine administrators. For an administrator, it is anything but difficult to be instructed to complete another undertaking. However, for a machine, an errand can be rehashed for delayed occasions with extraordinary exactness. This task centered at building up a Robot Vision framework utilizing a blend of ease camera equipment and PC calculations to empower robots to process visual information from the world. The stereo vision calculation which comprises of two cameras, and the created application can figure a 3D position from s 2D identified article. Moreover, the discovery calculation dependent on shading contrasts was utilized by the cameras which empower 2D item following and yielded information directions of the article being distinguished. At that point, the 3D item position is created through the determined 2D object information facilitates, which made prepared for robot educating.

Key words: *Robot Vision, Pixy camera, computer algorithms*

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO ROBOTICS

Robotics is a branch of engineering and science that includes electronics engineering, mechanical engineering and computer science and so on. This branch deals with the design, construction, use to control robots, sensory feedback and information processing. These are some technologies which will replace humans and human activities in coming years. These robots are designed to be used for any purpose but these are using in sensitive environments like bomb detection, deactivation of various bombs etc. Robots can take any form but many of them have given the human appearance. The robots which have taken the form of human appearance may likely to have the walk like humans, speech, cognition and most importantly all the things a human can do. Most of the robots of today are inspired by nature and are known as bio-inspired robots. Robotics is that branch of engineering that deals with conception, design, operation, and manufacturing of robots. There was an author named Issac Asimov, he said that he was the first

A high-speed low-power accuracy-controllable approximate design of multipliers

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Abstract

For many error-tolerant apps, multiplication is a main basic feature. Approximate multiplication is regarded an effective method against efficiency and precision for trading off energy. This article recommends a precision-controllable multiplier whose final product is produced by a transportable adder. The suggested system can dynamically pick the duration of the carrying propagation in order to flexibly meet the precision criteria. The suggested tree generator approximates the multiplier's total item sequence. Using the carry maskable adder and the compressor, a multiplier layout is introduced. Compared to a standard multiplier of Wallace tree The suggested multiplier decreased energy usage by between 47.3% and 56.2% and the critical route interval by 29.9% to 60.5%, based on the precision needed. Its region of silicone was 44.6 times lower as well. Furthermore, findings from an implementation for image processing show that the suggested multiplier structure can control the performance of the produced pictures.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many increasingly common apps are naturally accepting of tiny inaccuracies, such as image processing and identification.

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Approximate computing is an effective strategy for error-tolerant apps because it can trade in energy precision and presently performs a major part in such apps

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If the precision of multiplication is corrected, energy will be lost if elevated precision is not needed. This implies that estimated multipliers should be dynamically reconfigurable to meet the various precision demands of various program stages and apps.

This article relies on an estimated layout of multipliers that can dynamically

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SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN POLY HOUSES BASED ON IOT

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ABSTRACT:

The main goal is to improve farming practices by using new technologies to improve yields. It was fully automated, consuming less power from the man. Poly house is closed system for irrigation practices to protect plants from extreme weather and harmful diseases, namely: virus, high temperature and ultraviolet radiation. To control climate factors and changes in the environment, a software equipment may be required. We can also add different types of sensors to test plant condition and soil composition. If there is insufficient moisture in crops, the threshold value specifies whether the pump will be turned on or off .The controller used in this system was ARDUINO. It was inexpensive and well suited for applications of all kinds. And the IC is ATMEGA328. It includes flash memory,1 Kb EEPROM,2 KB SRAM and it handles with 23 General purpose input output lines,32GP Working registers, ARDUINO operates at the voltage in the range of1.8-5.5volts.This system results better yield and handles automatically without any human interference.

Keywords:

Poly-house,IOT, Agriculture, Temperature sensor ,Humidity sensor, Soil moisture sensor, Relays ,Solar panel.

I. INTRODUCTION:

In India ,agriculture is performs in a traditional way and it falls at backward stage when there is no invention of new technologies.

Approximately near 50 percent of people in India has been engaged with farming .So for that the agriculture becomes a lively hood for Indians .Now at present days we are inventing a new farming equipment by using our modern technologies .With that the agriculture becomes easy to handle in smart way .By using smart method we can done the work easily when the person is at any place. This system needs to improve the performance of yield and also gives healthy food.

- With the advantage of ARDUINO board with the use of soil moisture sensor it can detect the moisture in the soil and helps to the farmer to irrigate itself. The given system uses ATMEGA328P micro controller on the ARDUINO board .And it helps the farmers to monitor the Working of the water sprinklers. It helps the farmer to work more with the less human work as the irrigation is fully automated.

- In the underground well digged in the farm it collects the water from various sources like rivers, canals ,rain water, and from the bore wells in the fields. With the use of ultrasonic sensor in the well its sends the message to the farmer when it becomes empty or it may be full.

- The water is pumped into a tank up to a threshold value with the use of a motor. The tank is connected to a pipe line which is given to the field n the irrigation network. The valve of the tank is opens when the moisture in the field is fallen or it may becomes dry.

- The temperature and the humidity in the poly house are measured with the use of temperature sensor and humidity sensors. When the temperature is high above a threshold value the fan is automatically turned on to decrease the temperature. As the structure of the poly house is closed the

25

The Robust Local Low Rank based Spatial Spectral Total variation applied to Optimized Hyper Spectral Image Denoising.

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Abstract: The Hyper-spectral Images (HSIs) are generally contaminatedby the different noises, like random noise, Gaussian noise, etc...that effectstheir usage. In this journal, we use the Gaussian noise and random noise, we suggest a merging of Gaussian noise and random noise removal framework which is named asRLLRSSTV. So as to get the effectively low rank (LR) clean HSIs patches from the random noise, firstly the HSI is parted into local overlapping patches, and rank-constrained LR matrix recovery. By compare with the past LR based HSI denoising methods, now all the patches are process individually, in this we uses a GSSTV regularized image reconstruction strategy, from the LR patches of the global spatial– spectral smoothness (GSSS) of the reconstructed image is ensured. In further the local low-rank components (LLC) are separated from the random noise in order to promote these LLC by the globally reconstructed HSI. To do this we adopt a kroonmethod to solve the proposed algorithm RLLRSSTV model, which continuously monitors the both LLR property&the GSSSof the HSI. By presenting this method we have an advantage like visual perception or measurable judgement, speed and cost all this is explain by combined real HIS & simulated results.

Index terms: Hyper-spectral images(HSIs), Robust Local low Rank Based Spatial Spectral Total variation, Low Rank (LR) Globalspatial Spectral total variation (GSSTV), Local-low rank (LLR), Gaussian noise, Random noise, denoising.

Introduction:

Hyper-spectralframe (HSF) pixels occupy a very important place in the far areas detectingcommunal since they will provide many adjacent, smaller spectral bands. With the wealth of obtainable spectral info, HSIs are wide used in food monitoring,Medical method watching and quality management, and all commercial and bio-medical applications [1]. However, HSFs are inevitably polluted by countless sorts of noise throughout the procurement method, because of their distinctive physical style, that severely degrades the quality of the photographs and limits the preciseness of the next processing tasks, like classification, unmixing, target detection, and then on [1],[2]. Therefore, in HSI frame application, denoising is an energetic and having the

ADVANCED LAND SURVEYING BY USING GPS & GIS AT KITS CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

Cartography is the art and science of making maps. Until the 1960s, maps were made the time-honored, traditional way. J.B Harley and David Woodward have assembled an international team of specialists to compile a much needed up-to-date survey of the development of cartography a science and an art .The Global Positioning System (GPS) is the most common surveying instrument today where we can obtain accuracies of high order with a speed and cost efficiency that has not previously been available to the survey community. Precise positioning is possible using GPS receivers at reference locations providing correction and relative positioning data for remote receivers. The main objective of this thesis is to do practical evaluation of the influence of GPS error sources, processing strategies and reference stations on positioning accuracy e.g. single point positioning solution and relative positioning solution with different reference stations. In the present study, we are making a comparison between conventional land surveying and advanced land surveying. By doing software operations on GPS points we make this project. Draw an original map by hand, based on land survey measurements and other information. Print as many copies as you need. That change with the advent of computers, satellite imagery, and Global Positioning System (GPS), made making maps much easier .finally we are getting approximately 200 sq.m as an error.

Key words: Cartography, Global Positioning System, satellite imagery, cost efficiency, positioning accuracy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Normally all the people do not have idea about the modern surveying techniques such as total station, EDM (Electronic distance measurement equipment), GPS – global positioning system, Laser Distance meter, Electronic Theodolite. By using these equipment's we can save manpower, duration of the project moreover we can decrease the cost of the project. Due to innovation of modern equipment's we can increase the accuracy of work up to 10cm accuracy. For the operating of old equipment's we must need a technically skilled person for understanding that methodology of calculations but by using of advanced surveying we didn't require that much of skilled persons due to their easily understanding techniques. In this present project we are doing survey by using modern equipment's i .e using GPS, GIS and for preparing a contour map we used auto level for calculating levels in my college playground. By using GPS navigator we are taken the latitude-longitude values and with the help ARCGIS software tools we are a making a land use and land cover map .we also derived 3d model of my study area by using ARCSCENE tool in ARCGIS software.

1.1SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of this study is limited within evaluating and comparing the accuracy, precision and time expenditure of three surveying methods. Determining and evaluating the accuracy of the measurement need quite stable weather condition and carefulness. During this work there have been a lot of limitations especially related with whether condition (cold, snow and wind). Due to this problem, the study couldn't complete according to the time frame work.

1.2 AIM OF THE WORK

- To know about significance of advanced surveying in field measurements in terms of utility and precision of data collection.
- To learn on the principles of latitude longitude measurements and their accuracy
- To get introduced to the concept of GIS in preliminary identification and map making.
- To know in detail the concept of remote sensing in identification of land features from space and to get introduced to different data acquisition techniques like DGPS.

3.3.1: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

ACADEMIC YEAR

2018-19

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Assesment of Drinking Water Quality in Dupadu Village, Prakasam District

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Abstract: *- An attempt is made in the present study to assess the drinking water quality in Dupadu. Drinking water samples collected from 4 locations covering uniformly the entire village. The parameters such as pH, Turbidity, Conductivity, Acidity, Alkalinity, Hardness and fluoride were determined. From the analysis, it is observed that the fluoride concentration in drinking water in this village varies from 1.7 mg/l to 2.0 mg/l causing dental and skeletal flourosis. Overall water quality was unsatisfactory for drinking drinking purposes without any prior treatment. The reason for selecting this village is it's our own village, my village people has been suffering from lot of water borne diseases like fluorosis, cholera etc. We decided to know what are the parameters having the drinking water which causes to water borne diseases and suggested to government to take the necessary precautions about public health.*

Keywords:-*Drinking water quality, Flouride concentration, IS & WHO standards.*

Date of Submission: 17-11-2018 Date of acceptance: 03-12-2018

I. Introduction

Water plays an important role in the development of healthy society. Water is an essential natural resource for sustaining life and environment that we have always thought to be available in abundance and free gift of nature, however chemical composition of surface or subsurface water is one of the prime factors on which the suitability of water for domestic and drinking purpose depends. Dupadu village is the major water source for the surrounding areas, is no exception with respect to the increased population the water quality gradually decreases. Due to this problem people suffering with water borne diseases. The study was carried out to assess the quality of drinking water of Dupadu area Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The fluoride concentration along with various chemical parameters in drinking water samples was determined in this region.

Study Area: - Dupadu area is located near Markapur, west Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh, and India. The details of study area as following table no.1

TABLE.1

SL.NO	SAMPLE	AREA	LOGITUDES	LATITUDES
1.	Sample no.1	Sc colony	79°22'5''	15°55'5''
2.	Sample no.1	At temple	79°21'52''	15°55'3''
3.	Sample no.1	Pump house	79°22'14''	15°55'5''
4.	Sample no.1	NSR colony	79°22'13''	15°54'50''

II. Methodology

The sampling points are located in such way that, they are uniformly distributed the entire village of the study area. Four sampling locations are fixed up for sampling. Bore wells and Hand pumps are considered for sampling. The samples were collected from bore wells hand pumps which were extensively used for drinking and other domestic purposes. The samples were collected in pre-cleaned and sterilized polyethylene bottles of two liters capacity. The depth of the bore wells varied between 150 to 450 feet. Water samples are collected from each sampling point and analysed in the laboratory and suggested precautions were taken to avoid contamination.The analyzed parameters viz. pH, Acidity, Alkalinity, Conductivity, Hardness, Turbidity and Flouride as per the standard procedures.

Impact of Brownian motion and thermophoresis on bioconvective flow of nanoliquids past a variable thickness surface with slip effects

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to scrutinize the heat and mass transfer attributes of three-dimensional bio convective flow of nanofluid across a slendering surface with slip effects. The analysis is carried out subject to irregular heat sink/source, thermophoresis and Brownian motion of nanoparticles.
Design/methodology/approach – At first, proper transmutations are pondered to metamorphose the basic flow equations as ODEs. The solution of these ODEs is procured by the consecutive application of Shooting and Runge-Kutta fourth order numerical procedures.
Findings – The usual flow fields along with density of motile microorganisms for sundry physical parameters are divulged via plots and scrutinized. Further, the authors analyzed the impact of same parameters on skin friction, heat and mass transfer coefficients and presented in tables. It is discovered that the variable heat sink/source parameters play a decisive role in nature of the heat and mass transfer rates. The density of motile microorganisms will improve if we add Al-Cu alloy particles in regular fluids instead of Al particles solely. A change in thermophoresis and Brownian motion parameters dominates heat and mass transfer performance.
Originality/value – To the best of the knowledge, no author made an attempt to investigate the flow of nanofluids over a variable thickness surface with bio-convection, Brownian motion and slip effects.

Keywords Nanofluid, MHD, Brownian motion, Bioconvection, Alloy particles, Irregular heat sink/source
Paper type Research paper

Nomenclature

A	Stretching sheet constant	C	Concentration of the fluid
a_1	Maxwell's reflection coefficient	C_0	Reference fluid concentration
a_2	Thermal accommodation coefficient	C_f	Friction factor
		C_p	Specific heat at constant pressure
a_3, a_4	Concentration accommodation coefficients	C_w	Concentration near the surface
A^* & B^*	Non-uniform heat source/sink parameters	C_∞	Ambient concentration
		c	Constants
B	Varying magnetic field	D_B	Brownian diffusion coefficient
B_0	Applied magnetic field strength	D_n	Diffusivity of microorganisms
		D_T	Thermophoresis coefficients
b	Chemotaxis constant	d	Diameter of the fluid particle

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Heat transfer characteristics on MHD Powell-Eyring fluid flow across a shrinking wedge with non-uniform heat source/sink

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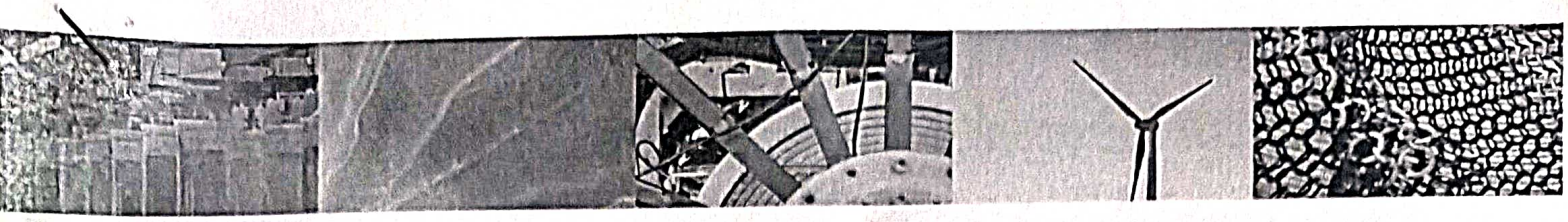
ABSTRACT

This report presents the flow and heat transfer characteristics on magnetohydrodynamic non-Newtonian fluid across a wedge near the stagnation point. The fluid flow is time independent and laminar. The radiation and irregular heat sink/source effects are deemed. The system of nonlinear ODEs is attained from PDEs by choosing the proper similarity transformations. Further, the well-known shooting and Runge-Kutta methods are utilized to acquire the problem's solution subject to assumed boundary conditions. Figures are outlined to emphasize the impact of several parameters on the fields of velocity and temperature. Further, the rate of heat transfer and friction factor are also anticipated and portrayed with the assistance of table. Results indicate that the curves of velocity diminish with shrinking parameter, magnetic field parameter and material fluid parameter. Also the non-uniform heat source/sink parameters play a crucial role in the heat transfer performance.

Keywords: MHD; heat transfer; Powell-Eyring fluid; thermal radiation; shrinking wedge; non-uniform heat source/sink.

INTRODUCTION

Present researchers enthusiastic on examining the thermal transport attributes in boundary layer flows past wedge shaped geometries due to its event in distinct applications scientifically and industrially such as heat exchangers, extraction of crude oils, thermal insulation, plasma studies and boundary layer control in aerofoil, etc. Those liquids which don't satisfying the Newton's law of viscosity are labeled as non-Newtonian. Glue, shampoo, banana juice, starch, honey, blood are some illustrations of non-Newtonian liquids. Powell-Eyring liquid is one of the special kinds of these liquids. Chamkha et al. [1] considered a problem to study the impact of radiation on free convective non-Newtonian liquid motion across a permeable wedge. The magneto hydrodynamic free convective motion of shear thinning liquid across a stretchable domain was analyzed by Eldaheb and Salem [2]. The features of heat transport on MHD shear thinning viscoelastic liquid due to a wedge is reported by Hsiao [3]. Surati and Timol [4] have been presented a numerical study on



Research Article

MHD stagnation point flow of Williamson and Casson fluids past an extended cylinder: a new heat flux model

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Abstract
The impact of heat transfer in MHD flows along a stretching cylinder is playing a vital role for heat exchangers, fiber coating, transportation, etc. Currently, a lot of theoretical models are accessible for illustrating the thermal transfer impact of non-Newtonian liquid flows over a cylinder. Also, an external magnetic force is spot-on to deal with the physical features of the fluids to oversee the nature of thermal and momentum transfer in the system. Considering this fact, we inspect the heat transport behavior of two different non-Newtonian MHD flows due to stretching of a cylinder with heat generation, by taking the advantage of a new heat flux theory conceived by Christov–Cattaneo. The basic PDEs are converted into ODEs with the suitable similarity transformations. These ODEs are solved by fourth order Runge–Kutta based shooting system. Plots are drawn to discern the influence of sundry parameters on the flow fields (velocity and temperature). Along with them the rate of heat transfer and friction factor are bestowed in table. From the results, we notice that the influence of thermal stratification and curvature parameters have a propensity to increase both the velocity and thermal fields. Thermal relaxation parameter effectively lifts the friction factor in the flow of Williamson fluid than that of Casson fluid.

Keywords MHD · Heat transfer · Non-Newtonian fluid · Convection · Thermal stratification · Cylinder

List of symbols

B_0	Applied magnetic field strength
b	Radius of the cylinder
C_f	Friction factor
Gr	Grashof number
J_m	Wall shear stress
J_w	The measure of the heat transfer
k	Thermal conductivity
l_0	Characteristic length
M	Magnetic field parameter
m_1, m_2	Constants
Nu	Nusselt number
Pr	Prandtl number
p_0 & p_∞	Velocity components
c_p	Specific heat
Q_l	Component of heat source
Q	Heat source parameter
S	Thermal stratification parameter
T	Temperature of the fluid
T_0	Component of temperature
V_r	Velocity ratio parameter
u, v	Velocity components in $x, y-$ directions
u_e	Free stream velocity
u_w	Stretching velocity of the cylinder

Greek letters

β	Thermal relaxation parameter
υ	Viscosity (kinematic)
σ	Electrical conductivity
β_T	Thermal expansion coefficient
δ	Relaxation time of heat flux
ρ	Fluid's density
Γ	Positive time constant
γ	Casson fluid parameter
λ	Williamson fluid parameter
ξ	Stream function

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Optimal Location of Facts Devices Considering Installation Cost, Transmission Loss And System Loadability Using Abc Algorithm

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Abstract - **The electricity demands and transactions in power markets increase frequently. Hence existing power networks must be enhanced for better utilization. In this work, Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm (ABC) is proposed for enhancing and controlling power flow using Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) controllers. The objectives considered are enhancement of system loadability, reduction of Installation cost of devices and reduction of transmission loss. Three types of FACTS devices such as Static VAR Compensator (SVC), Thyristor Controlled Series Compensator (TCSC) and Unified Power Flow Controller (UPFC) are used. The optimal location and parameter setting of FACTS devices is achieved using ABC algorithm. In this paper two cases are considered: i) single type i.e. same type of FACTS device, and ii) multi type i.e. combination of SVC, TCSC, UPFC. The proposed algorithm is implemented on 6 bus, IEEE 30, IEEE 57 and IEEE 118 bus systems using MATLAB platform. The power flows are analyzed. The results obtained are compared with existing literature. The results indicate that the proposed algorithm gives better improvement in system loadability, reduction of transmission loss and installation cost. Hence the proposed algorithm will be useful in restructuring power networks.**

Keywords - Static var compensator, thyristor controlled series compensator, unified power flow controller, multi-type devices, optimal location, artificial bee colony algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Electric supply industry is undergoing a profound change worldwide, and the reason for the change is market forces, scare natural resources and an ever-increasing demand for electricity. In electric power industry restructuring has led to the more use of transmission grids. In a competitive market environment, transmission companies usually maximize the utilization of transmission systems as a construction of new transmission lines. Therefore in high demand periods, the system functions with a limit of transmission capacity with reduced security margin.

The advanced power electronics has introduced a new design namely flexible alternating current transmission system (FACTS) by Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI)[1]. The power system oscillations taking place in the power systems due to contingencies such as the grid faults and sudden load changes, for a secure system operation the damping of these oscillations are necessary. If the controlled System's responses are quick against faults, the power system

power system stability will enhance significantly [2-4].In transmission systems there is a requirement of adequate transmission capacity for supporting transmission services. Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) devices are power electronic based devices with the ability to control network parameters such as current, voltage and impedance [5-6]. FACTS can provide assistances in increasing system transmission capacity and power flow control flexibility and speediness [7-9]. Transmission systems get improved due to FACTS in many ways which include congestion management and enhancing the loadability of the transmission lines [10].Due to the lack of synchronization between generation and transmission companies, Congestion or overload in one or more transmission lines occurs [11].

FACTS devices are revolutionary power transmission networks, leads increasing efficiency and stability of power systems [12].Control the reactive power flow for more efficient use of transmission lines using FACTS devices. [13].

FACTS devices can also significantly reduce voltage sags in the system and in modifying the effects of the remaining sags to minimize the high associated costs of equipment disoperation [14]. Voltage sag is defined as a short duration reduction of the root mean square value of AC voltage lasting between half a cycle and several cycles [15]. Voltage instability is considered as a primary concern in power systems mainly in planning and operation. Several power interruptions are related due to voltage instability [16-18]. Some of the factors for voltage instability are power system configuration, generation pattern and load pattern [19-21]. Proper location is a key to maximizing the benefits of the FACTS devices [22]. The location of FACTS devices is dependent on static or dynamic performances of the system. The sensitivity factor methods are used to find the best place to improve the static performance of the system [23].Meta heuristic Grey Wolf Optimizer (GWO) algorithm to solve OPF problems equipped with shunt

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Optimal Placement of Thyristor Controlled Series Compensator in IEEE 57 and IEEE 118 Bus Systems to Reduce Transmission Loss using ABC Algorithm

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Abstract - **Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Systems (FACTS) represents a vast development in the area of power system operation and control. As we know that under heavily loaded conditions our power system is at high risks of consequent voltage instability problem. This paper gives an overview about application of series connected Flexible alternating current transmission system (FACTS) for improvement of power system performance like transfer stability, secure voltage profile and reduce the system losses etc. In this work, Artificial Bee Colony algorithm (ABC) is proposed for enhancing and controlling power flow using Thyristor Controlled Series Compensator (TCSC) for improvement of power system performance. This paper gives details of optimal placement and sizing of TCSC devices based on different evolutionary techniques which is used for minimization of transmission loss, enhancement of stability of power system. In this paper TCSC device is implemented on IEEE 57 and IEEE 118 bus systems using MATLAB platform. The results indicates that the proposed algorithm gives better improvement in system load ability, reduction of transmission loss and installation cost. Hence the proposed algorithm will be useful in optimum utilization of power networks.**

Keywords - TCSC, optimal location, artificial bee colony algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

FACTS (Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System) devices are generally based on power electronics which is used for increasing transmission capacity in the power system. They also have the capacity to control several parameters in transmission network. These types of devices can increase the stability of power system network and support voltage with better controllability of their parameters like impedance, current, phase angle and voltage [1]. FACTS have the capability to increase the reliability of power system networks. It also enhance the power flow control of the system. There are various methods to connect the FACTS devices such as in series, shunt, series-series and series-shunt [2,3].

Voltage instability has been a major concern in power systems, especially in planning and operation [4-6]. Voltage stability is concerned with the ability of a power system to maintain acceptable voltage at all buses in the system under normal conditions and also after being subjected to a disturbance [7-11]. Some of the causes of voltage instability are (i) increase in load demand; (ii) changes in system condition (iii) load centers far from generation locations; (iv) overloaded transmission lines; (v) inability to meet reactive power demand. Voltage instability is the absence of voltage stability, and results in progressive voltage decrease (or increase). In recent years, voltage instability has been responsible for several major network collapses.

FACTS devices are revolutionary power transmission networks, leads increasing efficiency and stability of power systems [12].Control the reactive power flow for more efficient use of transmission lines using FACTS devices. [13].

FACTS devices can also significantly reduce voltage sags in the system and in modifying the effects of the remaining sags to minimize the high associated costs of equipment disoperation [14]. Voltage sag is defined as a short duration reduction of the root mean square value of AC voltage lasting between half a cycle and several cycles [15]. Voltage instability is considered as a primary concern in power systems mainly in planning and operation. Several power interruptions are related due to voltage instability [16-18]. Some of the factors for voltage instability are power system configuration, generation pattern and load pattern [19-21]. Proper location is a key to maximizing the benefits of the FACTS devices [22]. The location of FACTS devices is dependent on static or dynamic performances of the system. The sensitivity factor methods are used to find the best place to improve the static performance of the system [23].Meta heuristic Grey Wolf Optimizer (GWO) algorithm to solve OPF problems equipped with shunt connected FACTS device SVC[24].The TCSC location-allocation problem is formulated as a mixed integer nonlinear program, and proposes a novel decomposition procedure for determining the optimal location of TCSCs and their respective size for a network[25].An adaptive differential evolution algorithm to allocate TCSC incorporated with the reactive power management problem[26].For the restructuring power system (RPS), the self-adaptive differential evolutionary (SADE) algorithm is proposed for enhancing and controlling the power flow using UPFC under practical security constraints (SCs)[27].

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Design Analysis of Area Efficient and low power for High Performance 2–4 and 4–16 Mixed-Logic Line Decoders

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Abstract: *This project involves a mixed-logic design method for line decoders, combining transmission gate logic, pass transistor dual-value logic and static CMOS. Two novel topologies are presented for the 2-4 decoders: a 14-transistor topology aiming on minimizing transistor count and power dissipation and a 15-transistor topology aiming on high power delay performance. Both a normal and an inverting decoder are implemented in each case, yielding a total of four new designs. Furthermore, four new 4-16 decoders are designed, by using mixed-logic 2-4 pre-decoders combined with standard CMOS post-decoder. All proposed decoders have full swinging capability and reduced transistor count compared to their conventional CMOS counterparts. Finally, a variety of comparative spice simulations at the 32 nm shows that the proposed circuits present a significant improvement in power and delay, outperforming CMOS in almost all cases.*

Index Terms—line decoder, mixed logic, pass transistor logic, transmission gate logic.

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of digital data manipulation changes the society in attractive way even all the electronic gadgets are in digital formats. Due to invention of various digital IC technologies we are in VLSI era. These digital technologies have their own advantages and disadvantages. Due to invention of Bipolar Junction Technology (BJT) the first IC had been implemented that is TTL (Transistor- Transistor Logic). TTL logic provides higher packing density but slow turn off process. A new technology had been developed called ECL (emitter coupled logic) which is fastest logic but provides higher power dissipation. But unfortunately, in VLSI era, BJT is defeated by MOS technology. MOS provides lower power dissipation and high packing density than BJT. But again CMOS beat the MOS technology as it provides excellent static characteristics like lowest static power dissipation and highest Noise margin. But the problem with the CMOS ICs is their dynamic power dissipation and digital switching noise.

This problem is solved if we use differential amplifier. Because these amplifiers are not only less sensitive to noise but also enable us to bias amplifier and couple the amplifier stage together without the requirement for bypass and coupling capacitor. This born various technologies like SCL (source coupled logic), FSCL (folded Source Coupled Logic), MCML (MOS current Mode Logic). Static CMOS logic provides several advantages in designing digital circuit, that are low sensitivity to noise, good performance, low power consumption, etc. But it show some disadvantages while designing mixed mode ICs. In VLSI circuit, several logic gates switches simultaneously and resulting current causes switching noise. The mixed mode IC has both analog and digital circuit on single semiconductor die so this noise affect analog circuit through substrate coupling. This reduces speed and accuracy of mixed mode ICs. Various methods are used to reduce this noise in mixed mode ICs like separate analog and digital supply line, diffuse guard band, bonding pads etc. Source coupled logic(SCL) was developed to reduce this digital

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Optimal Placement of FACTS Devices using ABC Algorithm to Enhance System Performance

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Abstract: The interest of power is expanding everyday. Consequently, there is a stamped increment of booked power which streams in the transmission line and an abrupt power trades prompting complex power transmission issues. This can be overcome either by constructing new transmission lines or by extending range of existing loadability limit of transmission lines. The construction of new lines is cost effective, hence this problem is overcome by proper placement FACTS devices. This paper proposes a methodology for optimum location and sizing of Interline Power Flow Controller (IPFC), Thyristor Controlled Phase Shifting Transformer (TCPST) using artificial bee colony (ABC) algorithm. Power injection model of IPFC and TCPST is used to study the effects of parameters of IPFC, TCPST in power flow studies. In this work three objectives considered. They are improving system loadability, reduction of Installation cost, reduction of transmission loss. The adequacy of the proposed strategy is exhibited on 6 transport, IEEE 30 transport, IEEE 57 transport and IEEE118 transport frameworks. The proposed calculation is executed in MATLAB and results got are contrasted and existing writing. The outcomes plainly show that joining of FACTS gadgets in ideal area with suitable parameter setting increases the system loadability, reduced installation cost and reduction in transmission loss. From results it is observed that power flows are improved considerably and a better voltage is obtained.

Index Terms: TCPST, IPFC, ABC algorithm, optimal placement, system loadability, voltage profile, power flow, transmission loss, installation cost.

I. INTRODUCTION

Electric power system is a network, in which the electrical components are deployed to transfer, store and supply the power. The overloaded lines are avoided by maximum capacity of power transmission lines. The power system is operated under loadability and stability margins on account of limitations of energy resources. The operational measures active power flow, reactive power flow control and reduction in transmission loss are to be done. The efficiency of existing networks can be improved through FACTS device installation which controls various parameters of the power system such as voltage, phase angle and line impedance in a rapid and effective manner.

Congestion management through optimal allocation and sizing of IPFC based on line utilization factor is presented [1]. Multi objective optimal power flow calculation to improve the execution of multi-smaller scale lattice is talked about [2]. Affectability examination strategy for ideal area of IPFC to diminish genuine power misfortune and genuine influence stream execution record is given [3]. Demonstrating, examination, impacts of IPFC working limitations, for example, infused arrangement voltages, line flows and traded powers among arrangement converters are researched [4-5]. Molecule swarm advancement and versatile gravitational pursuit calculation (GSA) strategies are proposed for improving the voltage soundness of the power transmission frameworks [6]. Economic load dispatch problem is solved by optimal location of IPFC based on line stability index using BAT algorithm [7]. Optimal location of IPFC for reducing installation cost and real power generation using LR method is presented [8]. Controlled power flow analysis of IPFC using its new steady state model by adjusting its parameters is presented [9]. Transient stability analysis by reducing rotor angle deviation during fault using IPFC is given [10].

Heuristic strategies SA, TS and GA are connected to the ideal area of TCPST in power framework to upgrade the security edge [11]. ICA utilized for explaining distribution of TCPST with the goal that low estimations of over-burdens and voltage deviations are come about both amid line possibilities and request development [12]. The ideal area and tuning of TCPST dependent on ideal power stream and cross entropy technique introduced [13]. The ideal area of TCPST utilizing computational knowledge calculation for improving the loadability of pool and cross breed models in rebuilt control framework [14]. Ideal area of TCPST to improve voltage steadiness edge and minimization of receptive power misfortune using Genetic algorithm is presented [15]. Optimal location and rating of FATCTS device TCPST using Graphical user interface for maximizing the system loadability and reduction of generation costs of active and reactive power using low discrepancy sequences are given [16]-[17]. Fault current is controlled by proper phase shift angle control of TCPST [18]. Optimal location and rating of TCPST using gravitational search algorithm for active power loss minimization of transmission line is presented 19].

This paper presents optimal location and sizing of Facts controllers IPFC, TCPST using artificial bee colony algorithm. The optimum placement is done, by satisfying IPFC and TCPST operating constraints. The optimal location is done to improve system loadability, reduce transmission loss, and reduce installation cost of FACTS devices IPFC and TCPST. The convergence characteristics of ABC algorithm is better in solving constrained optimization problem and improve active power flow, voltage profile.

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