Books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during academic year 2019-20

S.No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	ISBN number of the proceeding	ISBN number of the proceeding (Link)	Page No.
1	T.Radhakrishna Murthy	Feturistic Innovative trends in English langaguge and literature a Global perspective	NA	NA	NA	International	978-93-89264-12-8	https://in.linkedin.com/in/vishwabharati-research-centre-943678143	16
2	Chandra Sekhar Beera	Structural and electrical properies of ferroelectric CBN Ceramics	NA	NA	NA	International	978-613-8-68266-0	https://www.amazon.in/Structural-electrical-properties-ferroelectric-ceramics/dp/6138682661	18
3	Ananda Babu Varadala et al.,	NA	Enhancement of structural and mechanical behavior of Al-Mg alloy processed by ECAE	Materials Today: Proceedings	2nd International Conference on Applied Sciences and Technology (ICAST-2019): Material Science	International	2214-7853	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785319320279	20
4	A.V Pradeep et al.,	NA	A review on 2D materials for bio-applications	Materials Today: Proceedings	1st International Conference on Manufacturing, Material Science and Engineering	International	2214-7853	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785319328123	21
5	Dr. G. Muni Sarala	NA	Numerical approach for chemically radiative dissipative MHD laminar boundary layer flow of Williamson nanofluid over a moving surface	Proceedings of The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://printorders.aip.org/proceedings/2112	23
6	S. Giri Babu	NA	Optimization Scheme with allocation of quality service in cloud computing	Proceedings of The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://printorders.aip.org/proceedings/2112	24

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7	G. Varalakshmi	NA	A Note on Median Graphs	Proceedings of The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://printorders.aip.org/proceedings/2112	25
8	Nisha Haldar	NA	Analytical Modeling of Heat and Mass Transfer of Radiative MHD Nano Fluid over a Porous Medium with chemical reaction	Proceedings of The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://printorders.aip.org/proceedings/2112	26
9	K. Suryanarayana Rao	NA	Perishable inventory model for weakening items having hyper exponential distribution and negative arrivals	Proceedings of The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://www.easychair.org/cfp/ncmsa19	27
10	Dr. Jyothsna K	NA	Analysis of bulk service queue with two heterogeneous servers and general arrivals	Proceedings of The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	The 11th National Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://printorders.aip.org/proceedings/2112	28
11	A.V Pradeep et al.,	NA	A comprehensive review on contemporary materials used for blades of wind turbine	Materials Today: Proceedings	1st International Conference on Manufacturing, Material Science and Engineering	International	2214-7853	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785319330238	29
12	L.V Suryam et al.,	NA	Functioning mechanism of nanomaterials and significance on machinability: A review	Materials Today: Proceedings	1st International Conference on Manufacturing, Material Science and Engineering	International	2214-7853	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S221478531933024X	30

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13	Venkata Pradeep Allu et al.,	NA	Performance investigation of surface roughness in hard turning of AISI 52100 steel - RSM approach	Materials Today: Proceedings	1st International Conference on Manufacturing, Material Science and Engineering	International	2214-7853	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785319316694	31
14	Dr. K. Jyothsna	NA	Discrete-time impatient client queue with working vacations and service rates dependent on the state	Proceedings of the National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://www.easychair.org/cfp/ncmsa19	33
15	K. Suryanarayana Rao	NA	Perishable inventory model for weakening items having exponential distribution	Proceedings of the National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://printorders.aip.org/proceedings/2112	34
16	Dr. Shouri Dominic	NA	An efficient fourth order Newton's type iterative method for solving non-linear equations	Proceedings of the National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://www.easychair.org/cfp/ncmsa19	35
17	K. V.V Ganeswara rao	NA	An optimal fourth-order iterative method for solving systems of nonlinear equations	Proceedings of the National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2024	National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://www.easychair.org/cfp/ncmsa19	36
18	Dr. Shouri Dominic	NA	Properties of pure, Fe-doped and CdO semiconductor nanoparticles for their antibacterial activity	Proceedings of the National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://www.easychair.org/cfp/ncmsa19	37
19	A. Ganapathi Rao	NA	Analysis of discrete-time single server queue with balking and multiple vacations	Proceedings of the National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National Conference on Mathematics, Statistics & Applications 2019	National	978-145-1314-52-0	https://www.easychair.org/cfp/ncmsa19	38

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20	M Srinivasa Rao	NA	An application for accident prediction	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	39
21	Ch Sekhar G Neelima	NA	Face recognition in a smart crowd	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	40
22	A Maheswara Rao	NA	Forensic sketch reconnaissance using deep learning	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	41
23	B Haritha Lakshmi	NA	Heart Disease diagnostics with retinal blood vessels	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	42
24	Sheik Rahamuinissa	NA	Secure data transmission using cryptography and steganography	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	43

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25	J Hima Bindhu	NA	Speculating influencers in social networks	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	44
26	R Ravi G Pavani Latha	NA	Arduino-based vehicle alert and control system for drunken drivers	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	45
27	Rita Roy G Sandhya	NA	Arduino based voting system using biometrics	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	46
28	D Rajendra Dev	NA	An Advance Health Care System using Artificial neural networks	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	47
29	N Sowjanya Kumari	NA	Preserving Collaborative Data with Dynamic Programming Approach	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	48

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30	V Sri Lahari Ch Sekhar	NA	Smart Routing for Data Reliability and Discriminated Services to Ad-Hoc Networks	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	49
31	D Chandra Mouli A Maheswara Rao	NA	A Variable Inner Object Proxy Re-Encryption method for cloud data sharing	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	50
32	Mohan Mahanthy B Haritha Lakshmi	NA	Secure Authentication in Cloud from Third Party	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	51
33	G Pavani Latha Sheik Rahamuinissa	NA	Mobile Touch Screen Quality Assessment for UID	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	52
34	G Sandhya J Hima Bindhu	NA	Multi-Party Access Control Management for Social Network Data	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	53

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35	R Pravallika	NA	Predicting the Tree Count from Satellite Imagery using Mathematical Morphology	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	54
36	Y V Sravya Rita Roy	NA	Detecting Malicious Node in Adhoc Networks	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	55
37	M Mamatha Lakshmi D Rajendra Dev	NA	Cryptographic Algorithm for Generating Symmetric Random Keys	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	56
38	P Viajaya Bharathi N Sowjanya Kumari	NA	Public Cloud Smart Storage Service with Dropbox	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	57
39	G Neelima V Sri Lahari	NA	Analysis of Mental Health by Neuro-Fuzzy and Computing Techniques	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	58

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40	B.Ajay Kuamr	NA	Text Identification on Products for Disability People	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215676	59
41	Hari Jyothula	NA	Detection And Controlling of Gas Leakage Using Iot Sensor	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215677	60
42	Y Laxman Rao	NA	Wireless Automatic Wheelchair	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215678	61
43	S Kalyani	NA	Intelligent Garbage Management System	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215679	62
44	Y Laxman Rao	NA	Automatic Railway Level Crossing System Using	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215680	63

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45	P Mohan Ganesh	NA	Voice Recognition Intelligent Navigation System for Blind People	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215681	64
46	P Mohan Ganesh	NA	Vehicle Speed Detection And Accident Rescue System	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215682	65
47	Ch.Rama Suri	NA	Human activity recognition using open CV	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215684	66
48	B.Ajay Kumar	NA	Tumor Detection in Brain using Machine Learning Algorithms	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215685	67
49	B.Prakash	NA	Skin Cancer Detection using Deep Learning Algorithms	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215686	68

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50	Dr.K.Venkata Rao	NA	Counting money For those who are Visually Impaired	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215687	69
51	S. Kayani	NA	Multilingual Text Classification Using Sentiment Analysis	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215688	70
52	K.Guru Lakshmi	NA	Leaf Disease Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215689	71
53	A Pathan	NA	Hepatic Disease Prediction Using Ml	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215690	72
54	Netaji Gandi	NA	Smart Ferrule Concealment For Bore Well	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215691	73

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55	Dr Prakash Bethapudi	NA	Self Adoptable Solar Tracker	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215692	74
56	Ramasuri Appalanaidu Ch	NA	Sign Language Recognition and Speech Conversion Using Raspberrypi	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215693	75
57	K.Guru LAkshmi	NA	Accident Detection From Surveillance Camera	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215694	76
58	Dr.K.Venkata Rao	NA	An Iot Based Smart House Keeping System	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215696	77
59	Mr.Netaji Gandi	NA	Machine learning based malicious website detection	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215697	78

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60	K.Leela Prasad	NA	An Efficient Three Level Password Authentication Systems	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215698	79
61	M.Soma Sundar Rao	NA	System for Classified Music Recommendation	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215699	80
62	P.Vanitha Sri	NA	Face Recognition By Human Detection Using ML	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215700	81
63	S.Kalyani	NA	Image Processing based Smart Attendance System	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215701	82
64	J.Hari	NA	Android App Malign Detection Using Machine Learning	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215702	83

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65	G.Mani	NA	Intelligent and safe Parkade using IoT and Open CV	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215704	84
66	P.Vanitha Sri	NA	Movie and Music Recommendation Sytem Using Haar Classifier	Proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National Conference on Recent Advances in Information Technology (NCRAIT-2019)	National	928-116-54-1372-5	https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215705	85
67	Mr. D. Tilak Raju	NA	A Technique to Improve Reversible Data Hiding In Images	Proceedings of International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.engmorph.com/Conferences/ISSS-2018	86
68	P.Gopi Krishna	NA	Face Mask detection Using Image Processing	Proceedings of International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.engmorph.com/Conferences/ISSS-2018	87
69	Mr. S.Tarun Prasad	NA	Design of Microstrip Patch Antenna For Rf Energy Harvesting	Proceedings of International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.engmorph.com/Conferences/ISSS-2018	88
70	Mr. N V.Chaitanya	NA	Design of Multi-Focus Image Fusion Using A New Generative Adversarial Network	Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Nano Science & Engineering Applications (ICONSEA-2018) (Under TEQIP-III)CNST, JNTU-Hyderabad	2nd International Conference on Nano Science & Engineering Applications (ICONSEA-2018) (Under TEQIP-III)CNST, JNTU-Hyderabad	International	978-81-924726-4-5	https://www.knowafest.com/explore/events/2018/02/1208-international-conference-nano-science-engineering-applications-iconsea-2018-jntuh-college-hyderabad	89

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71	Mr. B.Srinivasa Rao	NA	Design And Implementation of Multibit Digital Comparator	Proceedings of the International Conference on Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility (INCEMIC 2018)Society of EMC Engineers (India) at NIMHANS Convention Center, Bangalore	International Conference on Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility (INCEMIC 2018)Society of EMC Engineers (India) at NIMHANS Convention Center, Bangalore	International	https://www.aconf.org/conf_169283.html	https://www.aconf.org/conf_169283.html	90
72	Mrs.S.Malathi	NA	Design of Two slot Multiple input Multiple output UWB Antenna for WiMAX and WLAN applications.	Innovations in Bio-Inspired Computing and Applications	International Conference on Innovations in Bio-Inspired Computing and Applications	International	978-3-030-49339-4	https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-49339-4	91
73	Dr. J.Sudhakar	NA	Evaluation of double precision dual rail asynchronous IEEE 754 Intermediate Product shifter	Advances in Automation, Signal Processing, Instrumentation, and Control	International Conference on Automation, Signal Processing, Instrumentation and Control	International	978-981-15-8221-9	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-8221-9_14	92
74	Y.Alekhya	NA	The Face Mask Detection Technology for Image Analysis in the Surveillance System	Proceedings of International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.engmorph.com/Conferences/ISSS-2018	93
75	T.Uma Maheswari	NA	Study of Antenna Designs for RF Energy Harvesting	Proceedings of International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International Conference on innovations in power, energy and intelligent control sysytems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.engmorph.com/Conferences/ISSS-2018	94

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78	S.Tarun prasad	NA	Design and Fabrication of inventory control system	Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Emerging Trends in Power Energy and Control (ETPEC 18)	International conference on innovations in powrer, energy and intelligent contril systems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.vignan.ac.in/recentevents18/ipeics19.pdf	97
79	P.Kamala	NA	An unsupervised generative adversarial network with adaptive and gradient joint constraints	Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Emerging Trends in Power Energy and Control (ETPEC 18)	International conference on innovations in powrer, energy and intelligent contril systems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.vignan.ac.in/recentevents18/ipeics19.pdf	98
80	K.Sushma	NA	Electricity Monitoring And Auto Bill Generation	Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Emerging Trends in Power Energy and Control (ETPEC 18)	International conference on innovations in powrer, energy and intelligent contril systems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.vignan.ac.in/recentevents18/ipeics19.pdf	99
81	N.Sri Kalyani	NA	An Intelligent Automated Door Control System Based on IoT	Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Emerging Trends in Power Energy and Control (ETPEC 18)	International conference on innovations in powrer, energy and intelligent contril systems	International	978-81-949297-5-8	https://www.vignan.ac.in/recentevents18/ipeics19.pdf	100

FUTURISTIC INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Editors
Dr Satyawan Mane & Dr Shivputra S. Kanade

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Research Paper Acceptance Letter

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Respected Faculty/Scholar,

We would like to thank you for submitting your work for publication into the edited book: ***Futuristic Innovative Trends in English Language and Literature.***

Congratulations! As a result of the reviews and revisions, we are pleased to inform you that your article entitled **Unearthing The Submerged – The Emerging Voice of The Forgotten Indian Statesman** is well appreciated by reviewers in the review procedure and is accepted by the Editorial Board for the publication of the edited book: ***Futuristic Innovative Trends in English Language and Literature.***

Looking forward to our continuous and successful collaboration,

With kindest regards,

Best wishes,
Editors

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System generated letter, hence no signature required

Structural and electrical properties of ferroelectric CBN ceramics

Ferroelectrics have found a large number of applications in various electronic, electro-optic, computer and communication devices such as memories, displays, printers, logic circuits, light modulation and deflectors, frequency chargers, Photograph pick-ups, microphones, filters and detectors etc. Throughout its history the study of ferroelectricity has been closely linked with device applications some have widespread use and are of great economic importance, while others of a specialized nature. Usually a new material will be introduced into devices and systems owing if it often economic and /or performance advantages. The purpose of this book is to introduce the synthesis and characterization of ceramics, very useful to graduate and under graduate students of science and technology. Dr. P S V SUBBA RAO is an Associate Professor at Physics department, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam. He has 18 years of teaching experience at UG and PG level and published nearly 80 research papers in National and International journals and guided 10 Ph.D and 8 M.Phil students in Materials Science for his credit.

Dr.Chandra Sekhar Beera, Associate Professor in Physics at Vignan's Institute of Engineering for Women, Visakhapatnam, affiliated to JNTU Kakinada. Received his M.Sc,M.Phil and Doctoral degree(Ph.D) in Physics from Andhra University,Visakhapatnam. He has a passion for Physics and flair for teaching physics to the students of science and technology.

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Chandra Sekhar Beera
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Structural and electrical properties of ferroelectric CBN ceramics

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Enhancement of structural and mechanical behavior of Al-Mg alloy processed by ECAE

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ABSTRACT

The prismatic bars of Al-4.5%Mg alloy shielded with and without copper sheets are processed by equal channel angular extrusion (ECAE) and investigated the effect of casing on its structure and mechanical behaviour. The ductile nature of Cu shielding reduces the required amount of pressing force significantly and develops the defect free homogeneous ultrafine grain (HUFG) structure in the covered billets. The uniform distribution of strain imposed on the billets strongly influenced the structure and mechanical properties. The micro-hardness and tensile strength of the alloy shielded with Cu increased by 152% and 46% respectively with less reduction in % elongation.

Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the 2nd International Conference on Applied Sciences and Technology (ICAST-2019): Materials Science.

1. Introduction

The requirement of metals and alloys with high strength to weight ratio is increasing in various engineering fields. The superior formability and low density of aluminum and its alloys promotes their consideration to many engineering applications while the low strength and hardness of these materials restrict the usage to a limited number of applications. In recent years severe plastic deformation (SPD) techniques are used as the strengthening mechanisms of the material through which ultrafine grain (UFG) structure can be easily produced by imposing a severe strain in it. The formation of UFGs improves the mechanical behaviour of the work material as per Hall-Petch relation [1]. ECAE is a well known SPD method used to develop UFG structure with no cross-sectional changes in the work material. A specially designed die with two similar channels of square or circular or rectangular cross-sections having channel intersection angle (Φ) ranging from 90° to 135° is employed to conduct ECAE experimentation. A well lubricated billets are pressed by a similarly cross-sectioned punch through the entrance channel and the billets will deforms severely at the intersection of channels. Even it experienced the high amount of strain the cross-section of the material collected from the exit channel is similar to the cross-section of the billets inserted in the entrance channel. The distribution of the strain imposed on work material is significantly affected by the type of processing route (A, B_A, B_C and C), back pressure and the dead metal zone (DMZ) formation at the outer corner of the die.

The angular rotation of the billet about its axis between two successive passes describes the type of ECAE processing route as: A – no rotation, B_A – 90° revolution in same sense, B_C – 90° revolution in alternate directions, C – 180° revolution. Rifai et al. [2] investigated the route effect on structure, electrochemical and mechanical behavior of CNFeCr alloy. They reported that the overall grain fragmentation is mostly observed in the alloy processed using the route B_C as compared to the route A and route Djavanroodi et al. [3] introduced a novel technique in ECAP to produce UFGs in tubular copper specimens. They found the route effect on improvement of hardness and its homogeneity. For that they inserted rubber pads in the pure copper tubes and pressed through 90° bent channels at laboratory conditions up to three passes in the above mentioned four routes. They observed the uniform distribution and maximum improvement of hardness along the transverse planes. Panigrahi et al. [4] conducted the ECEP of square cross-sectioned pure Al (AA 1050) billets using a square die with channel angle 90° using back pressure in the range of 0–60 MPa for the single pass at room temperature. They noticed that by increasing the back pressure the corner gap is closed and symmetrical flow line

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A review on 2D materials for bio-applications

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ABSTRACT

The application of two-dimensional (2D) materials in biological procedures poses grave concerns because of the risks associated with them. Moreover, it is essential to study the biodegradability of these sheet-structured nanomaterials in biotic systems. A comprehensive review is presented over biodegradability and biocompatibility of graphene based 2D materials such as WS_2, BN or MoS_2. In addition, the influence of chemical functionalization on the biodegradability profile of the 2D nanostructures has been conversed.

Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the 1st International Conference on Manufacturing, Material Science and Engineering.

1. Introduction

The improvement of 2D (two dimensional) materials has encouraged huge or vast actuation due to its exclusive properties, particularly after the discovery of graphene in the year 2004. Graphene is only a portion of the total 2D material family as represented in Fig. 1. There are many other 2D materials, which still remain untouched and uninvestigated [1]. The distinct physical and chemical properties of these sheet structured nano materials encouraged their usage in various applications. The 2D materials have extended applications ranging from technological issues to biomedical fields. Consequently it is required to understand the effect of environment problems on the health of 2D materials (especially in bio field). It has become absolutely essential to tackle the issues related to 2D materials. Due to this reason this review focuses on the capacity of 2D nano structures in biocompatibility and biodegradation over last decades [2].

2. Biocompatibility

It is defined as the capability of materials to sustain and deal with cells and substances within the living body without any harmful effects. The toxic effect, different composition levels, no of layers, degree of fictionalization and potentiality of hazards in 2D nano materials is assessed by bio compatibility and is compared with cytotoxicity studies [3].

Pinto et al. [4] studied the biocompatibility of graphene based materials (GBMs) in 2013, referring to previous research. They observed marginally reduced viability of bacterial and mammalian cell upon exposure to GBMs. However the consequences of particle size on cell feasibility were lacked in systematic studies. Additionally, the knowledge on cytotoxicity of GBMs was minimal related to cell signaling and other biological processes [5]. Subsequent studies revealed trivial (>0.2%) levels of hemolysis in red blood cells (upto 75 $\mu g\ mL^{-1}$) due to pristine, functionalized graphene. In another research the synthesis of graphene was done using chemical vapour deposition (CVD) method on copper foils. It endorsed the process of cardiomyogenic differentiation of myenchymal stem cells [6]. Cytotoxicity was not paraded by the 2D material when tested for stem cell culture. But there was upregulation of the cell signaling molecules within the process of cardiomyogenic differentiation. It was eventually discovered that the graphene oxide papers and CVD graphene promote the growth of mammalian cells without cytotoxicity [7].

Gurunathan et al. [8] focused on the graphene and GBMs synthesis and emphasized their bio compatibility in view of biological applications. They suggested further research on biocompatibility versus synthetic toxicity particularly *in vivo* models. Recent survey reported on GBMs safety assessment based on updated data analysis of biocompatibility [9]. This work concludes that the GBMs are divided based on physiochemical properties and these cannot be appraised under a single material category [10]. The classification of GBMs may be based on three categories like dimension, carbon to oxygen atomic ratio and the number of layers which regulate the toxicity in each of these GBMs. In some cases the alternative

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Numerical Approach for Chemically Radiative Dissipative MHD Jeffrey Boundary Layer Flow of Williamson Nanofluid over a Moving Surface

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Abstract. Radiation and chemical reaction effects on the steady boundary layer flow of MHD Williamson nanofluid [illegible] and a horizontal linearly stretching sheet [illegible] are [illegible]. Adequate similarity transformations are [illegible] governing differential equations governing the flow. The resulting non-dimensionalized boundary value problem is solved by using the Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg fourth-fifth order method with Shooting technique. The [illegible] for velocity, temperature and concentration, which are controlled by a number [illegible]

INTRODUCTION

Due to [illegible] large specific surface areas of nanoparticles, nanofluids have [illegible] properties like high thermal conductivity, minimal clogging [illegible] thermal stability and homogeneity. Thus, [illegible] have a wide [illegible] potential applications in electronics cooling, [illegible] mechanisms, peristaltic pumps, for diabetic [illegible] nuclear applications. Initially, Choi and East

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Optimization Scheme with Allocation of Quality Service in Cloud Computing

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Abstract. Cloud computing is one of the latest computing paradigms because of its [illegible] of offering services to the customers on demand and efficient usage of the [illegible]. From the perspective of the cloud provider, profit is the ultimate goal and is [illegible] the system setup of the cloud environment. From the perspective of the [illegible] payment to the provider should be kept to a minimum. Many cloud service [illegible] a long-term rental model with their clients, but this can seriously [illegible] and can ensure service quality. In order to maximise profit while retaining [illegible] quality, the current research article optimises short- and long-term pricing strategies.

INTRODUCTION

[illegible] that supports [illegible] network resources, computing resources, server resources [illegible] and application resources through the network. [illegible] managed [illegible] computing [illegible] massive [illegible] flexible IT [illegible]

[illegible]

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A Note on Median Graphs

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Abstract. The shortest paths between each pair of these three vertices are represented by a single vertex in median graphs, which are connected graphs with all three vertices being unique. We offer various innovative characterizations of planar median graphs in this [illegible] more detail, we define when a planar. According to the structure of its isometric [illegible] forbidden subgraphs, and its subgraphs that are located within and outside of 4-[illegible] with regard to any arbitrary planar embedding, graph G is a median graph. These [illegible] prompt us to define planar median graphs as cube square-graphs, or graphs that may be created by starting with cubes and square graphs and gradually substituting 4-cycle graphs.

INTRODUCTION

A median graph is a connected graph, in which, for each triple of vertices there exists a unique vertex, called the median, simultaneously lying on shortest paths between each pair of the triple [34]. While the term median graph was [illegible] by Nebesky [[illegible] 35] in 1971, they have been studied at least since the 1940s [1, 10]. Today, a great deal is known about median graphs [illegible] characterizations, see e.g. [5, 31]. Median graphs [illegible] fields of mathematics, for example in algebra [7], [illegible] and geometry [14], and they have practical [illegible]ication

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Analytical Modeling of Heat and Mass Transfer of Radiative MHD Nanofluid over a Porous Medium with Chemical Reaction

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of heat sources, suction/injection, and chemical reactions on the dissipative and radiative MHD fluxes of nanofluids on porous media. Series solutions are obtained for transformed dimensionless ordinary differential equations using an analytical technique known as homotopy analytic [illegible] various parameters such as thermogenic parameters, exponential parameter, suction/injection parameters, radiation parameters, Prandtl numbers, Eckert numbers, heat source parameters, local heat sources, and chemical reaction parameters are explained using tables and graphs.

INTRODUCTION

Growing industrial and technical applications enhanced the attention of researchers to [illegible] knowledge of non-Newtonian fluid models. For example, [illegible] nanofluid can be used as a coolant in flexible military suits for soldiers (liquid cooling [illegible] liquid stays while soldier moves or runs but instantly go into sel[illegible] [illegible] rubber hose), shoe manufacturing (in which

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Perishable Inventory Model for Weakening Items having Hyper Exponential Distribution and Negative Arrivals

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Abstract. In present days clients are high health conscious from [illegible]. In this situation an efficient management of the perishable items is necessary to avoid the losses because of their deterioration. Hence, in this paper develops an inventory model for deteriorating items with finite rate of replenishment with the assumption that the commodity is random and follows a exponential distribution with constant demand is developed and analyzed. Using the differential equations, the instantaneous state of inventory is obtained with suitable cost [illegible]

INTRODUCTION

In most of the inventory models considered in the literature, the demanded items are directly delivered from the stock (if available). The demands occurring during the stock-out period are either lost (lost sales case) or satisfied only after the arrival of ordered items (backlogging). In the latter case, it is assumed that either all (full backlogging) or any prefixed number of [illegible] that occurred during the stock-out period are satisfied. The often quoted review articles Nahmias [1] and Raafat [2] and the

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Analysis of Bulk Service Queue with Two Heterogeneous Servers and General Arrivals

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Abstract. We consider a two-server infinite buffer bulk service queue in which the inter-arrival and service times are arbitrarily and exponentially distributed, respectively. The service is performed in batches of maximum size $b1$ and $b2$ by server 1 and server 2, respectively. Only server 1 allows accessibility to the batches of ongoing service. Steady state behaviour of the model is considered and the distribution of the number of customers in the queue at pre arrival and arbitrary epochs have been obtained.

INTRODUCTION

Bulk service queues have wide importance due to their practical utility in manufacturing systems, production and transformation systems, computer networks, etc. Extensive analysis of wide variety of bulk service queueing models have been reported in Gross et al. [7], Kleinrock [8], Chaudhry and Templeton [4], etc. Such queues are effective to analyze the situations where jobs are processed in batches with limits on the processing batch size. The accessible batch queues are useful where the late arriving entries can be taken into service without effecting the ongoing batch service. These types of queues have been considered by several researches in the past. In Gross [7]

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A comprehensive review on contemporary materials used for blades of wind turbine

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ABSTRACT

Many researchers have exploited the merits of advanced materials in fabrication of wind turbine blades. The required material properties like good fatigue strength to resist the cyclic load, less weight to decease gravitational forces, great strength to resist gravitational and wind forces, larger stiffness to provide stability are investigated and reviewed in this article. It is recognized that, the acceptable mechanical properties are obtained by reinforcing the composites with nano materials. The carbon nanotube fibers (CNTs), an allotrope of carbon possess nanostructure of excellent aspect ratio which is higher than 1,000,000. Due to the distinctive properties of cylindrical carbon molecules, it is much preferred in wind turbine blades. CNTs are fabricated with various reinforcements for obtaining enhanced properties, which is reviewed in this work, and contrasted with traditional materials which are utilized in wind turbine blades. Hence, the main aim of this review is to suggest an appropriate material for wind turbine blade applications.

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1. Introduction

Here introduce the paper, and put a nomenclature if necessary, in a box with the same font size as the rest of the paper. The paragraphs continue from here and are only separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 10 pt. Here follows further instructions for authors.

1.1. Structure

Wind turbine industries are concentrating to improve the efficiency of the turbine blade. For that reason, a novel design structure has to be explored with modern materials. Fig. 1 shows the pictorial presentation of wind turbine blade. These materials contain extensive properties like recycling capability, processing comfort, better performance, longer life period and low density. Blades containing these properties help in achieving good aero-dynamic performance; decreased gravity forces, and improved life cycle. Also, the material degradation can be reduced at its working stage. For attaining this purpose, an advanced wind blade having improved fatigue resistance, suitable stiffness and strength should be developed.

In general, composite materials are used to fabricate wind turbine blades. To achieve enhanced properties of composite materials, different compositions of fibers and polymers are employed. Because of their good strength, the carbon and glass yarns are used as fibers, and thermoset is used as polymer. But, the process of recycling is very complicated [1]. To avoid this drawback, the natural composites are much preferred. This is due to the acceptable advantages like low material cost, less weight, simple in fabrication and reusability [2–6]. The thermoplastic polymer composites are eco-friendly and biodegradable as compared to thermoset polymers [7–11]. But, the fabrication process of these materials is complicated. To improve the properties of composite materials, the hybrid composites are employed, in which more than one fibres are added. These materials have good properties as compared to single fibres composites [12–15]. Additionally, the properties of composite materials are improved by adding nano-materials which results in high strength and less weight. These are very much preferred materials in fabricating the wind turbine blade [16–20].

This study focused on different types of composites and their mechanical and fatigue properties, merits and demerits. Mostly

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Functioning mechanism of nanomaterials and significance on machinability: A review

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ABSTRACT

Nano fluids constitute the blending of nano sized (<100 nm) metal and non-metallic grains in traditional cutting fluids. Due to the extensive thermal and tribological properties, nano fluids are preferred for high heat transfer applications. Therefore, the amalgamation of nano fluids in base cutting fluids creates interest to researchers. This paper focuses on summary of different research works conducted on nano particles blended in cutting fluids. Authors have facilitated the functioning mechanisms of various nano particles blend with traditional fluids. Also, the effect of these fluids was analyzed in various machining process like turning, drilling, milling etc. As evident from literature survey, the better surface finish and excellent lubrication were obtained by adding higher concentration of nano particles in base cutting fluids. This is due to the surface improvement effect (mending and polishing) and direct effect (rolling, filming, and sliding) of cutting fluids. Also, the nano fluids are used to decreases the nodal temperature, cutting force, tool wear, power consumption and coefficient of friction. Authors have also found the research gaps for future research.

Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the 1st International Conference on Manufacturing, Material Science and Engineering.

Contents

1. Introduction

The cutting fluids play a vital role in any machining operation. It acts as a coolant and lubricant between work piece-cutting tool contact area. Also, they take off the chips from the machining zone [1]. While machining, the cutting fluids are employed to shield the damages on surface properties, maintain the tool economy and close tolerances. But, these fluids have negative effects to the environment and human health, while its usage and disposal. Extensive usage of cutting fluids should be prevented, because, the cost of these fluids contributes to 16–20% of total production cost.

Various methods are employed to avoid the excessive use of cutting fluids in machining. [2]. In this regard, dry machining process is one of the best available alternatives. But, it is not a preferable method in many machining conditions because the tool life decreases by the increase in depth of cut. Due to this reason, the dry machining is neither potential nor economic. Another method

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Performance investigation of surface roughness in hard turning of AISI 52100 steel - RSM approach

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Abstract

The influence of type of insert, tool nose radius, cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut on surface roughness during dry hard turning of AISI 52100 steel was investigated. ANOVA results show type of insert is the most influencing parameter with a contribution of 45.68%, nose radius with 34.11% and feed rate of 17.98%. A quadratic model of high adequacy (R^2 = 99.03%) was predicted through Response surface methodology. Response surface optimizer revealed that wiper insert with nose radius of 1.2mm, feed of 0.05mm/rev, cutting speed of 70mm and depth of cut of 0.2mm yield optimum roughness of 1.69µm.

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Keywords: Hard turning; wiper inserts; nose radius; response surface methodology; surface roughness;

1. Introduction

In recent days hard turning has been replacement for grinding operation. In general, turning of a material with hardness more than 45 HRC is termed as hard turning. Using hard turning, surface roughness and dimensional tolerances can be achieved as close to grinding operation. As compared to grinding, hard turning has advantages of time, cost and coolant savings. One of the biggest challenge in hard turning is to achieve finest surface integrity. Therefore, optimization of machining parameters is extremely essential [1].

Bartarya et al. [2]performed multiple turning operations on hardened steels using ceramic inserts and confirmed that type of cutting tool, tool geometry and process parameters play a vital role in achieving fine surface integrity and white layer. The authors also validated that the surface finish can be produced better than grinding if the optimum combination of type of insert, nose radius and feed are selected. Wiper geometry is an advanced cutting tool technology, with multi-radii cutting edge, which is shown in Fig. 1. Another characteristic of wiper tool is its enhanced chip-breaking ability. According to Vinayak Neelkanth et al. [3], wiper geometry provides better chip control at small feeds and smooth chip breaking at high feeds. Elbah et al. [4]conducted a comparative study on average surface roughness (Ra) produced by conventional and wiper ceramic insert in turning of AISI 4140 steel

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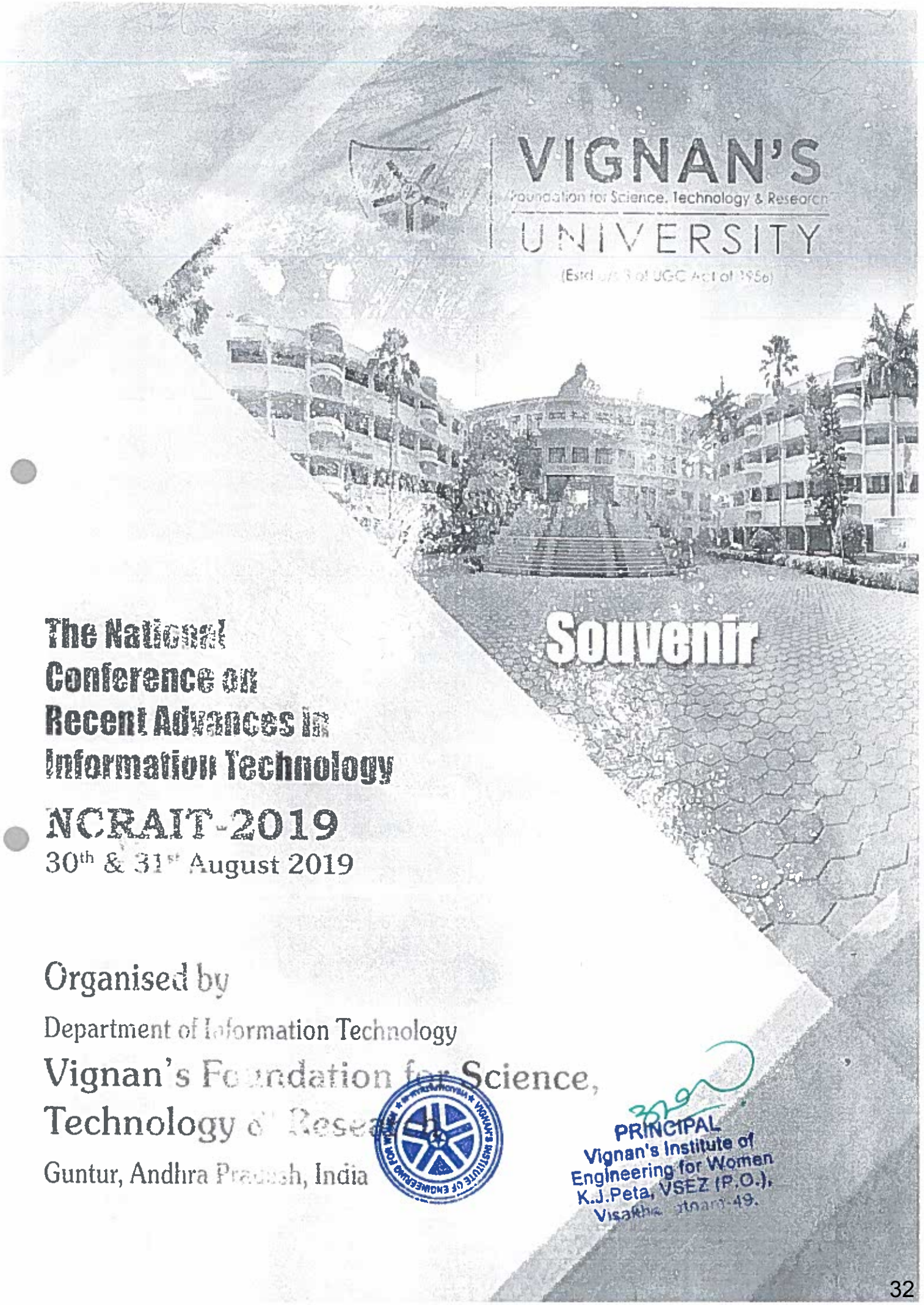

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Discrete-time Impatient Client Queue with Working Vacations and Service Rates Dependent on the State

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Abstract

This paper presents the analysis of a finite buffer discrete-time impatient client queue with multiple working vacations and state dependent service rates. An arriving customer may decide whether to join the queue or balk with a certain probability. After joining the queue, he may renege due to impatience according to geometric distribution. The server works with different service rate rather than completely stopping service during a vacation period. The service times during regular service period, during vacation period and vacation times are assumed to be geometrically distributed. Further, the service rates during regular service period and during working vacation period are assumed to be dependent on the number of customers in the system. The explicit expressions for the steady-state probabilities of the model are computed and also various system performance measures are presented. Finally, the influence of the model parameters on the performance characteristics is shown numerically.

Keywords: Discrete-time, balking, reneging, working vacations, state dependent, service rates.

1 Introduction

Discrete-time queueing models have received substantial growing interest [illegible] wide application various like telecommunications, computer networks, digital [illegible] areas.

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Perishable Inventory Model for Weakening Items Having Exponential Distribution

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Abstract

In present days clients are high health conscious than before. In this situation an efficient management of the perishable items is necessary to avoid the losses because of their deterioration. Hence in this paper develops an inventory model for deteriorating items with finite rate of replenishment with the assumption that the commodity is random and follows a exponential distribution with constant demand is developed and analyzed. Using the differential equations, the instantaneous state of inventory is obtained with suitable cost considerations.

Keywords: Perishable inventory, deteriorating items, replenishment

1 Introduction

Management of inventories is an important task for businesses all around the world. In order to prevent overstock and/or stockouts, it aims to control the materials from acquisition up to sales-related decision-making (how much and when to buy things). The inherent perishability of many commodities, which implies that their freshness and quality degrade with time and that these cannot be sold after their expiration date, is one of the difficulties in managing inventories, according to Yavari et al. [1]. According to Tirkolaee et al. [2], organisms, decorative flowers, and food products including milk, vegetables, and meat all have an innate perishability. The time period between preparation and sales of perishable goods, according to them, is crucial for

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An Efficient Fourth Order Newton's Type Iterative Method for Solving Non-Linear Equations

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Abstract

This paper analyzes a discrete-time single server queueing system with balking and multiple vacations. The inter-arrival times of customers and service times are assumed to be independent and geometrically distributed. Applications can be found in a wide variety of real systems including impatient telephone switchboard customers, handling critical patients in hospital emergency rooms etc. We obtain closed-form expressions for the steady-state probabilities at arbitrary epoch and derive the outside observer's observation epoch probabilities. Computational experiences with a variety of numerical results in the form of tables and graphs are discussed. Moreover, some queueing models discussed in the literature are derived as special cases of our model. Finally, it is showa that in the limiting case the results obtained in this paper tend to the continuous-time counterpart.

Keywords: Perishable inventory, deteriorating items, replenishment.

1 Introduction

Solving nonlinear equations is a common and important problem in science and engineering [1, 2]. Analytic methods on solving such equations are almost nonexistent and therefore it is only possible to obtain approximate solutions by relying on numerical methods based on iterative procedures. With the advancement of computers, the problem of solving nonlinear equations by numerical methods has gained more importance than before.

In this paper, we consider the problem of finding simple root of a nonlinear equation

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An Optimal Fourth-order Iterative Method for Solving Systems of Nonlinear Equations

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Abstract

The solution of a system of nonlinear equations is probably one of the most frequent but challenging aspects of numerical analysis, in terms of several ambitions, such as high accuracy, minimal computing time, a limited number of iterations, and low computational cost. In this paper, we presented a new fourth order iterative method for the solution of non-linear system of equations. Since our goal is to provide a technique that reduces the number of functional evaluations while improving the order of convergence of the Newton's method. In addition, to illustrate the efficiency of the derived method, we provide few numerical examples in a tabular form and the approximate solutions are compared with existing iterative methods.

Keywords: computing time, deteriorating items, computational

INTRODUCTION

Many scientific and technological problems are modeled mathematically by systems of ordinary differential equations, for example, mathematical models of series circuits and mechanical systems involving several springs attached in series can lead to a system of differential equations. Furthermore, such systems are often encountered in chemical, ecological, biological, and engineering applications. A standard class of problems, for which considerable literature and software exists, is that of initial value problems for first-order systems of ordinary differential equations.

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Properties of Pure, Fe-doped and CdO Semiconductor Nanoparticles for Their Antibacterial Activity

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Abstract

By using a chemical precipitation process, single-phase pure, Fe-doped, and CdO nanoparticles (NPs) were created. Using X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, photoluminescence (PL), and ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy, the structure, morphology, composition, optical, and luminescence properties of all samples were examined. All samples with the P63/mmc space group had a single-phase hexagonal crystal structure, according to an XRD analysis. All materials' microstructural behaviour was discovered using SEM. By using FTIR spectroscopy, the functional groups of the synthesised materials were also detected. 3.78 eV, 3.65 eV, and 3.63 eV were the determined direct band energy values for pure, Fe-doped, and glucose-capped CdO NPs, respectively. According to PL research, glucose-capped CdO NPs displayed the greatest photoluminescence signal (343 nm)

Keywords: semiconductor, electrical properties, thin films, cadmium oxide.

INTRODUCTION

Conducting metal oxides thin films are widely used for various applications such as transparent electrodes, solar cells, phototransistors, liquid crystal display, optical heaters and gas sensors [1–3]. These materials are used for these applications due to their high electrical conductivity and optical transmittance. Metal oxides such as doped zinc oxide, indium oxide.

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Analysis of Discrete-time Single Server Queue with Balking and Multiple Vacations

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Abstract

This paper analyzes a discrete-time single server queueing system with balking and multiple vacations. The inter-arrival times of customers and service times are assumed to be independent and geometrically distributed. Applications can be found in a wide variety of real systems including impatient telephone switchboard customers, handling critical patients in hospital emergency rooms, etc. We obtain closed-form expressions for the steady-state probabilities at arbitrary epoch and derive the outside observer's observation epoch probabilities. Computational experiences with a variety of numerical results in the form of tables and graphs are discussed. Moreover, some queueing models discussed in the literature are derived as special cases of our model. Finally, it is shown that in the limiting case the results obtained in this paper tend to the continuous-time counterpart.

Keywords: nonlinear systems, deteriorating items, queueing model.

INTRODUCTION

Discrete-time queueing models have received substantial growing interest due to their potential applications in a variety of slotted digital computer, communication systems Numerical methods for solving nonlinear systems of equations are an important research topic. Nonlinear systems of equations usually arise when discretizing ordinary differential equations (ODEs) and partial differential equations (PDEs).

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[illegible] APPLICATION FOR ACCIDENT PREDECTION

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Abstract

The Advance technology and facilities available has made our lives easier. The appearance of technology has also increased the traffic hazards and therefore the road accidents occur frequently which causes huge loss of life and property thanks to the poor emergency facilities. Our project will provide an optimum solution to the current drawback. An SW420 sensor can be used as a crash or rollover detector of the vehicle during and after a crash. The vibration sensor is utilized in order to check the vibration rates of the car. By monitoring the obtained data from the vibration sensor, a severe accident is recognized. It then sends the alert message through the GSM Module including the latitude and longitude data provided by the GPS module to the emergency services or a rescue team. So the police can immediately trace the exact placement where the accident has occurred and necessary action is taken after receiving the emergency message. This system can encouraged to be a lifesaver in isolated areas where an accident has occurred and nobody is around so as to report the accident. Through this system an accident can be detected and a life will be saved by the fast response from the emergency service.

Keywords: Ubx, GPS, SW420 Vibration Sensor, MQ3 Alcohol Sensor.

Introduction

The development of a transit has been the generative power for human beings to own the very best civilization across creatures within the earth. Speed is one in every of the foremost important and basic risk factors in driving. Despite many efforts taken by different governmental and non-governmental organizations all round the world by various programs to aware against careless driving, yet accidents are happening place every now and then. However, most of the lives could have been saved if the emergency services received the crash information in time. Accidents could have been prevented only if the emergency services may well be provided at the place of accident at the correct time. So as this, efficient automatic accident detection with an automatic notification to the emergency services with the

FACE RECOGNITION IN A SMART CROWD

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Abstract

Face recognization generally is used for safety motive in addition to tracking structures. But Detection of shifting item is a hard a part of video surveillance. Now a day's because of lowering expenses of excessive first-rate video surveillance structures, human hobby detection and monitoring has turn out to be an increasing number of impractical. Accordingly, automatic structures were designed for several detection tasks; however the mission of detecting illegally parked automobiles has been left in large part to the human operators of surveillance structures. The version carried out the usage of W pod-Net to come across the License Plate from the picture or video and the detected registration code is used for the man or woman reputation the usage of CNN algorithm. Detected Number Plate is saved within side the database.

Keywords: surveillance, automatic structure, CNN algorithm

Introduction

Register ation plate Recognition is a combination of number plate detection, character segmentation and recognition technologies used to identify vehicles by their registration plates. Since only the registration plate information is used for identification this technology requires no additional hardware to be installed on vehicles. The registration plate recognition systems have two main points: the quality of registration plate recognition software with recognition algorithms used and the quality of imaging technology, including camera and lighting. Elements to be considered: maximum recognition accuracy, faster processing speed, handling many types of plates, manage the broadest range of image qualities & achieve maximum distortion tolerance of input data. Computer vision and deep learning algorithms for license plate recognition play an important role in video analysis of the number plate detection. Therefore they form the core modules in any moving vehicle registration late detection system. The system for license plate recognition includes a camera, a frame grabber, a computer, and custom designed software for image processing, analysis and recognition. Vehicle identification has been an

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...IC SKETCH RECONNAISSANCE USING DEEP LEARNING

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Abstract

Smart Attendance System is intent for face detection and mark attendance. The system can capture multiple faces simultaneously. The system can automatically collect facial data, which will be saved in a folder of specific data sets of each person obtained during registration. Face detection is done using Haar Cascade Classifier. CNN-based facial recognition algorithm performs user input face, it goes through different layers to distinguish between real and fake images. The system marks the attendance after detecting the face it mark the user attendance automatically in .csv file along with the registered user name along with their timestamp.

Keywords: Liveliness Detection, Face Recognition, Haar Cascade Classifier, CNN, Automated Attendance

Introduction

In the past we were using techniques like manual attendance, biometric based attendance and so on. These methods lead to data tampering and virus mutation. We came up with the idea of automating this process using modern technologies to achieve a well knit and disciplined classroom. Facial recognition system along with suitable web camera and software will help meet the goals of this project. The face recognition system is an advancement innovation in the field of biometrics as it is helpful in face detection in a less amount of time. The data is protected and thus eliminating the risk of unusual tempering of data and providing better security. Image processing works on it and extracts feature classifiers from an image and compare image with the image in the dataset if it matches without spoofing it marks attendance.

The dataset used in this project is obtained from the student dataset from our college with a size of 89.4 mb and 10 unique student faces of our college with varied real or spoof images to support the model. Convolutional neural networks are deep artificial neural networks. It can be used to classify images

HEART DISEASE DIAGNOSTICS WITH RETINAL BLOOD VESSELS

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Abstract

Heart disease increases the mortality rate in recent years across the world. So, it is necessary to develop a model to predict heart disease occurrence as early as possible with a higher rate of accuracy. Till now the detections are gone through blood tests, ECGs, and invasive stress tests. In this project, heart disease is predicted by a non-invasive method with the retinal image data. A Chase image dataset is considered, as the health of our eyes is connected to the health of our heart. Here, Heart problems can be detected from the changes in the microvasculature, which is imaged from the retina. The prediction of disease is by considering features like the size of blood vessels, non-uniform background illumination, etc. We use image processing for identifying patterns in images and the Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest Classifier (RFC) algorithm for classification. The main objective of the proposed system is to predict the occurrence of heart disease from retinal fundus images with a higher rate of accuracy.

Keywords: Image processing, Heart disease, Retina, Microvasculature, SVM, RFC.

Introduction

Heart disease is one in each of the key causes of to increase in the fatality rate at intervals in the developed world. Therefore, the prediction of heart conditions is unbelievably necessary and up to decrease the fatality rate. There area unit many techniques on the market to sight the prevalence of heart conditions. Yet, they are expensive to sight the unwellness and to boot take longer. The relation between heart and eye is high. The membrane is one in each of the required choices that facilitate direct microcirculation. The membrane provides a window for the detection of changes in the microvasculature in the event of a heart condition. throughout this project machine learning, classification algorithms unit of measurement was involved in a method of structure photos. As the health of our eyes is connected to the health of our heart. The upset area unit is usually detected from

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SECURE DATA TRANSMISSION USING CRYPTOGRAPHY AND STEGANOGRAPHY

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Abstract

Now a days communication is getting the most asked demand for each and every one. Till now cryptography has been dependent on defending secure data transmission. With the adding trouble, Steganography has also taken space for security purposes. In cryptography, we change the natural form of data by using different security algorithms, which lead to adding security to the communication process. In Steganography information is kept and hidden from the bushwhacker for communicating the information safely with the use of images, audio, videos, etc. This Design presents an approach to transmitting the data more securely using encryption and decryption ways. In this proposed system both Cryptography and Steganography are combined. In cryptography, cracking ways are used. In Steganography, bedding the translated data in any audio, videotape, or image with the use of the Discrete Wavelet Transform technique and also communicating the secured data to the receiver end.

Keywords: Advanced Encryption Standard, Rivest-Shamir-Adleman Algorithm, Discrete Wavelet Transform

Introduction

With the advent of remote digital systems, the transmission of data becomes a daily routine. Therefore, it is necessary to develop an efficient, reliable model to ensure the security and integrity of the data transmitted and received. The Security of the data that is transmitted worldwide has become the key factor in the network measures. This goal is carried out to combine both cryptography and steganography to hide the ciphertext in an image. In the most advent, communication between the sender and receiver, we probably require a communication channel. In this channel, the information can be transmitted. Due to the growing importance of the communication channel, it becomes vulnerable to a large variety of attacks. Our main task is to defend the transmission passage against all sorts of attacks and transmit the information safely to the receiver.

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S[illegible] I[illegible] T[illegible] INFLUENCERS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Abstract

Society now has access to a new mode of communication thanks to online social networks. Social networking sites like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter provide a variety of opportunities for people all over the world to interact and communicate, bringing ideas from all over the world together. In every social network, there are those who are compelling and can persuade others to their point of view. As a result, identifying an influential individual is critical because it allows us to disseminate knowledge more precisely and to a larger audience. In this study, we used machine learning approaches to identify the network's most influential nodes, investigated various approaches to see which one was best for the network, and learned how to use information cascade techniques and showcasing the relevant ideas and the topic to the subjects.

Keywords: Facebook, Instagram, Communication, Critical.

Introduction

Social networks have become increasingly important in our daily lives in recent years. On Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, we share our thoughts and experiences with our friends. When you're scrolling through your friends' posts, you may notice that some of them are more influential than others, which we refer to as influencers. According to sociological research, influencers have a large impact on other people's lives because people tend to follow the opinions of these influencers on social media. As a result, we must determine who the influencers are and how they shape public opinion. The goal of our project is to identify influencers on a specific social network, Twitter. The binary label represents somebody's judgment regarding that one among the people is additional cogent. A label '1' means that A is more influential than B. '0' means B is more influential than A. The goal of the challenge is to coach a machine learning model which, for pairs of individuals, predicts the human judgment on who is more influential with high accuracy.

ARDU... VEHICLE ALERT AND CONTROL SYSTEM FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS

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Abstract

This system is designed to reduce traffic accidents caused by drunk driving. The alcohol sensor is used to determine the condition of the driver. If the driver drinks alcohol while driving, the indicating system will alert them and the vehicle speed limit will be activated. Using the l293-d motor driver shield, the vehicle's speed will be reduced, and the ignition system will be turned off. This method should make road traffic safer than it was before.

Key words: ...driver module; MQ3 sensor; DC motor; GSM; GPS; Arduino Uno

Introduction

According to the present predicament, a significant proportion of road people will be affected by drunk driving. Drivers who abuse alcohol are not in a stable state, and as a result, rash driving occurs on the highway, destroying the lives of everyone on the road, including the driver. The intensity of dangerous driving crosses all constraints. In India, the laws currently prohibit drivers from drinking alcohol so the fine can deter them from doing so. However, effective observation of inebriated drivers could prove problematic to police officers and road safety officers. The explanation for this stems from citizens' natural inability to be present as well as the state between identical houses and time. This clearly shows that almost all drivers, particularly business and heavy-duty truck drivers, collaborate in drink and driving, which can lead to an accident. Bharat establishes a legal limit of 30mg/100mL blood alcohol concentration (BAC), regardless of level. Higher than that, they are ineligible. The BAC represents the amount of alcohol in a very precise volume of blood its weight of alcohol per metric capacity unit of blood. Quantities of blood (mg/ml, as used in many of Europe). Drivers feel impaired at BAC levels ranging from 0.4 to 0.6.dazed/confused/otherwise disoriented, and it's not certain. It is safe for a driver to operate a vehicle in such conditions. Future scope a BAC level of 0.7 to 0.9 impairs a driver's mental to be physical and sensory functions.

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A[illegible]BASED VOTING SYSTEM USING BIOMETRICS

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Abstract

In a democratic country, like India voting is an important way where the citizen can cast their vote. By polling booth vote is been casted in voting system. As the technology increases, nowadays electronic voting machine is used for casting vote. The main aim of this project is to make voting secure using fingerprint verification and also to reduce malpractices. If the voters his or her fingerprint is captured and stored that shows the voter registrations is done on the desktop module. By this we can prevent the multiple registration or the identity. At the time of the authentication period, the values stored in the memory-based voters are expected to undergo a matching verification of their fingerprint, if the fingerprint matching is not correct "Matching failed" message will be displayed on the module. In this project, the Arduino Uno is the controller used . Fingerprint is used to authenticate the user. Each person fingerprint will be had at least slight difference that makes the voting system secure. If any malpractice occurs, "Already voted "message will be displayed. The Adriano IDE is used for programming the board .To display ballot card and to the results cloud can be used. If any malpractice System provides an alert and only an authorized voter can cast the vote. The project makes every citizen right to vote without any malpractice.

Keywords: Arduino UNO,R305 Fingerprint Sensor Module, Arduino IDE, Embedded C++, LCD display

Introduction

Voting through an election forms an important part of democracy and for democracy to be sustainable, the voter's participation is a key consideration. Apart from voters being encouraged to exercise this democratic right, the election that facilitates the function must be credible, watertight and free of bias. In addition to providing for the orderly transfer of power, it also cements the citizen's trust and confidence in an organization or government when it operates efficiently. Society is becoming more and more web/ collaboration oriented, and citizens, used to the high degree of flexibility in the services provided by the private sector and in the Internet in particular, are now beginning to set demanding

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... HEALTH CARE SYSTEM USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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Abstract

Contemporary society is passing an increase in ordinary crime. To fight this, law enforcement agencies must accelerate the entire process and find a way to impeach culprits against justice. One similar system could be using facial recognition technology to identify and corroborate culprits. Conventionally, forensic artists use hand- drawn sketches to identify culprits and contemporizing this system requires relating culprits by comparing the sketches to law-enforcement databases. Taking this approach will pose a number of limitations to the current technology, as there are fairly many felonious artists available compared to the growing number of crimes. Our idea is to speed up the process for law enforcement departments by creating a standalone platform that can be used to directly sketch a suspect without backing from a forensic sketch artist and with no special training or cultural chops. Sketches can be created with drag-and- drop in operations with colorful facial rudiments, and synthetic face sketches drawn using deep literacy and pall structure can be automatically countermoved to law-enforcement databases much briskly and more efficiently.

Keywords: Forensic Face Sketch Construction and Recognition, Criminal Identification, Deep Learning, Two- Step Verification

Introduction

A criminal can be easily identified and brought to justice using a face sketch drawn based on a description provided by a witness. However, the traditional method of hand-drawing a sketch does not prove to be effective or time-saving when used for matching them with already available real-time databases present in investigation records. Several methods have been applied before to convert hand-drawn face sketches and use them to automatically identify and characterize suspects from crime databases, but these techniques do not yield accurate results. A synthetic face sketching application was

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PRESERVING COLLABORATIVE DATA WITH DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING APPROACH

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Abstract

Organizations share their data about customers for exploring potential business avenues. The sharing of data has posed several threats leading to individual identification. Owing to this, privacy preserving data publication has become an important research problem. The main goals of this problem are to preserve privacy of individuals while revealing useful information. An organization may implement and follow its privacy policy. But when two companies share information about a common set of individuals, and if their privacy policies differ, it is likely that there is privacy breach unless there is a common policy. One such solution was proposed for such a scenario, based on k-anonymity and cut-tree method for 2-party data. This paper suggests a simple solution for integrating n- party data using dynamic programming on subsets. The solution is based on thresholds for privacy and informativeness based on k-anonymity.

Keywords: Privacy preserving, data mining, k-anonymity, collaborativedata publishing dynamic

Introduction

With numerous organizations collecting customer data, there exists a possibility of data sharing for exploring interesting data about behavior of customers [1] This leads to identification of customers which can be treated as a privacy threat according to HIPAA[2] and EU directives[3]. These acts insist that anonymity should be guaranteed if the customers wish so.A customer data normally contains attributes like SSN, name, age, postal code, date of birth and gender. This data enables identification of the individuals even though information like SSN and Name suppressed. This was first identified in [4]. The solution proposed k-anonymity property to be applied to the data before release. Subsequently several solutions were published. Most of them addressed issues related to preserving privacy of individuals related to a single organization [1, 5, 6]. This paper discusses an approach to protect privacy when anonymized data of two or more organizations is integrated.The organisations share their data

[illegible] FOR DATA RELIABILITY AND DISCRIMINATED [illegible] TO AD-HOC NETWORKS

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Abstract

In this paper we break down the advantages and disadvantages of the proactive QoS routing in ad-hoc networks. We talk about how to bandwidth data transmission QoS routing in OLSR (Optimized Link State Protocol), a best-exertion proactive MANET routing convention. Utilizing OPNET, we reenact the algorithm, investigating both traditional routing convention execution measurements and QoS-particular measurements. The equipped for finding the sources, the goals, and the end-to-end correspondence relations. Observational reviews show that accomplishes great precision in revealing the shrouded movement designs. It works latently to perform activity examination in view of factual attributes of caught crude movement. We recognized research areas that would be beneficial studying with a specific end goal to get better execution comes about.

Keywords: Ad-Hoc Network, Proactive, Routing Protocol, MANETs, Quality of Service (QoS).

Introduction

A mobile Ad-Hoc networks (MANET) is a dynamic multi- hop wireless system that is built up by a gathering of versatile nodes on a common wireless channel. In an ad-hoc networks, all correspondence is done over a wireless media, without the utilization of wired base stations. QoS routing in a versatile Ad-Hoc Network is testing. To bandwidth QoS routing, the connection state execution measures, for example delay, data transfer capacity, jitter, misfortune rate and mistake rate ought to be accessible and reasonable. Getting and overseeing such connection state data in a MANET is not insignificant on the grounds that the Quality of a wireless connection changes much of the time because of the versatility and varieties in the environment. In addition, it is unpredictable to assess the QoS routing execution. Contrasted with the traditional best-exertion routing, QoS routing has two additional overheads – "computational cost" and "convention overhead". "Computational cost" originates from the more incessant way choice algorithms, since other than keeping up the source destination association, additional algorithms are expected to decide ways that fulfill the QoS requests. The additional

[illegible] INNER OBJECT PROXY RE-ENCRYPTION METHOD FOR CLOUD DATA SHARING

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Abstract

we propose an efficient inner-product proxy re-encryption scheme that provides a proxy server with a transformation key with which a delegator's ciphertext associated with an attribute vector can be transformed to a new ciphertext associated with delegatee's attribute vector set. Our proposed policy updating scheme enables the delegatee to decrypt the shared data with its own key without requesting a new decryption key. We experimentally analyze the efficiency of our scheme and show that our scheme is adaptive attribute-secure against chosen-plaintext under standard Decisional Linear (D-Linear) assumption.With the ever-growing production of data coming from multiple, scattered, highly dynamical sources (like those found in IoT scenarios), many providers are motivated to upload their data to the cloud servers and share them with other persons with different purposes. However, storing data on cloud imposes serious concerns in terms of data confidentiality and access control. These concerns get more attention when data is required to be shared among multiple users with different access policies. In order to update access policy without making re-encryption, we propose an efficient inner-product proxy re-encryption scheme that provides a proxy server with a transformation key with which a delegator's ciphertext associated with an attribute vector can be transformed to a new ciphertext associated with delegatee's attribute vector set. Our proposed policy updating scheme enables the delegatee to decrypt the shared data with its own key without requesting a new decryption key.

Keywords - Attribute-based cryptography, Secure data sharing, Fine-grained access control, Proxy re-encryption

Introduction

The emerging trend of sharing information among different users (esp. businesses and organizations) aiming to gain profit, has recently attracted a tremendous amount of attention from both research and industry communities. However, despite all benefits that data sharing inevitably provides [33], many

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SECURE AUTHENTICATION IN CLOUD FROM 2nd (3rd) PARTY

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Abstract

In the field of distributed computing, cloud computing is a new strategy that offers the public web-based services, compute, and storage (including business, healthcare, and government). Customers are provided with dynamically scalable resources, which benefits cloud users economically to a great extent. Security is a major concern for cloud users, though. Data storage, data transmission, user authentication, and other security-related issues are some of the cloud computing areas that need attention. Anyone can view the data online in a cloud environment. Therefore, in the cloud, user identification and access control are crucial. Independent service providers who are trusted third parties are presumptively trustworthy. Between two parties who trust each other, the trusted third party facilitates secure communication.

Keywords - Trusted Third Party, Cloud Service Provider, Authentication Check

Introduction

Cloud computing provides internet-based services on a utility basis to the business process. The tenants share a pool of resources that are dispersedly owned and managed. Hence security is a major concern in the cloud environment. The consumers will loss the control of data in the cloud environment and hence a proper trust mechanism is necessary to ensure data security and privacy [1]. As the cloud computing is composed of different local systems and includes the members from multiple environments, therefore the security in cloud is complicate. In one side, the security mechanism should provide guarantees secure enough to the user, on the other side, the security mechanism should not be too complex to put the same openness and flexibility have been proved to be a double-edged sword, because it brings complexity,

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MOBILE TOUCH SCREEN QUALITY ASSESSMENT FOR UID

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Abstract

Measuring the quality of user interface design for mobile touch screen is an essential task to ensure satisfaction of the user and also for the business development to gain competitive advantage. Good interface design is an add-on feature for mobile market. This paper attempts to review existing metrics for evaluating quality of the of Mobile touch screen user interface design.

Keywords - Mobile screen Design, Touch Screen, Interactive Directness

Introduction

Now days the use of touch screen mobiles are increasing enourmously. According to the survey made by ITU , around two hundred million people are using diverse range of touch screen mobiles. The rapid growth of touch screen models in the market raises the question of " Quality" in interface design with respect to user comfortness. In the field of HCI, relating to touch screen mobiles, user interface design having greater impact on usability. For the product designers of touch screen mobiles, it is complex task to accommodate all services, apps as icons on screen in a better way due to diversity of users in styles & designs. limitations and challenging for mobile device interfaces due to characteristics of mobile devices (i.e the size of small screens , low resolution of display, non- traditional input methods & navigational difficulties[3]. Therefore, good screen design is more important issue for mobile usability.

The main objective of this paper is to i) check the quality of screen design of touch screen mobile ii) To compare the quality of TSM screen design of various models iii) Help the developers to reach the market trend . The novelity of touch screen mobiles and quality of user interface design is becoming a main challenge in usability measurement activities for touch screen mobile devices. The following dimensions must be considered to improve the interactivness property of screen to solve the challenges the quality of screen design of touch screen mobile ii) To compare the quality of TSM screen design of various models iii) Help the developers to reach the market trend . The novelity of touch screen mobiles the quality of

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MULTI PARTY ACCESS CONTROL MANAGEMENT FOR SOCIAL NETWORK DATA MECHANISM

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Abstract

Social Networking sites at present have recorded phenomenal growth rates, as they offer attractive means for digital social interactions and image sharing, but also raise a few security and privacy issues. While Social Networks allows users to restrict access to shared content, right away they do not provide any mechanism to enforce privacy concerns over images associated with multiple users. In this paper, we present an approach for assessing the privacy risk of sharing anonymized images in network giving access to the trusted users. This leads us to show how effectively anonymization is done providing privacy for images and comments posted in public and private. To attain our approach, we originate an access control model to capture the essence of multi-party authorization requirements, along with a Multi-party Access Control Mechanism. Friends in an online community designed to make social life more active and stimulating. They share images among themselves, and friends comment the images. this has become the fastest growing travel and lifestyle social networking community portal and to keep your friends and family informed of you were about movements and activities. We have used the MPAC model to achieve our goal by providing anonymization for the images posted in the Social Network by individual users and providing high level privacy for the comments below the images posted.

Keywords- Mobile screen design, Touch screen, interactive directness

Introduction

Social Networks such as Facebook, Twitter are inherently designed to enable people to share personal and public information and make social connections with friends, colleagues, family and even with strangers. In recent years, we have seen unrivalled growth in the application of Social Network [4] Users publish their information publicly without any consideration and most users are not aware of the Social Networks features. In a small thesis study, it has been found that none of the 10 study participants used social Networks to control their privacy settings. To protect user information, access

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PREDICTING THE TREE COUNT FROM SATELLITE IMAGERY USING MATHEMATICAL MORPHOLOGY

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Abstract

Forest Management is vital for maintaining environmental stability and ecological biodiversity. A regular forest inventory of the forested areas can help us intricately view the causes of decline of forests in the area and assist in decision making. The main objective of this paper is estimating tree count using satellite images. Traditional methods for counting trees are labor-intensive inventory in the field or on an interpretation of large-scale aerial photographs. However, these methods are costly, time consuming and not applicable to large, isolated areas. Satellite remote sensing technology is the effective method for management and monitoring of forest resources. Tree Counting is a very tedious and inaccurate process, depends on image data. The counting of trees becomes extremely difficult when the satellite image is of low resolution and if the trees are closely located. Tree Counting is done in proposed system by morphological reconstruction and watershed transform to delineate touching crowns

Keywords: *Forest Management, Remote Sensing, Satellite Image, Morphological operations, Morphological Reconstruction, Watershed Transform*

Introduction

This Forest inventory information has been important with respect to forest management. In addition, for sustainable forest management, more information is needed, not only for planning future forest management, but also for recording the previous status of the forested area ([1]). Furthermore, single tree level forest information has been essential for various forest applications, such as monitoring forest regeneration, forest inventory, and evaluating forest damage ([2]). Therefore, detailed forest information such as tree counts, tree heights, crown base heights, diameter at breast height (DBH), and forest biomass, are critical for the effective management and quantitative analysis of forests ([3]). In the forest industry, manual interpretation of aerial photographs and use of digital photogrammetry techniques are common for evaluating tree species composition, tree density and height in many countries. A more recent source

DETECTING FAULT NODES IN MOBILE AD HOC NETWORKS

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Abstract

A Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET) is a collection of mobile nodes who communicates with each other via wireless links either directly or through some other nodes such as routers. Due to the dynamic change in topology finding a proper route is very difficult. Some nodes misbehave as they participate in route establishment phase but refuse to forward the data packets to drop their own energy. The misbehaving node moves from one place to another dropping the packets.

A mobile Ad hoc network (MANETs) is a multi-hop wireless network in which message is transmitted from a source to destination. These networks can be setup easily anytime and anywhere without any base infrastructure, as they are infrastructure less thus, they have proved to be very efficient is rescue related areas like flood and fire. MANETs are now extended to be used in military and law enforcement. Still there are some problems in MANET about security and privacy, especially when used in sensitive areas of computing. Secure routing protocols have been developed to provide various levels of security and privacy in the past

Keywords: *MANET, Pause Time, Cluster Head (CH), Static Node (SN), Multiple Access (MA), OMNeT++.*

Introduction

The technology for dynamic wireless networks, had been deployed in military since 1970s, and thereafter it had been applied in various applications such as patient monitoring, airplane exhaustion breakage supervision, business associates sharing information during a meeting; attendees using laptop computers to participate in an interactive conference, remote landscapes monitoring, and emergency disaster relief personnel coordinating efforts after an earthquake [1].

A mobile Ad hoc network (MANETs) is a multi-hop wireless network in which message is transmitted from source to destination. These networks can be setup easily anytime and anywhere without any base

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CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHM FOR GENERATING SYMMETRIC RANDOM KEYS

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Abstract

In this digital world, which is currently involving a rapid change in technology, the security of digital information has become a primary concept. Cryptography plays a specific and important role to protect secret files and documents from unauthorized access. The cryptography algorithms are classified in to two categories, Public-key producing and symmetric-key producing algorithms. The principal goal of designing any encryption algorithm is to hide the original message and send the encrypted or secret text message to the receiver so that secret message communication can take place over the web. The strength and potentiality of an encryption algorithm depends on the difficulty of cracking the original message. Several symmetric key encryption algorithms like DES, TRIPLE DES, AES, BLOWFISH have been developed to provide greater security affects one over the other. Although the existing algorithms have their own merits and demerits but in this we presents a new approach for data encryption and decryption based on multiple random keys generation. A new encryption algorithm based on block cipher generating mechanism is proposed herewith to analyze the time-consumed by the complete process (process starting from sender encryption to receiver decryption) of the selected cryptographic algorithms with proposed algorithm. Creating random keys for each block and interdependence of all keys in all stages of encrypting and decrypting provides high secure for the data. For the plaintext the corresponding key are generated by randomly.

Keywords: Cryptography, symmetric key, asymmetric key, random key, security, and security attacks

Introduction

Cryptography plays a very vital role in keeping the information secure from unauthorized access in transit. The cryptography ensures that the message which is sent from source remains confidential and should be received only by the intended receiver at the other end. Cryptography converts the original message into non-readable format and sends the message over an insecure channel. The original message

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..T CLOUD SMART STORAGE SERVICE WITH DROPBOX

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Abstract

Cloud computing is a collection of technologies that have come together with the use of internet, it will serve the customer's or users. While user's store their data in the cloud it is important that the data should be in a secure manner. For maintaining the data securely, we have proposed a scheme which consists of three entities those are users, TPA and the cloud server. Here in the place of cloud server we have used Dropbox. By implementing this.

Keywords. CSM, GPS, SW420 Vibration Sensor, MQ3 Alcohol Sensor.

Introduction

In these days cloud computing plays a very important role in almost all aspects of real time environment like industries, hospitals, software companies and so on. Cloud Computing comprises three different service models, namely Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS). The three service models are completed by an end user layer that encapsulates the end user perspective on cloud services. In the cloud domain there are mainly three types of services which were developed based on different models. But as the cloud usage is increased, there were many other services evolved. One among the evolved cloud services is Storage as a Service .Generally in a cloud context, wherever crucial info is placed in infrastructures of untrusted third parties, guaranteeing the knowledge confidentiality is of overriding importance [1] [2].This imposes clear knowledge management choices: original plain knowledge should be accessible solely by trusty parties that don't embrace cloud suppliers, intermediates, and internet. In any untrusted context, knowledge should be encrypted. Satisfying these goals has completely different levels of complexity on the sort of cloud service. During this context, we propose a new methodology. In the below figure it is clearly identified that various types of services like application-oriented services, infrastructure-oriented services and platform oriented services are existing. In these days a lot of educational institutions and large-scale industries are showing their valuable interest in cloud computing. In the cloud computing domain, all the

ANALYSIS OF MENTAL HEALTH BY NEURO- FUZZY AND COMPUTING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Mental health awareness is very crucial for any society. To spread the education of mental health, World Mental Health Day is celebrated on 10th October which was first celebrated in 1992 by World Federation for Mental Health, a world-wide mental health organization. It has thousands of followers, members, and contacts across 150 countries. Nowadays, e-health is a common concern and societal involvement is salutary. This article explored the areas of mental health using soft computing and neuro-fuzzy techniques and presented in the form of a review. A persistent search, conducted in April 2015, from many renowned bibliographic databases and search engines like Google, MEDLINE, Wikipedia, AIDSDRUGS, AIDSTRIALS, HISTLINE, HSRPROJ, and SDILINE

which 150 unique papers and abstracts. Twenty-two articles met the inclusion criteria for the review. Several techniques for identifying and diagnosing mental health were encountered like regression, genetic algorithm, Artificial Neural Network, probabilistic neural network analysis, fuzzy sets, fuzzy logic, hybrid tools etc. Specifically, this review focuses on mental health with respect to the implementation of soft computing and neuro-fuzzy techniques. This review could act as a suggestion for the doctors and researchers. The techniques mentioned above could be beneficial for identifying a disease in a much better way through various tools and techniques of soft computing and neuro-fuzzy techniques. It serves wide range of results that are the outputs of the existing research and development and could be mobilized to further enhance it.

Keywords: GSM, GPS, SW420 Vibration Sensor, MQ3 Alcohol Sensor.

Introduction

Mental health is a very important part of any human being as it guides to an emotional, social wellbeing, and the adaptability towards a changing environment. So, mental health is significant as physical health. It can affect day-to-day activities of an individual. Mental disorder reckons one-third of the world's disability due to human's health problem, exhibiting societal and personal sufferings which leads to huge

Text Identification on Products for Disability People

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Abstract

Reading is essential in daily life for everyone. Visually impaired persons can read-only by use of the special application by them like Braille language. Visually challenged people are very strong in their other sensing organslike smelling and touching to lead their life. They are unable to perform visual tasks. In this project, the technology of optical character recognition (OCR) enables the recognition of texts from image data. People cannot witness the price written on the product so this project can help them to find the price which is written on the product

Keywords: OCR, Braille language, Impaired

Introduction

The main objective of our work is to enhance the efficiency of our proposed generic OCR system's for recognizing prices from grocery product image, accuracy of tesseract ocr and the limitation of same objective using template matching. Methodology presented in product image alot of false positive results and weak heuristics. In this project we will be using some rule and advance heuristics forextracting required and valuable text from the image. As we have shown some images in product image that have complex and constantly changeable structure, here our algorithm presents many false positive results and garbage text. To get rid of thesefalse positive and garbage text from product image, we have design some advance rules and heuristics. These rules and heuristics greatly add effieiency to OCR results. This project presents the extension of our previous work. The most common problem that causes PDFs to be unreadable is when the document is scanned, not converted from another program. When you first scan a printed page

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Detection and Controlling of Gas Leakage Using IoT Sensor

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Abstract

Liquefied Petroleum Gas LPG is the most common cooking fuel throughout country. Nowadays, leakagesare frequently occurred in home appliances and small scale factories. It is very life threatening if you will not distinguish and modified right away. The main aim of the project is to carry out the literature review on IoT based gas detection techniques to ensure the safety of people and surroundings. Here, we have developed a Arduino based LPGgas leakage detector that detects the gas leakage and control the fire accidents. If gas leakage occurs ,this system detectsit makes an alert through buzzer sound. Next, it power offs the regulator and open up the windows automatically by using DC gared motors.

Keywords: *LPG (liquefied petroleum gas); gas sensors MQ-2(detects butane) MQ-6(detects methane); buzzer (alarm); LED (light)*

Introduction

Leakage of gas is a severe issue that is seen in many locations today, including homes, workplaces, and vehicles like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), buses, and cars. Dangerous incidents are frequently caused by gas leaks, it has been observed. A flammable mixture of hydrocarbon gases known as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), also known as propane, is used as fuel in a variety of applications including homes, hostels, businesses, cars, and other vehicles due to its advantageous characteristics, which include a high calorific value, little smoke and soot production, and minimal environmental harm. Since it is extremely flammable, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) can burn even some distance away from the leak. These extremely combustible chemical molecules, propane and butane, make up the majority of this energy source. These gases are easily flammable. This seal consists of a series of carbon rings, using either solid or segmented rings This seal, while somewhat more complex than the labyrinth, is easier to replace than its solid counterpart. The carbon ring seal is able to operate with a close clearance (closer than bearing clearances) because the rings can move radially and the carbon acts to self-lubricate when

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Wireless Automatic Wheelchair

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Abstract

Every wheel chair is manually operated to move in and around. However a smart wheel chair bring independence and effortlessness to a person. A Smart Wheel Chair is mechanically controlled devices designed to have self- mobility with the help of the user command using head/hand effortlessly. This reduces the user's effort to drive the wheels of the wheelchair. Furthermore this provides an opportunity for visually or physically impaired persons to move from one place to another. Even though a persons' body is fully or partially paralyzed only his head/hand movement will help the wheel chair to move front, back, left, right. There is a wireless communication between the human and the wheel chair.

Keywords: *Heartbeat, Movement, Microcontroller, NodeMCU, Arduino, Bluetooth.*

Introduction

This paper is conceived as an idea to ease the lives of those among us who are unfortunate enough to have lost the ability to move their legs due to a significant amount of paralysis, accident or due to old age. Many differently abled people usually depend on othersin their daily life especially in moving from one place to another. For the wheelchair users, they need continuously someone to help them in getting the wheelchair moving. Their lives are made difficult by the fact that there is lack of an intuitive control system for their wheelchairs that allows moving independently. Using an electrical wheelchair leads to a large amount of independence for persons with a physical disability who can neither walk nor operate a mechanical wheelchair alone as it requires great effort. Every wheel chair is manually operated to move in and around. However a smart wheel chair bring independence and

Intelligent Garbage Management System

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Abstract

The modern civilization is now struggling with the problems of high buildup of waste and its impact on the immediate and global environment. Many times the garbage bins in the public places are overflowed with waste that leadsin spreading many deadly diseases and human illness. Finding the garbage bins and cleaning them on a daily basis is a hectic task. To overcome that situation we are planning to design "Smart Garbage ManagementSystem". Our approach is to measure the level of waste in the garbage bin and to alert the municipal officers, via SMS. The proposed system consists of ultrasonic sensor to measure the level of waste, GSM module to send the SMS, and an Arduino uno which controls the system operations. When the waste level reaches the threshold limit an alert message will be transmitted to the concerned authorities and an immediate action can be made to clean the dustbins.

Keywords: *Arduino uno, Global system for mobile communications, ultrasonic sensor.*

Introduction

The garbage bins are placed in every location and it isfixed for that area. Ultra sonic sensor is placed over the bin to detect the level of waste based on the bin depth. The LCD screen is used to display the status of the levelof waste in the bin. The GSM modem when inserted with a SIM used to send the receive messages. The Arduinoboard is responsible for controlling the operations among the sensors. Thus the proposed system is used to alert the concerned persons when the bin is almost or completely filled. Making advantage of the technologies currently available, a system has been built that can analyze images from a camera and control a robot arm and conveyor belt.

Automatic Railway Level Crossing System Using IoT

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Abstract

The aim of our project is to automate various operations related to opening and closing of railway gates in order to minimize the accidents at unmanned railway gates. Automatic railwaygate at a level crossing replaces the gates operated by gatekeepers. It deals with two things, firstly, it deals with thereduction of time for which the gate is being kept closed andsecondly, to provide safety to the roads users by reducing the accidents. By employing the automatic railway gate control at the level crossing the arrival of the train is detected by the RF transmitter and signal will be received at receiver station. Hence, the time for which it is closed is lesscompared to the manually operated gates. The operation is automatic. Automatic railway gate control is highly microcontroller based arrangements. The proposed system overcomes the traditional Railway Level Crossing System without interventionof human which can be done automatically.

Keywords: *AurdinoUno, Node MCU, Battery 6V, RF Transmitter and Receiver*

Introduction

The Railway Level Crossing System in India is leading to many accidents which are very dangerous and there is lot of Human loss. In our present level crossing system, the gatekeeper gets the signal from the relay cabin and then closes the gate, opens after the train leaves the station. But due to this there are many accidents caused. Many human are losing their life because of their negligence. Our project is trying to reduce those accidents by making the system automatic. The person cannot cross the gate in this automatic system whenever the train arrives and overcomes the basic

Voice Recognition Intelligent Navigation System for Blind People

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Abstract

Blindness, low vision, visual impairment -, vision loss have dramatic impacts on individuals experiencing such disabilities. These carry with them physiological, psychological, social, and economic outcomes, hence impacting the quality of life and depriving such individuals of performing many of the Activities of Daily Living (ADL), the most crucial of which is navigation and mobility.

Keywords: module ,Map box API, Micro Phone ,Raspberry Pi zero.

Introduction

Artificial Vision is the most important part of human physiology as 83% of information human being gets from the environment is via sight. The statistics by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019 estimates that there are 285 billion people in world with visual impairment. 39 billion of people which are blind and 246 with low vision. The oldest and traditional mobility aids for persons with visual impairments are the walking cane (also called white cane or stick) and guide dogs. Voice recognition software on computers requires that analog audio be converted into digital signals, known as analog-to-digital conversion. For a computer to decipher a signal, it must have a digital database, or vocabulary, of words or syllables, as well as a speedy means for comparing this data to signals. The speech patterns are stored on the hard drive and loaded into memory when the program is run. A comparator checks these stored patterns against

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Vehicle Speed Detection and Accident Rescue System

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Abstract

Road accidents have increased lately and so there needs to be a system that can help us to reduce accidents. So our proposedsystem does not need any human inception. The speed of the vehicle is detected by the potentiometer. If the person exceedsspeed limit of 60 then the person gets alert with the help of BUZZER . If the person ignores the buzzer and exceeds the speed limit of 70 then along with the buzzer a notification will be raised through an e-mail mentioning the fine raised by government in the E-Challan. Accidents might occur because of over speed and also accidents might happen at any speed. If any accident happens then alert will be sent to the respective person we choose. To detect the accident there is ADXL335 Accelerometer sensor present in this rescue system. It detects irregular tilts of the vehicle. So, the emergency help team can immediately trace the location and action can be taken immediately.

Keywords: Alert, ADXL335 Accelerometer, Arduino, Blynk Application, Buzzer, Node MCU

Introduction

The rapid rise of technology and infrastructure has made our lives easier. The high demand of automobiles has also increased the traffic hazards and road accidents. Accidents are occurring because of over speeding, drunken and driving; distractions to driver, red light jumping and so on. Mainly road accidents are due to over speeding. Higher the speed greater is the risk. Although all highways have signboards indicating the speed limit no one tends to follow them. Vehicle speed detection is a prototype which alerts the person if vehicle exceeds the speed limit. The unique feature of this prototype is that it not only detects the over speed but also when accident happens to the vehicle it sends the vehicle position to the rescue team which is traced

Human Activity Recognition Using OpenCV

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Abstract

Human Action Recognition is an imperative research area in the field of computer vision due to its numerous applications such as person surveillance, human to object interaction, etc. Human Action Recognition is based on a pre-trained CNN model for feature extraction. Convolutional neural networks (CNN) is a technique of deep learning. Most convolutional neural networks used for recognition task are built using convolution and pooling layers followed by a few number of fully connected layers and identifying similar patterns in an interval to recognize the action by providing accuracy of 79-90% based on the task.

Keywords: *Image capturing, Segmentation, Action Recognition, Captioning and speech output*

Introduction

Human Action Recognition(HAR) has always been an important factor in social communication. Human activity and action recognition are all clues that facilitates the analysis of human behavior. HAR is always a major challenge for any fields of Applications. The Human Actions which are recognized in the videos are based on the analysis of a sequence of video frames by using computer to automatically find human actions without manual operations. Human Action Recognition is an area computer vision research and Applications. The goal of Human Action Recognition is to identify and understand the actions of people in videos and export corresponding tags which can

Tumor Detection in Brain using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Abstract

The outbreaks of pandemics really made people think of switching from manual works to online mode and automation. Several lives have been diminished into depressed and stressed vogue. A brain tumor is a clump of abnormally growing cells in the skull or the brain. Manually, brain tumor detection had to undergo many scanning, diagnosis processes, waiting for reports, etc. which will create inconvenience for the people. So, the approach of detecting tumors through image processing (using Naive Bayes) will be a great contribution from our side. The additional advantage of this method is, it will provide prior information with the early stage of detection which includes MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) for human brain tumors detection. This is going to cure severe cases and also save many lives. This experimental approach using the Naive Bayes Algorithm will utilize morphological operations, pixel subtraction, maximum entropy threshold, calculating mean values, and Naive Bayes classifier- based prediction. Naive Bayes produces accurate classification outcomes within a short training time period. This training Speed and Accuracy in classification will definitely benefit a person to detect theirproblem at the early stage.

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Segmentation, Feature extraction, Naive Bayes Algorithm, Naive Bayes classifier.

Introduction

In the present day, there are many technologies that are being introduced in many fields. These technologies are also implemented in biomedical fields and proceed with further processes like testing and examining the significant parts of the human body. The brain is the most essential and complex structural part of the human body which consists of 60-100 trillion neurons [3]. Nowadaysin every person's life Stress has become a common factor, due to which there are many problems arising. A brain tumor is a severe and [illegible] threat to human life. Brain tumor plays crucial research in medical science.

Skin Cancer Detection using Deep Learning Algorithms

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Abstract

Melanoma Cancer is a type of skin cancer and it is the most dangerous one because it causes the most of skin cancer deaths. The Melanoma comes from melanocyte cells, melanin-producing cells, so that melanomas are generally brown or black colored. Melanomas are mostly caused by exposure to ultraviolet radiation that damages the DNA of skin cells. The Diagnoses of melanoma cancer are often performed manually by using visuals of the skilled doctors, analyzing the result of dermoscopy examination and match it with medical sciences. Manual Detection weakness is highly influenced by human subjectivity that makes it inconsistent in certain conditions. Therefore, a computer assisted technology is needed to help classifying the results of dermoscopy examination and to deduce the results more accurately with a relatively faster time. The making of this applicationstarts with problem analysis, design, implementation and testing. This application uses Deep Learning technology with Convolutional Neural Network for classifying image Data.

Keywords: Convolution Neural Network, Deep Learning, Image Classifications, LeNet-5.

Introduction

The skin is a vital organ that covers the entire outside of the body, forming a protective the outer part, the skin is prone to disease. One of these diseases is known as skin cancer. Skin cancer is an abnormality in skin cells caused by mutations in cell DNA. One of the most dangerous types of skin cancer is melanoma cancer. Melanoma is a skin malignancy derived from melanocyte cells, the skin pigment cells that produce melanin. Because these cells are still able to form melanin, melanoma is mostly brown or black colored. Deep learning has become a hot topic discussed in the machinelearning world because of its significant capability in modeling various complex data such as images and sound. CNN is one of deep learning's methods that has the most significant result in image recognition because it tries to imitate the same way of recognizing images in visual cortex as human so that they are able to process the same information. Melanomas are mostly caused by exposure to ultraviolet radiation that damagesthe DNA of skin cells. The Diagnoses of melanoma cancer are often performed manually by using visuals of the skilled doctors, analyzing the result of dermoscopy examination and match it with medical sciences. One

Counting Money for those who are Visually Impaired

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Abstract

The blind persons might not be able to count or see the coins as well. Therefore, the "Image-based Currency Recognition and Counting System" framework is helpful in resolving this issue. Although the Currency Recognition System aids those who are blind or visually handicapped in identifying currency, it is still insufficient. Additionally, they don't add up the complete amount; instead, they merely express the cash one at a time in the form of voice as the output. As a result, it becomes challenging for the blind individual to calculate the sum. In this work, we propose a currency recognition system that uses the SIFT algorithm, which is highly effective and quick at detecting the currency. After detection, the system will total all currencies that have been recognised.

Keywords: Currency counting, Image Processing, OCR, Visually impaired, Voice output.

Introduction

There isn't a single industry left unaffected by technology in today's present era, where technical advancements are at their peak. In addition to making our lives considerably simpler, technology also offers several cutting-edge features for individuals with disabilities, one of which is currency recognition. The visually challenged population needs it because they are easily conned because they cannot tell the difference between different denominations of money. According to World Health Organization figures, there are approximately 285 million people worldwide, of whom 39 are visually impaired that is, blind and the remainder have low vision. Therefore, it is imperative to create a system that can assist them. The application recognizes Rs10, Rs 20, Rs 50, Rs 100, Rs 200, Rs 500, Rs 2000 notes of Indian Currency. Three different tasks that progressively reduced the cognitive demands placed on the children were used. Although not generally different from each other, the two groups of children with mental retardation had far greater difficulties with the tasks than normals. Also, as the complexity of the counting task increased, the number of comparison errors made by the children with mental retardation increased. Based on the findings, a program for teaching money principles to children with mental retardation was proposed.

Leaf Disease Detection Using Convolution Neural Network

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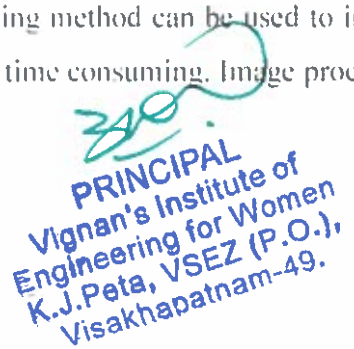
Abstract

Identification of the plant diseases is the key to preventing the losses in the yield and quantity of the agricultural product. The studies of the plant diseases mean the studies of visually observable pattern seen on the plant. Health monitoring and disease detection on plant is very critical for sustainable agriculture. It is very difficult to monitor the plant disease manually. It requires tremendous amount of work, expertise in the plant diseases, and also require the excessive processing time.

Keywords: CNN algorithm, Diseases.

Introduction

Carefully observe all symptoms associated with a condition. Note that description in your mind or on paper and check to see whether the statement is true without exception. Compare plants to see whether they are similarly affected in all parts of the field. Check whether non-related plants are similarly affected. Most disease-causing organisms are host specific and they don't affect large number of types of plant. If a similar leaf spot or burn is observed on different plant types, then we might expect a drift of toxic substances. On the other hand, certain diseases like cotton root rot can affect number of plants, but we could rule out corn or other grasses, which are not susceptible. Try to get as much information as possible to help detect that problem. County Extension agents have a number of publications that will be helpful to us. If it do not work to correctly identify the problem then, we can select a representative person for observation by the county extension agent. The naked eye observation method is generally used to decide diseases severity in the production practice but results are subjective and it is not possible to measure the disease extent precisely. Grid counting method can be used to improve the accuracy but this method has cumbersome operation process and time consuming. Image processing technology in the



Hepatic Disease Prediction Using ML

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Abstract

Determination of hepatic sickness at a fundamental stage is significant for better treatment. It is a provoking assignment for clinical analysts to foresee the infection in the beginning times. Regularly the side effects becomeobvious when it is past the point of no return. To defeat this issue. this venture in tends to improve hepatic malady determination utilizing AI draws near. The fundamental target of this examination is to utilize characterization calculations to distinguish the liver patients from solid people. This undertaking likewise intends to look at the characterization calculations dependent on their exhibition factors.

Keywords: Hepatic disease, GUI,Machine learning classification algorithms.

Introduction

The liver is a monstrous. critical organ in the human body. Weighing around 3 pounds. The liver contains two colossal parts. called the benefit and the left projections. The gallbladder sits under the liver. close by parts ofthe panereas and stomach related organs. The liver and these organs participate to process. ingest. and processfood. The liver's crucial activity is to direct the terrible substances in the blood beginning from the stomachrelated system. before passing it to whatever is left of the body. Zero chance is yet known to compensate for thenonappearance of liver limit eventually. but liver dialysis methodology can be used incidentally. Take livers areyet to be made to progress long stretch replacement without the liver. Begining at 2017. liver transplantation isthefundamental option for finish liver disillusionment. Hepatic disease complicates nearly 3% of all pregnancies and is a significant cause of morbidity during the gravid state. However. several diseases. including HELLP syndrome (hemolysis. elevated liver enzymes. and low platelets). acute fatty liver of pregnancy. acute cholestasis

Smart Ferrule Concealment For Bore Well

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Abstract

Initially that there is a bore wellahead. Kids are the builders of the nation. Hence accidents faced be them should be immediately handled to save their lives. . Kidsare the future India is the fast emergent country, where majority of the people depend on natural resources like water, petrol, gas, that is available inside earth's surface. Most of thepeople are prone to accidents in diverse ways while using these resources. These accidents occur due to open bore wells. This designconsists of a sensor and a buzzer kept at a particular radius from the bore well. Once it identifiesanyone coming nearby the bore well, the sensor detects the object or a personwithin the radius and covers/closes up thebore well with cap or lid and the buzzer soundwarns people builders of the nation: hence accidents faced by them should be immediately handled to save their lives.

Keyword *— Alerts, Bore-Well, Servo Motor, Sensor*

Introduction

In India, many bore wells are being drilled every day either for water, gas, petroleum or for other resources. 100 percent safety measures are not espoused and the bore-wells are left open most of the times after completing their work. Installation of the Bore Well Safety Rescue System at the respective bore-well will help people from accidents. It also helps in creating awareness among people and also sees that no more incidents happen nearby the vicinity of the bore well. Installation of the Safety Rescue System at the respective bore-well will help to savethe life from danger and deaths. The text message will be send to the main persons in that area, police station, fire station and nearby hospital and 108 ambulance so that they will be informed about the incidents or accidents happened at the bore-well and hence will be able to take precautions or immediate action to save the life. . Alongwith this when an object, a child or any other small creatures slips into the bore-well an alarm gets activated and starts ringing until someone comes and stops that. As soon as the child falls into the bore well, sensor

Multilingual Text Classification Using Sentiment Analysis

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Abstract

Sentiment analysis (SA) using code-mixed data from social media has several applications in opinion mining ranging from customer satisfaction to social campaign analysis in multilingual societies. We use a Hindi-English (Hi-En) and Telugu-English (Tel-En) code-mixed datasets for sentiment analysis and perform empirical analysis comparing the suitability and performance of various state-of-the-art SA methods in social media. To do any further advancement in code- mixed data, the necessary step is data preprocessing. Word Variation, sentiment analysis, sentence classification into positive, negative and neutral.

Keywords: *Heartbeat Sentiment analysis, Code-mixed data, Word variation, Campaign analysis*

Introduction

Machine Learning is an artificial intelligence discipline geared toward the technological development of human knowledge. It allows computers to handle new Situations via analysis, self-training, observation and experience. Machine Learning is often confused with data mining and Knowledge Discovery Database (KDD), which share a similar methodology. Machine Learning facilitates the continuous advancement of computing through exposure to new scenarios, testing and adaptation. While employing pattern and trend detection for improved decisions in subsequent(though not identical situations). In multilingual societies like India, users generally combine the prominent language, like English, with their native languages. This process of switching texts between two or more languages is referred to as code-mixing. Millions of internet users in India communicate by mixing their regional languages with English which generates enormous amount of code-mixed social media texts. For example, "tum bahut super ho" , meaning *"you are superb"*, is a Hi-En code- mixed text. The linguistic complexity of code-mixed

Self Adoptable Solar Tracker

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Abstract

In today's world energy crisis is one of the important issue. Environmental energy resources are a prime culprit for environmental pollution and also very limited. In the world to avoid the dependency on conventional resources solar energy is rapidly gaining the focus. Solar energy, as an important means of expanding renewable energy, uses solar cells that convert solar energy into electrical energy. Different approaches are imposed to increase the efficiency of the solar cells by tracking the sun. This system will rotate according to the position of the sun. The operation of the experimental model of the device is based on a servo motor which is intelligently controlled by an Arduino UNO board that moves a mini PV panel according to the rotation of the sun. The energy obtained from the panel is calculated and passed to nodeMCU. NodeMCU sends a message to the user about the amount of energy is generated.

Keywords: ***Solar Energy, Solar Tracker, Power Generation, Electrical Energy.***

Introduction

In remote areas the sun is a cheap source of electricity because it uses solar cells to produce electricity. The output of solar cells depends on the intensity of sunlight to get the maximum efficiency. The solar panel remainsaccording to the position of the sun during the whole day. But due to rotation of earth those panels can't maintaintheir position always in front of sun. This problem results in decrease of efficiency [3]. In order to get a constantoutput, an automated system is required which should be able to rotate the solar panel according to sun's position. Automatic solar tracker is made as a prototype to solve the problem that mentioned above. Automatic solar tracker is a prototype which rotates according to the position of the sun. The unique feature of this prototype is that, it takes position of the sun as a guiding source instead of earth's rotation. The solar power is used interchangeably with solar energy but refers more specifically to the conversion of sunlight into electricity by photovoltaic cells. It has become a popular investment for companies as well as for residential users. This demand has stimulated the research for increasing the overall output power of PV system causing people all overthe globe to work

Sign Language Recognition and Speech Conversion Using Raspberrypi

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Abstract

A genuine disability is one that prevents a person from speaking. There are numerous ways for people with this condition to communicate with others, including sign language, which is one of the more widely used forms of communication. Human body language can be used to communicate with one another using sign language, where each word is represented by a specific sequence of gestures. The goal of the paper is to translate human sign language to voice using a comprehension of human gestures. The web camera and speaker of the Raspberry Pi are used to accomplish this. A few systems exist that translate sign language into voice, but none of them offer a portable user interface. Please examine if a person with speech impairment can stand and speech impaired people to communicate with each other.

Keywords: *Sign Language, GestureRecognition, Image Processing, Visually and speech impaired, Voice output.*

Introduction

Deaf and dumb people use sign language, a system of visual movements and signals, to communicate. Sign language is divided into a number of subcategories, including ISL (Indian Sign Language), ASL (American Sign Language), BSL (British Sign Language), and others. However, none of the sign languages are commonplace or ubiquitous. Since most people are not conversant with sign language, it might be difficult for someone who is unable to speak or hear to communicate with a person or group of people. One must know sign language in order to understand those people. However, as technology advances, humans have a tendency to demand flexibility from the devices and systems they utilise. Many different approaches and modulations are now being introduced and are under research to minimize or simplify the complexity in sign language to speech. The paperis been proposed in the aim of minimizing all those complexions and to attain maximum accuracy in conversion ofsign language to speech with gestures. Human gestures are an important sign of human communication and an attribute of

Accident Detection from Surveillance Camera

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Abstract

Our project suggests an efficient method for detection of any sort of suspicious activity and accidents in surveillance videos. We proposed neural network architecture for suspicious activity detection in videos. Our architecture consists of two main components, one is the processing and the other is the training. The processing component separates the videos into frames where the training component extracts the features from the frames to suggest whether the activity is normal or abnormal or suspicious. The project detects few classes of abnormal activities such as abuse, arrest, arson, assault, burglary, explosion, fighting, shooting, stealing and vandalism.

Keywords: Suspicious activity, accident, neural networks

Introduction

Human activity is most unpredictable form of activity in our current world. No one can guess when and why a person suddenly becomes violent. This is the reason why we have to opt to newer methods to make the world a more harmonious place. The rapid growth of technologies can help in effective supervision of people and their activities in organizations or in public places. Deep neural learning or deep learning can be used to detect whether an activity is suspicious or normal. This approach can also help in detecting accidents, such as vehicle accidents, short circuits accidents, fire accidents and many more. Surveillance cameras are highly used in today's world, for example there are approximately 30 million security cameras in United States and 200 million security cameras in China. This surveillance cameras capability can be expanded by automating them. Surveillance footage is normally used after an accident or an incident has taken place, because it is out of human capability for one human to actively keep a tab on all surveillance footages. Rapid growth of technologies can help in effective supervision of people and their activities in organizations or in public places. Cameras are highly used in today's world.

An Iot Based Smart House Keeping System

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Abstract

Physical door lock systems are not much secure when compared with digital locks. Physical door locks can be damaged hence provides lesser security. The current paper provides secured lock system to prevent unwanted access using face recognition and weapon detection. When a person visits, the person's face is captured by the camera and also the same will be verified with the images which are previously stored in the dataset. If the visitor is detected as known and labeled with name the lock opens andperson can enter in. If it doesn't match it is labeled as 0 detecting it as unknown by locking the door. If the person is detectedas known and holding harmful weapon then the weapon detector present in the system will detect the weapon thus producing buzzer to signal the visitor holding weapon. The design of this device is dependenton Arduino and Python using OpenCV. This device helps in providing security by restricting unwanted andharmful access.

Keywords : Face Recognition, Weapon detecting sensor, Haar Cascades classifier, Arduino.

Introduction

Home automation is a technological solution that enables automating household appliances. Smart and secure door locking system is one such home automation application. Security is the biggest need for every house. There is a high chance of damagingthe physical door locks. When we use password based locking system there is chance of forgetting the password. Detecting the visitors face and allowing them to enter is the solution for this. As a result, this project is an attempt to make the houses more secure by adding the feature of weapon detection to face recognition door lock system. Moreover, potential challenges and issues in the IIoT system are also discussed. In sum, the current study provides a comprehensive source of information regarding the different fields of application of IIoT intending to help future researchers, who have the interest to work and make advancements in the field to gain insight

Machine Learning based Malicious Website Detection

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Abstract

Now a days , cyber attacks has been increased and the sensitive information of the users has been stolen by the intruders like credit card details, bank account details, their personal information ,user id, password etc, even though the user end have firewalls and antivirus some strong intruders phishes their details and stole their sensitive information.Traditionally, the detection of phishing websites is done using blacklists. There are many popular websites which host a list of blacklisted websites, e. g. Phish Tank . Even though user encounters these attacks , we proposed a model to detect the websites which are malicious by using machine learning techniques. In our model we used various algorithms to get the accurate results. The accuracy our model is 96% and loss rate is 0.4%.

Keywords – Domain name, lexical analysis of URL, legitimate and phishing URL classificationad detection, User interface, phishing website detection.

Introduction

Phishing is type of cyber-attack where intruder steals the sensitive information of the user which causes the user a personal loss. This is different type of scenario in cyber security, the intruder acts as a assured one and tries to heist the user's information which includes login credentials, credit card details, passcodes etc. Phishing is the most popular type of cyber security attack and very common among the attackers. Phishing attacks are generally easy as most of the victims are not well aware of the intricacies about the web applications and computer networks and its technologies and are easy prey for getting tricked or spoofed. The phishing URL's are designed in a such way that it looks like legitimate website so user feel it's a trusted site and uses it, but it's not, this is the way- most of the users getting trapped and losing information. The detection of phishing websites is done using blacklists. There are many popular websites which host a list of blacklisted websites, e. g. Phish Tank . Even though user encounters these attacks , we proposed a model to detect the websites. Aware of the intricacies about the web applications and computer networks and its technologies and are easy prey for getting tricked as the

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An Efficient Three Level Password Authentication Systems

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Abstract

In the present situation security is highly important. Keeping that as a major issue here we form a 3-level security system which increases the confidentially to the password in a higher level. At each session user need to get authenticated so that it is able for them to proceed to the next level. LEVEL 1- authenticatedby OTP generation via email. LEVEL 2- authenticated by explicit calculation-based method. LEVEL 3- authenticated by image ordering. After getting authenticated in all the levels the user can use the system. If fails to authenticate in any level then it is not possible to move to the next level.

Keywords – Authentication, Security, Confidentiality, Password, OTP

Introduction

The project is an authentication system that validates user for accessing the system only when they have input correct password. The project involves three levels of user authentication. Short, almost all the passwords available today can be broken to a limit. Hence this project is aimed to achieve the highest security in authenticating users. It contains three logins having three different kinds of password system. The password difficulty increases with each level. Users have to input correct password for successful login. The project comprises of OTP based, virtual password and image ordering for the three levels respectively. In three-party password-based key exchange protocol, a client is allowed to share a human-memorable password with a trusted server such that two clients can negotiate a session key to communicate with each other secretly. Recently, many three-party password-based key exchange protocols have been developed. The proposed method not only reduces computation cost for remote users and a trusted server but also is more efficient than previously proposed schemes. It is better suited

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System for Classified Music Recommendation

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Abstract

In this study, we provide a customized music recommendation system that makes use of KNN and machine learning techniques. In order to create a tailored music recommendation system for each user, we provide a collaborative filtering and content filtering recommendation algorithm that combines the output of the network with the log files. The proposed system includes log files that keep track of the user's past playlist history. In order to generate music recommendations for each recommendation, the proposed music recommendation system extracts the user's history from the log file. On the basis of the auditory characteristics, content-based techniques generate recommendations.

Keywords – SVM (support vector machine), Nearest neighborhood, Neural collaborative filtering RS,K-nearest neighborhood.

Introduction

With the internet's expansion in recent years, it has taken over as the main resource for finding multimedia content, including, among other things, music, literature, and film. People regularly listen to music because they consider it to be an important element of their life. The current challenge is how to collect and categorise the countless music albums that civilization creates. Automatic preference detection and playlist generation are key components of a smart music recommendation system. The proposed method looks for musical similarity to identify music plagiarism. Based on user listening patterns and previous evaluations, it has been determined that the collaborative filtering algorithm works effectively. A new corpus of music, speech, and noise. This dataset is suitable for training models for voice activity detection (VAD) and music/speech discrimination. Our corpus is released under a flexible Creative Commons license. The dataset consists of music from several genres, speech from twelve languages, and a wide assortment of technical and non-technical noises. We demonstrate use of this corpus for music/speech discrimination on Broadcast news and VAD for speaker identification

Face Recognition by Human Detection Using ML

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Abstract

Detecting a single or few persons in a huge crowd and can get the count of the total targets. In this project initially detects the humans as targets by eliminating the background stuff. Then it incrementsthe count by one and add-on as the count of the targets increases, when it detects and recognizes the humans. In addition to the existing system here we can detect the recognized and unrecognized faces with the names by using data set. It shows the count of the incoming and outgoing targets of the video of the total faces in the frame .It detects the recognized person and gives the name ofthe person on top of the count itself. We can get the status of the count of targets of total, unknown: known faces and gets the audio(text to speech) format and person's name of known faces all the time.

Keywords: ***Machine Learning, People counting, Video, face- recognition, Histogram of Oriented Gradient (HOG) Segmentation, Support Vector Machine (SVM)***

Introduction

Sometimes it leads to incorrect assumptions for a human to estimate the count of the huge crowd. We can't detect a single or few persons in a huge crowd which takes more time to find (tracking difficulty) so a System does better than the human. This is the project where it recognizes the known persons and tell the count of the total humans in the frame. Firstly live video will be captured, and then detectionof the target or person will be done over here by removing the background stuff and after the detection of targets, counting of persons of known and unknown count will be displayed on the frame with the audio (text-speech) of known faces all the time. The recognized and unrecognized faces with names by using data set it shows count of the incoming and outgoing targets of the video of the total faces in the frame.

Image Processing based Smart Attendance System

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Abstract

Face is the representation of one's identity. So, we have prepared an automated student attendance system based on face recognition. This system is very useful in daily life applications especially in security and surveillance systems. The security systems on airport uses face recognition to identify suspects and the CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation) and FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) uses face recognition for criminal investigations. In our project also video framing is performed by accessing the camera through user friendly interface. The Face is detected and segmented from the video frame by using HOG (Histogram of Oriented Gradient) algorithm. In the first step or we can say in pre-processing stage, scaling of the size of the image is performed in order to prevent orreduce the loss of information. After that, CLAHE (Contrast Limited Adaptive HistogramEquation) is applied on the images to enhance the contrast of the image. Overall, we haveecreated a program in python that take the imagefrom the database and make all the necessary conversions for recognition and then verifies the image in the videos or in the real time by accessing the camera through user friendly interface. After the successful match is found then it marks the name and time of the person in attendance sheet.

Key Terms- Face Detection, Face Recognition, Attendance automation.

Introduction

Facial recognition technology is a frameworkor software which is capable enough to verify the identity of an individual by analyzing a picture or video footage. The main objective of this project is to make face recognition based automated attendance system. In order to obtain better performance, the test images and training imagesof this project is limited to frontal and upright facial images which consist of single face only. Both the test andthe training images have to be captured through the same device to ensure no quality difference or if possible,the owner or the person having the rights to access the database can add the images of high quality captured from high quality camera and later on add that image to the database.

Android App Malign Detection Using Machine Learning

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Abstract

Today's world is notable for its advanced technologies due to the rapid growth of mobile devices. From those, various operating systems have been developed, with Android being the most popular due to the wide range of applications it offers. However, due to malicious Android applications that can be downloaded from third-party markets, Android cannot guarantee privacy and data integrity. The biggest threat comes from mobile malware; so our objective is to identify malicious Android applications using a genetic algorithm in combination with a support vector machine to create a training classifier that integrates permissions for Android apps before developers and end users even know about them. As they create apps, this will let the developers use APIS safely. APIs are retrieved from the packed app file, and a classifier has been trained.

Keywords: *Bag of visual words, static analysis, dynamic analysis and hybrid analysis, malicious, support vector machine (SVM).*

Introduction

Mobile application usage is growing quickly in this technological age, and Android is one of the most widely used operating systems because of how well it works with so many different apps. Because it offers so many mobile apps, Android has grown to become the most popular operating system. Unfortunately, Android-powered smartphones have been increasingly targeted by attackers and infected with malicious software; over 95% of malicious apps, according to F-mobile Secure's threat report, were distributed on the Android operating system. The number of apps that have been released on Google Play, the official app store for devices running the Android operating system, was in the millions. These applications are divided into three categories: standard apps, poor-quality apps, and high-quality apps, which also include harmful apps. Classifier that integrates permissions for Android apps before developers and end users even know about them. Targeted by attackers and infected with malicious software; over 95% of malicious apps, according to F-mobile Secure's threat report, were distributed on

Intelligent and Safe Parkade using IoT and OpenCV

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Abstract

For the development of the modern city, various smart applications like smart homes, parking systems, etc., will be a part of it. With the advent combination of IoT and OpenCV, these concepts can be readily achievable. Product quality & reliability can be increased with the quality of services. The Title "Secured Parkade using IoT and OpenCV" of the project is to provide security to the end-user. The performance of the Parkade had done through three different modules, first module describes about the sensors to retrieve the vehicle and detect the number of slots available through Arduino UNO. Next, it captures the face of the driver as an alternative for security purpose, then the web retrieves the data of the driver to send message to the user. Finally, it confirms the OTP and generates the bill to the driver. If the driver fails to enter the validation, then it detects the face of the driver for confirmation and if either of it matches the user then a message alert is sent to the user that the vehicle is at risk and a message to the nearest security associates.

Keywords: Arduino UNO, IoT, OpenCV.

Introduction

The convergence of multiple technologies, including ubiquitous computing, commodity sensors, increasingly powerful embedded systems, and machine learning are the basic fields through which IoT has evolved. .The IoT technology collectively enables the traditional fields of embedded systems, wireless sensor networks, control systems, automation independently. In the consumer market, IoT technology is most synonymous with products pertaining to the concept of the smart cities including devices and appliances. That much widely used IoT can also get integrated with machine learning inorder to make things much easier. As IoT is used for automation of cities and ML is used for less human interface, the combination of ML and IoT makes things much perfect and completely modernized. And machine learning are the basic fields through which IoT has evolved. .The IoT technology collectively enables the traditional fields of embedded systems. OpenCV" of the project is to

Movie and Music Recommendation Sytem Using Haar Classifier

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Abstract

Music plays a very important role in human's daily life. Everyone wants to listen music of their individual taste, mostly based on their mood. Users always face the task of manually browsing the music and to create a play list based on their current mood. The proposed project is very efficient which generates a music playlist based on the current mood of users. Facial expressions are the best way of expressing ongoing mood of the person. The objective of this project is to suggest songs & movies for users based on their mood by capturing facial expressions. Facial expressions are captured through webcam and such expressions are fed into learning algorithm which gives most probable emotion. Once the emotion is recognized, the system suggests a play-list for that emotion, thus saves a lot of time for a user. Once the emotion is detected by CNN then the emotion is used by Spotify API and then the Spotify API generates a playlist according the emotion of the user.

Key Terms- Face detection, Emotion recognition, Web cam, CNN classification, Spotify API, Music Playlist

Introduction

The main approach of the project is music or movie recommendation to the user by detecting the real time capturing of user's emotions. Existing technique were using collaboration technique which will use previous userdata to recommend music and this technique requires lot of manual work so, we proposed a system to arrange different music in different categories such as happy, sad or angry etc. Emotion-Based-music-player It's music player with chrome as front-End which has the capability to detect emotions I.e. the face of user with the help of machine learning algorithm using python. Based on the detected user's mood song list and movie list will be displayed/recommend to the user. This project is to suggest songs & movies for users based on their mood by capturing facial expressions. Facial expressions are captured through webcam and such expressions are fed into learning algorithm which

A TECHNIQUE TO IMPROVE REVERSIBLE DATA HIDING IN IMAGES

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Abstract:
In the past few years, with the increasing in data security, the sharing of confidential data has become a challenging scenario. In various fields like military, medical, networks etc so data hiding is introduced such that the sender hides the [illegible] data into the media preventing from attackers [illegible] sharing of data is not [illegible] hiding messages in multimedia but also obtaining [illegible] data at receiver end is the crucial factor to be [illegible]. Using reversible data hiding in encrypted [illegible] (RDHEI), the content owner can embed a secret image with the Cover or Original image and sends it to the receiver. The receiver receives the cover image with the secret one. Here the main purpose is to embedded the secret image and [illegible] to extract it at receiver. In this [illegible] a [illegible] compression [illegible] side match vector quantization is used which [illegible] indices that are [illegible] original [illegible] the secret image [illegible] image [illegible] transform is [illegible] the side match vector quantization [illegible] recovered the PSNR [illegible] estimates [illegible] image [illegible] the decoded image [illegible] extracted. Also the compression ratio for various images will [illegible] evaluated.

Keywords: *Reversible data hiding, side match vector quantization (SMVQ), [illegible] transform, PSNR, compression ratio*

I. INTRODUCTION

As security is concerned in various applications like military, medical etc. The protection in the [illegible] of information is the main criteria [illegible] both the sender and the receiver side. In the case of transmission of confidential information the data which is being transmitted should not be lost until it reach to the receiver One of the technique that can most widely using is the data hiding. In military application where the secret message or an image is to be send to the respective destination then this data hiding can be used[1].The secret message which has to be transmitted might be of bits of data or audio or image. In case a secret image is [illegible] it needs to be transferred then it can be embedded or encoded in another image which is generally a cover image [2].After embedding the embedded image will be same as the cover image so that during transmission any unauthorized user cannot access the secret in formation. It almost preserve the sam appearance which is imperceptible [3, 4] to any hacker who tries to get the secret information.

[illegible] years, many algorithms for embedding [illegible] have been proposed. In several data hiding techniques reversible data hiding is one which is mostly suitable for this kind of applications. Using reversible data hiding not only the secret image is hided but also it can extract successfully at the receiver without any distortions. Many reversible data hiding schemes came into existence over the past years [6]. Like the prediction error expansion (PEE), PVO, difference expansions, histogram shifting and soon. As for the embedded methods there are different methods such as time domain, spatial domain, transform domain method. If it is done in transform method then some images crambling needs to be performed [illegible] in pixel position or values arranged

FACE MASK DETECTION USING IMAGE PROCESSING

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Abstract:
As the rise of corona-virus has affected at least 1[illegible] countries … virus disease (covid-19) is an infectious … caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. COVID-19 … different people in different way. There are … Covid-19 wearing a mask … prevent from covid-19 … prevent the spread of the virus from the person wearing the mask to others. This project presents a precious way to detect the face mask, which … recognized as an important precaution … covid-19, based on image processing techniques and … The purpose of … model is used to extract features from images. The features of face … detection are automatically … alert, multi-Channel recognition. Mask detector … Tensor Flow … The face mask detection can be used … detect travellers without masks.

Keywords: *Tensor … convolutional neural network, face … and detection, image processing, Open … Learning & machine learning model.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 virus can be spread through the contact and contaminated surfaces. One of the essential equipment to fight against corona virus is Face mask. In this paper, a face mask detector refers to detect whether a person is wearing a mask or not. In fact, where the … is detected using different machine learning algorithms in many application areas … chemical industries etc. To detect … there are so many algorithms in machine learning. One of the best algorithms is C… It is mainly used for digital image … This project … detect whether a person is wearing a mask or not with accuracy. Here we introducing a face mask detection model that involves machine learning and image processing techniques. In deep learning convolution neural networks which is used to train the models.

II. RELATED WORK

… primary research on Face detection was done in 20[illegible] using the design of handicraft feature and application of traditional machine learning algorithms to train effective classifiers for detection.

In [1], the authors describe a visual object detection framework that is capable of processing images extremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. B.QIN at [2] developed conditions for identifying face mask wearing where classification … a person is properly wearing, … wearing and not wearing mask. Shaik … used deep learning face emotion classification and recognition where VGG-16 is used for classification. VGG-visual geometry group mainly used for depth wise convolution neural networks. [4] This paper approaches the task of creating more light weight deep neural networks CNNs by introducing depth wise separable convolutions into their CNN architecture. This CNN is used to detect the features for the classification of images. In [6] jiang developed about face mask detection model using CNN. At [7] Chanda proposed algorithm contained four main steps image preprocessing, face mask detection and image super resolution, face mask …

[illegible]GN OF MICROSTRIP PATCH AN[illegible]NA FOR RF ENERGY HARVESTING

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Abstract
Micro[illegible] antennas are used in wireless communication [illegible] main end of this design is to design [illegible] microstrip patch antenna for RF energy [illegible] having high gain. ANSYS HFSS [illegible] industry standard for bluffing 3-D, full [illegible] fields. Its gold standard delivery, [illegible] advanced solvers and high-performance computing technologies make it an essential for [illegible] The antenna operates at a frequency of [illegible] proposed design is delved through radi[illegible] S-parameters and gain attained in HFSS.

Keywords: [illegible] strip antenna. Radio frequency [illegible] directional.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent [illegible] importance of wireless technology [illegible] The developments in this wireless technology directed [illegible] raising demand for self-powered providing power to low-energy electronics [1]. Energy harvesting is known as power harvesting. In this process energy is obtained [illegible] external source like wind energy, thermal energy stored for devices. This energy con[illegible] to feed the low power devices.

Now-a-days RF [illegible] more attention. To develop this [illegible] harvesting technology many developments [illegible] introduced [2]. This technology decreases [illegible] devices. The ma[illegible] device is recte[illegible] rectenna device consists of [illegible] impedance matching network, rectifier [illegible] storage elements and a load network [illegible] the radio frequency [illegible] power energy is transferred [illegible] electric [illegible] the continuous signal into DC signal. To provide better impedance matching networks are used. Since many research have been performed to design an antenna in order to get high gain and better radiation performance.

In this paper microstrip antenna in pentagonal shape is proposed. Micro strip antenna is fabricated using a microstrip technique on a printed circuit board (PCB). So. another name for microstrip antenna is printed antenna. They work at microwave frequencies. Microstrip antenna has become very common popular due to their low profile.

The most common form of micro strip antenna is patch antenna. Square, rectangular, circular, pentagonal microstrip antennas are most common.

Microstrip antennas find applications in many communication systems, partially where the small size of antennas is key requirements. Patch antennas are assigned different name such as printed antennas, microstrip patch antennas or simply microstrip antenna.

II. RELATED WORK

This section deals with the geometric design parameters of pentagonal microstrip antenna. This pentagonal microstrip patch antenna is operating at frequency of 2.4GHz [1]. The pentagonal patch antenna has been designed using the substrate Diclad – 870 with the dimensions 100 x 100 x 1.6 and a relative dielectric constant equal to Er = 2.33 and height of substrate (h) =1.5 mm [1]. The pentagonal patch is fed with a rectangular fed line of length 4mm [1] to design the pentagonal patch we follow the steps to calculate the length and width of the patch [2].

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Desig... ti-Focus Image Fusion Using A New Generative Adversarial Network

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, image fusion has been used in many applications such as remote sensing, surveillance, medical diagnosis and photography applications. Multi-Focus Image Fusion (MFIF) is a technique that combines two or more source images to obtain a single image which is focused, has improved quality and more information than source images. Multi focus image fusion acts a pre-condition for various kinds of comp... vision such as localization, object detection , recognition and segmentation

The different MFIF Algorithms include Transform domain and Spatial domain methods. In transform domain techniques, the image is transformed to other domain representations. Some of the typical transfer domain methods include Non sub sampled Contourlet Transform(NSCT), the Sparse Representation(SR), and Hybrid Transforms. The spatial domain methods include pixel-based, block-based and region-based algorithms. In pixel level fusion, fusion can be performed based on pixels blocks or the regions in spatial domain directly. Though these methods are producing the favorable results there are several aspects to be improved in fusion. Therefore, the deep learning methods were introduced for MFIF. The different deep learning algorithms include Convolution Neural Network(CNN), Long Short-term memory networks(LSTM), Recurrent Neural Network(RNN) and Generative Adversarial Network(GAN).

In this project, Multi Focus Image Fusion using Generative Adversarial Network(MFIF-GAN) is proposed. The proposed algorithm attenuates the Defocus spread effect(DSF) by generating the focus maps in which the foreground region are correctly larger than the corresponding objects. The Squeeze and Excitation Module is used in the Network. Simulations will be performed on the standard images by using the PYTHON.

Key words: Generative adversarial networks; Defocus Spread Effect; Deep Learning; Multi-Focus Image Fusion.

INTRODUCTION

Multi-Focus Image Fusion technique integrates two or more source images to get a single focused image. The main purpose of image fusion is to obtain a fused image ... high quality and relatively more information than any of the source images. Since optical lenses have limited field of depth, it is not possible to obtain a sharp image containing all objects with sharp focus. So, Image fusion is used in which a set of pictures are taken with camera by different focus adjustments. These pictures are then used to obtain an image w... depth of field is extended. It is used in many applications such as image processing, remote sensing, computer vision, object recognition, medical imaging etc

In this paper, a network termed MFIF-GAN ... to attenuate the ... Spread Effect (DSF) by generating focus maps in which the foreground ... correctly larger than the corresponding objects. The Squeeze and Excitation Residual module ... in the network. By computing the prior knowledge of training condition, this network ... synthetic data set based on an Pascal-made model, ... reconstruction and ... are combined in the loss functions to

International Conference on Emerging Trends in Electronics and Compatibility (INCEMIC 2015) Society of EMC Engineers (India) at Nitte Meenakshi Institute of Technology, Bangalore

Design and Implementation of Multi bit Digital Comparator

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ABSTRACT

The design and analysis of multiple comparators like EXOR/EXNOR are presented in this work. The structure of the comparator is classified in to two methods/modules. The first method/module is Comparison evaluation module (CEM) and the second method/module is the Final module (FM). The Comparison evaluation module (CEM) performs parallel prefix tree structure that is intended to perform a bitwise comparison of two input operands A and B. The Final module (FM) is intended to give the finalresult based on the output of the comparison evaluation module(CEM). Simulation results are evaluating by using the LT spice software and the results of multiple comparators by using the 45 nm complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) technology. The performance of the multiple comparators like EXOR/EXNOR is analyzed by calculating the total delay, number of transistors in the comparator, power dissipation and current.

Keywords: Comparator, AND Gates, NAND Gates, NOR Gates, EXOR Gates, EXNOR Gates.

I. INTRODUCTION

A digital comparator is the fundamental design element used for the applications, in which the final results are obtained by comparing the outputs of comparison evaluation module.

It has a wide range of applications like Scientific digital signal processing, pattern recognition/matching arithmetic operations, data compression and digital neural networks and test circuit applications. The design of the digital comparator is used as the key component of the computer architecture to develop the memory addressing logic, cache buffers, test circuits. The more usage of the comparator's logic in various comparison-intensive circuits necessary to optimize in terms of area, power and speed. To design some of the comparators use the dynamic logic to get the low-power consumption with the limitation of low-speed and poor-noise margin to make the design unreliable logic. The digital comparator logic structure is designed using various logic gates. Logic gate is the basic unit that act as building block for digital circuits. There are seven basic logic gates such as AND gate, OR gate, NAND gate, NOR gate, EXOR gate, EXNOR gate and NOT gate. The digital comparator structure uses the NAND, NOR, AND, EXOR and EXNOR logic gates. To perform digital comparator the logic gates EXOR and EXNOR plays an important role. There are many applications of EXOR gate such as it is used in Arithmetic operations, Parity Checker, Controlled Inverter, Binary to grey conversion, Combinational logic circuits minimization and digital comparator. The performance of digital comparators is analysed by using different EXOR and EXNOR logic gates in digital comparator. Based on the performance the area efficient, power efficient and delay efficient digital comparator is identified. The different EXOR and EXNOR based circuits used in the digital comparator consists of pass transistor logic and CMOS logic to get the better results. The improvement of the scalability and reduction of the delay has been achieved by using the parallel prefix tree structure-based comparator that is composed by using 2-bit comparators in each level. For the wide input operands, the comparator structures are prohibitive due to large delay and power consumption arising from $\log_2 N$ comparison levels. To improve the limiting factors of parallel prefix tree structure, the area and power can be achieved by using two input multiplexers at each level and it eliminates the gate logic at the first level. Most of the comparators use the pipelining and power down approaches for improvement of speed and power consumption reduction. For improving the operating speed an alternate structure that uses priority encoder-

Innovations in Bio-inspired Computing and Applications

Design of Two Slot Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) Antenna for WiMAX and WLAN Applications

S. Anguera, K. Sidhartha Naik & B. Prasanth

First Online: 06 August 2020

239 Accesses

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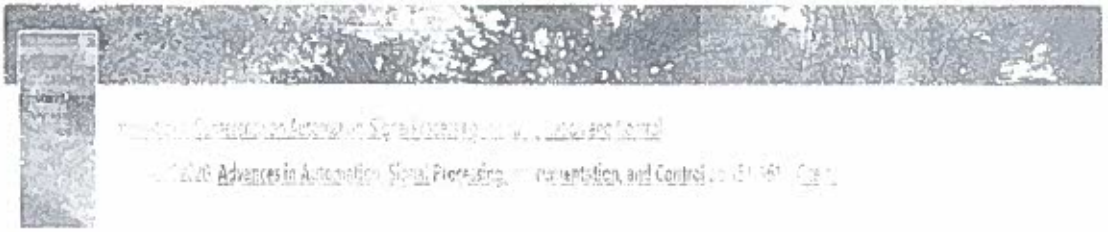
Abstract

A compact and high effective two slot four element Ultra Wideband (UWB) Multiple input



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Evaluation of Double Precision Dual-Rail Asynchronous IEEE 754 Intermediate Product Shifter

K Keshava

First Online: 05 March 2021

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Abstract

A floating point multiplier (FPM) is one of the building block for various appliances such as

F FACE MASK DETECTION
DLOGY FOR IMAGE ANALYSIS IN
F SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Vignan men

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Abstract:
Coronavirus affectedatleast188countriesCoronavirus disease(covid-19)isaninfectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.COVID-19 affects different people in different way.There are some ways to prevent Covid-19 wearing a mask properly is an important factor to prevent fromcovid19. Properly fitted masks can help prevent the spread of the virus from the person wearing the mask toothers. This project presents a precious way to detect the face mask, which is recognized as an importantprecaution of Covid-19,based on image processing techniques and openCv. The purpose of CNN model isused to extract features from images. The features of face mask detection are automatically sent alert, multi-Channel recognition. Mask detector using Tensor Flow. The face mask detection can be used at airports, todetecttravellers withoutmasks.

Keywords:*videostream, Feature Extraction, LoadDataset, Frame, Face net,Masknet.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 virus can be spread through the contact and contaminated surfaces. One of the essentialequipment to fight against corona virus is Face mask.In this paper, a face mask detector refers to detectwhethera person iswearing amask ornot. In fact, where the face is detected using differentmachinelearning algorithms in many application areas like schools, chemical industries etc. To detect face, there areso many algorithms in machine learning. One of the best algorithms is Computer vision. It is mainly used fordigital image applications. This project aims to detect whether a person is wearing a mask or not withaccuracy Here we introducing a face mask detection model that involves machine learning and imageprocessingtecniques.Indeeplearningconvolutionneuralnetworks which isused totrainchemodels.

II. RELATEDWORK

The primary research on Face detection was done in2001 using the design no fhandicraft feature and application of traditionai machine learning algorithmstotrain effectiveclassifiersfordetection. In[1],theauthorsdescribeavisualobjectdetectionframework thatiscapableofprocessing imagesextremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. B.QINat [2] developed conditions for identifyingface maskwearing where classification is doneas whethera person isproperly wearing,not properlywearing and not wearing mask. Shaik at [3] used deep learning face emotion classification and recognitionwhereVGG-16isusedforclassification.VGG-visualgeometrygroupmainlyusedfordepthwiseconvolution neural networks. [4] This paper approaches the task of creating more light weight deep neuralnetworks CNNs by introducing depth wise separable convolutions into their CNN architecture. This CNN isused to detect the features for the classification of images.In [6] jiang developed about face mask detectionmodel using CNN. At [7] Chanda proposed algorithm contained four main steps image preprocessing, facemaskdetection and,image superresolution, facemask classification

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ANTENNA DESIGNS FOR RF ENERGY HARVESTING

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Abstract:
Micro strip antennas are used in wireless communication. The main end of this design is to design apentagonal microstrip patch antenna for RF energy harvesting having high gain. ANSYS HFSS software is the assiduity stand ardforbluffing3-D, fullsurge, electromagnetic fields. Its gold stand ardJelicacy, advanced solvers and high-performance computing technologies make it an essential for masterminds. The antenna operates at a frequency of 2.4MHz. The proposed design is delved through: radiation patterns, S-parameters and gain attained in HFSS software.

Keywords: *Microstrip antenna, radio frequency ranges, gain, omnidirectional.*

I INTRODUCTION

In recent [illegible]ars, the importance of wireless technology has been improved. The developments in this wireless technology directed to raising demand for self [illegible]ered providing power to low-energy electronics [illegible] harvesting is known as power harvesting. In this process energy is obtained from the external source like wind energy, thermal energy source for devices. This energy converted into electricity to [illegible] low power devices.

Now-a-days RF energy [illegible] attention. To develop this energy harvesting technology many developments are introduced [2]. This technology decreases the cost of devices. The main device is rectenna. This rectenna device consists of antenna impedance matching networks, rectifier circuits, storage elements and load network. Antenna is used to collect the radio frequency energy from all towers. This [illegible] transferred to rectifiers. Rectifier converts the continuous signal into DC signal. To provide better impedance matching networks are used.

Since many research have been [illegible] to design an antenna in order to get high gain and better radiation performance.

In this paper microstrip antenna in pentagonal shape is proposed.

Micro strip antenna is fabricated using a microstrip technique on a printed circuit board (PCB). So, another name for microstrip ant[illegible]a is printed antenna. They work at microw[illegible] frequencies. Microstrip [illegible]nna has become [illegible] popular due to [illegible] low profile.

The most common form of microstrip antenna is patch antenna. Square, rectangular, circular, pentagonal microstrip a[illegible]nas are most common.

Microstrip antennas find applications in many communication systems, partially where the small sizeofantenna[illegible]skeyrequirements Patchantennasare assigneddifferentnamesuchasprintedantennas, microstrip patch antennas or simply microstrip antenna.

II. DESIGNING P[illegible]

This section deals with the geometric design parameters of pentagonal microstrip antenna. This pentagonal microstrip patch antenna is operating at frequency of 2.4GHz [1]. The pentagonal patch antenna has been designed using the substrate Diclad 870 with the dimensions 100 x 100 x 1.6 and a relative dielectric constant equal to ε_r= 2.33 and height of substrate (h) =1.5 mm [1]. The pentagonal patch [illegible] with are rectangular fed line of len[illegible]

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MFIF-GAN: Multi-Focus Images Based on the Complex Shearlet Features-Motivated Generative Adversarial Network

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ABSTRACT

In this project, Multi Focus Image Fusion using Generative Adversarial Network (MFIF-GAN) is proposed. The proposed algorithm attenuates the Defocus spread effect (DSE) by generating the focus maps in which the foreground region are correctly larger than the corresponding objects. The traditional methods for multi-focus image fusion, such as the typical multi-scale geometric analysis theory-based methods are usually restricted by sparse representation ability and the transferring efficiency of the fusion rules for the extracted features. Aiming to integrate the partially focused images into the fully focused image with high quality, the complex shearlet features-motivated generative adversarial network is constructed for multi-focus image fusion in this paper. Different from the popularly used wavelet, contourlet, and shearlet, the complex shearlet provides more flexible multiple scales, anisotropy, and directional sub-bands with the approximate shift invariance. Therefore, the features in complex shearlet domain are more effective. With of help of the generative adversarial network, the whole procedure of multi-focus fusion is modeled to be the process of adversarial learning. Finally, several experiments are implemented and the results prove that the proposed method outperforms the popularly used fusion algorithms in terms of four typical objective metrics and the comparison of visual appearance.

Key words: Multi-Focus Image Fusion; Generative adversarial networks; Defocus Spread Effect; Deep Learning;

INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days, there are mainly four kinds of strategies for the fusion of multi-focus images: the spatial domain methods, the early transform domain methods, the mula-scale geometric analysis theory-based methods, and the deep learning theory based methods. The spatial domain methods usually directly implement the linear computation on the image pixel, for example, the averaging method, maxing method, and weighted method. The early transform domain methods include the Laplace pyramid-based method, wavelet-based method, etc.

In these methods, the multi-focus images are decomposed into different scales and each scale is with a limited number of sub-bands. Then, the features in different levels can be obtained for fusion. For example, in reference [3], the author proposed a fusion method by using the extreme of the wavelet coefficients in different sub-bands. Dou et al. [4] proposed a fusion method by using the region energy in different high-pass sub-band coefficients by considering their distributions.

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PIEZOELECTRIC SENSOR BASED FOOTSTEP POWER GENERATION

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Abstract:

This design presents the concept of power generation using step grounded on available piezoelectric detectors. mortal [illegible] energy at veritably rapid-fire rate [illegible] good from the [illegible] of their appearance on the [illegible], because of some reason power [illegible] withal how [illegible] worn out. Then we propose an advanced step power creator system that uses piezo detectors [illegible] power from mortal steps. In this [illegible] technology development, developing new [illegible] are the high concern. One of the sector that [illegible] gained important interest is bias that are suitable [illegible] convert ambient energy into electrical energy. The purpose of our design is to develop such a device that can convert [illegible] electrical energy grounded on the piezoelectric element. This design will also show that the presence of waste vibration energy might have some [illegible] to be used. The system of this energy generating design includes the conversion of nonstop contraction of bottoms by mortal pressure across piezoelectric accoutrements into electrical energy.

Keyword: *Power Generator, Piezo detectors, electrical energy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Now, electricity has turn a [illegible]ne of mortal population. The concern about gap between demand and pool of [illegible] led to alternate sources of energy and its [illegible]nable use. Linear increase of mortal populat[illegible] energy demand led to the invention of a [illegible]ystem to give power from the increased popul[illegible]

Energy is not[illegible] [illegible]pability to do the work. In d[illegible]ife, [illegible]city is the mo[illegible] generall[illegible] [illegible]. Now-a-d[illegible] energy [illegible] energy problem in Bangladesh. As we energy demand is adding and which is life line for people. Due to this number of energy w[illegible]s that are generated from wherewithal like water, wind etc., to induce the electricity from these resource developments of big factories are demanded having high conservation cost Some other energy coffers are also expensive and generate pollution. Electricity has come important coffers for mortal being hence it's demanded that wasted energy must have to use walking is the most common exertion done by mortal being, while walking energy is wasted in the form of vibration to [illegible]. face this wasted energy can be converted into electricity. Using the star called piezoelectric effect. Piezoelectric effect is the effect in which mechanical climate pressure or strain applied to piezoelectric material is converted into electrical form. This design gives about how energy is used on stepping on stairs. The use of stairs in every structure is adding day by day indeed small structures have some bottoms when we're stepping quantum of this wasted energy is employed and converted to electricity by piezoelectric effect. Piezoelectric effect is the effect of specific accoutrements to induce an electric charge in response to applied mechanical stress. Energy harvesting or scavenging is the process of [illegible]ding the wasted energy from naturally being [illegible]nergy sources, accumulating and storing it for after use.

Now a day's energy is one of the most important issues around the world. Especially in Bangladesh [illegible] extremity is a big problem. Renewable energy sources can be a great media to break this

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DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM

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Abstract:
Generally, a warehouse is a place where different kinds of products are placed in vivid places. So, to make the work easier while in search of a product to make usage of a mechanism that makes our work faster without much human intervention. This warehouse inventory management system works in such a way that can give the information about the product availability with the usage of thing speak in the platform of IoT. The Arduino UNO board helps us to watch the information flow and material flow happening in the inventory system. This will help us to develop a more sophisticated warehouse inventory management system.

Keywords: *Arduino UNO, Esp8266 Wi-Fi module, RFID reader, RFID tags, Thing speak.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In this system the Warehouse inventory management system using Arduino and ESP8266 Wi-Fi module which gives an information about the product availability. We have used an RFID reader and RFID tags for each product. in which each product is specified with a UID tag and according to that the product availability is given the program is designed in such a way. The ESP 8266 Wi-Fi module used in the system provides the connectivity with the internet in the system. Developing a system without any human intervention is very economical and time saving thing.

II. PROPOSED BLOCK DIAGRAM

So by using the Arduino UNO board we will interface the RFID reader, esp8266 Wi-Fi module, LCD module. The output for the LED on and off is taken from the digital pin 8 and the other pins are connected accordingly as mentioned in the implementation section. The final output is shown in the form of graph in the thing speak platform.

The digital pins 2&3of Arduino UNO board are connected to the transmitter and receiver pins of esp8266 Wi-Fi module. The digital pins 4,5,11,12,13 of Arduino UNO board is connected to the RST, SDA, MOSI, MISO, SCK pins of the RFID reader. The digital pins 6,7,9,10 of Arduino UNO board is connected to the RS, EN, Data pin-5, Data pin-6 of the LCD module.

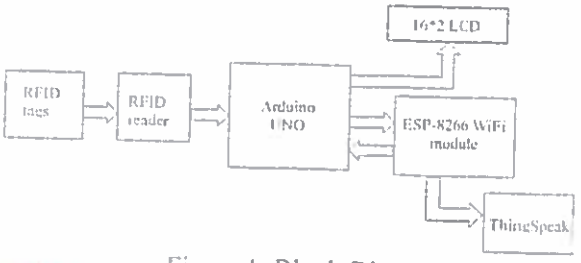

Figure 1. Block Diagram

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UPERVIS[E] [G]ENERA[T]IVE [A]DVERSARIAL [N]ETWORK WITH ADAPTIVE AND GRADIENT JOINT CONSTRAINTS

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Abstract:
The objective of image [f]usion is to fuse data from multiple pictures into a single image that ideally contains all the vital [i]nformation of the first pictures. As the Depth-of-[f]ield of the imaging system is restricted, the extraction of helpful data is difficult from one image. In Digital photography, thepictures with completely different focuses are combined using a generative adversarial network is called Multi Focus Fusion (MFF-GAN), to attenuate the Defocus Spread Effect (DSE) by generating focus maps during which the foreground region is properly larger than corresponding objects. In this model, an adaptive decision block is introduced to work out whether source pixels are focused or not based on the distinction of repeated blur. Our methodology realizes multi-focus image fusion by extracting and reconstructing data, and thus there's nearly no blurring and detail loss close to the border line. Deep learning ways are the trendy methods that exploit focused and explicit images. Deep learning is utilized in numerous applications like Multi Focus Image Fusion.

Keyword: *Deep Learning, Generative Adversarial Network, Multi Focus Image fusion.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Multi Focus Fusion is a technique that combines pair of images into a single image by focusing detail textures in the images. It extracts the essential features of more than a couple of images into an individual fused image without taking any artifacts. Multi-focus image fusion plays a key role in fusion process. Herein it aims to increase the depth of field using extracting focused parts from different multiple focused images.

The methods that used in the multi focus fusion are divided into two methods, spatial domain method and frequency domain method. The spatial technique deals with pixel values of the input pictures within which the pixels values are manipulated to realize an acceptable outcome. This domain contains fusion strategies like Weighted Averaging, Selective Maximum Method. The weighted averaging assigns weights each pixel in the source pictures, and the resultant image is weighted sum of every pixel value. The Selective Maximum Method selects the pixels values of high intensity from pictures to yield fused image. In frequencydomain strategies the image is first transferred in to frequency domain, which suggests that the fourier transform of the image is computed first. The Inverse Fourier transform is performed as all the fusion operations are performed on the fourier transform of the image. This domain contains strategies like Wavelet Base Methodology, Discrete Wavelet Transforms.

In this paper we tend to propose a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) architecture. Generative modelling is an unsupervised learning task in machine learning, the main goal of GANs is to learn from a group of training data and generate new data with the same characteristics as the training data, our methodology relies on GAN. The GAN mainly consists of two components i.e., generator and the discriminator. The generator is trained to produce a fake data from a random source. The discriminator is trained to differentiate between the generator's information from real data. The discriminator is trained to differentiate between the generator's information from real data.

... ...RICITY MONITORING ...ND AUTO BI... GENERATION

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Abstract:
The design pre... a prec... way to cover the electricity bill from ...here ... our smart phones. High energy consum... ...r ...tage appliances is relatively higher ... possible trouble to reduce the ... ...in order to understand the power operation, people keep on cha...ing electrical measure. So, to reduce the complexity, a smart IOT grounded ener... cadence is created. Which is used to track energy c...umption. ... all know about electricity energ... ...ares which are installed in everyone's house ... to measure the electricity consumpti... ...last of every month, numerous of us get upse... ab... the high electricity bill and we've to look at the energy cadence ... we're erecting an IoT grounded Pro... on Energy Meter. Some of ... issues of the h... ...stems are every time we can't fig... out cons...ption manually. In digital measures only, the ...ntum of energy consumed is displayed. In our design, consumption of electricity can be covered ever with accurate bill generation. To bridge the gap in device energy consumption data, we propose design and perpetration of internet of effects (IOT) enabled, minimalistic, cost effective and effective smart cadence which will prop consumers in carrying information on the energy consumption of any electrical appliance.

Keywords: *Arduino UNO, Node MCU, Current Sensor.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In this design we make ... smart Electricity Energy cadence using Ardu... ...nd ESP8266 Wi-Fi module which can ... ...hoot you ... Dispatch of your electricity Bill. ... also you can cover ... energy operation. ...en we've used a ... Sensor ACS712 ... measure the ... consumption. Th... ...266 Wi- Fi module used in the system provides the connectivity with the internet in the system. Now- a-days the demand for electricity is adding. We'll take help of IFTTT platform to link our Wi- Fi to E- mail announcements. We'll also use MQTT Dashboard Android App to cover our Energy uses.

II. RELATED WORK

June Smart Energy module is a plug and use model. It is based on narrow band IOT and offers cloud- based data storage. The drawback is that plug and use is for main electricity switch board and not a wall socket, thus it is not capable of device-level monitoring. Smartenit's ZBMSKT1 provides home automation along with energy metering. As it provides automation, it is a remotely controlled outlet which controls appliances remotely. It measures various parameters like current, voltage to integrate appliances into smart energy meter management System. The drawback is that, it is not plug-and-use meter and it is non-portable replacement to wall sockets, which increases the cost. Revogi's Smart meter plug is a wall socket meter which is Bluetooth based, which provides features like automation. As it is Bluetooth based, the short range does not allow for home monitoring. Aurora by Larsen &Toubro is single-phase smart meter with features such as load control, over current and voltage alerting Systems, Prepayments etc. The drawback is that, it is not capable of device level monitoring. P3 International's P4400 Kill A Watt Meter is capable of measuring energy consumption of appliances connected to it. The main drawback associated with this device is that the ... energy consumption data measured will be ... to zero on unplugging the device, or if power is

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AN INTELLIGENT AUTOMATED DOOR CONTROL SYSTEM BASED ON IOT

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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 while going out, especially in markets, hospitals, educational institutions, and high-traffic public places. However, it is difficult for people at the entrance to check if everyone enters with a mask, in this project we propose a smart door COVID-19. To implement this system, the proposed method uses hardware such as Arduino, buzzer, camera, relay door motor, and software such as Python for mask detection and door control. When using the Arduino, we need to use some modules, such as Open CV. Additionally, we can use the Arduino for integration with hardware devices, and some maintenance. The system is designed to recognize faces and if given to the person to wear a mask. The project can be used in hospitals, malls, 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 spread of the epidemic in crowded areas, thus helping to save many lives from COVID-19.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Open CV Tool, Arduino*

I. INTRODUCTION

We know that COVID-19 was first detected on December 31, 2019, when World Health Organization (WHO) was informed of a case of pneumonia cause in Wuhan, China. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses known to cause diseases 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 the virus. So, we wanted to design an automatic device that could automatically check if a person is wearing a mask and give that person entry point. So, this whole process is implemented under deep learning.

II. RELATED WORK

The main objective of the project is to identify the masked face and the eyes. This section briefly explains the concepts behind the

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