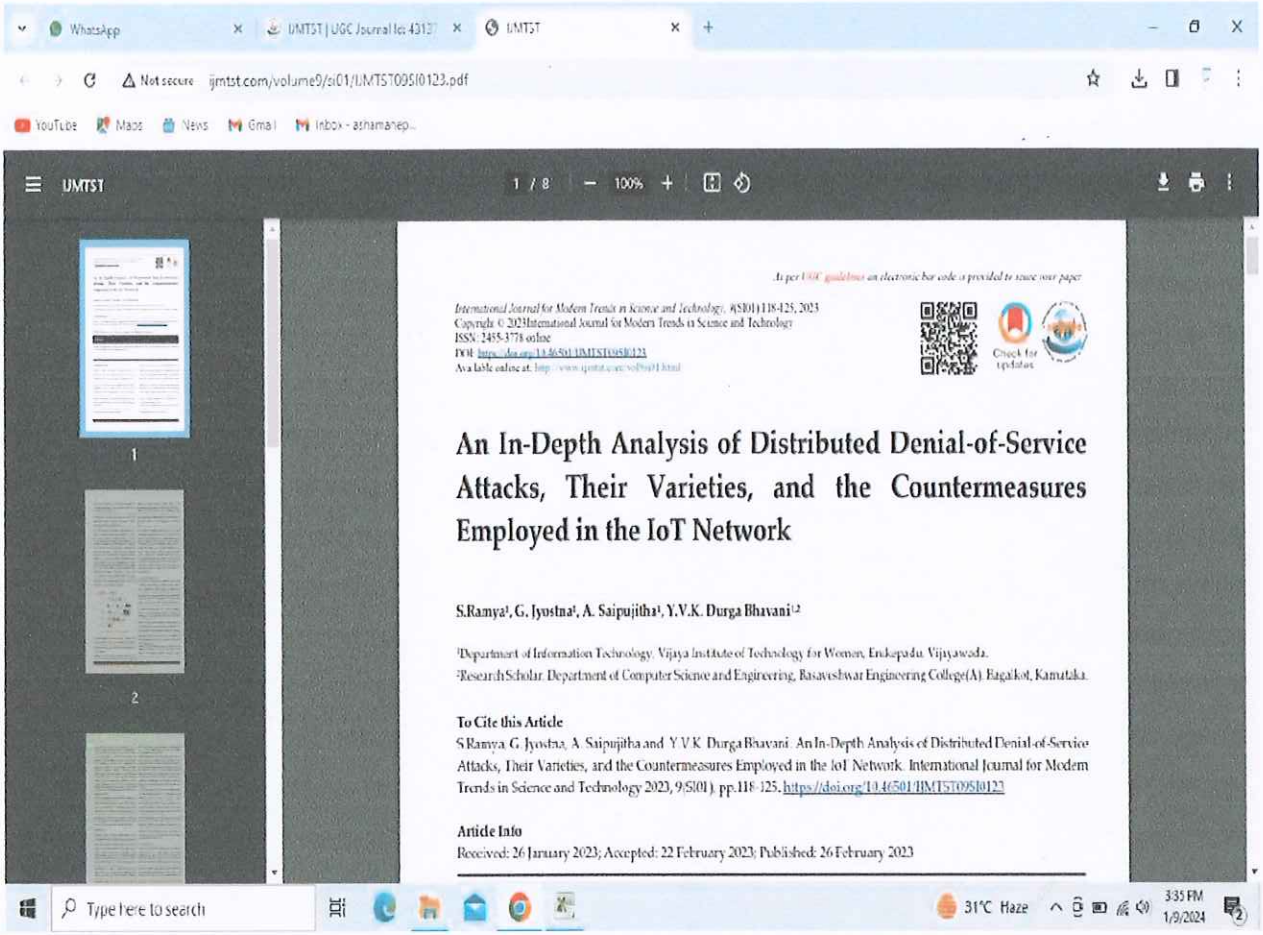

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International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, 9(S01):118-125, 2023

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An In-Depth Analysis of Distributed Denial-of-Service Attacks, Their Varieties, and the Countermeasures Employed in the IoT Network

S.Ramya[1], G. Jyostna[1], A. Saipujitha[1], Y.V.K. Durga Bhavani[1,2]

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[2]Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Basaveshwar Engineering College(A), Bagalkot, Karnataka.

To Cite this Article

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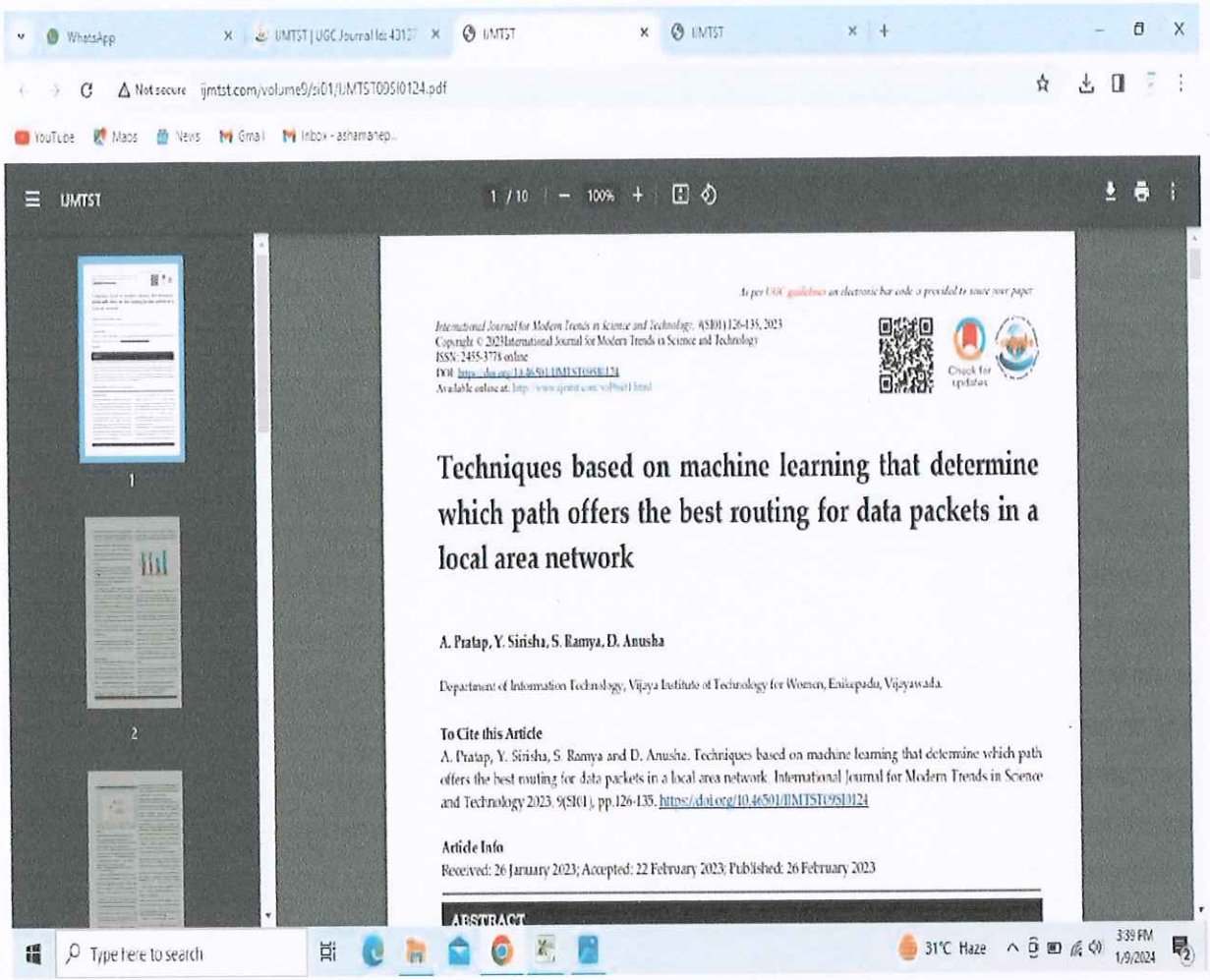

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Techniques based on machine learning that determine which path offers the best routing for data packets in a local area network

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Department of Information Technology, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article

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ABSTRACT

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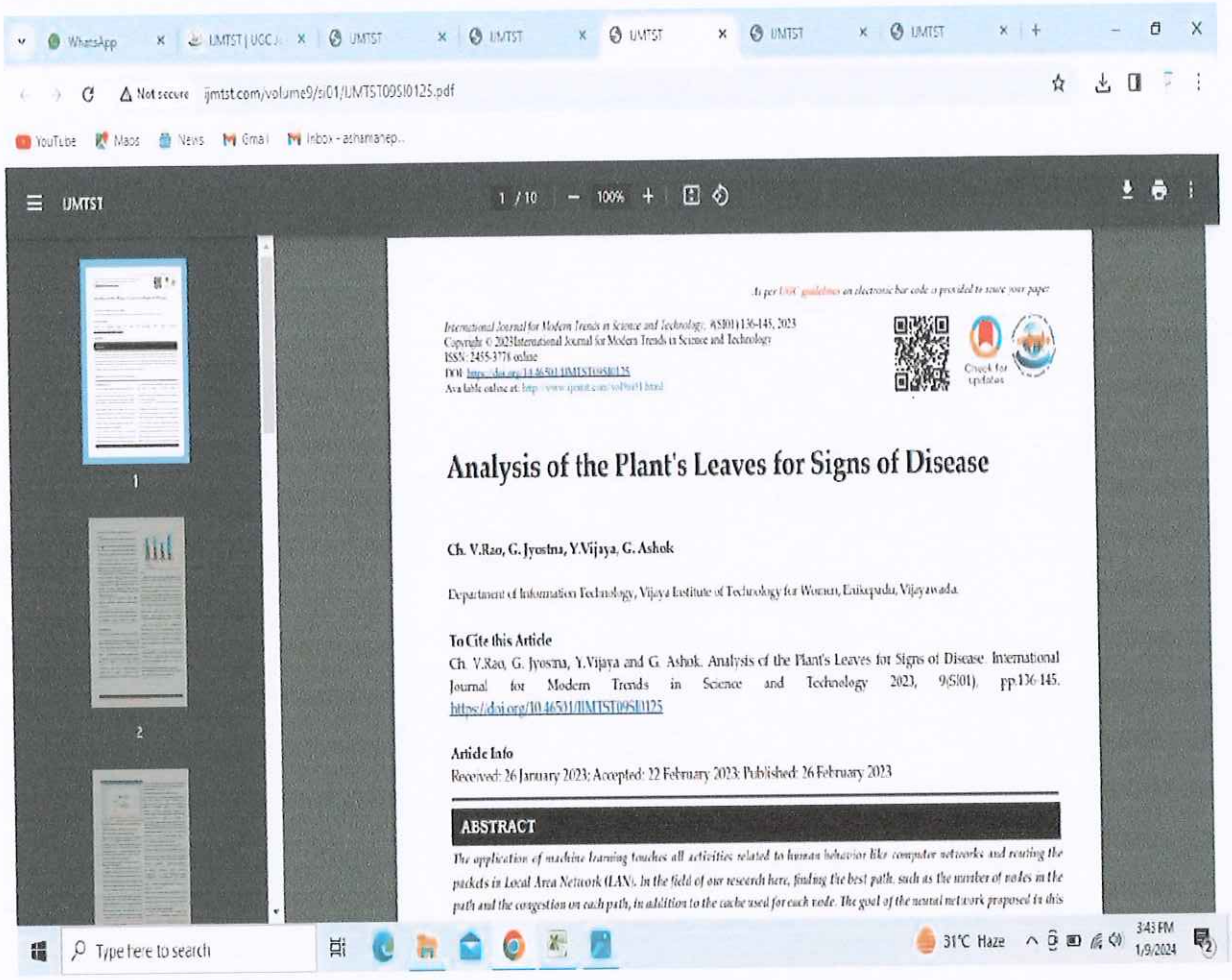

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Analysis of the Plant's Leaves for Signs of Disease

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To Cite this Article

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ABSTRACT

The application of machine learning touches all activities related to human behavior like computer networks and routing the packets in Local Area Network (LAN). In the field of our research here, finding the best path, such as the number of nodes in the path and the congestion on each path, in addition to the cache used for each node. The goal of the neural network proposed in this

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G. Jyostna
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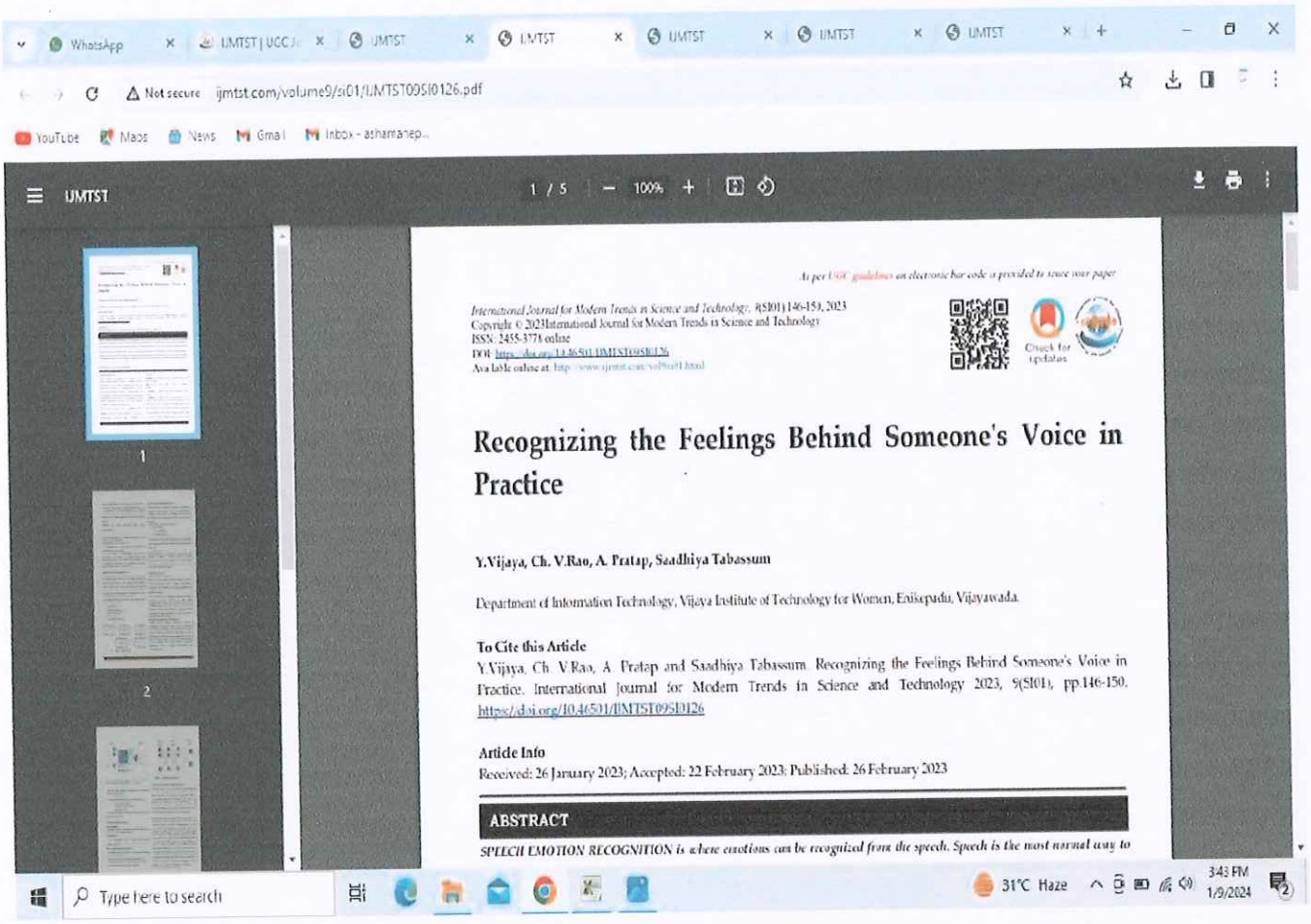

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Recognizing the Feelings Behind Someone's Voice in Practice

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Department of Information Technology, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article

Y.Vijaya, Ch. V.Rao, A. Pratap and Saadhiya Tabassum. Recognizing the Feelings Behind Someone's Voice in Practice. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2023, 9(SI01), pp.146-150. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST09SI0126

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ABSTRACT

SPEECH EMOTION RECOGNITION is where emotions can be recognized from the speech. Speech is the most normal way to

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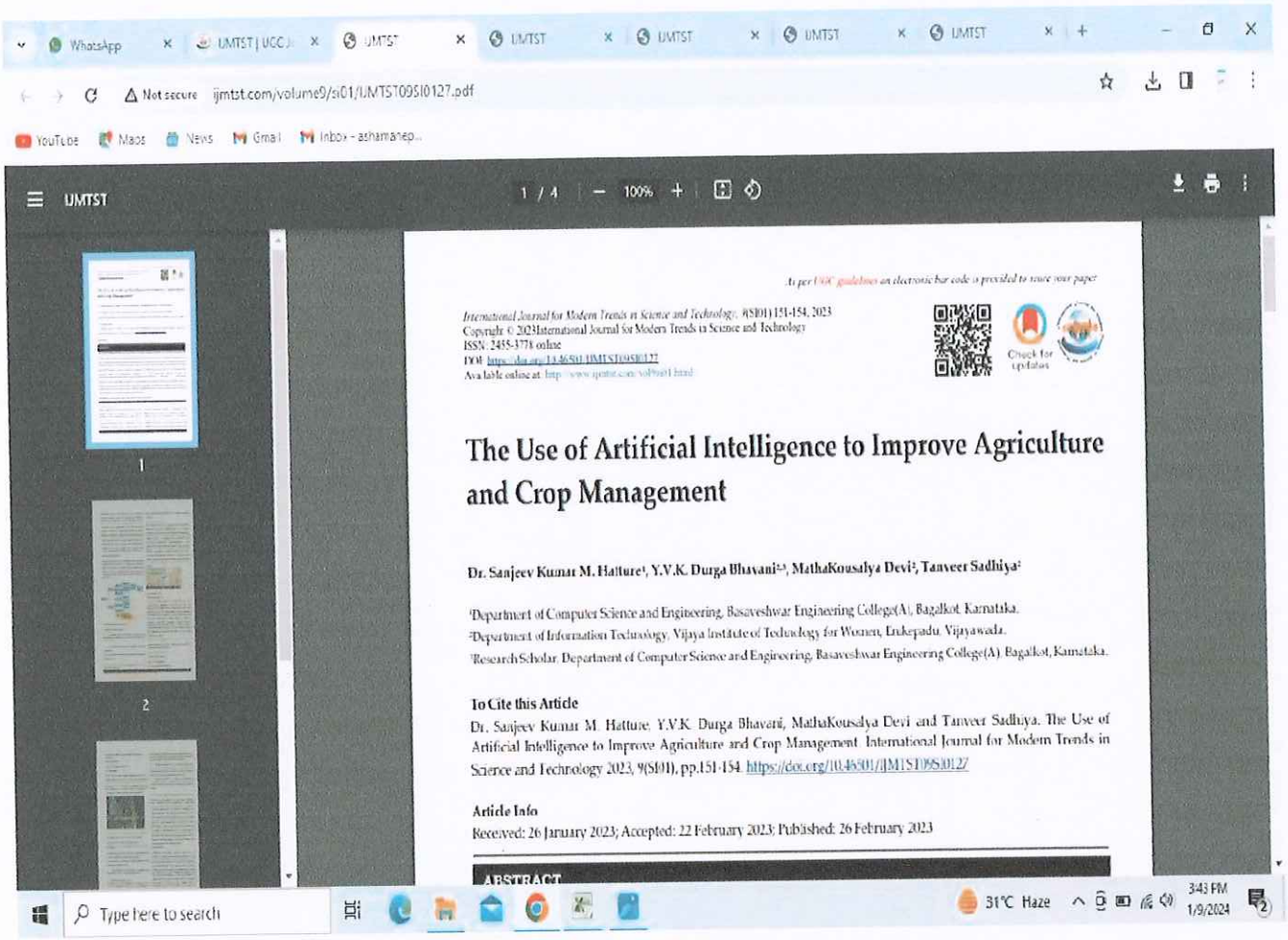

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The Use of Artificial Intelligence to Improve Agriculture and Crop Management

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ABSTRACT

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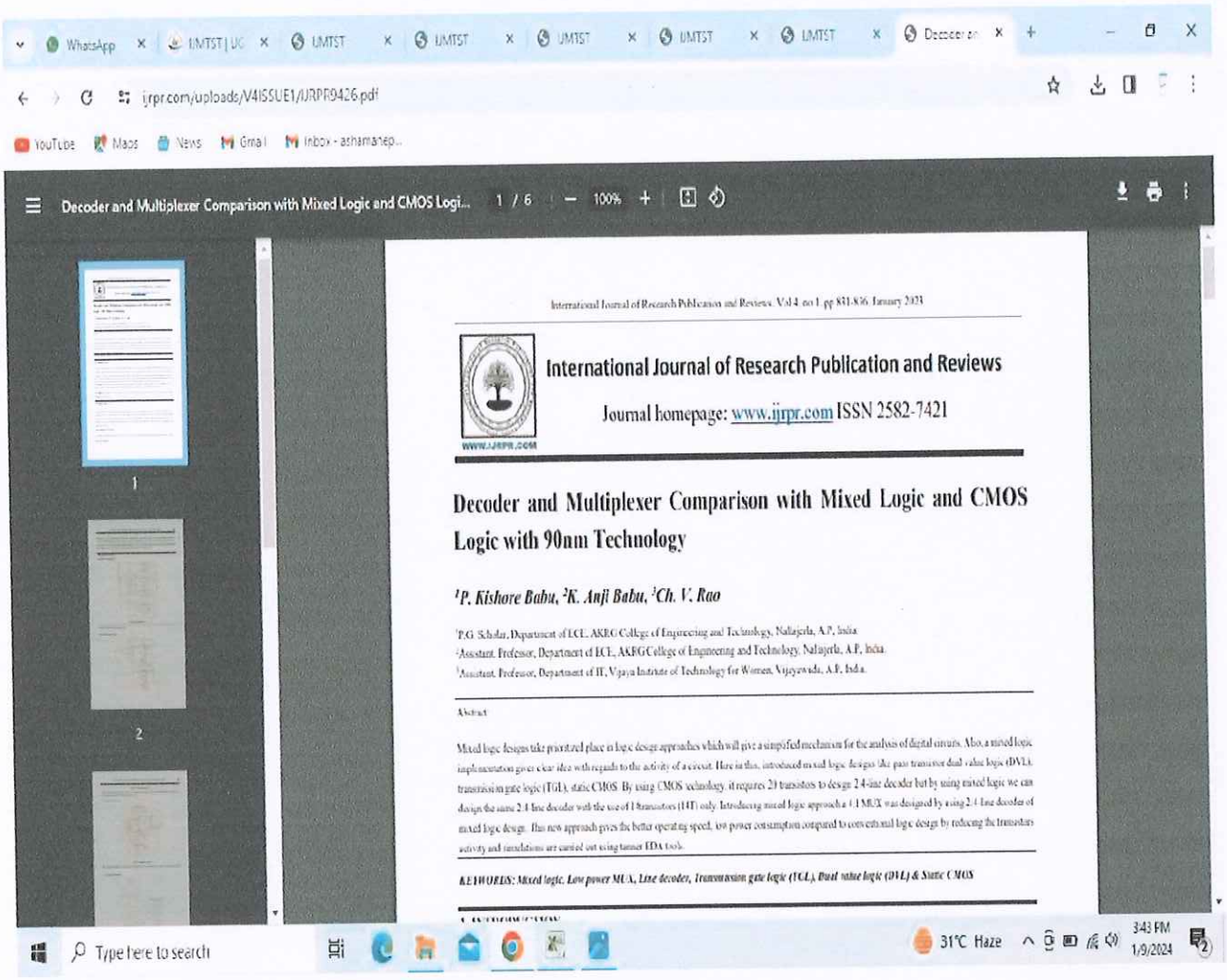

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Decoder and Multiplexer Comparison with Mixed Logic and CMOS Logic with 90nm Technology

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Abstract

Mixed logic designs take prioritized place in logic design approaches which will give a simplified mechanism for the analysis of digital circuits. Also, a mixed logic implementation gives clear idea with regards to the activity of a circuit. Here in this, introduced mixed logic designs like pass transistor dual value logic (DVL), transmission gate logic (TGL), static CMOS. By using CMOS technology, it requires 20 transistors to design 2:4-line decoder but by using mixed logic we can design the same 2:4 line decoder with the use of 13 transistors (14T) only. Introducing mixed logic approach a 4:1 MUX was designed by using 2:4 line decoder of mixed logic design. This new approach gives the better operating speed, low power consumption compared to conventional logic design by reducing the transistors activity and simulations are carried out using tanner EDA tool.

KEYWORDS: *Mixed logic, Low power MUX, Line decoder, Transmission gate logic (TGL), Dual value logic (DVL) & Static CMOS*

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AN EFFICIENT SPAM DETECTION ON IOT DEVICES USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT
The Internet of Things (IoT) is a group of millions of devices having sensors and actuators linked over wired or wireless channel for data transmission. IoT has grown rapidly over the past decade with more than 25 billion devices are expected to be connected by 2020. The volume of data released from these devices will increase many-fold in the years to come. In addition to an increased volume, the IoT devices produces a large amount of data with a number of different modalities having varying data quality defined by its speed in terms of time and position dependency. In such an environment, machine learning algorithms can play an important role in ensuring security and authorization based on biotechnology, anomalous detection to improve the usability and security of IoT systems. On the other hand, attackers often view learning algorithms to exploit the vulnerabilities in smart IoT-based systems. Motivated from these, in this paper, we propose the security of the IoT devices by detecting spam using machine learning. To achieve this objective, Spam Detection in IoT using Machine Learning framework is proposed. In this framework, five machine learning models are evaluated using various metrics with a large collection of inputs features sets. Each model computes a spam score by considering the refined input features. This score depicts the trustworthiness of IoT device under various parameters. REFIT Smart Home dataset is used for the validation of proposed technique. The results obtained proves the effectiveness of the proposed scheme in comparison to the other existing schemes.

Keywords: —spam detection,IOT,websites, features, RandomForest, REFIT Smart Home dataset

INTRODUCTION

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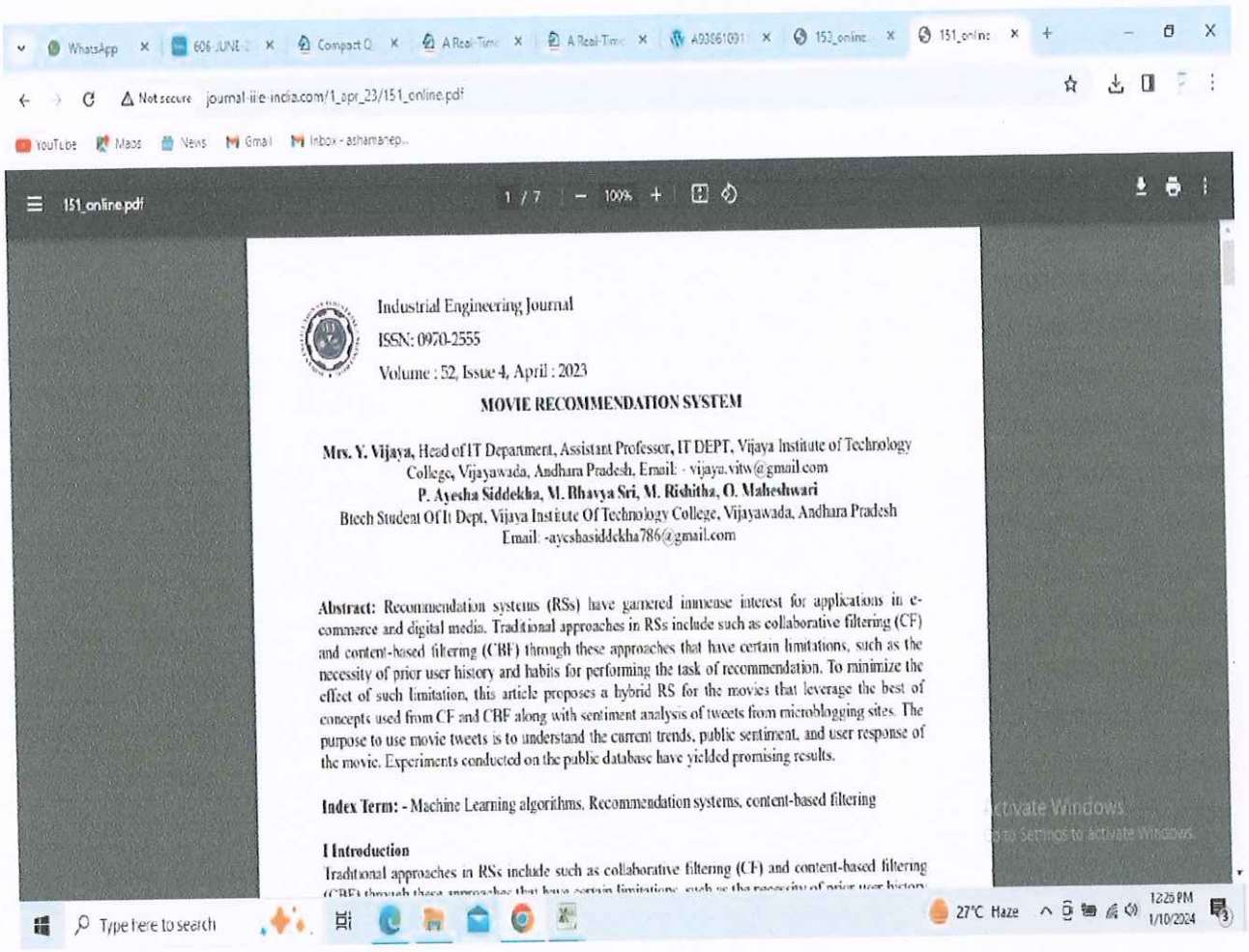

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MOVIE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM

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Abstract: Recommendation systems (RSs) have garnered immense interest for applications in e-commerce and digital media. Traditional approaches in RSs include such as collaborative filtering (CF) and content-based filtering (CBF) through these approaches that have certain limitations, such as the necessity of prior user history and habits for performing the task of recommendation. To minimize the effect of such limitation, this article proposes a hybrid RS for the movies that leverage the best of concepts used from CF and CBF along with sentiment analysis of tweets from microblogging sites. The purpose to use movie tweets is to understand the current trends, public sentiment, and user response of the movie. Experiments conducted on the public database have yielded promising results.

Index Term: - Machine Learning algorithms, Recommendation systems, content-based filtering

I Introduction

Traditional approaches in RSs include such as collaborative filtering (CF) and content-based filtering

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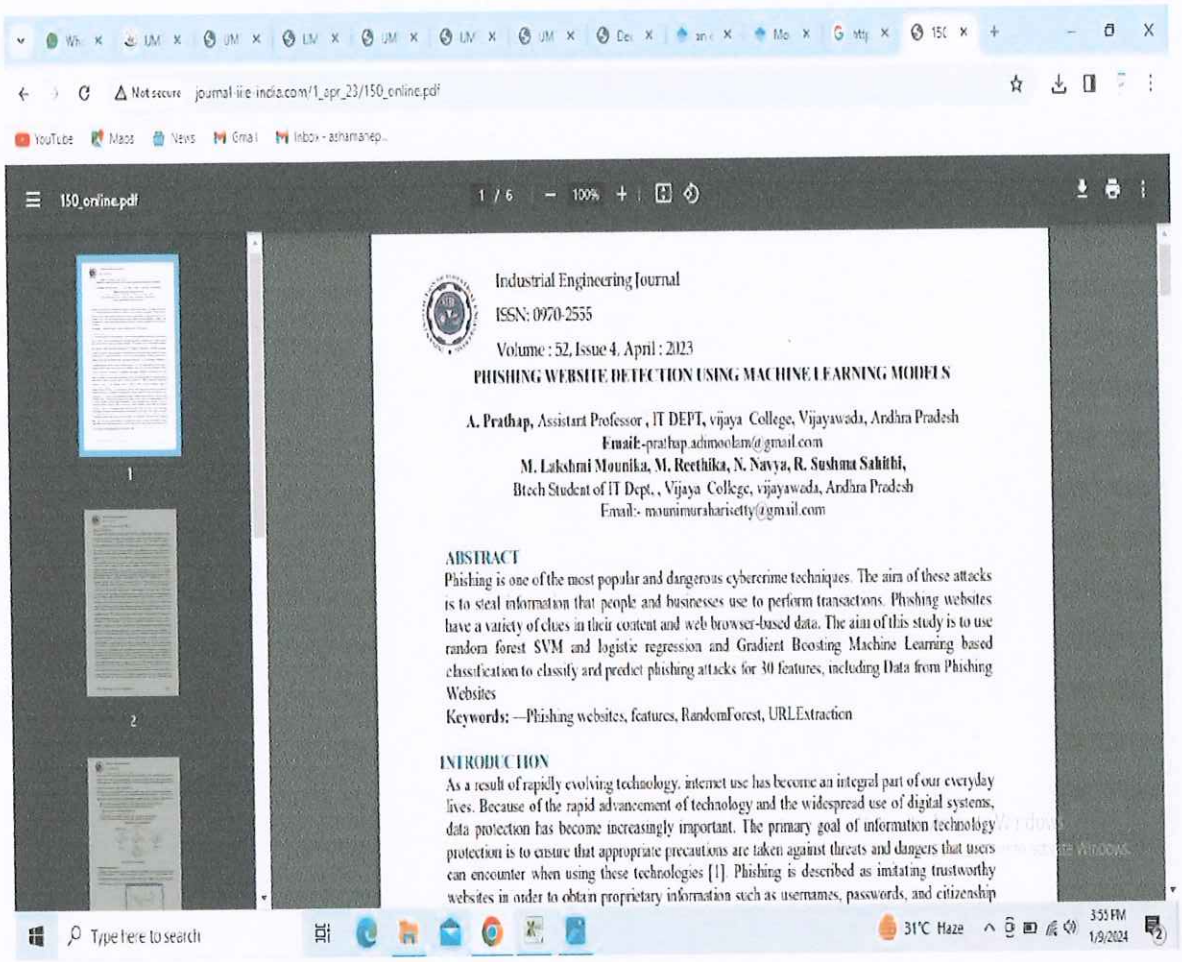

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PHISHING WEBSITE DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Phishing is one of the most popular and dangerous cybercrime techniques. The aim of these attacks is to steal information that people and businesses use to perform transactions. Phishing websites have a variety of clues in their content and web browser-based data. The aim of this study is to use random forest SVM and logistic regression and Gradient Boosting Machine Learning based classification to classify and predict phishing attacks for 30 features, including Data from Phishing Websites

Keywords: —Phishing websites, features, RandomForest, URLExtraction

INTRODUCTION

As a result of rapidly evolving technology, internet use has become an integral part of our everyday lives. Because of the rapid advancement of technology and the widespread use of digital systems, data protection has become increasingly important. The primary goal of information technology protection is to ensure that appropriate precautions are taken against threats and dangers that users can encounter when using these technologies [1]. Phishing is described as imitating trustworthy websites in order to obtain proprietary information such as usernames, passwords, and citizenship

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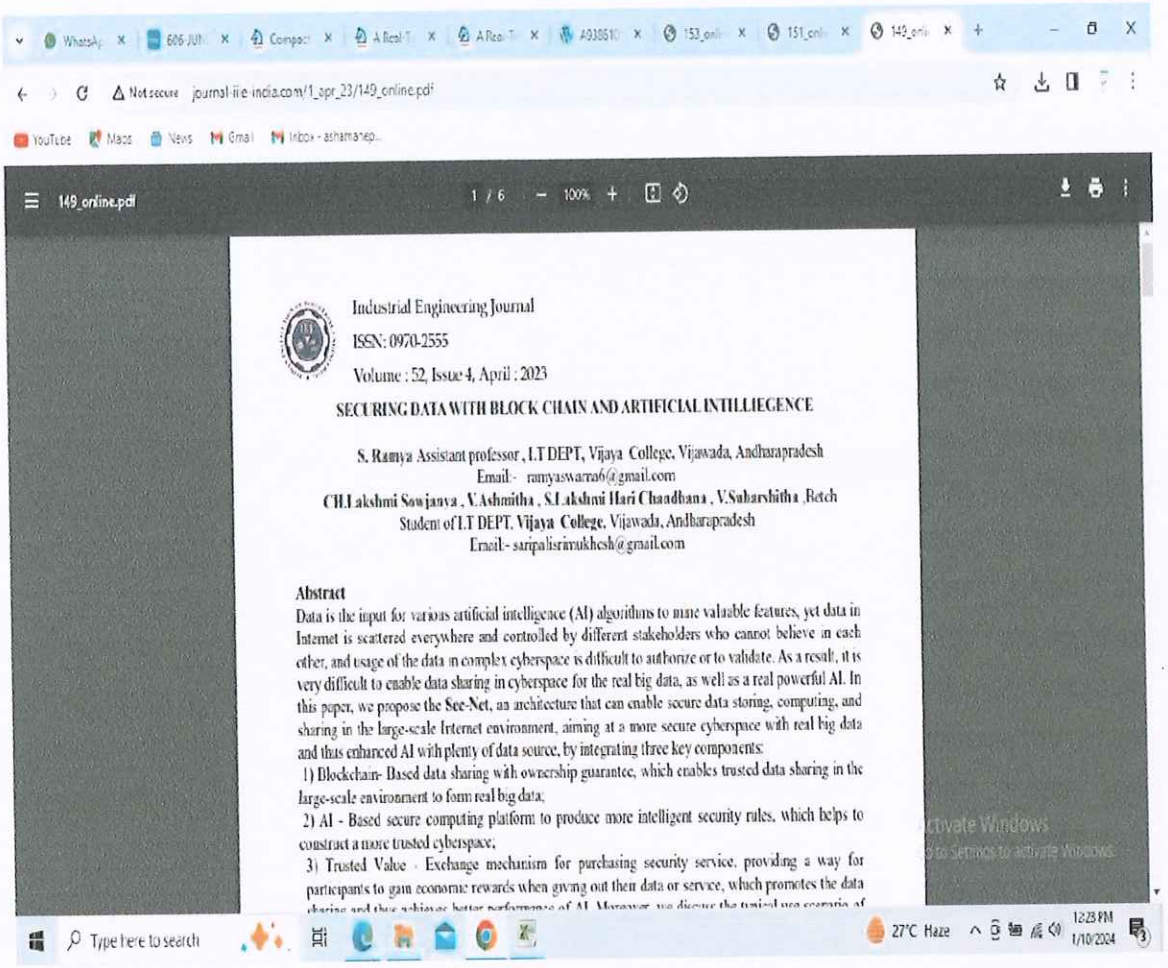

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SECURING DATA WITH BLOCK CHAIN AND ARTIFICIAL INTILLIEGENCE

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Abstract

Data is the input for various artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms to mine valuable features, yet data in Internet is scattered everywhere and controlled by different stakeholders who cannot believe in each other, and usage of the data in complex cyberspace is difficult to authorize or to validate. As a result, it is very difficult to enable data sharing in cyberspace for the real big data, as well as a real powerful AI. In this paper, we propose the See-Net, an architecture that can enable secure data storing, computing, and sharing in the large-scale Internet environment, aiming at a more secure cyberspace with real big data and thus enhanced AI with plenty of data source, by integrating three key components:

1) Blockchain- Based data sharing with ownership guarantee, which enables trusted data sharing in the large-scale environment to form real big data;

2) AI - Based secure computing platform to produce more intelligent security rules, which helps to construct a more trusted cyberspace;

3) Trusted Value - Exchange mechanism for purchasing security service, providing a way for participants to gain economic rewards when giving out their data or service, which promotes the data sharing and thus achieves better performance of AI. Moreover, we discuss the typical use scenario of

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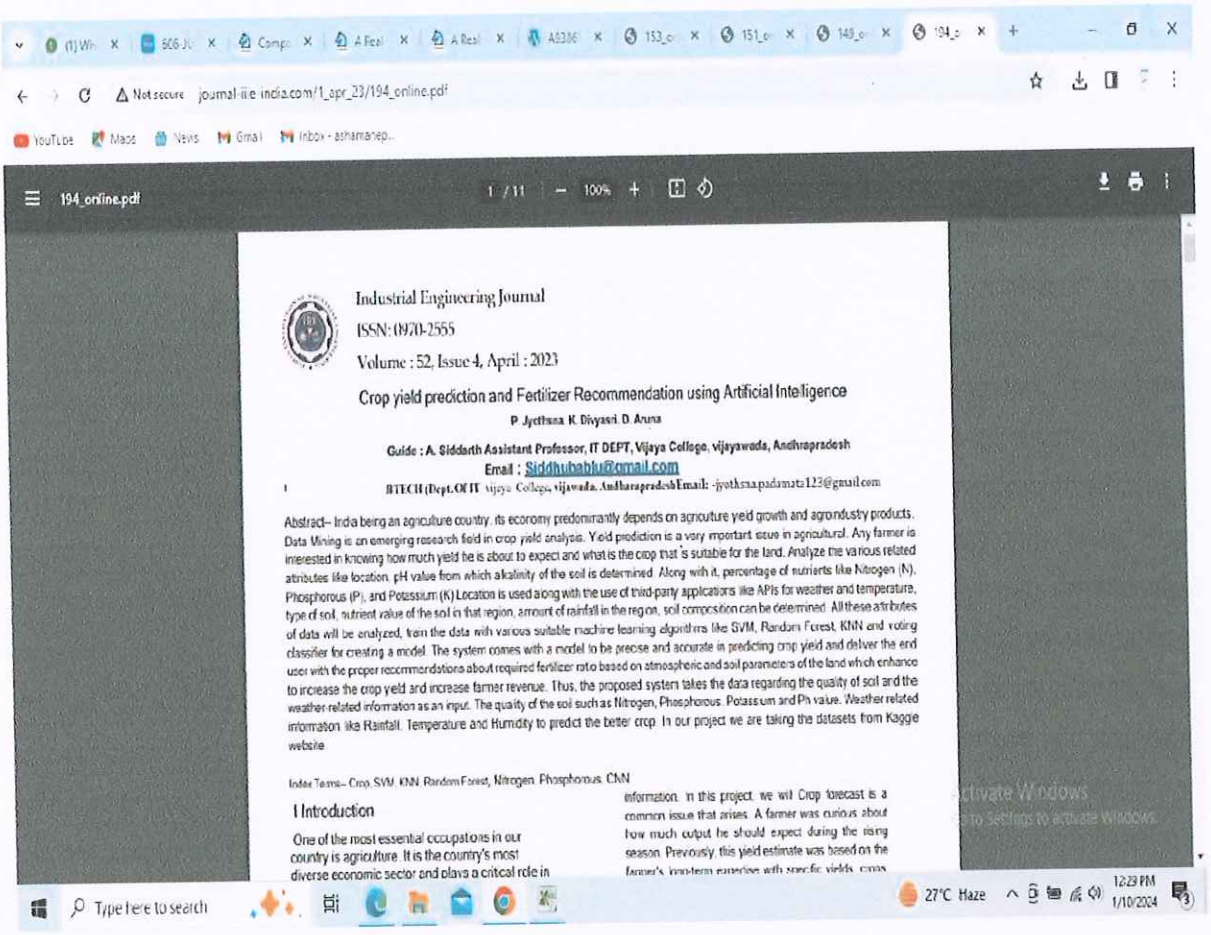

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Crop yield prediction and Fertilizer Recommendation using Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract– India being an agriculture country, its economy predominantly depends on agriculture yield growth and agroindustry products. Data Mining is an emerging research field in crop yield analysis. Yield prediction is a very important issue in agricultural. Any farmer is interested in knowing how much yield he is about to expect and what is the crop that 's suitable for the land. Analyze the various related attributes like location, pH value from which alkalinity of the soil is determined. Along with it, percentage of nutrients like Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P), and Potassium (K) Location is used along with the use of third-party applications like APIs for weather and temperature, type of soil, nutrient value of the soil in that region, amount of rainfall in the region, soil composition can be determined. All these attributes of data will be analyzed, train the data with various suitable machine learning algorithms like SVM, Random Forest, KNN and voting classifier for creating a model. The system comes with a model to be precise and accurate in predicting crop yield and deliver the end user with the proper recommendations about required fertilizer rate based on atmospheric and soil parameters of the land which enhance to increase the crop yield and increase farmer revenue. Thus, the proposed system takes the data regarding the quality of soil and the weather-related information as an input. The quality of the soil such as Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium and Ph value. Weather related information like Rainfall, Temperature and Humidity to predict the better crop. In our project we are taking the datasets from Kaggle website

Index Terms– Crop, SVM, KNN, Random Forest, Nitrogen, Phosphorous, CNN

I Introduction

One of the most essential occupations in our country is agriculture. It is the country's most diverse economic sector and plays a critical role in

information. In this project, we will Crop forecast is a common issue that arises. A farmer was curious about how much output he should expect during the rising season. Previously, this yield estimate was based on the

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FAKE JOB DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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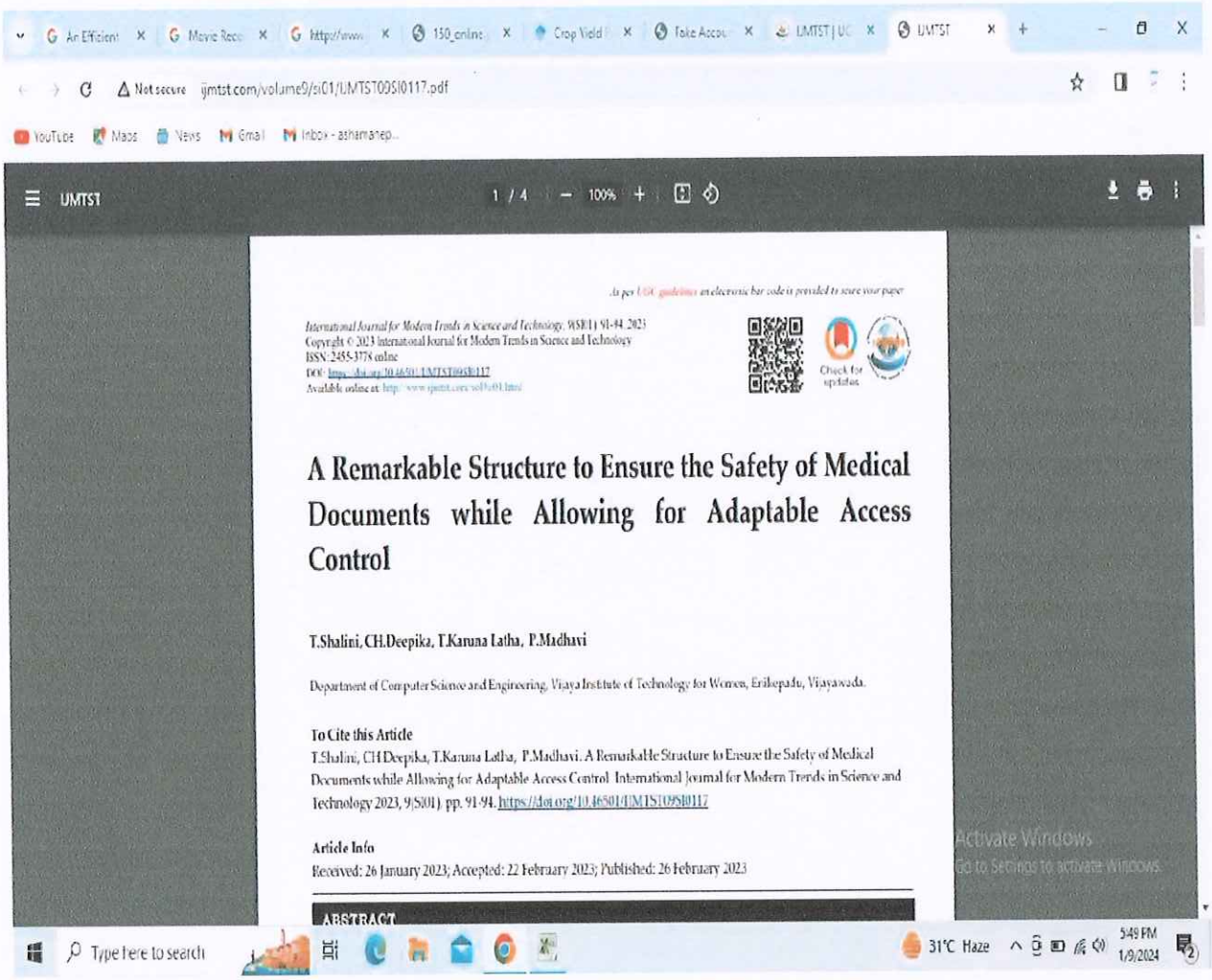
ABSTRACT

With the development of social media and modern technologies, advertising new job openings has recently become a very prevalent problem in the current world. So, everyone will have a lot of reason to be concerned about bogus job postings. Fake job posing prediction presents a variety of difficulties, just like many other categorization tasks. In order to determine whether a job posting is legitimate or fraudulent, this paper proposed using various data mining techniques and classification algorithms like KNN, decision tree, support vector machine, naive bayes classifier, random forest classifier, multilayer perceptron, and deep neural network. 18000 samples from the Employment Scam Aegean Dataset (EMSCAD) were used in our experiments. For this classification challenge, a deep neural network classifier excels. For this deep neural network classifier, three thick layers were used. A bogus job advertisement can be predicted with a classification accuracy of about 98% by the trained classifier using DNN.

1 INTRODUCTION

Single Classifier based Prediction:



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A Remarkable Structure to Ensure the Safety of Medical Documents while Allowing for Adaptable Access Control

T.Shalini, CH.Deepika, T.Karuna Latha, P.Madhavi

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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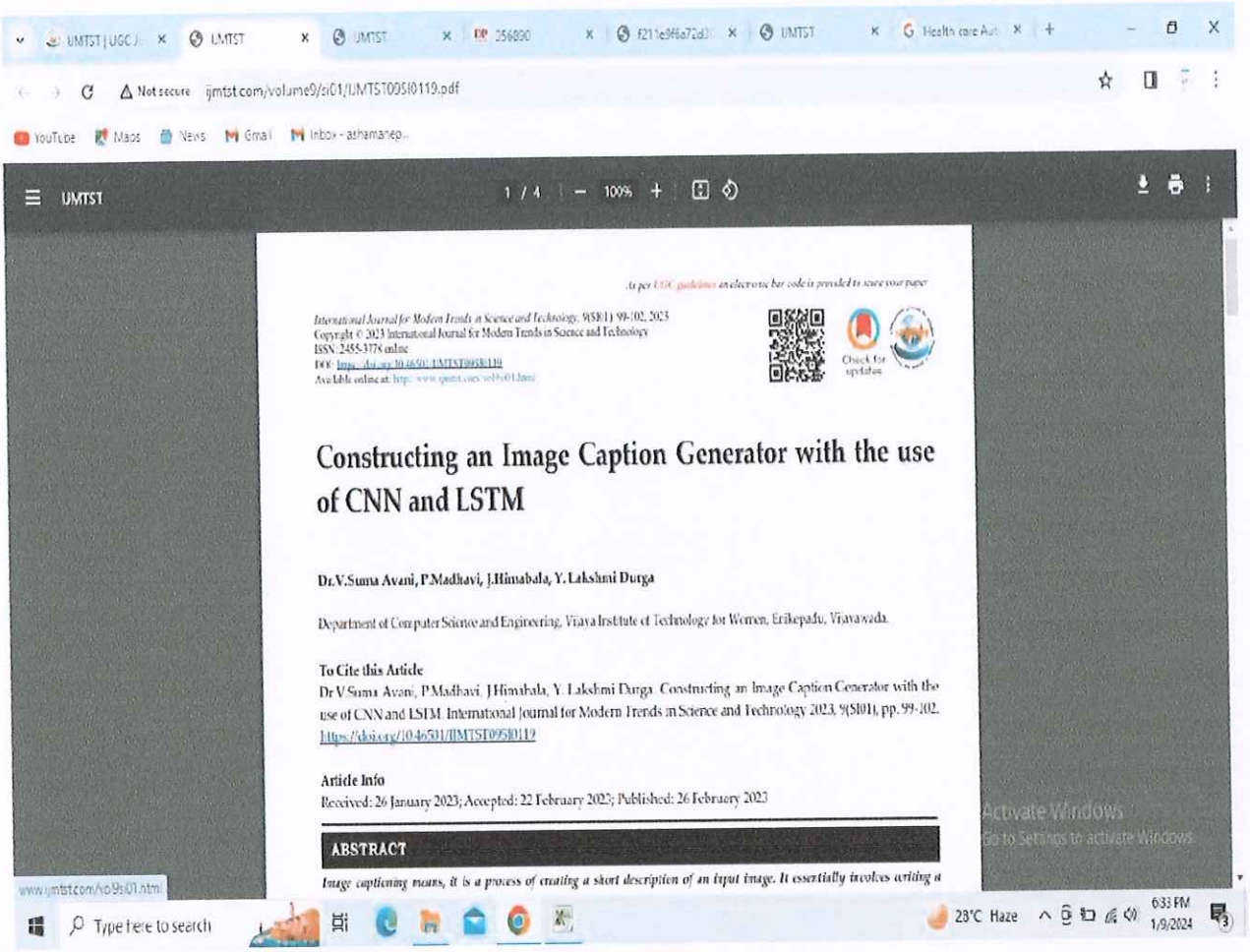

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Constructing an Image Caption Generator with the use of CNN and LSTM

Dr.V.Suma Avani, P.Madhavi, J.Himabala, Y. Lakshmi Durga

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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ABSTRACT

Image captioning means, it is a process of creating a short description of an input image. It essentially involves writing a

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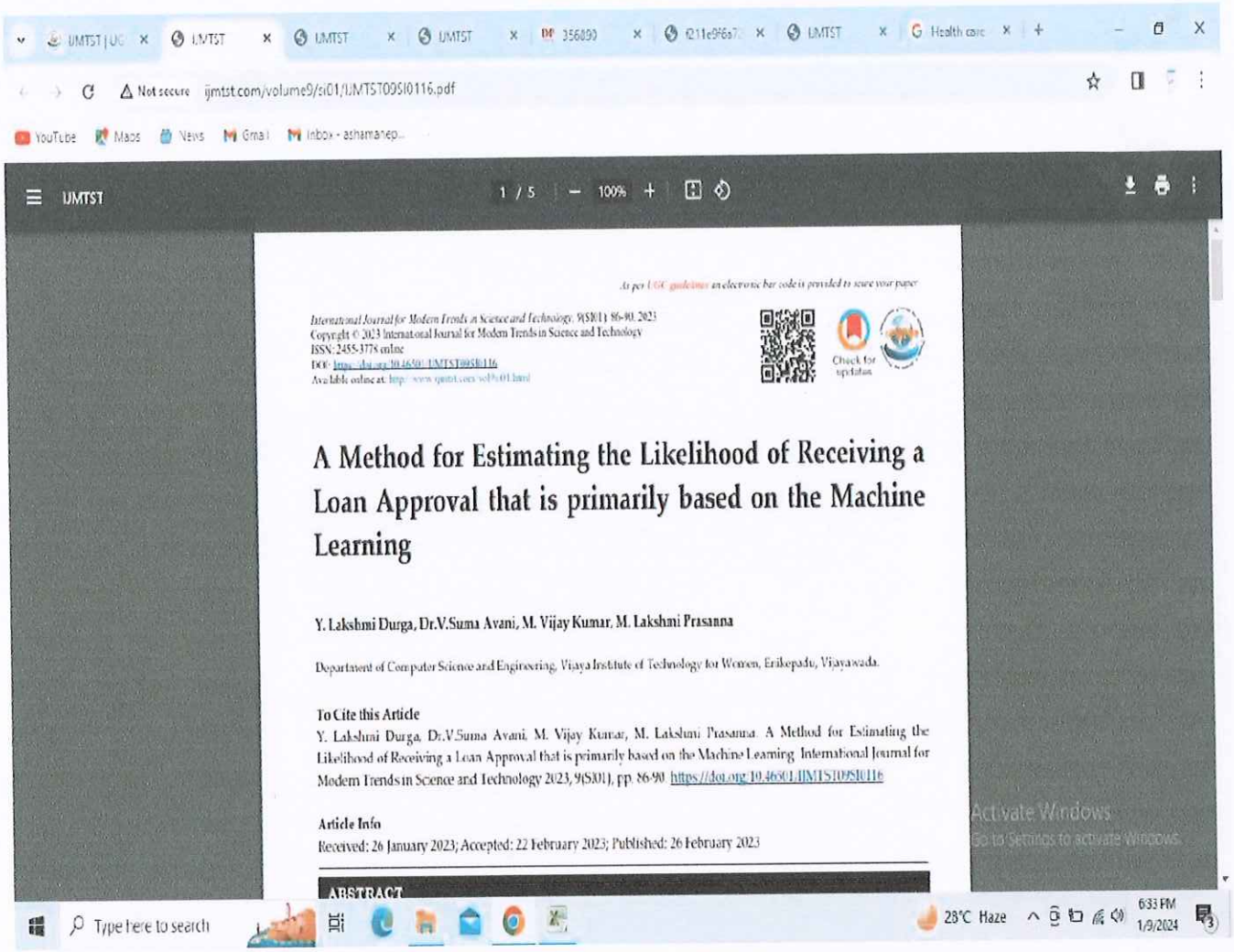

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A Method for Estimating the Likelihood of Receiving a Loan Approval that is primarily based on the Machine Learning

Y. Lakshmi Durga, Dr.V.Suma Avani, M. Vijay Kumar, M. Lakshmi Prasanna

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ABSTRACT

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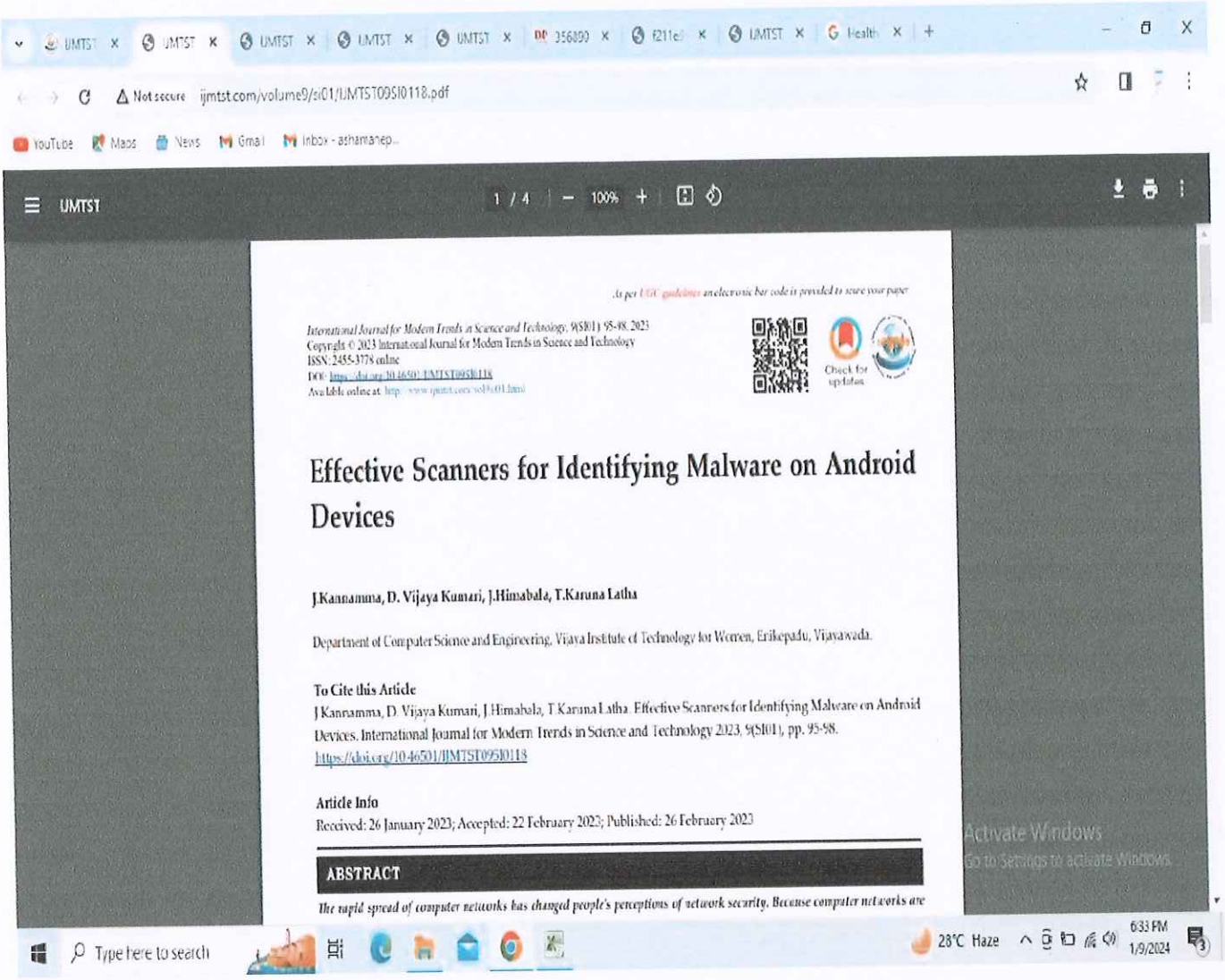

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International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, 9(SI01): 95-98, 2023

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Effective Scanners for Identifying Malware on Android Devices

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ABSTRACT

The rapid spread of computer networks has changed people's perceptions of network security. Because computer networks are

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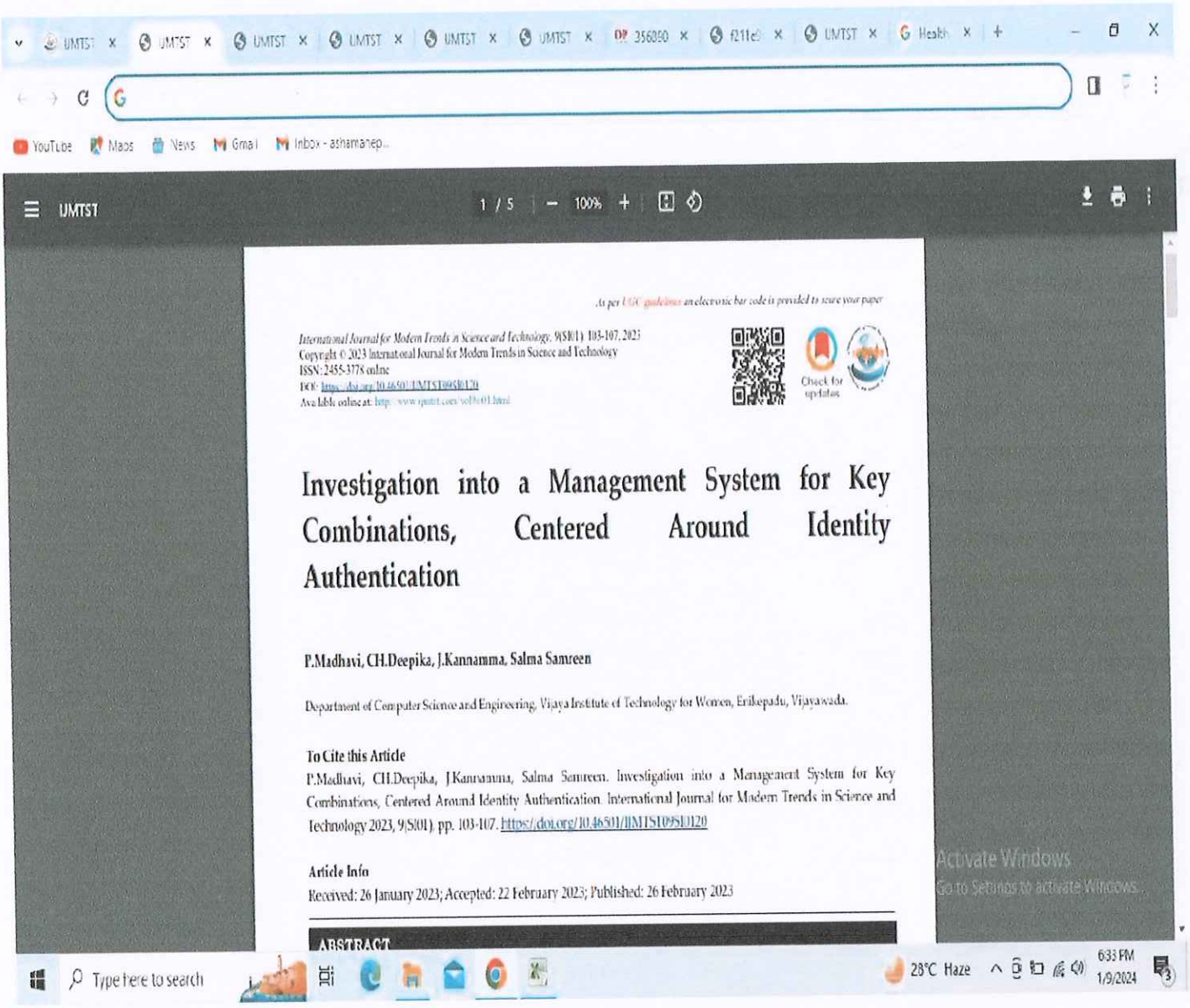

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Investigation into a Management System for Key Combinations, Centered Around Identity Authentication

P.Madhavi, CH.Deepika, J.Kannamma, Salma Samreen

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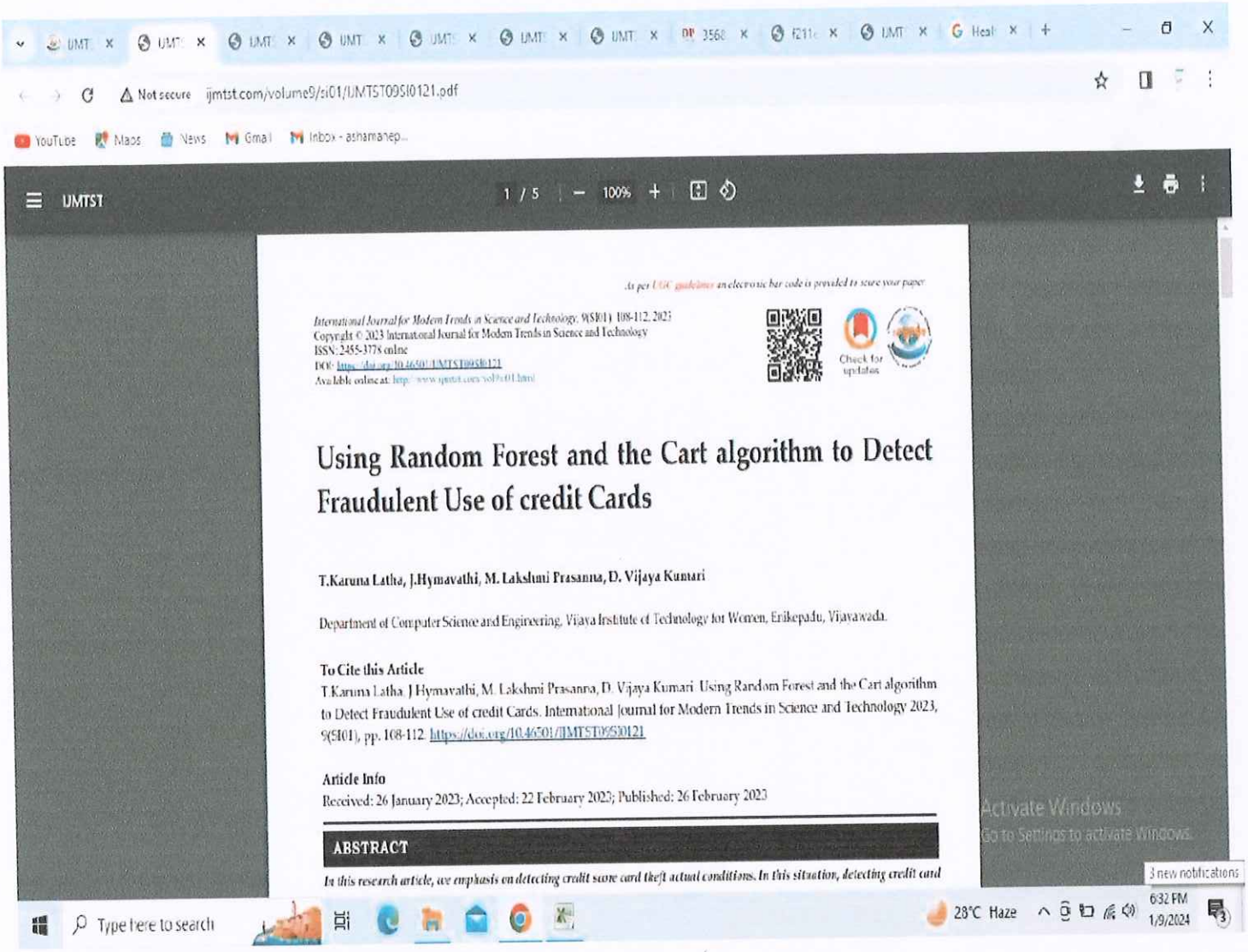

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Using Random Forest and the Cart algorithm to Detect Fraudulent Use of credit Cards

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ABSTRACT

In this research article, we emphasis on detecting credit score card theft actual conditions. In this situation, detecting credit card

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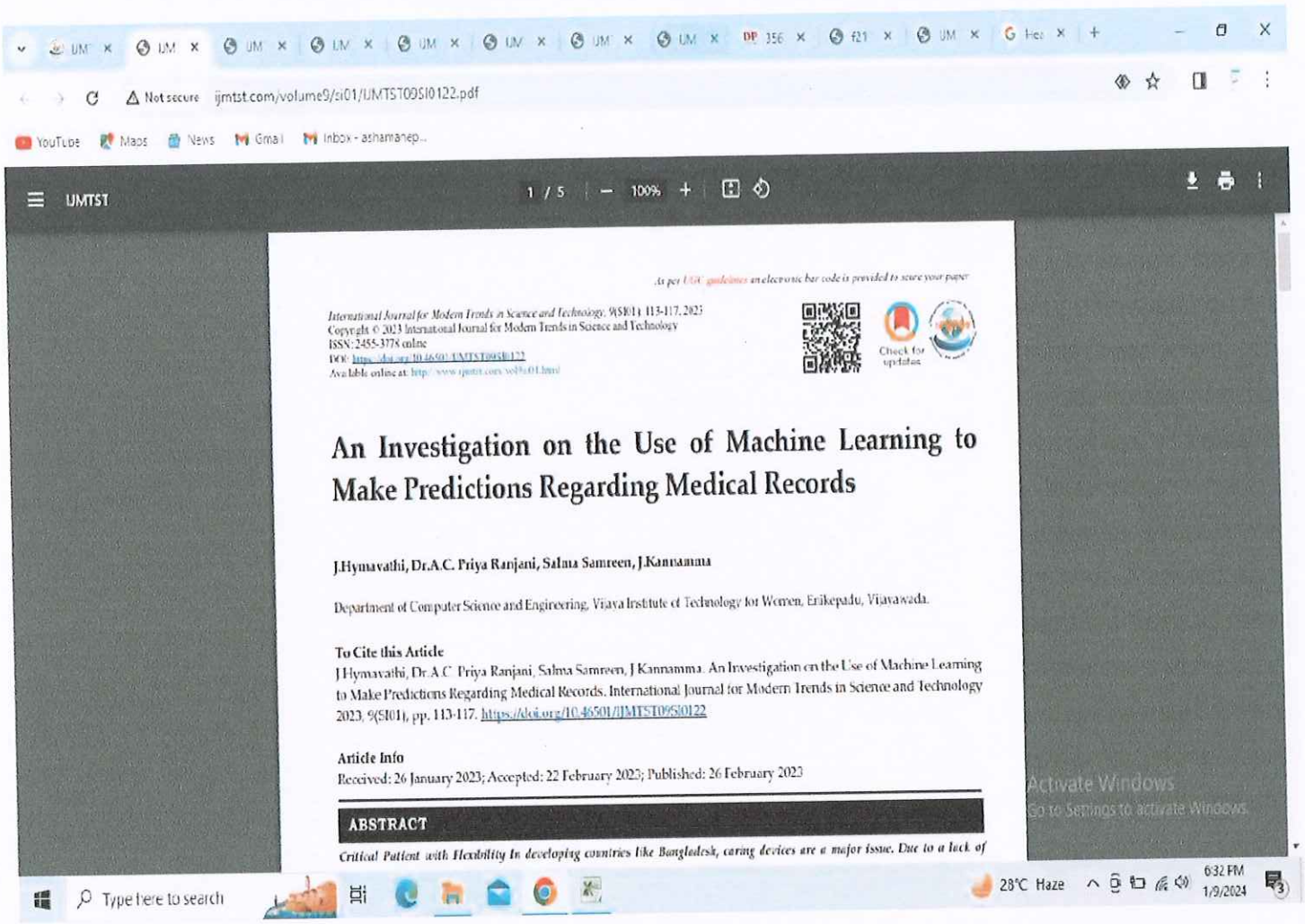

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An Investigation on the Use of Machine Learning to Make Predictions Regarding Medical Records

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Critical Patient with Flexibility In developing countries like Bangladesh, caring devices are a major issue. Due to a lack of

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ANALYSIS OF DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION USING SENSOR DATA BY MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Modern, sophisticated driver assistance systems gather information about the driver's condition by analysing driving performance. Such systems can, for instance, evaluate the driver's steering or lane-keeping behaviour to spot indicators of tiredness and inform them when their level of intoxication reaches a crucial point. These technologies, however, are unable to access direct cues regarding the driver's state. As a result, the objective of this work is to increase the identification of driver drowsiness in automobiles utilising signals from a driver monitoring camera. In driving simulator tests, 35 features relating to the driver's eye blinking behaviour and head motions are extracted for this reason. Using the substantial dataset. For the purpose of classifying the driver's state, we created and assessed a feature selection approach based on the k-Nearest Neighbour algorithm. The impact of tiredness on the driver's blink behaviour and head motions is shown by a concluding analysis of the highest performing feature sets. These results will aid in the future creation of trustworthy and reliable driver drowsiness monitoring systems to avoid accidents brought on by sleepiness.

1 INTRODUCTION

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Enhanced behaviour of the Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) algorithm in comparison to Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) in the use of geoelectrical resistivity data

K. Anitha, Y.Ramadevi , J. Bhagya Lakshmi

Department of Science and Humanities, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article

K. Anitha, Y.Ramadevi and J. Bhagya Lakshmi. Enhanced behaviour of the Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) algorithm in comparison to Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) in the use of geoelectrical resistivity data. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2022, 9(SI01), pp 75-85. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST09SI0115

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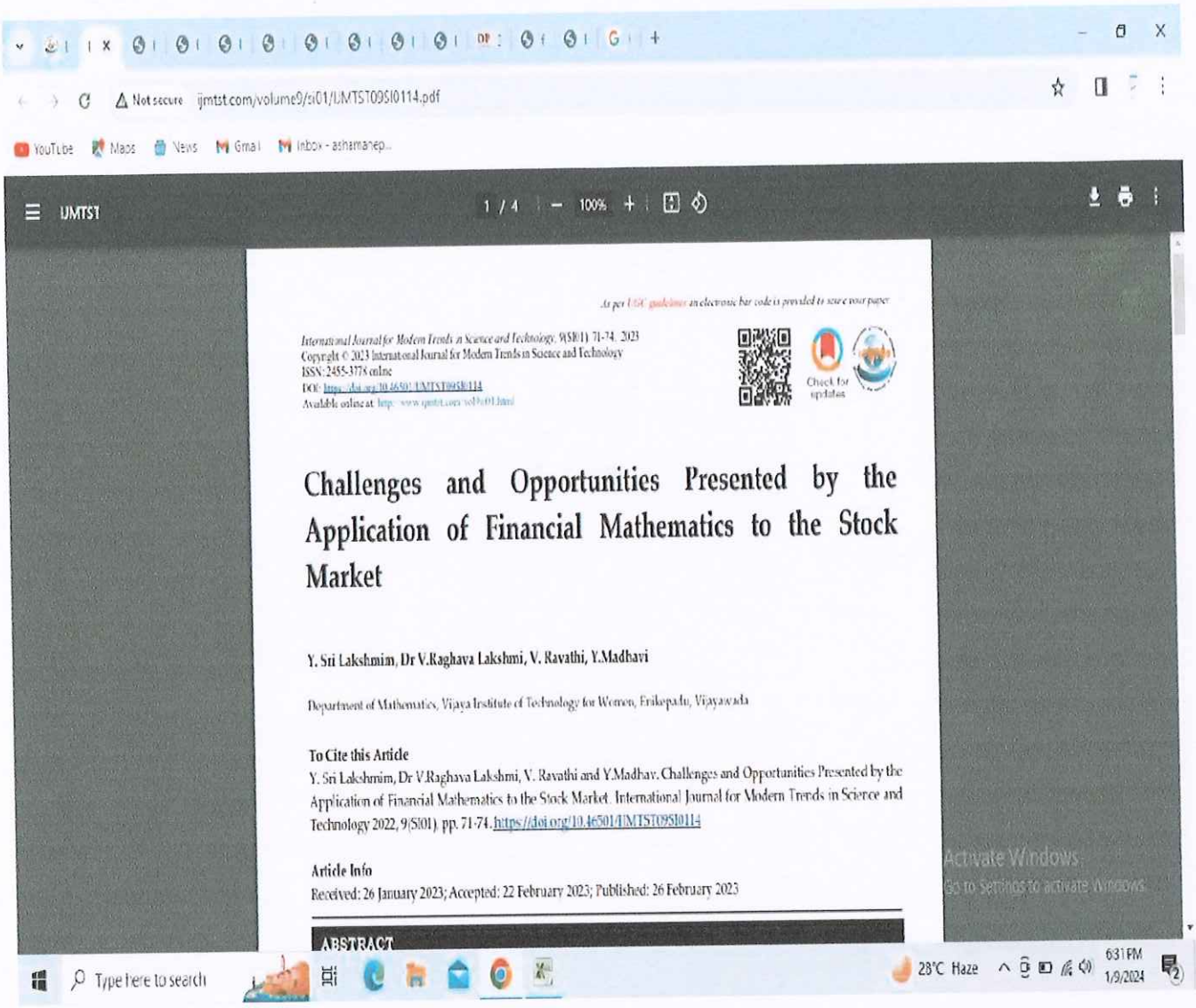

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Challenges and Opportunities Presented by the Application of Financial Mathematics to the Stock Market

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Department of Mathematics, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada

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Y. Sri Lakshmim, Dr V.Raghava Lakshmi, V. Ravathi and Y.Madhav. Challenges and Opportunities Presented by the Application of Financial Mathematics to the Stock Market. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2022, 9(S01): pp. 71-74. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST09S0114

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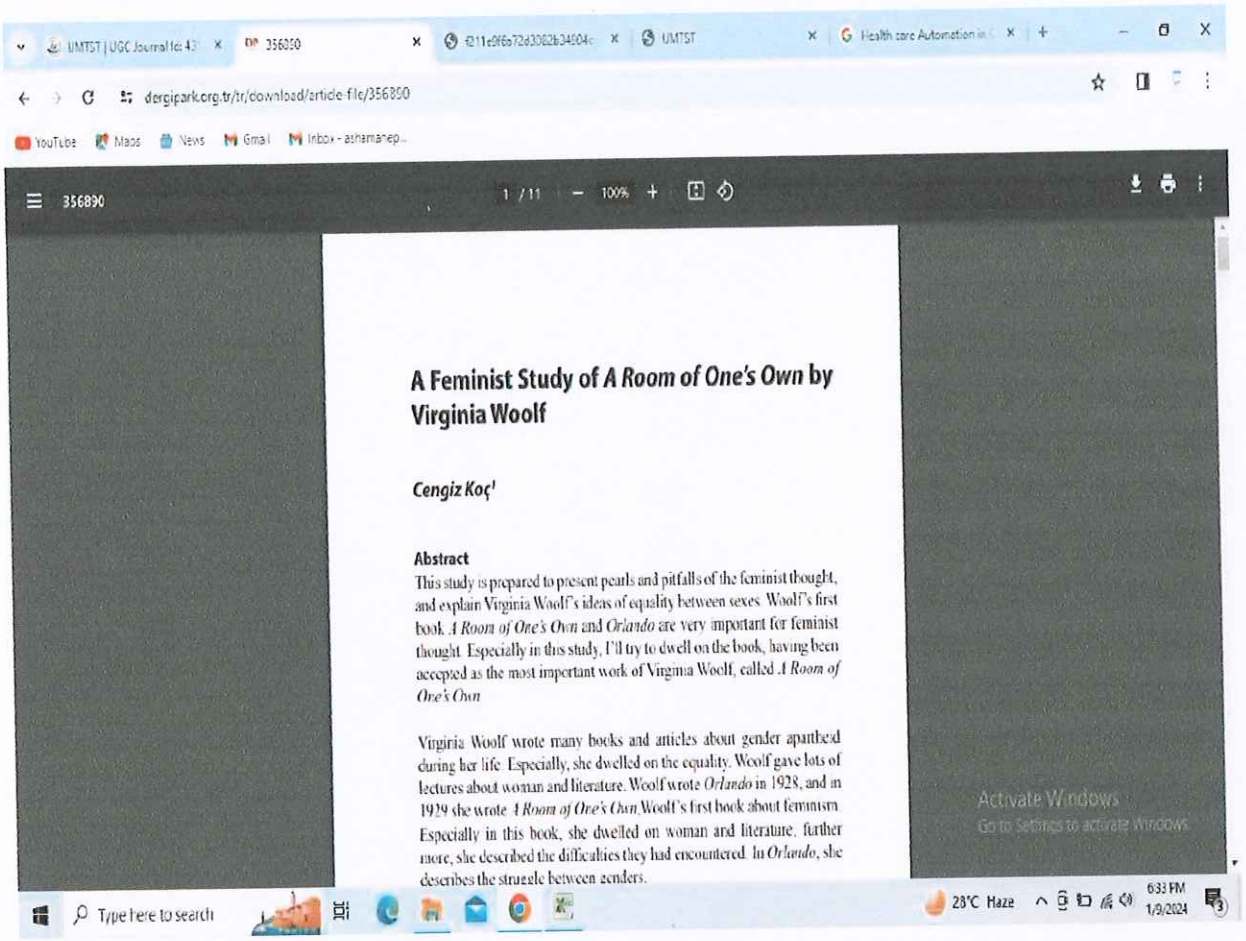


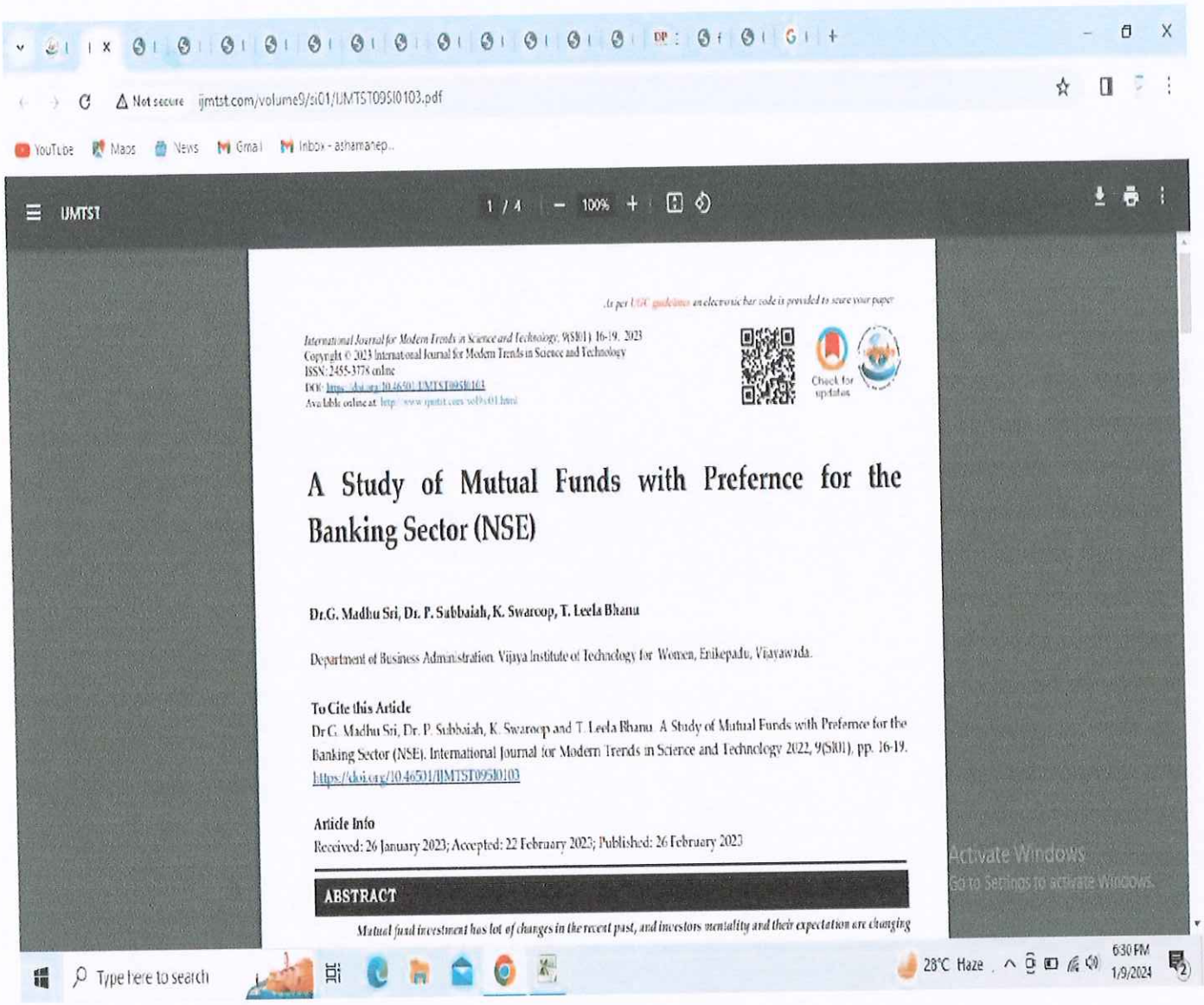
A Feminist Study of *A Room of One's Own* by Virginia Woolf

Cengiz Koç[1]

Abstract

This study is prepared to present pearls and pitfalls of the feminist thought, and explain Virginia Woolf's ideas of equality between sexes. Woolf's first book *A Room of One's Own* and *Orlando* are very important for feminist thought. Especially in this study, I'll try to dwell on the book, having been accepted as the most important work of Virginia Woolf, called *A Room of One's Own*

Virginia Woolf wrote many books and articles about gender apartheid during her life. Especially, she dwelled on the equality. Woolf gave lots of lectures about woman and literature. Woolf wrote *Orlando* in 1928, and in 1929 she wrote *A Room of One's Own*.Woolf's first book about feminism. Especially in this book, she dwelled on woman and literature. further more, she described the difficulties they had encountered. In *Orlando*, she describes the struggle between genders.



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A Study of Mutual Funds with Prefernce for the Banking Sector (NSE)

Dr.G. Madhu Sri, Dr. P. Subbaiah, K. Swaroop, T. Leela Bhanu

Department of Business Administration, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article

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ABSTRACT

Mutual fund investment has lot of changes in the recent past, and investors mentality and their expectation are changing

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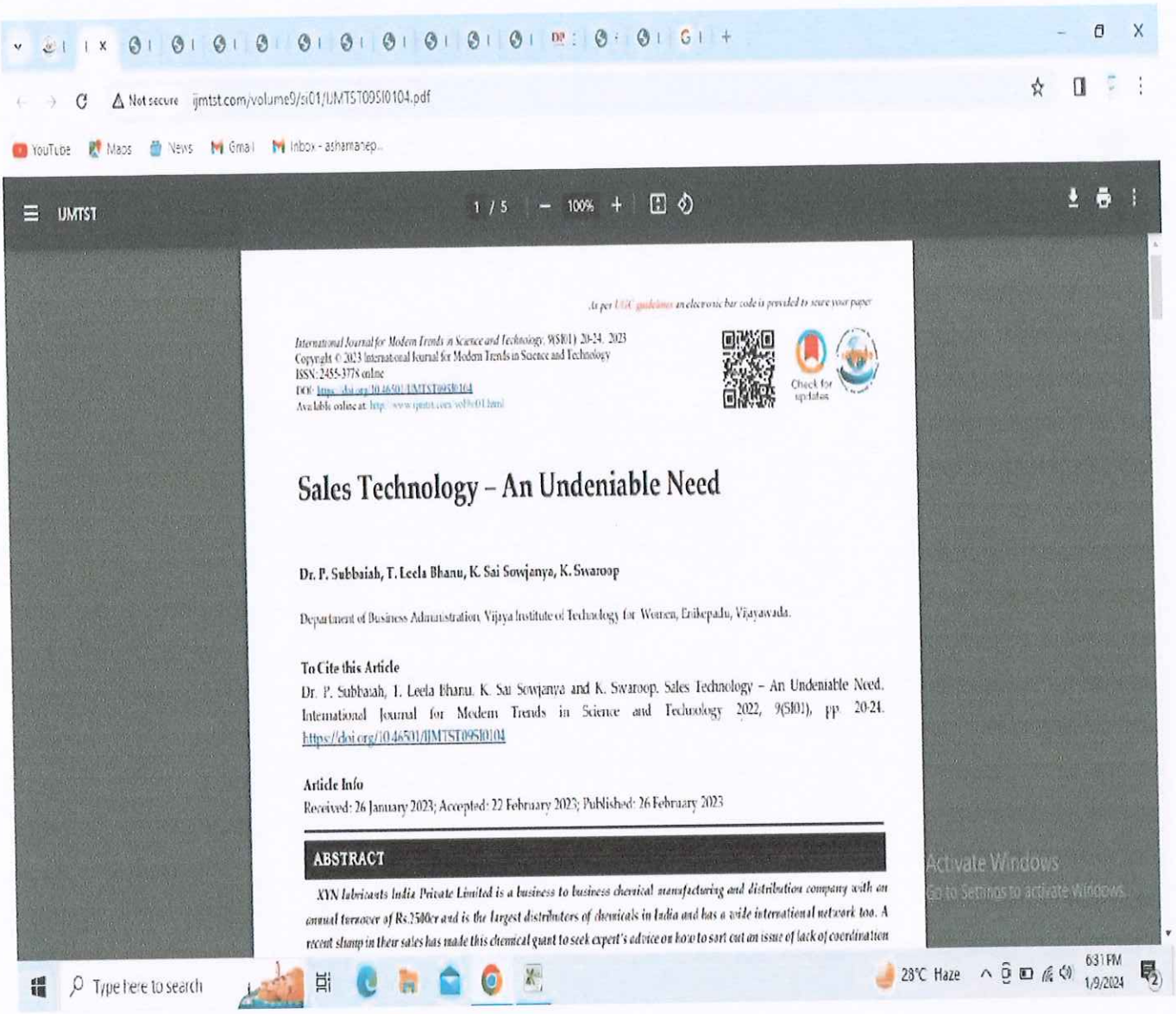

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Sales Technology – An Undeniable Need

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Department of Business Administration, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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ABSTRACT

XYN lubricants India Private Limited is a business to business chemical manufacturing and distribution company with an annual turnover of Rs.2500cr and is the largest distributors of chemicals in India and has a wide international network too. A recent slump in their sales has made this chemical giant to seek expert's advice on how to sort out an issue of lack of coordination

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An Examination of the Volatality of the Equity Shares of chosen Cement Companies traded on the National Stock Exchange

K. Swaroop, Dr.G. Madhu Sri, T. Leela Bhanu, K. Sai Sowjanya

Department of Business Administration, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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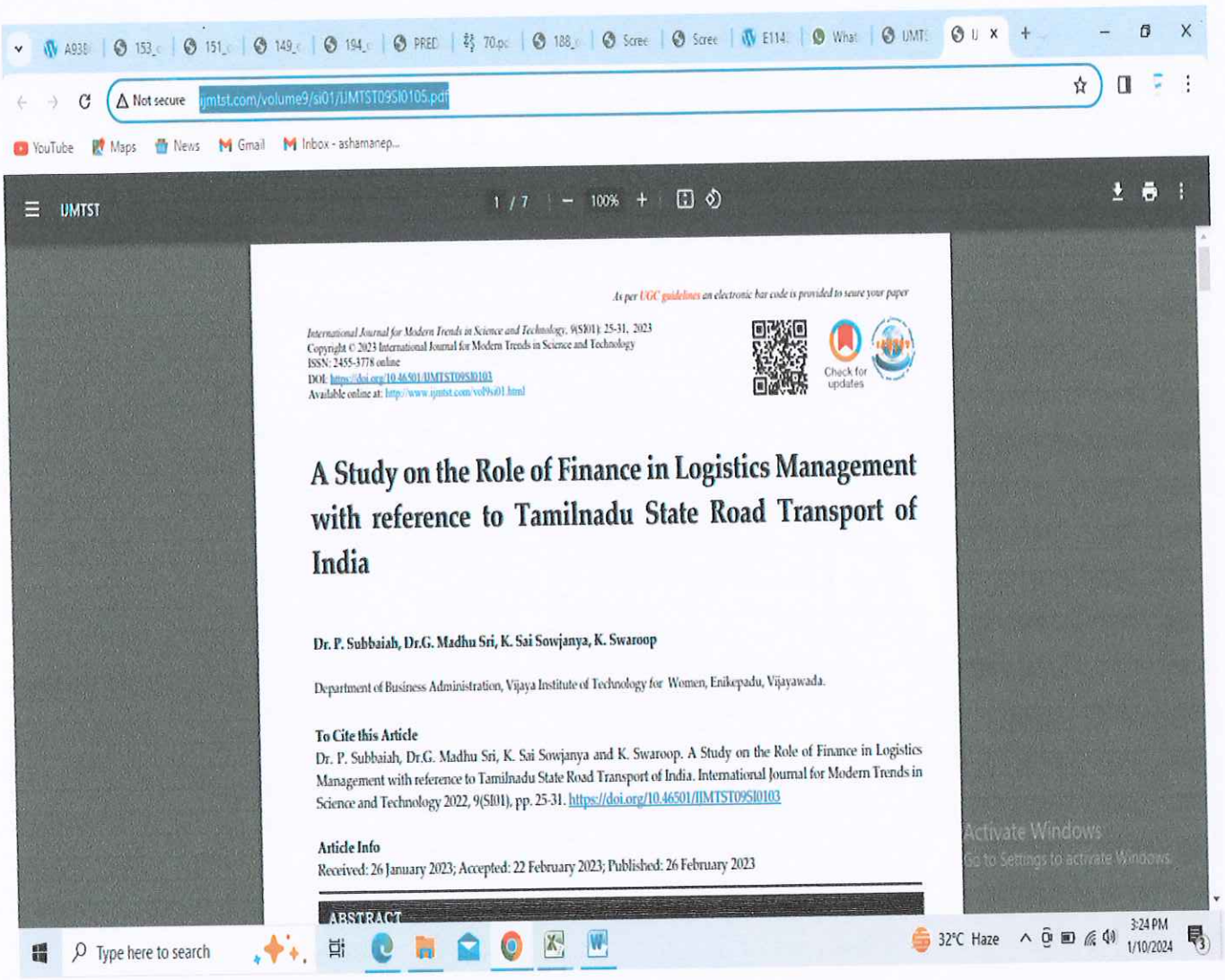

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A Study on the Role of Finance in Logistics Management with reference to Tamilnadu State Road Transport of India

Dr. P. Subbaiah, Dr.G. Madhu Sri, K. Sai Sowjanya, K. Swaroop

Department of Business Administration, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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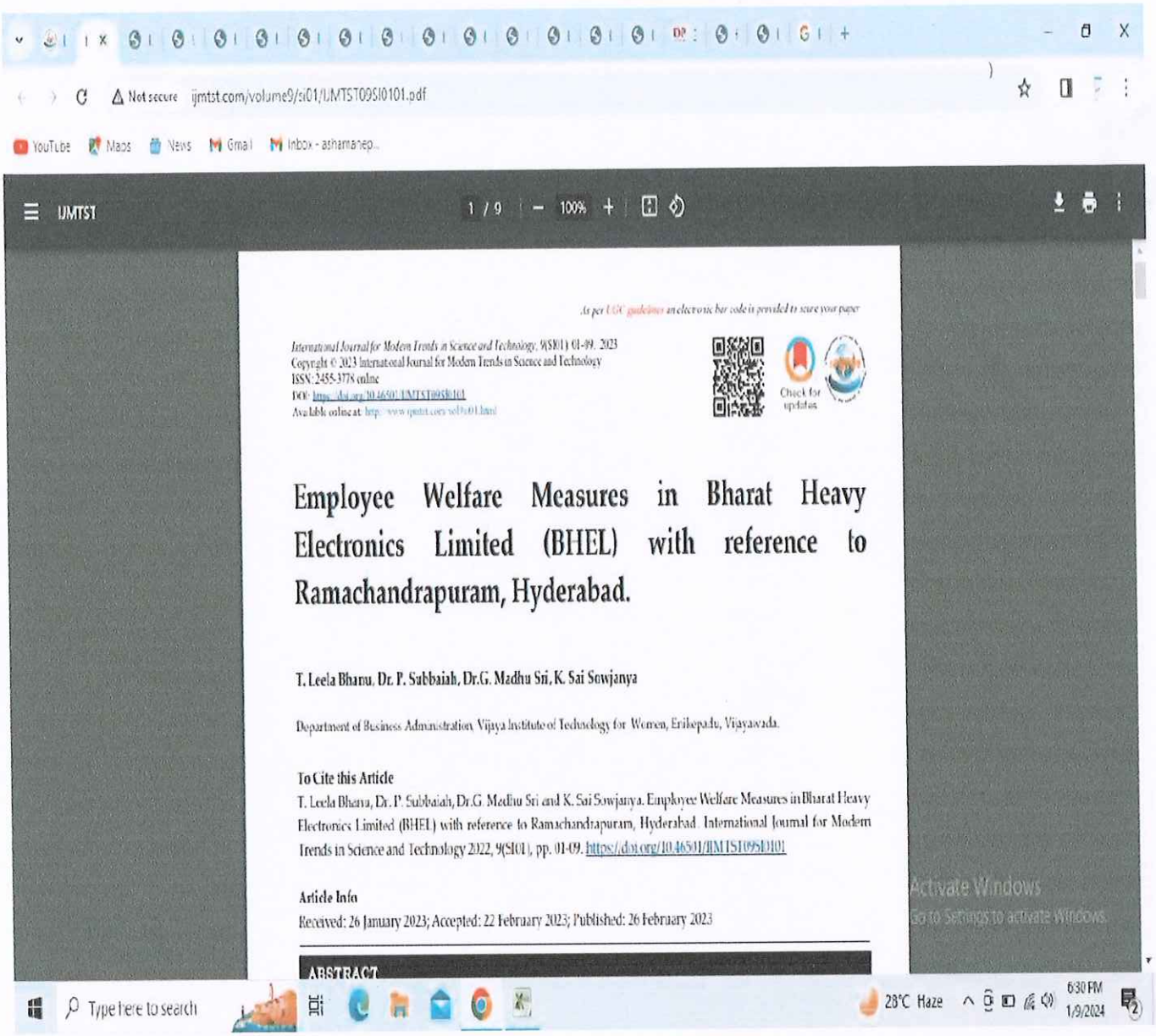

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Employee Welfare Measures in Bharat Heavy Electronics Limited (BHEL) with reference to Ramachandrapuram, Hyderabad.

T. Leela Bharu, Dr. P. Subbaiah, Dr.G. Madhu Sri, K. Sai Sowjanya

Department of Business Administration, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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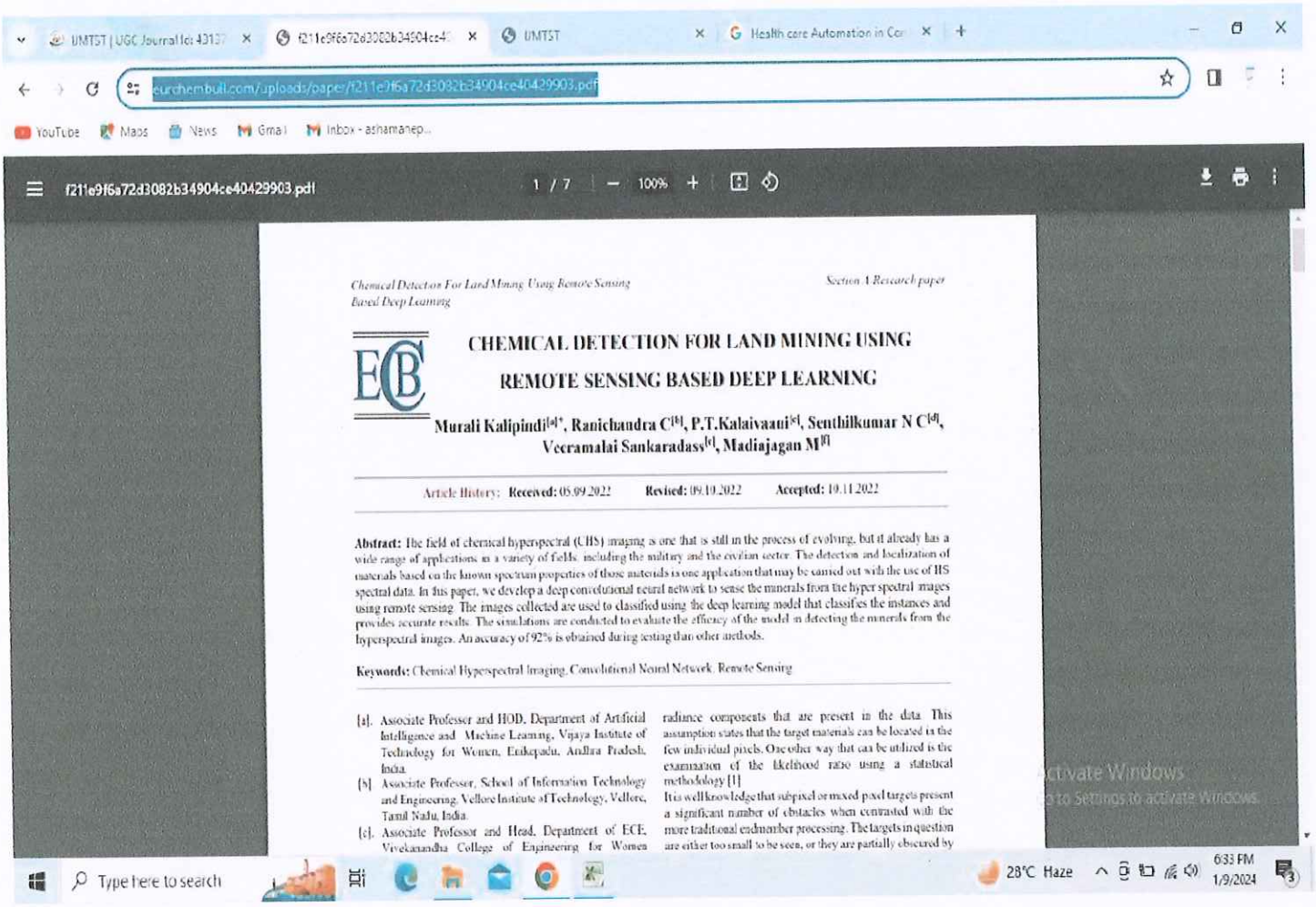

CHEMICAL DETECTION FOR LAND MINING USING REMOTE SENSING BASED DEEP LEARNING

Murali Kalipindi[a]*, Ranichandra C[b], P.T.Kalaivaani[c], Senthilkumar N C[d], Vecramalai Sankaradass[e], Madiajagan M[f]

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Abstract: The field of chemical hyperspectral (CHS) imaging is one that is still in the process of evolving, but it already has a wide range of applications in a variety of fields, including the military and the civilian sector. The detection and localization of materials based on the known spectrum properties of those materials is one application that may be carried out with the use of HS spectral data. In this paper, we develop a deep convolutional neural network to sense the minerals from the hyper spectral images using remote sensing. The images collected are used to classified using the deep learning model that classifies the instances and provides accurate results. The simulations are conducted to evaluate the efficacy of the model in detecting the minerals from the hyperspectral images. An accuracy of 92% is obtained during testing than other methods.

Keywords: Chemical Hyperspectral Imaging, Convolutional Neural Network, Remote Sensing

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[c]. Associate Professor and Head, Department of ECE, Vivekanandha College of Engineering for Women

radiance components that are present in the data. This assumption states that the target materials can be located in the few individual pixels. One other way that can be utilized is the examination of the likelihood ratio using a statistical methodology [1]

It is well knowledge that subpixel or mixed pixel targets present a significant number of obstacles when contrasted with the more traditional endmember processing. The targets in question are either too small to be seen, or they are partially obscured by

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Automatic speaker recognition that is not based on the presence of text utilizing machine learning

P.Silpa, V.Devasahayam, M.Saranya, Ch. Kamala Kumari, K.P.Prasanna Kumar

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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ABSTRACT

In the past decades, security is the main for everyone, and processing of security by the voice control. In this condition, security is designed by speaker voice command and speaker recognition for a short duration of text speech samples. In speaker recognition systems, the processing by Gaussian mixed models is impaired by low quality and short duration of the speech. We are proposing this project for forensic-based voice and speaker recognition and that way we are taking the voice and comparingit with the recorded voice. The voice matched and speaker recognition by preprocessing and recognized by machine learning. In this project, a large number of best material selection criteria were described, suitable for the scoring stage in forensic automatic speaker recognition systems. An application of quality-based speaker features performs outperforms forensic speaker recognition systems

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Deep learning for the purpose of speech and motion recognition

Dr.G.Chenchamma, P.N.V Siva Kumar, P.Silpa, E.Ravi Kumar

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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ABSTRACT

Speech emotion recognition has progressed from a specialty to a critical component of Human-Computer Interaction(HCI). These systems strive to make natural human-machine contact easier by using direct voice interaction rather than standard devices as input to understand verbal information and make it simple for human listeners to react. Dialogue systems for spoken languages, such as cell center discussions, onboard car driving systems, and the use of emotion patterns from speech in medical applications are just a few examples. Numerous strategies have been used to extract emotions from signals in the literature of speech emotion recognition (SER), including many well-established speech analysis and classification techniques.The feature extraction and feature classification phases are the most important parts of the speech emotion recognition(SER) process. Researchers have

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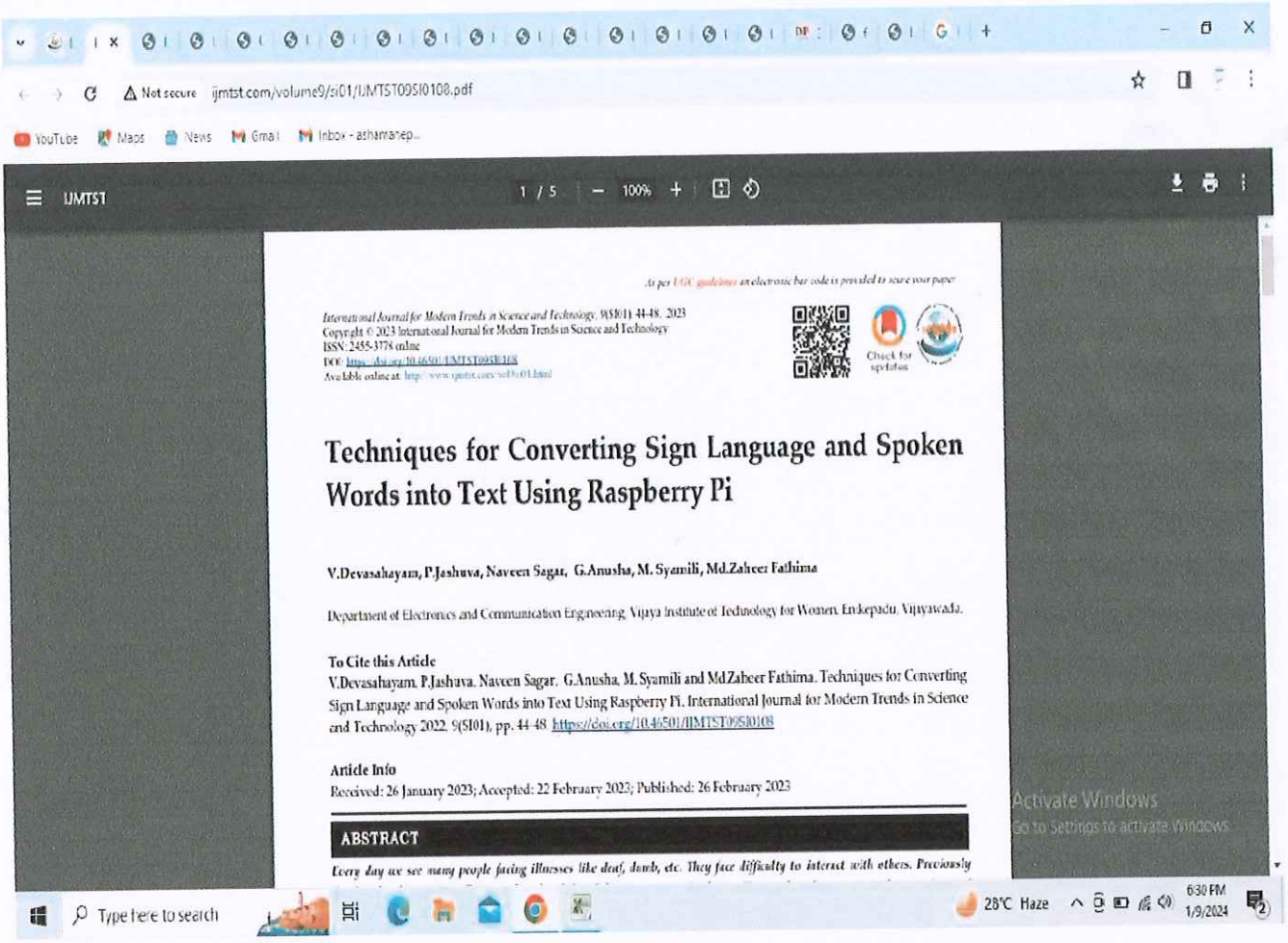

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International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, 9(S01): 44-48, 2023

ISSN: 2455-3778 online
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Techniques for Converting Sign Language and Spoken Words into Text Using Raspberry Pi

V.Devasahayam, P.Jashuva, Naveen Sagar, G.Anusha, M. Syamili, Md.Zaheer Fathima

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article
V.Devasahayam, P.Jashuva, Naveen Sagar, G.Anusha, M. Syamili and Md.Zaheer Fathima. Techniques for Converting Sign Language and Spoken Words into Text Using Raspberry Pi. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2022, 9(S101), pp. 44-48. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST09S0108

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ABSTRACT

Every day we see many people facing illnesses like deaf, dumb, etc. They face difficulty to interact with others. Previously

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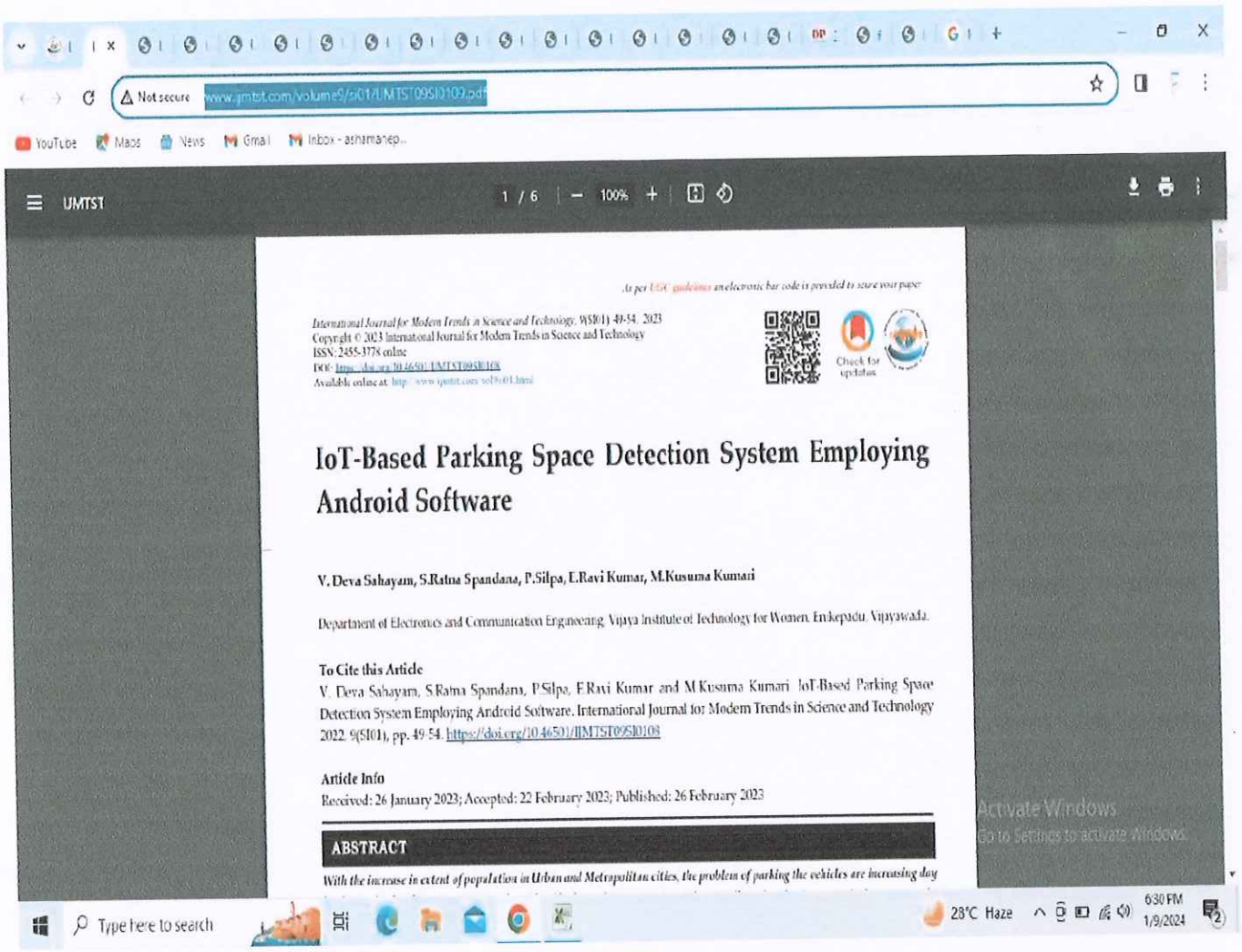

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IoT-Based Parking Space Detection System Employing Android Software

V. Deva Sahayam, S.Ratna Spandana, P.Silpa, E.Ravi Kumar, M.Kusuma Kumari

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article

V. Deva Sahayam, S.Ratna Spandana, P.Silpa, E.Ravi Kumar and M.Kusuma Kumari. IoT-Based Parking Space Detection System Employing Android Software. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2022, 9(S01), pp. 49-54. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST09S0108

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ABSTRACT

With the increase in extent of population in Urban and Metropolitan cities, the problem of parking the vehicles are increasing day

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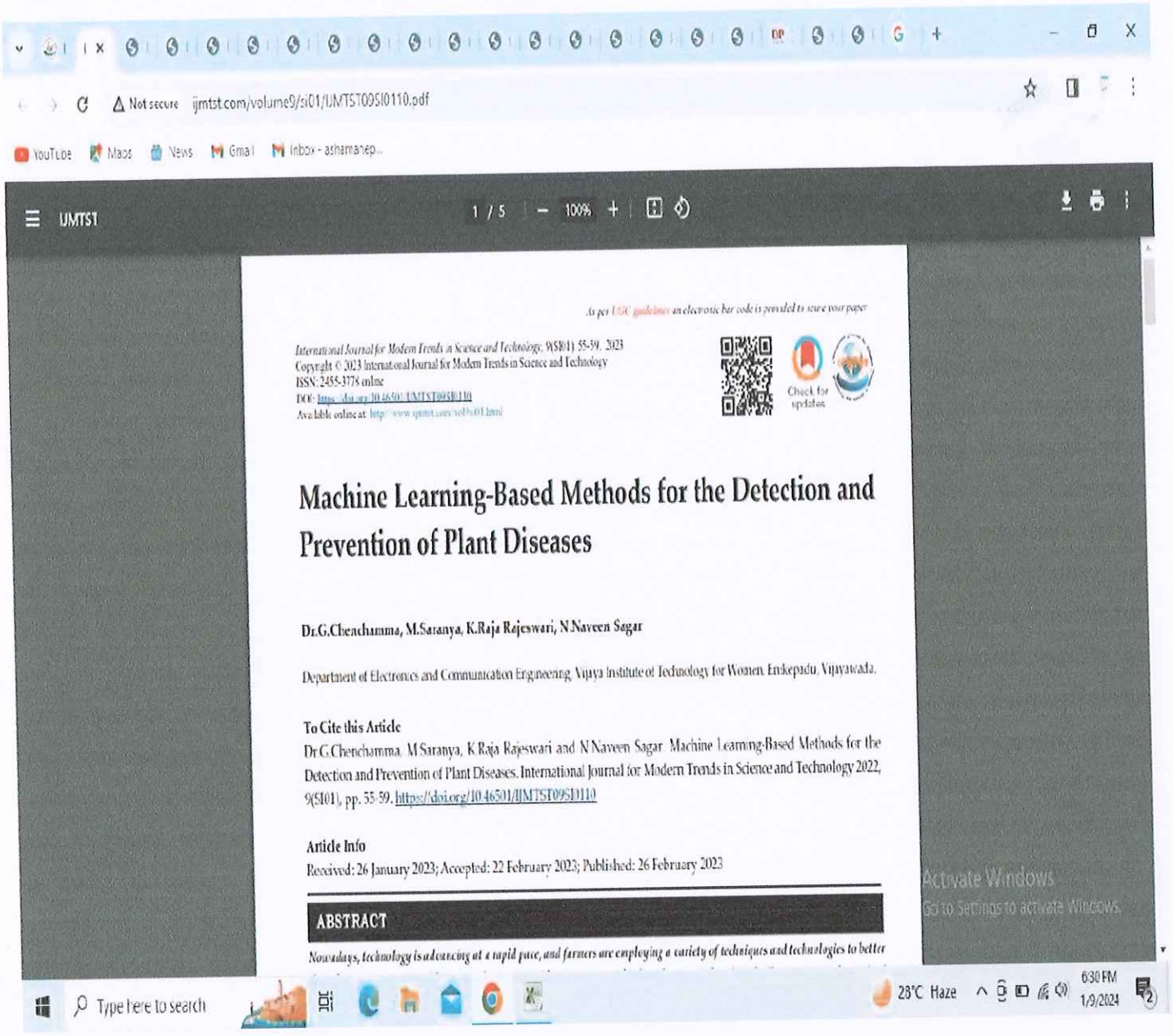

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Machine Learning-Based Methods for the Detection and Prevention of Plant Diseases

Dr.G.Chenchamma, M.Saranya, K.Raja Rajeswari, N.Naveen Sagar

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article

Dr.G.Chenchamma, M.Saranya, K.Raja Rajeswari and N.Naveen Sagar. Machine Learning-Based Methods for the Detection and Prevention of Plant Diseases. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2022, 9(SI01), pp. 55-59. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST09SI0110

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, technology is advancing at a rapid pace, and farmers are employing a variety of techniques and technologies to better

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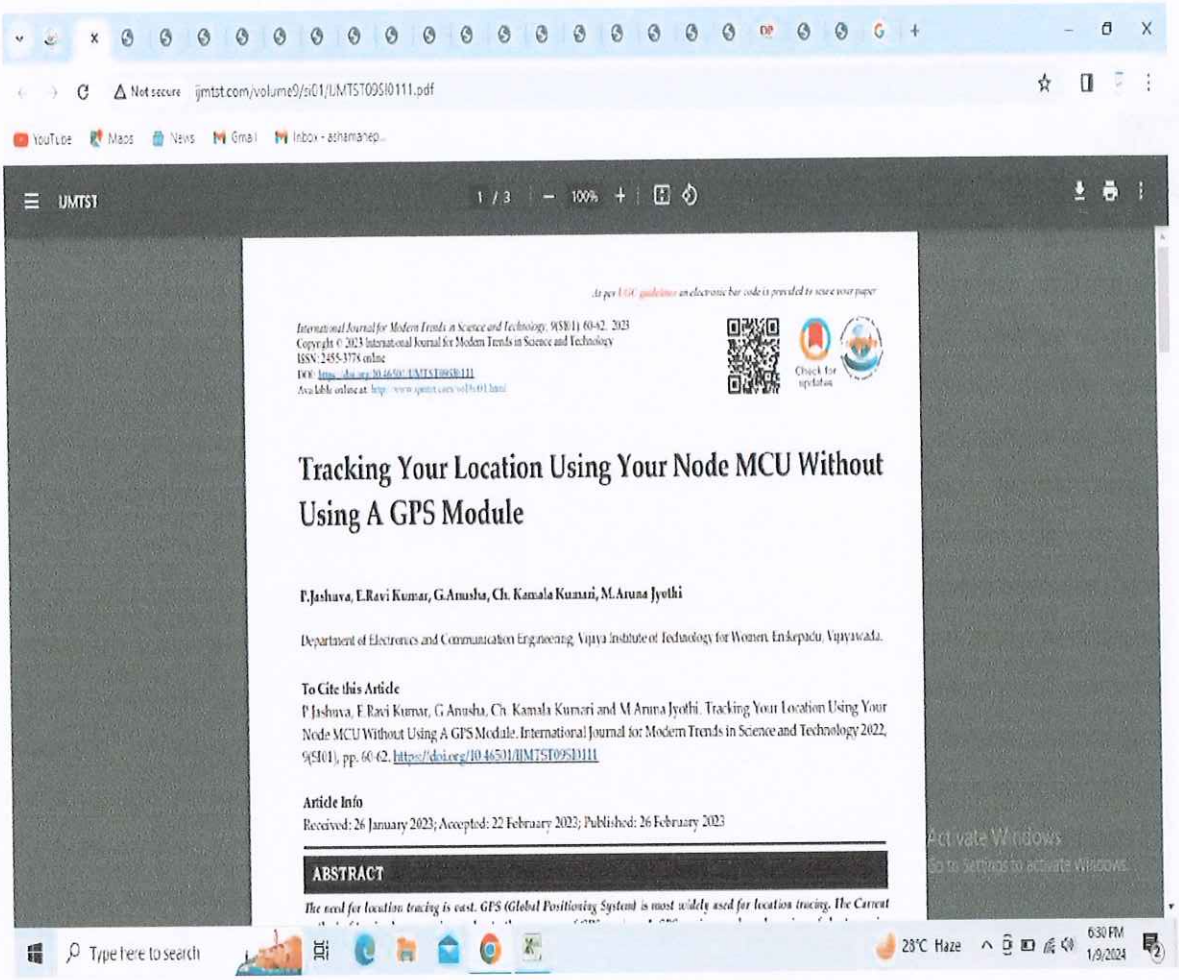

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International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, 9(S01) 60-62. 2023
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Tracking Your Location Using Your Node MCU Without Using A GPS Module

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To Cite this Article

P Jashuva, E Ravi Kumar, G Anusha, Ch. Kamala Kumari and M Aruna Jyothi. Tracking Your Location Using Your Node MCU Without Using A GPS Module. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2022, 9(S01), pp. 60-62. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST0903l0111

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ABSTRACT

The need for location tracing is vast. GPS (Global Positioning System) is most widely used for location tracing. The Current

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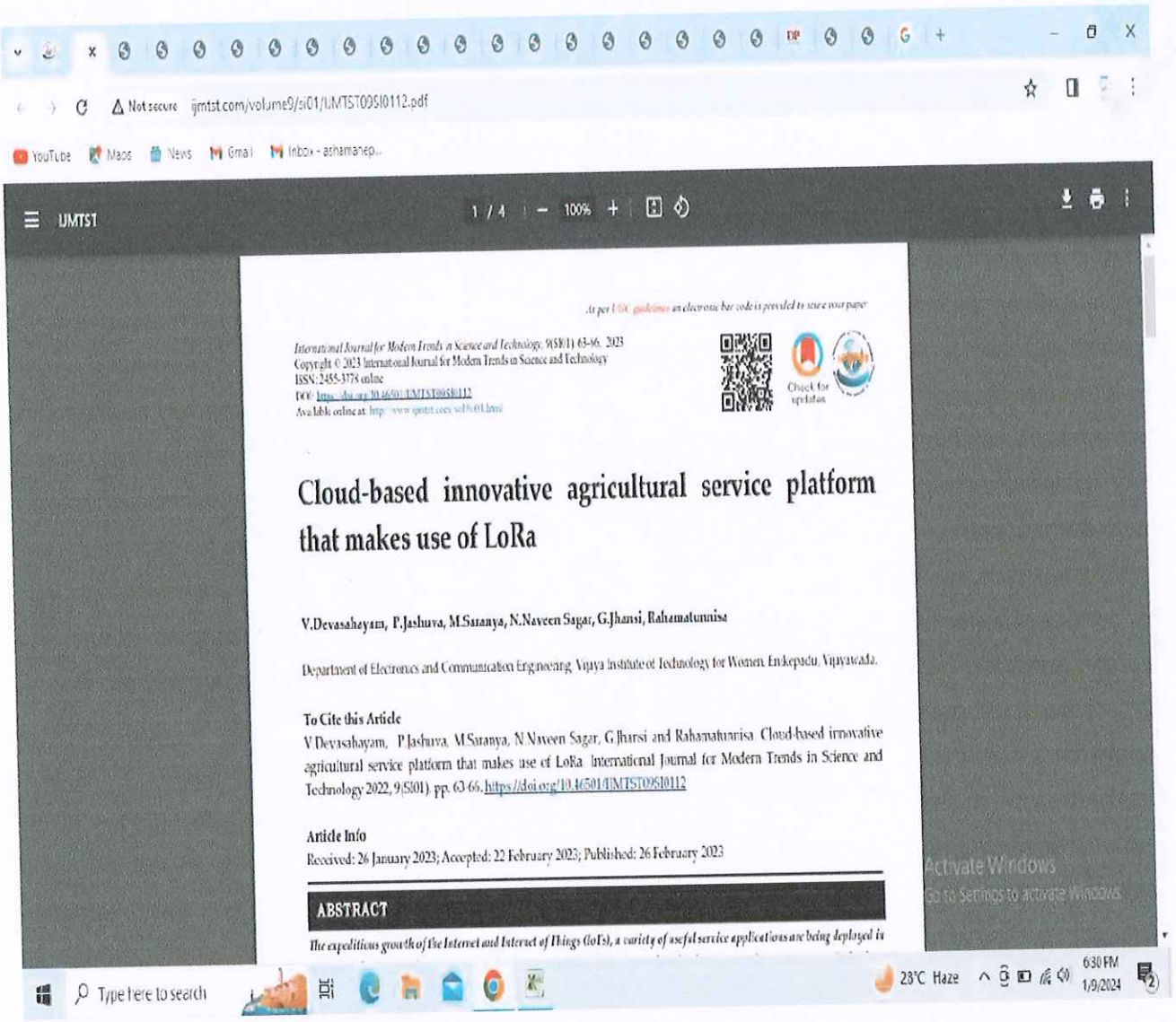

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Cloud-based innovative agricultural service platform that makes use of LoRa

V.Devasahayam, P.Jashuva, M.Saranya, N.Naveen Sagar, G.Jhansi, Rahamatunnisa

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

To Cite this Article

V Devasahayam, P Jashuva, M Saranya, N Naveen Sagar, G Jhansi and Rahamatunnisa. Cloud-based innovative agricultural service platform that makes use of LoRa. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2022, 9(S01): pp. 63-66. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST09S0112

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ABSTRACT

The expeditious growth of the Internet and Internet of Things (IoTs), a variety of useful service applications are being deployed in

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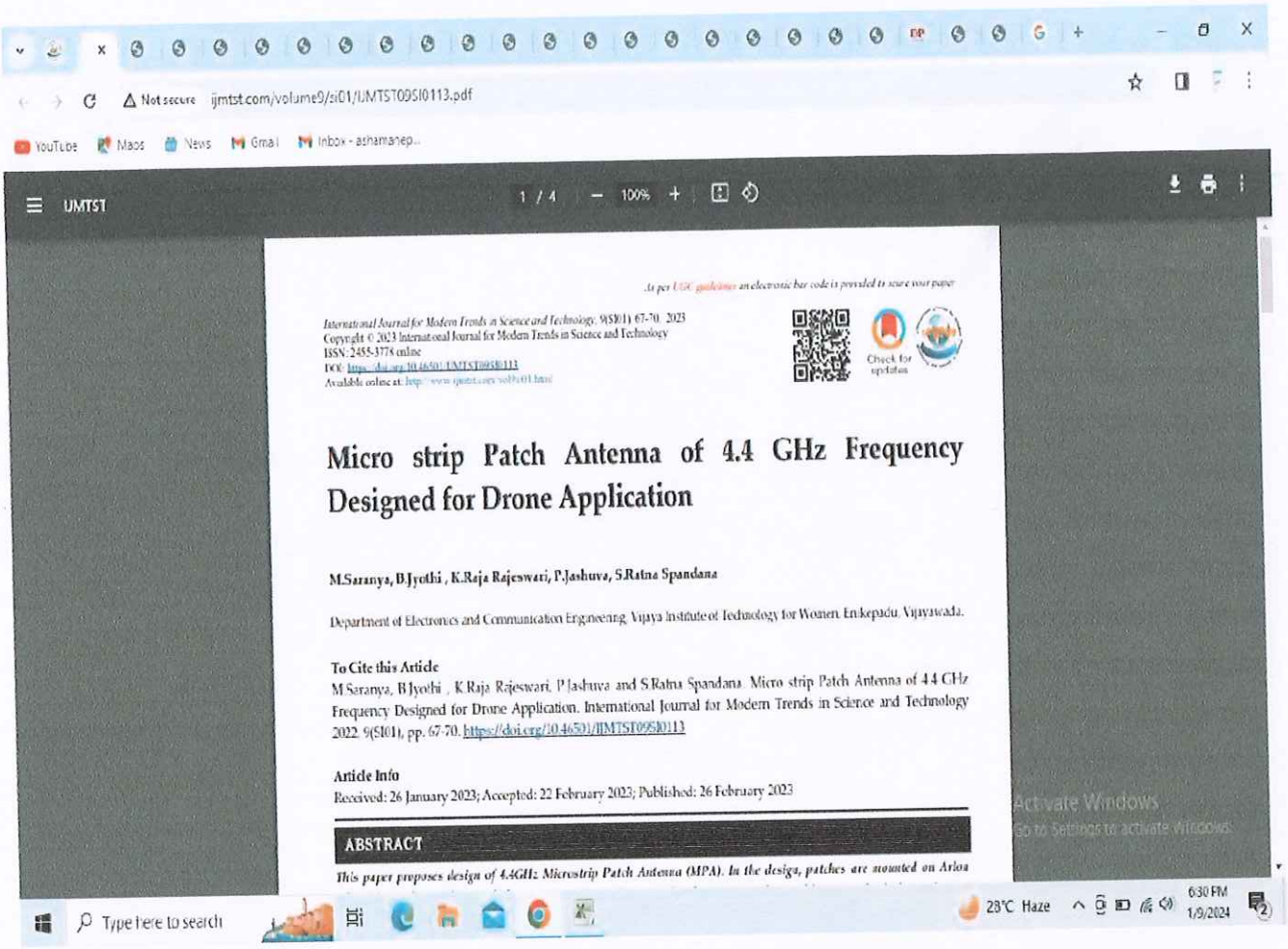

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Micro strip Patch Antenna of 4.4 GHz Frequency Designed for Drone Application

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Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.

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M Saranya, B Jyothi , K Raja Rajeswari, P Jashuva and S Ratna Spandana. Micro strip Patch Antenna of 4.4 GHz Frequency Designed for Drone Application. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology 2023, 9(S01), pp. 67-70. https://doi.org/10.46501/IJMTST095I0113

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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes design of 4.4GHz Microstrip Patch Antenna (MPA). In the design, patches are mounted on Arlon

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Health Care Automation in Compliance to Industry 4.0 Standards: A Case Study of Liver Disease Prediction

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The industrial internet contributes to the standards of Industry 4.0, which involve handling large volumes of data using advanced soft-computing techniques. Machine Learning (ML) is an advanced soft-computing technique that plays a critical role in predicting and detecting serial chronic diseases, thereby automating the diagnosis. The process constitutes and uses several data mining algorithms and methods for efficient medical data analysis. Recent studies on several chronic diseases, liver disorders and diseases associated with the organ have been fatal. In this paper, the liver patient dataset from India is considered and investigated for developing a classification model. Liver disease is a dangerous, life-threatening disease often diagnosed false positive. Mild liver enlargement, improper or ambiguous functionality over a brief period, is prominent even in healthy people, which has become the main reason for ignoring the same at the early stage. It is essential to predict liver disease through the parameters and their values from the liver functionality test sensing the behavior of similar patients who were ignored in the initial stage. In this paper, the machine learning technique is demonstrated to predict liver disease using the liver function test data of the 580 patients as training data. The model has been developed with an accuracy of approximately 75%. The simulation-based experiment is based on the publicly available dataset and can be extended to any native set to predict the patients' health quickly. The Random Forest Algorithm is used to develop the model in Matlab, and the analysis is carried out using parameters like total bilirubin, alkaline phosphotase, alamine aminotransferase, total proteins, and A/G ratio.

Keywords: Advanced soft-computing techniques, Indian dataset, Industrial internet, Machine learning, RF algorithm

Introduction

Physical appointments and manual examinations people would be suffering with liver concerned diseases by the end of 2030.[1] Some have undergone

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The Synthesis of Elliptical Antenna Array using Hybrid SSWOA Algorithm

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Department of E. E. Sesha Rao Gudavalleru Engineering College (A), Seshadri Rao Knowledge Village, Gudavalleru Andhra Pradesh, 521356 India

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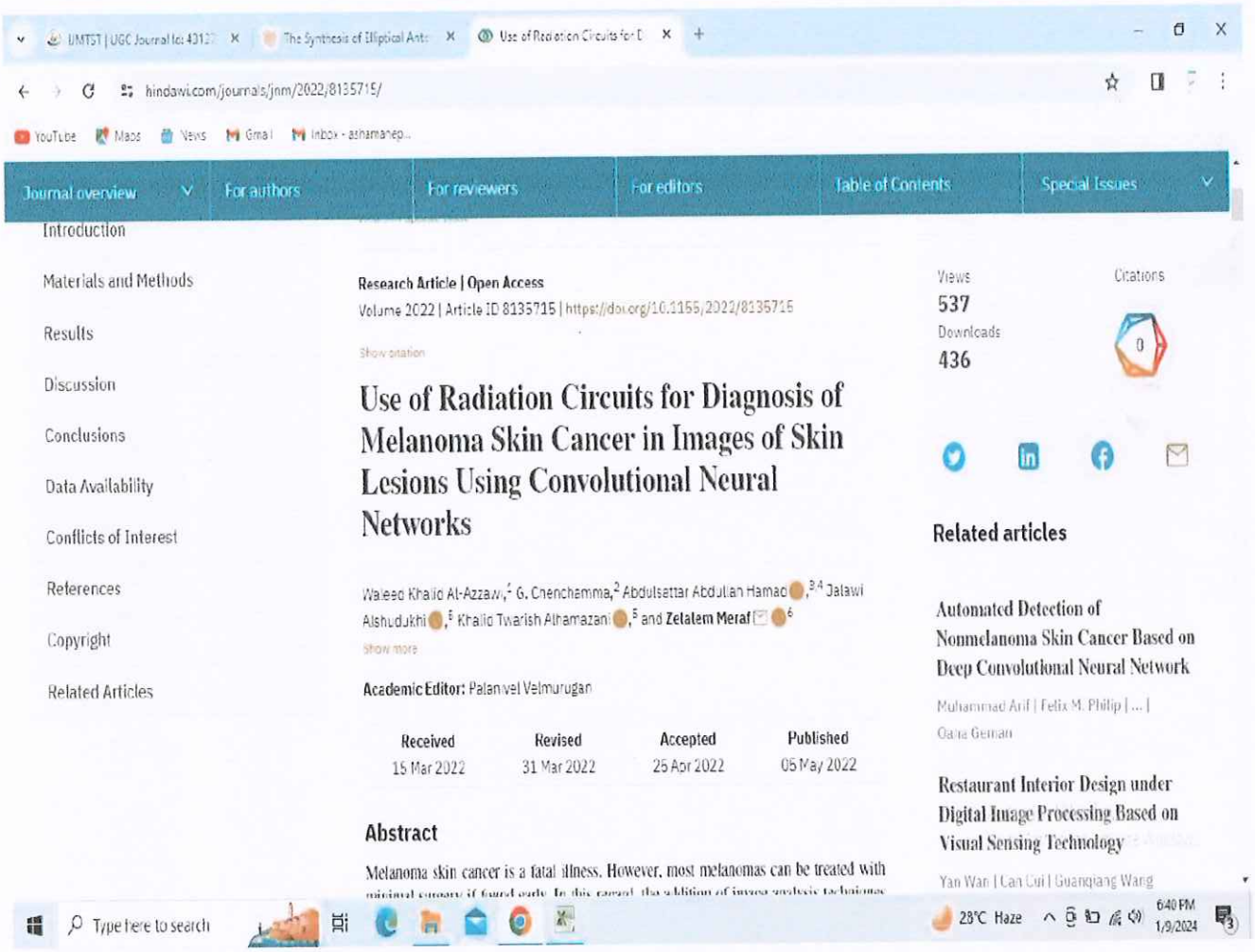

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Use of Radiation Circuits for Diagnosis of Melanoma Skin Cancer in Images of Skin Lesions Using Convolutional Neural Networks

Waleed Khalid Al-Azzawi,[1] G. Chenchamma,[2] Abdulsattar Abdullah Hamad,[3,4] Jalawi Alshudukhi,[5] Khalid Twarish Alhamazani,[5] and **Zelalem Meraf**[6]

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Abstract

Melanoma skin cancer is a fatal illness. However, most melanomas can be treated with

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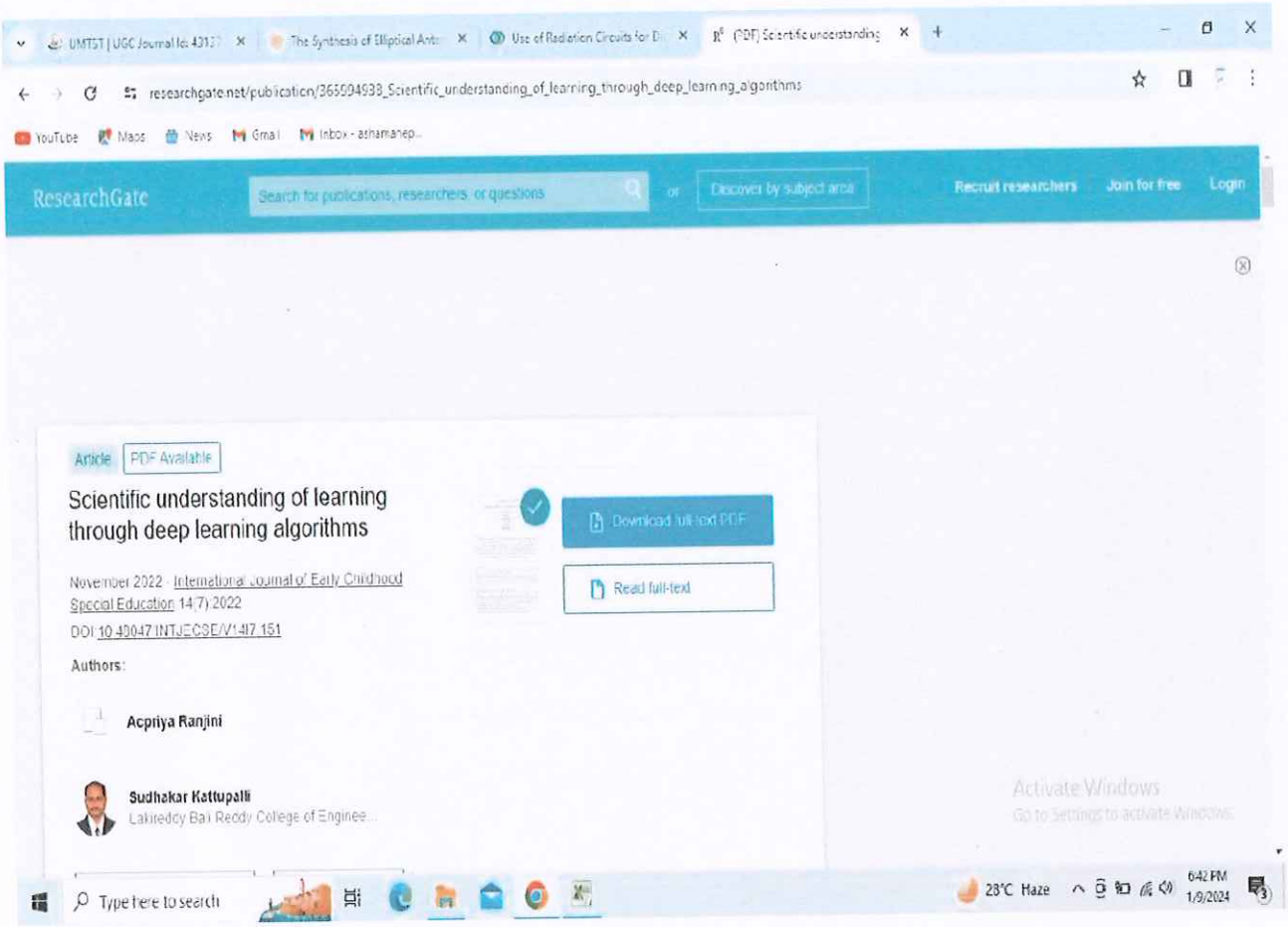

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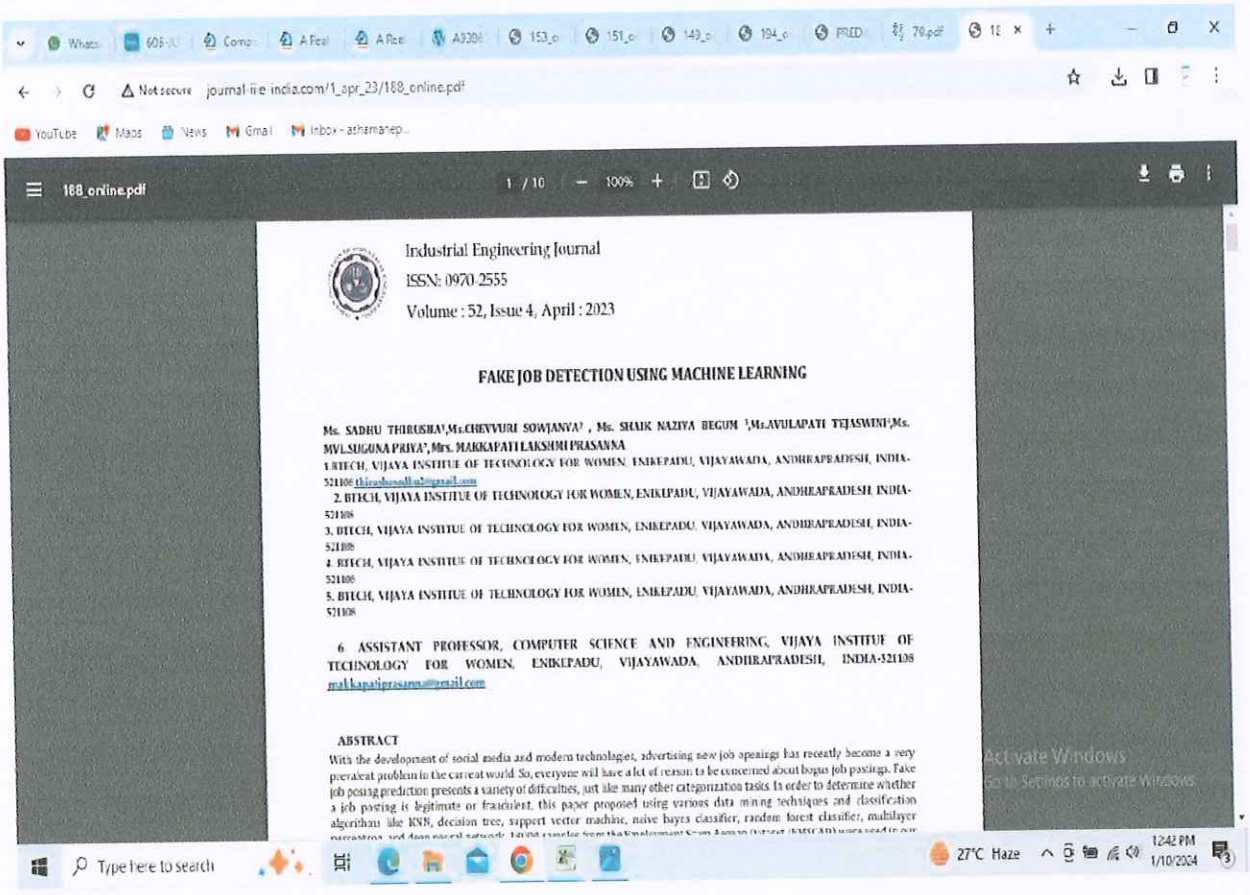

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Industrial Engineering Journal
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 52, Issue 4, April : 2023

FAKE JOB DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

Ms. SADHU THIRUSHA[1],Ms.CHEVVURI SOWJANYA[2] , Ms. SHAIK NAZIYA BEGUM [3],Ms.AVULAPATI TEJASWINI[4],Ms. MVL.SUGUNA PRIYA[5],Mrs. MAKKAPATI LAKSHMI PRASANNA[6]

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ABSTRACT

With the development of social media and modern technologies, advertising new job openings has recently become a very prevalent problem in the current world. So, everyone will have a lot of reason to be concerned about bogus job postings. Fake job posting prediction presents a variety of difficulties, just like many other categorization tasks In order to determine whether a job posting is legitimate or fraudulent, this paper proposed using various data mining techniques and classification algorithms like RNN, decision tree, support vector machine, naive bayes classifier, random forest classifier, multilayer perceptron, and deep neural network. Using samples from the Employment Scam Aegean Dataset (EMSCAD) were used in our

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Industrial Engineering Journal
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Volume : 52, Issue 4, April : 2023

PREGBOT USING MACHINE LEARNING

Ms. DASU POOJITHA[1], Ms. CHENNAM PALASA[2], Ms. DANDAMRAJU PARDHAVI[3], Ms. KARRE MOUNIKA[4], Mrs. JAKKULA KANNAMMA[5]

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Abstract: With a significant paradigm change affecting diagnostic procedures, medication research, health analytics, interventions, and much more, artificial intelligence is revolutionizing healthcare. In this article, we emphasize the use of AI-based Pregbot systems, which are primarily based on machine learning algorithms and Natural Language Processing, to recognize and address the requirements of patients and their families. We specifically outline an application scenario for an AI-Pregbot that supports expectant mothers, moms, and families with small children by providing them with guidance and instructions in pertinent circumstances.

Index Terms: - Revolutionizing Healthcare, Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing

I Introduction

Introduction Through an explanation of what Pregbots are, what they can do, and how to create them, this work provides a general introduction to them. There is no requirement for prior domain-specific knowledge. Pregbots have recently attracted a lot of media attention and investments from various players in the business, as of this writing. However, not many potential users are aware of Pregbots' existence or the circumstances in meaning is often unclear. Pregbots need to be defined in more detail, and there has to be more research done to find applications for them that make sense. In addition to educating

people about the potentials of Pregbots and their use cases, more developers should be enabled to create new, innovative Pregbots .More individuals will be able to use and build Pregbots as a result of explanations of what they are, how to

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JOURNAL OF ALGEBRAIC STATISTICS

A Sophisticated and Light weight Cryptographic Protocols for Data Security in Wireless Sensor Networks

PDF

Dr. C. Srinivasa Kumar, Dr. A.C. Priya Ranjani, Dr. Pradeep Venuthurumilli, Dr. A. Gautami Latha, Dr. Ranga Swamy Sirisati

Abstract

Wireless Sensor Networks have been used practicaly every application because they give a cost-effective solution to real-world challenges However, the sensor nodes have limited processing capacity, battery power

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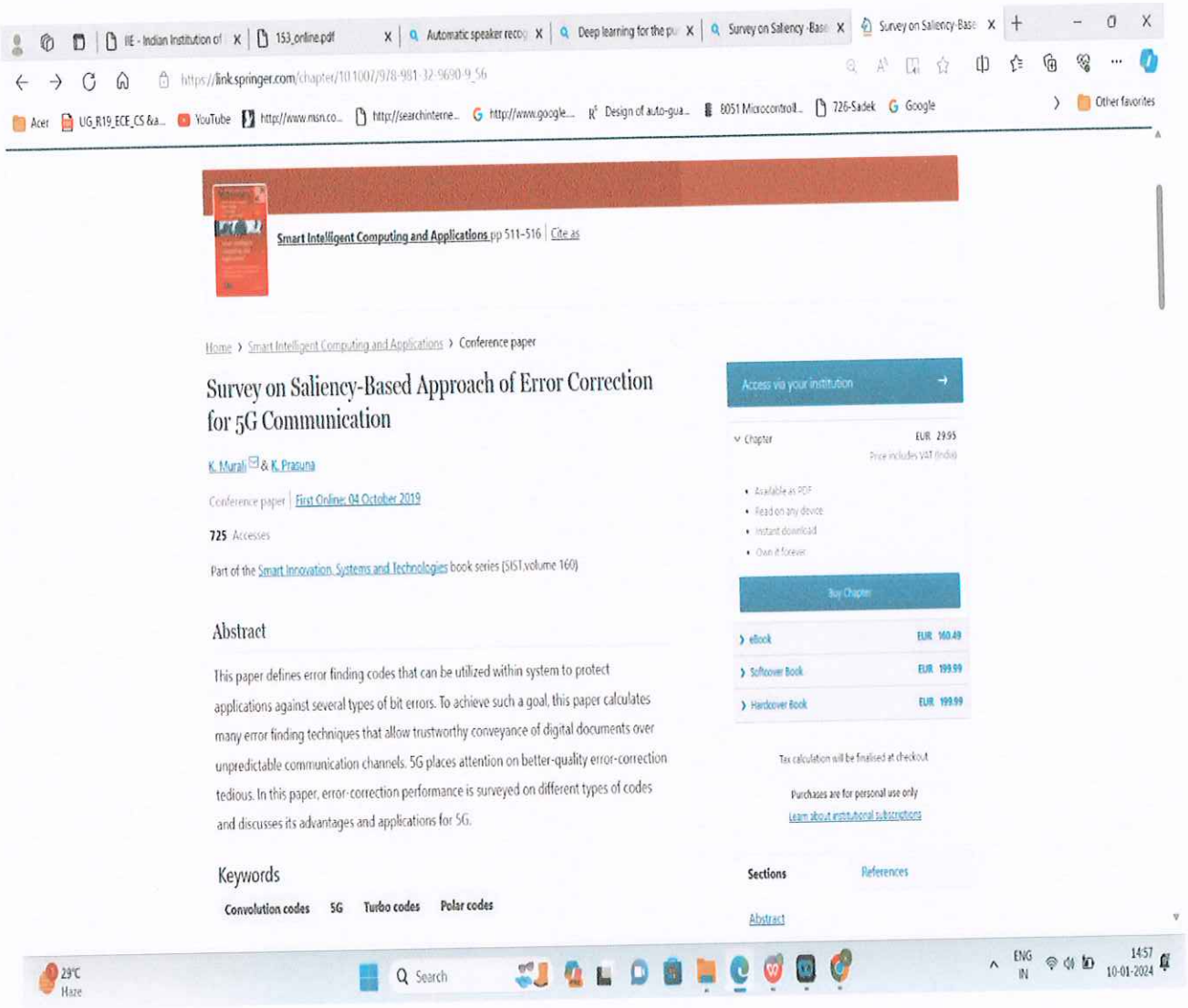

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Survey on Saliency-Based Approach of Error Correction for 5G Communication

K. Murali & K. Prasuna

Conference paper | First Online: 04 October 2019

Part of the Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies book series (SIST,volume 160)

Abstract

This paper defines error finding codes that can be utilized within system to protect applications against several types of bit errors. To achieve such a goal, this paper calculates many error finding techniques that allow trustworthy conveyance of digital documents over unpredictable communication channels. 5G places attention on better-quality error-correction tedious. In this paper, error-correction performance is surveyed on different types of codes and discusses its advantages and applications for 5G.

Keywords

Convolution codes 5G Turbo codes Polar codes

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Article

Error rate performance analysis of power domain NOMA over AWGN and fading channels with generalized space shift keying in wireless 5G

October 2020 Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems 40(7):1-6

DOI:10.3233/JIFS-189416

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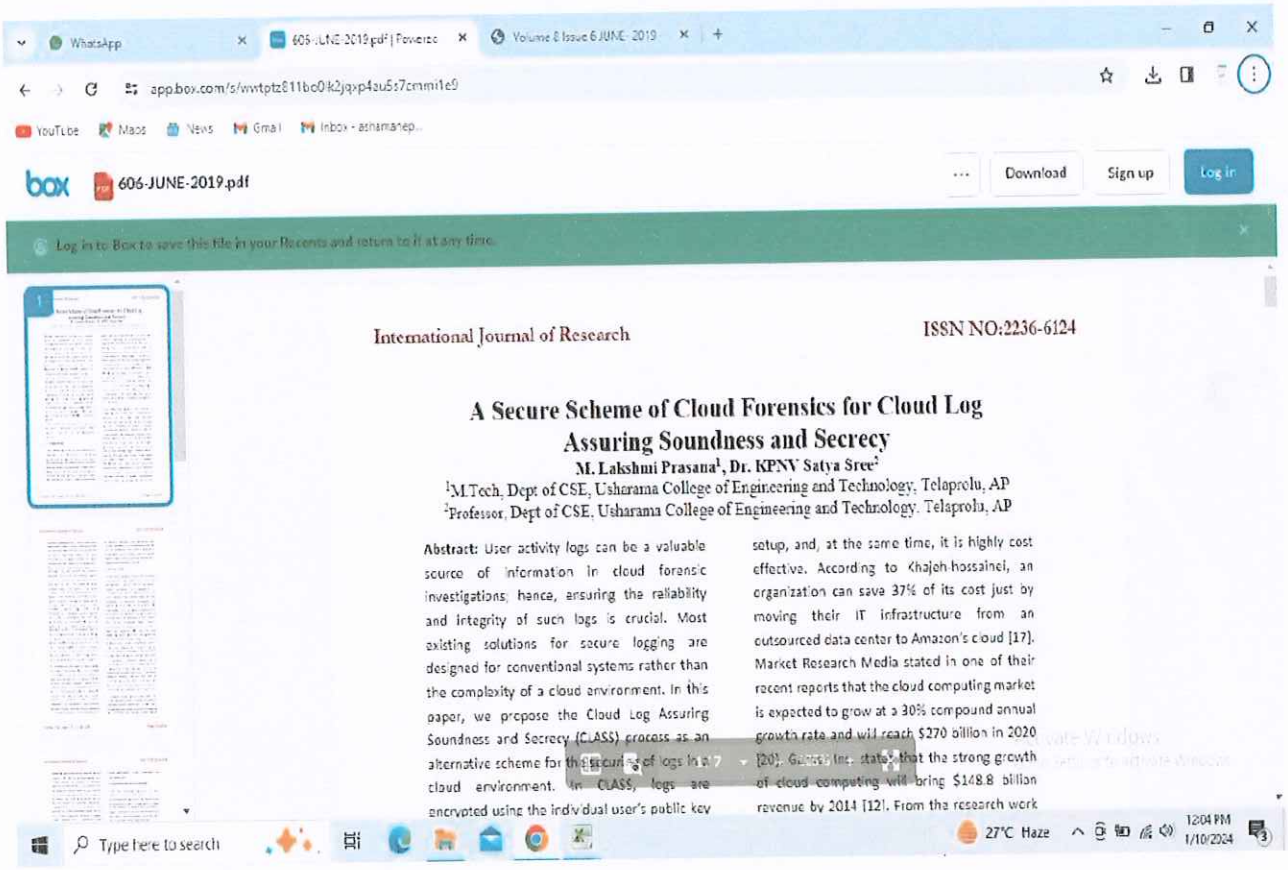

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International Journal of Research ISSN NO:2236-6124

A Secure Scheme of Cloud Forensics for Cloud Log Assuring Soundness and Secrecy

M. Lakshmi Prasana[1], Dr. KPNV Satya Sree[2]
[1]M.Tech, Dept of CSE, Usharama College of Engineering and Technology, Telaprolu, AP
[2]Professor, Dept of CSE, Usharama College of Engineering and Technology, Telaprolu, AP

Abstract: User activity logs can be a valuable source of information in cloud forensic investigations; hence, ensuring the reliability and integrity of such logs is crucial. Most existing solutions for secure logging are designed for conventional systems rather than the complexity of a cloud environment. In this paper, we propose the Cloud Log Assuring Soundness and Secrecy (CLASS) process as an alternative scheme for the security of logs in a cloud environment. In CLASS, logs are encrypted using the individual user's public key setup, and, at the same time, it is highly cost effective. According to Khajeh-hossaineI, an organization can save 37% of its cost just by moving their IT infrastructure from an outsourced data center to Amazon's cloud [17]. Market Research Media stated in one of their recent reports that the cloud computing market is expected to grow at a 30% compound annual growth rate and will reach $270 billion in 2020 [20]. Gartner Inc. states that the strong growth of cloud computing will bring $148.8 billion revenue by 2014 [12]. From the research work

Sector multi-beam space optimal bit error rate enhancement in wireless 5G using power domain NOMA

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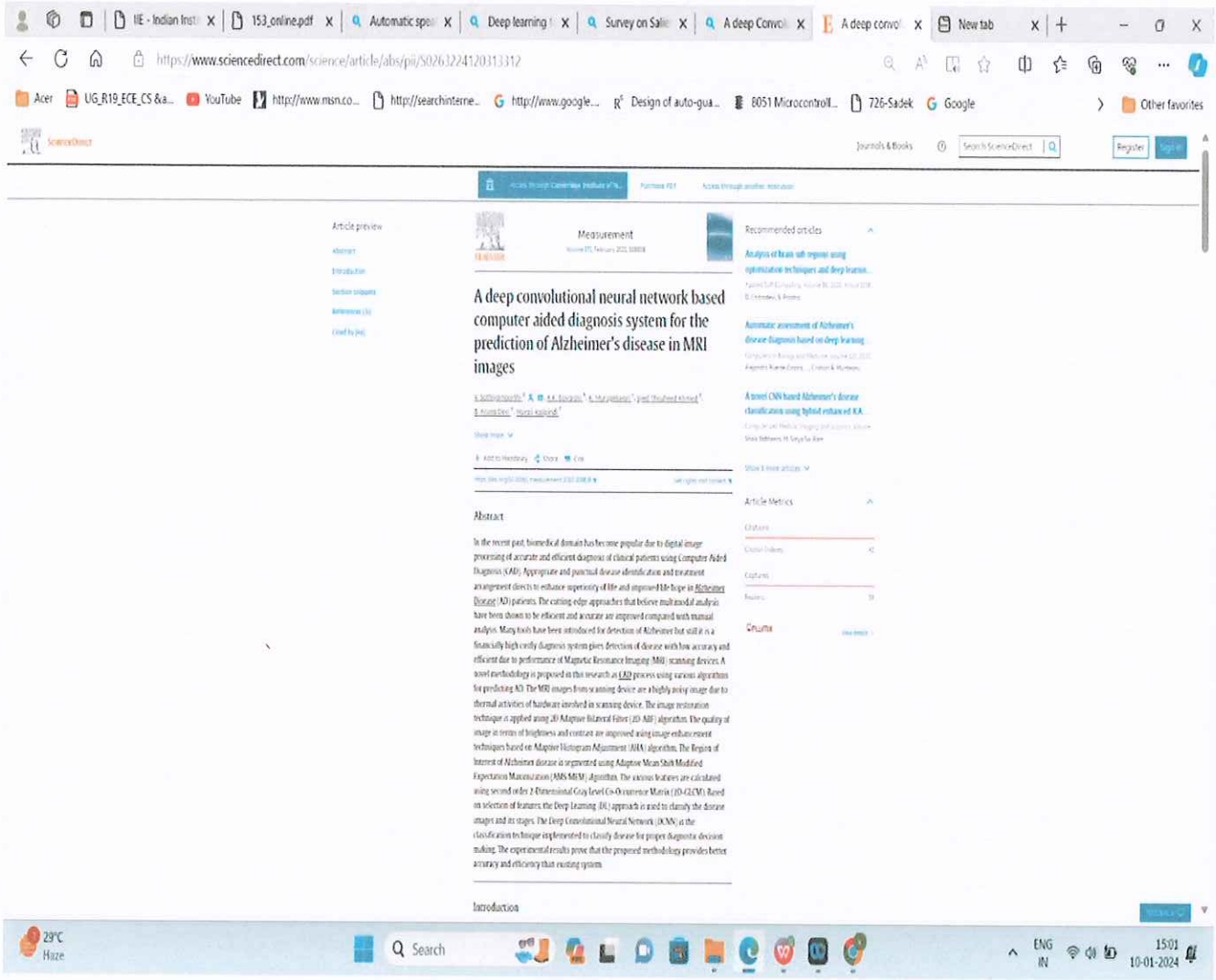

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Measurement

A deep convolutional neural network based computer aided diagnosis system for the prediction of Alzheimer's disease in MRI images

Abstract

In the recent past, biomedical domain has become popular due to digital image processing of accurate and efficient diagnosis of clinical patients using Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD). Appropriate and punctual disease identification and treatment arrangement directs to enhance superiority of life and improved life hope in Alzheimer Disease (AD) patients. The cutting edge approaches that believe multimodal analysis have been shown to be efficient and accurate are improved compared with manual analysis. Many tools have been introduced for detection of Alzheimer but still it is a financially high costly diagnosis system gives detection of disease with low accuracy and efficient due to performance of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanning devices. A novel methodology is proposed in this research as CAD process using various algorithms for predicting AD. The MRI images from scanning device are highly noisy image due to thermal activities of hardware involved in scanning device. The image restoration technique is applied using 3D Adaptive Bilateral Filter (3D-ABF) algorithm. The quality of image in terms of brightness and contrast are improved using image enhancement techniques based on Adaptive Histogram Adjustment (AHA) algorithm. The Region of Interest of Alzheimer disease is segmented using Adaptive Mean Shift Modified Expectation Maximization (AMS-MEM) Algorithm. The various features are calculated using second order 2-Dimensional Gray Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (2D-GLCM). Based on selection of features the Deep Learning (DL) approach is used to classify the disease images and its stages. The Deep Convolutional Neural Network (DCNN) is the classification technique implemented to classify disease for proper diagnostic decision making. The experimental results prove that the proposed methodology provides better accuracy and efficiency than existing system.

Introduction

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Compact Quad Band Radiator for Wireless Applications

V. Saritha ✉ C. Chandrasekhar & K. Murali

Conference paper | First Online: 24 June 2020

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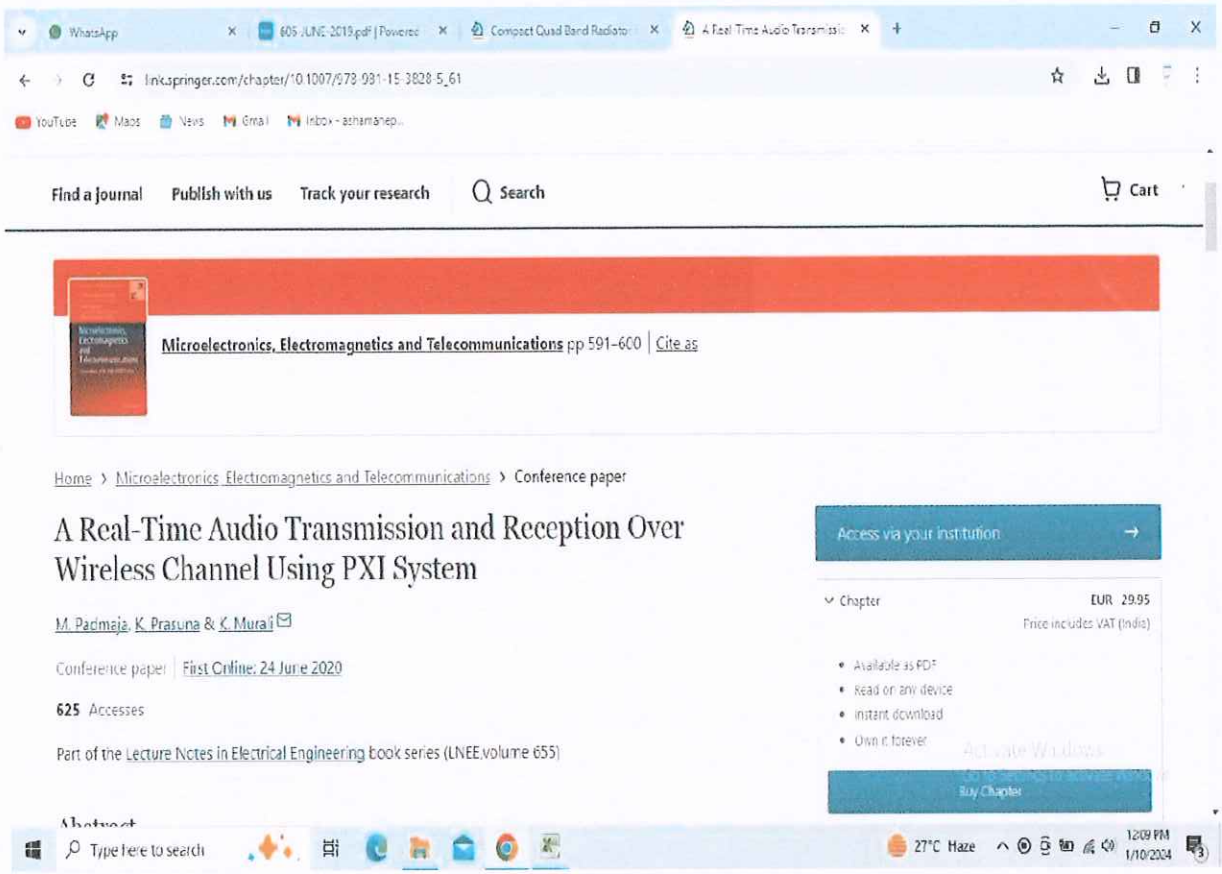

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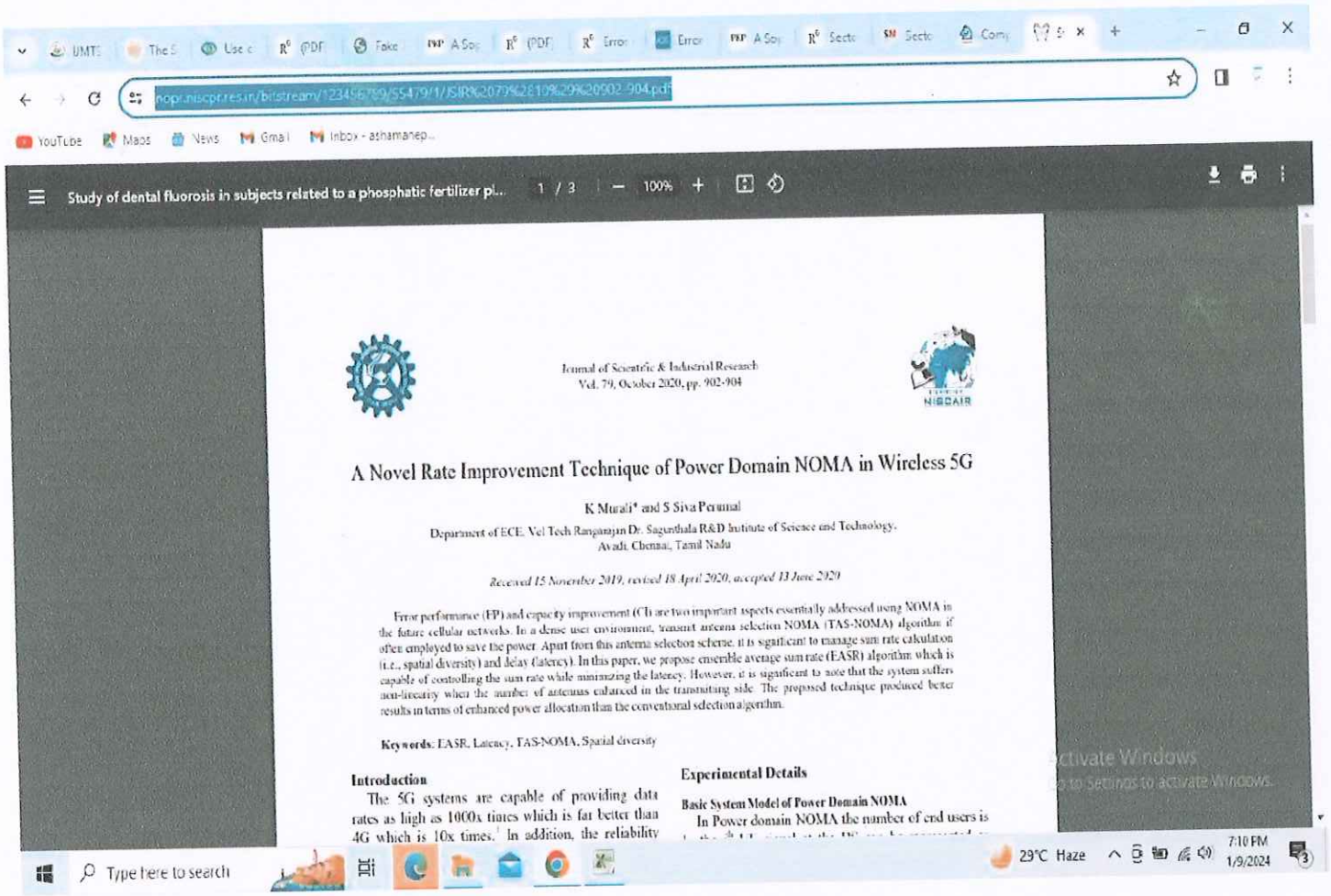

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Vol. 79, October 2020, pp. 902-904

A Novel Rate Improvement Technique of Power Domain NOMA in Wireless 5G

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Error performance (EP) and capacity improvement (CI) are two important aspects essentially addressed using NOMA in the future cellular networks. In a dense user environment, transmit antenna selection NOMA (TAS-NOMA) algorithm is often employed to save the power. Apart from this antenna selection scheme, it is significant to manage sum rate calculation (i.e., spatial diversity) and delay (latency). In this paper, we propose ensemble average sum rate (EASR) algorithm which is capable of controlling the sum rate while minimizing the latency. However, it is significant to note that the system suffers non-linearity when the number of antennas enhanced in the transmitting side. The proposed technique produced better results in terms of enhanced power allocation than the conventional selection algorithm.

Keywords: EASR, Latency, TAS-NOMA, Spatial diversity

Introduction

The 5G systems are capable of providing data rates as high as 1000x times which is far better than 4G which is 10x times.[1] In addition, the reliability

Experimental Details

Basic System Model of Power Domain NOMA

In Power domain NOMA the number of end users is

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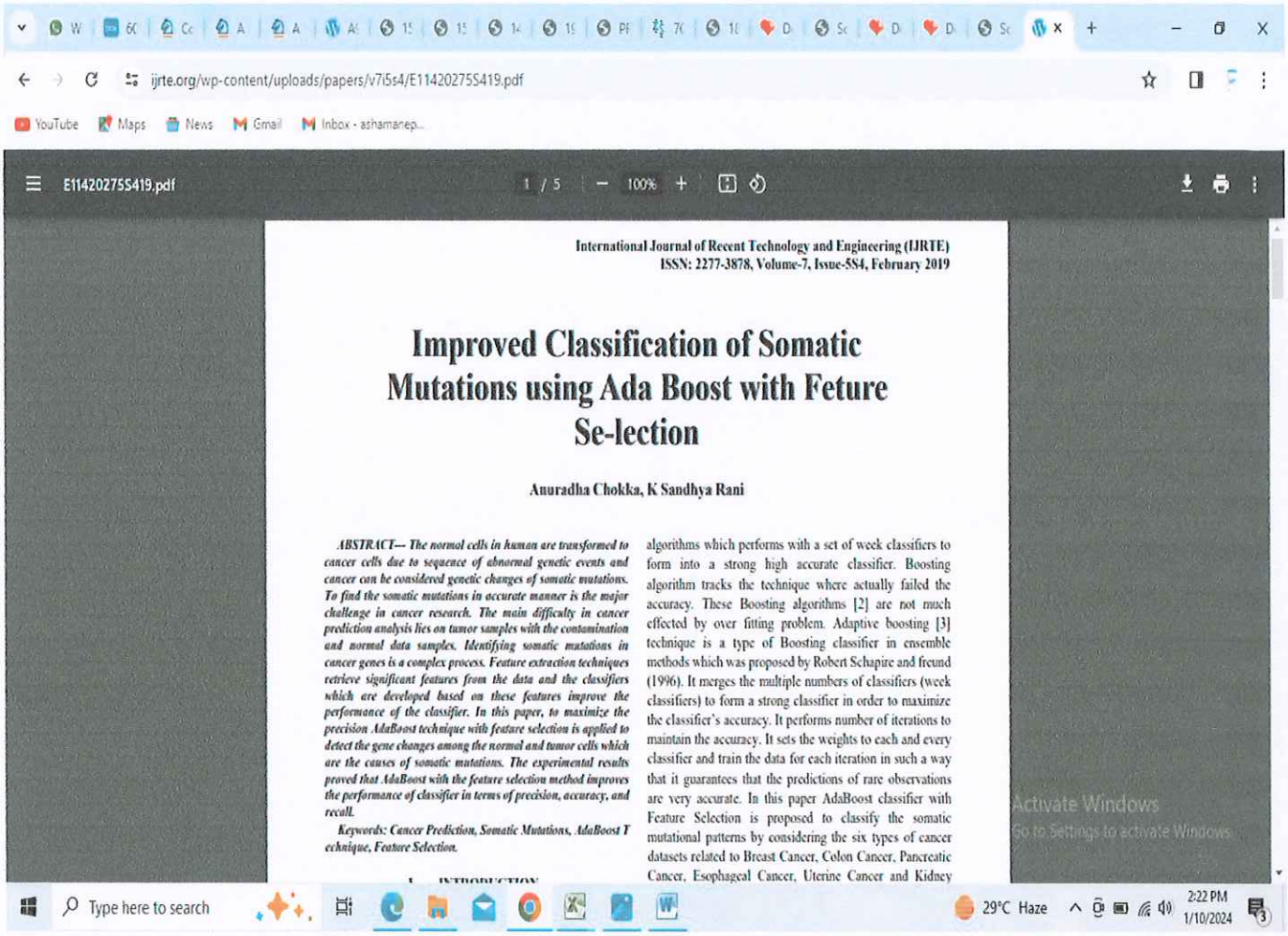


International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-7, Issue-5S4, February 2019

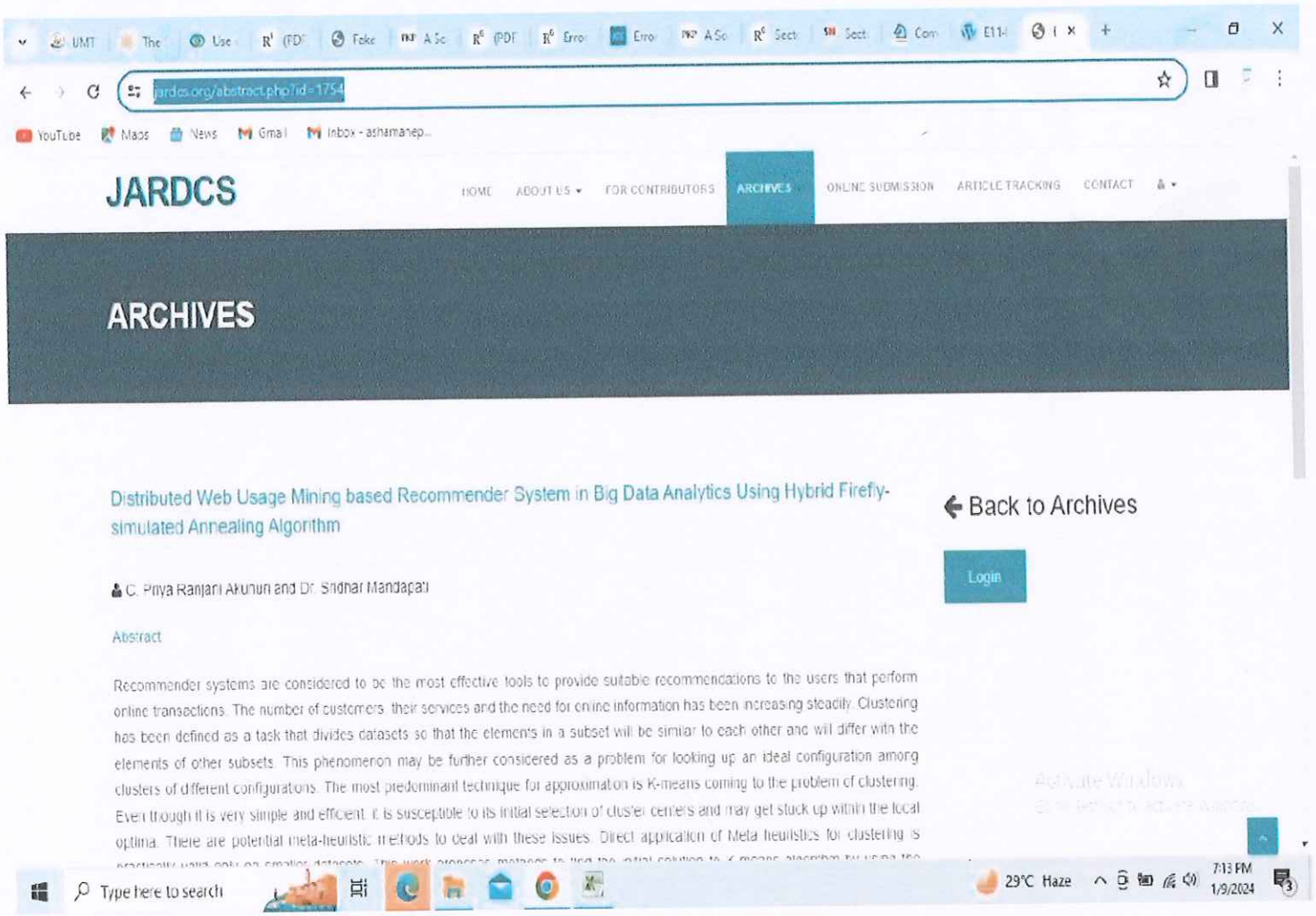
Improved Classification of Somatic Mutations using Ada Boost with Feture Se-lection

Anuradha Chokka, K Sandhya Rani

ABSTRACT-- *The normal cells in human are transformed to cancer cells due to sequence of abnormal genetic events and cancer can be considered genetic changes of somatic mutations. To find the somatic mutations in accurate manner is the major challenge in cancer research. The main difficulty in cancer prediction analysis lies on tumor samples with the contamination and normal data samples. Identifying somatic mutations in cancer genes is a complex process. Feature extraction techniques retrieve significant features from the data and the classifiers which are developed based on these features improve the performance of the classifier. In this paper, to maximize the precision AdaBoost technique with feature selection is applied to detect the gene changes among the normal and tumor cells which are the causes of somatic mutations. The experimental results proved that AdaBoost with the feature selection method improves the performance of classifier in terms of precision, accuracy, and recall.*

Keywords: *Cancer Prediction, Somatic Mutations, AdaBoost Technique, Feature Selection.*

algorithms which performs with a set of week classifiers to form into a strong high accurate classifier. Boosting algorithm tracks the technique where actually failed the accuracy. These Boosting algorithms [2] are not much effected by over fitting problem. Adaptive boosting [3] technique is a type of Boosting classifier in ensemble methods which was proposed by Robert Schapire and freund (1996). It merges the multiple numbers of classifiers (week classifiers) to form a strong classifier in order to maximize the classifier's accuracy. It performs number of iterations to maintain the accuracy. It sets the weights to each and every classifier and train the data for each iteration in such a way that it guarantees that the predictions of rare observations are very accurate. In this paper AdaBoost classifier with Feature Selection is proposed to classify the somatic mutational patterns by considering the six types of cancer datasets related to Breast Cancer, Colon Cancer, Pancreatic Cancer, Esophageal Cancer, Uterine Cancer and Kidney



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International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249-8958 (Online), Volume-8 Issue-6S3, September 2019

PCA based Regression Decision Tree Classification for Somatic Mutations

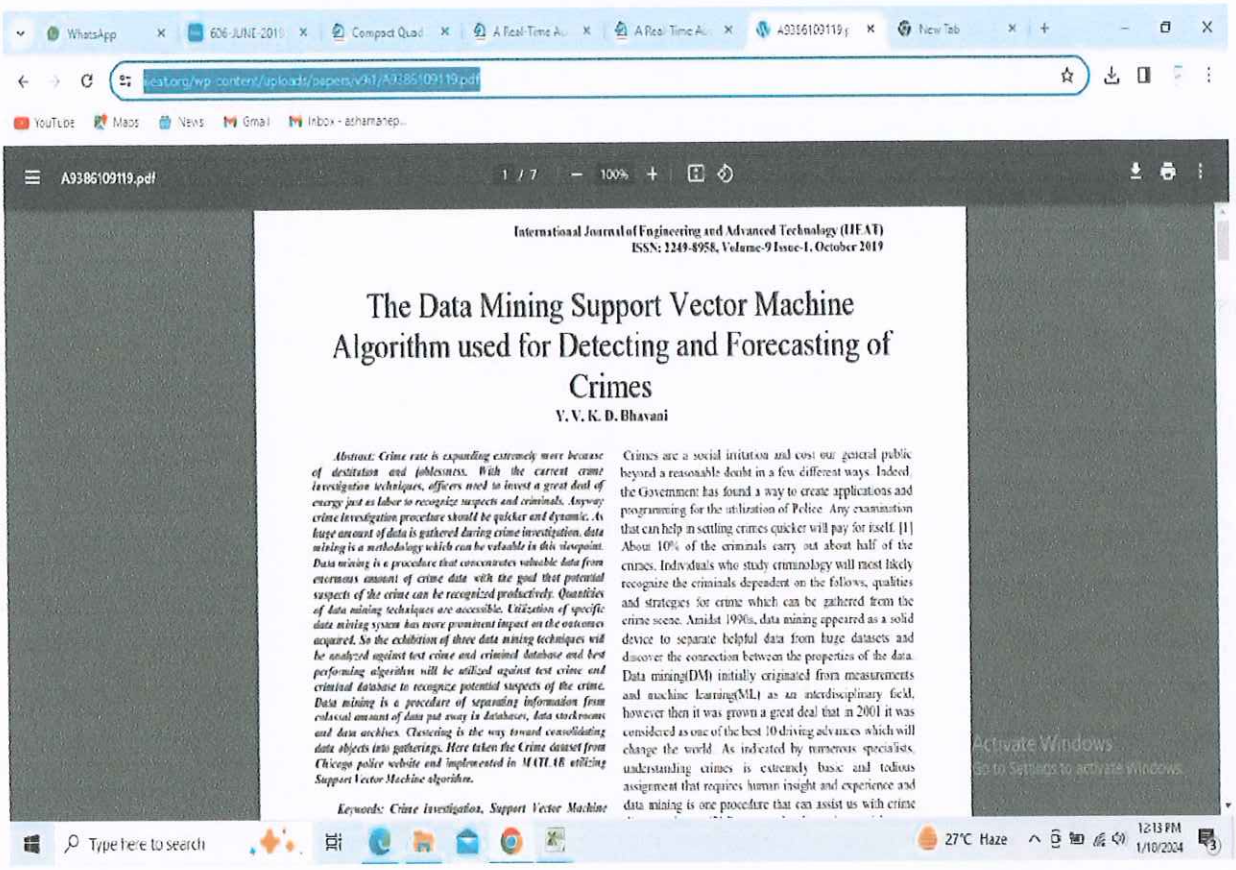
Anuradha Chokka, K Sandhya Rani

Abstract. *The analization of cancer data and normal data for the predication of somatic mu-tation occurrences in the data set plays an important role and several challenges persist in de-tecting somatic mutations which leads to complexity of handling large volumes of data in classifi-cation with good accuracy. In many situations the dataset may consist of redundant and less significant features and there is a need to remove insignificant features in order to improve the performance of classification. Feature selection techniques are useful for dimensionality reduction purpose. PCA is one type of feature selection technique to identify significant attributes and is adopted in this paper. A novel technique, PCA based regression decision tree is proposed for classification of somatic mutations data in this paper. The performance analysis of this clas-sification process for the detection of somatic mutation is compared with existing algorithms and satisfactory results are obtained with the proposed model.*

Keywords: *Somatic mutations, Feature Selection, Regression Based Decision Trees (RDT).*

I. INTRODUCTION

Present day's machine learning techniques are useful for programming domain to classify the programming modules to all. The overhead of utilizing the decision tree is logarithmic for the preparation of a tree in view of the consideration of dimensions of data points. Decision trees can deal with multi-yield issues. Decision trees can perform well regardless of whether the presumptions are somewhat damaged by the considered dataset [2]. When decision tree learning approach continues to improve hypotheses, causes to decrease training data error at the rate of an improved test data error which causes to make a large size of decision tree procedure called an over-fitting. Because of over-fitting, the decision tree may lose some generalization capability. Over-fitting is formed by using noisy information and insignificant attributes and makes misclassification and data imbalance [3]. There by over fitting decreases the performance of decision tree with higher amount of dimensions in classification model. So as to decrease large data dimensions a typical methodology used for attributes is a feature reduction to acquire lesser dimensional information that depends upon features which is considered for the problem scenario. Feature reduction is automatically followed by feature selection which is used by correlation



International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249-8958, Volume-9 Issue-1, October 2019

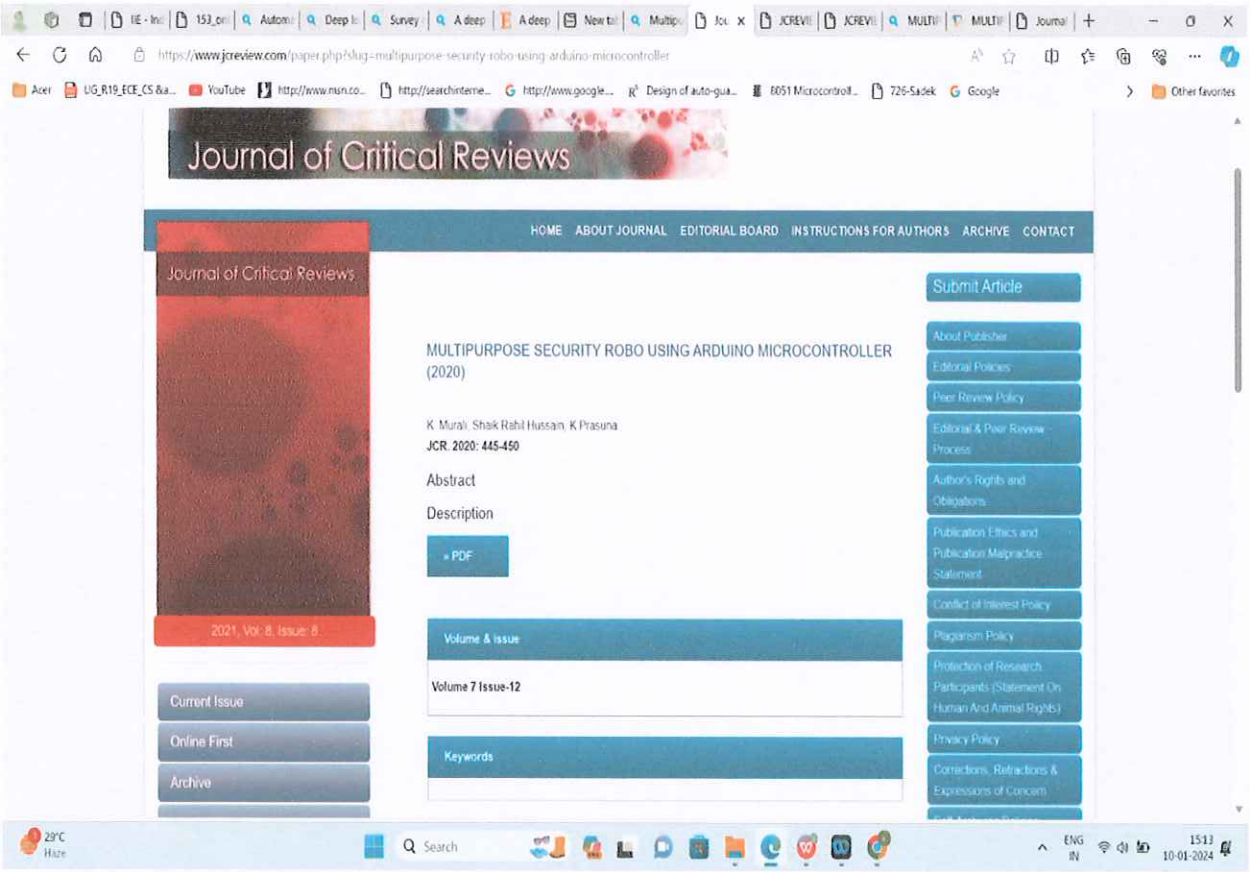
The Data Mining Support Vector Machine Algorithm used for Detecting and Forecasting of Crimes

Y. V. K. D. Bhavani

Abstract: *Crime rate is expanding extremely more because of destitution and joblessness. With the current crime investigation techniques, officers need to invest a great deal of energy just as labor to recognize suspects and criminals. Anyway crime investigation procedure should be quicker and dynamic. As huge amount of data is gathered during crime investigation, data mining is a methodology which can be valuable in this viewpoint. Data mining is a procedure that concentrates valuable data from enormous amount of crime data with the goal that potential suspects of the crime can be recognized productively. Quantities of data mining techniques are accessible. Utilization of specific data mining system has more prominent impact on the outcomes acquired. So the exhibition of three data mining techniques will be analyzed against test crime and criminal database and best performing algorithm will be utilized against test crime and criminal database to recognize potential suspects of the crime. Data mining is a procedure of separating information from colossal amount of data put away in databases, data stockrooms and data archives. Clustering is the way toward consolidating data objects into gatherings. Here taken the Crime dataset from Chicago police website and implemented in MATLAB utilizing Support Vector Machine algorithm.*

Keywords: *Crime Investigation, Support Vector Machine*

Crimes are a social irritation and cost our general public beyond a reasonable doubt in a few different ways. Indeed, the Government has found a way to create applications and programming for the utilization of Police. Any examination that can help in settling crimes quicker will pay for itself. [1] About 10% of the criminals carry out about half of the crimes. Individuals who study criminology will most likely recognize the criminals dependent on the follows, qualities and strategies for crime which can be gathered from the crime scene. Amidst 1990s, data mining appeared as a solid device to separate helpful data from huge datasets and discover the connection between the properties of the data. Data mining(DM) initially originated from measurements and machine learning(ML) as an interdisciplinary field, however then it was grown a great deal that in 2001 it was considered as one of the best 10 driving advances which will change the world. As indicated by numerous specialists, understanding crimes is extremely basic and tedious assignment that requires human insight and experience and data mining is one procedure that can assist us with crime



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Special Issue

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AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ALLERGIC SKIN DISORDERS USING DEEP PATTERN RECOGNITION NEURAL NETWORKS

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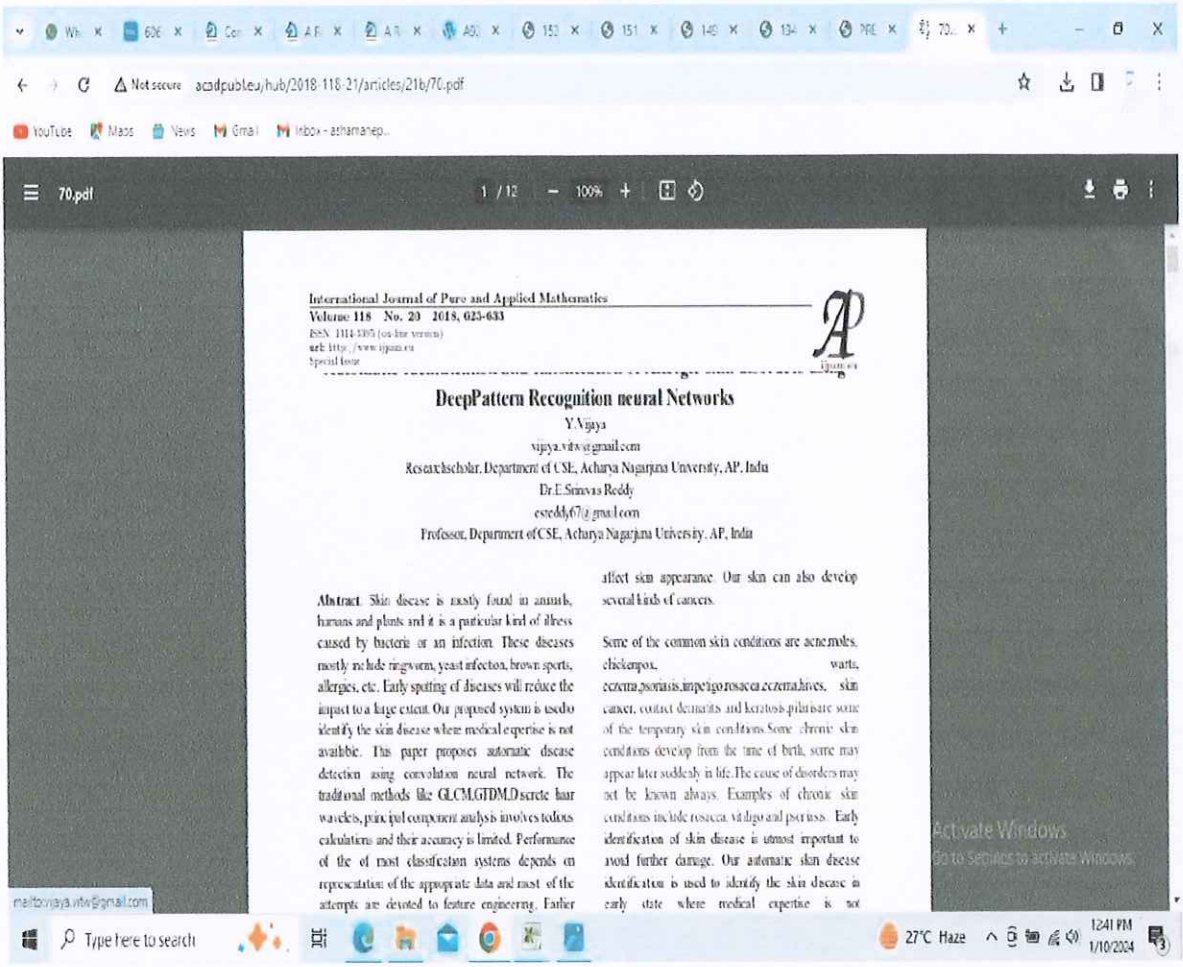
Abstract: Skin disease is mostly found in animals, humans and plants and it is a particular kind of illness caused by bacteria or an infection. These diseases mostly include ringworm, yeast infection, brown spots, allergies, etc. Early spotting of diseases will reduce the impact to a large extent. Our proposed system is used to identify the skin disease where medical expertise is not available. This paper proposes automatic disease detection using convolution neural network. The traditional methods like GLCM, GTDM, Discrete haar wavelets, principal component analysis involves tedious calculations and their accuracy is limited. Performance of the of most classification problems, such as acne, also affect skin appearance. Our skin can also develop several kinds of cancers.

Some of the common skin conditions are acne, moles, chickenpox, warts, eczema, psoriasis, impetigo, rosacea, eczema, hives, skin cancer, contact dermatitis and keratosis, pilaris are some of the temporary skin conditions. Some chronic skin conditions develop from the time of birth, some may appear later suddenly in life. The cause of disorders may not be known always. Examples of chronic skin conditions include rosacea, vitiligo and psoriasis. Early identification of skin disease is utmost important to avoid further damage. Our automatic skin disease identification is used to



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Special Issue

DeepPattern Recognition neural Networks

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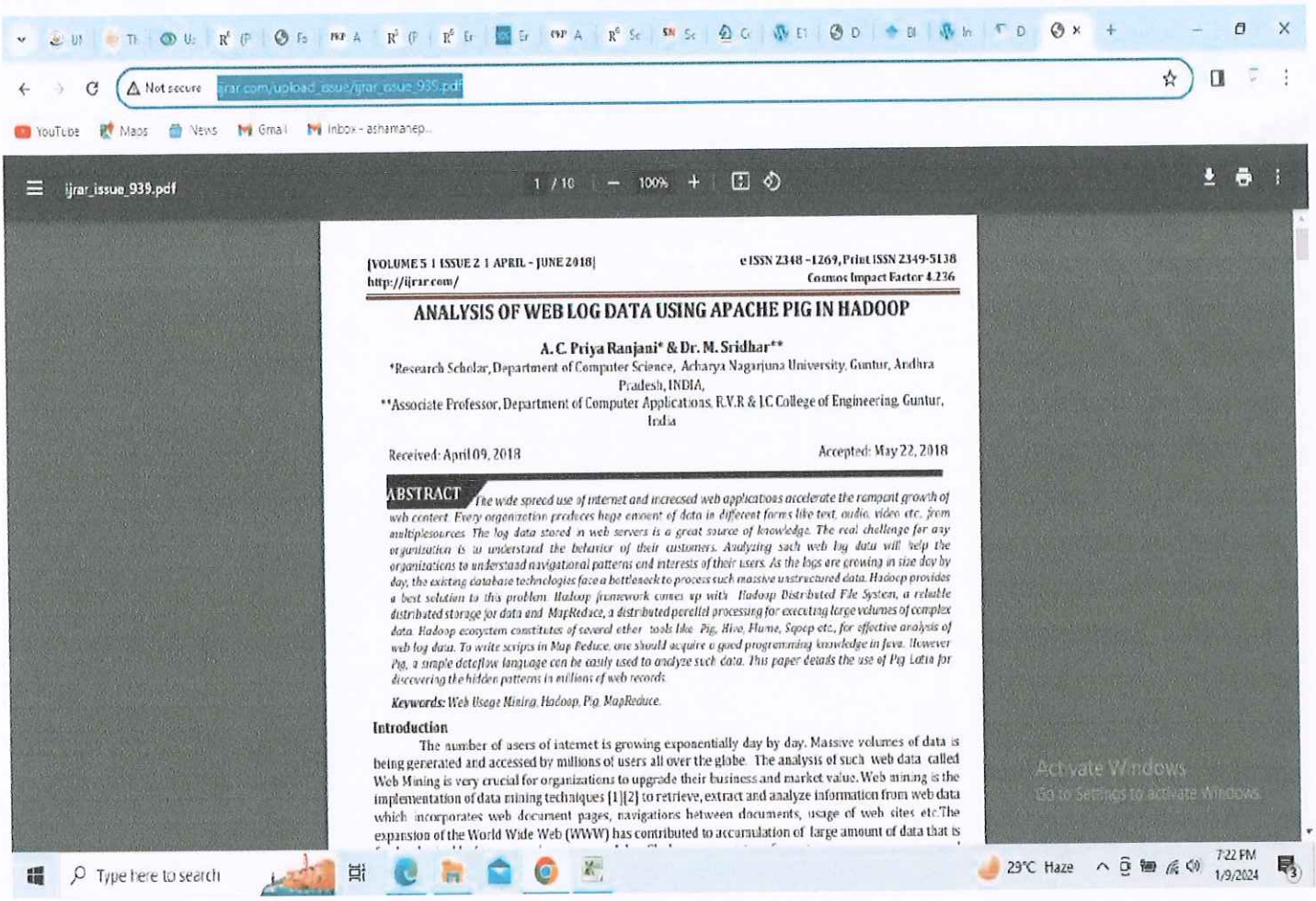
Abstract. Skin disease is mostly found in animals, humans and plants and it is a particular kind of illness caused by bacteria or an infection. These diseases mostly include ringworm, yeast infection, brown spots, allergies, etc. Early spotting of diseases will reduce the impact to a large extent. Our proposed system is used to identify the skin disease where medical expertise is not available. This paper proposes automatic disease detection using convolution neural network. The traditional methods like GLCM,GTDM,Discrete hair wavelets, principal component analysis involves tedious calculations and their accuracy is limited. Performance of the of most classification systems depends on representation of the appropriate data and most of the attempts are devoted to feature engineering. Earlier affect skin appearance. Our skin can also develop several kinds of cancers.

Some of the common skin conditions are acne,moles, chickenpox, warts, eczema,psoriasis,impetigo rosacea,eczema,hives, skin cancer, contact dermatitis and keratosis pilaris are some of the temporary skin conditions.Some chronic skin conditions develop from the time of birth, some may appear later suddenly in life.The cause of disorders may not be known always. Examples of chronic skin conditions include rosacea, vitiligo and psoriasis. Early identification of skin disease is utmost important to avoid further damage. Our automatic skin disease identification is used to identify the skin disease in early state where medical expertise is not



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ANALYSIS OF WEB LOG DATA USING APACHE PIG IN HADOOP

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ABSTRACT *The wide spread use of internet and increased web applications accelerate the rampant growth of web content. Every organization produces huge amount of data in different forms like text, audio, video etc. from multiplesources. The log data stored in web servers is a great source of knowledge. The real challenge for any organization is to understand the behavior of their customers. Analyzing such web log data will help the organizations to understand navigational patterns and interests of their users. As the logs are growing in size day by day, the existing database technologies face a bottleneck to process such massive unstructured data. Hadoop provides a best solution to this problem. Hadoop framework comes up with Hadoop Distributed File System, a reliable distributed storage for data and MapReduce, a distributed parallel processing for executing large volumes of complex data. Hadoop ecosystem constitutes of several other tools like Pig, Hive, Flume, Sqoop etc., for effective analysis of web log data. To write scripts in Map Reduce, one should acquire a good programming knowledge in Java. However Pig, a simple dataflow language can be easily used to analyze such data. This paper details the use of Pig Latin for discovering the hidden patterns in millions of web records.*

Keywords: *Web Usage Mining, Hadoop, Pig, MapReduce.*

Introduction

The number of users of internet is growing exponentially day by day. Massive volumes of data is being generated and accessed by millions of users all over the globe. The analysis of such web data called Web Mining is very crucial for organizations to upgrade their business and market value. Web mining is the implementation of data mining techniques [1][2] to retrieve, extract and analyze information from web data which incorporates web document pages, navigations between documents, usage of web sites etc.The expansion of the World Wide Web (WWW) has contributed to accumulation of large amount of data that is

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Distributed Web Usage Mining Based Recommender System in Big Data Analytics Using Firefly Algorithm

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Abstract--Big Data Analytics is used extensively for analysing data generated dynamically from various sources and employ it in the delivery of solutions that are useful to organizations. Personalizing of web pages in e-commerce sites that make use of the web links is now prevalent among recommender systems. In this work, a recommender system based on mining of web usage data with collaborative filtering based on individual needs has been put forward. The work further proposes a novel framework that makes use of Firefly Optimization to build a recommendation system effectively by using K-Means clustering on the buyers with similar interests and is followed by identifying the associations among pages and clusters. The experiments were carried out by employing web links and the contents of the simulated e-commerce websites with the aid of Hadoop framework. The proposed system showed better results.

Keywords--Big Data Analytics, Recommender System

massive sample found in Big Data and this is typically aggregated from various sources at various points of times that make use of various technologies. This results in statistical biases, experimental variations and heterogeneity and this needs developing more robust and adaptive processes [4]

The growth of the World Wide Web (WWW), has made it crucial to identify information that is useful from the amount of data which may be voluminous. The Web consists of dynamic and rich collections of information on the hyperlink, access to webpage and information on usage providing valuable data mining source information. The web further poses a great number of challenges in knowledge discovery and applications of data mining to webpage and information on usage providing valuable data mining source information. The web further poses a great number of challenges in knowledge discovery and applications of data mining. Web Mining is a set of techniques of data mining

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International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
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A Robust Method for Finding Somatic Mutations to form Clusters

T Bala Murali Krishna, Anuradha Chokka, S Phani Praveen, K Venkatesh

Abstract: Major goal of malignant (cancer) genomics is to pinpoint which physically changed qualities are engaged with tumor commencement and movement. The goal of this paper is to speak to all focuses in a high dimensional source space by focuses in a low dimensional target space by natural neural systems and to discover subspace clustering adequately and proficiently. Here a mechanism is applied to identify the somatic mutational genes in the form of mutational patterns to categorize clusters. To achieve this target a model based clustering method SOM2C is applied for effective clustering of high dimensional data. This proposed novel approach begins by taking 584 patients' data from COSMIC, and processes the data and forms the somatic mutational genes in one cluster and non -cancerous cells in another cluster. The experimental results show breast cancerous related cancerous(somatic mutational) and non-cancerous clusters with classification accuracy.

Index Terms: Somatic mutations, Breast cancer, SOM2C, mutational patterns.

I. INTRODUCTION

(International Agency for Research on Cancer) at American Cancer Society, Breast cancer is one of the leading principal driving reasons for cancer demise in ladies in developed nations. Regardless of the way that cancer is preventable and treatable in preliminary stages, the tremendous number of patients are diagnosed with tumor too late. A blend of hereditary changes in tumor genes all together considered prompts the inception along with increment of mutational genes. The gene's patterns and their numbers are being changed. By assessing these repetitive gene changes, more than four hundred genes have been distinguished as malignancy genes [2] Oncogenes are the type of genes that inherently fortify individual cell development. These oncogenes are modified by its function changes in cancer. These transformations upgrade the genes physiological exercises that shouldn't be actuated under typical conditions. In this manner initiation of an allele is generally adequate and gives mutation development gain which means the oncogenes are prevailing. Oncogene's initiation emerges from the gene enhancement (e.g. RB1 intensification in breast cancer), chromosomal dislocations in appropriate places (ex. BCL2 in B-cell lymphoma) otherwise point

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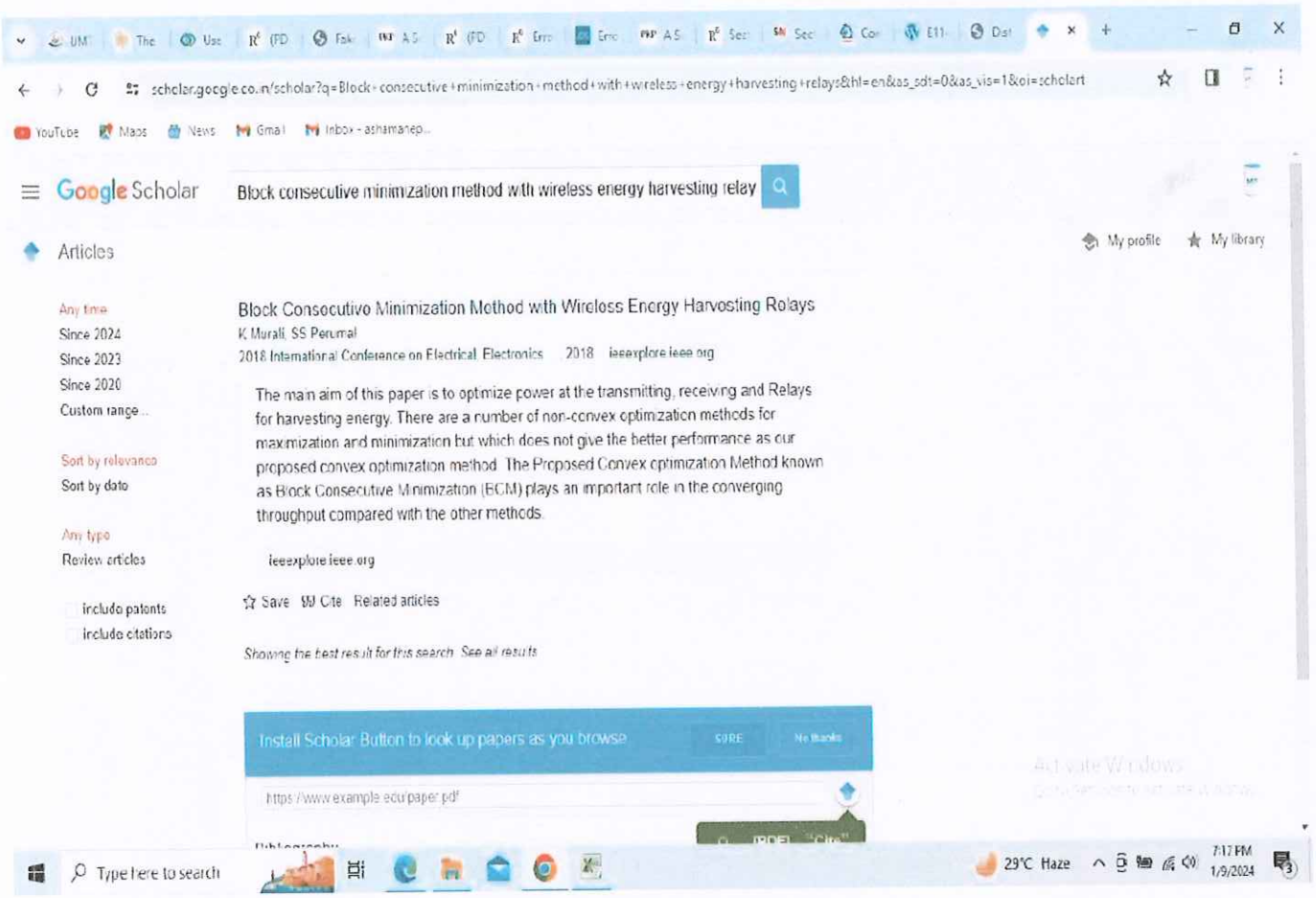

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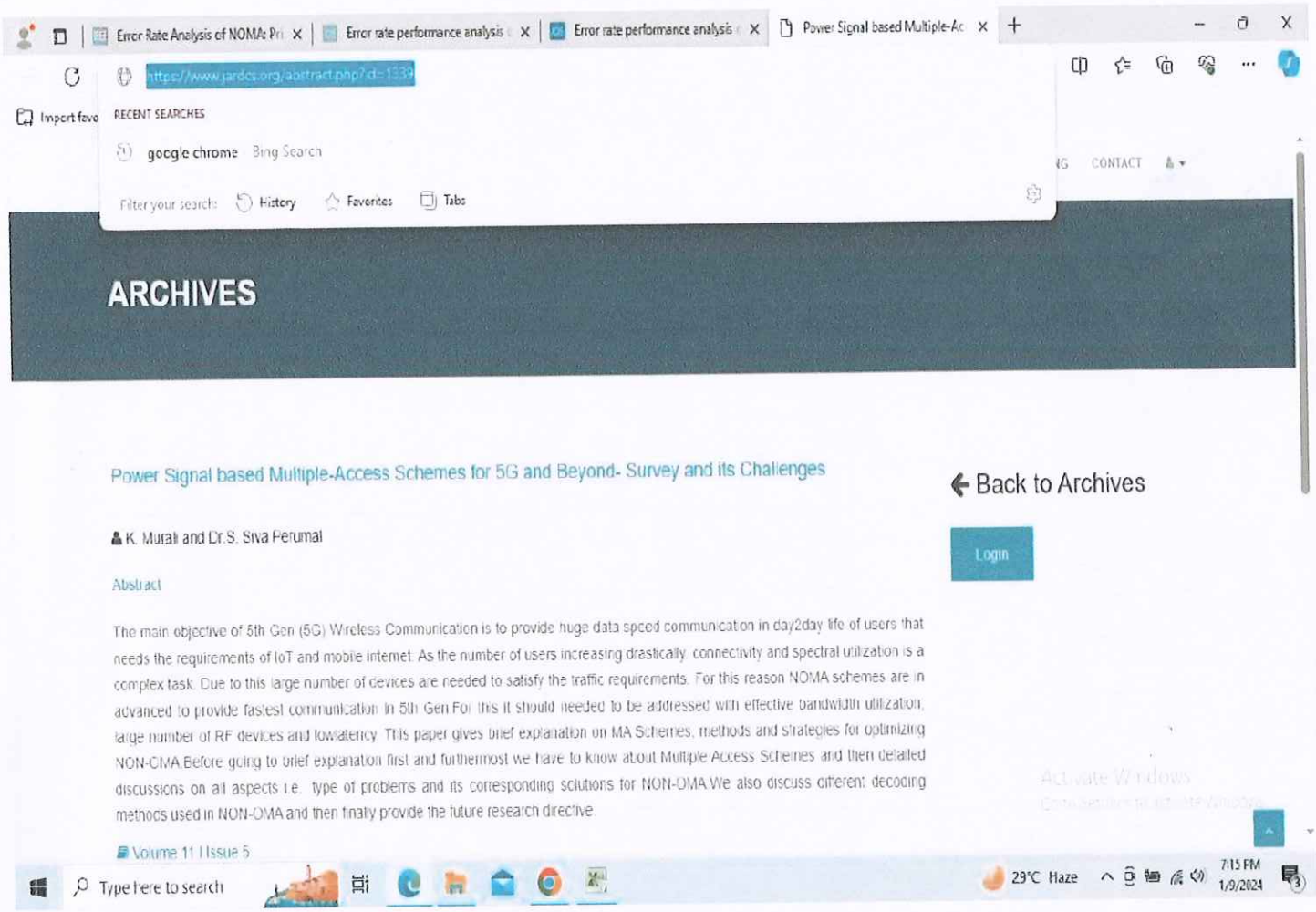

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