Books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during academic year 2017-18

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1	J.Sudhakar	New Era of FTGAs: Availablity of field programmable gate arrays on cloud	NA	NA	NA	International	978-93-87-388-14-7	https://scholar.google.co.in/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=en&user=Uihmz5EAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=Uihmz5EAAAAJ:YOwf2qJgpHMC	13
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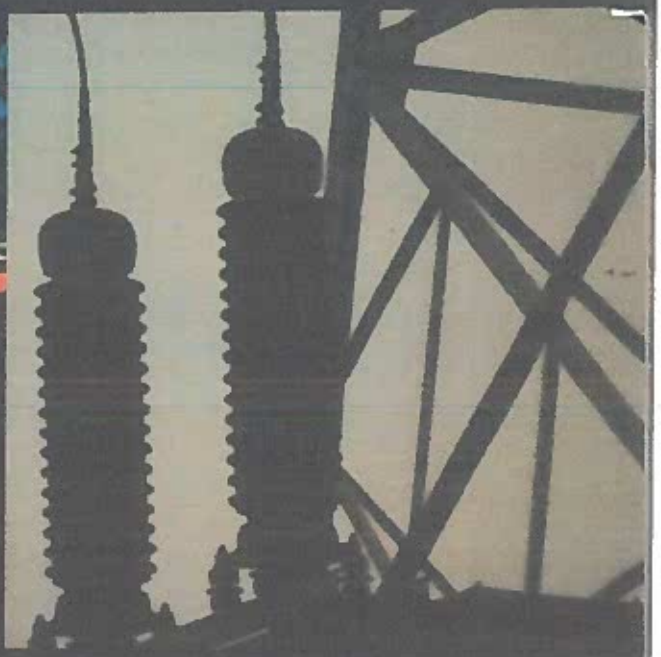

Electronics and Electrical Engineering New Findings

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V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper modelling, simulation and output voltage regulation of KY-POBC using PIC has been successfully demonstrated using MATLAB/Simulink. It performs the voltage conversion from positive DC source voltage to positive DC load voltage. Theoretical analysis and simulations are presented to illustrate the effectiveness of designed PIC for the KY-POBC operated in CCM resulted in quick dynamic response, proficient regulated output voltage under line and load disturbances, excellent steady state and transient responses etc. It is, therefore, suitable for any stable power source real-world commercial applications and it is mainly designed for power supply in different medical equipments, telecom, robot systems and computer lap-top applications.

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CHAPTER - 2

New Era of FPGAs: Availability of Field Programmable Gate Arrays on Cloud

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Abstract:

Cloud computing is a model for enabling omnipresent, expedient, demand network access to a communal pool of configurable comput resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications) that can be swi provisioned and released with minimal management effort or serv provider interaction. These feature of cloud computing make it gorgeous many applications, e.g., database system, customer relations management. Specially, as an emerging technology, large data attr attentions from both the industrial and academic communities. Convers Field programmable Gate Array (FPGA) based hardware accelerators (HwA gives superior performance in accelerating intensive applications akin multimedia image analysis. As well, some FPGAs support a dynamic pa reconfiguration (DPR) techniques to virtualized and distribute the FP underlying hardware resources in time multiplexing through run-time to h resource and power consumption. Therefore, in this paper cloud contributc able to improve their computing performance and provide accelerating servic integrating virtualized FPGA in a cloud environment. In this paper we propo FPGA cloud framework which supports privacy preserving computa outsourcing.

Keywords: Cloud computing, Field Programmable Gate arrays (FPG. Virtualized FPGA.

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Prevention of Black Hole Attacks by Proximity Method in MANETs

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ABSTRACT

A Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANETS) is an infrastructure less self-configuring network which contain a collection of mobile nodes moving randomly by changing their topology with limited resources. These Networks are prone to different types of attacks due to lack of central monitoring facility. The main aim is to inspect the effect of black hole attack on the network layer of MANET. A black hole attack is a network layer attack also called sequence number attack which utilizes the destination sequence number to claim that it has a shortest route to reach the destination and consumes all the packets forwarded by the source. To overcome the effects of such attacks, we have proposed a detection technique by using Proximity Method (PSM) that efficiently detects the malicious nodes in the network. The severity of attack depends on the position of the malicious node that is near, midway or far from the source. The various network scenarios of MANETS with AODV routing protocol are simulated using NS2 simulator to analyze the performance with and without the black hole attack. The performance parameters like PDR, delay, throughput, packet drop and energy consumption are measured. The overall throughput and PDR increase with the number of flows but reduces with the attack. With the increase in the black hole attackers, the PDR and throughput reduces and close to zero as the number of black hole nodes are maximum. The packet drop also increases with the attack. The overall delay factor varies based on the position of the attackers. As the mobility varies the delay and packet drop increases but PDR and throughput decreases as the node moves randomly in all directions. Finally, the simulation results gives a very good comparison of performance of MANETS with original AODV, with black hole attack and applying proximity set method for presence of black hole nodes different network scenarios.

Keywords: AODV protocol, Security, black hole attack, NS2 simulator, proximity set method, performance metrics.

I. INTRODUCTION

MANET [3, 4, 5] is a self-organizing network which contains a collection of nodes which deploys multiple hop packet radio service to communicate among themselves without any infrastructure or centralized control. The [illegible] applications of MANETs are emergency, military, battlefield etc in which they could share surveillance

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Spam E-mail Classification Method with Multilayer Neural Networks

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays increased spam e-mails are causing inconvenience to internet users and organizations and are considered as a serious wastage of resources, time, memory, space and efforts. Therefore, it is crucial to have an automatic e-mail classification system for the identification of spam e-mails. Spam mails need to be classified and separated from ham (non-spam) mails as they are the source of financial loss and annoyance for the recipients. The spam e-mail classifier performance can be greatly enhanced with the use of Artificial Neural Network classification. It has capability of learning huge amount of data with high dimensionality in a better way. In this paper, Multilayer Perceptron and Back Propagation Training algorithm is explored where 'generalized delta' rule is used for weight adjustments for hidden layers. The Perceptron uses Back Propagation Learning model for calculating its gradient. For fast convergence the learning rate η is changed for every iteration which is proportional to the negative gradient of the instantaneous error with respect to η. To avoid the local minima problem the weights are initialized to small random numbers which are uniformly distributed in the range [$-a/\sqrt{Ni}$, $+a/\sqrt{Ni}$] Where Ni is the number of inputs, and a takes value in (1, 3). In this paper, four Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) Network models are constructed. For testing our model bench mark data drawn from UCI, Machine learning Repository is employed for training the neural network. , it is crucial to have an automatic e-mail classification system for the identification of spam e-mails. Spam mails need to be classified and separated from ham (non-spam) mails as they are the source of financial loss and annoyance for the recipients. The spam e-mail classifier performance can be greatly enhanced with the use of Artificial Neural Network , is crucial to have an automatic e-mail classification system for the identification of spam e-mails. Spam mails need to be classified and separated from ham (non-spam) mails as they are the source of financial loss and annoyance for the recipients. The spam e-mail classifier performance can be greatly enhanced with the use of Artificial Neural Network classification. It has capability of learning huge amount of data with high dimensionality in a better way. classification. It has capability of learning huge amount of data with high dimensionality in a better way. Crucial to have an automatic e-mail classification system for the identification of spam e-mails. Spam mails need to be classified and separated from ham (non-spam) mails as they are the source of financial loss and annoyance for the recipients. The spam e-mail classifier performance can be greatly enhanced with the use of Artificial Neural Network

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the potential benefits of using information and communication technology (ICT) to facilitate and promote learning for students with specific learning disabilities. This work reports the most representative studies on the inclusion of ICT applications for target users and aims to derive practical guidelines on this aspect by exploring the experience of Arabic readers with and without dyslexia when using online text, based on a user study with a group of 32 users (12 users with dyslexia). The data gathered examines spelling errors encountered by Arabic learners. The comparison of the experiences of learners with and without dyslexia has revealed insights into the need to consider Arabic language features that account for the dyslexia.

Keywords: Communication technology; e-learning ; online text; dyslexia; Specific Learning Disabilities (SLD); Arabic content.

INTRODUCTION

The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the field of education has recently increased. A substantial amount of research has demonstrated that ICT use is important in supporting students, particularly those with specific learning disabilities. Dyslexia is one of the most common learning disabilities affecting a student's educational development. It is a neurologically based learning disability that causes difficulties with reading and writing. Dyslexia is a specific condition, according to4. However, the use of ICT may benefit students with learning disabilities. guidelines on this aspect by exploring the experience of Arabic readers with and without dyslexia when using online text, based on a user study with a group of 32 users (12 users with dyslexia). The data gathered examines spelling errors

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Automatic [illegible] from Unmanned aerial vehicles Based Images

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ABSTRACT

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are successfully used in a wide range of applications, including military, security, monitoring, emergency aid, tourism, agriculture, and forestry. The goal of this research is to automatically count trees on the Siirt University campus using high-resolution images obtained by UAV. Offline at the ground station, images obtained at 30 metres height with 20% overlap were stitched together using Adobe Photoshop's photo merge tool. The 3x3 median and mean filters were used to denoise and smooth the resulting image. The bounding boxes of different objects on these maps were labelled in the modalities of HSV (Hue Saturation Value), RGB (Red Green Blue), and Gray after the orthophoto map of the aerial images captured by the UAV in certain regions was generated. Using various machine learning algorithms, training, validation, and test datasets were generated and then evaluated for classification success rates related to tree detection. Finally, a ground truth model was created by obtaining the actual tree numbers, and prediction performance was calculated by comparing the reference ground truth data to the proposed model. With an average accuracy rate of 87% obtained using the MLP classifier in predetermined regions, it is considered that significant success has been achieved for tree count.

Keywords: Military, RGB, HSV, MLP classifier.

INTRODUCTION

Forest ecosystems are vital to the continuation of life because they retain more biodiversity than other ecosystems. Forests cover approximately 31% of the world's land area. As shown in Fig. 1, five countries account for more than half of the world's forests: Russia, Brazil, Canada, the United States, and China [1]. Similarly, according to data in Fig. 2, approximately 27.6% of Turkey's lands are classified as forest areas. Forests, as is well known, are extremely important for both the country's economy, [illegible] clean and sustainable ecosystem.

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Implementation of Pattern based Search for Evaluation of User Search Goals

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ABSTRACT

A Generation of query oriented relevant information from search engine is always an interesting research issue in the field of information retrieval. Satisfying the user search goal is a complex task while searching user specific query, because of billions of related and unrelated data available over the network. In this proposed approach we are proposing an empirical model of search mechanism with FP Tree for finding frequent use of patterns (sequence of clicks) and evolutionary algorithm or optimal results with efficient feedback sessions (based on query clicks) are constructed from user click-through logs and can efficiently reflect the information needs of users.

Keywords: User specific Query, Empirical Model, Evolutionary Model.

1. INTRODUCTION

Various approaches proposed by authors from years of research in the field of search engine optimization, every research work have its own pros and cons. Some of the relevant documents based on frequency of the keyword or terms[1] and an Agglomerative graph based clustering approach proposed by "Doug Beeferman" and "Adam Berger" over query log for cluster the relevant data[2].File relevance score computed based on term frequency (number occurrences of a keyword in a single document) and inverse document frequency parameters. The Mostly used search engines works based on relevance score, time tamps and query click graph .Latest technology of Search engines follows basic concepts of semantic comparison of keywords, localization and cache implementations for optimal performance. Simple term based and log based approach proposed by "Hsiao-Tieh Pu". In term based approach it finds the matched keywords and its synonyms from the log and retrieves the relevant documents based on frequency of the keyword or terms[1] and an Agglomerative graph based clustering approach proposed by "Doug Beeferman" and "Adam Berger" over query log for cluster the relevant data[2].File relevance score computed based on term frequency (number occurrences of a keyword in a single document) and inverse document frequency parameters. this approach concentrates on frequency of keyword [illegible] with time stamps of the documents so there is no priority for newly updated documents even though [illegible] relevant.

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Protect Networks and IoT systems Using Artificial Intelligence in Cyber Security

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the use of the Internet of Things (IoT) has increased exponentially, and cyber security concerns have increased along with it. On the cutting edge of cyber security is Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is used for the development of complex algorithms to protect networks and systems, including IoT systems. However, cyber-attackers have figured out how to exploit AI and have even begun to use adversarial AI to carry out cyber security attacks. This review paper compiles information for several other surveys and research papers regarding IoT, AI, and attacks with and against AI and explores the relations between these three topics with the purpose of comprehensively present.

Keywords: IoT, Cyber security, Security attacks, Artificial Intelligence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since around 2008, when the Internet of Things (IoT) was born [1], its growth has been booming, and now IoT is a part of daily life and has a place in many homes and businesses. IoT is hard to define as it has been evolving and changing since its conception, but it can be best understood as a network of digital and analog machines and computing devices provided with unique identifiers (UIDs) that can exchange data without human intervention [2]. In most cases, this manifests as a human interfacing with a central hub device or application, often a mobile app, that then goes on to send data and instructions to one or multiple fringe IoT devices [3]. The fringe devices can complete functions if required and send data back to the hub device or application, which the human can then view. The IoT concept has given the world a higher level of accessibility, integrity, availability, scalability, confidentiality, and interoperability in terms of device connectivity [4].

However, IoTs are vulnerable to cyber attacks due to a combination of their multiple attack surfaces and their newness and thus lack of security standardizations and requirements [5]. There are a large variety of cyber attacks that attackers can leverage against IoT depending on what aspect of the system they are targeting and what they hope to gain from the attack. As such, there is a large volume of research into cyber security an attack is occurring [6], surrounding IoT. This includes Artificial Intelligence (AI) approaches to protecting IoT systems from attackers, usually in terms of detecting unusual behavior that may

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Approach to Health Monitoring system with IoT and Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT

In the modern health care environment, the usage of IoT technologies brings convenience of physicians and patients, since they are applied to various medical areas. The body sensor network (BSN) technology is one of the core technologies of IoT developments in healthcare system, where a patient can be monitored using a collection of tiny-powered and lightweight wireless sensor nodes. However, the development of this new technology in healthcare applications without considering security makes patient privacy vulnerable. In this paper, at first, we highlight the major security requirements in BSN based modern healthcare system. Subsequently, we propose a secure IoT-based healthcare system using BSN, called BSN-Care, which can efficiently accomplish those requirements. The body sensor network (BSN) technology is one of the most imperative technologies used in IoT-based modern healthcare system. It is basically a collection of low-power and lightweight wireless sensor nodes that are used to monitor the human body functions and surrounding environment. Since BSN nodes are used to collect sensitive (life-critical) information and may operate in hostile environments, accordingly they require strict security mechanisms to prevent malicious interaction with the system.

Keywords: Body Sensor Network (BSN), IOT, Machine Learning, Fuzzy Logic & Random Forest Algorithms

1. INTRODUCTION

Development of tele medicine technology increase rapidly becomes more sophisticated and widely used to support applications in the health sector. One of the technologies which are support tele medicine is wireless sensor network(WSN) for a vital signal monitoring system. Furthermore, WSN is connected to the internet that can be accessed widely; the technology is commonly known as the Internet of Things (IOT). IOT is a dynamic network that can usethe inteligent interface that can be effortlessly integrated into the global information network.

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Priority based Traffic Management System for Emergency Vehicles to Avoid Accidents in VANETS

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ABSTRACT

Due to tremendous increase of vehicles in number leads to excessive congestion of vehicles at intersection of roads. It causing inconvenience to emergency vehicles like Ambulance and Fire brigade etc, ultimately which is the cost of human life. To avoid this, Emergency Vehicles will have to give high priority to overcome from the congestion. Vehicular Ad-Hoc Networks (VANETs) is a network which is used to create a temporary communication among the vehicles. In this paper, priority based traffic management system is proposed to give high priority to emergency vehicles and establishing communication among the vehicles through VANET. Due to this high priority, there is no necessity to wait for the emergency vehicles at the traffic signals to get the green signal while communicating with traffic controller. In this paper, SUMO simulator is used for experimental analysis. The result indicates that the proposed methodology reduces the waiting time when compared to the existing system.

Keywords: Emergency Vehicles, Priority, VANET

INTRODUCTION

VANET technology consists of nodes as vehicles which communicate with other vehicles or with the roadside Unit.VANETs support a huge number of services in providing aid to intelligent transport system the vehicles area mixture of emergency vehicles (EVs) such as Ambulance and other vehicles. One of the problems of modern life in ... is the rapid growth of urban traffic. Therefore, Emergency vehicles suffer from lot of congestion and ... time it may lead to the death cases. In order to solve this problem, a dynamic system based on priority of the ... is proposed to reduce the delay of emergency vehicles.

... many researchers have proposed different systems to solve the problem of emergency vehicle in many different ways. Mohamed Akram Ar...din, Et.al [1] described about the existing management of traffic at ... intersection points do not offer a solution that meets the requirements of public different systems to solve the ... problem of em...gency ... Nowadays many Emergency vehicles suffer from lot of congestion ... traffic system

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Secured Login Authentication and Prevention of Forgery Attacks

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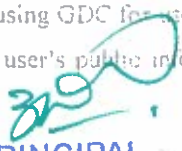
ABSTRACT

Today almost all organizations in the world are network centric paradigm and to safeguard the data in a world where technology is advancing, systems are changing rapidly and information flows freely requires efficient secure channel at the endpoint. Security is the heart of IT revolution and more specifically user authentication and key establishment are the rudimentary services insecure communications. Though many systems, schemes bank on public key digital certificate user authentication and key establishment, failed in getting authenticated due to some forgery attacks. Public key Digital certificate though gained popularity in the public key infrastructure (PKI) in providing authentication to user public key, itself cannot be used to safeguard an authenticate user. In this paper, we propose a novel approach using GDC for user authentication and key establishment. A GDC is a kind of Digital Certificate which contains user's public information and Digital signature which is issued and signed by the trusted Certificate Authority. The advantage of GDC is that, unlike the public key Digital Certificate, it does not contain user's public key. So, the digital signature can never be revealed to the verify and this is where a digital signature of GDC becomes a security factor that can be used for user authentication. Using this phenomenon, we have implemented a Discrete Logarithm Protocol which satisfies in achieving user authentication and secret key establishment. In addition to this, by using the shared-secret key, we have also exchanged the data between the entities through AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) or TDEA(Triple Data Encryption Algorithm) Cryptographic algorithm.

Keywords: Generalized digital certificate, user authentication, key establishment, shared-secret key.

INTRODUCTION

Though many systems, schemes bank on public key digital certificate user authentication and key establishment, failed in getting authenticated due to some forgery attacks. Public key Digital certificate though gained popularity in the public key infrastructure (PKI) in providing authentication to user public key, itself cannot be used to safeguard an authenticate user. In this paper, we propose a novel approach using GDC for user authentication and key establishment. A GDC is a kind of Digital Certificate which contains user's public information and Digital signature which is issued and signed by the trusted Certificate Authority.



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Secrete Di... ...mmunication in Sensor Devices with Minimal Keys

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ABSTRACT

The Internet traffic is increasing day by day. Also secure data communication is the need of the hour. But the standard compression techniques which are in use, are independent and do not consider the security issues. Hence, we present a general... ...technique for secure data communication over a language L with a finite alphabet set'. The encoded message is a bi-tuple of which the first is a vector of quotients denoted as Q and the second is a representation of remainders... ...Security of the message is retained by communicating P over a secure channel using some ... ...mechanism. The computation overhead is also reduced as the encryption is done on ... ...part of the encoded message. Further, this encoding mechanism provides a lossless compression are using ... ...algorithm for encryption.

Keywords: compression, encryption, decryption, encoding.

I. INTRODUCTION

Conditions, where sensor nubs are ... can be controlled or uncontrolled. WSN impressively ... ... today applications which require progressed ... ... administrations [1]. To guarantee informa... ... security, security requirements should be unified [3]. The ... ...novation located security administrations in WSN is ... ...safeguard the ... ... and reliscence ... ...security conventions in WSN give informed ...Secrecy, Honesty, ... Accessibility, ...ss [7]. the security conventions can be broadly arranged by their ... ... security, give just ... ...AES-CTR), give verification just (AES-CBC-Mac method), lastly give ... ...and validation (AES-CCM) [2]. The security convention has a mystery key, the mystery key ought to be ... ... the conveyed hubs prior to moving an information. Every hub should have the mystery key for message ... ... translating [5]. The ... ... in WSN is Cryptography. In view of the key ... ... method is characterized ... ...symmetric encryption (every hub ... ...information key, and ... ...encryption (every hub has a ... ...confidential key). Symmetric ... ... activity is quicker ... ... Key Cryptography and ... ... WSN [9]. Besides key reward ... ... between a few ... ... WSN, to gives the secure ... ...information transmission. In WSN, the ... ... by figure ... ...tion tasks encoded with a soft... ...CBC Mac... ...and encryption ...

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[illegible] Process Evaluation of Mobile Device

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ABSTRACT

As mobile devices grow in popularity and ubiquity in everyday life, they are often involved in digital crimes and digital investigations as well. The world of mobile device forensics is a complicated one. Unlike the PC world's limited number of major operating system vendors, there are countless manufacturers of mobile devices. To complicate things further, each mobile device manufacturer may have his own proprietary technology and formats. Add to this the [illegible] mobile devices such as cellular phones and personal digital assistants (PDAs) are [illegible], and you have a challenging environment to work in. This research paper will document in detail the methodology used to examine mobile electronic devices for the data critical to security investigations. The methodology encompasses the tools, techniques and procedures needed to gather data from a variety of common devices.

Keywords: [illegible] Phone Forensics, Handheld devices, Evidence, Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The [illegible] innovation for Further development [illegible] (Theme) preliminary evaluated [illegible] phone based [illegible] voice messages and [illegible] increment [illegible]-fetus removal contraception at four Marie [illegible] in Cambodia. The [illegible] of this cycle assessment was to survey members' communication with [illegible] from a specialist co-op [illegible]. We led a clear examination to evaluate members' communication [illegible] to investigate how the intercession could function, we surveyed relationship between [illegible] with the mediation and contraception use utilizing calculated relapse examination. We embraced a [illegible] relapse examination to survey relationship between pattern socio-segment factors and steadily mentioning [illegible] guide a variable viewed [illegible] related with contraception use. We led a clear examination to evaluate members' communication with the [illegible] to investigate how the intercession could function, we surveyed relationship between connection [illegible] increment post-fetus removal contraception at four [illegible] techniques and

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Smart Camera With Open CV

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ABSTRACT

A new kind of wireless multi-hop network architecture called Wireless Mesh Network (WMN) has recently attracted much attention. WMNs have recently gained a lot of popularity due to their rapid deployment, instant connectivity and flexibility capabilities to support for many types of application. For these applications, network congestion and interference is the main problem that causes lower throughput and longer delay. Most of the present routing protocols for WMN's are not designed to support congestion, interference, and optimal link quality. In this paper, we propose congestion and interference aware multipath routing protocol called EAOMDV-iLB for multiradio multiple interface wireless mesh networks (WMNs). The protocol calculates multiple paths using proposed airtime congestion and interference aware (ACIA) metric and performs load balancing by computing queue utilization of multiple interfaces of a node in terms of reduced interflow and intra-flow interference. Moreover, the effective load balancing technique maintains data transmission on optimal path by diverting traffic all the way through congested areas. Simulation results using ns2 reveal that our proposed load balancing scheme performs better than ACMDV in terms of throughput, end-to end delay and link traffic density.

Keywords: Wireless Mesh Network, multiple interfaces and multiple channels, airtime link cost metric, round trip time, congestion, load balancing, received signal strength indicator.

INTRODUCTION

[illegible] wireless networks evolve to the next generation to provide better services, a key technology, wireless [illegible] (WMN), has emerged recently. Most of the present routing protocols for WMN's are not designed to [illegible] gestion, interference, and optimal link quality. In this paper, we propose congestion and interference [illegible] and path routing protocol called EAOMDV-iLB for multi radio multiple interface wireless mesh networks (N). The protocol calculates multiple paths using proposed airtime congestion and interference aware (ACIA) [illegible] and performs load balancing by computing queue utilization of multiple interfaces of a node in terms of [illegible] inter-flow and intra-flow interference. Moreover, In WMNs, nodes are equipped with fresh routes and

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...ssification with Machine learning techniques

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the concept of image fusion technique for impulse noise reduction in digital ima... ...(Image) fusion is the process of combining two or more images into a single image while retaining the important features of each image. Multiple image fusion is an important technique used in military, remote sensing, and medical applications. The images captured by two different sensors undergo filtering using adaptive spatial median filter based on the noise density in the image. The filtered images are fused into a single image, which combines the uncorrupted pixels from each one of the filtered images. The fusion algorithm is based on Bi dimensional Empirical Mode Decomposition (BEMD), which decomposes an image into residue and IMF components. Different fusion rules are used to combine and Residual components. Finally, the image is recovered using inverse BEMD. The performance evaluation of the fusion algorithm is evaluated using structural similarity index (SSIM) between original and fused images. Experimental results show that this fusion algorithm produce a high-quality image than individually noise-d image.

Keywords: Image fusion, Empirical Mode Decomposition, Impulse Noise, Image Processing.

INTRODUCTION

...ages are often corrupted during acquisition, transmission or due to faulty memory on the ...ensity in the image. The filtered images are fused into a single image, which combines the uncorrupted pixels from each one of the filtered images. The fusion algorithm is based on Bi-dimensional Empirical Mode Decomposition (BEMD), which decomposes an image into residue and IMF components. Different fusion rules are used to combine and Residual components. Finally, the

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Protection Motivation Theory to Predict Facebook Users' Privacy Behaviors

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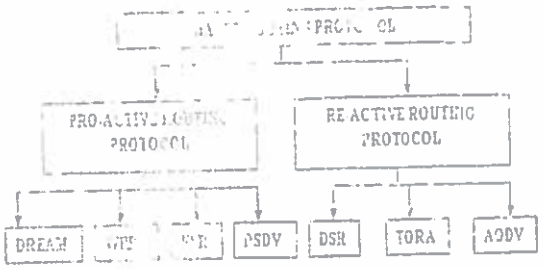
ABSTRACT

A Mobile Ad-hoc network (MANET) consists of a number of mobile wireless nodes, among which the communication is carried out without having any centralized control. MANET is a self organized, self configurable network having no infrastructure, and in which the mobile nodes move arbitrarily. In this work a study has been carried out on the behavioral ... of two different MANET reactive routing protocols i.e. AODV (Ad Hoc On-Demand ... Routing Protocol) using the NS-2[1] simulation tool. The performance of the routing protocols ... in terms of their effective throughput, end to end delay &packet delivery ratio and these results are shown in graphical forms. For ... the efficiency of protocol, we have undergone comparison study of DSR and AODV protocols using different scenarios.

Keywords: MANET ... work Simulator-2,Routing protocols

I. INTRODUCTION



... consists of a number of ... mobile devices that come together to form a network as needed without any support from any existing Internet infrastructure[4] or any other kind of fixed stations ... wise. In a MANET is free to move independently in any direction, and will therefore change its links to other devices frequently.

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Variation in Social Media usage emoji's & Buzzwords

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, many healthcare organizations have started using wireless senor networks to remotely monitor patient health and also started using cloud for centralized database for storing the electronic medical record (EMR). The general idea of our work is to propose an architecture to integrate the healthcare cloud with wireless sensor network (WSN) technology through smart phones. The healthcare apps on smart phones monitor patients' health wirelessly providing real-time updates of the patients' health condition to the doctors and other medical professionals via the cloud. The proposed architecture contains a filter system running on the smart phones, which takes the patient's health records from the smart phone apps and compares with a lookup table, which contains the normal readings of the different health parameters. If the incoming health readings to the filter are found to be abnormal, then an alert SMS is sent to the doctors with whom the patient is associated, and the readings are also sent to the cloud running an EMR system maintained by the hospital. If the filter determines a situation to be critical, a consolidated report is sent to the doctor through SMS, along with the location of the patient, sensed through the GPS(Global Positioning System) sensor running on the smart phone.

Keywords: Wireless sensor network (WSN), Electronic Medical Record (EMR)

I. INTRODUCTION

Keeping track of and observing patients' health status requires a great deal of work that includes collecting the health data, monitoring, evaluation and analysis of the information collected [1]. These kinds of processes are usually error prone and are considered to be slow. However, today's biomedical sensor solutions are effective for only an individual health application (for example ECG, EEG, PCG and the like) but are not integrated into a complete body area network, [illegible] cloud with wireless sensor network (WSN) technology through smart phones. The healthcare apps on [illegible] monitor patients' health wirelessly providing real-time updates of the patients' health condition to the [illegible] other medical professionals via the cloud. The proposed architecture contains a filter system running on [illegible] phones, which takes the patient's health records from the smart phone apps and compares with a lookup [illegible], which contains the normal readings of the different health parameters. If the incoming [illegible] readings to the

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[illegible]edia based Dive[illegible]ty from Emojis and Keywords

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ABSTRACT

A social media is a dynamic wireless that can be formed without the need for any pre-existing infrastructure in which each node can act as a router. Mobile ad hoc network (MANET) is an autonomous system of mobile nodes connected by wireless links. Each node operates as a router to forward packets and also acts as an end system. The nodes are free to move about and organize themselves into a network. The position of the nodes will be changed frequently. [illegible] classes of routing protocols are Proactive, Reactive and Hybrid. A Reactive (on-demand) routing strategy is a popular routing strategy for wireless ad hoc routing. The design follows the idea that each node tries to reduce routing overhead [illegible] packets whenever a communication is requested. In this work an attempt has been made to compare the performance of three routing protocols for MANETs:- Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) protocol, Ad-hoc On demand Multipath Distance Vector routing (AOMDV) and Zone Routing Protocol(ZRP). DSR is reactive gateway discovery algorithms where [illegible] mobile device of MANET connects by gateway only when it is needed. AOMDV was designed primarily for highly dynamic ad hoc networks where link failures and route [illegible] occur frequently. It maintains routes for destinations in active communication and uses sequence numbers to determine the freshness of routing information to prevent routing loops. [illegible] a timer-based protocol and provides a way for mobile nodes to respond to link breaks and topology changes. ZRP is hybrid protocol. It is the combination of both proactive and reactive protocols. The performance differentials are analyzed using varying number of nodes. These simulations are carried out using the ns-2 network simulator. The results presented in this work illustrate the importance [illegible] carefully evaluating and implementing routing protocols in an ad-hoc environment.

Keywords: MANETS PROTOCOLS, DSR, AOMDV, ZRP.

INTRODUCTION

[illegible] ad-hoc network or MANET is a collection of mobile nodes sharing a wireless channel without any centralized control or established communication backbone. They have no fixed routers with all [illegible] capable of movement and arbitrarily dynamic ad-hoc network or MANET [illegible] collection of mobile

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[illegible] Control Mechanism for Social Network Data

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ABSTRACT

A social n[illegible]k bot is self configuring network that eliminates the complexity of infrastructure and allows devices to communicate wirelessly. Messages are transferred from one node to another without any involvement of base station. Each device must maintain proper information [illegible] routing and packet delivery. As number of nodes increases, the complexity of MANET increase in various ways. This can be possibly achieved through cluster generation. Clustering provides more efficient use of resources in large dynamic networks. Clustering achieve [illegible] communication reliability for a large number of nodes and high mobility. Through this paper we analyze the behaviour [illegible] AODV and DSDV routing protocols through cluster generation in MANETS NS2 provides a substantial support for [illegible] communication over wireless network.

Key words: AODV, Clustering, DSDV, MANET

[illegible] INTRODUCTION

A Mobile Network (MANET) is a collection of mobile nodes (hosts) which communicate with each other via [illegible] either directly or relying on other nodes as routers [1]. MANETS does not depend any base station for [illegible]ter. Nodes in MANETS have random movement. Therefore, the network topology changes very rapidly and [illegible]cle. All network activities, such as path discovery, packet delivery have to be executed by the nodes itself, [illegible]ividually or collectively. A MANET is an autonomous group of mobile nodes [illegible] communicate over slow [illegible] Manet is kind of wireless self configuring adhoc network and a network of mobile routers connected by [illegible] links. These are used everywhere where there is either little or no communication [illegible] the devices to [illegible] connections to the [illegible] as well as easily add and remove devices to and from the network.

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...ud Computing Mechanism for Social Network Data

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the organizations are emphasizing on the security and resilient aspect of the cloud computing to protect the privacy and confidentiality of their data information. However, the hypervisor attack remains a hot issue by the cloud user even though enormous research have accomplished to inhibit the vulnerabilities in the virtualized cloud environment.Therefore, we have proposed the Virtual Machines and Hypervisor Intrusion Detection System, VMHIDS as our technique in detecting and preventing the hypervisor attacks in the virtualized cloud environment. The VMHIDS has adopted several features from the other techniques by inspecting the ... frequently which then prevent suspicious event occur. Through the VMHIDS, the hypervisor attack is mitigated. ... days, the organizations are emphasizing on the security and resilient aspect of the cloud computing to protect the privacy and confidentiality of their data information. However, the hypervisor attack remains a hot issue by the cloud user even though enormous research have accomplished to inhibit the vulnerabilities in the virtualized cloud environment. Therefore, we have proposed the Virtual Machines and Hypervisor Intrusion Detection System, VMHIDS as our technique in detecting and preventing the hypervisor attacks in the virtualized cloud environment. The VMHIDS has adopted several features from the other techniques by inspecting the tasks frequently which then prevent suspicious event occur. Through the VMHIDS, the hypervisor attack is mitigated.

Keywords: VMHIDS, Cloud computing, virtualized cloud environment.

INTRODUCTION

...e birth of industry and commerce, humans have needed increasingly better ways to store data and access it ... ever required. While valuable information was stored physically on paper in the pre-computer era, today, data is predominantly stored in hard drives of computers and servers. These hard drives and servers can store, process, and retrieve a considerable amount of data quickly and conveniently.However, both hard drives and servers come with their

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C... ud Data for Social Network Data with Security Concepts

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays ... phones, laptops, GPSs ... allow ... access not only his own data but also others' on cloud servers. To enhance security, ... sively encrypted before sending to the servers. However, ... making use of others' ones encrypted data without ... key ... very challenging. In this paper, we suggest a framework that allows users of cloud-based social networ... share their private data in a secure manner. In our framework, ... user in a group has his own secret key to encrypt and decrypt data. The key will be revoked if the user leaves the group. Using proxy re-encryption ... the framework helps any user be able to access others' data in the group. Nowadays, ubiquitous sensor ... such ... mobile phones, laptops, GPSs, etc. allow one to access not ... data but also others' on cloud ... To enhance security, data ... usually encrypted before sending to the ... servers. However, making use of others' encrypted data without decryption keys is very challenging. In this paper, ... suggest a framework that allows users ... cloud-based social networks to share their private data in a secure manner. ... framework, every user in a group has his own secret key to encrypt and decrypt data. The key will be revoked if ... leaves the group. Using proxy re-encryption schemes, the framework helps any user be able to access others' data ... the group.

...ed: Cloud computing, Security, GPS, Cloud servers.

... INTRODUCTION

... n information or data is shared over the internet. It goes through a series of ... network devices worldwide, which form ... of the public Internet. As data travels through the public internet, there is a chance ... d or stolen

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Cloud Computing Mechanism

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ABSTRACT

nowadays, the organizations are employing cloud computing by and resilient aspect of the cloud computing to protect the privacy and confidentiality of their data information. However, the hypervisor attack remains a hot issue by the cloud user even though enormous research have accomplished to inhibit the vulnerabilities in the virtualized cloud environment. Therefore, we have proposed the Virtual Machines and Hypervisor Intrusion Detection System, VMHIDS as our technique in detecting and preventing the hypervisor attacks in the virtualized cloud environment. The VMHIDS has adopted several features from the other techniques by inspecting the tasks frequently which then prevent suspicious event occur. Through the VMHIDS, the hypervisor attack is mitigated. the security and resilient aspect of the cloud computing to protect the privacy and confidentiality of their data information. However, the hypervisor attack remains a hot issue by the cloud user even though enormous research have accomplished to inhibit the vulnerabilities in the virtualized cloud environment. Therefore, we have proposed the Virtual Machines and Hypervisor Intrusion Detection System, VMHIDS as our technique in detecting and preventing the hypervisor attacks in the virtualized cloud environment. The VMHIDS has adopted several features from the other techniques by inspecting the tasks frequently which then prevent suspicious event occur. Through the VMHIDS, the hypervisor attack is mitigated.

Keywords: Cloud computing,

INTRODUCTION

Since the birth of industry and commerce, humans have needed increasingly better ways to store data and access it as never required. While valuable information was recorded physically on paper in the pre-computer era, today, data is predominantly stored in hard drives of computers and servers. These hard drives and servers can store, process, and retrieve a considerable amount of data quickly and conveniently. However, both hard drives and servers come with their limitations and with the rate at which today's businesses and industries are growing, the need for storage that can store

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Static and Modal Analysis of Pipe Flange Connections

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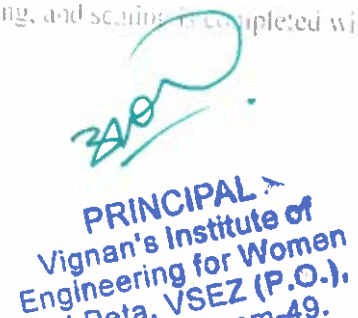
ABSTRACT

Flanged joints on diameter flanges can prove problematic to seal successfullywith many Factors contributing to ensuring a successful operation. One suchfactor is stud bolt loading contributing to stress and deflection of the flangedjoint.This investigation involves the use of finite element analysis (F.E.A) to predictlevels of stress and deflection of a particular flanged joint when the studbolts are tightened and flange pressurized.The level of stud bolt load selected must ensure the joint is sufficientlytight to avoid leakage. However, the force must not be excessive causingdamage.A flange is designed to connect sections of pipe, or to join a pipe to an assembly such as a pressure vessel, valve or pump.For the purposes of this project, the educational version of ANSYS 14.5 wasused thus a numberof critical assumptions were made to operate within therestrictions of the software.As a comparative check of the F.E.A method, a conventional method offormed the Target load bolt-up method was employed.Static and dynamic analysis is to be carried out on the pipe flange jointconnected using traditional material.The analysis results using both methods, when interpreted, indicated theflange was not excessively stressed. Field monitoring by observation of the flanged joint for signs of leakage and other detrimental effects indicates the stud bolt load selected is acceptable.

KEYWORDS:ANSYS 14.5, Finite Element Analysis, Flange

INTRODUCTION

A flange is designed to connect sections of pipe, or to join a pipe to an assemblysuch as a pressure vessel, valve or pump.Flanges are joined by bolting, and sealing is completed with the use of gaskets and fitted to



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Design and Fabrication of Pyrolysis Unit for Generation of Bio-Gases and Bio-Char

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ABSTRACT

Pyrolysis is one of the most important thermo chemical conversion methods for renewable energy sources. It is a process of thermal decomposition of organic matter by the supply of heat in the oxygen free environment. The entire process contributes to breakdown of longer chain molecules into short chain molecules. In general, pyrolysis of organic substances produces gas and liquid products and leaves a solid residue richer in carbon content. The main purpose of the project is to provide facility in rural areas where the waste wood is abundant and energy is insufficient. The project is mainly aimed at design and fabrication of pyrolysis set up for the conversion of wood into charcoal. In this study it is considered to design and fabricate the fixed bed reactor for slow pyrolysis for various feedstock biomasses to obtain charcoal from waste wood. Feed stocks used were neem wood, mango wood, bamboo wood, teak wood and furniture wood. The produced chars were characterized by proximate analysis for determining the properties of bio-char. From the experiment, it was found that the fixed carbon content and volatile matter are optimal for furniture wood and ash content was found to be lower in furniture wood among all the wood samples. The calorific value was higher for [illegible] wood and lower in bamboo wood. The total energy contributed by the mango wood was highest among all the wood samples taken.

KEYWORDS- [illegible] Carbon

INTRODUCTION

The bio [illegible] and handling of bio char. They [illegible] potential [illegible] and impact of biochar [illegible] impact of biochar [illegible]

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Modified Design of Savonious Wind Turbine

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ABSTRACT

Wind energy is being harnessed and termed one of the cleanest from of natural resource and the wind energy industry is growing at a very fast pace due to its various advantages, the limitations of harnessing wind energy are constancy, concentration and availability. These limitations are alleviated by proper site selection. In the context of worldwide energetic transition, wind energy shows up as one of the most prominent renewable energy to provide an alternative for the conventional energy source. Therefore, new technologies of a wind turbine are developed horizontal axis wind turbines have been extensively investigated and evolved. However, the development of vertical axis wind turbines is still an open and area of research. The main objective is to develop a more efficient type of wind turbine able to operate at low wind speeds to take hold maximum wind potential. The savonius rotor [illegible] with such conditions, however, it faces critical drawbacks, in particular [illegible] low performance in comparison with horizontal axis wind turbines. The present [illegible] in a 3 bladed savonius wind turbine design with an added diffuser

KEYWORDS: [illegible] Renewable Energy

INTRODUCTION

Designed [illegible] Vertic[illegible] and turbine [illegible] Savonius [illegible] Darrieus wind turbines. In th[illegible] hybrid [illegible] wind [illegible] number of blades was determined [illegible] ing on Savonius and Darrieus wind turbines [illegible] created. In the [illegible] of Savonius [illegible] the turbine with th[illegible] maximum pressure diffe[illegible]

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Airflow Based Aerodynamic Behaviour of the Tail Wing of Racing Car

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ABSTRACT

The rear wing of a racing car is designed to generate down force to counteract the down force from the front. In fact, the force distribution of the entire vehicle determines the overall balance of the vehicle. The racing car rear wing produces about 10% less down force than the front wing. In fact, the rear wing works differently from the front wing. When DRS is activated, each case is simulated with a wing spacing of 10 mm and 50 mm. Performed and verified the network independence test to ensure that the results are acceptable. The purpose of this study is to study the aerodynamic behavior of the airflow around the tail wing and determine how the thickness and length of the chord affect the airflow in the tail wing. The results show that increasing the wing thickness of the flap airfoil will reduce the down force. The results also show that the down force generated by the short valve wing is lower than that of the atmospheric valve Flaps, but drag can be significantly reduced, because the short-flap wings change more in the angle of attack when activated. Therefore, the wing type of the tail must be determined according to the chain route in order to be fully optimized. The current study is done at speed of fluid at 70m/s which is the average speed of the [illegible] Reynoldsnumber [illegible] 10^6 for an external flow which is a turbulent flow [illegible] Mach no of 0.204 for an incompressible flow.

KEYWORDS: [illegible] system, down force, CFD, spoiler, aerodynamic.

INTRODUCTION

The racing car rear wing [illegible] about 10% less down force than the front wing. In fact, the rear wing works differently from the front wing. When DRS is activated, each case is simulated with a wing spacing of 10 mm and 50 mm. Performed and verified the network independence

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Rotordynamic Demonstration and Spiral Model Examination of a Spiral Inflow Turbine Rotorbearing Framework

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ABSTRACT

One of the difficult parts of spiral turbine plan and assembling is vibration and strength. Rotor dynamic investigation was performed on a rotor-bearing arrangement of a 1 KW spiral inflow turbine. The target of rotor dynamic examination is to decide appropriate framework arrangement for stable activity in the plan cycle. The rotor and sharp edge configuration were created utilizing CATIA which gives the mass and inactivity of the perplexing cutting edge calculation for the rotor dynamic examination. A recreation [illegible] displacement approach was worked for the pivoting structure utilizing ANSYS Workbench. Modular and Unbalance reaction examinations were completed with two cases having different shaft lengths and bearing plans. The base case was picked for additional parametric investigation of the impacts of shaft length, cutting edge leftover unbalance, and bearing solidness on the cutting edge removal plentifulness. Five flexibility was then set to decide OK shaft length. Leaving course of action, edge unbalance quality and bearing solidness.

Keywords: Rotor dynamics, CATIA, Rotordynamics, ANSYS, Turbine

INTRODUCTION

Rotor [illegible] and rotating wheel [illegible] generate an aerodynamic [illegible] motion. This disturbance force [illegible] cross-coupling force [illegible] damping [illegible] The bearings provide the

A novel ripple borrow subtractor cell design using asynchronous methodology

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J. Sudhakar ; Ch. Padmavani All Authors

Abstract: In this paper, we propose a novel design approach for Ripple Borrow Subtractor (RBS) to attain better energy and delay. At present portable electronic gadgets or systems ... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
In this paper, we propose a novel design approach for Ripple Borrow Subtractor (RBS) to attain better energy and delay. At present portable electronic gadgets or systems are required in our day to day life with high performance and low energy. The subtractor is the most crucial part in the arithmetic operations and also used in the data processing applications. Systems with clocks produces lot of obligations like clock skew, jitter, high power, glitches and delay issues. Hence, systems with asynchronous approaches are having highest demand over clocked architectures. Null Convention Logic (NCL) is the better clock less design approach and it is further improved as Multi Threshold Null Convention Logic (MTNCL). This paper presents the design of RBS cell with MTNCL and its performance is compared with proposed design using Multi Threshold Dual Rail Dual Spacer Delay Insensitive Logic(MTD ^{3} L). The existing and proposed methodologies are designed and verified using mentor graphics EDA tools.

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PTIVE AND GRADIENT JOINTCONSTRAINTS GA[illegible] FOCUS FUSION

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ABSTRACT

The objective of image fusion is to fuse data from multiple pictures into a single image that ideally contains all the vital options from every of the first pictures. As the Depth-of-field of the imaging system is restricted, the extraction of all the helpful data is difficult from one image. In digital photography, thepictures with completely different [illegible] are combined using a generative adversarial network is called Multi Focus Fusion (MF-GAN) to alleviate the Defocus Spread Effect (DSE) by generating focus maps during which the fringe and region [illegible] larger than corresponding objects. In this model, an adaptive decision block is introduced [illegible] source pixels are focused or not based on the distinction of repeated blur. Our methodology realizes [illegible] focus image fusion by extracting and reconstructing data, and thus there's nearly no blurring and the [illegible] close [illegible] the border line. Deep learning ways are the trendy methods that exploit focused and exploit [illegible] learning is utilized in numerous applications like Multi Focus Image Fusion.

Keywords. Deep Learning, Generative Adversarial Network, Multi Focus Image fusion.

INTRODUCTION

Multi Focus [illegible] technique that combines part of images into a single image by focusing detail textures in the image. [illegible] the essential features of image than a couple of images into an individual fused image without taking [illegible] Multi focus fusion plays a key role in fusion process where it aims to increase the depth of field [illegible] focused part from different multiple focused images.

The methods that are used to [illegible] fusion are divided into two methods, spatial domain method and frequency domain method. [illegible] domain deals with pixel values of the input pictures within which the pixels values are [illegible] to yield [illegible] outcome. This domain contains fusion strategies like Weighted Average, Selective Maxi[illegible]. The weighted averaging assigns weights to each pixel in the source pictur[illegible] the resu[illegible] weighted sum of every pixel value. The Selective Maximum Method selects the pixels values [illegible] easily from pictures to yield fused image. In frequency domain strategies the image [illegible] transformed in to freauency domain, which suggests that the fourier transform of the image is computed first. The [illegible] Fourier transform is [illegible] as all the fusion operations are performed on the fourier transform of the image.

DESIGN [illegible]TI[illegible]OOR CONTROL SYSTEM AND FACE MASK DETECTION[illegible]NG DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

"Prevention is better than cure" is one of the effective measures to avoid the spread of corona virus. Many researchers and doctors are working on drugs and vaccines against the new coronavirus. COVID-19 is primarily spread through airborne droplets when people have cough or when we touch a sick person and then our face (i.e., rub our eyes and nose). To avoid this, we must do everything possible to make it a slow pandemic. To avoid infection or transmission, it is important to wear a mask when going out, especially in markets, hospitals, educational institutions, and high-traffic public places. Therefore, it is difficult for people at the entrance to check if everyone enters with a mask. In this paper, we develop a smart door COVID-19 mask detection. To implement this system, our proposed method uses hardware such as microcontroller like Arduino camera, relay door motor, and firmware such as python for mask detection and door control. When using the Arduino, we need to use some modules, such as Open CV Tool and NumPy. Additionally, we can use the Arduino for programming skills, hardware projects, and home automation. The system is designed to recognize faces and determine if the person is wearing a mask. The project can be used in hospitals, markets, bus stops, and other public gathering places that need to be monitored. The project consists of a camera that captures images of people entering public spaces and detects whether the person is wearing a mask based on their facial features. Therefore, by implementing it, we can slow down the rapid spread of the epidemic in crowded areas, further reduce cases and ultimately prevent COVID-19.

Keywords: Mask detection, Open CV tool, Machine learning, Arduino, NumPy.

1.INTRODUCTION:

We know that COVID-19 was first detected on December 31, 20[illegible], when World Health Organization was informed of a case of dangerous cause in Wuhan, China. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses known to cause disease, ranging from the common cold to more serious diseases such as MERS and SARS.COVID-19 is spread when people inhale the air that is polluted by droplets and small dust particles that contain the virus. The risk of inhaling these substances is greatest when people are in close proximity, but they can be inhaled over longer distances, especially indoors. The "three Cs" are a useful way of thinking. They describe how the COVID-19 virus spreads more easily. Crowded places. Close contact environments, especially where people are conversing in close proximity. Narrow spaces with poor ventilation.

Therefore, we know that the most powerful safety tool is wearing a mask in public and anywhere else, and wearing a mask in public places reduces the risk of [illegible]. So, we wanted to design an acute entry device that could automatically check if a person is wearing a mask and give that person an entry point. So, this whole process is implemented under deep learning.

2.RELATED WORK

The main theme of the project is to identify the lower part of the masked face and the eyes. This document briefly explains the concepts behind these techniques. [illegible] problem-solving approach yields a less complex

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Implementation of Low Power Delay Product SRAM cell using Reversible Gates

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ABSTRACT

The use of electronics in different fields has risen in recent years, necessitating more memory for storing and processing data. Because of its fast speed, SRAM is used in this type of application. SRAM aids in data quality access. SRAM is really important. Each bit is stored in a latching circuit, which serves as a cache memory in the devices. Cache memory operates at a high pace and consumes a lot of power. Devices that consume less power and operate at a rapid pace are required by current technology.

When you use a lot of memory, you use a lot of electricity. For memory cells, several SRAM factors, including as speed and power, must be enhanced. This necessitates the use of SRAM in conjunction with modern technology.The reversible logic gates were implemented and compared for power and delay. The low power reversible logic gates were used to propose a SRAM cell which has lower PDP. All the designs were implemented in 16nm technology using H-spice tool.

Keywords: 16 nm CMOS technology, Delay, Power consumption, Reversible logic, High Speed, SRAM.

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1960s, reversible gates have been studied. Reversible gates dissipate less heat, which was the original motivation (in principle, no heat). If we consider a logic gate to be consuming its input, information is lost because the output contains less information than the input. Because of thermodynamic entropy (Landauer's principle), this loss of information loses energy to the surrounding area as heat. Another way to think about it is that when charges in a circuit are grounded, they flow away, carrying a small amount of energy with them. A reversible gate only switches states, and because no information is lost, energy is conserved.

Reversible logic has received a lot of attention in recent years because of its ability to reduce power dissipation, which is a key requirement in low power VLSI design. It has numerous applications in low power CMOS and optical data processing, nanotechnology, quantum computation, and nanotechnology.

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IOT-BASED FOREST FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In the current stage wild life and forest sector face animal movement problem from forest areas to residential areas. The number of trees is depleted from forests causing unhealthy habitat of animals in forest. It is found that 80% of damage was caused by fire and that can be avoided if it is detected in early stages. The project proposed is a monitoring and alerting system that protect trees from forest fires. Iot devices and sensors are capable of monitoring temperature, gas, fire based on node MCU platform. In this project we built fire alarm with node MCU connected to temperature sensor, gas sensor, flame sensor, buzzer, led. We will use GSM to provide users with the number specified in the emulator. Temperature senser is used to indicate the high and low temperature reached. Displayed on Led. flame sensor is used to indication of flame range if it is high the forest fire will be detected and will be displayed on LCD. Whenever fire detection is observed message alert will be sent to mobiles and the data will be displayed on the web page which can be accessed via internet. The technology used for this design is IOT, Blynk software and GSM module used for Mobile communication purpose. This makes it easier after the detection and to intimate it to the higher authorities.

Keywords: GSM module, NodeMCU, IOT (Internet of Things), Blynk Software

INTRODUCTION

Wildfires predicted to be hotspots around the world as standard increase. Forests are the protectors of the earth's ecological balance. Unfortunately, a forest fire is usually only observed when it has spread over a large area, making it difficult and sometimes impossible to fight and control it. The consequences are devastating and irreversible damage to the environment and the atmosphere (30% of the carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere comes from forest fires), irreparable damage to the ecology (large amounts of smog and carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere). Other fire consequences of wildfires include catastrophic erosion effects such as impact, flood, water pattern, global warming, and the extinction

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ABSTRACT

This project presents an OTP (On Time Password) based digital wireless locking system combined with Bluetooth to increase the level of security. Every time we try to unlock the locker system, a new password is generated. Here we intend to use a DIY smart lock mechanism to avoid security threats, and require App development to control the switch mechanism. Develop the application using MIT App Inventor (web application) and pair the Bluetooth list with the coding blocks to connect to the corresponding smartphone. Here we are using Arduino UNO (ATmega328P based microcontroller board) which works according to the instructions written in the Arduino IDE (Integrated Development Environment). The programming language used is C++. And the code should be uploaded to the Arduino board via USB Type-B for execution. The app designer consists of lock icon, a Bluetooth icon, and a key icon. When we connect Bluetooth (Hc-05) and press the lock icon, the device ID is sent to the circuit. If the ID matches the ID initialized in the Arduino, a unique OTP is triggered. After successfully mapping the OTP, unlock the lock by pressing the key icon. This is indicated by a bit LED light. This is an IOT (Internet of Things) based application that keeps sensitive data safe and avoids risks from internal and third-party sources.

Keywords: OTP (On Time Password), DIY (Do It Yourself), MIT App Inventor (Web Application), Bluetooth Hc-05, IOT (Internet of Things), IDE (Integrated Development Environment), USB (Universal Serial Bus).

1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a concept revolving around a global information network consisting of "things" such as smart devices, sensors and actuators, or even smaller networks with their own identities and self-configuration capabilities which allow them to interact with each other to make their own decisions, either individually or collectively. The advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) is fast changing the world where everything and everyone will be connected to the internet through any device like a computer, smartphone or other consumer device. Objects in an IoT network can also communicate and exchange data using various communication technologies, such as WIFI, Bluetooth, near field communication, and more.

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CONTROL USING TOUCHLESS HOME AUTOMATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes an appliance automation system based on sensors and microcontrollers. We used a sensor network as well as a single central control section. IR sensors and relays are used to connect the network. The sensors will communicate with the microcontroller. When a person enters a specific zone, the IR Sensor detects his presence and sends the information to the controller. After receiving information from a specific sensor, the controller sends a signal to a specific relay, where the appliance will turn on/off based on the presence or absence of a person. The model's viability is demonstrated in the demo kit.In this automation system, range or distance is predefined based on the predefined distance the system will operate. As it provides a simple topology connection which will indeed help in easy operation and diagnosis of ... pocket friendly. For any smart home, all the devices are to be kept interconnected.

Keywords: Automation, Sensor, Smart Home.

INTRODUCTION

Home automation refers to dealing with and controlling domestic home equipment with the aid of using the usage of microcontroller, laptop technology. Automation is famous nowadays as it affords ease, protection, and efficiency. In this, a sensor senses the repute of home equipment and updates to the net server. If a person is some distance away, he can get entry to and extrude repute of home equipment i.e., switches on/off. It is also can use by nearby PC. This paper will describe the method of controlling domestic home equipment with the aid of using the usage of net servers [1]. There are a few

A... FOR GLOBAL OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT:

Optimization is a methodology of making a system or design as fully perfect, functional or effective as possible sufficiently. Optimization methods are used for finding solutions that maximize or minimize some study parameters. In Optimization Meta heuristic is a high level heuristic design to generate a procedure that provides good solutions for optimization problems such as incomplete, imperfect information, limiting computer capacity. To solve complex and Multi dimensional issues approximation algorithms have been proposed as a new approach for solving such problems. These are divided into 2 major categories such as Heuristic and Meta heuristic algorithms. Where Heuristic methods are for Local trap and for solving specific optimal problems, where meta heuristic method is used for various challenging and complex optimal problems. Meta heuristic is strive to balance both exploration and exploitation. At beginning this method benefits from the exploration to produce solutions , later it is transmit to exploitation which ... the accuracy of exploration phase. Meta heuristic is a strategy to guide search problem. ... ..., discrete optimization has grown dramatically. These kind of algorithms are produced by the intelligence and creatures in nature. Recently there were many such kind of meta heuristic algorithms are proposed among them proposed project algorithm is named as"AFRICAN VULTURE OPTIMIZATION ALGORITM (AVOA)".Which proposed inspired by the African vultures life style . The AVOA algorithm will be implemented in step by step process, and all the required conditions and points are declared in each step of the proposed algorithm according to the basic concepts about nature. The AVOA algorithm consists of 4 phases such as phase1, phase2, phase3, phase4 where phase1 is for determining the best vulture in any group, where phase2 is for knowing the rate of starvation of vultures, where phase3 is for exploration and phase4 is for exploitation.

Keywords: AVOA:Heuristic,Meta heuristic

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A NEW ROBUST ALGORITHM FOR GLOBAL OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

Optimization is the methodology of making a system or design as fully perfect, functional or effective as possible [illegible]. Optimization methods are used for finding solutions that maximize or minimize some study parameters. In Optimization Metaheuristic is a high level heuristic design to generate a procedure that provides good solutions for optimization problems such as incomplete, imperfect information, limiting computer capacity. To solve complex and [illegible] practical issues , approximation algorithms have been proposed as a new approach for solving such problems. These are divided into 2 major categories such as Heuristic and Metaheuristic algorithms. Where Heuristic methods are for Local trap and for solving specific optimal problems, where metaheuristic methods is used for various challenging and complex optimal problems. Metaheuristic is strive to balance both exploration and exploitation.. Recently there were many such kind of metaheuristic algorithms are proposed among the proposed [illegible] algorithm is named as"AFRICAN VULTURE OPTIMIZATION ALGORITM (AVOA)" which proposed inspired by the African vultures life style . The AVOA algorithm will be implemented in step by step process. And all the required conditions and points are declared in each step of the proposed algorithm according to the [illegible] concepts about vultures. This AVOA algorithm consists of 4 phases such as phase1, phase2, phase3 and phase4. Where phase1 is for determining the best vulture in any group, where phase2 is for knowledge [illegible] starvation of vultures, where phase3 is for exploration and phase4 is for exploitation by using these phases optimization is held in African vulture optimization algorithm. Hence expecting this "African vulture optimization algorithm" will give superior results than comparing with other proposed algorithms.

Keywords: Algorithms, Approximation algorithms, Metaheuristic , Heuristic, Exploration, Exploitation, African vulture optimization algorithm, African vulture life style, Phases

I.INTRODUCTION

In practical and social sector, [illegible] many optimization problems are occurring. These optimization problems will give certain parameters to reach the destination under certain conditions. In present days technology is

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Manhole cover monitoring system

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ABSTRACT

The project is used to constantly monitor manholes, which serve as access points for drainage professionals to inspect infrastructure and perform necessary repairs and cleaning. Manholes play an important function in our environment and contribute to a good city. Our core system is designed to monitor the status of the manhole lid, the temperature within the manhole, the water level, and to detect the production of dangerous gases for correct management. Arduino is a microcontroller board that uses the ATmega328p microchip. The Arduino has a set of input and output pins that can be used to connect to different expansion boards and circuits. Temperature sensors are used to monitor any temperature increases caused by power lines installed underground. Gas sensors are used to prevent manhole explosions by monitoring the quantity of subsurface gases and detecting the presence of combustible gases. Ultrasonic sensors beneath the cover employ a threshold value to detect changes in water level. Tilt sensor used to signal the tilt of the cover is open. With the help of the GSM module, the status of the above data is delivered to the authorities (server) automatically without any human intervention. The technology used for this design is IOT, HTML (HYPERTEXT MAKEUP LANGUAGE) and WEB SOCKET protocol (used for full-duplex real time communicationbetween web server anditsclients). This makes it easierto establish multiplemanholemonitoringsystem and leads toanerror freetransmission oftheinformation.

Keywords: Ethernet module,WEBsocket, HTML (HyperText MAKEUP LANGUAGE),IOT (InternetOf Things).

1. INTRODUCTION

A well-managed manhole system is a significant [illegible] Manholes and their maintenance have become a major issue in today's [illegible] cities [1]. Improper sewer system management can result in negative consequences such as the leaking of hazardous gases into the manhole or the overflow of drainage water. This could have a negative impact on the environment, human health, and hygiene. A sewage manhole is a structure that allows access to the wastewater collection system through the ground. Manholes are not designed to be worked in on a regular basis, however, [illegible] required to enter the manhole to

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A NEURAL NETWORK FOR CLASSIFICATION OF BREAST CANCER DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

[illegible] we offer a new approach for [illegible] classification of breast detection cells based on [illegible] Neural [illegible] Breast cancer tumours are classified as benign or malignant. In [illegible] accurately [illegible] breast cancer tumour is critical. A convolutional neural network (CNN) method is [illegible] study identification of breast cancer. It investigates the [illegible] system that uses various [illegible] neural network (CNN) architectures to automatically detect breast cancer [illegible] The detection of breast cancer to enhance the care of patients is a challenging task. [illegible] proposes a CNN [illegible] to detect and obtain correct results [illegible] might decrease [illegible] diagnosis process and [illegible] the [illegible] of cancer diagnosis [illegible] Our model detects [illegible] and classifies them [illegible] benign or malignant.[3] The performance of [illegible] on test dataset [illegible] 95% and [illegible] of 94%

Keywords: [illegible] ResNet50, SVM I.R.INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Breast [illegible] arts [illegible] the breasts and spread throughout the [illegible] are [illegible] breast [illegible] of the cancer [illegible] treated. The term "benign" [illegible] characterized by benign [illegible] majority of benign [illegible] cancerous tumours are malignant [illegible] tumour to other parts of the body.

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BHARATHI SCRIPT WITH CHARACTER SEGMENTATION AND RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is the conversion of images of compartmented, handwritten, or published textbook from a scrutinized document or a scrutinized print into editable or accessible electronic interpretation with textbook. Hand written textbook identification has been considered as one of the delicate task due to the cursive connectivity among the characters. So a system to identify Indian handwritten textbook has come into existence. Bharati script is a common script for Indian languages which can achieve better delicacy.
Segmentation is a significant phase of our Segmentation is the process of partitioning a digital image or textbook or document into multiple parts (sets of pixels). Segmentation is separating characters from word and images. This paper proposes colorful methodologies and ways to member a textbook grounded image at colorfulsituations of segmentation. Recognition perfection is decided by perfect segmentation. CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) is the finestbracket fashion for recognition in OCR and has been proved with miraculous results. It was firstly used forobject recognition in images but contemporarily use for recognition of optic characters due to abundant datasets.

Keywords: Optical Character Recognition, Convolutional Neural Networks, Segmentation, Recognition

1.INTRODUCTION

In general, optical character recognition schemes involve first separating (or segmenting) the document into text and non-text. The text is further segmented into paragraphs, sentences words and letters. Recent advancements in computing capacity and machine learning techniques results in increasing usage of OCR in a developing country like India. In Roman script which is used to process English and other West European languages, there are only 26 characters. Any word is a string of these isolated symbols. Unlike English, most Indic scripts are abugida i.e. writing systems where the vowels are inscribed as diacritics on the consonants and a vowel is not explicitly written when it present next to a consonant in a word. This sequence of diacritics with consonants is termed a composite character or samyuktakshar. A consonant can combine with both each of the vowels and with other consonants of the writing system to form ligatures. Therefore the glyphs representing vowels and consonants are amalgamated according to complex rules of orthography to form new characters. For this reason, a typical indic script (with the exception of Tamil) has of the order of 10,000 characters. These features make Indic scripts complex, posing significant challenges to development of language related technologies like OCR [5,11,13,20,21].

2.RELATED WORK

The scripts of Indian languages pose a problem for such a classical recognition because the vowel and consonant modifier components are attached to the main consonant part. This difficulty is removed in the Bharati script

...ANCEMENT IN MEDICAL SPECTRAL IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

An ... strategy must be taken into consideration in order to decrease the redundancy of the image's ... and ... the capacity to store or transport information in the best possible manner. The ... techniques—lossless compression and lossy compression—were used in this ... maintaining the quality of the images. Additionally, certain boosting methods to ... images quality were used. Following the investigation of these techniques, many compar... are presented. Finally, performance measurements were extracted and analysed using ... techniques.

Keywords: cutting edge techniques , lossless compression, lossy compression—

INTRODUCTION

Enhancements are used to make imagery easier to understand and interpret visually. The ability to ... image ... pixel values is a benefit of using digital images. The image may still not be ideal for ... interpretation even after radiometric corrections for illumination, atmospheric factors ... characteristics have been made before data delivery to the user. Blocking artefacts ... and blurring are caused by low bit-rate compression. In the past particular ... been created to minimise these artefacts. Super resolution (SR), among other ... based image restoration ... recently been presented. Modern SR networks ... used ... the ... problem because it is a challenge ... reduction ... proposes a machine learning

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GPS LOCALIZING USING CROWD DENSE VIDEOS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we address the problem of video geolocalization by proposing a Geo-Temporal Feature Learning Network to simultaneously learn the discriminative features for the query video frames. The geo-temporal attention module exploits the temporal relationship between the frames in the video clip, where each frame is represented by a feature is learnt by attending to all the frames of the query video and the gallery video, to estimate the geo-spatial trajectory of a query video. Based on transformer encoder architecture, the GTFL model encodes the query and gallery data separately, via two dedicated branches. The existing geolocalization datasets are broadly grouped into two categories: same-view and cross-view image datasets. Existing works typically use cross-view image datasets to conduct the same-view image matching.

Keywords: Geo-Temporal Feature Learning , VGG-16 NetVLAD layer

INTRODUCTION

The proposed GTFL network in Figure 2 is used to obtain the feature representations for the query video and the GPS reference frames. The geolocation of each query frame is estimated by the k-NN classification on the features of the images in the gallery set. The sequence of estimated geolocations for the query video forms the geo-spatial trajectory of the moving camera that captured the query video. Over the years, there are several attempts to

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CLOUD STORED IMAGE PRIVACY PRESERVATION

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Abstract:

In this paper, we showed how Shamir's secret sharing algorithm can be parallelized, decreasing the time required to generate shares for preserving image privacy by using an open-source C implementation of the algorithm and the OpenMP multiprocessing programming interface. By parallelizing regions of the algorithm and reducing risk of image bit error generation. A typical application of this scenario is the secure implementation of an encrypted backup system. Assuming that data recoveries are needed rarely, backup data can be pre-encrypted -- this can be done automatically and without user interaction -- while the private recovery key is protected via secret sharing. Our work builds upon the formal notion of perfect secrecy for encoding the Shamir's shares in a particular manner such that they (i.e. encoded shares) do not reveal any additional information about the original image.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed SSS algorithm shares are distributed to a group of people who are parties to the conversation. The parts of the secret are brought together to reconstruct the secret. but an important feature of Shamir's Secret Sharing is that the total number of shares is not needed to reconstruct the secret. A number less than the total number, called the threshold, is required. This helps avoid failures in decrypting the closely-held information should just one or a few parties be unavailable. SSS is practical in its solution to the key-sharing problems many arrangements face, and is therefore usually used to secure the keys to something that is encrypted or secure using other tools or algorithms. A simple illustration of SSS is that by default that only a corporate board as a whole has access. The passcode is encrypted by SSS so a quorum (threshold) of board members is needed to authorize the display or release of the passcode. If a board member is traveling, the threshold is met, SSS still allows for a reasonable assurance that the

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Handwritten Exam Gradding Using MDLSTM Model

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we showed Long Short Term Memory Network is an advanced RNN, a sequential network that allows information to persist which is capable of handling the vanishing gradient problem faced by RNN. A recurrent neural network is also called as RNN is used for persistent memory. Sequence classification is a predictive modeling problem where you have some sequence of inputs over space or time, and the task is to predict a category for the sequence. This problem is difficult because the sequences can vary in length, comprise a very large vocabulary of input symbols, and may require the model to learn the long-term context or dependencies between symbols in the input sequence LSTM recurrent neural network models for sequence classification problems in Python using the Keras deep learning library.

Keywords: Neural network, RNN, LSTM

INTRODUCTION

The term "long short-term memory" comes from the following intuition. Simple recurrent neural networks have *long-term memory* in the form of weights. The weights change slowly during training, encoding general knowledge about the data. They also have *short-term memory* in the form of ephemeral activations, which pass from each node to successive nodes. The LSTM model introduces an intermediate type of storage via the memory cell. A memory cell is a composite unit, built from simpler nodes in a specific connectivity pattern, with the novel inclusion of multiplicative nodes. An LSTM module has a cell state and three gates which provides them with the power to selectively [illegible] information from each of the units.

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Driving Assistance Using Depth and Intensity Features

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ABSTRACT

We propose a multi-task ensemble framework that jointly learns multiple related problems. The ensemble model aims to learn shared representations from three deep learning models (i.e., CNN, LSTM and GRU) and creates a single model for multiple predictions. Through multi-task framework, we address two problems of sentiment analysis, i.e., "emotion classification & intensity", "valence classification & intensity" and "3-class categorical & 5-class ordinal classification" problems over two granularity Experimental results suggest that the proposed multi-task framework outperforms the single-task frameworks in all experiments.

Keywords: CNN, LSTM, GRU

INTRODUCTION

Our proposed multi-task framework is greatly inspired from this, and it jointly performs multiple tasks. Our framework is based on an ensemble technique. At first, we learn hidden representations through three deep learning models Convolutional Neural Network Modelling user engagement dynamics on social media has compelling applications in user-persona detection and political discourse mining. Most existing approaches depend heavily on knowledge of the underlying user network. However, a large number of discussions happen on platforms that either lack any reliable social network or reveal only partially the latent user ties Nevertheless, the definition and the validation of the quality of a prediction model in the absence of validation can be considered in general extremely [illegible] unclear.

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[illegible] Control Analysis Using Deep Learning

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ABSTRACT

Haze is the phenomenon which is occurred during a bad weather which will result Degradation of scene visibility which is varies with respect to the transmission conditions of the scene. We, on the other hand, propose introduction of simple approaches to learn about haze at both point level and object level on image. The proposed [illegible] encoder decoder network, it estimates the level of haze effect on image or video in wide levels. During first level, network estimates the point level using parallel convolutional filters and spatial invariance filtering. The second level comprises of a two level encoder-decoder architecture which anticipates the object level. We also propose local estimation (LE), which is able to obtain the environmental effects of the outdoor scene. Combination of network and LE will help the process to accurately measure the quantity constant of haze model. There by we can later calculate different image improvement constants like index, mean square error and peak signal to noise ratio

Keywords: Haze Prediction, Deep recurrent neural network

INTRODUCTION

The haze removal strategy might be divided into two classifications: image enhancement and image restoration. Image enhancement classification excludes the reason of haze corrupting picture quality. This system loses apportion of the data on the physical process of image imaging in foggy weather. Haze attenuates the reflected light from scene and some additive lights are mixed. Haze removal helps to improve reflected light from mixed light. Effective haze removal is very widely demanded area in computer vision and graphics applications. Concentration of haze is different from place to place. Quality of image in haze weather condition is reduced due to scattering of light.

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KE... DIFFERENTIATION FOR IDENTITY MATCHING

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ABSTRACT

Person identity allocation is the problem of matching pedestrian images across multiple cameras. The design of feature descriptors and learning distance measures is person recognition. This article proposes metric learning Framework for identity of discriminatory persons The metric space is learned using Kanade-Lucas-Tomasi (KLT) Simultaneously maximize the variance between classes Minimize within-class variance. We derive the this metric by KLT and claim that KLT can be applied efficiently. For metric learning when ID-identifying people. also show how the KLT efficiency in metric learning can be further increased We ID-identify the person using two simple but efficient multi-kernel learning methods. We are conducting extensive experiments Three benchmark data sets for individual identity, demonstrating that their application in various computer vision ... briefly outline ... future direction the proposed approach is competitive in a modern way.

Keywords: Kanade-Lucas-Tomasi (KLT), online text, dyslexia, Specific Learning Disabilities (SLD), Arabic content.

INTRODUCTION

Person ID-allocation (ID-al) addresses the problem of matching pedestrian images across all camera views. Person ID-al is getting new appreciation due to its wide and versatile applications in video surveillance, security, bio-metries and forensics. Sometimes it's a very tough job as images of the same person in cameras with different tech look very different due to the large variations in illumination, lace, saturation, pose, viewpoint, camera characteristics and background clutter . The low ... solution ... makes the image quality insufficient to distinguish the identities based on their physical attributes. Moreover, the ... of distinct pedestrians can be very similar making them more ... distinguishable. In general, a systematic distribution of the image is the first step in solving the problem of h... ...ts in a picture or ... data ... ing. The tool will use algorithms to analyze data

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DETE... ...EC ABNORMALITIES USING PREDICTION FRAMEWORK

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Abstract:

In this paper we propose prediction framework with ...averse training for detecting abnormalities in videos. Anomalous events are th... ...e... do not conform to normal behavior. Since the analysis in these days are real-time, the actions ... be taken on the data to check the anomal... which can skew the results. If these anomalies ... do exits, there must be mechanisms to det... and mit...te their influence, and use this learning to accurately predict the future-frames of the videos. We train our n...work adversely on videos consisting of only normal activities. When our network encounters unusual o... irregular activ... ... generated frames consists of fuzzy regions where the irregular activities ar... present. These fu... ...ons consequently lower the peak signal to noise ratio

Keywords:A... ...ehities.Fuzzy Regions,Peak Signal to noise ratio

INTRODUC...

In this pa... ...e address the problem of ...normalities detection in surveillance videos. Anomalous events are those which do no... conform to normal behaviour and detecting such unusual activities in videos is an important application in surveillance domain. However, detecting such activities in videos forms a non-trivial task as the definition of abnormalities is subjective and real-world scenarios exhibit a wide array of situations which are impossible to account for using a ...fication method. Anomaly detection or outlier analysis is a step in data mining that identifies data points, events, or observations that deviate from a dataset's normal behavior. Anomalous ... can indicate ... ...e due to high memory utilization. exceeding usage limits, tech... ...es, etc. Designing of modern machine learning

Integration of local chan vase along with optimization techniques for segmentation

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This PDF

Hari Jyothula ; S Koteswara Rao ; V Valli Kumari **All Authors**

Abstract

Abstract: Image is a two dimensional capacity f(x, y). The way toward dividing an image into numerous parts or questions is named as Segmentation. There are two noteworthy deterren... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
Image is a two dimensional capacity f(x, y). The way toward dividing an image into numerous parts or questions is named as Segmentation. There are two noteworthy deterrents in sectioning an image i.e., Intensity Inhomogeneity and Noise. As a result of these challenges, precise division comes about can't be acquired. This paper presents Local Chan-Vese (LCV) alongside some enhancement methods for minimization of vitality capacities to defeat power inhomogeneity and commotion. By consolidating this implanted approach, the images with force inhomogeneity can be effectively divided.

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