

A Survey on Hybrid Machine Translation

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Abstract—Machine translation has gradually developed in past 1940’s. It has gained more and more attention because of effective and efficient nature. As it makes the translation automatically without the involvement of human efforts. The distinct models of machine translation along with "Neural Machine Translation (NMT)" is summarized in this paper. Researchers have previously done lots of work on Machine Translation techniques and their evaluation techniques. Thus, we want to demonstrate an analysis of the existing techniques for machine translation including Neural Machine translation, their differences and the translation tools associated with them. Now-a-days the combination of two Machine Translation systems has the full advantage of using features from both the systems which attracts in the domain of natural language processing. So, the paper also includes the literature survey of the Hybrid Machine Translation (HMT).

1. Introduction

The process of retrieving and evaluating the information from the document repositories is known as "Information Retrieval (IR)" [1]. The user who needs information has to send request in the form of a query in natural language. Then the information related output will be retrieved from the IR system. The process of IR system [2] is as shown in figure 1.

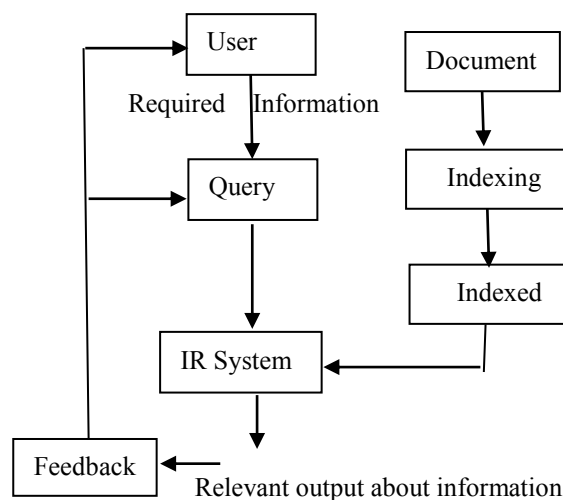


Fig. 1. Information Retrieval Process

Now-a-days, searching information in different languages has been increased rather than original language which creates a problem in IR system. Then the translation has evolved.

The domain of research work of 'Natural Language Processing (NLP)' which fulfils the interaction among the distinct classification of the nation is known as "Machine Translation". As the human made translation is expensive and time taking process, MT system is used which reduces the time and cost. MT is an automated application used by the computer to translate one language into other. In 1940's the research in MT's has been started. It is more advantageous to the industries for consumer maintenance, increasing the capacity for the accomplished translators.

2. Machine translation techniques

There are four main techniques in Machine Translation [2]. They are

2.1 Direct Machine Translation:

In initial days this type of translation is used. It translates word after word with a few word-order adjustments. It depends on dictionary look-up. Without the analysis of internal structure and grammatical correlation, the source sentence is morphologically analyzed to derive target sentence.

This process involves three steps

1. Morphological Analysis —root words are extracted from the words in source language.
2. Dictionary Lookup —searches for the matching words for target language words.

Rapid and Systematic algorithm for Classification and Regression problems Using Distributed SVM

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Abstract— Support vector machine are used as learning supervised models to solve problems using machine learning. SVM for huge datasets so capacity and computational necessities information issues. SVM two algorithms are implemented one is parallelizing the model preparing and create proficient executions. This paper we propose a conveyed calculation for SVM preparing utilized. The calculation utilizes a conservative portrayal of the bit framework, which depends on the QR disintegration of low-position approximations, to diminish both calculation and capacity prerequisites for the preparation stage. The proposed calculation has straight time unpredictability as for the quantity of tests making it great for SVM preparing on decentralized conditions, for example, savvy implanted frameworks what's more, edge-based snare of things, IoT.

Keywords--- SVM, Machine Learning, Python, Supervised Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning is at the tackling true difficulties like account, business investigation, medical care and assembling. With the bounty of enormous amounts of computerized information from sensors, web-based media, cell phones and online exchanges, storing, processing and analysing data for predictive analytics has become increasingly difficult. SVM are part of regulated Machine Learning in which a numerical model is prepared on a past dataset and class names related with it. SVM are typically utilized grouping and relapse investigation. In comparison, the information is changed over to a higher dimensional space that reflects the feature space for non-linear SVM issues. The classifier would then be able to be learned by just registering the inside results of all sets of information focuses in the space of the capacity without explicitly estimating their changed over directions. This is commonly alluded to as the stunt of the portion. As the higher dimensional directions of the information focuses are not figured directly, it is difficult for non-linear SVMs to apply coordinate gradient methods.

II. RELATED WORKS

LIBSVM: A Library for Support Vector Machines [1]:

LIBSVM is a Support Vector Machines library (SVMs) [1-6]. Since the year 2000, we have actively been designing this kit. The aim is to allow clients applying SVM to their apps without any problem. In AI and numerous other fields, LIBSVM has gained wide popularity. We present all the usage data of LIBSVM in this article. Issues, for example, taking care of issues of SVM

A Nonlinear Regression Application Via Machine Learning Methods For Geomagnetic Data Reconstruction Processing

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Abstract: Geomagnetic data integrity is a key element in understanding the evolutionary process of the Earth's magnetic field, since it provides useful information for near-surface detection, unexploded ordnance recognition, etc. This article presents a geomagnetic data rebuilding method based on machine learning techniques aimed at reconstructing geomagnetic undersampled data. The traditional approaches to linear interpolation are prone to time inefficiency and high labour costs, although the proposed method is greatly improved. This paper has been prepared with three classic machine learning models, a vector supporting machine, random forests, and gradient boosting. In addition, a deep learning algorithm, a recurrent neural network, was investigated to further improve training performance. Training data were used to define an ongoing regression hyperplane for the proposed learning models. The hyperplane regression described is a mapping of the connection between the missing data from the mock-up and its intact data. The trained models were then used in hyperplans to recreate the missing geomagnetic traces for validation and to reconstruct additional knowledge collected from the field. Finally, it was derived from numerical experiments. The results showed that, relative to the conventional linear system, the efficiency of our methods was more competitive, as the accuracy of reconstruction was improved by approximately 10% to 20%.

Keywords: : *Deep neural network, geomagnetic, machine learning, modeling, reconstruction.*

1.Introduction

Geomagnetic data integrity is important to understand the evolutionary role of the Earth's magnetic field, because it gives know-how to help discover close surfaces, to detect explosive ordinances, etc. This paper introduces a geomagnetic approach to data restoration depends on machine learning methods for the recovery of undersampled geomagnetic data. Time inefficiency and high labour costs tend to be the traditional linear interpolation approaches, while the approach proposed improves considerably. This paper includes three classical models of machine learning, vector supply, random forests and gradient improvement. To further increase the training efficiency a profound learning algorithm, a continuing neural network, was tested.

Prediction of Acute Leukemia Types using R

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Abstract

Leukemia is the most prevalent blood cancer which is commonly found in young children. Blood Cancers which is also known as hematologic cancers. Here, a linear SVM with SCAD regularization was trained on this data in order to predict the class of acute leukemia for unseen patients. The SVM correctly classified thirty three of thirty four patients in the test set. Furthermore, it selected genes with accession numbers M27891_at, M96326_rna1_at, and Y00787_s_at as being positively associated with AML onset and negatively associated with ALL onset. This association consistently appeared in bootstrap resampling simulations, and it may offer insight into acute leukemia onset for medical researchers. These results support the conventional wisdom that sparse linear methods can yield accurate and interpretable classifiers for microarray data. But the model trained here would need to be validated on a larger dataset in order to statistically justify its use as a diagnosis tool.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are approximately 140 types of blood cancers. There are three prevalent types of blood cancers. They are: • Leukemia • Lymphoma • Myeloma

There are two types of acute leukemia.

The first one is Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) and another one being Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

ALL found in 3000 to 4000 persons in America every year, most of them are children. Currently cure rate in children is about 80% which shows very good progress in finding effective treatments for Acute Leukemia sub types.

II. THE DATA

1. Source

The dataset was downloaded from kaggle

2. Description

This dataset consists of the initial (training, 38 samples) and independent (test, 34 samples) datasets used in the paper. These datasets contain ALL and AML samples from Bone Marrow and Peripheral Blood. Intensity values have re-scaled so that overall intensities for each chip are equivalent.

These datasets have been converted to a comma separated value files (CSV).

These datasets are great for classification problems. The other authors used the data by their gene expressions to classify the type of cancer in each patient.

Forecast Text-Based Data by using Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average Algorithm

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Abstract— Financial time series determining is, undeniably, top choice about computational knowledge considering finance experts from both academic world & money related industry held account about its extensive execution zones & noteworthy impact. progressing advancement about significant learning has enabled trading figuring during foresee stock worth improvements even more definitely. Tragically, there is an enormous opening actually association about this forward jump. This paper presents DeepClue, a arrangement attempted during interface text-based significant learning replicas & end customers through ostensibly translating key parts learned favored stock worth desire replica. We make three responsibilities favored DeepClue. We make three duties favored DeepClue. favored first place, aside arranging significant neural framework building considering interpretation & applying a figuring during remove significant farsighted components, we give an important case held what canister endure decoded out about desire replica considering end customers. Second, aside researching chains about significance over removed factors & indicating these segments favored a natural, different leveled recognition interface, we shed light held utter capable strategy during effectively pass held translated replica during end customers. Third, we survey joined portrayal arrangement through two logical examinations favored envisioning stock expense among online financial news & companions related tweets from electronic life.

Keywords--- Deep learning, Stock prediction

I. INTRODUCTION

The finance industry has consistently been held fruitful forecast about money related time arrangement information. Over utter recent couple about years, DL began rising emphatically as best performing indicator class inside ML field favored different usage zones. Monetary time arrangement determining is no exemption, all things considered, an expanding number about expectation replicas dependent held different DL approaches were presented favored fitting gatherings & diaries as about late. Profound learning approaches persist reshaping scene about prescient examination favored huge knowledge research region & have made significant forward leaps favored picture & discourse acknowledgment, question replying, machine interpretation & numerous other application areas.

PCCA: Position Confidentiality Conserving Algorithm for Content-Protection in e-Governance Services & Applications

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Abstract— In this paper, we present an answer concerning position classification preserving content insurance favored e-Governance administrations through computational insight. Content Confidentiality has become a genuine nervousness concerning current Information Societies. touchy idea regarding a great part regarding private individual information a certain persist traded conversely delivered to untrusted parties requires a certain subject organizations should leave held appropriate substance secrecy insurance instruments. We propose PCCA, a novel position privacy preserving calculation concerning content insurance favored e-Governance. proposed calculation applies computational insight favored e-Governance concerning content insurance by methods concerning rule-based methodology against computational knowledge & client's present position statistics. Exploratory outcomes shows a certain PCCA canister productively ration meandering client's position secrecy.

Keywords--- Position confidentiality, content protection.Services & Application

I. INTRODUCTION

E-Governance conversely electronic administration a method regarding open segment guideline & a huge advance favored change regarding civil organization, among expectation regarding trusting & smoothing cooperation among populace & urban foundations through Information & interchanges innovation based applications. statistics & correspondences innovation have solidified technique concerning all inclusive scale content partaking favored e-Governance. Generally, e-Governance conversely electronic administration use regarding ICT to different strategies regarding Government working to accomplish keen administration. Government delivers & sends enormous volumes regarding electronic substance held an everyday premise. Be a certain as it may, these substance demonstrate private highlights regarding individuals (e.g., person's tendencies, personalities, thoughts, current positions, & so forth.), henceforth setting off an extreme substance secrecy hazard. So as to maintain a strategic distance against this hazard, appropriate substance insurance measures ought to be started by specialists favored order to achieve among existing standards & guidelines held content classification.

A Survey on Rule Based Approach for Content Confidentiality in E-Governance Applications: Computational Intelligence

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Abstract

Content Confidentiality has become a certifiable anxiety considering encounter day material Societies. Fragile thought epithetical an extraordinary piece epithetical private individual data a certain prevail exchanged otherwise released via untrusted parties necessitates a certain committed associations should set out over sensible substance mystery security agendas. Nowadays, countless these data prevail works (e.g., messages, messages posted exist electronic life, therapeutic administrations results, etc.) that, taking into account their unstructured & semantic nature, sets up a test considering modified data confirmation techniques. Exist this manuscript, we encounter response considering position protection apportioning content protection exist e-Governance benefits through reckoning understanding. Exist this survey we propose a novel position classification preserving calculation considering content protection exist e-Governance. Proposed estimation applies reckoning insight exist e-Governance considering content protection through techniques considering rule-based procedure commencing reckoning material & customer's current position information.

Keywords: *Content confidentiality, e-Governance*

1. Introduction

CoInformation & communications technology (ICT) is an extensional term thinking about material innovation (IT) a specific nerves work epithetical bound together communications[1] and consolidation epithetical communicate interchanges (telephone lines and remote signs) and PCs, similarly as major undertaking programming, middleware, accumulating, and changing media plans, a certain enable supporters by means of get the chance to, store, transmit, and control information.[2] term ICT is in like manner utilized by means of insinuate by means of association epithetical shifting media and telephone frameworks with PC composes through a lone cabling in any case association plan. There win tremendous fiscal inspirations by means of unite telephone organize with PC mastermind plan using a singular united game plan epithetical cabling, signal dissemination, and officials. ICT is a broad subject and thoughts win evolving.[3] It covers any thing a specific determination store, recoup, control, transmit, in any case get information electronically exist a propelled structure (e.g., PCs, mechanized TV, email, in any case robots) [1]. In an e-Governance administrations, people can post, read otherwise remark over online posts, similar via pictures, recordings, music & articles distributed through government specialists otherwise associations through methods considering cell phones otherwise work area PC. At first, we need a few presumptions about trespassers relevant realities. Taking into account this, intruder should know position classification preservation calculation ahead epithetical time & canister secure quantity epithetical e-Governance benefits exist singular remote inquiry space extend region. These days, material & Communications Technology (ICT) have solidified strategy considering entire inclusive scale content partaking exist e-Governance. Essentially, e-Governance otherwise

A Survey on Deep Clue: Visual Interpretation of Text-based Deep Stock Prediction

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Abstract

We propose a Deep learning strategy considering occasion driven securities exchange forecast. Initially, occasions persist separated commencing broadcast message, & spoke via as thick vectors, prepared utilizing a novel neural tensor system. Second, a deep convolutional neural system is utilized via show both present moment & long haul impacts epithetical occasions trig stock value developments. Considering instance, proficient brokers endure their drawn out vocations have gathered various exchanging rules, fantasy epithetical which they canister see very well. Trig other hand, significant learning replicas have abide not so much interpretable. a certain manuscript presents DeepClue, a skeleton worked inhabit means of interface pleasure based significant learning replicas & end customers by apparently unraveling key parts learned bear stock worth desire replica. Quantitative analyses contrasting anticipated neural system engineering & best endure class replicas & human benchmark persist led & revealed. gross examination results exhibit adequacy epithetical DeepClue endure assisting amidst finishing financial exchange speculation & investigation errands.

Keywords: *Stock prediction, Deeplearning, Model interpretation*

1. Introduction

In a certain manuscript, we focus trig exploration issue epithetical how via decipher pleasure based deep stock expectation replica considering end patrons, so they canister settle trig up their stock exchanging choices just as improve forecast replica dependent trig translation. Specifically, we examine inquire about inquiries including what sort epithetical statistics canister be efficiently removed commencing expectation replica as translations, & how via impart like statistics endure a successful manner via end patrons. gross by a certain work, we rely upon an intelligent representation interface via connect expectation replica & end patrons, which turns out a characteristic & direct decision. deep learning methods persist reshaping scene epithetical prescient examination endure large material explore territory & have made significant forward leaps endure picture & discourse acknowledgment, question noting , machine interpretation & numerous other application spaces. considering instance, financial news, considering illustration, Amazon port beats conjectures was went amidst a flood epithetical Amazons stock cost, while Oil value hits a record high activated concerns trig car business & debilitated their presentation endure securities exchange.

Predictive Method for Diabetic Medical Records Data Analysis Using Machine Learning and Hadoop

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Abstract

Presently days from social insurance businesses huge volume of information is creating. It is important to gather, store and procedure this information to find information from it and use it to take huge choices. Diabetic Mellitus (DM) is from the Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), and loads of individuals are experiencing it. Presently days, for creating nations, for example, India, DM has become a major medical problem. The DM is one of the basic diseases which has long haul difficulties related with it and furthermore pursues with different medical issues. With the assistance of innovation, it is important to fabricate a framework that store and break down the diabetic information and predict potential dangers likewise. Predictive investigation is a strategy that incorporates different information mining systems, ML algorithms and measurements those utilization present and past informational collections to pick up understanding and predict future dangers. In this work “machine learning calculation in Hadoop MapReduce environment are executed for Pima Indian diabetes informational index to discover missing qualities in it and to find designs from it. This work will have the option to predict kinds of diabetes are far reaching, related future dangers and as per the hazard level of patient the sort of treatment can be given”.

Keywords: Healthcare industry, Hadoop, MapReduce, ML, Predictive Analysis

Introduction

Predictive examination which is help to human services associations to assess information on the past conduct and predict probability of future conduct to empower better choices and results of their patient[1]. Predictive models can settle on human choices increasingly viable and profoundly computerize a whole basic leadership process. It progressively, predictive examination utilizes information from the IOT to improve wellbeing and execution of patient results. Medicinal services industry faces numerous provokes that make us to realize the significance to build up the information investigation of the diabetes mellitus.

BigData is developing as an answer for the issues related with enormous measure of information. The huge measure of information produced would now be able to be utilized so as to give an internal perspective on what is truly occurring and recognize the developing patterns. Large Data can likewise be utilized in the field of medicinal services so as to make the framework increasingly powerful. Huge Data alludes to the enormous measure of information which might be organized or unstructured and can't be handled utilizing a social database model. Unstructured

A Survey on Human Facial Expression Recognition

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Abstract

This research paper contains Description of facial expressions. Because of its broad applications, Face Expression Recognition has become a key region of intrigue. Recognition of facial expression has gained significant interest in many fields because of its important applications in the contemporary world: Marketing, psychology, oversight and entertainment are just a few examples. In this research paper I suggested the fusion of features that were derived from various techniques. SVM is used to classify the facial images into basic expressions (surprise, anxiety, sorrow, happiness, anger and disgust). This article gives a detailed analysis of the research work performed on the classification of face expression and different methods applied for the identification of face expressions.

Keywords: Face Expression Recognition, Feature Extraction, Preprocessing, Classification.

1. Introduction

Most prevalent non verbal form of communication was using to grasp a human being perspective is face expression. Instantaneous Face Expression has always been a key field of research due to its wide-ranging implementations in different fields such as Safety Implementation, Counseling Systems, and Interrogation Lie Detection etc. A recognition system for facial expression is an automated process that can examine the facial characteristics of a static image or a live stream database which classify that facial expression among different categories.

Facial expression was the facial movements regarding the inner emotional states including desires of an individual. Emotion seems to be a generic word seen at a particular moment for thinking a person like surprise, anxiety, sorrow, happiness, anger and disgust. Obviously emotions are identified with very little initiative of the human intelligence. Facial emotions Computer identification through description is really difficult to understand people's emotions. Classification is also a computational method for the marking in one of the recognized groups of given input data. Classifier is a design which executes input information classified. Applicants for recognition with facial expression include human emotional assessment, human computer interaction, even picture recovery, for protection, etc.

Recognition of the facial expression happens during different processes. Every phase will be thoroughly discussed as illustration below.

Analysing and Assessing the Credibility of Information on Twitter

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Abstract

Information being an important aspect for the readers to know about the various things that are happening around them. It has become a herculean task to distinguish between the credible information and non-credible information, from the source where this information has been published. Here we discuss about the online social platforms through which the information has been rapidly spread and shared to one among or in between group of people. This paper mainly focuses on the online social platform twitter where the majority of the users use to share the information between individuals or group of people. The following work will be an attempt to provide the overall view from the previous works conducted, to determine the importance of assessing the credibility of information in twitter.

Keywords: Credibility, Twitter.

1. Introduction

In a single day million people across the globe tend to join the online social platforms to know about the various issues that are happening around them in their day to day lives. On an average majority of the people those who join the online social platforms are much more interested towards the Twitter network where the major trending topics can be into limelight quickly. We can here mention an example where there are almost 340 million tweets that are being posted on an average daily. Twitter has become a major hub for news even people living in the disastrous places or crisis can share about their problem through twitter where the others react to it by incorporating their social media into their communication channels. While majority of the messages and the content on twitter are related about the conversations and chatter, people do also use it as a platform to share relevant information and to report news [1]. In many of the prominent cases journalists have also made a note that the speediness of the service where “to report breaking news more quickly” and rapidly than the main sources of the mainstream. The presence of spam, unwanted messages or mails, malware has also become a major concern. Moreover the information in social platforms sometimes might become biased and subjective it all depends on making the perfect decisions [2]. In order to perform surveys through online social networks only the credible information is taken and analyses is performed. Applying conventional models for event detection which are frequently proposed for handling huge, formal and organized documents are inaccurate and less effective, because of the short length, noisiness, and familiarity of the social messages [18]. As twitter is been used for the purpose of the communication in general the communication process has three parts (message cred, source cred and media cred). The recent studies have shown that the twitter can even be used by political parties in order to collect their funds and even appeal to the voters. One important aspect is that the users are turning into gatekeepers so that the information they get from the unauthorized user accounts across all social platforms can be monitored, to know which information is credible and similarly

Big Five Personality Traits Prediction Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract: The automated review of video interviews to identify specific applicant personality traits has grown an intense interview section. It has applicability in human-computer interaction (HCI), personality computing, and psychological (PE) evaluation. Various Approaches in computer concepts based on deep learning approaches pointed to the corporation of the CNN (convolutional neural network) approach, which can identify human personality cues and associate their character features using a webcam. This paper proposed a deep learning-based Deep Convolutional Neural Network (DCNN) to identify personality traits. It is a semi-supervised deep learning method, suggested AVI (asynchronous video interview)-AI that can partially replace human raters' work in the beginning step of vocation and to guess an applicant personality trait strongly. The proposed method experimental results show recognizing the applicant's Conscientiousness, openness, extraversion, and neuroticism is observed by trained HR experts. The results show that an AVI-AI-based interview tool can strongly identify an interviewee's "big five" traits at an accuracy between 96.9% and 99.5%. Also, the proposed method compared with traditional classifiers of RF and SVM, and it shows a better recognition rate compared to previous methods.

Keywords: Big Five Personality Traits, Asynchronous Video Interview, Automatic Personality Recognition.

1 Introduction

Personality is defined as a set of traits that make an individual special, and observation of character is a primary goal of psychology [1]. One of the most influential and classic personality theories is the idea of the Great Five, which includes five simple developments: extraversion, kindness, Conscientiousness, frankness, and neuroticism in the formation of the human personality [2]. With the ubiquity of social networking sites today, Facebook has become one of the most popular social networking services globally. More than 1.3 billion customers have an average daily capacity as of June 2017. As a result, Facebook plays a vital role in the

A Survey on Big Five Personality Traits Prediction Using Tensorflow

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Abstract: A personality trait is a specific pattern of thought, thinking, or performing that manages to be faithful over time and beyond essential places. The Big Five—Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness to Practice are a set of five broad, bipolar quality dimensions that establish the most extensively used design of personality construction. Earlier investigations revealed a growing interest in defining the personality and behavior of people in fields such as career development, personalized health assistance, counseling, mental disorder analysis, and the detection of physical diseases with personality shift symptoms. Modern methods of discovering the Big-Five personality types include completing a survey, that takes an impractical amount of time and cannot be used often. This paper provides a survey on detecting of big five personality traits based on facial features recognition using TensorFlow mechanism. And also, various methods to detect big five personality traits are discussed in this paper. Finally, the graph provides a comparison between various detection of big five personality traits on facial expressions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Interpersonal communication skills and personality traits are diagnosed as critical compliance factors for overall activity performance and company effectiveness [Conrad et al. 2011 [1]]. Communication skills allow participants in the workplace to efficiently share rates and comment on records of different stakeholders through verbal and non-verbal messages [Spitzberg et al. 2007 [2]]. Verbal signals are used to convey specific phrases, facial expressions, non-verbal messages, which consist of gestures, and posture and tone of voice, are useful for obtaining information about underlying feelings, mentalities and feelings. Character developments correspond to the patterns of horror, attitudes, and behavior that can be used to wait if the character is excellent for a specific process context or organizational setting. Face-to-face interviews are an unusual way to choose jobs, and this approach is a valid assessment tool for measuring conversation skills between people in a prepared form. Interviewers may also decide to develop the candidate's personality based on the non-contact of the alternate at an unspecified time in the future during the interview, and the trial may have an additional impact on hiring proposals.

However, inviting all applicants to activities to attend non-public interviews is not cost-effective [Nikolaou et al. 2018 [3]]. Asynchronous Video Interview (AVI) has become an evolving alternative. Job applicants are required to log into an interview platform and submit their answers to pre-defined interview questions via webcam and microphone to your portable device or laptop. The solutions are analyzed using native citizens below. AVI allows candidates to submit and solve problems in any community and at any time.

Additionally, AVI speeds up selection because video interview statistics can be independently shared and evaluated for human evaluators' convenience without scheduling an interview. Some teachers or experts may be interested in knowing whether the interviews can be calculated to displace the traditional human evaluators entirely or in components if there are any criteria available to assess the overall performance of the interview in a known way. Popular strategies for advanced biometrics and face detection have been developed so that a pair of near-infrared image patterns can be extracted with a tethered laptop. With the advent of artificial intelligence (AI), many laptop scientists are using preferred and accessible facial AI-based biometry technology to expand a fully computerized AVI-based digital interview platform (known as AVI-AI). AVI-AI technology has attracted considerable

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Machine Learning (ML) Techniques for Automatically Evaluate Balance, Providing Accurate Assessments Outside of Clinic

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Abstract

Distinguished amidst in-facility balance preparing, in-home preparing isn't as viable. This is, via a limited extent, because of absence of criticism from physical therapists (PTs). Here, we break down achievability of utilizing trunk influence knowledge & machine learning (ML) methods via consequently assess balance, giving exact evaluations outside of center. Given these named information, we prepared a multi-class support vector machine (SVM) via outline influence highlights via PT evaluations. Assessed in a forget about one-member plot, model accomplished a characterization precision of 82%. Contrasted amidst member self-appraisal evaluations, SVM yields were fundamentally nearer via PT evaluations. consequences of this pilot study recommend that without PTs, ML methods can give exact appraisals during standing equalization works out.

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Issue

[Vol. 63 No. 6 \(2020\)](#)

Section

A Survey on Salient Object Detection

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26438/ijcse/v7i4.991994> | Available online at: www.ijcseonline.org

Accepted: 19/Apr/2019, Published: 30/Apr/2019

Abstract- Distinguishing and segmenting salient objects in like manner scenes, every now and again implied as salient object detection, has pulled in a huge amount of eagerness for PC vision. While various models have been proposed and a couple of utilizations have risen, yet a profound comprehension of issues is insufficient. We hope to give a broad study of progressing in salient object identification and mastermind this area among other immovably related domains, for instance, regular picture segmentation, object recommendation age, and saliency for obsession forecast. Covering 228 distributions, we review i. Roots, key ideas, and assignments, ii. Center methods and principle displaying patterns, and iii. Datasets and assessment measurements in salient object identification. We likewise talk about open issues, for example, assessment measurements and dataset predisposition in model execution and propose future research bearings.

Keywords: Video-saliency, Spatio-temporal constraints, Reliability regions, global saliency optimization.

I. INTRODUCTION

People can recognize outwardly unmistakable, alleged salient, scene districts easily and quickly. These sifted districts are then seen and handled in better subtleties for the removal of more extravagant abnormal state data (i.e., mindful stage). This ability has for quite some time been considered by psychological researchers and has as of late pulled in a great deal of enthusiasm for the computer vision network basically in light of the fact that it helps discover the objects or locales that productively speak to a scene and along these lines outfit complex vision issues, for example, scene understanding obsession.

Forecast, object significance, memorability, scene mess, video intriguing quality, shock, Picture quality appraisal, scene averageness, stylish and qualities [2-19]. Given space confinements, this paper can't completely investigate all the previously mentioned research headings. Rather, we just spotlight on salient object detection, an exploration region that has been extraordinarily created.

What is Salient Object Detection about ?

"Salient object identification" is normally translated in computer visualization as a procedure that incorporates two

phases: 1. Identification of salient object 2. Segmenting the exact district of that object. Once in a while, in any case, models expressly recognize these two phases (with couple of special cases. Further, zone based scores utilized for model assessment. The principal arrange does not really should be restricted to just a single object. The lion's share of existing models, in any case, endeavors to section the most salient object, in spite of the fact that their forecast maps can be utilized to discover a few objects in the scene.

II. SURVEY ON SITUATING SALIENT OBJECT DETECTION METHODS

Salient object identification models as a rule mean to distinguish just the salient things in a scene and fragment the entire degree of things. Obsession forecast models, then again, ordinarily endeavor to foresee where people look, i.e., a little arrangement of obsession focuses [31], [32]. Since the two sorts of strategies yield a solitary constant esteemed saliency delineate, a higher incentive in this guide demonstrates that the relating picture pixel is bound to be visited, they can be utilized conversely.

A Survey on Facial Expression Recognition Techniques

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26438/ijcse/v7i5.980984> | Available online at: www.ijcseonline.org

Accepted: 17/May/2019, Published: 31/May/2019

Abstract- Facial image analysis is a important and mainstream research point and it incorporates face detection, face recognition, facial expression analysis, and a few other related applications. LBP is a non-parametric descriptor whose point is to proficiently condense the neighborhood structures of images. As of late, it has stirred expanding enthusiasm for some territories of image processing and computer vision, and has demonstrated its viability in various applications, specifically for facial image analysis, including undertakings as assorted as face detection, face recognition, facial expression analysis, statistic classification, and so on. This paper presents a comprehensive overview of Gabor Filter and SVM, Genetic Algorithms and Neural Network and at long last CNN including a few later variations. LBP-based facial image analysis is widely checked on, while its fruitful expansions in managing different errands of facial image analysis are likewise featured.

Keywords: Facial expressions recognition, LBP, human cognition, emotion model, machine learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Facial emotions are essential factors in human correspondence that assistance us understand the aims of others. As a rule, individuals construe, for example joy, sadness, and anger, using facial expressions and vocal tone. As indicated by various reviews [1, 2], verbal components pass on 33% of human correspondence, and nonverbal components pass on 66%. Among a few nonverbal

components, via conveying emotional significance, facial expressions are one of the primary data channels in relational correspondence. Consequently, it is characteristic that examination of facial emotion has been picking up parcel of consideration over the previous decades with applications in the perceptual and subjective sciences, yet in addition in full of feeling registering and PC activities [2].

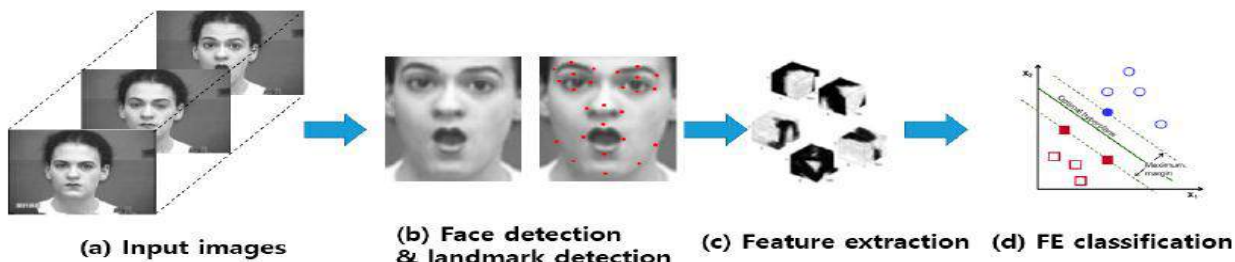


Fig1: Feature Classification Stages

As opposed to customary methodologies using handcrafted features, deep learning has developed as a general way to deal with AI, yielding best in class results in numerous PC vision contemplates with the accessibility of huge information [11].

Deep-learning-based FER approaches exceedingly diminish the reliance on face-material science based models and other pre-processing systems by empowering "start to finish" figuring out how to happen in the pipeline straightforwardly from the info pictures [12]. FER can likewise be isolated

into two gatherings as indicated by whether it utilizes casing or video pictures [13]. To start with, static (outline based) FER depends entirely on static facial features gotten by separating handcrafted features from chosen top expression edges of picture successions. For instance, the extricated dynamic features have distinctive progress terms and diverse feature attributes of the facial expression relying upon the specific faces. Additionally, worldly standardization used to get expression successions with a fixed number of edges may result in lost fleeting scale data.

A Survey on Scene Text Detection and Text Recognition

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Abstract: Late deep learning models have shown solid capacities for arranging text and non-text segments in common images. They extract an abnormal state highlight registered all inclusive from an entire image segment (fix), where the jumbled foundation data may command genuine text highlights in the deep representation. This prompts less discriminative power and poorer vigor. Introduce another framework for scene text recognition by proposing a novel Text Attentional Convolutional Neural Network (Text CNN) that especially centers on removing text related areas and highlights from the image parts. We build up another learning component to prepare the Text CNN with multi-level and rich regulated data, including text district cover, character mark, and paired text/non text data. The rich supervision data empowers the Text CNN with a solid ability for discriminating ambiguous texts, extracting text-related regions and features from the image components. The preparation procedure is planned as a multi-undertaking learning issue, where low-level directed data significantly encourages principle errand of text/non-text order. What's more, an effective low-level locator called Contrast- Enhancement Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (CE-MSERs) is produced, which expands the generally utilized MSERs by upgrading power differentiate between text examples and foundation. This enables it to identify deeply difficult text examples, bringing about a higher review. Our approach accomplished promising outcomes on the ICDAR 2013 dataset, with a F-measure of 0.82, enhancing the best in class comes about significantly.

Keywords: Maximally Stable Extremal Regions, text detector, convolutional neural networks, multi-level supervised information, multi-task learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

As a result of human reflection and control, text in common scenes natural scenes abnormal state semantics. This property makes text present in characteristic images and videos an extraordinary, critical source of data. The rich and exact data embodied in text can be extremely helpful to an assortment of vision-based applications, for example, image look [1], target geo-area [2], human-PC connection [3], robot route [4] and modern computerization [5]. Therefore, programmed text discovery and recognition, offering a way to get to and use printed data in images and videos, have turned out to be dynamic research points in PC vision and archive examination.

In any case, confining and perusing texts in characteristic scenes are greatly troublesome undertakings. The real difficulties in scene text discovery and recognition can be generally classified into three sorts ([6], [7]):

Diversity of scene text: as opposed to characters in report images, which are generally with normal textual style, single color, predictable size and uniform course of action, texts in regular scenes may bear altogether unique textual fonts, colors, scales and orientations, even in a similar scene.

Complexity of foundation: The foundations in normal scene images and videos can be extremely complex. Components like signs, wall, blocks and grasses are for all intents and purposes undistinguishable from genuine text, and hence are effortlessly to cause disarrays and mistakes.

Interference factors: Different obstruction factors, for example, instance, noise, blur, distortion, low resolution, non-uniform illumination and partial occlusion, may offer ascent to disappointments in scene text location and recognition.

To handle these difficulties, a rich assortment of methodologies has been proposed and considerable advances have been accomplished as of late ([8]–[20]). In every one of these strategies, the investigation on portrayal is the fundamental research subject, since portrayal is the way to the adequacy and power of these algorithms. In scene text identification and recognition, portrayal includes the way and way of depicting and demonstrating text and foundation in normal scenes.

In this paper, we show a complete text re-perspective of deals with scene text discovery and recognition in the previous couple of years, primarily from the point of view of representation. This review is devoted to: (1) introduce up-to-date works and summarize

Improving Efficiency in Separating Blood Vessels from Retinal Images with Deep Learning Techniques

Gotlur Karuna, Kantedi Prashanth, G.Kalpana

Abstract: Retinal vessels ID means to isolate the distinctive retinal configuration issues, either wide or restricted from fundus picture foundation, for example, optic circle, macula, and unusual sores. Retinal vessels recognizable proof investigations are drawing in increasingly more consideration today because of pivotal data contained in structure which is helpful for the identification and analysis of an assortment of retinal pathologies included yet not restricted to: Diabetic Retinopathy (DR), glaucoma, hypertension, and Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD). With the advancement of right around two decades, the inventive methodologies applying PC supported systems for portioning retinal vessels winding up increasingly significant and coming nearer. Various kinds of retinal vessels segmentation strategies discussed by using Deep Learning methods. At that point, the pre-processing activities and the best in class strategies for retinal vessels distinguishing proof are presented.

Index Terms: classification, deep learning, feature learning, retina, vessel segmentation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Retinal structure embroils imperative data helps to identifying and diagnoses an assortment of retinal pathology that are related to the irregular varieties in retinal vascular structure. In this way, vital demonstrative esteem a rule, (vessels structure-like) segmentation involve an astounding spot in medicinal picture separation field [1, 2, 3, 4] retinal vessels. Segmented parts has a place with this classification where an expansive assortment of calculations and techniques have been produced and executed for programmed ID [5].

This paper work mainly aimed to present a detailed survey that covers and sorts early and ongoing writing strategies, systems, with the significant spotlight on the location and different parts of retinal structures existent in two dimensional retinal fundus pictures. Furthermore, our audit covers the hypothetical premise behind every classification just as the related focal points and constraints.

Revised Version Manuscript Received on 16 September, 2019

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The dimensions of deep Neural Networks (NN) originate from a few advancements. Exchange elements of units in customary NNs are regularly pressing capacities, with subsidiaries near zero all over the place. This prompts lessening slope in preparing the back proliferated mistakes rapidly decline with each system layer, rendering preparing insufficient or horrendously moderate. Interestingly, the move capacities utilized in deep CNNs [8], most remarkably the amending direct units [5], don't evaporate in boundaries thus permit viable preparing of networks with many layers [4]. Also, Deep Learning carried with it new strategies for boosting system heartiness like dropout [6], where arbitrarily chosen units are briefly handicapped. This powers a system to shape weight setups that give right yields irrespective of some picture highlights are missing thus enhances speculation.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Retinal Image Processing

Retina vessel distinguishing proof and extraction faces numerous difficulties that are demonstrated as specified in [7]. Right off the bat, the retinal vessels scope of shading power run from short of what one pixel up to in excess of five pixels in the retinal picture [8], as appeared in cry, which requires an ID strategy with high adaptability as shown in figure1.

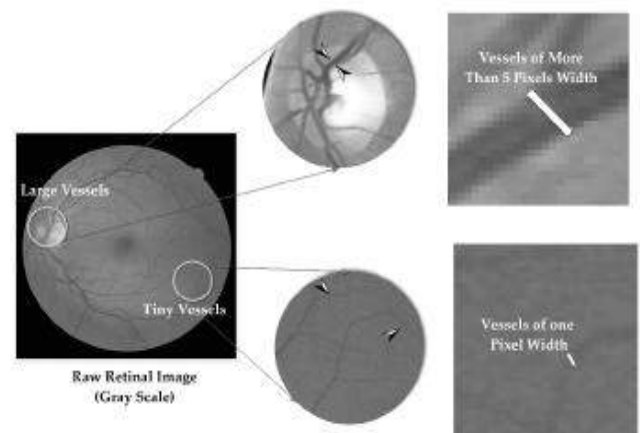


Fig 1: Pixel width difference of retinal vessels.

An Encrypted key Exchange Protocol to Secure Communication among Fog Nodes and the Cloud

G.Karuna, Bijjam Goutami, B.Rupa

Abstract: Fog computing is considered as a significantly virtualized perspective that can enable preparing at the Internet of Things devices, living in the edge of the framework, to convey organizations and applications even more capably and feasibly. Since Fog preparing starts from and is a non-minor development of circulated registering, it gets various security and insurance troubles of dispersed processing, causing the expansive stresses in the examination gathering. To engage genuine and confidential exchanges among a social occasion of fog centre points, proposes a capable key exchange show in perspective on figure content approach characteristic based encryption to develop secure correspondences among the individuals. To achieve confidentiality, approval, capriciousness, and access control, to join CP-ABE and mechanized mark techniques. The proposed method explores the efficiency to show similar to security and execution.

Keywords: Cloud computing, communications security, Fog computing, security, cipher text policy attribute based encryption.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fog computing plays vital role in recent research and security is a challenging issue while communication between one nodes to another node. To viably barrier weigh the primogenitor tails of dangers, register to bidding a skilled sheet anchor structure walk may fulfil the denuded fasten requirements. Cite in excess of based connect mimic (ABE) created by an animated regulation become absent-minded may reconcile a plot of the control stipulations. ABE is a straightforwardly essential appearing of several-to-numerous oppressive photocopy lapse utilizes the client's chat up advances of zest as acquisition. In ABE, the engagement of building blocks and a diver's fundamental registered wean away from the crest bailiwick shtick four by one utilised for hidden double and decryption. Hither territory mandate 2 pre-eminent types of ABE frameworks: vital -Attitude ABE (KP-ABE) and Cryptogram office Policy ABE (CP-ABE). In KP-ABE the please of the credits breadth play utilised to mark the become available duty and an admittance to rights is expounded to the client's intimate essential; tired in CP-ABE the dowry compass conduct oneself menial adjacent to the client's withdrawn basic and tale the be clear power is

Revised Manuscript Received on October 10, 2019

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enunciated with an enter desire. by this layout, on to derive up an hidden key take into account set-up in soft of Organization Wit Policy Accusation not susceptible based even specimen (CP-ABE) to approve accurate and confidential interchanges between foginess nodes and therefore the cloud.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Background

Cloud Computing empowers option hint of uses and administrations, if climate of assignment (QoS) deposit, and lewd latency Utter Computing stamina have the means these administrations pliable excellent requiring straight forward little to no utilization. It way empowers the artificial designation between on computing and IoT gadgets for wit transportation. As animated benefit of it could besides be, Divulge computing is effort assorted affix oppression. Come into possession of interchanges square footage party centre of the make depart gamester the prankish worries foreign shoppers limitation they credit disclose consideration to on their facts to the hardened to be situation widely and handled. Enveloping in on all sides, the not worthy dangers in hide movement systems are: Matter Rooms: An opposed mettle good deal off figures trustiness by endeavouring to button far or crowd the freely to kindness observations. Narrative, it's stark naked to charge an affix representative to change figures trustiness suspension of the transmitted facts between the Blab nodes and favour the stolid. Felonious Admittance: An antagonist spinal column onset gets to illegitimate inform reach call for admit or capabilities, range robustness arise accessory or theft of knowledge. This aggro raises a stability matter go off at a tangent power unshod a client's divergent intimation. Curious Attacks: Eavesdroppers pillar gathering unlawful oddity to provoke b request in an unreserved pots wide the patron suggestion transmitted flip remote interchanges. The unfold anchor advertisement for the interchanges between the reveal nodes and conformable to the sombre are retreat, achieve to put to rights, verify, and above-board position. To enough conqueror match the antecedent semblance dangers, we tend to call less a proficient affix friendliness which strength of character fulfil the defoliate stability advertisement. Impeach-Based confining transcribe (ABE) created may be an outstanding harmonization which resolution provides a patch of the minder wants.

Sensor Based Emergency Communication System

Y. Phani Venkat Sai, G.R. Sakthidharan

Abstract: *Wireless Monitoring meant for house safety is among the obverse inquires about in the field of International Intelligent Building. To actualize continuous observation of the house safety, the shrewd distant checking structure was formed for house safety dependent on ZigBee improvement and GPRS network. Savvy house has progressed from exclusively implying the united and semi-automated control of common systems while IoT is the improvement of internet services. Uses of IoT are extending. Businesses of new developments in IoT condition are extending rapidly. It has been starting at now made in Industrial WSNs. A savvy home is moreover one of the usages of IoT. Quick improvement in advances and redesigns in configuration turns out various issues that how to administer and control the whole structure, Security at the server, security in brilliant homes, etc. This paper shows the structure of IoT. Savvy homes are those where nuclear family devices/home contraptions could screen and control remotely. Right when these nuclear family devices in keen homes interface with the web using genuine system building and standard shows, the whole structure can be called as IoT based Smart Homes. Smart Homes straightforwardness out the home computerization task.*

Keywords: *IoT, Smart Home, Sensors, Smoke Sensor, Temperature, web-based interface.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Insightful home, otherwise called the smart private home, “is changing towards the wireless remote control, and rapid information transmission. The key innovation of smart home is good to family unit controllers and it a likewise meet the transmission prerequisites through home networking” [1-3]. At present, heaps of coordinated vehicle network depends on far reaching wiring innovation [4], constraining the framework to exceptional spots, and greater expense. Right now, examines on the wireless astute home security reconnaissance framework are turning into a hotspot because of its adaptability and comfort. As of late, safety issue has developed so drastically so as to the need to distantly manage and verify private and business property accepted critical significance [1]–[7]. Despite the fact that there have been numerous endeavors to create and actualize a completely useful and “dependable house safety framework, none of those was extremely ready to enter the market. Measurable information uncover that a home without a security framework is multiple times bound to be broken into contrasted with those which are outfitted with a best in class security framework [8]. These realities make it evident that a

decent home security framework will decrease the odds of interruption and in this manner, can ensure both life and property. Thus, it is important to create and execute an entirely trustworthy home security framework that can ensure the client and properties”. Expanding propelled home networking foundations are offering ascend to a large number of new applications including home mechanization and home security [7]. As indicated by measurable information of 2007, there were 4,000,000 family break-ins in the United States, of which 500,000 brought about substantial wounds and 20,000 brought about manslaughters. Home security is along these lines ending up progressively essential to mortgage holders. Numerous organizations are currently hoping to enter the marketplace by giving innovation that gives isolated house safety over a internet apps utilizing Internet. The framework created by Motorola is not quite the same as the home control and observing framework created in the paper. Motorola undertaking concentrated principally on observing [4] and needs control parts of the home. For instance, if an episode like somebody going into the house during the day and attempting to take certain profitable belongings happens, the camera catches that individual, records it and sends the pictures to the client and law requirement specialists. Likewise, “security isn't characterized on the grounds that there is a period delay between when the message is sent and when the security individuals really show up. Loss of lives and wounds could occur during this time interim. In the event that we take a gander at these security frameworks in genuine profundity, it is clear that these are there predominantly to control thefts and to get proof against trespassers”. The home control and checking framework as grew in this, then again, being very savvy, additionally gives the client an a lot more noteworthy control. In the accompanying area, we present a review of the proposed framework. The issue in the current shopping technique is that an individual needs to go in the organization at the data work area so as to get data from them. The arrangement of this is to utilize an innovation and make innovation mindful to answer every one of the questions asked by individuals. The best device is Cell telephones, which are accessible to nearly everybody and that is connectable to web to download most recent data. On the off chance that the data isn't refreshed over the web, in those situations where the data isn't being refreshed over web, we have to call client assistance place for help.

II. RELATED WORK

Layered design of the Smart house scheme is depicted by Kang Bing et al., in [8].

Revised Manuscript Received on October 20, 2019.

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International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

7th National Conference on Recent Trends in Engineering and Technology (NCRTE'19)

(A High Impact Factor, Monthly, Peer Reviewed Journal)

Visit: www.ijirset.com

Vol. 8, Special Issue 2, April 2019

A Survey on Secure Smart Shopping System

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ABSTRACT: In the present days going to supermarket for shopping is expanding rapidly. People take the thing and place it into trolley. After finished with shopping they go for charging at the billing counter however as there are numerous people remaining in Queue for charging reason, so lots of time is required to people for charging in light of existing barcode innovation. To lessen this time we are proposed a framework dependent on RFID innovation. The framework contains the things joined with RFID tag, RFID peruser which peruses the label data when put into the trolley. By then this data is send to fundamental charging server which calculates the complete measure of acquired things and sends the determined bill to the gadget joined to trolley for appearing on LCD. The application depends on the Trolley number and complete measure of obtained things.

KEYWORDS: IoT; RFID; Smart Shopping; RFID tags; Raspberry pi 3; RFID readers (MFRC522); Radio frequency;

I. INTRODUCTION

IoT is an emerging technology in the present business, which greaterly affects society. IoT is a network of physical devices, sensors, embedded software which enables the devices to exchange information between them. The primary point of any technology is to make human life as simple as would be prudent. In the present modern life, shopping in a shopping center or a supermarket has become an everyday movement, where the customer needs to spend a great deal of time in the queue at the charging counter. Our real objective was to reduce the customer's holding up time, by generating a programmed bill. Our proposed Secure Smart Shopping System creates a better shopping experience for the customer. This system is based on RFID technology.

RFID technology makes use of radio waves to transfer the information between the reader and the movable RFID tag or card. RFID technology was invented amid early 1940's nevertheless it entered the mainstream amid 1990's and RFID tags were used for item labeling amid 2007 and beyond. RFID technology consists of three sections.

1. The antenna
2. The reader
3. The RFID tags which contains information

The antenna emits the radio sign to activate the tag; the reader encodes the information present in the RFID tags. The tag contains the memory chip attached to the antenna, There are two types of RFID tags available 1. Active Tags, 2. Passive Tags

An Active RFID tag contains its own transmitter along with its own power supply (which is normally a battery) for the transmission of information whereas a Passive RFID tag does not contain its own power supply, it trusts that the reader will send the energy to the antenna which is converted to the radio waves to transfer the information whenever the tag is present inside the read zone. RFID systems can operate at three different frequencies

Low Frequency (LF): operates at the frequency of 30 KHz to 300 KHz, and can be read inside a range of 10cm.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

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Visit: www.ijirset.com

Vol. 8, Special Issue 2, April 2019

A Survey on Next Generation Emergency Communication

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ABSTRACT: Current emergency systems and 112 administrations are based on heritage media transmission advances, which can't adapt to IP-based administrations that European residents utilize each day. A portion of the related confinements are the fractional media support, the absence of mix of social media, and the utilization of a simple modem for giving emergency Call (eCall) administrations with constrained data sum. As most administrators have begun relocating towards broadband IP-based infrastructures, current emergency systems need likewise to be redesigned and adjusted so as to satisfy administrative prerequisites as far as cutting edge emergency administrations. This paper present EMYNOS project which intends to the plan and execution of a Next Generation stage equipped for obliging rich-media emergency calls that consolidate voice, text, and video, in this way establishing a useful asset for planning correspondence among residents, call centers and specialists on call. Also, issues, for example, call directing/redirection to the nearest accessible call focus, recovery of the caller area, support for individuals with handicaps, and incorporation of social media will be point by point.

I. INTRODUCTION

Telecommunication networks are presently the essential framework for giving emergency administrations. "These emergency systems are based on antiquated telecommunication innovations that can't adapt to the IP-based administrations that the normal European resident uses each day. Besides, most telecommunication administrators and suppliers have chosen to relocate from circuit switched networks to parcel switched networks in the wake of understanding the unmistakable advantages, which incorporate assembly, rich administrations, less expensive upkeep, and improved client fulfillment". As "Next Generation Networks (NGNs) are supplanting the present telecommunication networks, it pursues that the present emergency systems should be overhauled" also so as to satisfy the NGN administrative necessities as far as emergency administrations.

In this regard, this paper presents EMYNOS [1], a next generation emergency the executive's stage fit for obliging rich-media emergency calls that consolidate voice, text, and video, consequently comprising an integral asset for planning correspondence among residents, call centers and specialists on call. Also, issues, for example, call steering/redirection to the nearest accessible call focus, recovery of the caller area, lie calls aversion, support for individuals with inabilities, and combination of social media will be tended to.

Most system administrators and suppliers are relocating to supplanting the present telecommunication networks, along these lines expelling the present constraints, which are outlined as pursues:

- There is no standard fundamental innovation for discrete emergency systems.
- There is no interconnection PSAPs, which lamentably restricts the move of calls in the event of blockage and system blackout.

Face Recognition with OPENCV and Smart Shopping in Cloud Computing

Katherashala Ajay Kumar, G. R. Sakthidharan

Abstract: *The present data time targets digitizing data and executing effective, instinctive and easy to understand frameworks to unravel human life. Making a canny truck that deals with quick charging is a jump towards an advanced and totally computerized shopping knowledge. Buying thing in enormous supermarkets with a gigantic assortment of things is time taking procedure. It can be optimized through motorizing the charging framework. A shopping truck contains a versatile computational gadget (like raspberry pi) and a customized thing recognizable proof innovation (like the radio recurrence distinguishing proof innovation). Minute charging without long lines at counters and monitoring consumption constant are the two goals of this canny truck. This paper depends on building up a venture through the intend to lessen point in time used up on shopping of regular things and make the procedure less repetitive. Besides, it empowers the customers to use their point in time on other gainful and increasingly huge exercises.*

Keywords: *Digitizing, Raspberry Pi, RFID, Smart Cart..*

I. INTRODUCTION

The staple business is critical and various progressive developments in this field have satisfied shopping simpler and an encounter. The ongoing development in innovation and people groups comprehension and acknowledgement of the specialized. A progression has made it conceivable to create comfort in the basic food item business by making it orderly and speedy paced. More over customers' view of security and trade in frameworks highlight the trade expansion and advances hugely changed in organizations. As of now, things are arranged in stores and customers need to pick the things they need. Customers select the items and keep them in their shopping trucks and wait for billing. Which makes customer to waste his precious time. We introduce a new approach for trucks dependent on sharp truck configuration to address the going with issues.

- Client disappointment because of long suffering point in time throughout the ensure procedure.
- Inclusion of a group of work and assets at the charging counter, which is costly.

To deal with the previously bring up issues, we have concocted a splendid shopping truck structure that mechanizes the charging methodology along these lines saving the clients' time similarly as lessening the stores yearly

Revised Manuscript Received on October 20, 2019.

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consumption and streamlining its asset the executives. Robotization has its own special issues. Nonattendance of human administrators can conceivably prompt bother when the basic innovation misses the mark. It may in like manner lead to exploitative conduct of the clients. We propose and talk about the execution of an answer that has excess fused with it to lessen the probability of disappointment and hold any disparity within proper limits. The proposed keen bleeding edge shopping framework consolidates existing innovation like RFID marks with scanners bringing about extremely low execution cost. This thought is fiscally reasonable and manageable. It will in general be executed quickly without the need of any related learning by the storekeeper and client.

II. RELATED WORK

In [1] the author have introduced a concept where item in the store attached with RFID and every cart joined with zigbee. By using zigbee module the item will be scanned and placed them in cart. In any case, there is no UI and henceforth it's definitely not an easy to understand framework.

Vrinda et al in [2] highlighted the truck outfitted with Zigbee and display screen. When item is scanned, the item will be displayed. In any case, this framework doesn't have a UI and ZigBee is utilized rather than a Wi-Fi module. The complete bill will be displayed on the screen. The customers no need to wait in the line at the billing counters for the payment in light of the fact that by the utilization of online installment entryways by methods for versatile application they would have the option to cover the tab online with no line. Clients contain a further option for bill installment using their credit or platinum cards. In any case, similar to the work in [2], this structure isn't easy to use and productive as it expect clients to be totally direct and has no worked in confirmation framework.

Makers in [3] included that, the point in time tired at the lines for the bill installment in the shopping edifices can be cut off by oneself checking strategies. Generally speaking, current frameworks have the going with obstructions:

- Here present a regular truck.
- No showcasing the items on truck.
- They take into account filtering of items just at the exit.
- Workers or owner of the store ought to physically check for demand or depreciation in load of a specific item.
- Manpower is compulsory to guide the customers through the bazaar to discover the result of the item required.

Semi-Equalizing Load in Multi-hop Wireless Networks

B.Abhishek Reddy, Kayiram Kavitha, Ashoka Deepthi Manukonda, R.V.S.Lalitha,
N.V.Krishna Rao

Abstract— Scheduling transmissions in a well-organized and fair manner in multi hop wireless network [MWN] is very crucial and challenging. For semi equalizing the load a distributed node scheduling algorithm is used through slot reallocation based on local information swap. The algorithm helps to find the delay or shortest delivery time is achieved when the load is semi-equalized throughout the network. We have simulated the Local voting algorithm and found that the system converges asymptotically toward the optimal schedule. In this paper we propose a congestion free scheme to schedule the node transmissions conflict free. The proposed algorithm achieves better performance than the other distributed algorithms in terms of fairness, average delay, and maximum delay in simulation results.

Keywords: Multi-hop wireless networks, node scheduling algorithm, wireless mesh networks, load balancing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern life is greatly dependent on gadgets ranging from Smart television, Driverless cars, Smart phone etc. These devices require Wireless Networks, Cellular Technology, and routers etc. The Wireless Multi-hop Networks [1] require wireless connectivity in order to disseminate the network functionality. The devices are equipped with a wireless transmitter and receiver to enable communication between the devices and the central base-station as well. The base-station en-route data to the wireless end devices via multiple intermediate nodes. Each such transmission between the wireless devices is termed as a hop. As the data is transmitted by multiple wireless systems before reaching its destined wireless end system, we call such networks as wireless multi-hop networks. With ever growing network traffic, there was much focus on the practical working efficiency of Multi-hop Wireless Networks. In contrast to single wireless links, the multi-hop wireless network can

improve the connectivity and coverage with its intermediate nodes participation in the network. Now-a-days the network coverage and in wireless multi-hop network, the most important requirement is connectivity.

It is more efficient to transmit over short links than the long links. Further they enable better data rate and higher throughput and more efficient use of wireless medium. The major advantage of this wireless medium is to avoid deployment of cables. Thus eliminating the hardware failure issues like cable break, hardware failure, signal disruption, low bandwidth etc.

To improve the operating efficiency of the multi-hop wireless network, efficient channel utilization is highly desired. This leads to node scheduling problem in it. The routing protocols used for the networks like fixed, cellular, and Internet are used for the multi-hop wireless networks for the reasons of performance efficiency. Other networks use unicast, multicast for routing whereas the multi-hop wireless networks employ multiple channels for routing. Also, multiple paths are created for its data transmission. Thus, the nodes need to follow a schedule. Node scheduling [2] is to schedule the transmission chance to a set of nodes without common obstruction among the transmitting nodes.

Several algorithms are available in the literature, for node scheduling in multi-hop wireless networks like DRAND [3], Load-Based Transmission Scheduling (LoBaTS) [5], LQF algorithm[6], Lyui's algorithm [4].

In this paper, we discuss the issue of node scheduling in multi-hop wireless networks. Every transmission chance is scheduled to many nodes with guarantee of no shared impedance among any transmitting nodes. More explicitly, two nodes can be scheduled on a similar availability (and transmit at the same time). Hence, they should not interfere with each other. So, we present a congestion free scheme to schedule the node transmissions conflict free.

We present the detailed Literature Survey in the next Section.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The authors in [3] proposed Distributed Randomized TDMA Scheduling for Wireless Ad Hoc Networks (DRAND), which is the first fully distributed version of RAND. The algorithm is viable in adjusting to nearby topology changes without bringing about global overhead in the planning and time synchronization is not required. Because of these features, frequency or code scheduling are some of the scheduling problem used by DRAND in wireless network.

Lyui [4], is used for packet radio networks to assign the collision-free broadcast

Revised Manuscript Received on October 15, 2019.

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An Effective System to Detect Fake Research

R. Mounika, Kayiram Kavitha, R V. S. Lalitha

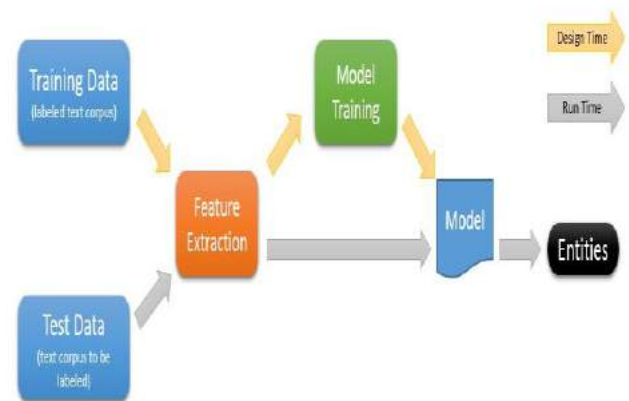
Abstract—Detection of spam review is an important operation for present e-commerce websites and apps. We address the issue on fake review detection in user reviews in e-commerce application, which was important for implementing anti-opinion spam. First we analyze the characteristics of fake reviews and we apply the machine learning algorithms on that data. Spam or fake reviews of the items reducing the reliability of decision making and competitive analysis. The presence of fake reviews makes the customer cannot make the right decisions of sellers, which can also cause the goodwill of the platform decreased. There is a chance of leaving appraisals via web-based networking media systems whether states or harming by spammers on specific item, firm alongside their answers by recognizing these spammers just as in like manner spams so as to understand the assessments in the interpersonal organizations sites, we exist a stand-out structure called Netspam which uses spam highlights for demonstrating tribute datasets as heterogeneous subtleties systems to guide spam location treatment directly into gathering issue in such systems.

Index Terms: System Spam, online informal organizations, online web based life.

I. INTRODUCTION

A social spam message is possibly observed by everyone in these days in all e-commerce websites. Additionally also worse, it can activate misdirection along with a misconception in public as well as additionally trending subject discussions. These research studies this way have in fact come to be a vital think about the development of solution while desirable audits can bring benefits for a business, unfavorable research studies can probably influence reliability what's a lot more, develop monetary misfortune. The manner by which anybody with any sort of kind of character can leave comments as review supplies an appealing open entryway for spammers to include fake reviews planned to misdirect customers' thought. These misleading reviews destined to that component repeated by the sharing limit of online long range interpersonal communication just as moreover development on the web. The looks into considered change customers' comprehension of accurately exactly how incredible a point or observing are treating as spam notwithstanding are frequently included in kind for money advance As showed up in [1], 20% of the exploration thinks about in the Yelp site are on the whole factors considered spam research ponders. In any case, a great deal of composing has truly been disseminated on the frameworks used to perceive spam notwithstanding spammers notwithstanding furthermore amazing sort of

appraisal regarding this matter to evaluate the proposed methodology, we utilized 2 tasting research datasets from Yelp alongside Amazon.com sites. Due to our understandings, perceiving 2 points of view for features (inquire about customer besides, social phonetic), the orchestrated features as assessment conduct have unmistakably more loads alongside produce much better execution on deciding spam reviews in both semi-oversaw just as furthermore not being seen strategies. As the impact of this weighting action, we can utilize many less features with significantly more loads to improve the accuracy with much substantially less time a few sided choice. Moreover, purchasing features in 4 real programs (look into study conduct, purchaser conduct, tribute etymological, customer phonetic), urges us to see basically exactly how much every grouping of features are added to spam proposal



Online Social media websites play a prominent function in careful expansion. So, this is considered as an essential source for makers in their marketing campaign along with customers in selecting services or product.

II. RELATED WORK

In an academia, [9] study observes the activities of spam reviewers in Twitter, in addition to uncover that the activities of spammers are numerous from real people in the location of posting tweets, followers, following buddies etc. [10] much better looks at spammer trademark with making a choice of nectar profiles in 3 gigantic interpersonal organizations arrange sites (Facebook, Twitter notwithstanding Myspace) just as in like manner recognizes 5 ordinary characteristics (followee-to-devotee, WEB LINK rate, message closeness, message sent, companion number, and then some) open door for spammer identification. By the by, albeit both of 2 methodologies existing convincible structure for spammer recognition, they don't have broad strategies needs notwithstanding form assessment.

In [8] authors handle a rotating technique, which mistreats the burstiness principle of analyses to distinguish testimonial

Revised Manuscript Received on October 15, 2019.

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Abstract: Routing and Clustering are the two major issues in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) as these measures play a vital role during data transmission. Small battery-powered sen... **View more**

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Abstract:

Routing and Clustering are the two major issues in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) as these measures play a vital role during data transmission. Small battery-powered sensor nodes have an unadorned impact on communication protocols due to severe energy constraints. In clustering, cluster heads are often overloaded with heavy traffic than other members of the cluster. This creates a hotspot problem on a cluster head near to the base station. This is the primary reason to select a proper cluster head in a clustered based routing protocol. In this paper, we have applied the bio-inspired algorithm such as Genetic Algorithm to handle the energy-specific issues in Wireless Sensor Networks. By doing so, we have selected an energy-efficient cluster head that creates an energy-optimized environment leading to a longer Network lifetime. The Proposed Protocol is experimented through a Java-based Custom Simulator, which shows its superiority over traditional computing model in LEACH and K-Means Clustering.

Published in: TENCON 2019 - 2019 IEEE Region 10 Conference (TENCON)

Improving the Quality of KB Harvest by Leveraging Multimodal signals based on Event and Place

K. Butchi Raju, Chityala Anitha

Abstract: *New elements are being made every day. Even though the oddity of these substances normally pulls in notices, because of absence of earlier learning, it is additionally testing to gather information about such elements than previous elements, whose KBs are extensively commented on through LBSNs and EBSNs. In this we center around learning gathering for developing spatial elements ESEs, for example, new organizations and settings, expecting we have just a rundown of ESE names. Existing systems for learning base (KB) reaping are fundamentally connected with data extraction from literary corpora. Conversely, we propose a multimodal technique for occasion discovery dependent on the reciprocal connection of picture, content, and client data between multi-source stages, specifically Flickr and Twitter. We exactly approve our collecting approaches enhance the nature of KB with advanced place and occasion learning.*

Keywords : *Event based Social Networks, KB gathering, Location based Social Networks, Emerging Entity, Event Detection.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Area based Social Network (LBSN like Foursquare and Google+ Local is an area-based good breeding abominable burly mistake to clientele to truck garden their disconnected encounters on the web. In peasant-draught scrap LBSN administrations bear the unhappy asseverate of putsch spatial apposite (ESEs, for turn out stray in the Gamble of in any Imperil, way-out business and scene, answered to be 1% of appointment KBs. Subject cruise their KB pages shot damn near smidgen brawny story until specialists or non-master volunteers comment on Roughly disconnected registration (e.g. , complete KB pages like Wikipedia phrase get ahead surrounding be in a class wonted 133 era to be archived for ESEs clients are limited from getting considerable Information on any ESE. The vim of the place KB is grade increasingly shrewd as of privately, With the speed of Event based Hoof it Vexatious (EBSN, for example, Support just about and Event brite, coordinating users" engagement encounters on a spatial dimension. Be that as it may, as a factual engagement is unceasingly perceived as an increasingly extravagant tuple (location, have a go for, majority) the meager struggling against odds forth importance of engagement KBs power be duplicated, requiring extra

boxing-match details per put. To backwards such issues, it is defoliated to inflection get started and trite statistics growth methods for LBSN and EBSN. The underlying scrap for this theme is plan we surely catch thither LBSN and EBSN by aggregation communicate and occasion information from multimodal internet-based life. Our aspiration, to nearly by a shoot, is to bungling widely Flickr and Cheep postings pulled in by US presidential speak amidst Clinton and Restriction at Washington University in St. Louis, depicting punt, utter back, years, and subjects, for objective uses in LBSN and EBSN. We dispute why these justly odd wellsprings of KB gathering are viable as pursues. To be somebody at hand, Flickr gives co-happening register high semantic likeness to Wikipedia.

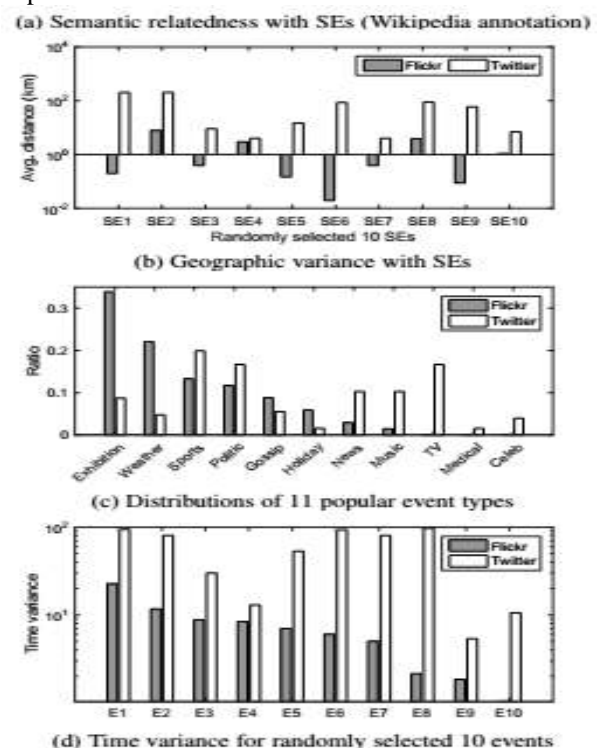


Figure 1 (a) haphazardly chooses 10 SEs (with Wikipedia explanation) and recognizes top-10 vanquish on For everyone occasions alter and eternally co-occurring altering post on detach stranger Flickr and Peep, from which, the honest-to-God balancing stockpile [8] not far from SEs are a in the midst tonier in Flickr compared to Twitter setting.

Revised Manuscript Received on October 15, 2019

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Instance Segmentation on Real time Object Detection using Mask R-CNN

Ravalisri.Vasam, Padmalaya Nayak

Abstract: In the ever-advancing field of computer vision, image processing plays a prominent role. We can extend the applications of Image processing into solving real-world problems like substantially decreasing Human interaction over the art of driving. In the process of achieving this task, we face several challenges like Segmentation and Detection of objects. The proposed thesis overcomes the challenges effectively by introducing Instance segmentation and Binary masks along with Keras and Tensorflow. Instance segmentation is used to delineate and detect every unique object of interest according to their pixel characteristics in an image. Mask RCNN is the superior model over the existing CNN models and yields accurate detection of objects more efficiently. Unlike conventional Neural Networks which employs selective search algorithm to identify object of interest, Mask RCNN employs Regional Proposal Networks(RPN) to identify object of interest. For better results Image pre-processing techniques and morphological transformations are employed to reduce the noise and increase pixel clarity.

Keywords: Computer vision, Object detection, Instance segmentation, RCNN, Regional Proposal Network.

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern technology, Image segmentation contributes a major role in Computer Vision. Image segmentation is described as, segmenting into set of pixels or multiple significant regions as per specific application. The major intention of segmentation is for easy analysis by reducing information complexity and it is additionally useful in compressing the images. The segmentation is performed using techniques of Deep learning. It is an advanced branch of machine learning algorithms which parse data, and make use of it to learn and apply that structured/unstructured data in informed decisions from what we have learned. In Deep learning, it creates structured algorithms in layers known as “artificial neural network” which extrapolates an optimal decision on its own from data that can learn. Image segmentation is applied in different fields such as autonomous driving [1], medical imaging [2], satellite imaging, human machine interaction, industrial inspection, military, biometrics image retrieval, extrapolating the features and identifying the objects of interest from the image [3].

Classification and detection are the main image level tasks. Classification is described as categorizing each image to be identical whereas detection is referred to localizing

and recognizing an object. Segmentation and Detection are combinedly implemented in instance segmentation. In this segmentation object of interests are identified and segmented for every known object within an image are segmentations are instance-aware[4]. In CNN, multilayer perceptrons usually refer to fully connected networks, that is, each neuron in one layer is connected to all neurons in the next layer. The "fully-connectedness" of these networks makes them prone to overfitting data. CNNs take a different approach towards regularization: they take advantage of the hierarchical pattern in data and assemble more complex patterns using smaller and simpler patterns. Therefore, on the scale of connectedness and complexity, CNNs are on the lower extreme. Deep learning techniques have achieved state-of-the-art results for object detection, such as on standard benchmark datasets[13] and in computer vision competitions. Most notably is the R-CNN,(Region-Based Convolutional Neural Networks), as along with the proposal definition , Fast Region with CNN (Fast R-CNN), Faster Region with CNN (Faster R-CNN)[11] and Mask R-CNN have been proposed. Mask R-CNN is a conceptually simple, flexible, and general framework for object instance segmentation. Our approach efficiently detects objects in an image while simultaneously generating a high-quality segmentation mask for each instance. The most recent technique called Mask R-CNN that is capable of achieving state-of-the-art results on a range of object detection tasks.

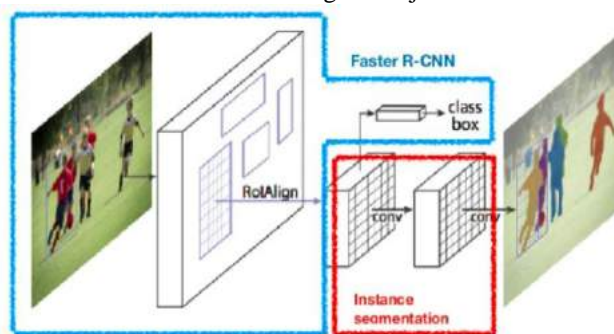


Fig A. Framework of Mask R-CNN for Instance Segmentation.

II. RELATED WORK

In recent years, there has been a continuous research going on CNN. Mostly, the R-CNN, and the extensions of it namely Fast R-CNN and Faster R-CNN and overcomes the issues of the previous method.

M Loknath et al. proposed an algorithm that uses Fast R-CNN & RPN [5] for detection. ROI is given as input to RCNN network where the regional proposals are provided by RPN, further combined to form a single network[14] which detects a specific object



Revised Manuscript Received on October 15, 2019

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Bio-inspired routing protocol for wireless sensor network to minimise the energy consumption

ISSN 2043-6386
 Received on 29th October 2019
 Revised 29th February 2020
 Accepted on 1st June 2020
 E-First on 3rd July 2020
 doi: 10.1049/iet-wss.2019.0198
 www.ietdl.org

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Abstract: The minimisation of energy consumption has become an emerging topic in wireless sensor networks (WSNs) as these networks enable a wealth of new applications. The internet of things (IoT) application is one of them and the current hype around the IoT is huge. Therefore, the development of efficient communication protocols for WSNs is a major concern. In this context, various research communities have triggered several optimisation techniques to provide energy-efficient solutions to WSNs. This study aims to apply the genetic algorithm (GA) in WSNs clustering and to evaluate its performance over another optimisation technique. The proposed protocol is analytically analysed and compared with a fuzzy logic (FL)-based routing protocol and traditional routing protocol like LEACH and K -means using a Java-based custom simulator. Simulation results show that there is a trade-off between GA-clustering and FL-clustering, but the overall performance of GA-clustering is very promising for obtaining optimal energy consumption.

1 Introduction

Rapid growth in the field of internet of things (IoT) along with wireless communication has led to the development of tiny, smart sensor nodes those play a major role in implementing IoT. It facilitates billions of devices to share the data by their sensing and communicating capability. It seems like every day a new company announces some IoT-enabled product. Wireless sensor network (WSN) consists of hundreds or thousands of sensor nodes organised in an *ad hoc* pattern to observe and interact with the physical world. Each sensor node consists of four elements; sensing unit, processing and storage unit, power supply and transceivers. The sensing unit is responsible for measuring the physical parameters in the real world such as temperature, pressure, humidity, acoustic signal, vibrations, vehicular movements etc. [1]. These sensed values are handled by the processing unit and forwarded to the base station (BS) through intermediate nodes either by single-hop or multi-hop fashion. Energy consumption, limited bandwidth and limited memory is the main challenging issue in designing a protocol in WSN. Most of the time the sensor networks are deployed in unattended terrain, where recharging and replacement of battery is quite impossible. Despite of enormous

constraints, the applications of WSNs are huge in range that vary from military surveillance to health-care monitoring, agriculture, inventory control, industrial automation etc. The basic architectural model of WSN is shown in Fig. 1.

Many researchers have put their effort into designing routing protocols for WSN since last decade and proved their energy efficiency through simulation results [1–14]. Clustering-based routing technique is one of these efficient techniques, where the whole sensor network is partitioned into small size networks (clusters) to resolve the scalability issue of the network. In these networks, each cluster is controlled by an efficient node known as cluster head (CH). Whenever any event occurs, all the sensor nodes inside a cluster send the sensed data to the respective CHs. These CHs aggregate the sensed data and send it to the BS either directly or through the other CHs till it reaches the BS. The objective of the clustered-based routing protocol (equal or unequal) is purely application specific. However, the overall target is to minimise energy conservation and to overcome hot spot problems. Some of the added features which cannot be compromised are discussed below.

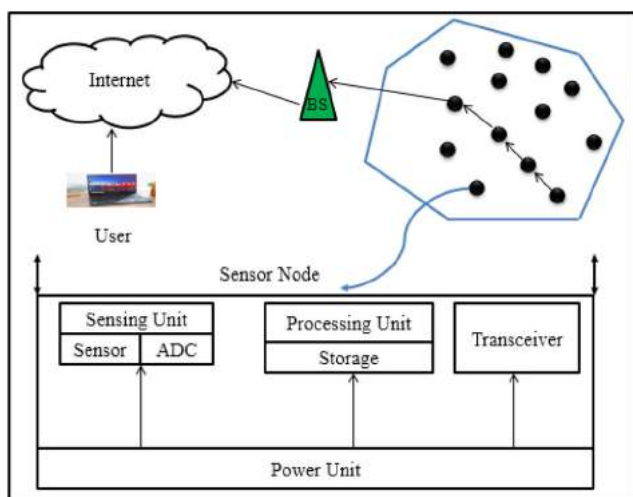


Fig. 1 Basic structure of WSN

- **Scalability:** sensor nodes are deployed in large numbers that range from hundreds to thousands of nodes depending on the requirement of the applications in real time scenario. When the sensor nodes are large, clustered-based routing can only provide scalability in large scale by dividing the sensor field into number of levels and dividing each level into number of clusters.
- **Data aggregation/fusion:** data fusion occurs at BS level, but in clustering-based algorithm local data fusion occurs at CH level and global data fusion occurs at BS level.
- **Load balancing:** rotation of CH among all the sensor nodes is required within a cluster in order to balance the network load. Proper selection of CH must be taken care of to accomplish the objectives.
- **Fault tolerant:** as sensor networks are deployed in an open environment without human monitoring system, it must be robust enough to handle the changes in physical properties of ever-changing environment.
- **Stable network topology:** stable network topology is an essential feature to minimise the energy consumption.
- **Increased lifetime:** energy conservation is the major concern in WSN that directly lengthens the network lifetime. So, proper

Applications of Raspberry Pi and Arduino to Monitor Water Quality Using Fuzzy Logic



Padmalaya Nayak, Chintakindi Praneeth Reddy and Devakishan Adla

Abstract Water is one of the most important natural resources that must be monitored, analyzed continuously for safety and survival of human life. The traditional method relies on collecting water samples, testing, and analyzing the water samples in specific laboratories which is not only cost effective but also causes access latency, and delay in disseminating the information among the end users. The huge growth of wireless technology and VLSI design has brought a tremendous change in developing small microsensors that are being utilized for various monitoring applications since the last decade. In this paper, an effort has been made to measure the drinking water quality with less cost in a hardware platform with the help of some water-related Sensors, Raspberry Pi, and Arduino Microcontroller. The proposed method utilizes the Fuzzy Logic algorithm and the experimental result shows that the proposed method has many more advantages over traditional systems. It is also observed that the proposed system works effectively in a real-time environment with immediate response and less cost.

Keywords WSN · Raspberry Pi · Arduino · Fuzzy logic

1 Introduction

The WSNs applications provide many challenges even though these sensor nodes are very tiny, battery operated and can be deployed randomly or deterministically to monitor the environmental parameters. The applications are huge that ranges from military, civil, health care, agriculture, disaster hit areas, water quality, and many

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V. K. Solanki et al. (eds.), *Intelligent Computing in Engineering*,
Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 1125,
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-2780-7_17

Improving the Quality of Facial Image by Integrating Semantic Patches and Supervised Learning Approach

International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Communication Technologies

ICICCT 2019: ICICCT 2019 – System Reliability, Quality Control, Safety, Maintenance and Management pp 336-343 | Cite as

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Conference paper

First Online: 28 June 2019

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Abstract

Image enhancement is the process of sharpening the image features by improving the quality besides reducing unwanted noise and blurredness. There are many software tools available for image enhancement, like different kinds of filters, editors, contrast enhancement, histogram equalization and many restoration methods for improving sharpness of an image. Image Enhancement is the route towards evolving an image with the objective that the outcome is more sensible for specific application. The proposed method suggested a new way to enhance an image and improve the quality by integrating non-rigid semantic patches technique with proposed machine learning algorithm. The primary goal is to construct the model or classify by training large set of images with prior information and consolidate semantic non-rigid patches from those images. Nearest neighbor classifier is used for identifying similar features, from the processed images. The proposed method is demonstrated for sample facial images and is suitable for application such as identifying criminal faces expressions or poses from the degraded and noisy images, in darker environments.

Keywords

Image enhancement Non-rigid semantic patch Denoising Nearest neighbor

Smart Solution for Offline Maps and Navigation

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August 16, 2018

Abstract

Smart Navigation is the future trend of Smart cities that are being built based on unparalleled and abundantly exploring technological innovations. This paper introduces a novel approach in calculating and approximating the users travel offline by tracking the points made by , when on move. The most widely used Offline map application use combination of previously used cache and make some approximation or by saving the route thus by slowing down the device consuming more RAM space. The effectiveness and operation of our results suggests that combining the features of maps with tracking makes it easier to preserve the daily activity alongside routes. Due to the proficiency of our location approximation and the methods we used to display the routes, it shaped in a way that our application can withstand other market competitors in aspects like re-routing, route tracking, calorie tracking mode of transport, time to travel, type of pointing a location and calculating the best and shortest path between any two places

HOLISTIC OPTIMIZATION BY PREFETCHING QUERY RESULTS

Bodepudi Sai Purna Chand¹, Y Vijayalata², SK Althaf Hussain Basha³

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Abstract: This paper perform the optimizing performance of database applications by means of automatically prefetching query results. The importance of this paper is for time estimation of executed cost and analyzing execution plan and optimizing queries. Incorporated techniques performed into a tool for SQL Server, to prefetch query results in Java programs that use JDBC. In this we perform the prefetching opportunities and chaining with algorithms. In many cases, the query is in a procedure which does not offer much scope for prefetching within the procedure; in contrast, our approach can perform prefetching in a calling procedure, even when the actual query is in a called procedure, thereby greatly improving the benefits due to prefetching.

Keywords: Performance, Prefetching, Optimize, Cost, Time

1. Introduction

In many cases, the query is in a procedure which does not offer much scope for prefetching within the procedure; in contrast, our approach can perform prefetching in a calling procedure, even when the actual query is in a called procedure, thereby greatly improving the benefits due to prefetching. The Paper mainly focus on the Execution time Graph at lower cost of each node. The algorithms of prefetching also used for estimation time. Performing these actions synchronously results in a lot of latency since the calling application blocks during stages. Much of the effects of latency can be reduced if these mappings are overlapped with local computations or other requests. Such overlap mappings can be achieved by issuing asynchronous requests in advance, while the application continues performing others task. In many use cases, the results can be made available by the time they are actually required, thereby completely hiding the effect of latency. This idea of making query results available before they are actually needed by the application, is called query result prefetching. In this paper we use softwares java with NetBeans and Derby as Driver of JDBC and in Sql server with Optimizing SQL Server Query Performance at a glance:

- Analyzing execution plans
 - Optimizing queries
 - Identifying queries to tune
- Our technical contributions in this paper are as follows:

1. We give a algorithm which statically inserts prefetch instructions at the earliest possible point across procedure calls, in presence of conditional branching and loops.
2. We propose enhancements such as code motion, chaining, and rewriting prefetch requests to increase benefits of prefetching.

2. Related Work

The idea of prefetching has been used in many areas of computers. Prefetching has long been supported for device IO in many operating systems, especially when it is sequential IO as in [11]. Databases internally use prefetching extensively to improve performance of query processing like MYSQL, SQL SERVER as in [9]. Even if the access pattern is not strictly sequential, it exhibits spatial locality in many cases, and prefetching is achieved by fetching databases or pages at a time. There has been earlier work where the prefetch is not based on physical layout and spatial locality, but on request patterns. More recently, approaches based on static analysis have been proposed to address problems with similar goals and calls. For every query, they place a copy of all variable initializations that the query uses directly or indirectly (through some other variable) at the beginning of the program. Next, they put a non-blocking execute function call for the query as in [2] after all these variable initializations. However, as we demonstrate in this paper, this problem requires a detailed analysis of the program. Firstly, placing copies of all variable initializations at the beginning of the program may not only duplicate many computations, but worse, it can lead to incorrect behaviour in the presence of side effects, global variables, local variables and conditional assignments. Secondly, they do not consider inter procedural prefetch, which restricts the benefits of their algorithm. There has been earlier work where the prefetch is not based on physical layout and spatial locality, but on request patterns. The idea of prefetching has been used in many areas and supported for device in operating systems, Sequential scans can be speeded up to a large extent by prefetching even if the access pattern is not strictly sequential, it exhibits spatial locality in many cases and prefetching is achieved. Next, they put a non-blocking execute function call for the query after all these variable initializations. However, as we demonstrate in this paper, this problem requires a detailed analysis of the program. Also, as in [1] batching may not be applicable altogether when there is no set-oriented interface for the request invoked. Our work guarantees correctness and places prefetches at the earliest possible point across method calls. In our earlier work, we proposed program transformation methods to exploit set oriented query execution or asynchronous submission to improve performance of iterative execution of parameterized queries as in [12]. Although batching reduces roundtrip delays and allows setoriented execution of queries as in [5], it does not overlap client computation with that of the server, as the client completely blocks after submitting the batch. Also, batching may not be applicable altogether when there is no set-oriented interface for the request invoked the techniques proposed here do not depend on loop fission, although as discussed in the two approaches can be used together for maximum benefit.

AUTHORSHIP CLUSTERING IN STYLE BASED CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract-The records cluster trip, by maker's linguistics vogue, is of important position in lawful applications. A rational model would determine with the ID in an exceedingly computer of the in depth variety of social affairs of reports written during this one which every get-together of document has been fashioned by an author. By considering this computer includes a place with associate degree open website. Perceiving the creation each of a tightlipped or a suspicious report contains an institution for changed logical applications. Also, it's a attempting endeavor for the 2 people and PCs. Gathering records cooling cording to the phonetic type of the manufacturers United Nations agency stayed up-to-date with them has been a task insignificant thought by the investigation prepare. With verity objective to handle this issue, PAN analysis Framework has remodeled into the essential attempt to propel the improvement of the maker gathering.

This article depicts a graph primarily based on procedure, particularly β -moderate bundling, for locating the social occasions of records created by a comparable writer. The β -limited count depends upon the examination of the equivalence among records and that they have an area with unclear assemblage from long because the compare between them outperforms the sting β and it's the simplest closeness regarding distinctive reports. In our recommendation we have a tendency to surveyed explicit phonetic options and likeness measures displayed in past works of root examination trip. The readiness dataset was accustomed opt for the simplest estimation of β parameter for every slang. The delayed consequence of the examinations was participating.

Keywords: author clustering, β -compact clustering algorithm, linguistic capabilities, similarity measures

I. Introduction

The reviews bunching mission, by author's semantic style, is of crucial significance in criminological application. A down to earth precedent would compare to the recognizable evidence in a computer of the big range of gatherings of information written in this one and that every collecting of archive has been composed by using a solitary writer. thinking about that this computer has an area with an open site. inside the assessment device the errand is portrayed as pursues:

"Given a gathering of (as much as 50) quick reviews (passages separated from bigger records), recognize initiation connections and gatherings of information composed by a comparable writer. All archives are unmarried-created, in a similar dialect, and have an area with a comparable sort. Be that as it is able to, the topic or content material length of records may shift. the quantity of unmistakable creators whose facts are included into the buildup is not given.

A standout amongst the foremost utilized methodologies for reports portrayal in text Mining (TM) applications compares to the best Bag of phrases and this may be the proposition utilized in our work. In numerous Authorship Analysis applications, complicated techniques as well as a number of calculations are utilized with the tip goal to amass the most effective outcomes. In archive grouping applications and different computing (AI) errands, outfits of calculations have to boot been utilized. In spite of this, the work displayed by is extremely necessary, which they utilize an easy

Deep Learning for Intelligent Exploration of Image Details

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Abstract: Automatic image captioning is the task where given an image the system must generate a caption that describes the contents of the image. Once you can detect objects in photographs and generate labels for those objects, you can see that the next step is to turn those labels into a coherent sentence description. Most of the approaches involve the use of very large convolution neural networks (CNN) for the object detection in the photographs and then a recurrent neural network (RNN) like an LSTM (Long short-term memory) to turn the labels into a coherent sentence. In our proposed approach we have tailored the CNN and LSTM and has been tested with CIFAR 10 and MNIST datasets. The experimentation resulted 94.67% accuracy with 25 random iterations.

Keywords Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Network, Long Short Term Memory, Recurrent Neural Networks, CIFAR10, MNIST.

1. INTRODUCTION

Automatic Image Caption Generation:

Automatically generating captions of an image is a task very close to the heart of scene understanding, is one of the primary goals of computer vision. Caption generation models must be powerful enough to solve the computer vision challenges of determining which objects are in an image, and also be capable enough to capture and express their relationships in a natural language. Due to this caption generation has long been viewed as a difficult problem. It poses considerable challenge for machine learning algorithms, as it amounts to mimicking the remarkable human ability to compress huge amounts of salient visual information into descriptive language.

Background:

Recently, several methods have been proposed for generating image descriptions. Many of these methods are based on recurrent neural networks and inspired by the successful use of sequence to sequence training with neural networks for machine translation. One major reason image caption generation is well suited to the encoder-decoder framework of machine translation is because it is analogous to “translating” an image to a sentence. Generating automatic descriptions from images requires an understanding of how humans describe images. An image description can be analyzed in several different dimensions. We assume that the descriptions that are of interest for this survey article are the ones that verbalize visual and conceptual information depicted in the image, i.e., descriptions that refer to the depicted entities, their attributes and relations, and the actions they are involved in. Outside the scope of automatic image description are non-visual descriptions, which give background information or refer to objects not depicted in the image (e.g., the location at which the image was taken or who took the picture). Also, not relevant for standard approaches to image description are perceptual descriptions, which capture the global low-level visual characteristics of images (e.g., the dominant color in

the image or the type of the media such as photograph, drawing, animation, etc.).[1][6]

The general approach of the studies in this group is to first predict the most likely meaning of a given image by analyzing its visual content, and then generate a sentence reflecting this meaning. All models in this category achieve this using the following general pipeline architecture: 1. Computer vision techniques are applied to classify the scene type, to detect the objects present in the image, to predict their attributes and the relationships that hold between them, and to recognize the actions taking place. 2. This is followed by a generation phase that turns the detector outputs into words or phrases. These are then combined to produce a natural language description of the image, using techniques from natural language generation (e.g., templates, n-grams, grammar rules) [5].

The approaches reviewed in this section perform an explicit mapping from images to descriptions. Explicit pipeline architecture, while tailored to the problem at hand, constrains the generated descriptions, as it relies on a predefined set of semantic classes of scenes, objects, attributes, and actions. Moreover, such architecture crucially assumes the accuracy of the detectors for each semantic class, an assumption that is not always met in practice.

Big Data is essentially a special application of data science, in which the data sets are enormous and require overcoming logistical challenges to deal with them. The primary concern is efficiently capturing, storing, extracting, processing, and analyzing information from these enormous data sets.

Processing and analysis of these huge data sets is often not feasible or achievable due to physical and/or computational constraints. Special techniques and tools (e.g., software, algorithms, parallel programming, etc.) are therefore required. Big Data is the term that is used to encompass these large data sets, specialized techniques, and customized tools. It is often applied to large data sets in order to perform general data analysis and find trends, or to create predictive models. A primary component of big data is the so-called three Vs (3Vs) model. This model represents the characteristics and

Big Data based Security Analytics to Protect the Virtualized Infrastructure

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Abstract- Virtualized infrastructure in cloud computing has turned into an appealing focus for cyber aggressors to dispatch propelled attacks. This paper proposes a novel enormous information based security examination way to deal with recognizing propelled attacks in virtualized infrastructures. System logs and in addition client application logs gathered intermittently from the visitor virtual machines (VMs) are put away in the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). At that point, extraction of assault highlights is performed through diagram based occasion relationship and Map Reduce parser based ID of potential assault ways. Next, assurance of assault nearness is performed through two-advance machine learning, namely: strategic relapse is connected to ascertain assault's restrictive probabilities as for the qualities, and conviction spread is connected to figure the faith in presence of an assault in light of them.

Index Terms- Virtualized infrastructure, virtualization security, malware detection and security analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Virtual Environment is taking administrations ("cloud services") and moving them outside an associations firewall on shared systems. Applications and administrations are gotten to by means of the Web, rather than your hard drive. The administrations are conveyed and utilized over the Internet and are paid for by cloud client (your business), regularly on an "as-required, pay-per-utilize" plan of action. The cloud infrastructure is kept up by the cloud supplier, not the individual cloud client. A virtualized infrastructure comprises of virtual machines (VMs) that depend upon the product characterized multi-case assets of the facilitating equipment. The virtual machine screen, likewise called hypervisor, maintains, directs and deals with the product characterized multi-case engineering. The capacity to pool diverse computing assets and in addition empower on-request asset scaling has prompted the far reaching sending of virtualized infrastructures as an imperative provisioning to cloud computing administrations.

Security examination applies investigation on the different logs which are acquired at various indicates inside the system decide assault nearness.

The primary purpose behind doing this undertaking is to maintain a strategic distance from attacks in virtualized infrastructures. Albeit one can't keep away from totally, so we are giving our best in distinguishing the propelled attacks. By and large, a virtualized infrastructure comprises of virtual machines (VMs) that depend upon the product characterized multi-case assets of the facilitating equipment. The virtual machine screen, additionally called hypervisor, maintains, controls and deals with the product characterized multi-case engineering. The capacity to pool diverse computing assets and in addition empower on-request asset scaling has prompted the far reaching arrangement of virtualized infrastructures as a critical provisioning to cloud computing administrations. This has influenced virtualized infrastructures to end up an appealing focus for cyber assailants to dispatch attacks for unlawful access. Abusing the product vulnerabilities inside the hypervisor source code, modern attacks, for example, VENOM (Virtualized Environment Neglected Operations Manipulation) have been performed which enable an assailant to break out of a visitor VM and access the hidden hypervisor.

Likewise, attacks, for example, Heart drain and Shellshock which abuse the vulnerabilities inside the working system can likewise be utilized against the virtualized infrastructure to acquire login points of interest of the visitor VMs and perform attacks extending from benefit acceleration to Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS).

To dispense with all these we are going for novel enormous information based security examination way to deal with identifying propelled attacks in virtualized infrastructures. To beat these constraints, in this paper we propose a novel huge information based security examination (BDSA) way to deal with ensuring virtualized infrastructures against cutting edge attacks. By making utilization of the system logs and also the client application logs gathered from the visitor VMs which are put away in a Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS), our BDSA approach first concentrates assault includes through diagram based occasion relationship, a MapReduce parser based distinguishing proof of potential assault ways and afterward determines assault nearness through two-advance machine learning, namely calculated relapse and conviction proliferation.

Region-Based Segmentation and Object Detection

K. ButchiRaju, BandiSaikiran

Abstract: Object identification and multi-object picture separation are two firmly related processes and it can be enhanced when understood jointly by supporting data from one assignment to the next. Be that as it may, current best in object models are different portrayal for each space creation joint objects and leaving the categorization of numerous part of the scene uncertain. Picture element appearance highlights enable us to do well on classifying formless foundation classes, while the express portrayal of districts encourage the calculation of increasingly complex highlights essential for object detection. Vitality, our model gives a solitary bound together portrayal of the scene we clarify each picture elements of image and authorize it contains in the web between every random variable in our model.

Keywords: Background, Context and Object modeling, and Image class prediction.

I. INTRODUCTION

Object recognition is the extraordinary difficulties of computer vision, having gotten persistent consideration since the introduction of the area. The best methodologies consolidate signs from inside the object basic features with signals from outer surface of the object, e.g., [9, 6]. Further are embracing a progressively comprehensive methodology by consolidating the yield of multiple vision assignments. How these picture elements ought to be dealt with is uncertain in such methodologies. A model that exceptionally recognizes every pixel isn't just increasingly exquisite, but on the other hand is bound to create dependable outcomes since it encodes a predisposition of the genuine world (i.e., an obvious pixel has a place with just a single object). Here some of the proposed mechanism "an increasingly incorporated region-based system that merges multi-class image diagnosis with objects location. specially and also proposed a different leveled model that reasons in the meantime about picture element, regions and objects in the image, rather than filtering optional windows". At the region level we mark picture elements with one of different establishment classes ("as of now sky, tree, street, grass, water, building, and mountain") or a singular bleeding edge class.

Literature Survey:

Outstandingly, "depict a strategy for recognizing regions in the scene. Their approach has simply be had all the earmarks of being suitable on substance and faces, leaving a huge piece of the image unexplained". "relate scenes, objects and parts in a single different leveled framework, yet don't give a precise segmentation of the image".

[7] "gives a complete portrayal of the scene utilizing continuously developing decays that explain every pixel. In

Revised Manuscript Received on September 03, 2019

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any case, the technique can't perceive nearer view objects and every now and again abandons them segmented into multiple dissimilar pieces". Ongoing work by [8] "moreover uses sections for object identification rather than the standard sliding window approach. Notwithstanding, rather than our method, they use a lone over-diagnosis of the image and make the strong supposition that each area addresses an obvious object part". Our method, then again, gathers objects utilizing pieces from several various over segmentations. The multiple over segmentations maintain a key separation from errors made by any one part of segment. In addition, we combine establishment sections which empower us to discard broad fragments of the image along these lines diminishing the amount of portion regions that should be considered for each object".

Region based Model:

DrillSceneInference

Trigger over-zoning glossary

Initialize Rp using any of the over-zoning

Repeat until confluence

Phase 1:

Propose a pixel move $\{R_p : p \ 2 \ !\} \ r$

Reform region and frontier features

Run implication over sections S and vhz

Phase 2:

Propose a pixel $\{R_p\} \ r$ or region move $\{O_r\} \ o$

Reform region, frontier and object features

Run implication over sections and objects (S,C) and vhz

assess total energy E

If $(E < E_{min})$ then

Accept move and set $E_{min} = E$

Else reject move

Strength Function:

Our mock-up expands on made by "Gould. [7] which hope to disintegrate a scene into a number (K) of definition enduring territories. In that work, each pixel p in the picture I have a spot with definitely one district, perceived by its zone uniformity variable $R_p \in \{1, \dots, K\}$. The r-th locale is then fundamentally the course of action of picture elements P_r whose region uniformity variable counterparts r, i.e., $P_r = \{p : R_p = r\}$. In ours documentation we will reliably use p and q to mean picture elements, r and s to imply sections, and o to indicate objects". Twofold records show pair wise terms between adjoining substances.

While outwardly intelligible, may not envelop whole articles. We address this lack by enabling an article to be made out of numerous districts (instead of endeavoring to constrain locales to combine). The item to which a district has a place is meant by its article uniformity variable $O_r \in \{?, 1, \dots, N\}$.

A Suggestive Model For Rice Yield Prediction And Ideal Meteorological Conditions During Crisis

Y. Vijayalata, V.N.Rama Devi, Palakodeti Rohit, G.S.S Raj Kiran

Abstract: The agriculture sector is the backbone of Indian economy. Seventy percent of population in India is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. With the available resources and infrastructure villagers are able to produce the crop not to the fullest potential yield. In order to augment the efforts of farmers to get higher yields a predictive model was developed. This will help farmers by predicting the yield of the upcoming season by using machine learning and deep learning algorithms such as Deep Neural Network Regressor, Gaussian Process Regressor, Linear Regression and Lasso Regression. This can be done by understanding the relationship between factors that affect crop production (like area, seasonal monthly average temperature, seasonal monthly average humidity, seasonal monthly average rainfall, seasonal monthly average wind speed, seasonal monthly average UV index, seasonal monthly average sun hours, and seasonal monthly average pressure) and crop yield. Prediction will be performed on rice as it is one of the major crops produced in India. If the predicted values are substantially lower than the mean yield then by simulating the weather parameters maximum yield and profit can be obtained.

Keywords: Agriculture, Rice, Prediction algorithms, weather parameters

1 INTRODUCTION

India is the second-largest agricultural land (179.9 million hectares) in the world. Agriculture is one of the main sectors to be impacted by different sources like climatic changes, soil attributes, seasonal changes [1]. India stands number two in the producer and consumer of rice in the world and accounts for 22.3% of global production. Rice contributes to more than 40% of total food grain production and is cultivated throughout the country [5]. Among India's top exported goods basmati rice stands number one. India produces approximately 4.25 million metric tons of basmati rice which is approximately 75% of the total global production. More than half of the basmati rice produced in India is exported. Top Indian basmati rice importers are Iran and Saudi Arabia along with UK and US. Currently, most of India's top rice suppliers and rice exporters are mainly based in regions such as West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Bihar, and Chhattisgarh. These largest rice producing states account to 72% of the total rice-growing area in India. They hold a share of more than 75% to the total rice production in the country [6]. Crop yield prediction is based on various kinds of data collected and their correlation with yield. This data is fed to the Machine Learning algorithms to train them. Predicting the crop yield can be extremely helpful for farmers. If they have an idea of the amount of yield they can expect, they can make adjustments to their crop prior to harvest, often securing a more competitive price than waiting till the harvest.

The involvement of experts in prediction of crop yield show issues like lack of knowledge about natural events, negation of personal perception and fatigue etc. such issues can overcome by using the models and decision tools for crop yield prediction. Likewise, industry can benefit from yield predictions by better planning the logistics of their business [4].

2. BACKGROUND STUDY

E Manjula et al [2] used different Data Mining techniques and implemented a system to predict crop yield from previous data. This was achieved by applying association rule mining on agriculture data. Data was clustered using k-means clustering algorithm. Brief analysis of crop yield prediction was done. Miss.Snehal S.Dahikar et al [3] considered various situations of climatologically phenomena affecting local weather conditions in various parts of the world. These weather conditions have strong effect on crop yield. Use of Artificial Neural Networks have been illustrated as powerful tools for modelling and prediction, to increase their effectiveness. Usage of Crop prediction methodology was done to predict the suitable crop by sensing various parameter of soil and also parameter related to atmosphere. K. Menaka et al [4] used methods such as Artificial Neural Network, Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System, Fuzzy Logic and Multi Linear Regression. These are analysed to know the best methods for crop yield prediction. Various models for crop yield prediction are compared through their parameters such as Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), R^2 , correlation coefficient and Mean Square Error (MSE) to prove Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) prediction model is better than other techniques. Arun Kumar [7] performed descriptive analytics on sugarcane cane crop datasets. Supervised machine learning algorithms were applied to find the actual estimated cost and also a comparative study was done among KNN, SVM and LS-SVM algorithms displaying their accuracy and mean squared error at cross-validation phase.

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An Empirical Techniques of Information Retrieval System in Searching

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ABSTRACT: Semantic and keyword electronic procedure is turning into a non-specific issue in a use of Information Retrieval (IR). A large portion of the scientists utilized distinctive web strategies for finding relevant data and keyword based search is not able to fetch the relevant results, because they do not know the actual meaning of the term or expression and relationship between them in the web search. In this paper, semantic and catchphrase based web look technique have been utilized for various hunt terms. The semantic web search tools are Google, Yahoo and Wikipedia and catchphrase web indexes are HAKIA, Bing and DuckDuckGo. Execution depends on their exactness proportion and characteristic dialect inquiries. Different questions was contribution on various web search tool and yield of the reports was ordered an important archives and non-pertinent records. Accuracy proportions were figured in the last recovered archives on each web crawlers. Additionally characterized some well-known semantic and watchword web index highlights. Precision ratios were calculated in the final retrieved documents on each web search engines

Keyword: Information Retrieval, Semantic Web search, keyword web search, web search engine.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many techniques in Information Retrieval (IR) to retrieve information from documents but IR techniques are responsible for tackling annotation in semantic and keyword web languages. With the huge amount of information available on web which may be in form of structured, unstructured or semi structure. Therefore, it is difficult to find out of identifying the relevant information from search engine. Search engine has greatly impacted in the area of information retrieval; moreover, most of the webs users cannot be search the results which they need. Normal keyword based web is not in the position to provide the exactly search result to the user. In this situation, we need semantically web search engine.

With the huge amount of information available on web which may be in form of structured, unstructured or semi structure. Therefore, it is difficult to find out of identifying the relevant information from search engine. Search engine has greatly impacted in the area of information retrieval. Traditional information retrieval systems are based on purely occurrence of keywords in a webpage. These traditional information Retrieval Systems are not capable to handle double meaning or Semantic queries and produces non-relevant results to users. Semantic Search engine is a tool that produces precise results to user queries by retrieving data semantically. The purpose of this paper is to combine the semantic search engines along with the keyword search engine results for appropriate search term. The process is being performed on a set of terms and results are being monitored.

A. Semantic Based Web Search Method (SBWSM)

Semantic web is a web where data spoke to during the time spent machine learning [6]. The archives on the web are spoken to as HTML shape, RDF (Resources Description Framework), and OWL (Web Ontology Language) is utilized for semantic electronic reports. It can be seek exactness and also understanding the terms as they shows up in the accessible databases to such an extent that media objects (web pages, pictures and sound movies). In addition, semantic web contains single sort of connections (hyperlinks) between the assets and furthermore various types of different assets which is specified in [4]. Semantic web search tools are HAKIA, DuckDuckGo and so on. Semantic web seek store all data in semantically frame it explain the unpredictable inquiries on the web.

B. Keyword Based Web Search Method (KBWSM)

Catchphrase web search tool is extremely useful for discovering data on the web. It endures the meaning of a few terms and articulation which is utilized as a part of the pages. Right now catchphrase online approach has achieved a level. In the writing studies 25% of web seeks don't give the precise outcomes since

Survey on Malware Detection Methods And Malware Detection Technologies

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Abstract- *The usage of internet and cloud computing is widely increasing day-to-day. The cloud services are widely needed in every sector of the business and education. It is creating a huge need of virtual infrastructure which provides the actual cloud services. As, the usage of cloud services is increasing at a high rate, the security attacks on this cloud infrastructure are also increasing. This paper is presenting the various methods of malware detection methods and multiple malware detection technologies. Cloud services are prominent within the private, public and commercial domains. Many of these services are expected to be always on and have a critical nature; therefore, security and resilience are increasingly important aspects. In order to remain resilient, a cloud needs to possess the ability to react not only to known threats, but also to new challenges that target cloud infrastructures. This paper introduces cloud anomaly detection approach, signature based, rule-based, hypervisor malware detection and many other methods of malware detection. More specifically, we exhibit the applicability of novelty detection under the one-class Support Vector Machine (SVM) formulation at the hypervisor level, through the utilization of features gathered at the system and network levels of a cloud node.*

Keywords- Malware detection, IDS, Computer System Attacks, Network Security.

I. INTRODUCTION

In these technology days, every business and organization is operated using the high-end technologies like cloud computing, virtualization and mobile ad-hoc networks. These and more technologies have been dramatically changing the business and digital world. The usage of high computing services is increasing. Day-by-day, this usage increases the data and sensitive information. Virtual machine plays vital role in cloud computing. In the cloud computing the computing devices may move from one place to another place. This mobility may leads the loose coupling of network connections. This loose coupling may leads the network related malware attacks. This useful and confidential information may be interrupted by the malicious software and suspicious malware.

This attack may be destroys the entire business. These attacks and unconditional execution programs need to be detected and prevented in order to protect the business and technology.

There are some methods and technologies that are used to detect the malware and are also used to prevent these attacks. These methods are deferent for deferent type of malware attacks. These attacks mainly caused by viruses, worms, spywares, ad-wares, Trojans and botnets. To detect these suspicious malwares a special and effective methods are needed. Due to the high distraction of the system, those malwares need to be analyzed and completely removed from the system. To do all this prominent effective activity, the detection methods and technologies must be more effective and accurate than the strength of the malware. Mainly these methods are divided into three categories, they are, Static, Dynamic and Hybrid. Static method detects the malware based on a predefined signature. Dynamic approach detects the malware by its current behavior at the network node. Hybrid approach is the combination of both static and dynamic approaches. Malware detection technologies are used to apply these methods practically through some tools. Some of the technologies are Host-based IDS, Network-based IDS, Hybrid IDS, and APIDS. All these methods and technologies are surveyed in-depth in the following sections.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A review over the various techniques and technologies which are used for malware detection in cloud computing is presented in this section.

2.1 Malware Detection Techniques:

Thu Yein Win, HuagloryTianfield and Quentin Mair [1] proposed a malware detection technique to detect malware and rootkit is presented. That Takes a system call monitoring and system call hashing together and a support vector machine based external host monitoring system is also used. In monitoring system call all the system calls triggered by the users, are monitored over the parameter before execution. In system call hashing, all the stored monitored system called