



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-5679-1_63. The page title is "An Automated Person Authentication System with Photo to Sketch Matching Technique". The authors listed are P. Resmi, R. Reshika, N. Sri Madhava Raja, S. Arunmozhi, and Vaddi Seshagiri Rao. The document is a conference paper, first online on 30 August 2020, with 402 accesses and 1 citation. It is part of the "Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing" book series (AISC, volume 1177). The abstract discusses the use of image-supported identification for security, involving image capture, feature extraction, and comparison with a public database. The right sidebar shows purchase options: a chapter for EUR 24.95, an eBook for EUR 192.59, and a softcover book for EUR 229.99. The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with the time 3:14 PM on 6/24/2022.



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January 2021
DOI [10.1007/978-981-15-5679-1_63](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-5679-1_63)
In book: Intelligent Data Engineering and Analytics (pp 655-662)

Authors:

- P. Resmi
- R. Reshika
- N. Sri Madhava Raja
St. Joseph's College of Engineering, Che...
- S. Arunmozhi

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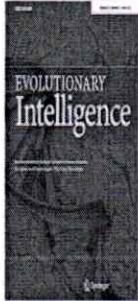
13-02-2021 | Special Issue

Image fusion practice to improve the ischemic-stroke-lesion detection for efficient clinical decision making

Authors: D. Jude Hemanth, V. Rajinikanth, Vaddi Seshagiri Rao, Samaresh Mishra, Naeem M. S. Hannon, R. Vijayarajan, S. Arunmozhi

Published in: Evolutionary Intelligence | Issue 2/2021

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Abstract

In humans, the abnormality in brain arises due to various reasons and the ischemic stroke (IS) is one of the major brain syndromes to be diagnosed and

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III. Problem Definition

Plastic bags have been introduced in the middle of 19 th decade and it's received a huge popularity amongst the consumers and retailers. Around the world, numerous plastic plants are manufacturing tons of plastic bags which are very commonly used by the society because of its comfort, cheapness and handiness. But the adverse impact of plastic is certainly not highlighted or not openly debated in a serious tone. The negative impact of the plastic in the environment made many counties to ban it due to public concern. Specifically, in Agri dominant countries, such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, South Africa, etc., the government has taking stringent efforts towards the prevention of single ended plastic. Since, plastic bags

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C.Jenitha1, M.Sivaraj, K.Kumaran

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In vehicular ad hoc networks (VANETS), the data are exchanged among vehicles within radio communication range through direct communication. In direct communication Obstacles are great challenge creating interference and the signal is blocked by fixed or dynamic obstacles. In this paper, a collaborative protocol (AODV) protocol is designed to verify a announced position of vehicle. An intrusion detection system is also designed for malicious and inconsistent nodes to detect early attacks For n number of nodes the region is spillited into quadrants to ensure the reliable communication. A cluster head is selected for every quadrant for communication. Threshold message delivery also preferred. This techniques is used to maintain localization service integrity and reliability. nodes that cooperatively forwarded requests and replies. A solution such as what we propose will help to maintain localization service integrity and reliability, providing reliable position information for upper level applications.

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PERFORMANCE IMPROVED TRIANGULAR MULTI BAND ANTENNA USING REACTIVE IMPEDANCE SUBSTRATE AND FREQUENCY SELECTIVE SURFACE

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https://doi.org/10.17762/iti.v9i1.159

Abstract

In modern world, communication devices need to be operated for more than one frequency bands. Lot of research works were carried out in the field of multiband antennas. The one major concern in the design of multiband patch antenna are the gain and bandwidth. Both gain and bandwidth of the multi band antenna can be improved for the better performance. In this paper a triangular multiband antenna is designed and the gain of the antenna is enhanced by the blend of reactive impedance surface and Frequency selective surface. The proposed antenna resonates 3.4 GHz, 4.2 GHz, 6.75 GHz, 7.1 GHz, 7.5 GHz and 9.3 GHz with a better return loss and gain.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Springer article. The browser address bar shows the URL: link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12652-021-03035-w. The page title is "A novel square fractal dual port MIMO antenna with tri band rejection capabilities". The authors listed are H. Sudarsan, R. Gayathri, and K. Mahendran. The article is published in "Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing" (2021). The page shows 120 accesses and 2 citations. The abstract describes a novel two-port edge chamfered square fractal MIMO antenna with triple band rejection characteristics. The proposed antenna has an impedance bandwidth from 2.35 to 9.04 GHz and a size of 65 mm x 35 mm x 3 mm. On the right side, there is a purchase option for the article PDF for 34.95 €, including VAT (India). The page also features a search bar, a login button, and a navigation menu with sections like Figures and References.



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Trauma Identification Using Image Processing and FeedForward Neural Network

Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on IoT, Social, Mobile, Analytics & Cloud in Computational Vision & Bio-Engineering (ISMAC-CVB 2020)

7 Pages • Posted: 25 Nov 2020

Sofia R
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology
Date Written: November 21, 2020

Abstract

Trauma is identified as the mental state of the person who has come across some pathetic situation like flood, accidents etc. But those people cannot be identified as they will be affected mentally, but they look and behave like a normal human being, but the thing here is when they are going to face the same situation or think about the same situation again and again the problem comes and they go for the PTSD. This work mainly aims in identify those persons at their initial state itself, which greatly helps in giving them medical help before they go with PTSD state.

Keywords: Trauma, PSTD, Error Histogram, Error plot, Confusion Matrix, Mean Absolute Error, Regression Plot, Accuracy, Precision, Specificity, Sensitivity, Target vs. Output plot

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Ionic relaxation of electrospun nanocomposite polymer-blend quasi-solid electrolyte for high photovoltaic performance of Dye-sensitized solar cells

S. Vinoth^a, G. Kanimozhi^b, D. Narsimulu^c, Hanshi Kumar^d, E.S. Srinadhu^e, N. Satyanarayana^{b, f, g}

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matchemphys.2020.122945>

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Quantitative analysis of Ag-dop: x +

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Published: 12 September 2020

Quantitative analysis of Ag-doped SnS thin films for solar cell applications

S. Sebastian, S. Vinoth, K. Hari Prasad, M. S. Revathy, S. Gobalakrishnan, P. K. Praseetha, V. Ganesh & S. AlFaify

Applied Physics A 126, Article number: 783 (2020) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

This work reports the changes in the properties of Ag-doped SnS thin films (SnS:Ag), and CdS/SnS solar cells with an Ag dopant concentration in the absorber varied from 0 to 6 wt.% in steps of 3 wt.% prepared by the nebulizer-assisted spray pyrolysis method (NSP). X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies confirm the SnS:Ag (3 wt.%) thin film has a higher crystallite size than the undoped and SnS:Ag (6 wt.%) thin film. An atomic force microscope (AFM) image shows SnS:Ag (3 wt.%) film possesses larger-sized grains than other samples. The energy-dispersive X-ray analysis (EDS) confirms the presence of the constituent elements in the SnS:Ag thin films. PL analysis revealed the films possess the band edge as well as the other defect-related emissions of SnS. The Ag doping facilitates the tunability in absorption and

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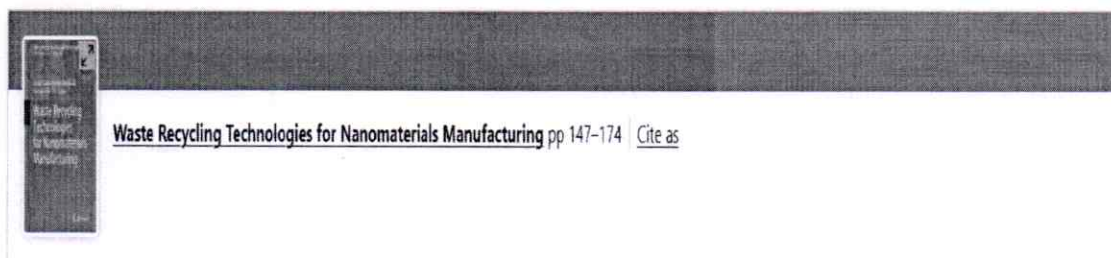
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Waste Recycling Technologies for Nanomaterials Manufacturing pp 147–174 | Cite as

Cost-Effective Nanomaterials Fabricated by Recycling Spent Batteries

Himadri Tanaya Das , T. Elango Balaji, K. Mahendrababu & S. Vinoth

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Published: 12 July 2021

Tuning the optoelectronic properties of n-CdO:Fe/p-Si photodiodes fabricated by facile perfume atomizer technique for photo-detector applications

M. Rajini, S. Vinoth, K. Hariprasad, M. Karunakaran, K. Kasirajan, N. Chidhambaram, Tansir Ahamad & Saad M. Alshehri

Applied Physics B **127**, Article number: 109 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

In this work, a facile spray-assisted perfume atomizer technique was used to prepare CdO and Fe-doped CdO (CdO:Fe) thin films with varying concentrations of Fe (1, 3, and 5 wt%). The deposited films were characterized using different analytical techniques to realize the structural, morphological, optical, electrical, and photosensing properties. From X-ray diffraction (XRD) results, the CdO and CdO:Fe thin films have a cubic structure and an increase in crystallite size was observed for the CdO:Fe(3%) sample. The optical studies of the doped samples reveal a high absorption in the observed wavelength range and a decrease in optical bandgap values. The CdO:Fe(3%) sample exhibits a minimum resistivity value ($4.02 \times$

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The image is a screenshot of a web browser displaying a Springer article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10904-021-01928-z. The page title is "Tuning the Optical, Electrical, and Optoelectronic Properties of CuO Thin Films Fabricated by Facile SILAR Dip-Coating Technique for Photosensing Applications". The authors listed are Himadri Tanaya Das, S. Vinoth, M. Thirumoorthi, T. Alshahrani, H. H. Hegazy, H. H. Somaily, Mohd. Shkir & S. AlFaify. The article is published in the "Journal of Inorganic and Organometallic Polymers and Materials", volume 31, pages 2606-2614 (2021). The page shows 339 accesses, 6 citations, and metrics. The abstract begins with "CuO thin films deposited using SILAR coating technique with various dip-cycles. The prepared thin films were characterized to elucidate the structural and morphological features using analytical techniques such as XRD and SEM, respectively. It was found that along with the thickness of CuO films, the crystallinity and morphology of the deposited films have changed". On the right side, there is a sidebar with "Access options" including a "Buy article PDF" button for 34,95 €. Below this, there are sections for "Sections", "Figures", and "References". At the bottom of the browser window, the Windows taskbar is visible with the time 3:24 PM on 6/24/2022.



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Enriched optoelectronic properties of cobalt-doped ZnO thin films for photodetector applications

S. Vinoth, A. M. S. Arulanantham, S. Saravanakumar, R. S. Rimal Isaac, N. Soundaram, N. Chidhambaram, Devarajan Alagarasan, S. Varadharajaperumal, Mohd. Shkir & S. AlFaify

Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Electronics 32, 27060–27072 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Cobalt-doped ZnO (ZnO:Co) thin films were synthesized using the chemical bath deposition technique for their potential application in ultraviolet (UV) photosensing. All the prepared samples were characterized using XRD, FESEM, EDX, PL, XPS, and UV-Vis absorption techniques. The UV photosensing property of the thin films was examined under the illumination of UV light (365 nm). The structural and morphological investigations reveal that the ZnO:Co samples have a hexagonal wurtzite crystal structure with nanowire morphology.

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Superlattices and Microstructures

Volume 162, February 2022, 107097

Enhancement in optoelectronic properties of lanthanum co-doped CdO: Zn thin films for TCO applications

R. Sarath babu ^a, Y. Narasimha murthy ^b, B. S. Vinoth ^c, R.S. Rimal Isaac ^d, P. Mohanraj ^e, V. Ganesh ^f, H. Algarni ^g, S. AlFaify ^h

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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a ScienceDirect article. The article title is "Fabrication of nanostructured NiO and NiO:Cu thin films for high-performance ultraviolet photodetector". The authors listed are R. Balakarthikeyan, A. Santhanam, R. Anandhi, S. Vinoth, Ateyyah M. Al-Baradi, Z.A. Alrowaili, M.S. Al-Bunahi, and K. Deva Arun Kumar. The article is categorized as a Research Article. The page includes a table of contents on the left, a list of references on the right, and a highlights section. The highlights mention a first-time investigation on Cu-doped NiO films and an increase in photocurrent with bias voltage. The page also shows citation metrics, including 6 citation indexes and 7 readers. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, Cortana search bar, and system tray with the time 3:27 PM on 6/24/2022.

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3. Results and discussions
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Research Article

Fabrication of nanostructured NiO and NiO:Cu thin films for high-performance ultraviolet photodetector

R. Balakarthikeyan^{a, b}, A. Santhanam^{c, d, e}, R. Anandhi^f, S. Vinoth^g, Ateyyah M. Al-Baradi^h, Z.A. Alrowailiⁱ, M.S. Al-Bunahi^j, K. Deva Arun Kumar^{k, l, m}

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Highlights

- First time investigation on Cu doped NiO films based UV photodetector by simple nebulizer spray method.
- Reported the increase of photocurrent with respect to bias voltage for enhancing photoelectric properties.

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Optical manipulation of nebulizer spray pyrolysed ZnS thin films for photodetector applications: Effect of Al, Sn and Sb doping

Optical Materials
Volume 117, July 2021, 111177

Research Article

A. Jesu Jebathew^a, M. Karunakaran^a, Ramesh Ade^b, Naidu Dhanpal Jayaram^c, V. Ganesh^d, Yugandhar Bitle^e, S. Vinoth^f, H. Algarni^g, I.S. Yahia^h

Highlights

- Pure as well as Al, Sn and Sb-doped ZnS thin films, in prospects of

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- Effects of fluxes on preparation and luminescence of ZnS thin films. *Optical Materials*, Volume 117, 2021, Article 111203. [Purchase PDF](#) [View details](#)
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- Efficient UV photodetectors based on Ni-doped ZnS thin films. *Physica B: Condensed Matter*, Volume 575, 2019, Article 111117. [Purchase PDF](#) [View details](#)

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Noticeably enhanced opto-electrical and photodetection performance of spray pyrolysis grown Mn:CdS nanostructured thin films for visible-light sensor applications

Surfaces and Interfaces
Volume 28, February 2022, 101586

Z.R. Khan^a, R. R. M.S. Revathy^b, Mohd. Shkir^{c,d}, Aslam Khan^e, M.A. Sayed^f, Ahmad Umar^g, Abdullah S. Alshammari^h, S. Vinothⁱ, R. Marnadu^j, El Sayed Yousef^k, H. Algarni^l, S. AlFairfy^m

Abstract
Mn:CdS nanostructured thin films with improved optoelectronic performance were grown on glass substrates via spray pyrolysis method with

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Novel Dispersion of 1D Nanofiber Fillers for Fast Ion-Conducting Nanocomposite Polymer Blend Quasi-Solid Electrolytes for Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells

Vinoth Subramanian, Kamatam Hari Prasad, Himadri Tanaya Das, Karimozhi Ganapathy, Satyanarayana Nallani*, and Thandavarayan Maiyalagan*

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Structural Characteristics of Cr-Doped In_2O_3 Thin Films Grown by Pulsed Laser Deposition

Y. Veeraswamy, R. J. Choudhary, D. Shobharani, S. Vinoth & M. V. Ramana Reddy

Conference paper | First Online: 31 July 2021

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Abstract

The pulsed laser deposition technique is employed to deposit undoped and Cr-doped In_2O_3 thin films on Si (100) substrate. The obtained undoped and Cr-doped In_2O_3 thin film samples were systematically investigated by using XRD, XPS, VBS-RPES and SEM-EDX. SEM micrographs revealed that the deposited films showed flake-like structures and Cr-doped In_2O_3 showed well-separated columnar morphology. X-ray photo electron spectroscopy reveals ionization states of the elements present in the films. Cr-core level spectra showed two ionic states 3^+ and 4^+ . Valence band spectroscopy measurements divulge that doping Cr ions

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IoT based Cloud Integrated Smart Classroom for smart and a sustainable Campus

Faritha Banu J^a, Revathi R^a, Suganya M^b, Gladiss Merlin N R^{ab,1}

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Abstract

In this era of smart classroom technology, students are more demanding innovative university campus life, and willing to use innovative learning methods. IoT and Cloud computing technologies can provide solutions for smart and a sustainable campus to improve learning methods of the students and improve the efficiency of everyday activities in the Institution. This paper focus on the IoT paradigm in the teaching process with the integration of Cloud for education system. IOT in education provide student to learn new technologies that helps the students to create new ideas and logical for the social problems. IoT based cloud computing technology provide intelligence system, unified campus portal services, security and maintenance system. The digitally connected campuses enhances student learning and environmental sustainability. Students can use smartphones, PDA to access their homework assignments and test performance through online portals. Video can be uploaded in the cloud, online video Lecturing enables Students to attend classroom lectures remotely. IoT devices are used to track students who skip their classes, send alerts help students to concentrate academic work regularly, and to find lost personal items. Through Digital devices payments can be made easy at cafeteria, office and in other admin activities. The hardware component of IoT consists of microcontroller board, sensor module, wireless and wired connections. Using the software module the information to and from sensor modules is processed and transmitted to cloud storage. This paper describes how efficiently IOT and Cloud Infrastructure

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SMARTPAY - UNIFIED PAYMENT SYSTEM USING NFC

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Abstract - NFC technology has been widely implemented all over the world and its impact on our daily life is very diverse and massive. Those diverse areas of NFC application include logistical tracking, monitoring and maintenance of products, product safety and information, and payment process etc. Today government facing so many challenges to implement this smart card system the major challenging areas are securing data, goods, records, transaction etc. Our system provides with a cost efficient and a secured multipurpose smart card. The security of the system is enhanced using the 3DES Cryptography technique ensuring the elimination of cyber-attacks. The advantage of our system is that all the features can be united in a single system and the transactions can be made seamlessly with a single Card. When the NFC tag gets detected by the NFC reader module, then the microcontroller recognized the person is valid user or not using fingerprint. It results that the user can access his/her account and get facility of ordering food one can collect it very easily. It contains an identification module, which has the NFC hardware to read tags as vehicles pass

2. RELATED WORKS

In present situation vehicle checking is huge trouble to the people with regard to license, insurance and RC book. It brings on traffic bother and also in toll gate system traffic jam occurs, time and fuel absorption is elongated. The automated toll accumulation system is very successful right now. This paper has to do with Automated Toll collection and Check-Post system using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) module. The recognition is succeeded with the guidance of passive radio frequency. This project associate vehicle particulars like unique ID is saved in an RFID tag which is attached in the vehicle. After all the specifications are effectively observe through a computer, it can be saved on a data bank for cyclic gap as for time and date. Individual users clinch the unique ID for their vehicles. When the vehicle crosses the Toll-Plaza the reader reads the tag and the tax amount will be detected from their account balance by employing of RFID and GSM module. ATmega328 Arduino controller has to be



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Text Detection and Recognition in Multiscript

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Abstract — Text is one of the amazing inventions of human. It acts as a bridge between knowledge gainer and knowledge giver. Text can give us the life for what we see. In a field of Computer Vision, text detection and recognition plays a vital role in achieving the intelligence for machine. As a human text detection is an easy task. But an achieving that machine is an crucial task. The main objective is to integrate text detection and recognition as one thing. The System consists of 4 modules. They are 1)Text Detection 2)Preprocess the Detected part 3)Text Recognition 4)Exporting as Documents. The first part is text detection by using Efficiency Accuracy Scene Text Detector and obtaining region of interest. The efficiency accuracy scene text detector contains of two steps only. A first step is to apply Fully Convolution Network to produce text regions. A second step is to apply non-maxima suppression to avoid multiple region of interest. The second part is preprocess the region of interest for

But implementing this on machine is a little bit tedious task. Text detection on controlled environment is an easy task. It can be accomplished by using threshold, gradient approach. This is due to presence of text in White background. But text detection in natural scenes is a complex task. The challenges are different background, poor lighting, noise in image, resolution as discussed in [1]. These makes the text detection and recognition challenge. The text detection and recognition in live video is also a crucial task. The reason for this one video is 24 fps. We have to process 24 images per second. The another factor is distortion in video. In images the objects are static. But in video the objects are moving. So lot of distortion comes in frame. The motion blur also reduce quality that makes the detection difficult.

II. RELATED WORK

Text detection has been an engaging topic to most researchers. A tedious amount of work has been done on image and video. Cai et al [2] uses edge detection, edge strength, edge




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Brain Tumor Segmentation using Fully Connected Convolutional Neural Network (FCNN)

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Abstract - In the neurological department segmenting a brain cancer is a cruel work for the neurologist to manually segment the brain cancer. Brain cancer segmentation is a difficult task in identifying cancer in a person. It involves a plan of treatment, to evaluate the outcome of a treatment[5]. In this method, we use patches of a brain MR image to detect the brain cancer of a patient[6]. We developed a model that consists of both fully connected convolution neural networks and cascaded conditional random fields. We use a deep neural network to train 2D images and four different modalities of the brain image. And then fine segmenting the FCNN and Cascaded CRF[6] using 2D images[5].

Key Words: Brain Cancer Segmentation, Fully Connected Convolution Neural Network[4], cascaded Conditional Random Fields[4], Deep learning.

condition as gliosis and stroke in MRI scan data, gliomas may issue in any location of the brain with a different form, condition, and measurement, gliomas attack the neighboring brain cancer slightly than removing them, making obscure boundaries, strength in+homogeneity of MRI scan data additional advances the problem[4].

The existing automatic and semi-automatic brain cancer segmentation methods can be broadly classified as either generative representation based or perceptive design methods. The generative paradigm based brain cancer segmentation techniques typically need past data, which could be obtained by probabilistic picture atlases. Based on probabilistic image atlases, the brain cancer segmentation problem can be represented as an outlier exposure difficulty[4]. Approaching the opposite side, the intelligent design systems answer the brain cancer segmentation

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Stock Price Prediction Using Deep Learning and Sentimental Analysis

R. Sathishkumar¹ R. Girivarman² S. Parameswaran³ V. Sriram¹

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Abstract- The objective of this paper is to find an optimal technique for predicting stock price using the combination of fundamental and technical analysis using deep learning and sentiment analysis. We propose a method to predict stock price using sentiment analysis giving specific keywords and extracting news articles from Google News which gives us the fundamental analysis. Predicting the stocks and in order to perform technical analysis for the same, we check the accuracy of various statistical, machine learning and deep learning algorithms and models. Stock market is an important part of the economic system, which gives a major hand in the growth of the country through improving the economy. The stock market is the place where the trade of stocks of publicly listed companies takes place. The stock market impacts the GDP (Gross domestic product) of the country. GDP measures the output of all goods and services in an economy, which is a financial indicator of the country. As the stock market falls and rises, so does the sentiment of the country's economy. The keywords of the sentiment analysis include WORLD ECONOMY, INDIAN ECONOMY, NIFTY (National Stock Exchange Fifty), SENSEX (Stock Exchange Sensitive Index), SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) and the models subjected to technical analysis include linear regression, moving average, ARIMA (Autoregressive integrated moving average) model, a statistical machine learning model, Facebook's prophet model, and Lstm Short

1.1.1 Fundamental Analysis:

The two distinct trading philosophies for stock market prediction are fundamental and technical analysis [3]. While technical analysis focuses on the study of market actions through the use of charts, fundamental analysis concentrates on the economic forces of supply and demand that cause the stock price to move higher, lower, or remain the same [4].

There are few factors such as international environments, economic factors, political changes that influence the stock market across all types of stock. These can be put under a keyword such as world economy since news about the same would however affect economy or trade of the world one such example could be the recent Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) which affected the international environment and thus the international economy. By subjecting the keyword world economy into sentiment analysis, the rate at which the above-mentioned factor has affected the world economy can be found and further used for the prediction.

Few international factors having impacts to the market both positively and negatively are summarized below:

1. A key member of the economic world is subjected to a change in leadership.
2. Political instability across the countries
3. Symptoms of war between countries



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Study on Evolutionary Approaches for Improving the Energy Efficiency of Wireless Sensor Networks Applications

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Study on Evolutionary Approaches for Improving the Energy Efficiency of Wireless Sensor Networks Applications

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Abstract

One of the drastically increasing and tremendously demanding networks is the wireless sensor network, which provides an elastic platform where any user can design their sensor-based applications easily. Most of the WSN applications can be accommodated in the existing infrastructure or not require any predefined infrastructure. But it has a wide range of applications across the globe which further increases the complexity of the problems in it. Because WSN is a resource-constrained kind of network where energy consumption is one of the major problems. Some of the problems were addressed by deterministic approaches discussed in earlier research works. In case of efficient routing of messages across the network dynamic programming is one of the deterministic approaches which addresses an efficient routing algorithm. But for a wide range of WSN deterministic algorithms are a time-consuming process. On the other hand, evolutionary algorithms are one such fast-growing domain in the past few decades which addresses many of WSN problems. This paper is a comprehensive survey on the Application of Evolutionary Algorithms in Wireless Sensor Networks. A detailed description of the papers taken for the survey is tabulated in this paper.

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Networks, Evolutionary Algorithms, Solution Representation, Binary, Discrete.

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Research Article

Binary Monkey-King Evolutionary Algorithm for single objective target based WSN

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D. Lubin Balasubramanian^{1*}, V. Govindasamy²

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Target based WSN faces coverage issue in which many targets could not be efficiently covered by static deployed sensors.

OBJECTIVES: This paper covers the issue of coverage problems by deploying the sensors to cover all the targets with minimized sensors in number.

METHODS: This paper proposes a Binary based Monkey King Evolutionary Algorithm for solving target based WSN problem, the proposed model consist a Binary method for converting the continuous values into binary form to solve the choice of potential position to place the sensors.

RESULTS: The proposed algorithm is evaluated in a 50x50 grid and 100x100 grid to track the performance and the performance of the proposed is compared with GA and PSO.

CONCLUSION: This paper utilized the MIKE algorithm for improving the efficiency of the target coverage problem in WSN. It mainly focused on a single objective-based solution providing for small scale problems. From the simulation results, it is provided that the proposed MIKE algorithm obtained 1.85 % of the F-value, which is higher than the other optimization algorithms such as GA and PSO.

Keywords Single objective WSN, Genetic Algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization, Monkey King Evolution Algorithm

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Jammer To Detect And Avoid Hidden Camera Using EMP Waves

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Jammer To Detect And Avoid Hidden Camera Using EMP Waves

S.Subhashini, S.Ashok Kumar, R.Indumathi, V.Selvi

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Abstract

Hidden cameras has become major issues nowadays, especially in the case of women and children. Security becomes great threatening due to un lawful recordings using hidden cameras. The security is achieved in such cases by using EMP (Electro-Magnetic Pulse) which plays the important role in the application of security project. Jamming required range of frequency of electronic devices. The EMP are most powerful methods which destroys any electronic devices by blocking its signal to a desired range. The EMP waves encounters the desired range of frequencies of electronic devices



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Cloud based malware detection with on-device network traffic analysis for enhancing Android user's Privacy

Security and Privacy in Android Smartphones

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Abstract: As we all know that the Android Platform is developed by Google for mobile devices with powerful processing capabilities. Its kernel is based on Linux OS. The android applications run in a sandbox. Nonetheless, many organizations such as Kaspersky, McAfee, and AVG Technologies, etc., have released the android version of their antivirus software products. Even though the antivirus application runs under the sandbox, it has a limit to scan the environment. This Project represents the creation of an Application for android platform users to protect their privacy and safeguard their data. To achieve this, we have created a firewall-like app which is a perfect solution if users would like to preserve their privacy. A cloud-based malware scanning can be implemented to prevent malware infections provided with a network traffic analysis mechanism that can be used to monitor the traffic flow through a Local VPN Tunnel to identify the outgoing packets per-app running on the device by using the Antmonitor Library. By implementing a local VPN, the traffic can be analyzed without the need for superuser permission to the device.

Index Terms - Android app, Privacy, Network Traffic Analysis, Ant-Monitor Library, Malware scanning, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

The calculated number of mobile devices is around 5.8 billion, which is thought to have grown exponentially within five years and is supposed to reach nearly 12 billion within four years. Hence, it will be an average of two mobile devices per person along with the planet. This makes us fully dependent on mobile devices with our sensitive data being carried all over. As an effect, mobile security is one of the most important concepts to take into consideration. Mobile Device Security implies that the protection of the mobile device from various potential security breaches to the sensitive data stored in the mobile device. On that point are various levels in which several mechanisms to secure the data are implemented properly to thwart various attacks that arise concerns related to the privacy of the sensitive data stored in the device which are accessed by various applications. It is the same for Android-based devices especially smartphones. The written reports and surveys conducted by various researchers show that problems related to leakage of data became a major concern for both organizations and application developers for the android platform. Even though in



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<p>Published in:</p> <p>Volume 7 Issue 9 September-2020 eISSN: 2349-5162</p> <p>UGC and ISSN approved 7.95 impact factor UGC Approved Journal no 63975</p> <p>7.95 impact factor calculated by Google scholar</p> <p>Unique Identifier</p> <p>Published Paper ID: JETIR2009426</p>	<p>Title</p> <p>Automatic Patch Generation System Using Deep Learning Techniques</p> <p>Authors</p> <p>S. Ashok Kumar D. Arvind S. Dharanikumar S. Premkumar</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Many software and applications are being developed on a daily basis; millions of lines of code are being written daily, thousands and thousands of bugs are fixed daily. Bugs are the common enemies for developers, the larger the code base of software the more troublesome they are. The possibility is very high that a bug. Bug fixing normally takes a lot of human resources and time to fix it. A developer is said to spend a substantial amount of time in bug. Though there are sites like Stack Overflow, a developers community which is</p>	<p>Download PDF</p> <p></p> <p>Downloads</p> <p>0002648</p> <p>Print This Page</p> <p></p> <p>Impact Factor:</p> <p>7.95</p> <p>Impact Factor</p>
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BOTNET DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT: The growth of internet of things leads to rise of botnet attacks. Botnet are the group of computers which connected to each other to perform a number of respective tasks to process the website to keep on working. One of the most powerful ways to pursue any computationally challenging task is to leverage the untapped processing power of a very large number of everyday end points. The idea behind the botnet is a collection of workstations and servers are distributed over the public internet, this leads to the agenda of malicious or criminal entity. The foremost target of the botnet to attack as possible as many devices along with spreading most optimistic through malicious code. The botnet attacks together with infect all kind of technology, rudimentary of internet security suites, firewall including antivirus dispense same protection. In advance we proposed dynamic analysis, looking up for sign of injection in behavioral analysis along with network and picking up unusual network traffic. The attack on botnet symptoms on individual with network levels. In this paper, performance of network dataset has been compared to predict the accuracy and anomalies on the network. The machine learning algorithms which have been used here is Logistic Regression (LR). Our experiments application to application. A unified central system wherein security measures can be established is absent presently. Hence, as the volume of data interchanged increases, the risks involved in security also reaches new heights.

Large number of difficulties in the area of interconnected network. In which the main ideal of the paper is to make a thread free network so we are chosen the botnet detection in the means of thread free connection. The compatibility of the network services was taken as the data. Contradiction in network services was included to evaluate the variance of the network through the detection methodology.

- A Denial of Service (DoS) attack happens when attackers attempt to prevent legitimate users from accessing the services (1 Computer). Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), which result from a large number of systems maliciously attacking same target from different sources. This is often done through a botnet, where many devices are programmed to request a service at exactly the same time (Multiple computers). DoS wouldn't



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Design of Residual Network for COVID-19 Diagnosis and Classification using Chest X-Ray Images

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Abstract

Earlier identification of COVID-19 pandemic using Chest X-ray images has become a vital research area in medical domain. At the same time, the advancement of machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) approaches pave the way to design effective COVID-19 diagnosis models. In this paper, a new residual network (ResNet) with random forest (RF) based COVID-19 diagnosis and classification model is presented. The goal of the proposed technique is for determining the existence of COVID-19 using Chest X-ray images. The presented technique involves two major stages of operation namely feature extraction and classification. At the first stage, the ResNet152 technique is used for deriving the helpful group of feature vectors. Then, in the second stage, the RF classifier is used to allow the class



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Dr. P.Siva Kumar, D.Gowri

Keywords
E-mail spam, probabilistic data, bloom filter, hashing, and prediction.

Abstract
In our day-to-day life, E-Mail Server Spam is the most common problem. Email spam also includes junk email. On our Receiver Side, modern filtering Technologies are used. And they are good at filtering spam E-Mails, but huge spam messages will waste Internet bandwidth and the storage space of servers. Spam not only sends a huge amount of mails but also uses spamming techniques to take off the secret information of end-users. In the proposed system we use the Bloom filter which is a space-efficient and probabilistic data structure which is used to test whether an element is present in a set or not. Here we refer to e-mail as the element. Bloom filter works based on the hashing function. The hashing functions used in a Bloom filter should be uniformly distributed and independent. They should be as fast and it will compare the string and gives the prediction result for the end-user.

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Automatic Attendance Management System under Unconstrained Video using Face Recognition

Meiappane. A, Giridharan. S, Jayaram. V, Manikandan. K, Vishnu. M

Abstract: Attendance Management System under unconstrained video using face recognition technology has made a great variation from the traditional method of attendance marking system. This attendance management system has been developed under the domain of Deep Learning by using Face recognition. Automatic Attendance Management under unconstrained video using face recognition systems which automatically mark attendance by detecting end to end face from the frames obtained from live stream video of surveillance camera which placed in center of the classroom. From the recognized faces, it will be compared with stored images in database, then the attendance report will be generated and it also provides attendance reports to parents of the absentee's student.

Keywords: Automatic Attendance system, Attendance marking, Face recognition, Deep learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Attendance marking is one of the major challenging tasks for the maintaining the record of the students or employees. Now a day's also the traditional method of marking attendance is followed using a stationary item. Attendance marking has been developed as a Fingerprints, Eye Iris, etc. Even though the developed methods also have some disadvantages while marking the attendance. Our project uses the face recognition technique for the automatic attendance marking in the schools, colleges and offices etc. For face recognition, there are many challenging tasks for the developer such changes in posture, changes in illumination, occlusion and expression change. When these

Using the datasets of the student's face, the trained should be done with the deep learning method of Faster R-CNN method then model has been developed for face recognition. The live video stream is input for the model which some pre-processing such as video is broken into frame for each second then frames are given as input to the model. It will detect the face from unconstrained video of frame, then faces are recognized by proposing face matcher compared with the database. After the face recognition, attendance will be marked on the excel sheet, then send the attendance report of absentee student's parents or guardians.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Attendance marking system has been developed by the different way of techniques with different technologies. Many references are taken from various case studies and it describes the different ways of technologies are used for attendance marking as automatically. Most of the references describe the face recognition, fingerprint scanner, Eye iris, Signature and Voice are used for marking the attendance as automatically

A. Attendance Marking System based on Face Recognition

The Attendance marking system becomes smart by using the concept of Face recognition; it provides a solution for attendance marking in schools, colleges and work places. The task of extracting the face image from live time



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PRIVACY-PRESERVING PHRASE SEARCH SYSTEM OVER ENCRYPTED DATA

Dr. A. Meiappane¹, M. Devika², R. Kalaiselvi³, D. Kanimozhi⁴

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Abstract: Cloud computing has generated much interest in the research community in recent years for its many advantages, but has also raise security and privacy concerns. The storage and access of confidential documents have been identified as one of the central problems in the area. In particular, many researchers investigated solutions to search over encrypted documents stored on remote cloud servers. While many schemes have been proposed to perform conjunctive keyword search, less attention has been paid to phrase search. In this paper, we present a phrase search technique based on Bloom filters. This technique provides similar or better storage and communication cost. Our technique uses a series of n-gram filters to support the functionality. The scheme exhibits a trade-



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REMOTE BASED HEALTH MONITORING USING ARDUINO

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Abstract: Innovation has done more to humanity. In this period of science and innovation, man is attempting to move towards straightforwardness and solace utilizing innovation. Innovation is being executed to diminish cash and time. IoT has changed the way human thinks. Progressions in ICT and IOT have opened many new exploration roads for the humankind. Before man contemplated how he can become master in regions like Technology, Education, Agriculture, Healthcare, Marketing and so on, yet presently man has changed his view and attempting to labor. This paper gives every one of the schemes to create one of the applications and serve mankind. This is about far off quiet checking framework which is sufficiently proficient to quantify human


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Analyzing and Forecasting of Electricity Consumption by Integration of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model with Neural Network on Smart Meter Data

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M. Suresh, et. al.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17762/turcomat.v12i11.6155>

Abstract

Smart metering is a recently developed research area over the globe and it appears to be a remedy for increasing prices of electricity. Electricity consumption forecasting is an essential process in offering intelligence to smart grids. Rapid and precise forecasting allows a utility provider to plan the resources and also to take control actions to balance the electricity supply and demand. The customers will advantage from the metering solutions by a greater understanding of their own energy utilization and forthcoming projections, allowing them to effectively manage the cost of their consumption. In this view, this paper presents an integration of

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SECURE ONLINE PAYMENT USING LIVE FACE DETECTION AND PROXY DETECTOR

Mr.M.Suresh¹, S.Dayanaraje², R.Janavica³, V. Logasowmya⁴
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Abstract: Online banking has simplified transactions in recent years. Biometric technology encompasses a long history within the security business and has become a very important part of it. Biometric identification, like alternative statuses, is seeing fast industrial growth. However, there are a unit of additional fallacious operations going down during this space. From December 2019 to February 2019, Rs.129 core has been lost through online banking. The next drawback through online banking is insecure OTP will be misused. To deal with this issue, the on-line merchant's security has been reinforced by the image of face recognition with proxy detection for safety online payment. Image process techniques accustomed to implement Proxy Detection. This provides additional security by prohibiting intruders. Face Recognition and verification are enforced mistreatment of the Face web algorithmic rule. The user has to train their face mistreatment Face web algorithmic rule whereas registering with the UPI. Whereas the dealings begin the camera captures the face of the user and also the user is verified for proxy. If any proxy is detected within the dealings, the user is prohibited from preceding the dealings.

Index Terms: Face recognition, Image Verification, Online Payment, Proxy Detection, Security



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Criminal Detection System Using Yolov5 for Smart Surveillance

Mathivanan P¹, Sitharthan G², Sivanesan R³, SwarajBal⁴
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Abstract: Security of the people has always been the number one objective of many governments in the world today. Gathering relevant and up to date operational information on crime intelligence across several sources has always been one of the challenging issues faced by security practitioners and citizens. Using CCTV footage may take time, but it helps to find the criminals in an investigation time. CCTV plays a vital role in the police investigation, and footage not only helps to cost and effort, but it also improves the prosecution of criminals. CCTV role plays a very effective while gives evidence for helping the investigation. Some of the footage is also helpful for informative potential threats from anti-social behaviour to terrorism. The aim of this research is to develop a web application for identify the criminals, criminal cluster and to identify the modus operandi of various gangs/criminals of their details displayed using Recorded CCTV.

Keywords: CCTV, Investigation, Security, Criminal, Cluster

1. INTRODUCTION

Intelligence gathering is the purview of any government that seeks to ensure the safety of its



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Deep Packet Inspection to Identify the Finest Network Traffic Rate Method in Machine Learning

Arokiaraj Christian St Hubert, Punitha A, Sankaran A

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Distinguishing exact system traffic is a significant reason for arranging traffic checking and information examination is the fundamental perspective to improve the user's quality service. In this report, it proposed to investigate two methods of machine traffic detection that rely on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Deep Packet Inspection (DPI). The breakthrough in DPI is to identify the most device traffic that decreases the pressure and also recognizes the relevant program traffic and enhances the ID's accuracy. The Deep Learning technique



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Sentiment Analysis for Depression based on Social Media Stream

Author(s):

A Puzitha, U S Harshanaa, B Vanitha, K Karuthagarpriya

Keywords:

Support Vector Machine, sentiment analysis, SMTP.

Abstract

This project deals with depression. Around 70% of the people will never consult doctors at an early stage of depression. Instead of it, people commonly start relying on online platform for sharing their depressions, emotions, and daily life activities in it. The existing system using knowledge based recommendation system, the inputs are extracted from online social network then they are filtered by

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Recent Applications of 3D Printing and Its Challenges - A Review

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Recent Applications of 3d Printing and Its Challenges - A Review

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Abstract- In the continuous time of collecting 3D Printing has become the most critical advancement for conveying the parts by included substance development. This advancement is remarkable comparable to subtractive collecting methodology which is done already. In this advancement there is no material setback while building the parts thusly the name given to the development is included substance manufacturing, we can exhibit the parts as a model before amassing structures so any further changes or updates are to be made will be clarified dynamically clarify by using 3D printing. This development is somewhat solidly related to brisk prototyping techniques. Use of 3D printing has wide range in various applications in this study paper try has been to address the usage of 3D Printing machine in medicine's, Defense, transport, and vehicle creating ventures. Without a doubt, even in post-COVID conditions, 3D printing machines are in huge enthusiasm to make cover to shield society from the pandemic disease.

Keywords: 3D Printing, Rapid prototyping, Additive manufacturing.

3. Move to AM gear and control of STL document
 4. Machine arrangement
 5. Fabricate the part
 6. Evacuation and cleanup of the fabricated part
 7. Post preparing of the part
 8. Application (Gibson et al., 2012)

AM (Additive Manufacturing) has been given various names, which incorporate; layered assembling, added substance manufacture, 3D printing, added substance procedures, computerized fabricating, added substance forms, free structure manufacture and added substance layered producing (Ghazy, 2012). As indicated by ASTM, AM defined as the procedure of joining materials to make objects from 3D model information as a rule layer-by-layer, rather than subtractive assembling innovations, for example, conventional fabricating" (Standard, 2012). There are extraordinary sorts of added substance fabricating forms, which incorporate, photograph polymerization process (Jacobs and Francis, 1992), expulsion based frameworks

1. INTRODUCTION



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Maximizing Machine Capacity by Improving Efficiency using Linear Programming Model

P. Sivasankaran, B. Radjaram, K. Karthigayan

Abstract: In the global manufacturing system, machine performance is considered to be one of the vital role in organization wellbeing. In specific analysing the capacity utilization of machines in each shift is a big challenging job in industrial organization. The primary importance is keeping the machines in uptime condition at the same time loading the jobs in machines decides the capacity usage of machines to do the useful jobs. In this paper focus is made on the capacity planning of machines in production shift. capacity utilization measures the actual capacity of machine with respect to the potential output within a specific period. In real situations if the demand for the product increases the production capacity also increases but at the same time if the demand falls capacity will also become very low. Hence in this work attempt has been made to develop a mathematical model for machine capacity planning using linear programming model solved by using LINDO software.

Keywords: Capacity utilization, uptime, LINDO, Linear Programming

1. INTRODUCTION

In the rapid changing environment organization faces several kinds of pressures to fix the production capacity in optimum level. The enterprise must use some scientific methods to survive healthier in global competition. While deciding the capacity of production by the manufacturing system managers must decide about the internal capacity of shop floor such as production target, number of labours, machineries and inventories etc. In this work internal capacities are number of production units and annual

1.1. Capacity planning:
Capacity is defined as the concept of defining the potential output produced by the manufacturing enterprise. Measuring the quantity of producing based on the given resources within the organization set up. Capacity planning involves set of decisions as given below:

1. Identifying the current level of production.
2. Identifying the future production
3. Analyse the factors which influences the capacity
4. Evaluation of capacity alternatives by financial, technological aspects
5. Fixing the optimal capacity that best fits the enterprise.

Both capacity management and demand management are said to be the integrated measure for the shop floor system. Demand management concerned with variation in production quantity, price etc. In capacity management involves changes in production capacity, machine compatibility are some of the important measures. Accurate capacity planning and management involves effective usage of machines for optimum production. The level of demand and lot size determines the size of capacity in production planning and control systems. The simultaneous availability of machines and batch size ensures the performance of production system.



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Simulation of Robot Kinematic Motions using Collision Mapping Planner using Robo Dk Solver

P. Sivasankaran, R. Karthikeyan

Abstract In the developing modern condition profitability plays a significant significance in the present serious world. Presently day's enterprises are tuned towards utilization of current mechanical apparatuses and procedures so as to show their advancement as far as upgraded productivity and adequacy in the work. At the point when the progression of mechanical autonomy came in the modern field parcel of changes happens in the framework directly from material dealing with to creation of completed items. Robot helps human culture from multiple points of view with the goal that human exertion is diminished to the base conceivable degree. Mechanization guarantees wellbeing to the workplace additionally the people groups in the earth. Subsequently in this examination work endeavor has been made to investigate the commonsense imperatives of mechanical movement kinematics in the work place utilizing recreation programming to be specific ROBO DK (Automation process test system).

Keywords: ROBO DK, Kinematics, Motion planner

I. INTRODUCTION

The cutting edge meaning of a robot can be an electro-mechanical gadget which adheres to a lot of directions to do certain occupations, yet actually robot implies a 'slave'. Robots find wide application in enterprises and in this manner are called there as modern robots and furthermore in science fiction films as humanoids.

Robotics and Automation
At the point when we consider mechanical autonomy first thing that strike a chord is computerization. Robots are

Progressions in Robotics
The further developed forms of robots seen now-a-days can perform activities adaptively, that is, changing the measurements and different settings as per the necessities. One such propelled case of a versatile robot is a sewing machine which can peruse the various elements of dress size on the individual card of an individual and afterward cut the ideal dress material and join it to the size fitting to the individual. From an expansive view, mechanical technology is really the constant undertaking of apply autonomy specialists to make machines equipped for performing assignments as gently as human can do and furthermore the muddled, intense and rebashed errands which people would lean toward not to do. The headways in the field apply autonomy are utilized chip and microcontrollers with the smart mix of them with servo engines, sensors and actuators.

Arrangement by kinds of robots:
In concurrence with the robot providers, robots ought to be characterized uniquely by mechanical structure starting at 2004. Order by mechanical structure

- Linear robots (counting cartesian and gantry robots)
- SCARA robots
- Articulated robots
- Parallel robots (delta)
- Cylindrical robots
- Others
- Not characterized

Cartesian robot: robot whose arm has three kaleidoscopic joints and whose tomahawks are incidental with a cartesian



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INDUSTRY 4.0 CHALLENGES AND IMPLEMENTATION IN EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA

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Abstract

Today's education system has brought much advancement in using digital tools to reach the students learning and understanding in simple method of representation. In this global pandemic situation, most of the educational institutions all around the globe have switched over to digital mode of operation that is remote based learning approach. In conventional system of education, students have faced lot of pressures in listening to the normal mode of class room teaching during direct interaction, but online or remote based education learning has given some pace and flexibility to visualize the concepts as well as process much better than normal black board teaching style. Through digital mode, we can able to improve much better in presenting the concepts through video simulation in lesser time span, where as in old or traditional method of education, teacher has to put more effort in teaching the concepts to students. But today's students are less attentive in nature. They can only able to see visually through graphics only, because that kind of education students prefer. In this paper, an attempt has been made to conduct survey through forms by collecting opinions from various respondents within the educational institutes in India. Based on the responses, business framework model is developed to implement in the real system.

Keywords

Industry 4.0, Education, Digital Mode, Business Model

INTRODUCTION



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Quality concepts in Industrial systems using QFD (Quality Function Deployment) – Survey

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Abstract: In this paper, the importance of quality concepts in product development is studied by reviewing several papers from various reputed journals. To improve product design quality, QFD (Quality Function Deployment) is used as a tool that studies the various product design parameters such as aesthetic appeal, cost, service life, Maintenance, etc. In QFD, the analysis is carried out to improve the product design quality based on the customer's evaluation. The use of QFD helps the product development management team make decisions about the product quality by studying and improving its characteristics. There will be a cross functional team in every organization, which comprises design, safety, quality, and Maintenance. With the cross-functional team member's suggestions, it will be possible to improve the product's safety, design, and aesthetic appeal. Hence, in this paper, an attempt has been made to study and review various product design and development characteristics, namely the QFD model, and report several case studies in different industrial applications domains.

Keywords: QFD, Safety, Design, and Maintenance.

I. INTRODUCTION

QFD (Quality Function Deployment) is a tool with customer

The product design's critical aspects are considered in the third phase, which the last stage-specific production requirements of the product design. The majority of data of "QFD processes and activities" are used in simple natural language. For example, customer expectations from products are expressed using phrases such as "easy to handle," "Flexible," "Safe," and "Endurance," which are to be evaluated. The use of FQFD (Fuzzy Quality Function Deployment) with other techniques improves its efficiency and effectiveness. In 1969, Yoji Akao introduced the concept of QFD. He aimed to take advantage of the power of QFD in its product design stage, such that service quality metrics are obtained from product design characteristics. Later many researchers contributed several methods to enhance the power of QFD. The design goal is achieved through quality control, an important activity in the product design stage. The quality control ensures that the design quality conforms to product specifications. QFD is the productive methodology for recognizing the customer perception and connecting them to technical requirements.

QFD manages various heterogeneous team members like the marketing team, Design Engineering Team, and Manufacturing Team to uplift product Quality.



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Volume & Issue no: Volume 10, Issue 6, June 2021

Title:	Analysis of Product Reliability using Failure Mode Effect Critical Analysis (FMECA) - Case study
Author Name:	Sivasankaran.P, Baskaran P
Abstract:	<p>ABSTRACT The components and subassemblies are to be produced with more accuracy and reliability to ensure effective performance in the fully assembled final product. In this article a product namely washing machine has been selected for case study to identify its quality requirements by measuring its parameters such as spinning speed, maintenance, water level controller etc by using tool called Failure Mode Effects and Criticality Analysis (FMECA), which is derived from the Quality tool called Failure Mode Effect Analysis. The main aim of this tool is to critically examine the different parameters of product for finding the causes and effects of product failures. So FMECA (Failure Mode Effects and Critical Analysis) is one of the effective tools to categorize the various methods of failures based on the risk involved. Keywords: FEMCA, Failures risks, operations and Maintenance.</p>
Cite this article:	Sivasankaran.P, Baskaran P , " Analysis of Product Reliability using Failure Mode Effect Critical Analysis (FMECA) - Case study" , International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering & Management (IJAEM) , Volume 10, Issue 6, June 2021 , pp. 044-049 , ISSN 2319- 4847.
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QUALITY BENCHMARKING IN BUSINESS PERFORMANCE USING SURVEYING TECHNIQUE – REVIEW

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v9i8.2021.4156>

Keywords: Benchmarking, Business Performance Management, Survey Through Google Form



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Proposal for special issues

Title:	OPTIMIZATION OF MACHINE SHOP LAYOUT FOR AUTOMOTIVE SPARES MANUFACTURING UNIT USING QFD (QUALITY FUNCTION DEPLOYMENT)
Author Name:	Sivasankaran P, Baskaran P
Abstract:	<p>ABSTRACT In today's competitive working environment quality assurance stands important in almost all the sectors across the globe. Quality need to ensured in all processes, right from ordering of materials, performance in workstation in an organized manner and packing the finished goods till the shop floor end with due considerations upon work and cost. In this paper, it has been highlighted that quality assurance can be confirmed through focusing on the design of machine shop layout with relevance to automotive parts manufacturing unit. Using QFD (Quality Function Deployment) attempt has been made to evaluate different factors of plant layout like flexibility , linear flow of materials , Ergonomics , safety , cost of production , Inventory space utilization, floor ambience etc . The above listed factors are categorized in two levels such as customer requirements and company requirements as demanded in Quality function deployment (QFD) and a house of quality table is constructed. Survey technique using Questionnaire has been adopted to collect Data from 30 respondents. The respondents were chosen among the final year students of Mechanical Engineering in Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology. The Objectives of the problem is to improve the production throughput by simplifying the flow pattern of materials by redacing the wastages within layout such as inventory and space consumption of layout. Keywords: QFD (Quality Function Deployment, Plant Layout, Ergonomics, Safety, Linear flow of Materials.</p>
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CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR ON SMARTPHONES AT PONDICHERRY

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Abstract:
Buyer Behaviour is the process of understanding the perception of the consumer in purchase of products and services. This paper is about the study made in Pondicherry to know the buying behaviour of smartphones in Pondicherry. The objective of this study is to find the demographic profile and factors influencing for the



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Abstract
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A Study on Organizational Effectiveness with The Impact of Employees Passion at Workplace

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Abstract

Organization effectiveness is the process or how the objectives of an organization achieved. For these objectives, achievement employees play a crucial role, because employees are the backbone of the organization. This study is about a review of organization effectiveness with the impact of Employee' passion. Employee passion is the perception or psychological state of an employee's mind towards his work or organization. Employee can be engaged with his work only when he has a positive impact and satisfaction towards his job or organization. Employee satisfaction will pave a way for their involvement in the work that will indirectly increase the productivity and organization effectiveness. When an employee has positive morale and satisfaction towards his job, he will have a good relationship with his co-workers, superiors, and subordinates. When an organization has good cohesion then its objectives will be achieved efficiently and effectively.

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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE MORALE ON PRODUCTIVITY OF EMPLOYEES

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Abstract:

Majority of the expert's believe that customers are "God" for running a successful business or organization

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Effectiveness of Distribution Channel in a Co-operative Dairy Plant: A Marketing Perspective

Shanlax International Journal of Management, vol. 8, no. 4, 2021, pp. 47-53

7 Pages • Posted: 4 May 2021

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Date Written: April 1, 2021

Abstract

The present study investigates the effectiveness of distribution channels in the marketing perspective of a co-operative dairy plant. The study was conducted to improve the effectiveness of the distribution channel by identifying the pitfalls in the present system. The descriptive type of research is employed, and the questionnaire method was used to collect the agents' data. Analyzing the collected data, it is understood that the distribution

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Performance analysis of Cascaded optical amplifiers

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²Principal, Manakula vinayagar Institute of technology, Puducherry.
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Abstract— The paper discussed about various optical amplifiers like Semiconductor optical amplifier, Raman amplifier, Erbium doped fiber amplifier, Erbium-Ytterbium co doped Fiber amplifier and Ytterbium co doped Fiber amplifier connected in cascade to transmit the information source with high amplified output optical signal power. The cascaded optical amplifiers produced the amplified signal output 20 db with very less dispersion and noise. This method is very much useful in telecommunication applications.

Keywords— Optical signal power, EDFA, EYCDFA, SOA, RAMAN, YDFA, Optical Fiber Communications, Single backward Pumping, CW LASER source, Pump source

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Basic principle of optical amplifiers

Optical amplifiers are the device which is used to increase the strength of optical signal without any repeater conversions. There are several types of principles used to amplify the optical signal with respect to the different optical amplifiers like Semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOA) uses electron-hole recombination and RAMAN amplifiers uses Raman scattering of incoming light with phonons. EDFA (Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier), EYCDFA (Erbium and Ytterbium co doped Fiber Amplifier) and YDFA (Ytterbium doped Fiber Amplifier) uses stimulated emission with population inversion. The individual performance has analyzed and proved SOA gave better results compared to all other optical amplifier types [18].

All the optical amplifiers are cascaded to give the benefit of optimizing the output amplified optical power with each using different principles with reduced noise.

A. EDFA

EDFA is the Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier - dominant optical amplifier used to optimize the optical power using the

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Novel Energy Efficient Coding Technique for Wireless Nano-Sensor Network

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Abstract. Wireless Nano-Sensor Networks (WNSNs) are made of nano-sized networking systems fitted with nano-transceivers, nano-antennas, and other usable units. The possibilities of communicating binary source symbols in WNSNs are introduced in this current framework, an energy effective coding for contact in WNSNs is suggested, and the energy model is provided by mutually accounting for the energy usage of both a transmitter and a receiver. The current approach is a coding procedure for Nano-network Minimal Energy (NME). The NME technique achieves energy output at the transmitter side by Hamming coding. In NME, the length of source word is same as code word length. This leads to less code word security and large re-transmission chance. The main drawback in this scheme is less Nano-sensor lifetime. This problem can be addressed through our proposed EEC (Energy Efficient Coding) algorithm in which code word length is longer than source word length. Notice that the longer duration of the codeword would minimize energy usage for the transmission. The energy model simultaneously takes into account both transmitter and receiver energy usage. The average distance between consecutive logical "1" is less in our proposed research which reduces the impact of molecular absorption in the THz channel and interference of multi-users in WNSNs. The outcome of the simulation shows that EEC algorithm efficiency is higher than NME, the EOC algorithm.



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- Browser tabs: "Inbox - saravana36@gmail.com", "WhatsApp", "Malicious Vehicle Detection Using Monitoring Algorithm in Vehicular Adhoc Networks".
- Address bar: "publications.waset.org/10011200/malicious-vehicle-detection-using-monitoring-algorithm-in-vehicular-adhoc-networks".
- Page title: "Malicious Vehicle Detection Using Monitoring Algorithm In Vehicular Adhoc Networks".
- Authors: "S. Padmapriya".
- Section: "Abstract:".
- Text: "Vehicular Adhoc Networks (VANETs), a subset of Mobile Adhoc Networks (MANETs), refers to a set of smart vehicles used for road safety. This vehicle provides communication services among one another or with the Road Side Unit (RSU). Security is one of the most critical issues related to VANET as the information transmitted is distributed in an open access environment. As each vehicle is not a source of all messages, most of the communication depends on the information received from other vehicles. To protect VANET from malicious action, each vehicle must be able to evaluate, decide and react locally on the information received from other vehicles. Therefore, message verification is more challenging in VANET because of the security and privacy concerns of the participating vehicles. To overcome security threats, we propose Monitoring Algorithm that detects malicious nodes based on the pre-selected threshold value. The threshold value is compared with the distrust value which is inherently tagged with each vehicle. The proposed Monitoring Algorithm not only detects malicious vehicles, but also isolates the malicious vehicles from the network. The proposed technique is simulated using Network Simulator2 (NS2) tool. The simulation result illustrated that the proposed Monitoring Algorithm outperforms the existing algorithms in terms of malicious node detection, network delay, packet delivery ratio and throughput, thereby uplifting the overall performance of the network."
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- Section Header: "GoogLeNet-Based Ensemble FCNet Classifier for Focal Liver Lesion Diagnosis"
- Authors: "LakshmiPriya Balagourouchetty, Jayanthi K Pragatheeswaran, Biju Pottakkat, Ramkumar G"
- PMID: "31545749 DOI: 10.1109/JBHI.2019.2942774"
- Section: "Abstract"
- Abstract text: "Transfer learning techniques are recently preferred for the computer aided diagnosis (CAD) of variety of diseases, as it makes the classification feasible from limited training dataset. In this work, an ensemble FCNet classifier is proposed to classify hepatic lesions from the deep features extracted using GoogleNet-LReLU transfer learning approaches. In the existing GoogleNet architecture three modifications are done: ReLU activation functions in the inception modules are replaced by leaky ReLU activation function; a stack of three fully connected layers are included before the classification layer; and deep features of different level of abstraction extracted from the output of every inception layer given as classifier input in order to significantly enhance the classifier performance. The performance of the proposed classifier by the virtue of the above mentioned modifications is tested on six classes of liver CT images namely normal, hepatocellular carcinoma, hemangioma, cyst, abscess and liver metastasis. The results presented in this work demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed classifier design in achieving better classification accuracy."
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Hardware Implementation of Dedicated Squaring Circuit by Passing Multipliers

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Abstract

For more accuracy and easy way of obtaining output we use some basic mathematical operations. Squaring circuits are used in various semiconductor applications like FIR filters, binary calculators, animations, etc. Speed is a mandatory characteristic in squaring circuits. This mechanism of squaring circuit would improve device utilization. Basically, Design of squaring in electronic circuits are performed by multipliers. Thus no separate hardware for squaring circuits are used. In order to reduce the increasing composite of digital devices in multipliers, a separate squaring architecture is required. Also when using of multipliers it involves approximately a large number of gates and execution speed will be more. So we go for the novel and dedicated squaring circuit without using

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Articles

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Spectral Efficiency of NOMA Scheme in combination with Transmit Antenna Selection

Arunmozhi S, E. Ramassamy, K. Alamelu, N. Elakkiya, K. Punithavathi
Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engg, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology
Pondicherry, India.

Abstract—The adeptness of non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) model in combination with a Two-stage transmit antenna selection technique is addressed for the upcoming generation of cellular mobile communication. The primary goal of achieving low cost, low complexity with high diversity gain is significantly contributed by the merge of the recently proposed non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) and transmit antenna selection (TAS) techniques. The mobile traffic is on the increase exponentially and the demand is to have a considerable gain in the capacity and that of the end to end throughput. A multi-antenna base station is considered with single antenna users split into two multicast groups. The groups are selected such that one group is served unscrupulously and the other group is requiring a strict QoS with limited power and processing devices. The proposed scheme is to gratify the reliability and enhance the QoS of the proposed multicast groups. The spectral efficiency and energy efficiency of the multicast group is related with the traditional system and the performance of the multicast group is relatively better.

Keywords—NOMA, Multicast group, Transmit Antenna selection, Spectral efficiency.

I. Introduction

The demand of the fifth Generation (5G) wireless communication in providing Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications and the Internet-of-Things (IoT) apart from conventional voice and multimedia services is possible only with the advent of Novel multiple access techniques. Non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) is proposed recently as a Radio access technique which can aid in overcoming the bottlenecks in implementing next-generation wireless communications. Conventional orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) is the standard which gave way for the orthogonal multiple access (OMA) technique suffers in achieving good spectral efficiency and increased latency. When the issue is on such latency, spectral efficiency

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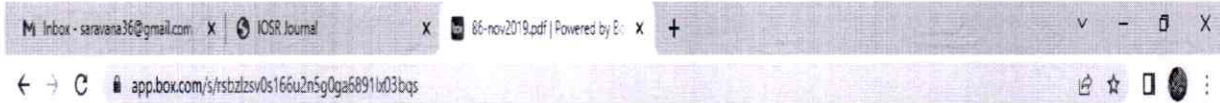


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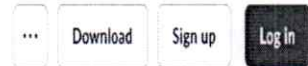


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International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering

ISSN NO : 2249-7455

QUANTUM-DOT CELLULAR AUTOMATA BASED 64-BIT LOW POWER SRAM DESIGN

V.Rajesh, K.Kumaran, P.Malarvizhi, R. Vaishnavi, M. Nivedha
Assistant Professor, Department of ECE,
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rajrajesh073@gmail.com

Abstract—Some peer microprocessors and application specific IC's area unit for the most part supported the CMOS technology. As the CMOS devices narrows down its attribute size while construction of the transistors to a nanometer scale the quantum effects emerge in the form of tunneling. SRAM cell design CMOS technology is considered. Since the CMOS technology supports a cell size reduction to 22nm the FINFET technology is used. In FINFET, the reduction of cell size is limited to 10nm and below 10nm it builds power leakage problems. For further reductions in cell size with high efficiency, Nano scale methodologies are used. QCA is a systematic technology used in designing reduced size. QCA cell is used to build a 64-bit width SRAM. QCA is substituted as a new building block for a 64-bit width

of a QCA which is a constituent of many quantum dot structures [3]. There is no tangible transport of charges in this technology unlike the transistor rather it is purely energy based or Coulombic. The proposed QCA has many gains. In particular, it can provide a very low power utilization and can support high density of packing devices. The clock used in the CMOS circuits cannot be used in the QCA, as the QCA clock is completely different from the data. There is an obstruction between the quantum dots in the structure and this obstruction is modified by the applied clock and will result in tunneling of electrons. Thus the clock will disturb the data. The quantum dot dimension has significantly reduced in the CMOS technology and have reached its limits. The limitation has made researchers to explore the




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International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 07 Issue: 07 | July 2020 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

BOTNET DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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^{2,3,4}UG Scholar, Department of Computer Science Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry- 605 107.

ABSTRACT: *The growth of internet of things leads to rise of botnet attacks. Botnet are the group of computers which connected to each other to perform n number of respective tasks to process the website to keep on working. One of the most powerful ways to pursue any computationally challenging task is to leverage the untapped processing power of a very large number of everyday end points. The idea behind the botnet is a collection of workstations and servers are distributed over the public internet, this leads to the agenda of malicious or criminal entity. The foremost target of the botnet to attack as possible as many devices along with*

application to application. A unified central system wherein security measures can be established is absent presently. Hence, as the volume of data interchanged increases, the risks involved in security also reaches new heights.

Large number of difficulties in the area of interconnected network. In which the main ideal of the paper is to make a thread free network so we are chosen the botnet detection in the means of thread free connection. The compatibility of the network services was taken as the data. Contradiction in network services was included to evaluate the variance of

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IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE)
e-ISSN: 2278-0661, p-ISSN: 2278-8727, Volume 20, Issue 3, Ver. III (May - June 2018), PP 74-77
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IoT Based Smoke Monitoring

A.Sankaran
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Abstract: The main source of atmospheric taint happens due to automobiles. Using empirical scrutiny, ritual mechanized air monitoring system has high rigor, but uneconomical and single datum class make it unfeasible for large-scale furnishing. In order to eject the issues in ritual systems we have introduced Internet of Things (IoT) into the field of environmental barrier. This paper is to introduce vehicle emission monitoring system using IoT which is a green thumb for tracking down vehicle causing taint on the city roads and measures multifarious genres of toxic wastes, and its level in air. This paper puts forward a kind of real-time air pollution monitoring system at any time anywhere using Gas Sensor. The measured data is shared to vehicle proprietor via text message, and agencies of national environment. This assay shows that the system runs abiding, an economical and can be controlled tractably, it can smell out the vehicle exhaust in real-time, and can improve the detecting level and accuracy of the exhaust monitoring system. This system provides good outcomes in monitoring the air, humidity and temperature pollution exclusively in the urban areas.

Key words: Internet of Things, Wireless Technology, Sensors -Temperature, Humidity, Gas, Adafruit.

1. Introduction

Air pollution is one of the serious environmental concerns of the urban Asian cities including India, where majority of the population are exposed to poor air quality. The main source of pollution in cities is due to vehicles. The increase in use of vehicles in cities results in vital increase in the emission load of various toxins into air. In addition human activities also affect the environment directly or indirectly. Common gaseous pollutants include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and other harmful gases produced by motor vehicle. Transportation can be responsible for more than 50 percentage of carbon monoxide in the air. This carbon monoxide can play havoc on human health. And may also lead to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and escalates risk of cancer.

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An Efficient Level Set Mammographic Image Segmentation using Fuzzy C Means Clustering

D.Saraswathi¹, E.Srinivasan² and P.Ranjitha³

¹Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India
²Pondicherry Engineering College, Puducherry, India
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Article Received: 23 April 2017 Article Accepted: 03 May 2017 Article Published: 08 May 2017

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of death among women around the world. In this paper, a level set formulation is proposed by using Fuzzy C means clustering for image segmentation. First algorithm, Chan and Vese level set algorithm has the ability to detect and track the arbitrary combination of selected objects or image components in an efficient manner. This level set formulation is established for image segmentation and shape recovery. Second algorithm, Fuzzy C means clustering is utilized to supervise level set initialization and an object indication function. Medical image segmentation is one of the open challenges owing to diversified physiology, pathology, and imaging modalities. Existing level set methods suffer from some inherent drawbacks due to noise and inhomogeneity. The proposed method is to combine the chan and vese level set method with Fuzzy C means to overcome the initialization, evolution to convergence for image segmentation and also for noise suppression. First, level set algorithm is performed in mammographic image to detect the boundary and remove the noise present in the image. Second, the Fuzzy C means is performed to find the Cluster Center and then combine both fuzzy and level set for reducing simulation problem and encountering weak boundaries and low contrast. MIAS database is used in this work. Thus the cancer region has been segmented in the mammographic image with higher efficiency and accuracy.

Keywords: MIAS database, Level set methods, Chan and vese algorithm, Segmentation and Fuzzy C Means Clustering

1. INTRODUCTION

Medical image processing is the most important part of the computer aided diagnosis system and achieves great progress in the past years. Researchers have developed lots of algorithms to solve the problem. According to a lot of uncertainty and inaccuracy of image itself, it is found that fuzzy theory has very good description ability to the uncertainty of the image [4,5] and the image segmentation problem is to classify the image pixels. Fuzzy clustering method is a kind of soft segmentation method and it provides fuzzy classifier features with a sensitivity of 82.35% and a specificity of 92.15%. A median fuzzy c means approach for detection of masses and macro calcification in mammogram images is proposed in [2]. Segment and detects the boundary of different breast tissue regions in mammograms by using dynamic K-means clustering algorithm and seed based region growing (SBRG) techniques in [3] Elmoufidi, et al. The traditional K-Means algorithm in [4] is incorporated with Ant Colony Optimization and Regularization parameter to segment the lesion portion with maximum boundary

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Defected Ground Magneto-Electric Dipole with Trivial Back Radiation

By Idayahandran Govindanarayanan and Nakkeeran Rangaswamy
Progress In Electromagnetics Research C, Vol. 67, 165-172, 2016
doi:10.2528/PIERC16052708

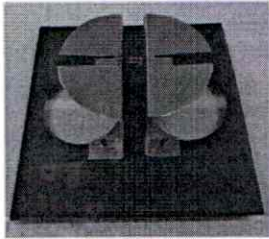
Abstract

A magneto-electric dipole antenna with high front to back ratio (FBR) for femtocell base station is proposed. By using circular defects in the ground plane, the back radiation of the antenna is reduced. The prototype antenna achieves high FBR without affecting the bandwidth and gain. At $S_{11} = -10$ dB, the simulated and measured impedance bandwidths of the proposed antenna are 58.06% (1.54-2.8 GHz) and 60.9% (1.55-2.91 GHz), respectively. The measured FBR value ranges from 21 to 29 dB. Stable unidirectional radiation pattern at both planes and average gain of 7 dBi are also obtained.

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Idayachandran Govindanarayanan, Nakkeeran Rangaswamy All Authors

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Abstract

Abstract:
In this letter, a broadband asymmetric folded dipole antenna with high front-to-back ratio (FBR) for LTE base stations is proposed. The proposed antenna consists of asymmetric folded dipoles, a planar hook-shaped microstripline, and a square metal reflector. By loading an appropriate circular aperture on the reflector, the back radiation of the antenna is effectively reduced, thereby improving the FBR. At $S_{11} = -15$ dB, the simulated and measured impedance bandwidth of the proposed antenna is 58.2% (1.62-2.95 GHz) and 52.1% (1.66-2.83 GHz), respectively. The antenna exhibits desired unidirectional radiation pattern with half-power beamwidth greater than 65° at both principal planes and FBR from 18.6 to 25 dB in the frequency range of interest, 1.7-2.7 GHz. Also, it has an average gain of 7.5 dBi.

Published in: IEEE Antennas and Wireless Propagation Letters (Volume: 15)

Page(s): 869 - 872 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 15868863

Date of Publication: 11 September 2015 **DOI:** 10.1109/LAWP.2015.2478197

ISSN Information: **Publisher:** IEEE

I. Introduction
Due to rapid growth of mobile communication systems, there is a great demand for broadband antenna, particularly unidirectional broadband base-station antenna covering various frequency bands. The unidirectional base-station antenna must have the half-power beamwidth (HPBW), stable gain,

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs open. The active tab displays an article page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJICS.2016.079186>. The page title is "Investigation on defected ground-plane structures to improve isolation and correlation in multi-band MIMO antenna". The authors listed are M. Swagath Babu, G. Jgayachandran, A. Rajesh, T. Shankar, and R. Nakkeeran. The article is published in the International Journal of Information and Computer Security, volume 8, issue 3, January 2016, pages 258-271. The abstract states: "In this paper, a cleft-shaped multi-band multiple input multiple output MIMO antenna has been investigated with various defected ground-plane structure DGS for wideband operation of global positioning system GPS at L2 band 1,200 MHz and long term evolution advanced LTE-A at tri-band 700 MHz, 1,800 MHz and 2,600 MHz wireless applications. The DGS includes co-directional". The page also features a navigation menu with "Periodical Home", "Latest Issue", "Archive", "Authors", "Affiliations", and "Award Winners". A sidebar on the left contains "International Journal of Information and... Volume 8, Issue 3" and "Abstract" links. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 3:49 PM on 6/23/2022.



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Outline

Abstract

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3. Choice of femtocell access modes

4. Constraints on the choice of FC access mode

5. Performance analysis

6. Conclusion

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Volume 19, Issue 4, September 2016, Pages 1534-1542

Full Length Article

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An Effective Liver Cancer Diagnosis through Multi - Temporal Fusion and Decorrelation Stretching Techniques

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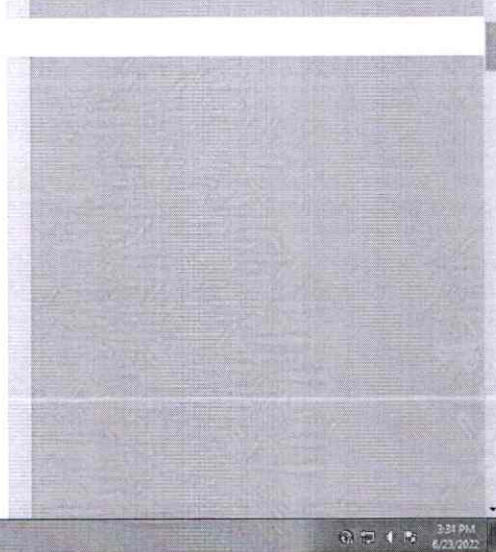
Abstract—The main motive of computer aided diagnosis of liver pathology is to assist the surgeon in surgical planning by providing an enhanced version of the CT image which clearly portrays the presence, location and margin of tumour tissues in the liver from the screened images. We propose an efficient algorithm by combining multi-temporal fusion of arterial and venous phase liver CT images and decorrelation stretching for better perceptual enhancement. Prior to enhancement by decorrelation stretching, liver segmentation is carried out using Legendre Level set algorithm. The final enhanced images highlight the liver pathology in a very precise manner including the blood vessels present in the region. The resultant images are compared with the output of the proposed algorithm without performing fusion. It is evident from the comparison that fusion plays a major role in highlighting the liver pathology and assist doctors in precise diagnosis.

Index Terms— Contrast Enhanced Computed Tomography, Decorrelation Stretching, HSV Color Space, Legendre Level Set.

1. INTRODUCTION

Liver disorders like hepatocellular carcinoma, cirrhosis, cholangiocarcinoma, hemangoma etc are most dreadful as they can lead to death if not treated properly. Contrast

images are captured at three different time intervals after the injection of contrast agent. The first phase, takes 10 seconds after the contrast injection is early arterial phase in which 50% of the blood is supplied to cancer cells and the cancerous portion appears white and the normal liver appears grey. The second phase which is taken after 30 to 40 seconds of contrast injection is named as portal venous phase. In this phase, 50% of the blood supply is to the normal liver and hence normal liver will be whiter and the cancerous cells will be grey. After 120 seconds of contrast injection, hepatic venous phase or wash out phase exists and the cancer cells will be darker in this phase. From the images acquired during these phases, the cancerous portions of the liver can be vividly identified by the doctors and are used in the diagnostic procedure. These CT images although portray the cancer affected parts of the liver for visual interpretation by the doctor, will sometimes look ambiguous without sufficient contrast. This serious limitation can be alleviated through the use of appropriate image processing techniques. Hence, an enhanced version of the CT image can assist doctor in the precise diagnosis and better interpretation. Image fusion, a process of integrating information from multiple images into a single composite



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trp.org.in/issues/relay-selection-in-adaptive-buffer-aided-space-time-coding-with-tas-for-cooperative-wireless-networks

Relay Selection in Adaptive Buffer-Aided Space-Time Coding with TAS for Cooperative Wireless Networks

Author : B.Abvanth and [E.Ramasamy](#)

Volume 6 No.1 January June 2017 pp 29-33

Abstract

In this work, we propose an adaptive buffer-aided space-time coding scheme for cooperative wireless networks. A maximum likelihood receiver and adjustable code vectors are considered subject to a power constraint with an amplify-and-forward cooperation strategy. Each relay is equipped with a buffer and is capable of storing the received symbols before forwarding them to the destination. We also present an adaptive relay selection and a new hybrid relay selection protocol in which the instantaneous signal-to-noise ratio in each link is calculated and compared at the destination. The transmit antenna selection (TAS) is adopted at the destination where a single transmit antenna at the transmitter and relay that maximizes the instantaneous received signal-to-noise ratio is selected for further transmissions to improve the performance of co-operative network. A stochastic gradient algorithm is then developed to compute the parameters of the adjustable code vector with reduced computational complexity. Simulation results show that the proposed buffer-aided schemes with TAS obtain performance gains over existing schemes.

Keywords

Hybrid relay selection, cooperative systems, buffer-aided relays, Transmit antenna selection, space-time codes

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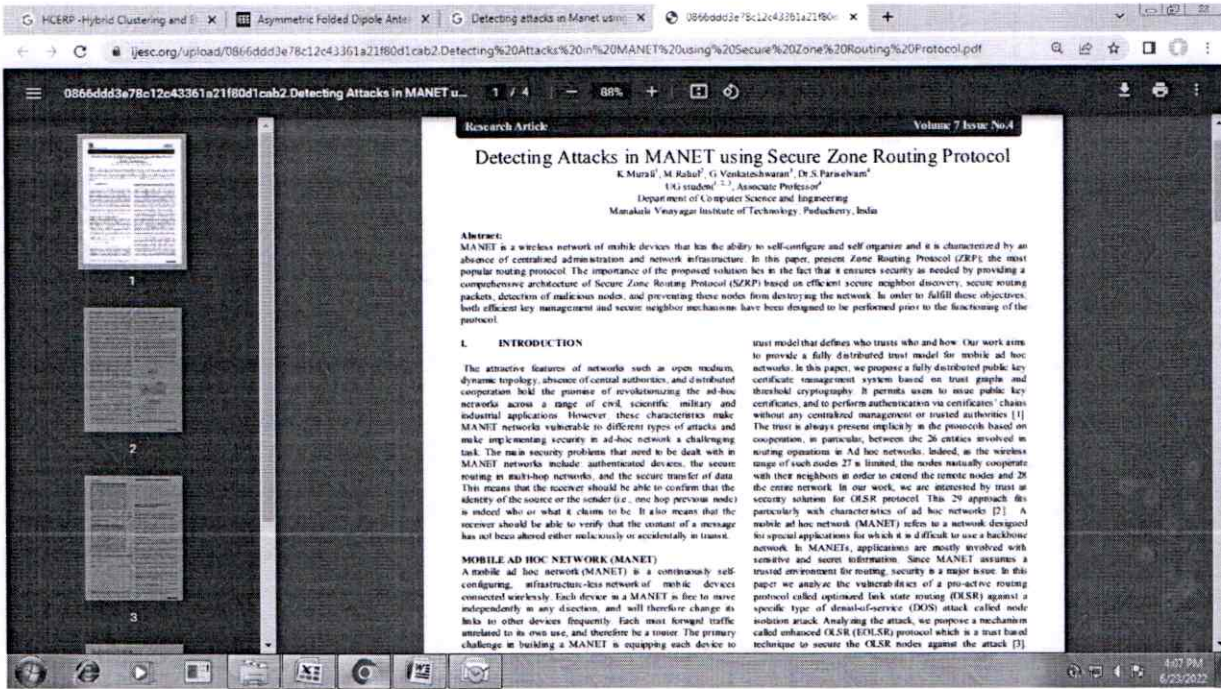
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AMBIGUOUS ALGORITHM USED TO IDENTIFY THE FACT AND TO OVERCOME ATTACKS IN TWITTER

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Dr.S.Paariselvam⁵

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Abstract: - The most common assumption when we are collecting the network data is that the objects can be identified uniquely. In many scenarios the different objects will not have a label that is given rise to ambiguities unique. Since the mapping between observed labels and objects is not known. In this paper we have considered the problem raised because of the ambiguity and it start emerging with the objects that appears with

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Identification Of Weed In Agricultural Field By Using Video Matting And Image Segmentation

R Raj Bharath,Heera

Published in International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science Engineering and Information Technology.

ISSN: 2321-3337 Impact Factor:1.521 Volume:4 Issue:3 Year: 29 April 2016 Pages:991-998

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Abstract

The main objective of the paper is to evaluate a software solution for automatic identification of weed from original crops. The identification process is achieved by implementing image segmentation and Video Matting techniques. The aim of the project is to detect and classify weeds from different species of huge cultivated crops in our country like paddy, wheat, brinjal, tomato other cash crops and oil seeds etc. The plant identification species were taken for our approach is first taken as trained set of data by collecting its details such as its size, color, texture and shape. The trained data is processed till its complete parameters are identified clearly in order to classify it from other crops. The experimental results indicate the proposed approach can recognize and classify the crop identification with a little computational effort. The proposed method mainly focuses on analyzing and identification of weeds which is attained by

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Hybrid Clustering and Asymmetric Folded Dipole Antenna Identification of Weed in Agriculture Predicting Breast Cancer using Random Forest and Logistic Regression

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1f47367d3820f13c3a6af7b69b530d78.Predicting Breast Cancer using 1 / 6 100%

Research Article Volume 7 Issue No.4

Predicting Breast Cancer using Random Forest and Logistic Regression

R. Rajbharathi¹, I. Sankari²
 Assistant Professor¹, PG Scholar²
 Department of Computer Science and Engineering
 Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India

Abstract:
 Cancer has been characterized as a heterogeneous disease consisting of many different subtypes. The early diagnosis and prognosis of a cancer type have become a necessity in cancer research, as it can facilitate the subsequent clinical management of patients. The importance of classifying cancer patients into high or low risk groups has led many research teams, from the biomedical and the bioinformatics field, to study the application of machine learning (ML) methods. In this work it has been proposed to use a hybrid of Random Forest and Logistic Regression algorithms for building a breast cancer survivability prediction model. The Random Forest Technique is used to perform a preliminary screening of variables and to receive important ranks. Then, the new data set is extracted from initial WDBC dataset according to top-k important predictors and is input into the Logistic Regression procedure, which is responsible for building interpretable models for predicting breast cancer survivability. The capacity of this combination method is evaluated using basic performance measurements (e.g., accuracy, sensitivity and specificity) along with a 10-fold cross validation. Analysis results reveals that the proposed method provide higher accuracy and relatively a simple model.

Index Terms: RF Random Forest, LR Logistic Regression, WDBC Wisconsin Breast Cancer Data, ROC Receiver Operating Characteristic, AUC Area under Curve

1. INTRODUCTION
 Data Standards in cancer research have been evolving considerably. Technical Standards and data administration are the requirements of Diagnosis and Prognosis with enormous challenges. Cancer, a deadly disease can be analyzed with the innumerable genomic data and ethical analysis with big data functionalities as its crux. Normally the exome data for analysis is generated by NGS technologies. A single Cancer patient's exome data ranges from 10 Gigabytes to 15 Gigabytes. This largest range of Omics data can only be tumor, node, metastasis and prescribed drug etc and genomics data contains DNA sequencing or Gene expression data. Our task is to identify the state of the disease and the survival potential of the patient. This also includes suggestions for line of treatment with possible drug, along with the side-effect and the toxicity of the prescribed drugs and the individual person specific correct medication by taking care of past medical history intelligently.

1.1 APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING IN CANCER PREDICTION

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International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2017
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PREVENT DICTINARY ATTACK USING SECURE PASSWORD AUTHENTICATED KEY AGREEMENT

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D.Nagamany Ahrmani
Assistant Professor,
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry

Abstract— Most password-based user authentication systems place total trust on the authentication server where clear text passwords or easily derived password verification data are stored in a central database. Such systems are not resilient against offline dictionary attacks initiated at the server side. To secure communications between two parties, an authenticated encryption key is required to agree on in advance. In this paper, we present secure password-authenticated key agreement protocol (SPAKA) with two server, the client and server share a password, which is used to achieve mutual assurance that a cryptographically strong session key is established privately by the two parties. To address the problem of weak passwords, SPAKA protocols are constructed so as

are only capable of storing "human-memorable" passwords. Bellare and Merrin [1] were the first to introduce password-based authenticated key exchange (PAKE), where two parties, based only on their knowledge of a password, establish a cryptographic key by exchange of messages. A PAKE protocol has to be immune to on-line and off-line dictionary attacks. In an off-line dictionary attack, an adversary exhaustively tries all possible passwords in a dictionary in order to determine the password of the client on the basis of the exchanged messages. In on-line dictionary attack, an adversary simply attempts to login repeatedly, trying each possible password. By cryptographic means only, none of PAKE protocols can prevent on-line dictionary attacks. But on-line attacks can be stopped simply by setting a threshold

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Personal Identification Using Knuckle

Author : S Anok kumar, M Arathi, M Dhivyaa & K. Saigan

Abstract

The work detailed in this project also investigated the potential for visible illumination palm dorsal images as a biometric identifier. Automatically segmented images from 501 subjects, with significant majority of them acquired under outdoor illumination, were used to ascertain matching capability from such potential identifiers and encouraging results were obtained. Our results also demonstrated that the combination of finger knuckle patterns and simultaneously extracted palm dorsal regions can be used to further improve knuckle matching performance. The results presented from these set of experiments should be considered preliminary, indicating great potential for this region to serve as biometric, and require further work to achieve more accurate performance.

Keywords : Finger Knuckle, Object tracking, Ordinal representation

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- Article Header:**
 - ISSN: XXXX XXXX © 2017 IJESC
 - Research Article
 - Volume: 7 Issue: No.4
- Article Title:** Prevent user Data in Social Network using Access Control Strategy
- Authors:** S. Ashok Kumar¹, J. Hariram², R. Aravind³, M. Divyagan⁴
Assistant Professor¹, B. Tech Student^{2,3,4}
- Department:** Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India
- Abstract:** As the wide-acceptance of social networks expands, the information users expose to the public has potentially dangerous implications for individual privacy. While social networks allow users to restrict access to their personal data, current mechanisms can detect privacy conflicts, but the computation work is high because of data sharing rate is high in social network. As group photos and stories are shared by friends and family, personal privacy goes beyond the discretion of what a user uploads about him and becomes an issue of what every network participant reveals. In this project, we process fine-grained access control in a social network, and enables users to define policies to govern belonging resources and to input inquiries in order to access a resource in the most effective way. We show that our notation enables users to define policies in a simpler and more efficient way and that it helps users to protect their assets under a tight security.
- Index terms:** access control, social network, privacy conflicts
- 1. INTRODUCTION**
The Internet has become an evitable part of the lives of people today. Gone are the days when people would browse the internet only to relax and even strengthen their lives through Social Networking Sites. By being aware of your cyber-surroundings and who you are talking to, you should be able to safely enjoy social networking online. Our intension is directed at the issue of privacy risk and user behavior in order to suggest viable solutions for users to both improve their privacy protection, and be able to deploy the social functions expected from these types. However, in current OSNs, when posting a photo, a user is not required to ask for permissions of other users appearing in the photo. Basically, in our proposed one-against-one strategy a user needs to establish classifiers between self, friend and friend, friend also known as the two loops in Algorithm. During the first loop, there is no privacy concern of Alice's friend list because friendship graph is undirected. However, in the second loop, Alice needs to coordinate all her friends to build classifiers between them. According to our set of rules has to be followed, her friends only communicate with her and they have no idea of what they



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Research Article Volume 7 Issue No.4

Predicting user Service Evaluation from Mobile user in Geological Location

Sathyarayanan, P¹, A. Anurkumar², D. Balaji³, K. Gobinath⁴
Assistant Professor¹, B. Tech Student^{2,3,4}
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
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Abstract:
Recently, with the rapid development of mobile devices and ubiquitous Internet access, social network services, such as Facebook, Twitter, Yelp, Foursquare, Epinions, become prevalent, which allows users to share their experiences, reviews, ratings, photos, check-ins, etc. These social networks involve geographical information such as location-based social networks (LBSNs). Such information brings opportunities and challenges for recommender systems to solve the cold start, sparsity problem of datasets and rating prediction. In this project, we propose personalized recommendation systems that can help people to find interesting things and they are widely used with the development of electronic commerce. Many recommendation systems employ the collaborative filtering technology, which has been proved to be one of the most successful techniques in recommender systems in recent years.

Index term: Cold start, sparsity problem, recommendation system.

1. INTRODUCTION
As the development of the internet, internet and electronic commerce systems, there are amounts of information arrived we can hardly deal with. Thus, personalized recommendation services exist to provide us the useful data employing some information filtering technologies. Information filtering has two main methods. One is the content based filtering and the other is the collaborative filtering. Collaborative filtering (CF) has proved to be one of the most effective for its simplicity in both theory and implementation [1, 2].
Many researchers have proposed various kinds of CF technologies to make a quality recommendation. All of them make a recommendation based on the same data structure as user-item matrix having users and items consisting of their

Scalability: Collaborative filtering algorithms seem to be efficient in filtering items that are interesting to users. However, they require computations that are very expensive and grow non-linearly with the number of users and items in a database.

Cold-start: An item cannot be recommended unless it has been rated by a number of users. This problem applies to new items and is particularly detrimental to users with eclectic interest. Likewise, a new user has to rate a sufficient number of items before the CF algorithm is able to provide accurate recommendations. To solve the problems of scalability and sparsity in the collaborative filtering, in this paper, we proposed a personalized recommendation approach aims the user clustering technology and item clustering technology. Users are clustered based on users' ratings on items, and each

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Vol. 6 Issue 03, March-2017

Consensus Based Algorithm to Detecting Malicious Nodes in Mobile Adhoc Network

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Abstract— A wireless network is nothing but a group of nodes that transmit the data from one place to the other, the transmission takes place with the help of ad-hoc network. The network is temporary and dynamic so that the network do not have any security and are vulnerable to attacks at high possible conditions. That attacked nodes are called malicious nodes these nodes act as a selfish nodes which does not pass the data and which results in the decrease of performance. In order to increase the performance the malicious node is detected using the AODV routing protocol and in order prevent the attack, the consensus algorithm is used to prevent the data from getting attacked. In this paper we survey innovated techniques to detect selfish nodes for MANET. Finally we provide some directions for further research.

Keywords— AODV, DSR, Routing Overhead, CDSM, VERIFIED, route reply, receive, NHN, PHN, MDS, AODV

1. INTRODUCTION
A Mobile Ad Hoc network is a self-configuring network that is formed automatically by a collection of routing protocol. In our approach, the intermediate node forwards the valid route reply to the next node. The invalid routes replies are avoided by intermediate nodes in the overall network. This ratio is checked with a predefined threshold value to detect any malicious behavior. If any misbehavior is found, the detecting node tries to avoid the misbehaving node [7].

A scheme for the routing protocol AODV is proposed to detect and remove Gray Hole and Black Hole Attacks [8]. In this scheme, the intermediate node detects the malicious node sending false routing information by calculating a PEAK value, where the PEAK value is the maximum possible value of the sequence number that any RREP can have in the current state [9]. Then, when this intermediate node receives a RREP having sequence number higher than the calculated PEAK value, it is marked as DO_NOT_CONSIDER [10]. The authors proposed a scheme (so-called DCBA) to identify and mitigate black hole/collaborative black hole attacks in MANET.

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Upcoming Conferences 2022

Efficient Clustering using ECATCH Algorithm to Extend Network Lifetime in Wireless Sensor Networks

International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology (IJETT)
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Volume-45 Number-9
Year of Publication : 2017
Authors : Mr.R. Sathish Kumar, R. Logeswari, N. Anitha Devi, S. DivyaBharathy
DOI: 10.14445/22315381/IJETT-V45P290

Citation
Mr.R. Sathish Kumar, R. Logeswari, N. Anitha Devi, S. DivyaBharathy "Efficient Clustering using ECATCH Algorithm to Extend Network Lifetime in Wireless Sensor Networks", International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology (IJETT), V45(9):476-481 March 2017, ISSN 2231-5381, www.ijettjournal.org, published by seventh sense research group.

Abstract
The sensor nodes in wireless sensor networks normally execute only simple logics and have limited resources. Faulty sensors deployed in wireless sensor networks produce erroneous decisions and inaccurate results. We propose a distributed, general-purpose reasoning engine (DFLER) for WSN which uses fuzzy logic for fusing individual and neighborhood observations, in order to produce a more accurate and reliable result. Usually a cluster formed by group of nodes have one leader node that acts as a cluster head whose responsibility is to gather data from all nodes then transmit it to BS. This paper concentrates on multiple cluster head to extend the network lifetime by maximizing battery efficiency. In this paper, we propose ECATCH algorithm to minimize the workload of cluster head by transaction of data with a secondary cluster head and extend battery lifetime.

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International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2017
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Published Online March-April 2017 in IJEAST (<http://www.ijeast.com>)



PCA AND RF: AN AUTOMATIC PLANT LEAF DISEASE DETECTION USING TEXTURE, SHAPE AND COLOR FEATURES

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Abstract— The main objective of the project is classification of leaf, based on the characterization of texture, shape, and color properties. An original plant leaf is preprocessed initially using the cellular automata (CA) filter to minimize the noise. For enhancing the contrast and quality of the image, the histogram equalization are applied respectively. The GLEM and the LBP systems are introduced for the extraction of features. It has the issues of lower accuracy and recognition rate. The proposed feature extraction techniques overcome the difficulties faced by the existing method. The feature comprises of Haralick texture based features, Gabor features, shape features, and color features. The features are extracted from each leaf image, which increases the time complexity. Subsequently, the PCA (Principal Component Analysis) is presented to overcome the above issue of selecting the optimum features. Finally, the Random Forest is employed to characterize the type of leaves. The main objective of the proposed RF classification is to accurately predict the type

Classification of plants is the technique, where the leaves are classified based on some features. Normally, Leaves are classified based on the texture, shape and color characteristics. There are various classification techniques, they are K-nearest Neighbor Classifier, Probabilistic neural network(PNN), Support Vector Machine(SVM)

Classification process of the leaf is a difficult task because, the out coming result varies for the different variety of input data. There are certain drawbacks for the above mentioned classifiers. K-nearest Neighbor classifier needs much cost to check for each and every instances and also it is very sensitive to noise. Due to this, it produces irrelevant inputs. PNN needs large network infrastructure and too many result attributes in over fitting of the network. SVM classifier has some speed and size limitations in both testing and training the data and it

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Predicting Breast Cancer using Novel Approach in Data Analytics

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Predicting Breast Cancer using Novel Approach in Data Analytics

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Dr. G. Tholkappia Arasu
 Principal, AVS College of Technology
 Salem, India.

Abstract— Cancer has been characterized as a heterogeneous disease consisting of many different subtypes. The early diagnosis and prognosis of a cancer type have become a necessity in cancer research, as it can facilitate the subsequent clinical management of patients. The importance of classifying cancer patients into high or low risk groups has led many research teams, from the biomedical and the bioinformatics field, to study the application of machine learning (ML) methods. In this work it has been proposed to use a hybrid of Random Forest and Logistic Regression algorithms for building a breast cancer survivability prediction model. The Random Forest Technique is used to perform a preliminary screening of variables and to receive important ranks. Then, the new data set is extracted from initial WDBC dataset according to top-k important predictors and is input into the Logistic Regression which is responsible for building interpretable

- A malignant tumor can spread to other parts of the body.
- Breast cancer is the most common invasive cancer in females worldwide. It accounts for 16% of all female cancers and 22.9% of invasive cancers in women. 18.2% of all cancer deaths worldwide, including both males and females, are from breast cancer.
- In this proposed system we are trying to predict whether the sample observation is malignant or not.
- The first signs of breast cancer often is a breast lump or an abnormal mammogram. Breast cancer stages range from early, curable breast cancer to metastatic breast cancer, with a variety of breast cancer treatments. Male breast cancer is not uncommon and must be taken seriously.

1.1.2 Symptoms



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Survey on Evaluating the Internet Banking Architectures for Software Quality

A. Meenagadevi, V. P. Venkatasenan, J. Prabhavathi · Published 15 December 2016 · Computer Science

This paper reveals about the Software Quality. Software quality is the degree to which the software possesses the desired attributes. The quality attributes of any software is of two categories namely development and operational qualities. The development quality is an important aspect from the view of developers, e.g. reusability, maintainability, flexibility and modifiability. Operational quality is a quality which is achieved from the user's perspective, e.g., availability and performance. In this paper the type of evaluations and various evaluation methods have been described in a detailed manner. The SAAM has been proposed to evaluate, has this is the method targets for evaluating a single architecture or making several architecture comparable using metrics. Collapse

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Preserving Data from Leakage by Using Data Detection and Prevention Methods

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Abstract— Numbers of leaked sensitive data incidents are pose's serious threat to organizational security. Lack of proper encryption and communications on files by humans, leads to data loss. So organization needs tools to detect sensitive information being stored or transmitted in the clear. However, detecting the exposure of sensitive information is challenging due to data transformation in the content, because of its unpredictable leak patterns. In this Paper work, we explore data leak method, by comparable sample algorithm & sampling oblivious alignment algorithm and discussed about the data prevention laws and technology, where we can keep the sensitive data locked. Hence these methods detect and prevent the organizational properties that are too sensitive from the unauthorized hands.

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A Dynamic And Reconfigurable Collaborative Filtering Approach For QoS-Aware Web Service Orchestration

Author : Dr. A. Meenappan, G. Bharathi, M. Monica & A. Aruna

Abstract

The Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) promises a new generation of information systems applications based on a new set of standards for enabling self-describing interoperable Web services. Web service orchestration and choreography are both concerned with the composition of Web services to meet the needs of business processes. There are two important standards for modeling and implementing work-flows and business processes based on Web services: BPEL follows the orchestration paradigm, and WS-CDL covers the choreography. This paper gives a formal methods focused survey of BPEL and WS-CDL languages. Basic language constructs are presented as core building blocks for business processes. From the perspective of composing Web services to execute business processes, the orchestration is a more flexible approach compared to the choreography. Existing work concentrated on web service orchestration aspects using formal models. But it has not considered significant QoS parameter like overall web service turnaround time which is a key parameter to evaluate the quality of web service orchestration. In this paper we are proposing QoS-aware Web service orchestration that translates the QoS requirements of the customers into those of its component Web services using the Collaborative Filtering Approach.

Keywords : SOA, BPEL, QoS, Webservice Orchestration

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Vol. 6 Issue 03, March-2017

iC3i-A Environment for Analyzing Customer Behaviour in Banking Sector

<p>Ms. S. Archana¹ UG Student Department of Computer Science and Engineering Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry.</p>	<p>Ms. Y. Dhivyasi² UG Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry.</p>
<p>Ms. R. Nivetha³ UG Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry.</p>	<p>Ms. R. Srividya⁴ UG Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry.</p>
<p>Mr. P. Anandajayam⁵ Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry.</p>	

Abstract: The volume of data gathered by bank is increasing specially and provides moment for banks to conduct predictive analytics and boost its business. However handling large volume of data efficiently and developing insight with real business value which makes data scientists to face large challenges. In this paper, the Intelligent Customer Investigation for Identifying and Inquiring (iC3i) framework is provided to analyze banking customer performance through banking big data through analytical modeling procedure and approach framed for key business scenario.

external sources, there is increased pressure and focus on obtaining an enterprise view of the customer in a systematic way. This further enables a bank to conduct large-scale customer experience analytics and gain deeper insights for customers, channels, and the entire market. Integrating predictive analytics with automatic decision making, a bank can better understand the preference of its customers, identify customers with high spending potential, promote the right products to the right customers, improve

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Preserving Data from Leakage by Using Data Detection and Prevention Methods

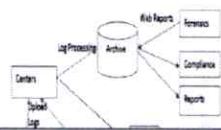
Ms. A.Punitha,(Ph.D)^{1*}, Dr.V.Geetha,Ph.D², Dr.A.Meiappan,Ph.D³

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Abstract— Numbers of leaked sensitive data incidents are posing a serious threat to organizational security. Lack of proper encryption and communications on files by humans, leads to data loss. So organization needs tools to detect sensitive information being stored or transmitted in the clear. However, detecting the exposure of sensitive information is challenging due to data transformation in the content, because of its unpredictable leak patterns. In this Paper work, we explore data leak method, by comparable sample algorithm & sampling oblivious alignment algorithm and discussed about the data prevention laws and technology, where we can keep the sensitive data locked. Hence these methods detect and prevent the organizational properties that are too sensitive from the unauthorized hands.

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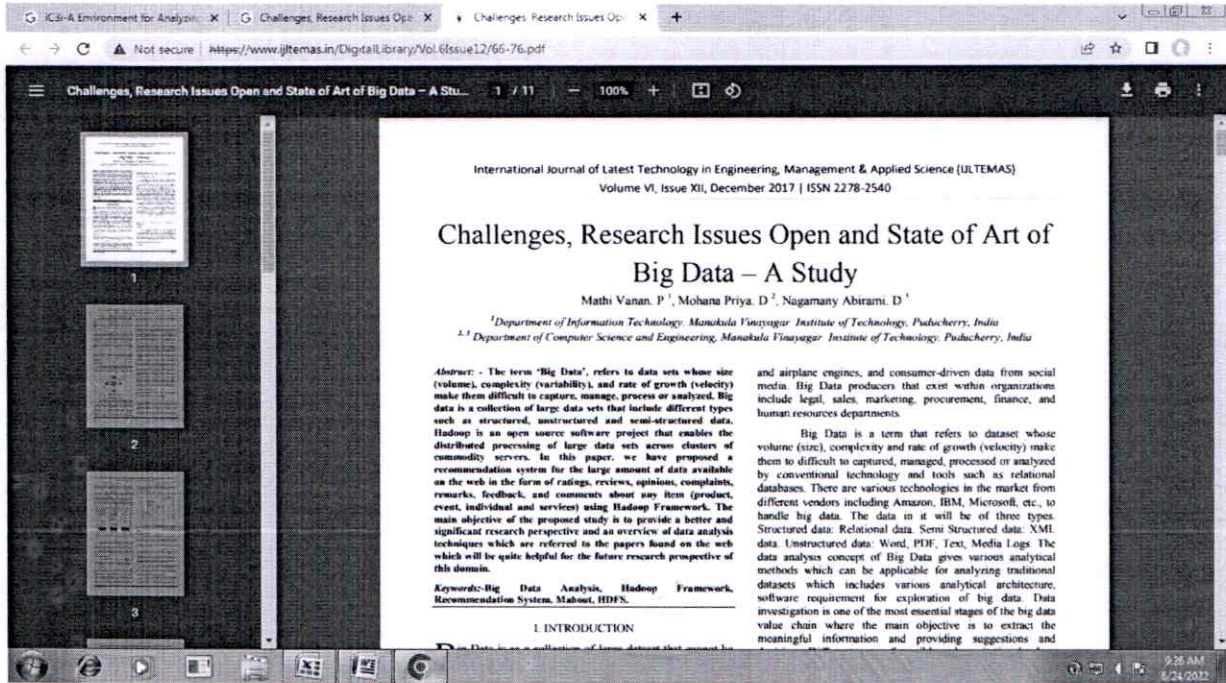
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Journal of Advanced Engineering Research
ISSN: 2393-8447
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Optimization of Abrasive Assisted Electrochemical Machining Using Response Surface Methodology

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ABSTRACT

Electrochemical Machining is one of the non-traditional machining process, which is used for generate complex profiles without inducing vibrations and tool wear. Presently it is used for producing of aerospace components, automotive products, fuel injection systems, semiconductors, dies and molds etc. The most important process parameters of ECM process are feed rate, electrolyte flow rate, voltage, inter-electrode gap, current, electrolyte concentration, tool material and type of electrolyte. The base material used in this study was Aluminium Silicon Carbide (Al-SiC) composite. The process parameters which affect the responses like surface finish, metal removal rate, radial over cut, and tool life. In the present study, responses also largely depend on the physical and electrical properties. Hence, in Metal Matrix Composite material the physical and electrical properties mainly depend on the percentage of reinforcement material. So, that the percentage of reinforcement material is considered as one of the input factor along with the feed rate, voltage and varied within the selected range to study the Material Removal Rate of ECM of Aluminium-silicon carbide composite fabricated through stir casting process. In this work, NaCl (sodium chloride) electrolyte, Copper tool, and silicon carbide (SiC) as abrasive were used. In order to enhance Metal Removal Rate, abrasive particles are added into the electrolyte solution. It is obtained that the added abrasive particles work along with anodic dissolution to enhance the Metal Removal Rate (MRR).

Keywords - Electro-chemical machining (ECM), Aluminium silicon carbide (Al-SiC), Material Removal Rate (MRR), Response Surface Methodology (RSM)

1. INTRODUCTION

electrolyte flow rate, applied voltage, and electrolyte concentration. Rama Rao et al. [2] studied that

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Design and Comparison of Genetic Algorithms for Mixed-Model Assembly Line Balancing Problem with Original Task Times of Models

Panneerselvam Sivasankaran¹, Peer Mohamed Shahabudeen²

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India.
²Department of Industrial Engineering, College of Engineering, Anna University, Chennai, India.

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Abstract

Assembly line balancing is a key for organizational productivity in terms of reduced number of workstations for a given production volume per shift. Mixed-model assembly line balancing is a reality in many organizations. The mixed-model assembly line balancing problem comes under combinatorial category. So, in this paper, an attempt has been made to develop three genetic algorithms for the mixed-model assembly line balancing problem such that the combined balancing efficiency is maximized, where the combined balancing efficiency is the average of the balancing efficiencies of the individual models. At the end, these three algorithms and another algorithm in literature are compared in terms of balancing efficiency using a randomly generated set of problems through a complete factorial experiment, in which "Algorithm", "Problem Size" and "Cycle Time" are used as factors with two replications under each of the experimental combinations to draw inferences and to identify the best of the four algorithms. Then, through another set of randomly

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²Department of Industrial Engineering, College of Engineering, Anna University, Chennai, India.

ABSTRACT
The growing global competition compels organizations to use many productivity improvement techniques. In this direction, assembly line balancing helps an organization to design its assembly line such that its balancing efficiency is maximized. If the organization assembles more than one model in the same line, then the objective is to maximize the average balancing efficiency of the models of the mixed model assembly line balancing problem. Maximization of average balancing efficiency of the models along with minimization of makespan of sequencing models forms a multi-objective function. This is a realistic objective function which combines the balancing efficiency and makespan. This assembly

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Comprehensive Survey on Optimum Plant Layout Design

Dr. P.Sivasankaran
Assistant professor, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India.

Abstract
In today's competitive environment optimum plant layout design plays a vital role in the cost reduction by improving the productivity. It has become mandatory to have efficient plant layout for well organized plant layout to utilize the basic resources within the organization. In order to obtain the maximum rate of return it is advisable to change the plant layout design to achieve the better efficiency. The objective of this paper is to review the contributions made by previous researchers in the area of facility planning and layout design.

Keywords
Plant Layout, Facility Planning, Productivity And Better Efficiency

Introduction
A facility layout is a total aggregation of the physical arrangement of departments, workstations, machines, equipments, materials, common areas etc, within a proposed industry. In general most plant layouts are designed properly for the initial conditions of the business. However these layouts provide many bottlenecks during saturation period. Hence as long as plant layout design proves to be efficient, it has to adapt the internal and external changes for which a re-layout is necessary. The reasons for a re-layout are due to changes in production volume, changes in process and technology and changes in the product. The frequency of re-layout depends upon requirement of the present situation. Hence facility layout design is a continuous iterative process based upon the changing constraints of dynamic environment. No optimization of facility layout is situation based requirement of the industry. The symptoms that allow the need for a re-layout are congestion and bad utilization of space, excess stock in process at the facility, high material handling distances, bottleneck at workstations, idle time of facilities and workers, labor anxiety and discomfort, accidents and difficulty in controlling operations and personnel.

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Volume: 02, Issue: 03, March 2017, PP: 10-14

MINIMIZING PART COUNT IN ASSEMBLY USING DFA METHOD

P. Sivasankaran, K. Karthigayan and R. Karthikeyan
Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry - 605 107.
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Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry - 605 107.

Abstract: In today's global environment, most of the companies try to minimize the manufacturing cost of the product at the same time planning to increase the profit. In order to be more competitive in the market the product should quickly reach within the time and available at reasonable price. Assembly cost is also one of the major operations in manufacturing considered to be the most important factor because the product simplicity mainly based on the assembly of components. In this paper design for assembly procedure is applied for product named pneumatic press. Then comparison is carried out to note the time variations between current design and redesign of assembly components by minimizing the number of part counts in the assembly operation.

Keywords: DFA (Design for assembly), Part count, Assembly cost, manufacturing cost.

Introduction:
Design for analysis or design for assembly was done in the early 1970. These designs actually are done in several stages and include several persons. This process starts from designers who are design the product and follow up by making prototype. After prototype was been construct then the process is follow up by testing it and wait for the approval. These designs for analysis not only finish until there but it continues by manufacturing team by conduct the manufacturing plant. These plans are to make sure the product have same functionality and produces in large amount of production. Designs for assembly also are the integration of product design and process planning into one common activity. The goal is to design a product that is easily and economically manufactured. The importance of designing for manufacturing is underlined by the fact that about

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IMPORTANCE OF GROUP TECHNOLOGY AND LEAN CONCEPTS IN MANUFACTURING - A REVIEW

P. Sivasankaran
 *Asst Prof, Dept of Mechanical, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry,
 sivasankaran.pamserveethan@yahoo.com)

Abstract—One of the most significant changes in the manufacturing was reduced lead time, improved inventory systems with demand and well planned maintenance systems to improve the breakdown failure of machines. For all this we need to have well planned manufacturing systems for processing the work parts as well as organizing the component based on geometrical and manufacturing attributes. In this paper, modern manufacturing system is compared with conventional manufacturing by means of performance efficiency. Also in this paper weakness present in the conventional manufacturing is clearly focused and thereby to overcome the problem modern manufacturing system was needed with added flexibility. One among the modern manufacturing concepts was group technology. This group technology concept was explained in this paper along with its several advantages.

Keywords—Group technology, Performance efficiency, Geometrical attribute, Manufacturing attribute

1. INTRODUCTION

In conventional manufacturing system worker plays a important role in the organization. Because humans are the important assets in a manufacturing organization, hence most of the works are being spared by the persons with various skills and abilities. Also material plays a important role in manufacturing enterprises because it converts the raw materials into finished products with value addition by means of cost but however in older manufacturing methods the biggest challenge is getting work from persons as well as monitoring the material status of inventory. To overcome this challenge we need more manpower with highly skilled forces. But in India even still now requirement of skilled workforce is said to be big demand in manufacturing. Also over time shift is considered to be another challenge in manufacturing environment. So each and every person in the department must have vast experience in manufacturing domain. That is knowledge about machines, process knowledge about the materials, allowances to be fixed while machining the job and minimizing the scrap rate.

There are many modern manufacturing systems are still existing even today one among these modern systems is said to be group technology. Group technology is drawing increasing interest from manufacturers because of its many applications for boosting productivity. GT is an approach to manufacturing that seeks to maximize production efficiencies by grouping similar and recurring problems or tasks. Group technology is a manufacturing technique in which parts having similarities in geometry, and manufacturing processes. GT depends on a general rule that numerous issues are comparable and by gathering comparative issues a solitary arrangement can be found to an arrangement of issues, consequently, saving time and exertion. The gathering of comparative parts is known as part family and the gathering of hardware used to prepare an individual part family is known as machine cell. It is a bit much for each piece of a section family to be prepared by each machine of competing machine cell. This kind of assembling in which a section family is delivered by a machine cell is known as cell assembling. The assembling efficiencies are for the most part expanded.

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Journal of Advanced Engineering Research
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Volume 4, Issue 1, 2017, pp.30-35

Optimizing the Machining Parameters of Abrasive Water Jet Machining for Polymer Nano composite Containing Tungsten Carbide Nanoparticles

P. Thayyanathan, N. Yuvaraj, V. Loganathan*

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ABSTRACT

In this present work experimental investigations were conducted to assess the influence of abrasive water jet machining (AWJM) process parameters on surface roughness (Ra) of glass fiber reinforced epoxy composites. The approach was based on Taguchi's method and multiple linear regression analysis to optimize the AWJM process parameters for effective machining. It was found that the type of abrasive materials, water jet pressure, standoff distance and abrasive flow rate were the significant control factors and the cutting orientation was the insignificant control factor in controlling the Ra. The models successfully predicted the surface roughness of an AWJ machined glass fiber and epoxy laminate within the limit of this study. The optimal parameters combination was determined. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and F-test were used to check the validity of Multiple Linear Regression mathematical model and to determine the significant parameter affecting the surface roughness. The statistical analysis showed that the mass flow rate was a most dominating parameter on surface roughness in waterjet machining process.

Keywords: Tungsten Carbide Filled Polymer Composite- Abrasive Water Jet Machine- Surface Roughness- Taguchi's Method- Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.

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International Journal of Novel Research in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
Vol. 3, Issue 2, pp. (1-11), Month: May - August 2016. Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Cost Effective B4 Inverter Fed Induction Motor Drive

¹Murthunagai R., ²Muruganandhan D., ³UmaMaheswari R.

^{1,2,3}Assistant Professor, EEE Department, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Madagadipet, Puducherry.

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyze a B4 Inverter for induction motor drive. In this approach, instead of conventional 6-switch, 3-phase (SSTP) PWM inverter, a B4 inverter is utilized. This reduces both the cost of the inverter and the computation for real-time implementation. The advantage of this inverter is lesser switching losses, lower electromagnetic interference (EMI), less complexity of control algorithm and reduced interface circuits. A low cost of motor drive is the more advantageous factor that can be achieved using the proposed drive system. A simulation model of the drive system is developed and analyzed in order to verify the effectiveness of the approach. Furthermore in this project Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM) and Random Pulse Width Modulation techniques are being compared. These techniques are used to generate their respective output PWM signals, which are then compared, based on harmonic content and distortion using the THD measure of various output voltages. In the present work, we propose a study of RPWM technique in a drive system based on a Four Switch Three-Phase inverter. feeding an induction motor. RPWM provide better responses when compared with the conventional PWM Techniques. Random Pulse Width Modulation (RPWM) approach can make the harmonic spectrum of inverter output voltage to be continuously distributed without affecting the fundamental frequency component. The control strategy of the proposed drive system of three phase induction motor is based on Model Predictive Control technique. Simulation results are carried out in Matlab/Simulink to analyze and explore the characteristics of the proposed drive system.

Keyword: Model Predictive Control technique, Induction motor, Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), Random PWM, Sinusoidal PWM and Total Harmonic Distortion (THD).

New Pulse Width Modulation Technique for Three Phase Induction Motor Drive Umeshia

New Pulse Width Modulation Technique for Three Phase Induction Motor Drive Umeshia K L, Sri Harsha J, Capt. L. Sarjeev Kumar Abstract. In this paper, various types of speed control methods for the three

More information

Simulation of VSI-Fed Variable Speed Drive Using PI-Fuzzy based SVM-DTC Technique

Simulation of VSI-Fed Variable Speed Drive Using PI-Fuzzy based SVM-DTC Technique B.Hemanth Kumar 1, Dr.G.V.Marutheswar 2 PG Student,EEE S.V. College of Engineering Tirupati Senior Professor,EEE dept.

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Simulation and Analysis of PWM Inverter Fed Induction Motor Drive

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January 2017 International Journal of Mechatronics 9(12): 107
DOI: 10.1504/IJMEUR.2017.003089

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Experimental Investigation of Indirect Field Oriented Control of Field Programmable Gate Array Based Five-Phase Induction Motor Drive

motor drive. A detailed $d-q$ modeling and Space Vector Pulse Width Modulation (SVPWM) technique of 5-phase drive is elaborated in this paper. In the proposed work, the prototype model of 1 hp 5-phase Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) fed drive is implemented in hardware. SVPWM pulses are generated in FPGA platform through Very High Speed Integrated Circuit Hardware Description Language (VHDL) coding. The experimental results are observed under different loading conditions and compared with simulation results to validate the simulation model.

Experimental Investigation of Indirect Field Ori... 1 / 12 91%

Vol.10 No.4 2016

Experimental Investigation of Indirect Field Oriented Control of Field Programmable Gate Array Based Five-Phase Induction Motor Drive

G. Remuka Devi

Abstract—This paper analyzes the experimental investigation of indirect field oriented control of Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) based five-phase induction motor drive. A detailed $d-q$ modeling and Space Vector Pulse Width Modulation (SVPWM) technique of 5-phase drive is elaborated in this paper. In the proposed work, the prototype model of 1 hp 5-phase Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) fed drive is implemented in hardware. SVPWM pulses are generated in FPGA platform through Very High Speed Integrated

phase machine is discussed in [18]-[21]. It is identical to the corresponding vector control scheme for a three-phase machine. Vector control with a higher torque density which can be achieved in a five-phase machine, is analyzed in [20]. Detailed investigations on a multi-phase inverter fed multi-phase FOC drive is discussed in [22]. It is seen that verifications of simulation are available for various even and odd supply phase numbers. The $d-q$ axis model of the FOC

Keywords: Five-phase induction motor drive, field programmable gate array, indirect field oriented control, multi-phase, space vector pulse width modulation, voltage source inverter, very high speed integrated circuit hardware description language.

Digital Object Identifier (DOI): doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1127356

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Design and field programmable gate array implementation of cascade neural network based flux estimator for speed estimation in induction motor drives

Author(s): Arinachalam Venkadesan¹, Srinivasan Himevalthi², Karthikeyan Sedhuraman¹, A. Muthuramalingam²
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Source: Volume 11, Issue 1, January 2017, p. 121 - 131
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This study presents design and hardware implementation of cascade neural network (NN) based flux estimator using field programmable gate array (FPGA) for speed estimation in induction motor drives. The main focus of this study is the FPGA implementation of cascade NN based flux estimator. The major issues in FPGA implementation are optimisation of cost (resource) and execution time. A simple non-linear activation function called as Elliot function is used to reduce the execution time. To reduce the cost, and effectively utilise resource, the concept of layer multiplexing is adopted. The lowest bit precision needed for good

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THD ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT CASCADED MULTILEVEL INVERTER TOPOLOGIES WITH DC MEASUREMENT ALGORITHM FOR DRIVE APPLICATIONS

N. Sarunathi, R. Umamaheswar · Published 25 May 2016 · Engineering · International Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology

This paper presents about the development of new single phase cascaded MLJ topology and comparative study of new development one with the existing topologies. A single basic unit is first developed and cascaded connection of basic units made to generate positive levels at the output. Therefore, to generate all the voltage levels, H Bridge is added in the outside of series connected basic units. The structure forms the new proposed topology. Four algorithms are proposed for measuring the magnitude of DC voltage. The comparative study is made to prove that the proposed inverter uses the reduced no of power switches, driver circuits and DC voltage sources. The performance and functional of proposed system are confirmed by both computer simulations using MATLAB software and laboratory prototype implementation. Collapse

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Experimental Investigation of X Design and FPGA Implements X Linear Modelling of Switched X Artificial Neural Network Bas X Artificial Neural Network bas X

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DOI: 10.17485/ijst/2016/v9i42/101864
Year: 2016, Volume: 9, Issue: 42, Pages: 1-5


Original Article

Artificial Neural Network based Harmonics Estimator for a Power Electronics Converter

A. Venkadesan^{1*}, K. Sedhu Raman², K. Chandrasekaran¹ and C. S. Boopathi³

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: This paper presents harmonics estimation using Artificial Neural Network (ANN) for a 2 pulse Uncontrolled power electronics converter. Methods/Analysis: Feed-forward architecture is chosen to model ANN-based Harmonics Estimator. The Feedforward architecture trained with various Learning algorithms is



Year: 2016, Volume: 9, Issue: 42



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International Journal of Electrical and Electronics Research ISSN 2348-6988 (online)
Vol. 4, Issue 2, pp. (132-137), Month: April - June 2016, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

Design and Control of Solar Powered Boost Converter

A. Venkadesan¹, K. Sedhu Raman²

¹National Institute of Technology Puducherry, Karaikal, India
²Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India

Abstract: This paper presents closed loop voltage controlled solar powered boost converter. The major issue in the solar powered boost converter is to deliver a constant voltage to the load irrespective of the changing climatic conditions namely irradiance and temperature. The need of the hour is to deliver a constant voltage to the grid irrespective of the variation in solar insolation. The boost converter with the input voltage of 24 V and output voltage of 48 V is designed. A simple PI controller is used to maintain the output voltage of boost converter constant. The performance of the proposed system is compared with solar powered boost converter without voltage controller. All the investigations are carried using MATLAB. The results obtained are presented.

Keywords: Boost converter, PV arrays, Voltage Control, PI controller, Solar insolation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The majority of the world's energy demand is met from conventional sources-fossil fuels such as coal, natural gases and oil. The availability of these fuels are falling day by day, after a few years it will end. Hence renewable energy source

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International Journal of Advance Engineering and Research Development
Volume 3, Issue 6, June -2016

GEO-POLYMERIZATION OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATE- A REVIEW

R.Rajalakshmi¹, Dr.P.Ravathi²

¹Research scholar, Department of civil engineering, Pondicherry engineering college
²Assistant professor, Department of civil engineering, Pondicherry engineering college

Abstract: Worldwide concrete production is increased due to massive infrastructure developments and increasing world population. To meet the rising demand of concrete, leads to production of huge quantity of ordinary Portland cement (OPC) and utilization of enormous amount of natural aggregates. The production of OPC liberates large amount of CO₂ to the atmosphere which leads to the global warming. The rising demand of environment friendly construction materials has been the driving force for developing sustainable and cost-effective construction materials. Geo polymer an alternative binder to OPC is gaining increased interest with lesser CO₂ emission is comparison to OPC. An ample summary report on the outcome of extensive literatures reveals the benefits of incorporating recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) in geo polymer concrete (GPC) mixtures, constituents of GPC, strength and its potential applications in various construction fields. In near future, GPC needs further research to make it as a user friendly construction material for practical applications in construction sector.

Keywords: Sustainable concrete; Recycled aggregate; Geo polymer concrete; Fly ash; Sodium silicate; Sodium hydroxide

1. INTRODUCTION

Globally, Concrete is the second most consumed premier construction material after water and it shapes the built environment. It is the versatile material made up of cement, aggregates, water and admixtures or partial cement replacement materials that can be easily used to meet a variety of special needs, formed to virtually any shape and size. The quality of concrete is depends upon the quality and quantity of the ingredients. The consumption of OPC causes pollution to the environment due to the emission of CO₂ [1], [2], [3]. The contribution of cement production worldwide to the greenhouse gas emissions is estimated to be about 1.35 billion tons annually or about 7% of the total greenhouse gas emissions to the earth's atmosphere [4]. The global demand of the OPC will have increased by almost 200% by 2050 from 2010 levels [5], and hence the impact of the OPC industry on the environment is believed to become a real issue. With the aim of reducing the production of OPC, a new type of green and environment-friendly concrete, namely, GPC has recently gained some research attention.

Therefore, the introduction of a novel binder called 'geo polymer' by Davidovits presents a good answer for

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SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS OF RSSI BASED TRILATERATION ALGORITHM FOR LOCALIZATION IN CONTIKI-OS

R. Valli¹, A. Sundhar², V. Vignesh³ and Sukanth Kotari⁴

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Abstract
The recent progress in Wireless sensor networks is contributed by improvisation in research activities in the domain of embedded system and radio communication. Localization is one of the most important challenge in WSNs, in view of the fact that it plays a significant part in many applications, e.g., explore, catastrophe assistance, rescue operations, tracking the target and multiple tasks in smart milieux. Localization of node involves the activity of monitoring events, group discussion between the nearby sensors, routing the necessary information to the destination by keeping network coverage in check. In this research paper, Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) based trilateration algorithm is proposed for localizing a blind node present in the network with minimal localization error. The position coordinates of the blind node is estimated based on the distance estimates and corresponding position coordinates of the anchor nodes present in the network. This work was performed in Contiki-OS with the help of ball-in simulator COOLA. Based on the simulation results conducted with random position coordinates, the obtained localization error is found to be approximately 1.9 meters. The obtained error margin though not stringently accurate, but is acceptable, considering the environment in which the nodes are deployed which experiences varying channel characteristics, multipath fading and shadowing

coordinate system [4]. Therefore it is of paramount importance to design efficient localization algorithms that resolve the position of nodes in a network [5]. A nodes location in the network can be decided by itself by receiving the information send periodically from the neighbouring nodes.

Our present work involves the usage of received signal strength indicator (RSSI) and trilateration algorithm for the purpose of localization of sensor nodes. Based on the transmit power, the propagation loss is calculated and the loss can be translated into distance estimate. The greater the distance of the receiver node, the lower is the signal strength. The signal strength is commonly measured in dBm (decibel in reference to one mill watt) or in watts. Theoretically, this signal strength decreases as the inverse of the squared distance, and a known radio propagation model can be used to convert the signal strength into distance. However, in real-world environments, this indication is highly influenced by noises, by obstacles, and by the type of the antenna, which makes it hard to be modelled by a mathematical formula. In these cases, it is normal to make a system calibration, where values of RSSI and distances are previously evaluated in a

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Volume : VI, Issue : VII, July - 2016

A STUDY ON EMPLOYEES ATTITUDE TOWARDS HR BRANDING PROCESS AT SOFTWARE INDUSTRIES IN PUDUCHERRY REGION.

Agalya G

Abstract :

HR - Branding is all about creating differences. Employer branding is the process of promoting a company, or an organization, as the employer of choice to a desired target group, one which a company needs and wants to recruit and retain. The purpose of the study is to analyze the influencing factors of HR branding and to map the attitude of employees towards HR branding process of the organization. The outcome of the study found that employee's attitude towards organization policies procedures, compensation, working condition, amount of time spent at work are excellent. The company can improve the interpersonal skills of the employees which helps the business to built stronger relationship. Thus the research concludes that employees are the asset of the company and they decide the total of the organization. Hence, essential steps have to be taken too to inbuilt the positive attitude among the employees.

Keywords :

Hr Branding Interpersonal Skills Employees Perception Recruitment and Work Environment.

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Volume : VI, Issue : I, January - 2016

A STUDY ON CUSTOMERS AWARENESS TOWARDS CREDIT CARDS & ITS USAGE AT PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, PUDUCHERRY.

K. Kalaivani

Abstract :

"The first step towards change is awareness, the second step is acceptance". Credit card, small plastic card containing a means of identification, such as a signature or picture, that authorizes the person named on it to charge goods or services to an account, for which the cardholder is billed periodically. The issuer of the card (usually a bank) creates a revolving account and grants a line of credit to the cardholder, from which the cardholder can borrow money for payment to a merchant or as a cash advance. This study helps to get focused on the range of awareness with regard to customer's usage of credit cards.

Keywords :

Customer Credit cards Awareness Merchant Banking.

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Volume 12 - Issue 2

Determining the Awareness among the Farmers on the Role of SGH in Enhancing Their Inclusive Growth

Abstract

Self-help groups empower their members through the provision of knowledge, skills, motivation, and competencies that results in sustainable agriculture and inclusive growth of farmer's socio economic status. But such inclusive growth is attainable only when the members have sufficient awareness of the operations of self help group. Active involvement in the group is key parameter to enhance the inclusive growth. Inclusive growth includes linkage with bank for microfinance, money transfer service, loan credit facility etc. The papers throws a light on assessing the impact of the variables such as educational background and the age group responsible for increasing the awareness level among the farmers category about the operations or activities of self help groups. Nearly 380 samples have been taken for assessment from the rural areas of Puducherry. It is found that educational background and age factor do not impact but the active involvement being a member of the group enhances the awareness level and in turn enriches the inclusive growth of the farmers.

Paper Details

PaperID: 161002	Keywords: Inclusive Growth, Awareness Level, Educational Background and Age Factor
Author's Name: Baig Mansur Ibrahim and <u>Dr.K. Tamizh Jyothi</u>	Year: 2016
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An Optimized Interference Aware Channel Allocation Strategy for Decentralized Cognitive Radio Network

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DETECTION OF ABNORMAL ACTIVITIES USING DIFFUSION CONVOLUTIONAL – RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

In present days e-health care for human activity recognition is one of the most challenging for patients, doctors and government, which is capable of observing elderly people remotely, is the focus of the research presented in this paper, we propose a novel method to detect via posture - based events in a typical patient through real time monitoring. Due to the fact that falling and its physical, psychological consequences in patient are a major health hazard



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The Study on Predictive Analysis Algorithm : Survey

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays the increase of data variety considered very controversy problem. So inventive methods are mandatory for analytics especially in big data where the data are very complex, structured, unstructured and semi structured. It is owing to a good deal of research which is carried out in Predictive, Prescriptive, Diagnostic, and Descriptive. Because of the increase in the huge volume of data this paper helps the researcher in analysing the prediction. Machine learning is one of the materialize ways to fabricate the analytic model for machines to learn from data and able to do analysis on prediction. The cue "big data analytics" can be simplified by the subsequent four manners: data, problem, methodology, and technology. In this paper, we discuss the study of predictive analytics. Predictive analytics is a prerequisite approach that handles the necessary quantum of potentially fragile data to predict the future possibilities, trends, and measures. Predictive analytics are composed of various mathematical and meticulous methods used to produce a new technique to predict future possibilities. This paper, scrutinizes about various predictive analytics algorithms with for and against in big data. The predictive algorithms have been explained in upcoming parts.

Keywords : Big Data Analytics, Predictive Analysis, Machine Learning Algorithm

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EndAS Efficient Encrypted Data Search as a Mobile Cloud Service

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ABSTRACT
Based on the increase in the volume of data, the need for efficient data search is increasing. This paper proposes a novel approach to search encrypted data in a mobile cloud environment. The proposed approach is based on the use of a secure search algorithm that allows users to search for data without revealing the actual data. The proposed approach is based on the use of a secure search algorithm that allows users to search for data without revealing the actual data.

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A Novel Approach to Limit the Spread of Wrong Information in Social Networks

A. Anandajayam P¹, Dr. N. Sivakumar²
¹Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering/ Pondicherry Engineering College, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

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AUTOMATIC ATTENDANCE SYSTEM USING FACE RECOGNITION

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Abstract

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NUMBER PLATE IMAGE DETECTION FOR FAST MOTION VEHICLES USING BLUR KERNEL ESTIMATION AND ANN

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Abstract: Many recent advancements have been introduced in both hardware and software technologies. Out of these technologies, we gain a lot of interest in Image Processing. As the eccentric identification of a vehicle, number plate is a key clue to discover theft and over-speed vehicles. The captured images from the camera are always in low resolution and suffer severe loss of edge information, which cast great challenge to existing blind deblurring methods. The blur kernel can be showed as linear uniform convolution and with angle and length estimation. In this paper, sparse representation is used to identify the blur kernel. Then, the length of the motion kernel has been estimated with Radon transform in Fourier domain. We evaluate our approach on real-world images and compare with several popular blind image deblurring algorithms. Based on the results obtained the supremacy of our proposed approach in terms of efficacy.

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CLI Based Scanner in Python to detect websites Vulnerable to SQL-injection

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Abstract: In the world of cyberspace, there are multiple attacks taking place and few of them cause severe damages to the communities such as the SQL-injection one of the serious vulnerability categorized under OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) TOP 10, which leads to be the most severe bug in recent time which causes higher risks to organizations and also loss in both financial and trust thus, it exposes sensitive data of customers, users, client, employees, etc over the globe 51% of cyber attacks caused by the hackers are SQL-injection. Since, In existing system enormous number of tools are available in Paided, Proprietary and Open-Source which requires need of money, knowledge, etc so, we developed a tool in Python for need of program specific and to be platform-independent to run in all operating systems and also in Cloud Platform without high dependencies for new environment and configuration to run the tool with multiple added features involved in Scanning with Crawling, Dorking, Dumping, Reverse-ip, Vulnerable URL and Parameter Classification are developed with Python Libraries to perform

traditional operations of SQL syntax such as SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, MERGE, VIEW, etc. thus, these operations are done by the attacker which leads to Unauthorized access because, everything is performed from Client-side in end user layer also known as Application layer in OSI (Open System Interconnection) model First of its kind every SQL injection attack need an injection point in an interpreter oriented level such as `xml?id=`, `php?id=`, `viewid?=&cart.index?=&`, etc. these are the injection point where the Queries are being passed by the attacker. these queries are called Payload. Which Payloads are being used to test a Web-Application for particular vulnerabilities these payloads are used to exploit and takeover SQL-injection vulnerable databases. Hence, due to lack of Secure Coding Practices, Unaware of Cyber attacks, Improper Sanitization in Web-Application and Security Testing. Which leads to serious attack vectors, that cause data loss to an organization and takeover of an entire vulnerability. These are some of the main reasons and causes behind SQL-injection attack and vulnerability.

Fundamental Analysis



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Automatic Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy Using Self-Adaptive particle swarm optimization

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Abstract

Diabetic retinopathy is the retinal disorder which leads to total loss of vision with the symptoms of microaneurysms, hemorrhages and hard exudates. The proposed work is to detect the abnormalities in the retina in an earlier stage with the maximum accurate results. The images are to be taken from the available database and the background noises are removed using MEDIAN filter. The CLAHE is used for enhancing contrast. Using Grey level co-occurrence matrix and Entropy thresholding the features are extracted through their shape, entropy, size and color. Random walker is used for segmenting the features of microaneurysms, hemorrhages and exudates. To enhance the classification process, A new self-adaptive random PSO classifier is used which detects the abnormalities in a dynamic platform and reduces the time consumption of the process. The proposed classifier aims to produce more accurate results than other classification methods.

Keywords: microaneurysms, exudates, hemorrhages, median filter, random walker, random forest, particle swarm optimization.

1.Introduction

Diabetic mellitus is the leading social issue in which

leakage leads to hemorrhages which is called dark lesions. The exudates are the bright lesions which is similar to the optic disc. The proliferative stage of diabetic retinopathy is sever which may lead to permanent vision loss. This proliferative stage leads to neovascularization which is the growth of new blood vessels which develops like loop and network like structure. The main objective is to detect the diabetic retinopathy in an earlier stage in order to prevent the patients from visual impairments. As the foremost step in the detection of abnormalities, the images are taken from the publicly available databases like DIARETDB and TENEGRA. The green channels in the retinal fundus images are extracted and it is converted into grey scale. Using morphological filling, the exudates and optic disc are detected. For the detection of exudates optic disc is to be located since exudates and optic disc are similar in shape and color, optic disc region must be eliminated using edge detectors. Several preprocessing techniques have been used to reduce the background noises and the image contrast enhancement.



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Voice Control Based Home Automation and Gardening Control System Using IOT

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Abstract

In the past few years, technology has in a grown at high speed. Also human lives have become much more dependent on electronic devices and appliances. This paper demonstrates about simple home automation system where user can control the home appliance through wireless. The design challenges in home automation are increasingly apparent. The system has four components: an Arduino microcontroller for connecting the appliances, a Wi-Fi module for signal transfer, a Smartphone running the Android application and sensors to collect data at regular time intervals. This paper describes about automation of electrical appliances using voice command given by the user, automatic running of water based on the moisture content of the soil, automatic running of fan based on the light intensity of the surrounding environment. All data are stored in cloud for later reference by user. Thus by performing home automation we can reduce the human effort and

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Brain Tumor detection with Adaptive Medical Image Deep Color

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Abstract-In the existing medical imaging advances that have little thought on shading data, along these lines the majority of clinical pictures are dim. Traditional hand-create highlights based techniques have gotten unacceptable outcomes in colorizing clinical pictures. In addition, these strategies disregard the profound element of clinical pictures that address pathology and shading data. In this paper, we propose deoldify method that colorizes grayscale medical images under preserving content in fine-tuned deep neural network using render factor. To the best of our knowledge, there is not any work that attempts to colorize the medical image by using deep neural network. Broad examination results show that the proposed strategy can create better hued clinical picture than late best in class strategies, and can be supported by the specialist. Detection of brain tumor in the above mentioned deoldify method is better than the grey scale MRI images.

Index Terms: Brain tumor, Deep learning techniques, Adaptive image algorithm.

INTRODUCTION



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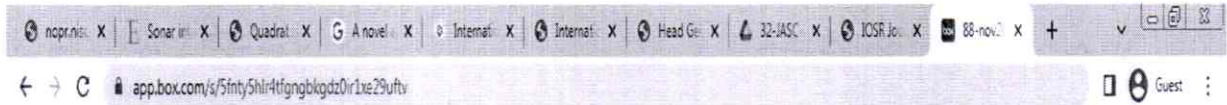


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Brain Tumor detection with Adaptive Medical Image Deep Color

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Abstract-In the existing medical imaging advances that have little thought on shading data, along these lines the majority of clinical pictures are dim. Traditional hand-create highlights based techniques have gotten unacceptable outcomes in colonizing clinical pictures. In addition, these strategies disregard the profound element of clinical pictures that address pathology and shading data. In this paper, we propose deoldify method that colorizes grayscale medical images under preserving content in fine-tuned deep neural network using render factor. To the best of our knowledge, there is not any work that attempts to colorize the medical image by using deep neural network. Broad examination results show that the proposed strategy can create better hued clinical picture than late best in class strategies, and can be supported by the specialist. Detection of brain tumor in the above mentioned deoldify method is better than the grey scale MRI images.

Index Terms: Brain tumor, Deep learning techniques, Adaptive image algorithm

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Hybridization of ARIMA with Neural Network for Electricity Energy Consumption Forecasting and Analysis on Smart Meter Data

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Abstract

In recent days, various smart metering solutions have been presented for offering energy efficiency on the individual household level. It poses several research issues in the monitoring usage and precise load prediction. The prediction of electricity utilization is a vital element which offers intellectual ability to smart meters. This paper presents a new load forecasting at the household level. The precise forecasting of time series data has inspired the researchers to propose new Page 1 / 18 the time series data often does not hold linear as well as nonlinear patterns. Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average

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Smart Music Player Integrating Facial Emotion Recognition

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Abstract—Songs, as a medium, have always been a popular choice to depict human emotions. We validate our models by creating a real-time vision system which accomplishes the tasks of face detection and emotion classification simultaneously in one blended step using our proposed CNN architecture. Reliable emotion-based classification systems can go a long way in facilitating emotions. However, research in the field of emotion-based music classification has not yielded optimal results. In this paper, we present an affective cross-platform music player, EMP, which recommends music based on the real-time mood of the user. EMP provides smart mood-based music recommendation by incorporating the capabilities of emotion context reasoning within our adaptive music recommendation system. Our music player contains three modules: Emotion Module, Music Module and Integrating Module. The Emotion Module takes an image of the user as an input and makes use of deep learning algorithms to identify the mood of the user with an accuracy of 90.2%.

Keywords—Integrating systems, Emotion recognition, Music information retrieval, Convolution Neural Networks (CNN), Multi-layer neural network.

Moreover, the state-of-the-art methods in image-related tasks such as image classification and object detection are all based on Convolution Neural Networks (CNNs). These tasks require CNN architectures with millions of parameters.



Fig. 1.1: Samples of the FER-2013 emotion dataset.

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Abstract Factory Pattern: Account Pattern for Internet Banking

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Abstract: This paper draws out the plan designs as per the different administrations associated with web banking. The Pattern arranged Software Architecture involves the example which kills the trouble of reusability in a specific setting. The examples are to be planned utilizing BPM (Business process Model) for compelling cross cutting on process level. For carrying out the above said BPM, we have taken the Internet banking to execute the example into it. The Analysis and distinguishing proof of different cycles in Internet Banking have been done, for recognizing the powerful cross cutting highlights. With this the example has been planned, as the reusability part to be utilized by the Software Architect. They assist us with settling repeating issues valuably and in view of demonstrated arrangements. They support us in understanding the design of a given programming framework. When the model is finished, we observed one to be more example Account.

Keywords: Abstract Factory Pattern, Software Architecture pattern, Business Process Model crosscutting.

I. Introduction

In programming, a plan design is an overall reusable answer for a normally happening issue inside a given setting in programming plan. A plan design is certifiably not a completed plan that can be changed straightforwardly into code. It is a depiction or format for how to tackle an issue that can be utilized in various circumstances and it is additionally called as a blue-print of how to take care of an issue. It is utilized to decide execution quicker and make code more lucid to different developers.

The plan design is separated into three kinds: creational, primary, and social. Creational designs make objects for you rather than having you launch protests straightforwardly. This gives your program greater adaptability in concluding which articles should be made for a given case. Underlying examples assist you with



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AMELIORATING PATTERN RECORD UNIT FOR SECURED AUTHENTICATED USERS

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ABSTRACT

Internet is the world's largest computer network, the network of networks, scattered all over the world. Its goal was to create a method for widely separated computer to transfer data efficiently. Since most of the transactions between the client and the server takes place in the application layer, the attacks in this layer also get increased.

Distribute Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks can make confusion on any susceptible web sites. The goal of these attacks is to consume the network bandwidth and reject services to legitimate users of the targeted systems. Hence the client loyalty and buoyancy can be gradually decreased due to annoyance

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JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computations ISSN NO: 1076-5131

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND FORECASTING BY ANALYZING THE SMART METER DATA USING STATISTICAL MODELS FOR IMPROVING PREDICTION ACCURACY

M.SURESH, R.HEERA, R.DHAMAYANTHI

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology
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ABSTRACT: Prediction of electricity consumption is very important for electricity traders to balance their electricity purchase and sales, as well as to prepare optimal price products for their clients. The purposes of this project are to find a model to forecast the electricity consumption in a household and to find the most suitable forecasting period whether it should be in daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. There are several methods of statistical forecasting such as regression analysis, classical decomposition method, Box and Jenkins and smoothing techniques. These techniques provide forecasting models of different accuracy. The accuracy of the prediction is based on the minimum error of the forecast. The appropriate prediction methods are considered from several factors such as prediction interval, prediction period, characteristic of time series, and size of time series. The data analysis has been performed with three models. The suitable forecasting methods and the most suitable forecasting period were chosen by considering the MSE (Mean Square Error). The result of the study showed that the RNN was the best model for finding the most suitable forecasting period in monthly and quarterly.

Keywords: Artificial neural networks, ARIMA model, Recurrent Neural Network Model, hybrid model, energy consumption, time series, forecasting, Smart Meter Data.

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Volume-7, Issue-5, September-October 2017
International Journal of Engineering and Management Research
Page Number: 251-255


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Design and Optimization of Assembly Time of Screwless Machine vice using DFA Approach

P. Sivasankaran¹, Thiagarajan.M², Prabathu³, Vignesh.N⁴, Ajithlymar.A⁵

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, INDIA

^{2,3,4,5}B.Tech (Student), IV Year, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, INDIA

ABSTRACT

In recent times, the people love to do all of the works within a positive time with fast and efficaciously. On the equal time, the activity ought to be pleasant the requirement. The drawbacks of in advance system are overcomes of the existing device. In the existing system, the gadget vice consists of tension bolt which offers the fast motion to restore the job nicely. However the fast movement results in the misalignment of anxiety bolt of their respective gap. So the job cannot be properly fixed in the machine vice. While performing operation in the machine vice, it cannot resist the vibration that happened in the operation, this will reduce the comfort between the job and machine. In this project screw less machine vice is considered as a major

movable jaw in order to clamp the work piece. But there are some demerits in the existing vice such as misalignment of tension bolt due to this movable jaw has only less amount of gripping force to hold the job in the vice. In order to overcome the above problem slight adjustment is made in the design by sliding action with the help of link support which looks similar like movement of piston and connecting rod. In the new design the cubic block produces sliding action with the support of rectangular plate which is located in between movable jaw and triangular piece. Hence in this project attempt has been made to improve the assembly time of product using DFA Software.

Keywords- DFA, Screwless Machine Vice, Assembly

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Design and Analysis of Modular Fixture for Machine Vice

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Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry-605107, India.*

Abstract

In recent times there are many modern advancements came in the area of fixture design and assembly. In this paper attempt has been made to design and analyze the modern screw less machine vice using CATIA and ANSYS APDL package. The drawbacks of existing vice were overcome by new screw less machine vice. In the existing system of machine vice the lead screw will tend to undergo frequent wear and tear due to abrasion resistance problem as a result jaw of vice lose its grip to hold the work component. In order to overcome such type of problem dowel pin type movable jaw was designed in such a way in order to incorporate into the base block of movable jaw.

Keywords: Screw less machine vice, CATIA, ANSYS, Abrasion resistance



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Title: Tabu search-enhanced artificial bee colony algorithm to solve profit-based unit commitment problem with emission limitations in deregulated electricity market

Authors: C. Shanmuga Sundaram; M. Sudhakaran; P. Ajay-D-Vimal Raj

Addresses: Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Pondicherry Engineering College, Pondicherry 605014, India * Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Pondicherry Engineering College, Pondicherry 605014, India * Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Pondicherry Engineering College, Pondicherry 605014, India

Abstract: This paper proposes a new foraging ABC algorithm that integrates the features of ABC and Tabu search (TS) to solve the profit-based unit commitment (PBUC) problem in deregulated electricity market with emission limitations. The multiobjective optimisation problem is formulated to maximise the profit and minimise the pollutants into the atmosphere by satisfying all the system constraints. ABC algorithm is applied to solve the 1-0 part of the PBUC problem and lambda iterative method optimises the economic load dispatch problem. The ideas of Tabu array (TA) and logical aspiration factor are applied to adjust the search process in the solution space. The proposed TS-enhanced ABC algorithm is verified on IEEE 39 bus test system having 10 generating units for 24-h load pattern. The solutions of traditional UC and PBUC with and without emission limitations are compared with improved ABC shuffled frog leaping algorithm, Muller's and ACO method.

Keywords: artificial bee colony; ABC; economical load dispatch; emissions limitations; profit-based unit

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International Journal of Advanced Scientific and Technical Research Issue 7 volume 6 Nov - Dec. 2017
Available online on <http://www.rpublication.com/ijst/index.html> ISSN 2249-9954

Speed Control of 5-Phase Induction Motor Drive using Model Reference Adaptive System

M.Sowmiya and G.Renuka Devi

Abstract— This paper presents the Speed Control of 5-Phase Induction Motor Drive using Model Reference Adaptive System. Multiphase motors provides lower torque pulsation, reduced current per phase without increasing the voltage per phase, reduced harmonic current, greater reliability, fault tolerance and minimal de-rating at occurrence of fault. A detailed Model Reference Adaptive System of 5-phase drive is elaborated in this paper. This method is an effective speed estimation technique that involves relatively easy implementation with high speed of adaptation over a wide range of applications. A dq-axis model of five phase induction motor fed by a five-phase inverter is developed and the proposed MRAS-based sensor less vector control drive has been simulated and results are presented to illustrate its performance.

Keywords— dq-axis model, five-phase induction motor drive indirect field oriented control, model reference adaptive system, matlab/simulink

I. INTRODUCTION

RECENT years induction motors with three-phase windings are normally used, since the standard power supply is three phase. However, when fed by an inverter, there is no need for fixed number of phases.

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Comparative Analysis of FACTS Controller for IG Based Wind Farms in ... 1 / 6 - 100% +

International Journal of Latest Technology in Engineering, Management & Applied Science (IJLTEMAS)
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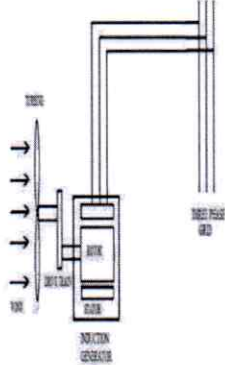
Comparative Analysis of FACTS Controller for IG Based Wind Farms in Grid Connected System

S.Janarthanan¹, Balaji.D², Johnpowl.S³

¹Assistant Professor, Department of EEE-Marine, AMET University, Chennai, India
²Assistant Professor/EEE, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India
³Assistant Professor/EEE, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engineering College, Pondicherry, India

Abstract—The renewable energy sources are the alternative energy sources. There are various types of renewable energy among those wind farms are becoming important distributed renewable energy resources. Wind turbines with induction generator (IG) are the most commonly used for wind power generation. The IG consumes reactive power and also there is some disturbances in power system such as voltage variation can lead to over speeding of IG and cause voltage instability. The injection of power from wind farms employing fixed speed IG concerns power quality problem such as voltage instability, variation of voltage, flicker and harmonics. FACTS devices have the capability to increase stability limits and improve system dynamic response. This project focuses the performance of FACTS devices such as SVC and STATCOM to improve system dynamic response has been analyzed using MATLAB/SIMULINK. This analysis is performed to find out the better compensator among these FACTS devices.

steady state operation. This device exhibit poor performance during transient condition.



1. INTRODUCTION

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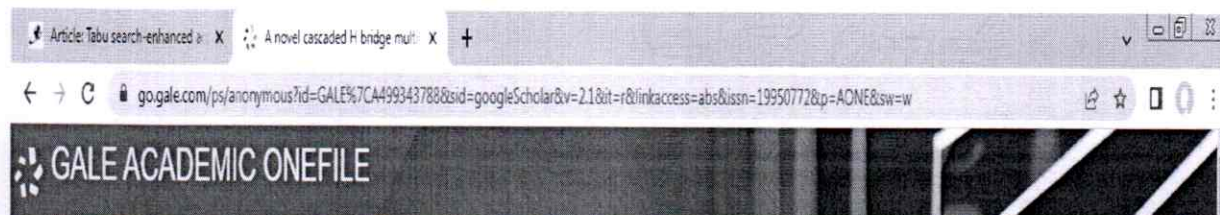


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A novel cascaded H bridge multilevel inverter topology with reduced switch count for THD minimization



Authors: R. Priya, R. Valli and P.L. Santhana Krishnan
Date: Apr. 30, 2017



From: Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences (Vol. 11, Issue 6 SI)
Publisher: American-Eurasian Network for Scientific Information



Document Type: Report
Length: 2,435 words

Abstract :

Multilevel power converter structure has been introduced as an alternate to meet out high power demand in large electrical drives applications. As compared to conventional inverter topologies like diode clamped and capacitor clamped inverters, the cascaded H Bridge multilevel inverter has lesser no of components, harmonics as well as lower switching stress. This paper presents a specially designed single phase cascaded MLI topology to increase number of levels in output voltage with reduced switch count and its best suited for medium voltage drive applications. Comparative study of new topology made with the existing topologies in terms of no of components, output level and THD limits. In the proposed topology, a single basic unit is first developed and cascaded connection of basic units made to generate positive levels at the output. Therefore, to generate all the voltage levels, H Bridge is added in the outside of series connected basic units. The structure forms the new proposed topology. Four algorithms are proposed for measuring the magnitude of DC voltage. The comparative study is made to prove that the proposed inverter uses the reduced no of power switches, driver circuits and DC voltage sources. The performance and functional of proposed system are confirmed by both computer simulations using MATLAB software and laboratory prototype implementation. KEYWORDS: Cascaded MLI, Basic Units

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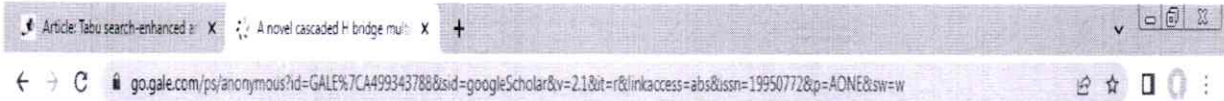


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A novel cascaded H bridge multilevel inverter topology with reduced switch count for THD minimization



Authors: R. Priya, R. Valli and P.L. Santhana Krishnan
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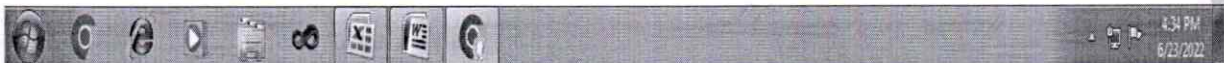
Abstract :

Multilevel power converter structure has been introduced as an alternate to meet out high power demand in large electrical drives applications. As compared to conventional inverter topologies like diode clamped and capacitor clamped inverters, the cascaded H Bridge multilevel inverter has lesser no of components, harmonics as well as lower switching stress. This paper presents a specially designed single phase cascaded MLI topology to increase number of levels in output voltage with reduced switch count and its best suited for medium voltage drive applications. Comparative study of new topology made with the existing topologies in terms of no of components, output level and THD limits. In the proposed topology, a single basic unit is first developed and cascaded connection of basic units made to generate positive levels at the output. Therefore, to generate all the voltage levels, H Bridge is added in the outside of series connected basic units. The structure forms the new proposed topology. Four algorithms are proposed for measuring the magnitude of DC voltage. The comparative study is made to prove that the proposed inverter uses the reduced no of power switches, driver circuits and DC voltage sources. The performance and functional of proposed system are confirmed by both computer simulations using MATLAB software and laboratory prototype implementation. **KEYWORDS:** Cascaded MLI, Basic Units

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Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems

ISSN 1943-023X

Peer Relationship at Workplace-A Conceptual Overview

Dr.P. Baskaran,Dr.M. Karthikeyan,M.S. Sasikala and J. Peter Leo Deepak

Abstract:

This paper was planned to investigate working employees peer relationships, social support perceptions and perfectionism. Peer Relationships Scale, Social Support Evaluation Scale for employees and Adolescents, and Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale. The results showed that working caused a statistically meaningful difference in the Opening Self and Loyalty sub dimensions of the Peer Relationships Scale; the Friend Support sub dimension of the Social Support Evaluation Scale for teaching and Adolescents. Overemphasis on Mistakes, Suspecting Behaviors, Family Relationships and Family Criticism sub dimensions of the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale Finally we can learn this paper through Peer relationship may significantly vary among workers who belong to manufacturing and/or service based businesses as they have variation in business process such as the complexity of work, level of risk, competition in the market composition of workforce and etc.

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The Influence of Beliefs on Media Advertisements with Reference to Chennai and Pondicherry Region
Dr.P. Baskaran, Dr.S. Basil Gnanappa and Dr.S.B. Inayath Ahamed

Abstract:
The paper tries to describe the dimensions of beliefs with relevance to Media Advertising with due reference to Chennai and Pondicherry. It identifies variables of Belief dimensions like Product information, Social role and image, Hedonic/pleasure, materialism, trust, etc., that influences the observation of Media advertisements. Those variables are measured using the scale adopted Polay and Mittal (1993) to check the effectiveness of Media Advertisements. It tries to justify the implications of the above said variables with relevance to demographics of the respondents from Chennai and pondicherry. The conception of this paper was evolved using the study conducted with 1145 samples from Chennai and 412 samples from Pondicherry. The findings based on demography of the respondents, support the advertisers and the manufacturers in taking the appropriate decisions identifying the dimensions that need to be given importance to stimulate or influence consumer beliefs using the media advertisements.

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Volume : VII, Issue : VIII, August - 2017

ORGANIZATIONAL ERGONOMICS A TOOL KIT FOR EVALUATION OF EMPLOYEES OF SOFTWARE INDUSTRIES IN PUDUCHERRY REGION.

Ms. G. Agalya, Dr. S. Pougajendy

Abstract :

As rightly quoted by Steve Jobs "Ergonomics is not just what it looks like ergonomics is how it works". In the present scenario ergonomics is no longer a buzz work and it now becomes necessity to connect a fit with the legitimate concern of the work with the human. Hence the researcher captioned the article on the title organizational ergonomics which mean a physical fit of the human at work place. The study capsules the article on analyzing the present working conditions the causes of ergonomics in the work place. The outcome of the study found that employees feel comfort with workplace layout, job responsibilities & empowerment. The organization needs to improve on creating awareness on the principle of ergonomics which in turn will make the employee to lead a healthier and happy life and this serve as an optimal tool for maximizing the productivity. Thus the research concludes that applying ergonomics in the workplace motivates to reach the optimal level but not overwhelm us".

Keywords :

Ergonomics working conditions culture empowerment

Article: [Download PDF](#) DOI: 10.36106/ijar

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Ms.G.Agalya, Dr.S.Pougajendy, ORGANIZATIONAL ERGONOMICS A TOOL KIT FOR EVALUATION OF EMPLOYEES OF SOFTWARE INDUSTRIES IN PUDUCHERRY REGION, INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH : Volume 7 | Issue 8 | August 2017

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Entrepreneurial Competencies Ease Entrepreneurial Intention – An Insight.

G. Manoja¹, Dr. P.G. Arul²,

Assistant Professor, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry,
Professor, Pondicherry University, Puducherry.

Abstract: Entrepreneurship plays a major role in creating the wealth of the country. When entrepreneurship is flourished in a country, it improves its product and services. Entrepreneurs are those who take the higher risk of their investment, time and effort to make value. When they are successful the country improves in its economy. At this point, there is a need to improve the skills of those entrepreneurs at the student's level. The management students are more likely to be budding entrepreneurs. The entrepreneur's talent should be shaped by using right educational tool for a better economy. Entrepreneurial education, training, skill development program are to be focused to enhance the skills and knowledge of the entrepreneurial students. Entrepreneurial student's profile differ from each other, their attitude, thinking, family background, education level plays a major role for a student to become a job maker or job seekers. This study focuses on the skill sets of the management students who prefer entrepreneurship as a career option after their course.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Intention, Skills, Personal Motivating Factors.

1. Introduction

The major problem India faces today is undoubtedly unemployment. We are in a country where the youth ratio (who is in the age group of 15-24 years, India census 2011) is 20:1 (approximate value) which is one fifth of the total population and it is expected to 34.33% by the end of 2020. So with huge youth population the country has a biggest advantage of becoming a super power and severe disadvantage of unemployment which

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Role of HR in TQM from Employees' Perspective in An Automobile Industry At Puducherry

S.Vaidheeswaran,
Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology,
Puducherry, India.

Abstract
This study is aimed to determine the role of HR in TQM in the organization with four dimensions (4C's) namely Commitment, Competence, Communication and Continuous Improvement; to find any difference exists among these four factors and to rank the factors based on their importance on employees' perspective. Primary data was collected through questionnaire framed with the relevant questions by keeping in mind of the above mentioned objectives. Collected primary data was analyzed and interpreted with statistical tools. Major findings were listed and conclusion has been made with suggestions based on the findings.

Key factors: TQM, Commitment, Competence, Communication & Continuous Improvement.

I. Introduction

Human Resource Management is an organizational function of dealing issues related to people such as hiring, compensation, employee motivation and training, communication, safety, wellness, benefits, performance management, organization development and administration. Human resources management utterly intended for internal customer satisfaction, team working across the organization, training as well as career development and quality of work life is commonly practiced as a part of the overall quality planning of the organization. The organization implements its quality improvement programmes with high level of effectiveness in the production function and has achieved various quality awards.

TQM plays a vital role to increase the customer satisfaction and also the productivity, so it is essential to increase the HR role in TQM because providing effective man power and measuring the improvement make the organization to produce quality product and also talented human resource. Hence there is a need to study about the role of HR in TQM based on the four factors Commitment, Competence, Communication and

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IMPACT OF WORKING ENVIRONMENT ON JOB SATISFACTION

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Mrs. G. AGALYA
ASSITANT PROFESSOR
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Abstract:

Working Environment and Job Satisfaction are the two interrelated factors which decide the productivity of employees in organization. This paper will clearly study about the relationship of working environment and job satisfaction, measures of job satisfaction and work environment determination level in job satisfaction. Working environment includes working hours, job security, stress level, infrastructure and ventilation. The researcher makes an attempt to study the



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JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computations ISSN NO: 1076-5131

Constraints and Success Factors of Women Entrepreneurs in India - A Critical Review

Dr. P. Baskaran, Professor & Head Dept of MBA,
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry,

Abstract

In the recent year women are competing with men in all the fields despite their psychological and economical barrier. This happens because of their education, political awareness, legal safeguards, urbanization and social reforms. Women entrepreneurs have got the intrinsic problem of social attitude and other restrictions with which she has to live and work. Women also face problems that include financial contingency, male dominated society, working areas, equal treatment, etc.

It has been found that larger women population are mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture as well as in micro and small scale enterprises. In many developing countries women contribute 70-80 percent of agriculture labour in turn in Food production. Most of the women are involved in food processing, weaving, personal services, beverage preparation and sale of snack foods. Women play multi-dimensional roles in the society which include breadwinner of a family, unpaid family worker, communal service providers, mother / care taker of the family, etc. Women were forced to materialize their economic potential to improve their standard of living through participating in appropriate Entrepreneurial initiatives (Vallidevasena, 2016). Some other basic problems faced by the women entrepreneurs include difficulty in procurement of raw materials, High cost of production, low risk bearing capacity, lack of self confidence, lack of technical knowledge, lack of products, exploitation by middle men, etc.

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Study of Object Detection in Sonar Image using Image Segmentation and Edge Detection Methods

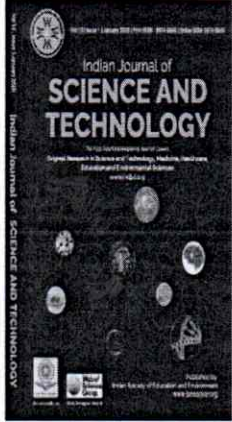
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DOI: 10.17485/ijst/2016/v9i42/104608
Year: 2016, Volume: 9, Issue: 42, Pages: 1-4
Original Article

Study of Object Detection in Sonar Image using Image Segmentation and Edge Detection Methods


U. Anitha^{1*}, S. Malarkkan², J. Premalatha³ and P. Grace Kanmani Prince³

¹Department of Electronics and Control Engineering, School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sathyabama University, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Jeppiaar Nagar, Chennai - 600 119, Tamil Nadu, India; anithaumanath@gmail.com
²Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry - 605107, India; malarkkan_s@yahoo.com
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Department of Electronics and Control Engineering, School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sathyabama University, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Jeppiaar Nagar, Chennai - 600 119, Tamil Nadu, India;
anithaumanath@gmail.com



Year: 2016, Volume: 9, Issue: 42



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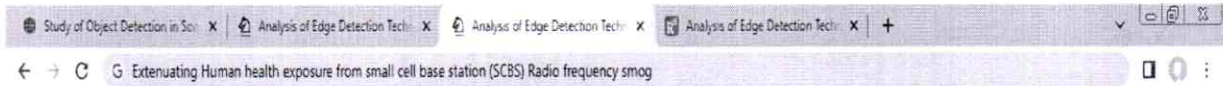
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Analysis of Edge Detection Techniques for Side Scan Sonar Image Using Block Processing and Fuzzy Logic Methods

U. Anitha & S. Malarkkan

Conference paper | [First Online: 25 August 2016](#)

1221 Accesses | 1 Citations

Part of the [Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing](#) book series (AISC, volume 469)

Abstract

Sonar images are generally used for the identification of objects under the sea. The images which are obtained by sonar technology are always gray scale images. For the identification of objects in images, the image processing technique is having some intermediate steps like filtering of noise, edge detection, and segmentation. Edge detection is one of the important steps for image segmentation and object identification. In this paper, edge detection using

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Performance analysis of HG_EDFA and LN_EYCDFA

(Vol-2, Issue-11, November 2016)

Author(s): S. Semmalar, S. Malarkkan

Keywords: ASE noise power, Output signal power, HG_EDFA, CW Laser, Optical Fiber Communications, Single Pumping, wavelength and WDM.

Abstract:
The scope of this paper is to analyze the performance of HG_EDFA (High Gain Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier) and LN_EYCDFA (Less ASE Noise erbium-ytterbium co-doped fiber amplifier) using single pumping with the wavelength of 980nm by the various parameters like Gain, forward output signal power and forward and backward ASE (Amplified spontaneous Emission) noise power. This Paper describes the simulation models of HG_EDFA is connected with an input of (DMLaser1) direct modulated laser source and the performance was analyzed with the parameters were measured and the values are tabulated and plotted and compared with LN_EYCDFA. The simulation model consists of input source 1mw with wavelength (1550nm), pumping CW Laser source with wavelength 980nm and Filter. The resulting models were accurately represents Gain and optimized output signal power. Simulation results shows that by choosing fiber length 20m and pump power 1mw in single pumping gives ASE noise 0.0025mw in HG_EDFA and 12X10-14mw in LN_EYCDF.

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Biomedical Research 2016; Special Issue: S230-S236 ISSN 0970-938X
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Mitigating human health exposure on radio frequency smog base station.

Narmadha R¹, Malarkkan S²

¹Department of Electronics and Control Engineering, Sathyabama University, Chennai, India
²Department of Electronics and Electronics Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India

Abstract

In modern era, communication technologies need a significant development. Nowadays, the massive pollution caused by Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Field (RF-EMF) radiation is considered as the greatest environmental hazard. Hence, the present analysis proposes a suitable solution to mitigate the Radio Frequency (RF) pollution or smog due to base station installation in hot spot areas. On the basis of mitigating the Radio Frequency (RF) frequencies, an extensive amendment has to be made on the design of base station, decrease of signal transmission between the entities and distance. Further, heterogeneous networks security will increase the signalling transmission of user authentication. This paper analyses the disaster occurring in human health owing to Radio Frequency (RF) field interference taking place in Small Cell Base Station (SCBS). Also it limits the span of the electromagnetic field interference among base station and Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) server. On the basis of authentication, it also focuses the reduction of communication signal transmission between the entities. It also describes the performance metrics of base station which mainly depends on power consumption for transmission and reception, radiation pattern, distance between the entities and the message transmission that leads to vast decrease the R. F. smog and interference.

Keywords: Radio frequency, Electromagnetic field, Mobile base station, Human health care, Authentication signal reduction.

Accepted on August 17, 2016

Introduction

generally higher, and produces higher electromagnetic field [1,2]. Hence, nearer the base station, lower the electromagnetic

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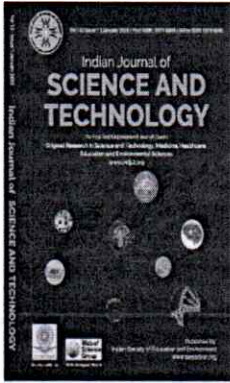
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Study of Object Detection in Sonar Image using Image Segmentation and Edge Detection Methods
U. Anitha^{1*}, S. Malarkkan², J. Premalatha³ and P. Grace Kanmani Prince³

¹Department of Electronics and Control Engineering, School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sathyabama University, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Jeppiaar Nagar, Chennai - 600 119, Tamil Nadu, India; anithaumanath@gmail.com
²Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry - 605107, India; malarkkan_s@yahoo.com
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Performance analysis of HG_EDFA and LN_EYCDFA
(Vol-2, Issue-11, November 2016)

Author(s): S. Semmalar, S. Malarkkan

Keywords: ASE noise power, Output signal power, HG_EDFA, CW Laser, Optical Fiber Communications, Single Pumping, wavelength and WDM.

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Abstract:
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International Journal of Networking and Virtual Organisations - 2017 Vol.17 No.2/3

Title: Optimisation of energy efficient cellular learning automata algorithm for heterogeneous wireless sensor networks

Authors: C.P. Subha; S. Malarkkan

Addresses: Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Sathyabama University, Rajiv Gandhi Road, Jeppiaar Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600119, India * Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry - 605107, India

Abstract: Wireless sensor networks is an effective sensing network consisting of a large number of small sensors and small embedded devices each with sensing, computation and communication capabilities for gathering data in various environments. Energy consumption is considered to be an important issue in the design of wireless sensor networks. To overcome the above limitation, efficient method like cellular learning automata (CLA) and heterogeneous-hybrid energy efficient distributed (H-HEED) technique have been used in distributed dynamic clustering networks. The existing method will be the cellular learning automata in which cluster heads will be selected through several stages by considering various parameters with homogeneous nodes. The proposed method selects the cluster head in a similar way and based on the residual energy of the nodes with heterogeneous nodes. Their performance is observed using NS2 simulator and comparison has been made to find the best efficient method.

Keywords: cellular automata; learning automata; heterogeneous-hybrid energy efficient distributed; H-HEED; clustering; wireless sensor networks; WSNs; dynamic irregular cellular learning automata; distributed dynamic clustering; residual energy.

DOI: 10.1504/IJNVO.2017.085526

International Journal of Networking and Virtual Organisations, 2017 Vol.17 No.2/3, pp.170 - 183

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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying an article on Springer. The browser address bar shows the URL: link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11277-016-3262-4. The article title is "H-CERP: Energy Efficient Scheme for Industrial WSN Applications", published on 18 March 2016, by C. P. Subha & S. Malarkkan. The journal is "Wireless Personal Communications", volume 94, pages 1937-1950 (2017). The article has 307 accesses, 8 citations, and metrics. The abstract discusses wireless sensor networks (WSN) and the H-CERP protocol. On the right, there is a purchase option for the article PDF for 34,95 €, including VAT (India). The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 6/25/2022 and the time as 10:49 AM.

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H-CERP: Energy Efficient Scheme for Industrial WSN Applications

C. P. Subha & S. Malarkkan

Wireless Personal Communications **94**, 1937–1950 (2017) | [Cite this article](#)

307 Accesses | 8 Citations | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

Wireless sensor networks (WSN) are becoming an inevitable solution in industries for its automation and monitoring applications. Sensor nodes in WSN are deployed in fields with limited power. By nature these nodes are left unattended after deployment. This raises the importance of developing efficient algorithms which are capable of increasing the network lifetime by consuming less energy during the operations. This paper proposes a hybrid clustering energy aware routing protocol (H-CERP) for heterogeneous WSNs. H-CERP is designed to form efficient clusters with less cluster head count than the optimal estimation and uses multihop communication with gateway nodes to communicate with the base station. This novel approach makes our system more advantageous where the network lifetime and coverage of sensors are much vital at no additional cost. By deploying H-CERP in designed

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SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS OF RSSI BASED TRILATERATION ALGORITHM FOR LOCALIZATION IN CONTIKI-OS

R. Valli¹, A. Sundhar², V. Vignesh³ and Sukanth Kotari⁴

¹Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, India
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Abstract
The recent progress in Wireless sensor networks is contributed by improvisation in research activities in the domain of embedded system and radio communication. Localization is one of the most important challenge in WSNs, in view of the fact that it plays a significant part in many applications, e.g., explore, catastrophe assistance, rescue operations, tracking the target and multiple tasks in smart milieus. Localization of node involves the activity of monitoring events, group discussion between the nearby sensors, routing the necessary information to the destination by keeping network coverage in check. In this research paper, Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) based trilateration algorithm is proposed for localizing a blind node present in the network with minimal localization error. The position coordinates of the blind node is estimated based on the distance estimates and corresponding position coordinates of the anchor nodes present in the network. This work was performed in Contiki-OS with the help of built-in simulator COOJA. Based on the simulation results conducted with random position coordinates, the obtained localization error is found to be approximately 1.9 meters. The obtained error margin though not stringently accurate, but is acceptable, considering the environment in which the nodes are deployed which experiences varying channel characteristics, multipath fading and shadowing

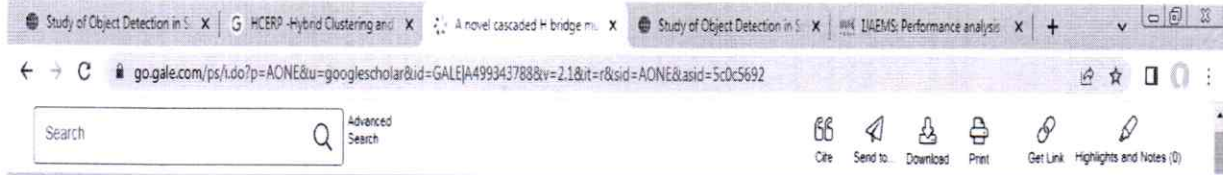
coordinate system [4]. Therefore it is of paramount importance to design efficient localization algorithms that resolve the position of nodes in a network [5]. A nodes location in the network can be decided by itself by receiving the information send periodically from the neighbouring nodes.

Our present work involves the usage of received signal strength indicator (RSSI) and trilateration algorithm for the purpose of localization of sensor nodes. Based on the transmit power, the propagation loss is calculated and the loss can be translated into distance estimate. The greater the distance of the receiver node, the lower is the signal strength. The signal strength is commonly measured in dBm (decibel in reference to one mill watt) or in watts. Theoretically, this signal strength decreases as the inverse of the squared distance, and a known radio propagation model can be used to convert the signal strength into distance. However, in real-world environments, this indication is highly influenced by noises, by obstacles, and by the type of the antenna, which makes it hard to be modelled by a mathematical formula. In these cases, it is normal to make a system calibration, where values of RSSI and distances are previously evaluated in a

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A novel cascaded H bridge multilevel inverter topology with reduced switch count for THD minimization



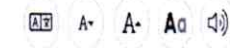
Authors: R. Priya, R. Vali and P.L. Santhana Krishnan
Date: Apr. 30, 2017



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Advances in Electrical Engineering, Annual 2017.

Abstract

Multilevel power converter structure has been introduced as an alternate to meet out high power demand in large electrical drives applications. As compared to conventional inverter topologies like diode clamped and capacitor clamped inverters, the cascaded H Bridge multilevel inverter has lesser no of components, harmonics as well as lower switching stress. This paper presents a specially designed single phase cascaded MLI topology to increase number of levels in output voltage with reduced switch count and its best suited for medium voltage drive applications. Comparative study of new topology made with the existing topologies in terms of no of components, output level and THD limits. In the proposed topology, a single basic unit is first developed and cascaded connection of basic units made to generate positive levels at the output. Therefore, to generate all the voltage levels, H Bridge is added in the outside of series connected basic units. The structure forms the new proposed topology. Four algorithms are proposed for measuring the magnitude of DC voltage.



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Fault tolerant cascaded h-bridge multilevel inverter by reconfiguration of modulation

Authors: S. Santhalakshmy, R. Valli and V. Thebinaa
Date: Apr. 30, 2017

From: Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences (Vol. 11, Issue 6 SI)
Publisher: American-Eurasian Network for Scientific Information

Document Type: Article
Length: 1,868 words
Lexile Measure: 1490L

Abstract:

In this paper, according to the switching states the failure situations can be classified into two types as follows failure type I and failure type II (F1 and F2) of the multilevel inverters are discussed and the gate signals can be reconfigured according to the failure modes. The damaged power cell is bypassed and PWM pattern is adjusted such that the inverter is able to continue to produce a three-phase balanced line-to-line voltage. The reconfiguration method is discussed for discontinuous pulse width modulation (DPWM). This reconfiguration method can be extended for other carrier based method also. Balanced line-to-line voltage will be achieved with the proposed method when device failure occurs. Total harmonic distortion of DPWM is compared with normal

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Related Subjects

- Electric potential
- Multilevel analysis
- Power conditioning

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Power control for capacity enhancement in MCCDMA-MIMO system using Bayesian water filling game theory



Authors: A. Sundhar, R. Vali and P. Dananjayan
Date: Apr. 30, 2017



From: Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences (Vol. 11, Issue 6 SI)
Publisher: American-Eurasian Network for Scientific Information



Document Type: Report
Length: 3 948 words
Lexile Measure: 1640L

Abstract

Wireless multimedia transmissions are playing important roles in the emerging communication system, which require not only effective transmission but also resource allocation to provide Quality-of-Services (QoS) for users of various demands. MCCDMAMIMO, a system of Multi Carrier Code Division Multiple Access (MC-CDMA) with multiple antennas at both the transmitter and the receiver (MIMO) has drawn significant interest for the future generation networks due to its ability of multiple access and spectral efficiency. The adaptive modulation is a promising concept to provide a wide variety of communication services such as voice, high speed data, and real time multimedia services. So, the implementation of adaptive modulation aspiration in MCCDMA-MIMO based system has been great interest in future wireless system in which mobile devices allocates resource in a resilient manner. However, the performances of this system are subjected to limiting factors such as Multiple-Access Interference (MAI) and Inters Carrier Interference (ICI). The power control has

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Related Subjects

- Antennas (Electronics)
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International Journal of Knowledge Engineering and Soft Data Paradigms - 2016 Vol.5 No.3/4

Title: An incremental hybrid decode-amplify forward selection for wireless relaying networks

Authors: S. Arunmozhi G. Nagarajan

Addresses: Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, SCSVMV University, Kancheepuram, India
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Pondicherry Engineering College, 605014 Pondicherry, India

Abstract: The coverage enhancement and spatial diversity enhancement for a wireless network is favoured by cooperative relaying strategy. Among the relaying protocols available, amplify and forward (AF) relaying strategy is more economical and simple than its counterpart decode and forward (DF) algorithm. In situations where the quality of service is concerned, the decode and forward algorithm is mandatory. Incremental hybrid decode-amplify-forward (IHDAF) relaying scheme which selects the required relaying strategy based on the received signal to noise ratio (SNR) of the signal at the relay terminal provides a better performance. The simulation shows the IHDAF gives a better performance when the relay is close to the destination.

Keywords: relay networks; incremental hybrid decode-amplify-forward; IHDAF; amplify and forward scheme; decode and forward scheme.

DOI: 10.1504/IJKESDP.2016.084596

International Journal of Knowledge Engineering and Soft Data Paradigms, 2016 Vol.5 No.3/4, pp.174 - 185

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Performance of Half Duplex Cellular Network over a Multiple Access Relaying Channel

S. Arunmozhi, G. Nagarajan

Abstract

In the perspective of improving coverage and spatial diversity the need for cooperative relaying has already proved mandatory. The need for multiple access relaying is also proportionately increasing with an enhanced signal reception and reduced system cost with less number of base stations. The use of Analog Network Coding (ANC) on the Multiple Access Relay Channel (MARC) with multiple relay has been under investigation. Two phases of transmission is performed in the relaying environment to enhance the performance in a co-operative wireless system. The data from the source to relay is communicated on a virtual MIMO scheme and the data from the relay to destination is time shared. An analytical modeling has been derived for both direct and indirect links with MARC two phase transmissions. The performance analysis in terms of Bit Error Rate (BER) for both direct and indirect links is carried out for Rayleigh fading channel. The performance of the proposed model shows an optimal improvement in the error rate analysis.

Keywords

Relay, Multiple Access Relay Channel, Analog Network Coding, ML Combining, Rayleigh Fading.

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F. Zhou, Yonghui Li, "Decode-and-Forward Two-Way Relaying with Network Coding and Qng Opportunistic Relay Selection" IEEE Transaction Wireless Communication, vol. 50, no. 11, 2015, pp. 3070-3076.
W. Lili and C. Wen, "Compute-and-Forward Network Coding Design over Multi-Source Multi-Relay Channels", IEEE Trans. Wireless Communication, vol. 11, no. 9, Sep. 2012, pp. 3348-3357.

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A Novel Energy-Link Failure Recovery Routing (E-LFRR) Algorithm for QoS Optimization in Wireless Sensor Network

M. Jayakumar
V. Nagarajan

Abstract

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is a collection of sensor devices capable of sensing and transmitting environmental changes to a common base station (BS) or sink. Energy efficiency and lifetime enhancement is complex in these networks due to lack of centralized control system, data intensive nature and battery limited communications. Several energy preserving techniques including clustering and tree based routing were proposed to overcome energy drain and data handling issues, as a part of optimizing network. The fore and authentication process compromise with Quality of Service (QoS) and increases complexity that ceases the performance of the routing algorithm. We propose an integrated approach for energy optimization and node recovery post failure method, Energy-Link Failure Recovery Routing (E-LFRR) algorithm that utilizes both traditional routing process and energy node selection scheme in an

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Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Vol. 5, No. 2, February 2017, pp. 451 - 461
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Mammogram Analysis using League Championship Algorithm Optimized Ensembled FCRN Classifier

Saraswathi D. Srinivasan E
Pondicherry Engineering College, Puducherry-605014, India
Corresponding author: e-mail: saraswathi_m@qmail.com

Abstract
An intelligent mammogram diagnosis system can be very helpful for radiologist in detecting the abnormalities earlier than typical screening techniques. This paper investigates a new classification approach for detector of breast abnormalities in digital mammograms using League Championship Algorithm Optimized Ensembled Fully Complex valued Relaxation Network (LCA-FCRN). The proposed algorithm is based on extracting curvelet fractal texture features from the mammograms and classifying the suspicious regions by applying a pattern classifier. The whole system includes steps for pre-processing, feature extraction, feature selection and classification to classify whether the given input mammogram image is normal or abnormal. The method is applied to MIAS database of 322 film mammograms. The performance of the CAD system is analysed using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. This curve indicates the trade-offs between sensibility and specificity that is available from a diagnostic system, and thus describes the inherent discrimination capacity of the proposed system. The result shows that the area under the ROC curve of the proposed algorithm is 0.985 with a sensitivity of 98.1% and specificity of 92.105%. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed method can form an effective CAD system, and achieve good classification accuracy.

Keywords: Computer-Aided Detection, mammograms, League Championship Algorithm, Fully Complex valued Relaxation Network

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1. Introduction
Breast cancer is a fatal disease that originates from breast tissue. It causes more deaths than any other cancer among women. It is a progressive disease. The screening is very

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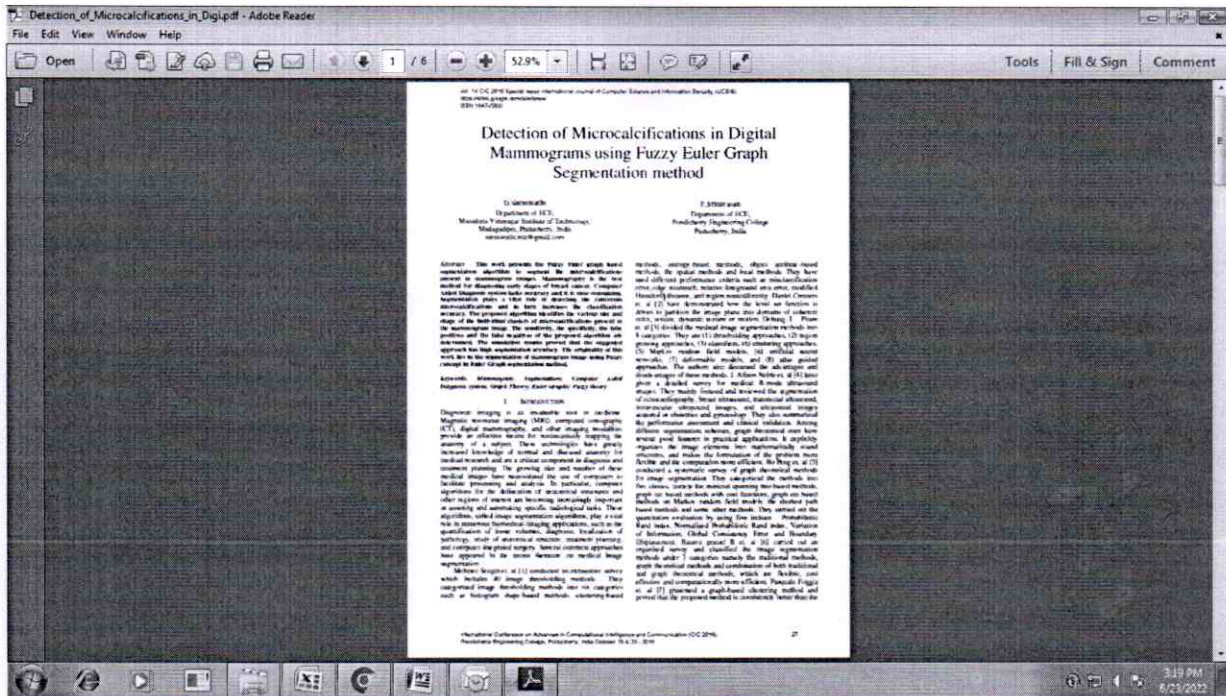
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Design and Analysis of Efficient Plant Layout for Machine Shop

P. Sivasankaran, P Sridhar, A Rajesh, M Ugendiran

Abstract

The fundamental issue with the design is the arrangement of the departments according to the material flow between them. The design criterion that is regularly used in most layout design processes does not capture the effect of layout setup on operational quality measurements such as cycle time, processing department queue times, performance and through put rate. In a manufacturing industry, plant layout is a systematic and functional arrangement of various departments, machines, equipment and services. It is vital to have a well-developed plant layout in an optimal way for all available resources and to obtain the facilities of highest production ability. Production effectiveness relies on how well the different machines and services are produced. This research paper aims at studying and improving the current layout of the plant and is analyzed and designed using string diagrams. An attempt is made to use systematic layout planning (SLP) to measure the current and proposed factory layout. Calculate the efficiency of the current and proposed layout of the plant.

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6. Vibration and acoustic noise prediction
7. Development of iron powder SMC prot...
8. Conclusion

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Influence of iron powder core on the switched reluctance motor performance enhancement

K. Vijayakumar^a, A. Joseph Basanth^b, R. Karthikeyan^c, V. Sivakumar^a, N. Balamurugan^a, C. Shanmuga Sundaram^d

^a Electrical Engineering, SSMIET, Dindigul 624002, India
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Novel neural network based speed estimator for multilevel inverter fed sensorless field oriented controlled IM drive

A. Venkadesan¹ · K. Sedhuraman²

Received: 30 August 2018 / Accepted: 25 March 2019 / Published online: 2 April 2019
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Abstract
In this paper, a new reference model adaptive system based speed estimator is proposed for multilevel inverter fed sensorless field oriented controlled induction motor drive. The proposed scheme employs 2-neural network models which is novel in this paper. The proposed speed estimator is shown to overcome low speed problems. One of the FPGA implementation issues of NN model is the identification of appropriate bit precision. The performance of reference NN estimator is studied for various bit precision and the suitable bit precision is identified compromising the memory size (resource) and the accuracy. Further the suitability of multicarrier pulse width modulation techniques for multilevel inverter is also studied. The performance is compared in terms of magnitude of the output voltage and total harmonics distortion and suitable modulation technique is identified. The encouraging results obtained are presented.

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3. Results and discussions

4. Conclusion

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Enhancement of energy storage capacity in lithium polymer batteries incorporated with zirconium oxide nano powders

D. Murugandhan^a, R. Valli^c, N. Senthilkumar^b, S. Arunmozhi^c

^a Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry-605107, India

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FAR-FLUNG MONITORING & FORTIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL HIGH TENSION MOTORS USING IOT TECHNOLOGY

B. BALAJI¹, R. SUGANYA² & R. PRIYA³

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² Senior Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, IFET College of Engineering, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

This work elucidates the remote monitoring of industrial High Tension Motors using Internet of things and protection of the same during the malfunctioning. High Tension Motors are one in which widely used in mining, Oil industries etc., which gets operated in 3.3KV, 6.6KV and 11KV. This work is brought up to monitor the state of High Tension Motors in Industries because, if in case of fault occurrence, leads to the failure of High Tension Motors which in turn affects the routine functionalities of the industry which finally leads to the heavier loss. To avoid such critical situation, this work has been made which monitors the parameters such as actual current, voltage, temperature, speed and vibration of High Tension motor continuously. Here Internet of Things Technology is used in the system of

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Design and Performance Assessment of a Low Cost Solar Powered Grain Dryer with Dehusking System

Author(s):

Mrs. Priya. R , MANAKULA VINAYAGAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY; Mr. Anbarasan, MANAKULA VINAYAGAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY; Mr. S. Shakthivel, MANAKULA VINAYAGAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAKULA VINAYAGAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Keywords:

Post Harvest Technologies, Open Sun Drying and Solar Dryer, Biomass Energy, Dehusking System

Abstract

The agricultural sector is the backbone of Indian Economy contributing majorly to the countrys GDP. Indias food grain production reached around 275.88 million tonnes in the year 2017-18 and is estimated to reach 278.55 million tonnes in 2018-19. As on February 2018, it is estimated that over 58% of rural Indians depends on agriculture for their livelihood and this sector contributes around 17-18% to the countrys GDP. As per the 2014 FAO , world agriculture statistics India is the worlds largest producer of

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Significantly improved solar photodegradation of water pollutant by new plate-like bismuth ferrite nanoparticles tuned by gelatin

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Short communication

Significantly improved solar photodegradation of water pollutant by new plate-like bismuth ferrite nanoparticles tuned by gelatin

Srishankar Jayababu^a, Muthuvel Inbasekaran^{b,c}, Sobana Narayanasamy^{a,d} & R. M.

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Intuitionistic fuzzy S_2S -metric groups

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Sambandan Sivaramakrishnan^{1*}, Srinivasan Vijayabala² and Ranganathan Rajasekaran³

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² Department of Mathematics, University College of Engineering, Panruti(A Constituent College of Anna University, Chennai), Panruti-607106, Tamil Nadu, India.

³ Department of Mathematics, University College of Engineering, Villupuram(A Constituent College of Anna University, Chennai), Panruti-605103, Tamil Nadu, India.

*Corresponding author

Abstract :

This paper is an inspiration received from the hybrid structures of metric space and group theory in fuzzy setting namely fuzzy metric group. As a generalization of this structure in intuitionistic fuzzy setting we introduce the notion of intuitionistic fuzzy S_2S -metric group (IF- S_2S -MG) and study some properties on it.

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Abstract

Abstract:

This paper exhibits the structure of interval-valued fuzzy linear space (IVFLS) in anti fuzzy setting. Some interesting operations and theorems on interval-valued anti fuzzy linear space (IVAFLS) are provided with suitable examples.

Document Sections

1. Introduction

2. Interval-Valued Anti Fuzzy Linear Space

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A STUDY ON INVESTORS SATISFACTION TOWARDS UNIT LINKED INSURANCE PLANS IN PUDUCHERRY

Dr. K. SELVAVINAYAGAM, Principal
Periyar University College of Arts and Science, Pennagaram

S.VAIDHEESWARAN, Ph.D Research Scholar, Bharathiar University
Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry

20190410

ABSTRACT

Insurance can be assessed as a communal tool to decrease or eradicate the risk of life and assets. Basically, insurance plans inculcate the risk free life among individuals by sharing the risk to a large number of people who are associated themselves with insurance policies. Now-a-days Unit linked insurance plans are booming all over the nation for its successful nature as coverage as well as an investment option. ULIP Investor's satisfaction arises only when the insurance companies enhanced their service that exceeds investors' expectations. Hence, it is important to assess the satisfaction level of investors in order to provide better services. This article examines the satisfaction and problems faced by the investors in Puducherry.

Key words: ULIP, Insurance, Satisfaction



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Mr. C. Arun & Ms. G. Manoja, Asst. Prof., published a paper entitled "A study on the employees attitude towards organizational culture" International journal of scientific research in engineering and management, during the month of July 2020.

Mr. C. Arun, & Ms. G. Agalya, Asst. Profs. Published a Paper entitled "A study on Impact of Employee Morale on Productivity of Employees in International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts ISSN No2320 - 2882,

Mrs. G. Agalya has attended Ten Days Faculty Development Programme on "Effective Research Methodology" Organized by Tamil Nadu Open University from 03rd to 12th June2020.

Mrs. G. Agalya has attended Five days EDP on "Changing Business Strategies Post COVID-19 from 26th May to 30th May2020.

Mrs. G. Agalya, Mr. C. Arun & Ms. G. Manoja, Asst. Profs., successfully completed successfully AICTE Training and Learning (ATAL) Academy's Online Faculty Development Programme on "Organizational Behavior" & "Rural Entrepreneurship" from 21st to 25th September and from 23rd to 27th November 2020.

Ms. G. Manoja & Mr. Baig Mansur Ibrahim, Asst. Prof., published a conceptual paper on "Gender Sensitivity - Perceiving Egalitarian", in Purkala, UGC listed Journal, ISSN: 0971-2143 Vol-31-Issue-08 during the month of June 2020.

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International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8 Issue-2S6, July 2019

Going Green- The Road ahead for Green Challenges in India

Kasinathan Karmugilan, B. Rajeswari

Abstract: *The paper aims to understand how people respond to the recent changes that are made due to environmental depletion. Green products are an outcome of the demand made by consumers and various government regulations over the manufacturers to maintain a sustainable environment. The knowledge of a consumer is highly important in identifying an actual green product over a presumed one.*

Purpose: *To measure their level of perception and knowledge about a green product among various age groups and occupational categories.*

Methodology: *Structural equation modeling (SEM) is used to study the relationship of green product perception and green product knowledge over green purchase intention. Garrett ranking was used to measure the reasons of purchase.*

Findings: *Green product perception has more impact over green purchase intention than green product knowledge. Necessity and environmental safety, environmental conscious and participating for the collective growth [3]. The role of advertisements played a key part in the sales of a product, majority of the sellers acclaimed their products as environmentally friendly one to increase sales volumes. [4]. Green marketing is a subset of societal marketing [5]. People using eco-friendly products were called green consumers, products with eco-friendly labels were termed as green or ecofriendly products and marketing of these products was termed as green marketing [6]. The last decade of the nineteenth century had a shift of marketing perspective of green products towards education aspects based on consumer's perspectives like purchase intention, attitude, behaviour and interest [7]. Green marketing made the channels of marketing structured and evaluated. The growth*

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Financial Literacy - A Key Parameter Towards Achieving Financial Inclusion

19 (1 of 9) Automatic Zoom

Financial Literacy - A Key Parameter Towards Achieving Financial Inclusion

Baig Mansur Ibrahim¹ and K. Tamizhjothi^{2*}

¹Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore, India
²Department of Business Administration, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu, India

Article Type: Article

Article Citation: Baig Mansur Ibrahim, K. Tamizhjothi. Financial Literacy - A key parameter towards achieving financial inclusion. M.S. Ramaiah Institute of Management. 2019; 10(01), 19-27. DOI: 10.52780/msrimiv.1001.14

Received date: October 16, 2018
Accepted date: January 20, 2019

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Abstract

Agriculture has a strong occupational base in Indian culture. It had a huge contribution in the Indian economy during pre- and post-independence. The growth gradually declined and resulted in minimum contribution in the total economy. Enormous research highlighted the downturn of Indian agriculture due to financial inefficiencies of small and marginal farmers who are numbered the highest in the total population of farmers. The category had remained ineligible to be covered financially towards formal sectors and in turn had resulted in low irrigation and production of crops in their rested small acres of lands. Despite of the enormous efforts of RBI, Regional Banks and Financial Institutions, yet there remained a huge laggard in their financial upliftment. The research highlights that mere opening of savings accounts does not encourage its effective utilization unless it attains its adequate financial literacy. The research throws a light on various parameters "constrains" towards attaining adequate financial literacy in the aforesaid category and recommends the suggestions for the same. Stratified

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Financial Inclusion through Financial Literacy – A Study in Puducherry Union Territory

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Dr. K. TAMIZHJYOTHI,
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Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu, INDIA

Abstract

In Indian culture, agriculture has a strong base for occupation. It had huge contribution in Indian economy during pre and post independence. The growth gradually declined and resulted in minimum contribution in the total economy. Enormous research highlighted the down turn of Indian agriculture due to financial inefficiencies of small and marginal farmers who are numbered the highest in the total population of farmers. The category had remained ineligible to be covered financial towards formal sectors and in turn had resulted in low irrigation and production of crops in their rested small acres of lands. Despite of enormous efforts of RBI, Regional Banks and Financial Institutions, yet they remained a huge laggard in their financial upliftment. This research highlights that mere opening of savings accounts does not encourage its effective utilization unless it attains its adequate financial literacy. The research throws a light on various parameters "constrains" towards

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A Hybrid Adaptive Relay Techni... x +

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Published: 17 July 2018

A Hybrid Adaptive Relay Technique for Cooperative Communication System

Lenin S.B & Malarkkan S

Wireless Personal Communications **103**, 2245–2258 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Cooperative communication will increase the channel capacity, when the communicating terminals exceed more than two. Therefore, a relay is termed, as three-terminal unit is a fundamental for user cooperation. The cooperation provides throughput enhancement, reliability, and coverage improvement for wireless communication. Relay technique plays a vital role in cooperative communication in terms of increasing coverage range as well as spectral efficiency. In existing techniques Amplify Forward increase the noise and Decode Forward increase the computational cost of the receiver. In order to overcome the above limitation, a hybrid adaptive relay technique is proposed for cooperative communication system, which will initially check the channel quality of the end user received SNR. When the

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- 2. Preprocessing methods
- 3. Image segmentation
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- 5. Results and discussions
- 6. Conclusion
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Applied Acoustics

Volume 148, May 2019, Pages 300-307

Sonar image segmentation and quality assessment using prominent image processing techniques

U. Anitha^a, R. S. Malarkkan^b, G.D. Anbarasi Jebeseli^a, R. Narmadha^a

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Quadrature Spatial Modulation on Full Duplex and Half Duplex Relaying Network

Anunmozi S* | Nagarajan G

Corresponding Author Email: s_arunmozi@rediffmail.com

Page: 166-174 DOI: https://doi.org/10.18280/mmc_a.910402

Received: 15 January 2018

Accepted: 31 December 2018

Published: 31 December 2018

Citation

Abstract:

Improving spectral efficiency is a major challenge in the wireless relaying networks. Spatial modulation (SM) yields a good solution to improve the spectral efficiency by employing multiple antenna diversity schemes. Quadrature spatial modulation (QSM) is a modern digital MIMO transmission technique, which exploits the advantages of spatial modulation in cooperative communication. QSM promises improvement in spectral efficiency and reliability of



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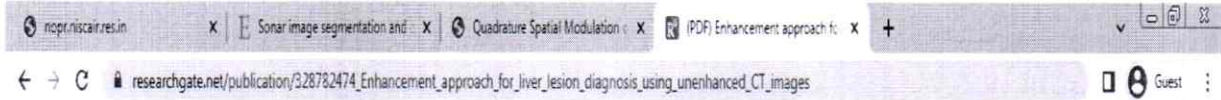


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Enhancement approach for liver lesion diagnosis using unenhanced CT images

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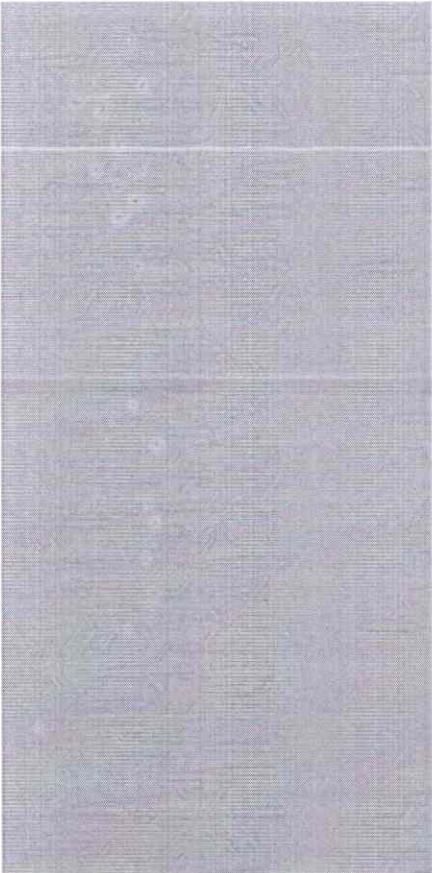

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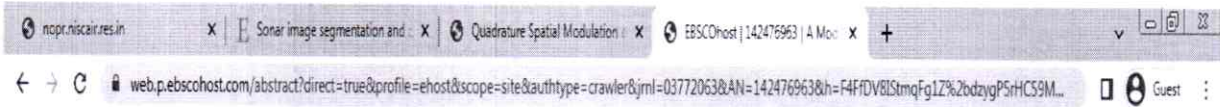
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A Modified Framework for Multislice Image Fusion for High Contrast Liver Cancer Detection.

- Source: IETE Journal of Research, Mar/Apr 2020, Vol. 66 Issue 2, p139-149, 11p.
- Author(s): Lakshmi Priya, B., Jayanthi, K., Pottakkat, Biju, Ramkumar, G.

- Abstract: The exact boundary extraction of liver using abdominal computed tomography (CT) images continues to be the greatest challenge in the computer-assisted diagnosis of liver tumour, as the organ boundary is very weak. In this paper, an efficient algorithm is proposed to enhance the edge information of the CT images prior to segmentation, by means of multislice image fusion and anisotropic diffusion filtering in non-subsampled contourlet (NSCT) domain. The two adjacent slices of CT images are decomposed using NSCT, and the fusion of low- and high-frequency coefficients is obtained by means of phase congruency and sum-modified Laplacian operators, respectively. The major highlight of this work is that, prior to high-frequency fusion, the high-frequency coefficients of both images are processed using anisotropic diffusion to strengthen the edge information. Finally, the edge-enhanced image is obtained by NSCT reconstruction. The performance metrics show that the information pertaining to the edges is found to be precise in the fused image. The proposed logic, when applied to the real-time contrast-enhanced triple-phase CT image, has proven to be highly effective. All the image samples used in this work for test purpose were obtained from Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education Research (JIPMER), a Medical Research Institute and Hospital at Puducherry, India.
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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a PDF document. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://ijsrt.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Accident-Prevention-System-using-Driver-Drowsiness-Detection-1.pdf>. The PDF viewer interface includes a sidebar on the left with three thumbnails labeled 1, 2, and 3. The main content area displays the following text:

Volume 3, Issue 7, July - 2018 International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology
ISSN No-2456-2165

Accident Prevention System using Driver Drowsiness Detection

B. Lakshmi Priya, M. Pruthviraj, C. Baraniraj, P. Durakennu
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology

Abstract:- According to the recent survey of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, United States, 30% of the car accidents take place due to driver drowsiness or fatigue. This project addresses this issue by continuously monitoring the drowsiness of the driver with the help of heartbeat sensor and night vision camera. Heartbeat sensor is used to find the variation in heart beat due to drowsiness and night vision camera is used to monitor the eye blinking rate. The driver's heartbeat count and the number of eye blinks are continuously monitored for a period of 2 minutes using a heart beat sensor and night vision camera respectively. From the measured values, the proposed system mathematically manipulates the drowsiness and fatigue level of the driver. If the driver is found to be drowsy, an alarm by means of a buzzer is given to the driver to alert him not to sleep. Additionally, in case of accidents the information about the location is sent to the ambulance server through the IOT, by the virtue of Vibration Sensor.

Keywords:- Heartbeat, Eye Blink, Vibration Sensor, Drowsiness.

I. INTRODUCTION

happen due to untreated sleep disorders, medications, drinking alcohol, or shift work. Drivers who are deprived of four plus hours of sleep is 10.2 times more accident-prone.

According to survey, 30% of accidents in USA is occurring due to drowsiness. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that drowsy driving was responsible for 72,000 crashes, 44,000 injuries, and 800 deaths in 2013. However, these numbers are underestimated and up to 6,000 fatal crashes each year may be caused by drowsy drivers. From estimation, 1 in 25 adult drivers (aged 18 years or older) report having fallen asleep while driving in the previous 30 days. Nearly one-third (31%) of the crashes were severe enough to result in injury, rollover, airbag deployment or significant property damage. The rest generally were not severe enough to report to police. Drowsiness makes the driver to pay less attention to the road, slow reaction time if you have to brake or steer suddenly and affects a driver's ability to make good decisions. The symptoms for the sleep foundation are, Difficulty in focusing, frequent blinking or heavy eyelids, Daydreaming, wandering / disconnected thoughts, Trouble remembering the last few kilometres of driving, Yawning repeatedly or rubbing your eyes often, Drifting from your lane, Feeling restless and irritable., Hitting

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COOPERATIVE NTH BEST RELAY SELECTION SCHEME OVER NAKAGAMI AND RICIAN FADING CHANNELS

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DESIGN OF SMART GARMENT FOR MONITORING THE HEALTH CONDITION OF THE SECURITY FORCES

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ABSTRACT:

The increasing demand in the development of wearable garments leads to evolving technologies in the defense field. Smart garment is highly useful in detecting the body related parameters such as temperature, pressure, position, heart rate, etc. Sensors equipped in the wearable garments are used in detecting the above said important body related parameters using wireless network. The output of the sensors was fed into the microcontroller and the processed data are transferred through the radio communication channel. The statistical information was stored in the data base. The doctor in the health unit would be able to access any time through the information

(WT) have made a significant impact on the modern life of people. For monitoring the health condition of the people, nowadays many wearable devices including smart rings, smart watches, fitness band, etc found their application in different areas like sports, health care, fashion and body care. In our project it is implemented on the field of defense to monitor the health conditions of the security forces on real time basis [1-5]. The diversified signals from the sensors are collected to assess the body status of the soldiers in the field. Since it is used in the field of defense the secured transmission of the data is very important. In order to provide the secured transmission the encryption of the data is carried out so that it could not be hacked by the third party. The sensor data is stored in the



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An Energy Effectual Protocol Using Modified Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm for MANET

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¹Professor, Electrical and Electronics Engineering Department, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry
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⁴Assistant Professor, Electronics and Communication Engineering Department, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry

Abstract: In mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET), each mobile device can move in the direction of its choice and hence will frequently change its links to other devices. A routing protocol in MANET has the challenges of facing frequently changing topology, symmetric links and low transmission power. Mobile devices are powered by batteries and if transmission and reception of data occurs frequently, it would be impossible for the battery power of the mobile device to withstand for a long time. Therefore, efficient power management is important to boost the lifetime of the battery. In this paper, a competent technique with modified Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) algorithm is proposed to improve the power management and routing of MANET. The proposed algorithm is implemented in Zone Routing Protocol (ZRP) which combines the benefits of proactive and reactive approaches, by maintaining a map of topology up-to-date.

Keywords: Mobile Ad-hoc Network, Multicast Routing Protocol, Intra Zone Routing Protocol, Inter zone Routing Protocol, Ant Colony Optimization.

1. Introduction

MANETs are composed of devices with low power and a limited transmission range, so it's hard for the devices to cope up with the dynamic topology change in most of the cases. The communication between the

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Image Enhancement using NHSI Model Employed in Color Retinal Images



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Volume 5, Issue 07, July -2018

**A NOVEL APPROACH TO ENSURE SECURITY FOR DYNAMIC ADDRESS
ALLOCATION SCHEME IN MOBILE
AD-HOC NETWORKS**

Dr. S. Pariselvam^{#1}, S. Shirlechia^{*2}, M. Shobana^{*3}, G. Preethika^{*4}

*1 Head of Department, Computer Science Department, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry
2,3,4 Department of Computer Science, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry*

ABSTRACT This project mainly deals with the allocation of address on the receiver side that in turn ensures secure transmission and reception of data. To serve that purpose, a secure distributed dynamic IP configuration (IPv6) protocol for address allocation in a managed MANET is proposed where authentication of nodes is very important. Any existing node in the network will be able to generate unique IP addresses from its own IP address for new authorized nodes using this protocol. Therefore, a new node can obtain an IP address from its neighbor nodes without broadcasting any message over the entire MANET during address allocation process. However, this scheme was not suitable in case of messages that intended more privacy. In order to solve this problem, a dynamic address allocation scheme is proposed that assigns dynamic addresses on the receiver side. For security purposes on transmitting the data, we use Advanced Encryption Standard algorithm (AES) to ensure more security and throughput while relaying the data. Simulation results indicate that the added security mechanisms is highly robust and scalable in a large network.

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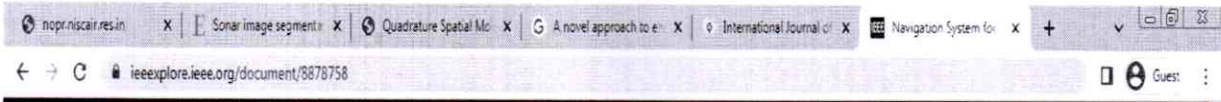


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Navigation System for the Visually Challenged Using Internet of Things

Publisher: IEEE

I. Varalakshmi; S. Kumarakrishnan All Authors

3	56
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Abstract **Abstract:**
In daily life, visually challenged peoples face many difficulties in life. As visually impaired find difficult to travel from one place to another. Our main concern is to develop a smart walking stick using ultrasonic sensor which is used as navigational tool that will detect manhole and staircase in an environment. This paper reviews the performance of several methods,

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey

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e-ISSN: 2278-0661, p-ISSN: 2278-8727, Volume 20, Issue 3, Ver. III (May. - June. 2018), PP 74-77
www.iosrjournals.org

IoT Based Smoke Monitoring

A.Sankaran
Assistant Professor Department of Computer Science And Engineering Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, India.

Abstract: *The main source of atmospheric taint happens due to automobiles. Using empirical scrutiny, ritual mechanized air monitoring system has high rigor, but uneconomical and single datum class make it unfeasible for large-scale furnishing. In order to eject the issues in ritual systems we have introduced Internet of Things (IoT) into the field of environmental barrier. This paper is to introduce vehicle emission monitoring system using IoT which is a green thumb for tracking down vehicle causing taint on the city roads and measures multifarious genres of toxic wastes, and its level in air. This paper puts forward a kind of real-time air pollution monitoring system at any time anywhere using Gas Sensor. The measured data is shared to vehicle proprietor via text message, and agencies of national environment. This assay shows that the system runs abiding, an economical and can be controlled tractably; it can smell out the vehicle exhaust in real-time, and can improve the detecting level and accuracy of the exhaust monitoring system. This system provides good outcomes in monitoring the air, humidity and temperature pollution exclusively in the urban areas.*

Key words: *Internet of Things, Wireless Technology, Sensors -Temperature, Humidity, Gas, Adafunit.*

I. Introduction

Air pollution is one of the serious environmental concerns of the urban Asian cities including India, where majority of the population are exposed to poor air quality. The main source of pollution in cities is due to vehicles. The increase in use of vehicles in cities results in vital increase in the emission load of various toxins into air. In addition human activities also affect the environment directly or indirectly. Common gaseous pollutants include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and other harmful gases produced by motor vehicle. Transportation can be responsible for more than 50 percentage of carbon monoxide in the air. This carbon monoxide can play havoc on human health. And may also lead to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and escalates risk of cancer.



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IOSR Journal of Engineering (IOSRJEN) www.iosrjen.org
ISSN (e): 2250-3021, ISSN (p): 2278-8719
Vol. 09, Issue 1, January 2019, ||V-4|| PP 29-32

Deep learning Based Water Conservation Geospatially

A.Sankaran Assistant Professor
*Department of Computer Science Engineering
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology - Pondicherry*

Abstract
In this paper we discuss about the water which we face problem in more rainfall like flood and in dry we face water shortage. To overcome this we use Geospatial Technology which sends the water detail in the world and how we can save and wastage will be reduced. Some effect due to water can be overcome by this will be calculated by deep learning technique algorithms. Also some software like arcgis learn module in ArcGIS API for Python enables GIS analysts and data scientists to train deep learning models with a simple, intuitive API. ArcGIS Notebooks provides a ready-to-use environment for training deep learning models.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, people are physically isolated, but digitally connected due to advances in communication and information technology, and development of social media applications. Moreover, GIS applications development in web/internet enables users to collect, share and visualize geospatial data in a timely and cost-effective (built once, used many) manner. A few geospatial dashboards have been developed around the world.

Geospatial Technology is an emerging field of study that includes Geographic Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS) and Global Positioning System (GPS). Geospatial technology enables us to acquire data that is referenced to the earth and use it for analysis, modeling, simulations and visualization. Geospatial technology allows us to make informed decisions based on the importance and priority of resources most of which are limited in nature. Geospatial technology may be used to create intelligent maps and models that may be interactively queried to get the desired results in a STEM application or may be used to advocate social investigations and policy based research. It may be used to reveal spatial patterns that are embedded in large volumes of data that may not be accessed collectively or mapped otherwise. Geospatial technology has become an essential part of everyday life. It's used to track everything from personal fitness to transportation to changes



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 ISSN: 1314-8365 (on-line version)
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 Special Issue



Study on Static and Dynamic Traffic Control Systems

N. Moganarangan¹, N. Balaji², R.G. Suresh Kumar³, S. Balaji⁴ and N. Palanivel⁵

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(moganam77, nbalajime1983, aarygeek, balajisankaralingam and npalani76@gmail.com)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to study different types of traffic control systems in the vehicle atomic network (VANET). Several attempts have been made to improve the efficiency of the Traffic Control System (TCS) over the last few years. Traffic pollution in urban networks adversely affects economic, environmental and quality of life. Consequently, extensive analysis has been conducted to generate each-action through traffic-based operating routes. These techniques are intended to provide automated regulations of traffic through different regulatory approaches. Our study focuses on both static and dynamic traffic control systems.

Keywords: Traffic control system, Adaptive traffic control system, Congestion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Expanding urbanization and congestion in traffic creates many problems in day to day life. So our Traffic Control System (or) Transportation System works with higher performance and maximum

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International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-6S3, April 2019

ICAFD: An Intelligent Computer Aided Fire Detection System for Surveillance Monitoring Systems

R.Raj Bharath, G. Tholkappia Arasu

Abstract— Fire accidents are one of the dangerous events occur at any time anywhere like research buildings, malls, forest and various industries. It makes lot of financial loss, sudden human deaths and huge amount of loss in things, whereas it affects the public. If the event is initially identified and detected then it helps to reduce the loss and provide security. Small fire event can be controlled and make only less loss. To do that a surveillance application is designed and implemented for generate the alarm whenever it detects a fire event. Immediate alarm can alert the people those who are very close to the event location can protect themselves and they can take immediate actions. In this paper the video frames are pre-processed, segmented and classified using ICAFD (Intelligent Computer Aided Fire Detection) which comprises of Discrete Cosine Transformation (DCT) incorporated with Entropy method. This sequence of image processing methods is implemented and experimented in MATLAB software and the results are verified. The performance of the proposed approach is verified and evaluated by comparing with the earlier approaches. From the results it is identified that the proposed approach outperforms than the other approaches.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent days surveillance monitoring based applications

- essential purpose to identify and detect suspicious activities which are affecting normal human lives. Suspicious activities are the deviation of an object behaviour from normal behaviour where it shows the object in unusual place, moving in wrong direction, entering or existing from restricted area, wrong turns in traffic, fighting or violence among humans, left bag, people walking in different directions, sudden moment, dropping an object like any kind of unusual activities. In order to identify these kind of suspicious activities applications discussed in [1] developed for anomaly detections. The following applications [1] are used for anomaly detection in earlier research works as
 - Traffic monitoring
 - Medical Science
 - Surveillance areas like Military area, Airport etc.,
 - Crowd analysis
 - Criminal activity recognition
 - Automatic forensic video surveillance
- Some of the potential applications [2] developed in earlier research works for suspicious activity detection are as,
 - Intelligent transport management system



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International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
 IRJET Volume: 06 Issue: 03 | Mar 2019 www.Irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Image forgery detection using support vector machine

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<p>ARTHLZ Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry arth033@gmail.com</p>	<p>DEEPIKA.G Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry. deepikagurumurthy1998@gmail.com</p>	<p>LATHAS Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry. lathas1509@gmail.com</p>
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Abstract- *Now-a-days, it is very easy to manipulate an image by adding or removing some features in an image without leaving any clue of editing the original image. They use advanced tools to digitally manipulate images to create forged image without finding a clue on it to find the forged region of an originality of images. These modifications are not visible when we see it into the naked eye. Splicing and Copy-move forgeries are most common forgery techniques. In splicing forgery, a small region in one image is cut and*

I. INTRODUCTION :

With the availability of powerful digital image processing platforms, such as Photoshop, it is relatively very easy to create digital forgeries from one or more images. Due to the development of computer technology and image processing software, digital image forgery has

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International Journal of Scientific Research and Review ISSN NO: 2279-543X

Ask Domain Specific Questions: Question and Answering Based on information retrieved from Domains (Images and Videos) and deep knowledge exploration from External Sources such as ConceptNet.

Rajbharth¹, Lokesh P², Mounish S³, Sudharsan B⁴

¹Associate Professor, Computer Science and Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India

²Computer Science and Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India

Abstract— With the ever-increasing data and computational power, AI systems have come very far, from where they used to be at the turn of the century. Computer vision, as such, has developed a lot, however it is still no match to that of a human. Traditional computer vision systems and algorithms typically don't use external knowledge to process the visual data, as opposed to human vision where there is a strong correlation. Current research focus has been dealing with the problem of mapping video and text into a common vector space. Current state of the art of approaches like Dense Captioning are forefront at this research. These improvements can be used along with knowledge enabled systems to solve and improve existing solutions for well-known problems like Visual Question Answering. Our system builds up an internal depiction of the semantics of an image, and its associations with scholarly information sourced from a learning base, to develop an increasingly significant appreciation of the scene or frame by frame video images. By integrating a fully convolutional localization networks with customized knowledge retrieval mechanisms from knowledge bases, the submitted questions, are promptly answered.

Keywords— densecap, ConceptNet, KnowledgeBase, Computer Vision, NLP, NLG

I. INTRODUCTION

We are marching towards compassing of full AI domain. We tried to make the system think logically based on the contents in the domain as well the things which are linked to it. So, our system tries to build the story from the pieces of facts retrieved from the given domain. In logically standard issues, for instance, division or area, the single request to be answered by a count is fated, in addition, simply the image changes. In visual request answering, on the other hand, the structure that the request will take is dark, like the course of action of assignments required to answer it. In this sense it even more eagerly reflects the trial of general picture interpretation. Question and Answering of both images and videos regularly requires dealing with both visual

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International Journal of Emerging Technology in Computer Science & Electronics (IJETCSE)
ISSN: 0976-1353 Volume 26 Issue 2 - MARCH 2019.

HEALTHCARE ANALYSIS IN SMART CITIES USING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK

Jayamoorthy.S¹, Divya.E², Sharmila.P³, and Lotitha.R⁴

¹ Assistant professor, Department of computer science and engineering, Manakula vinayagar institute of technology, Puducherry, India

² UG Student, Department of computer science and engineering, Manakula vinayagar institute of technology, Puducherry, India

Abstract— An infrastructure build in the data mining platform which is reliable to challenge the commercial and non-commercial IT development communities of data streams in high dimensional data cluster modeling. The knowledge discovery in database(KDD) is alarmed with development of methods and techniques for making use of data. The data sizes are generally growing from day to day. One of the most important steps of the KDD is the data mining which is ability to extract useful knowledge hidden in this large amount of data. Both the data mining and healthcare industry have emerged some of reliable early detection systems and other various healthcare related systems from the clinical and diagnosis data. In this paper we propose the enhanced data mining algorithm for healthcare application. This proposed method is a critical issue to predict the prognosis of adult disease patients due to the possibility of spreading a high-risk symptoms in medical fields. Most studies for predicting prognosis have used complex data

healthcare providers.

The study termed as developmental origins of health and diseases or DOHAD has successfully proven the importance of developmental records of individuals in predicting and/or explaining the diseases that a person is suffering from. In the current largely paper-based health records world, invaluable data is more often than not unavailable at the right time in the hands of the clinical care providers to permit better care. This is largely due to the inefficiencies inherent in the paper-based system. In an electronic world, it is very much possible, provided certain important steps are taken beforehand, to ensure the availability of the right information at the right time.

Supervised learning is the machine learning task of inferring a function from labeled training data. We are using supervised learning for training set in this project

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International Journal of Scientific Research and Review ISSN NO: 2279-543X

ALERT & AUTHENTICATION THROUGH HAND GESTURE USING CNN

S.Ashok Kumar^{#1}, J.Anandkumar^{#2}, R.P.Harisharan^{#3}, S.Subeeesh^{#4}, B.Sasi kumar^{#5}
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering^{#1}
UG Student, B. Tech, Department of Computer Science and Engineering^{#2,3,4,5}
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology^{#1,2,3,4}
Pondicherry

Abstract – Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) is made so popular today. Pattern Recognition and Gesture recognition are the growing fields of research. Even various interactions like Keyboard, Mouse and Voice input exists but sometimes it needs to convey some messages or should alert in Non-verbal manner. Being a significant part of non-verbal communication Hand gestures are playing a vital role in our daily life. The proposed system captures a hand gesture using a camera. Image processing of captured gesture is processed and then the gesture is identified. The proposed system having four modules such as hand detection, pre-processing and hand segmentation, gesture recognition and alert/authentication. In Hand detection part, TensorFlow object detection model is used to detect the hand from the whole frame. Segmentation and morphological filtering is used to differentiate the hand from the background using the background subtraction method. Gesture recognition is done by Convolutional Neural Network with regression model using TensorFlow. Based on the gesture recognized alert or authentication is performed.

Keywords – HCI, Hand gesture, facial features, Personalized classification

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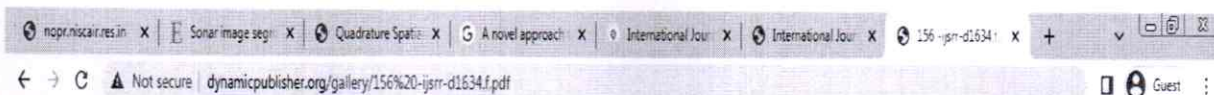


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International Journal of Scientific Research and Review | ISSN NO: 2279-543X

Deliverance of Emergency Vehicles in Traffic Using GPS Technology

S.Ashok Kumar¹, G.Kaushik Jain², V.Eshwar³, S.Sivaganes⁴
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 UG Student, B. Tech, Department of Computer Science and Engineering^{2,3,4}
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 Pondicherry

Abstract—Traffic jams is one of the biggest issue in India by which ambulance services get affected on larger scale, due to delay in ambulance service, patient may lose his life and these issues are getting increased each day. In an traffic signal generally people get confused that from which signal the emergency vehicle is arriving. Hence here in such a scenario the emergency vehicle might get stuck in this traffic until it gets cleared. In this paper we have provided solution as the emergency vehicle is been kept tracked by the help of the GPS (Global Positioning System) system and whenever an emergency vehicle reaches a particular distance from an traffic signal, the signal from which the emergency vehicle is going to pass is made green so that the people standing at the traffic signal starts moving, additionally we will give alert to the people standing at the traffic signal by the help of those glowing LED (Light Emitting Diodes) which will be placed inside the raised pavement marker present in the road.

Keywords — Traffic Jams, Emergency vehicles, Global Positioning System(GPS).

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the second most crowded Country in the World and is a quickly developing economy. It is seeing horrible street blockage issues in its urban communities. Foundation development is moderate when contrasted with the development in number of vehicles, because of space and cost limitations. Additionally, Indian traffic is non-path based and disorderly. It needs a traffic control arrangement, which are not the same as the created Countries. Inisightful administration of traffic streams can decrease the negative effect of blockage. Mechanized vehicular mishaps are among the significant reasons for human damage or passing and harm of merchandise with budgetary results. As indicated by 2016 constant auto collision measurements, everywhere throughout the world, 853,849 was the quantity of individuals Killed in vehicular mishaps, 24,100,573 was the number of

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International Journal of Scientific Research and Review ISSN NO: 2279-543X

Detection of Lung Cancer using SVM Classifier and KNN Algorithm

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Aravind M
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Abstract: In this computer era we are totally going with the automation of everything, in the same way the medical industry is also automated with the help of image processing and data analytics. The best way to control the death cause by cancer is early detection. The medical image or a CT scan image is pre-processed. The contrast of the image is increased with the CLAHE Equalization technique. Then it is segmented with the help of random walk segmentation method. In segmentation the three process will happen the ROI of image is segmented and then then the border correction is done. As third part the continuous pixel change is segmented.

The classification is the major portion where the cancerous and non-cancerous is identified with the pre trained model. All the methods used above deals with the traditional way of image processing and data analytics. In Future this accuracy will be boosted with the modern XGboost algorithm where less data is used to get high accuracy.

Keywords - Early detection, XGboost, Segmentation
Filteration, classification.

I. INTRODUCTION



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International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 03 | Mar 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

A FRUIT QUALITY INSPECTION SYTEM USING FASTER REGION CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

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Abstract - Quality and safety are the key factors in modern food industries. Every day high quality fruits are exported to other countries and produce a good income. That is why the grading process of the fruit is important to improve the quality of fruits. However, fruit classifying by humans in agricultural industry is not adequate, requires large number of employments and causes human faults. To overcome this problem, this paper presents a reliable detection method by making use of tensor flow library, Faster R-CNN algorithm and soft max classifier used to detect and classify the quality of fruit. Faster R-CNN algorithm is a capable classification algorithm in which both region proposal generation and objection tasks are all done by the same convolutional networks.

Key Words: Deep learning, Faster R-CNN, convolutional network, tensor flow, fruit quality inspection

economic rate. So we introducing Faster Region CNN to classify defected and non defected fruit. There is some method that could deal with representation learning by automatically learning a Hierarchy of growing complex features directly from data that is known as Deep Learning. So need to concentrate highly on designing architecture instead of manually inspection which may require specialized knowledge and more inspection. Convolution Neural Networks have been used for several object recognition and biological image segmentation challenges. Still a CNN used to operates over patches using kernels. To increase the accuracy Faster R-CNN algorithm is used to detect the quality of fruit automatically.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Belsha, N, Hariprasad, N[1].In agricultural and



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Deduplication detection for similarity in document analysis via vector analysis

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering
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Puducherry

Abstract - Similarity paraphrase analysis is a machine learning approach in which the system investigate and group the human's opinions, feelings, etc in the form of text or speech about some topic. Nowadays, the textual form of data has great impact among the users. The textual information may be in structured, unstructured or semi-structured form. In accord to improve their products, brands etc., the opinion of the users are rated which leads to the data storage in a huge amount. The analysis of large amount of data is known as big data. This paper intends to survey about the current challenges in the similarity analysis and its scope in the field of real time applications.

from the raw analysis step, it involves database and data management aspects, data pre-processing, model and inference considerations-interestingness-metrics, complexity considerations, post processing of discovered structures, visualization, and online updating. Data mining is the analysis step of the "knowledge discovery in databases" process, or KDD. The actual data mining task is the automatic or semi-automatic analysis of large quantities of data to extract previously unknown, interesting patterns such as groups of data records (cluster analysis), unusual records (anomaly detection), and dependencies (association rule mining). This usually involves using database techniques such as spatial indices. These patterns can then be seen as a kind of summary of the input data, and may be used in further analysis or, for example, in machine learning and predictive analytics.



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Head Gesture and Voice Control Wheel Chair System using Signal Pro... 1 / 9 - 100% +



ASIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Journal Home Page: <https://medwelljournals.com/journalhome.php?id=1682-3915>



Head Gesture and Voice Control Wheel Chair System using Signal Processing

R. Sathish Kumar and **M.G. Abdulla**
*Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology,
 Pondicherry, India*

Key words: MEMS, head gesture, voice control, disabled folks, AT89S52

Abstract: This project could be a improved style of mechanically controlled chair that is exactly supposed for the folks with frailness. This device assistances the operators to transfer from one place to the opposite empty the support of others. The puzzling troublesome encountered by the paralytic persons is their self-acting movement. They have associate external facilitate to attain their every day accomplishments. powered wheelchairs square measure aimed to assist paraplegics unsuitably, these cannot be utilized by persons with higher degree of deficiency, like quadriplegics, i.e., persons that, thanks to age or illness, cannot move any of the body elements, except of the pinnacle. The key objective of the project is to afford associate automatic system for disabled folks. The wheel chair can labor supported the pinnacle live of the user. the quality gestures square measure accustomed turn out motion

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International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering

ISSN NO : 2249-7455

Machine Learning Based Approaches on Prediction of COVID – 19

Dr. N. PALANIVEL¹, Mrs. V. SELVI², Mrs. S. KALAIVANI³, Mr. V. ANANTH⁴
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Abstract - Corona virus (COVID-19) affection cases increases by everyday in various places. India is now one among the foremost affected countries. This remains an ominous warning to public health and can be marked together of the best pandemics in world history. Our proposal aims to give a supply on far better understanding on various Machine Learning models are often implemented in real-world situations. Our analyzes also carried out on the present trend on pattern of Covid-19 transmission in India. With the help of datasets from Pondicherry. The dataset are analyzed for the period from 24, 2020. For future references, the information are often further

analysis, and therefore the influencing factors. Researches on CT images were finished identifying the characteristics of the disease and also diagnosing the disease early.

This work uses some classification techniques f predicting the likelihood of occurrence of COVID-19 supported their characteristics.

...g works consider COVID-19 work proposes the patient data-based prediction of COVID-19 possibilities (recovered, death, total, new) using the Naive Bayes classification algorithm. The

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Hybrid Trust Probability Factor based Mitigation Mechanism for Rendezvous Point Attack in MANETS

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Abstract: - In multi-hop networks like mobile ad hoc networks, the rate of data transmission depends on the link stability that exists in the routing path established between the source and destination. The link stability is essential between the participating mobile nodes for reliable data delivery since a mobile ad hoc network lacks a centralized authority. Further, the rendezvous point attack directly influences the resilience of the network. Hence, mitigation of rendezvous point attack compromised node is a significant research issue to be addressed. In this paper, we propose a Hybrid Trust Probability Factor based Mitigation Mechanism (HTPFMM) for detecting rendezvous point attack compromised node and rehabilitating them through a newly elected mobile node whose resilience is estimated through hypergeometric function. The comparative analysis of HTPFMM is carried out with CONFIDANT. The analysis portrays that the proposed HTPFMM outperforms the CONFIDANT mechanisms by minimizing the control overhead and total overhead by 28% and 22% respectively. Furthermore, HTPFMM mitigates the rendezvous point attack compromised

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e-ISSN: 2278-0661, p-ISSN: 2278-8727, Volume 20, Issue 6, Ver. 1 (Nov - Dec 2018), PP 80-85
www.iosrjournals.org

Detection of Fruit Quality by CNN Algorithm

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^{2,3}Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Manakula vinayagar institute of technology puducherry

Abstract— Quality and safety are the key factors in modern food industries. The quality of fruits and vegetables is a common combination of characteristics, attributes and properties that have significance and make for acceptability. One of the most popular applications of computer vision is to inspect qualities of food products based on form, color and presence of defects. Appearance factors such as size or dimension, shape, surface texture, surface color, and external or surface defects define external quality and directly influence consumers in purchasing a product, and they can be evaluated by means of computer vision techniques. To overcome this problem, this paper presents a reliable detection method by making use of tensor flow library, Faster R-CNN algorithm and softmax classifier used to detect the quality of fruit. Faster R-CNN algorithm is a capable classification algorithm in which both region proposal generation and objection tasks are all done by the same convolutional networks.

Keywords— deep learning, Faster R-CNN, convolution neuralnetwork, tensor flow, fruit quality inspection

I. Introduction

Agriculture is the major source in India. It is one of the most growing research area which having its participation in different application including the biometric system, biomedical system, etc. One of its applications is the agricultural industry. Image Processing is beenutilizing in different ways to identify the crop, plant, leaves, fruits, vegetables etc. as well as to identify the disease. It is also used to check the quality of vegetables and fruits. India is second ranked to produce vegetables after china [1]. There are lots of vegetables in the world like potato, tomato, cabbage, carrot, etc. In that, Tomato is widely used food because of its special nutritive value and also because of its wide spread production. Tomato is considered as important commercial and dietary vegetable crop. Other name of tomato is Lycopersicon esculentum. In India, the quality inspections of vegetables are performed by human experts. This



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International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering

ISSN NO : 2249-7455

PREDICTION OF SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS USING DEEP LEARNING

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Abstract: In Today's world social network play a vital role and provides relevant information on user opinion. This paper presents emotional health monitoring system to detect stress and the user mood. Depending on results the system will send happy, calm, relaxing or motivational messages to users with psychological disturbance. It also sends warning messages to authorized persons incase a depression disturbance is detected by monitoring system. This detection of sentence is performed through convolution neural network (CNN) and bi-directional LSTM (BLSTM). This method reaches accuracy of 95% for detecting depressed and stress users and also system consumes low

II. LITERATURE SURVEY:

1) THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR COMMUNICATION

R. Glavan, A. Mirica, and B. Firtescu, [1]. Social media takes on many different forms including magazines, Internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, micro blogging, wikis, podcasts, photographs or social bookmarking. With social media revolution, it is more than obvious that social media like face book,

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IAETSD JOURNAL FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH IN APPLIED SCIENCES ISSN NO: 2394-8442

Review on Challenges & opportunities of IOT in agriculture

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Department of Information Technology
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry.

^{#2} Associate Professor,
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Pondicherry Engineering College, Puducherry.

Abstract

Technologies associated with Internet of Things (IoT) have been widely used in many fields such as home appliances, transportation, logistics, healthcare, smart cities, Agriculture, industrial automation, etc. With great potential of IoT, there are open challenges in routing protocols, data privacy, Network Security and Governance Policies. The aim of this paper is to review the major security issues & challenges for IoT which employs the solutions for various problems, and highlights the opportunities of IOT in agriculture towards smart farming, in respect of quality & productivity of crops and also discuss the future directions for the researchers in this field.

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International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics
 Volume 119 No. 14 2018, 1445-1451
 ISSN: 1314-3395 (on-line version)
 url: <http://www.ijpam.eu>
 Special Issue



**ADAPTIVE HIGH-ORDER POSSIBILISTIC C-MEANS ALGORITHM USING HADOOP
FRAMEWORK**

M. Suresh¹, Dr. M. S. Anbaras², A.Sarathkumar³

¹Assistant Professor, IT, SMVEC, Pondicherry University, India.
²Assistant Professor, IT, PEC, Pondicherry, India.
³UG Students, IT, SMVEC, Pondicherry University, India.

ABSTRACT: Electricity is one of the major need for our daily lives. This project proposes to find an electricity consumption behavior pattern of customers using possibilistic c-means algorithm (PCM) which has been widely used in knowledge discovery. Initially PCM does not produce good results for clustering, especially for heterogeneous datasets, because it initially works with smaller datasets. To overcome this drawback a Higher order possibilistic c-means clustering based on map reduce algorithm is proposed in this project. This proposed method works with large amount of heterogeneous data sets and protect the private data without any special encryption schemes. By clustering the electrical consumption behavior will give out the overall electricity consumption for a year in different places and the predict the amount of electric power need for the future is also calculated.

power consumption and quantity of production charts is essential. Electricity Consumption is based on Forecast Time Series analysis method. There is a definite future for different programs such as capital budgeting, sales forecasting, market research, financial planning, and inventory planning and control. Time series analysis techniques are useful for classification and assessment of time-based processes.

Larger data sets have a variety of objects, texts, images and audio, resulting in structured data and structured data forming high diversity. However, various objects have different information, but they are associated with each other. For example, a portion of the Sport video with Meta-Information uses a large number of further images to display a workout and uses some meta-communicators, such as annotation and surrounding

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International Journal of Latest Technology in Engineering, Management & Applied Science (ULTEMAS)
Volume VIII, Issue V, May 2019 | ISSN 2278-2540

A Periodic Approach in Access Control for Multi Authority Based on Cp-Abe Using Cloud Computing

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Abstract— Cloud computing makes storage outsourcing become a rising trend, which promotes the secure remote data auditing as a blistering topic. Our research considers the problem of secure and proficient public data integrity auditing for shared dynamic data. The existing scheme provides an proficient public integrity auditing with secure group user revocation based on ciphertext policy attribute based encryption (CP-ABE) Commitment. But still this scheme is not consistent for secure group user revocation and also for dynamic cipher text database. In this project, we propose Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-2) that supports dynamic cipher text and proficient user revocation. Additionally this work wrapped up with the properties, such as confidentiality, efficiency, count ability and traceability of secure group user revocation. Finally, in the comparison of experimental analysis reduces the security complexity using this proposal.

Keywords— Cloud Computing, ciphertext policy attribute based encryption (CP-ABE), secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-2), Encryption, Public Auditing

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is the computing technology that helps us to make use of various services provided by the cloud

configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications and services)

Proponents claim that cloud computing allows companies to avoid upfront infrastructure costs, and focus on projects that differentiate their businesses instead of on infrastructure.

The present availability of high-capacity networks, low-cost computers and storage devices as well as the widespread adoption of hardware virtualization, service-oriented architecture and autonomic and utility computing have led to a growth in cloud computing. Companies can scale up as computing needs increase and then scale down again as demands decrease.

Cloud computing has become a highly demanded service or utility due to the advantages of high computing power, cheap cost of services, high performance, scalability, accessibility as well as availability. Some cloud vendors are experiencing growth rates of 50% per annum, but due to being in a stage of infancy, it still has pitfalls that need proper attention to make cloud computing services more reliable and user friendly.

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International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering ISSN NO : 2249-7455

FARMER HELPLINE MOBILE APPLICATION SYSTEM USING ANDROID

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Many people are dependent on farming for survival. But many farmers are not aware about the outside world and advancement of technology. Most of the farmers don't have any idea about the crops rate and they sell their products at any cost. In the current world they get news through television and newspapers. But still they don't know about the schemes produced by the government. They are not aware about the current situation and they are selling the crops at a low rate which leads to poverty. They are actually selling the crops at a lower rate to the middle man who is between the farmer and the buyer. The middle man gains the profit and the farmer gains the loss. To overcome this problem, in this paper we are providing an application where farmers can get information about the schemes and also they can bid the prices for their crops. Through this application they can earn profit by selling it wholesale. Sometimes for some crops there is a huge market in another location but the farmer doesn't know about it. Through this application the farmer can also know the hype of the crop in which region the crops as well as the buyer.

Keywords-Android, Google Firebase, Smart phone, Market rate, Gps.



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JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computations

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An Innovative Seamless Scheme For Blind People Interaction Using Android

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Abstract—Voice SMS is an application created in this work that permits a client to record and change over spoken messages into SMS instant message. Client can send messages to the entered telephone number or the quantity of contact from the phonebook. Discourse acknowledgment is done by means of the Internet, associating with Google's server. The application is adjusted to include messages in English. Utilized instruments are Android SDK and the establishment is done on cell phone with Android working framework. In this article we will give fundamental highlights of the discourse acknowledgment and utilized calculation. Discourse acknowledgment for Voice SMS utilizes a method in view of stowed away Markov models (HMM - Hidden Markov Model). It is as of now the best and most adaptable way to deal with discourse acknowledgment. I.

Keywords—Voice SMS; spoken message; phonebook; Android SDK; Markov;

1. Introduction

This Mobile telephones have turned into a necessary piece of our daily existence, causing greater levels of popularity for content that can be utilized on them. Advanced cells offer client upgraded strategies to associate with their telephones however the most regular method of communication remains discourse.

Market for savvy cell phones furnishes various applications with discourse acknowledgment execution. Google's Voice Actions and as of late iPhone's Siri are applications that empower control of a cell phone utilizing voice, like calling organizations and contacts, sending messages and email, paying attention to music, perusing the web, and getting done with normal responsibilities. Both Siri and Voice Actions require a functioning association with an organization to handle solicitations and the greater part of Android telephones can run on a 4G organization which is quicker than the 3G organization that the iPhone runs



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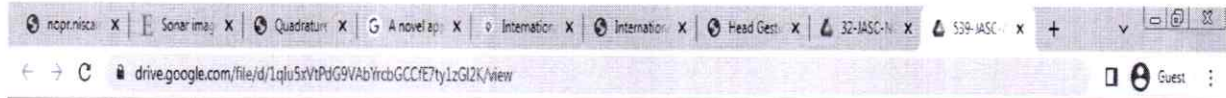


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Web-based Chatbot using Serverless Approach with AWS Lambda

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Abstract - Cloud computing is a wide platform which is growing in the many business innovations across the world. In recent days, many businesses in terms of both web and mobile based applications are providing a better services by adaptation to the cloud based system. It is the rapidly growing technology in this internet world where we can store and access the data whenever we are in need of those data. In this work, we present a chatbot where the chatbot is used for the ease of student to gather information from the college in this pandemic situation. In this project, we are going to implement our chatbot in serverless architecture where a student can easily interact with the chatbot and obtain the necessary details about the college for admission purposes and it can further be used to provide them all the necessary information about their courses and its modules. To overcome the interaction between a student and the college in this pandemic situation we can use this web based chatbot for gaining the necessary information about the college and the courses offered by chatting with this chatbot, where the chatbot will response us with the relevant details of the college.

Keywords - AWS, Chatbot, Cloud computing, Lambda, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Pattern matching, Response generation, Serverless.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing has experienced a rapid growth in the last few years. In the last few years, many companies have started implementing their services on cloud. Cloud is a place where many companies have transferred their data for



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Mammographic Breast Image Detection using Convolution Neural Network

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Abstract: Ongoing years Breast Cancer is a profoundly destructive sickness in ladies' locale. It can begin from the breast and can spread over the body in a course of time. It is the second biggest infection prompting cause demise of a ladies. In this examination, we proposed a Deep learning-based design for grouping the computerized mammograms to arrange the seriousness of breast malignancy. Since it is precarious to fragment mammogram picture because of its low difference among typical and irregular tissues. Consequently, Canny edge detection is utilized to extract the underlying form of mammograms and Deep learning Convolutional Neural Network (DL-CNN) calculation is utilized to get learned with the highlights of sore explicit areas. To expand the grouping accuracy and lessen the false positives, an outstanding convolution neural network is used in the last phase of Deep Learning architecture. Test results are done by utilizing the standard benchmarking breast malignancy dataset (DDSM and BCDR) demonstrate that the proposed strategy shows huge improvement in execution over the customary strategies. The proposed structure performs well in classifying the advanced mammograms and computerized to synthesis as normal or harmful and its subclasses too.

1. Introduction:
Breast cancer is a harmful cell lesion that develops in the breast. If left untreated, the cancer can spread to other areas of the body from the initial stage of breast. Excluding skin cancer, breast cancer is the second most common type of cancer in women today. The incidence of breast cancer arises after 40 years. So early detection of cancer is necessary. So, early detection for cancer is more important. Mammography is an initial screening diagnosis test to detect breast cancer. Mammograms are x-rays machine of the breast with low dose that have been used for screening since the 1980s. Cancers are seen as masses, areas of asymmetry tissues,

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Brain Tumor detection with Adaptive Medical Image Deep Color

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Abstract-In the existing medical imaging advances that have little thought on shading data, along these lines the majority of clinical pictures are dim. Traditional hand-create highlights based techniques have gotten unacceptable outcomes in colorizing clinical pictures. In addition, these strategies disregard the profound element of clinical pictures that address pathology and shading data. In this paper, we propose deoldify method that colorizes grayscale medical images under preserving content in fine-tuned deep neural network using render factor. To the best of our knowledge, there is not any work that attempts to colorize the medical image by using deep neural network. Broad examination results show that the proposed strategy can create better hueed clinical picture than late best in class strategies, and can be supported by the specialist. Detection of brain tumor in the above mentioned deoldify method is better than the grey scale MRI images.

Index Terms. Brain tumor, Deep learning technique, Adaptive image algorithm

INTRODUCTION

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Android Controlled Home Automation System Based Arduino Board

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Abstract: In recent years automation has played an important role in developing human life and enhancing safety and security protocol. Smartphones are common among all people. Day-to-day household work like switching ON/OFF the fan or lights, decrement or increment in air conditioner temperature can be easily done using a smartphone. Today home automation system (HAS) has been a major part of research in recent times. Home automation using the android platform reduces the process of individual involvement and enhances easier and faster daily household needs for everyone. The home automation system (HAS) designed and implemented on the android platform has been interfaced with an 8-bit microcontroller i.e. Arduino to control the home appliances using the relay. Bluetooth has been used as the most reliable and efficient technology for small-range communication. Different type of sensor has been used which are illustrated in detail below. This paper provided a novel approach to enhancing automation in household services and eliminating the traditional method of switching.

1. Introduction

Today most home uses electronic appliances such as fans, lights, air conditioner, etc. As smartphones are very common to all people nowadays using mobile as the mode for controlling home appliances will enhance the affordability and simplicity of the HAS. Smartphones with the android-based operating system have the capability of connecting to most electronics' equipment. The mobile application needed for the operation of HAS is designed in the Android platform. To increase the android application's security feature, such as password protection, has been provided. In this application, Arduino is used as a microcontroller. Bluetooth has been used for the short-range efficient connections and Sensors like MQ5, the LDR sensor and LM35 the

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A ROUTINE NUCLEI CELLS INVESTIGATING APPROACH DEVELOPMENT IN USEFUL IMAGE PROCESS METHODS

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Abstract: Manual checking of cores cells from histological pictures is viewed as repetitive cycle, tedious and exposed to human blunders. Subsequently, computerized the cycle of cores cells checking are gotten significant and important for successful investigating of histological pictures. Current frameworks and approaches of cores cells checking depend on shading or gray scale pictures prompting off base outcomes and have a few impediments. In this paper, we propose a novel exact methodology for programmed cores cells checking utilizing compelling picture handling techniques. The new methods are planned dependent on picture thresholding strategy, morphological picture preparing activities, and associated segment calculation. The new approach was assessed tentatively on 37 pictures of a public informational index of 100 histological pictures. The exploratory outcomes exhibited that the methodology accomplished a high exactness up to 89.5% contrasted and past works. We finished up the viability of the proposed approach for programmed tallying of cores cells from histological pictures.

Keywords: nuclei cells counting algorithm; histological images

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Analysis & Process Mapping for Fitment of Foot Brake Valves to Visually Aid Assembly Process

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Abstract

As organization come under increasing demand to satisfy the needs of customer in today's industrial environment. More number of customers demanding that manufacturers quickly respond to their wants and needs by delivering quality products on time. This type of environment will create close bonding with customers. In this paper attempt has been made to reduce the difficulty in the process chart for the fitment of foot brake valves in order to promote ease of assembly. In the existing method lot of confusion are occurring while performing assembly process that leads to deviation in the assembly line. Hence attempt has been made to develop a process chart for assembly of brake foot valve in order to standardize the process.

Keywords: Brake foot valve, Assemblyline, work standardization, Eco friendly environment.

types of problems in the assembly line. Here the operations followed are analyzed and studied to find out the variations in the existing mapping and possibilities to produce the clear guide chart. So, if the process are standardized then the confusion are eliminated there by promote the work friendly environment for the labors.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Introduction

There are various types of methodologies being followed in several companies to optimize the quality of the product produced and also the maintenance in the industry. Some of the tools or methodologies which are used in the industries are as given below:

1. 5S Methodology
2. FIFO

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Article

AUTOMATIC SCREWING UP OF A HEAVY WEIGHT DIE IN AN INJECTION MOULDING MACHINE

April 2019
DOI:10.26488/IJEJ.12.4.1163

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Importance of Artificial Intelligence in Industries - A Review

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ABSTRACT: In those days humans are considered to be the vital element in Industries starting from planning till execution of various tasks to be carried in production operations. But there are some extreme threats faced by labours during improper supply and demand even though they are well prepared enough. In a chaotic situation one cannot predict the exact supply and demand of materials for starting the production. In order to overcome the problem the assistance of artificial intelligence is required. Artificial intelligence is the computer system which smartly takes decision in much better way rather than natural intelligence of humans. Artificial intelligence is said to be autonomous system which takes decision on its own without any logical influence. Artificial intelligence takes decision based on probabilistic sensor input. Use of AI is much beneficial to mankind in terms of efficient thinking and planning. The ultimate meaning of AI is robotics which requires the human intelligence to process tasks as same like humans. Hence in this paper the detailed survey was carried out to study the characteristics of AI and its usages.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Natural Intelligence, Autonomous system, Machine learning

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is nothing but cognitive machine learning environment. In Cognitive machine learning everything was pre-programmed into the systems based on the situations it will react emotionally like human beings. In the beginning 1950's AI has the capability to do the tasks as similar to normal humans. But due to technological advancement the capability of AI (Artificial Intelligence) has enhanced a larger amount. Today's AI (Artificial Intelligence) is considered to be quick responsive than earlier AI in 1950's. The artificial intelligence will improve its speed and decision making ability while solving complex problems. This concept was introduced during mid of Second World War particularly in manufacturing and logistics applications. Artificial intelligence is a technology which helps to improve the efforts taken by humans. So artificial intelligence is fast and responsive in executing all tasks it strongly supports the human beings.



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Comparison and Analysis of Sisal and Jute Fiber with Crushed PCB Using Epoxy Resin and Cashewnut Shell Resin

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Abstract

Composite material is a material acquired from different constituent materials (two/more) with fundamentally varies from properties when coordinated; deliver a material with exceptional attributes unique in relation to singular segments. The primary motivation to lean toward composite material is

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International Journal on Emerging Trends in Mechanical & Production Engineering
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SEGREGATION OF RUNNER AND THE PRODUCT IN INJECTION MOULDING MACHINE

P SIVASANKARAN¹, NIRMAL KUMARR M², SANJIVIRAYAN P³, NAGARAJ B⁴

ABSTRACT

In today's scenario, everything is moving towards automation in order to increase the production rate and to reduce the manpower fatigue, Injection Moulding is one of the most common methods in producing plastic products for many purposes ranging from a daily product to high-tech equipments. In this paper attempt has been made to segregate the runner and product coming out from the machine directly with the help of gravity separator this increased the productivity by reducing the time in the manual separation of product and riser. To eliminate the labour for segregating both product and runner.

KEYWORDS: Product, Runner, Elimination Of Time, Reduction Of Labour.

INTRODUCTION

In today's scenario, everything is moving towards automation in order to increase the production rate and to reduce the manpower fatigue, Injection Moulding is one of the most common methods in producing plastic products for many purposes ranging from a daily product to high-tech equipments. The work is concerned with the design of parts from analysis of design, manufacturing and production in Plastic materials from a long time, it was found that injection moulding system using of permanent die was taking more time for exchange. The experimental work is mainly concentrate on to reduce the manual effort the employee by automatic separation of product and runner. This reduces the time of segregation and also improves the human body motion with respect to ergonomics.

METHODOLOGY FROM LITERATURES

INTRODUCTION

There are various types of methodologies being followed in companies to optimize the quality of the product produced and also the maintenance in the industry. Some of the tools or methodologies which are to be used in the industry are

1. 5S Methodology
2. FIFO
3. Gemba kaizen
4. Total production maintenance
5. Total quality management
6. Value stream mapping

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DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF SOLAR OXY-HYDROGEN GENERATOR

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Abstract - Today modern World has heavily industrialized. The pollution that caused by the increasing amount of vehicle that dominates the transport system of any country in the world. So, It gives vehicular emissions heavily caused the atmosphere. An attempt made on this project is to design and fabricate a solar oxy- hydrogen vehicle to solve the above problem. Electrolysis of water can give us hydrogen inform of oxy-hydrogen gas which can be used as an alternate fuel for any internal combustion engine. Water is the only by-product of the combustion process resulting increases cooling, decreases temperature during combustion process. So the exhaust is non-toxic. It ability to use water for regeneration of oxy-hydrogen. The solar panel is provided for additional power supply for production of oxy-hydrogen and is not directly involved in running vehicle.

Keywords- Pollution, Electrolysis, Non-toxic, Oxy-Hydrogen, Solar power

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Internal Combustion Engine
 In an internal combustion engine, the expansion of the high-temperature and high-pressure gases produced by combustion applies direct force to some component of the engine. The force is applied typically to pistons, turbine blades, rotor or a nozzle. This force moves the component over a distance, transforming chemical energy into useful mechanical energy.



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REVIEW OF ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY AUDIT IN INDIA

Dr.G.Renuka Devi¹,Padma Priya.S²,DivyaLakshmi.A³,Brinda.M⁴ and A.Sowndarya⁵
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ABSTRACT

Energy is one of the major supplements for the economic growth of any country. In the case of the developing countries like India, the energy sector assumes a vital importance in increasing the energy needs that requires huge investments to meet them. Now a day's India is facing a lack of Electrical power availability. On the energy demand and supply side, India is facing a severe shortage. For reducing cost and increasing efficiency, then use energy conservation, management, and audit. The objective of Energy Management is to achieve and maintain optimum energy acquirement and utilization, throughout the organization in order to minimize energy costs/waste without affecting production and quality and also to minimize environmental effects. Energy Audit is the key to an organized approach for answerable in the area of energy management. This paper discusses the common aspects of electrical energy management and various phase of Energy audit to reduce energy requirements and hence, the total cost spent on energy consumption.

Key words: Energy Audit, Energy Management, Energy Conservation, Energy Savings, Power scenario of India.

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Development and Performance of a Solar Biomass Integrated Crop Dryer for Agri and Medium Scale Food Processing Industries

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In the larger parts of Asian-Pacific countries, agriculture represent the foremost part of economy. Almost 75% of the working population is employed in farming and agro connected works. In spite of these large numbers, food production still does not meet the needs of population. The lack of appropriate preservation and storage systems leads to extensive losses, thereby reducing the food supply significantly. The successful operation of post-harvest technologies is essential towards the food... Expand

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R. Priya, L. Santhakrishnan, P. Published 22 May 2018 · Environmental Science · International journal of engineering research and technology

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INTERVAL-VALUED ANTI FUZZY SUBRING

S.Sivaramakrishnan *

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Puducherry-605 107, India.
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K.Suresh

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we introduce the notion of interval-valued anti fuzzy subring. The intersection of two interval-valued anti fuzzy subrings need not be an interval-valued anti fuzzy subring. But the union of two interval-valued anti fuzzy subrings is again an interval-valued anti fuzzy subring.

AMS Subject Classification : 03E72, 46S40, 08A72.

Key words and phrases : Fuzzy subring, interval-valued fuzzy subring, interval-valued anti fuzzy subring.

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AN ECO-FRIENDLY SURFACE TREATMENT FOR RECYCLED COARSE AGGREGATE IN GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE

¹R.Rajalakshmi, ²Dr.P.Revathi
¹ Research Scholar, ² Assistant Professor
^{1,2} Department of Civil Engineering,
^{1,2} Pondicherry Engineering College, Puducherry, India

Abstract: Geopolymerisation of recycled aggregate (RA) from construction and demolition (C&D) waste and the industrial waste or by-products such as fly ash(FA), Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS), metakaoline can be used as a alternative binder for OPC can leads to the superior way to eliminate the carbon footprint to the atmosphere due to the production of OPC. This method has dual benefits: It reduces the CO₂ emission from OPC and also preserves natural resources such as the land, water resources from the C&D waste disposal.

This present study aims to explore the mechanical properties of geopolymer concrete (GPC) by using GGBFS as a binder material and RA as a coarse aggregate. In this study, the use of OPC and natural aggregate (NA) can be completely eliminated and it can be replaced by 100% of GGBFS which is rich in alumina and silica, RA respectively. The compressive strength of GPC has been studied by using processed RA. The test results indicate that the compressive strength of GPC has been varies with the % of GGBFS solution for the processing of RA.

Keywords: geopolymer concrete, recycled aggregate, ground granulated blast furnace slag, Processing of recycled aggregate, surface treatment of recycled aggregate.

INTRODUCTION

Geopolymer concrete is an amazing technology which completely eliminates the use of OPC in concrete and replaces it with

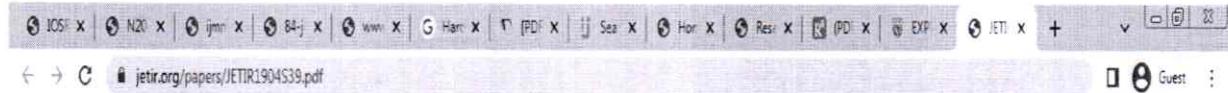


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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE WITH SURFACE MODIFIED RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATES

¹R.Rajalakshmi, ²P.Revathi
1 Research Scholar, 2 Assistant Professor
1, 2 Department of Civil Engineering,
1, 2 Pondicherry Engineering College, Puducherry, India.

Abstract In the present scenario, an increase in population and infrastructure development leads to the generation of lots of construction and demolition waste (C&D) and industrial waste products in to the environment. The Geo-polymer concrete (GPC) is an eco-friendly promising technology which eliminate the use of ordinary Portland cement (OPC) with the industrial waste or by-products as a binding material which is rich in alumina and silica. An attempt has been made in this study to investigate the behaviour of ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS) based GPC incorporating surface modified recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) with pre-soaking technique. The sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and sodium silicate (Na₂SiO₃) was used as alkaline activators to replace the water. The molarity of NaOH varied from 8M to 14M. The alkaline solution to binder ratio was taken as 0.45 and 0.5 with Na₂SiO₃ to NaOH ratio as 2.5. An experimental results reveal that the compressive strength of GPC was maximum with recycled coarse aggregates pre-soaked with 30% mixture of GGBFS with water.

Keywords- Recycling of waste concrete, Global warming, Conservation of natural resources, geopolymers concrete.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Ordinary Portland cement concrete (OPC) is the one of the foremost construction material used in the construction sector worldwide. The demand for concrete is expected to grow to 18 billion tons a year globally by 2050 (Mehta et al. 2006). The production of constituents of concrete such as cement and aggregate results in negative impacts on the environmental



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A STUDY ON INVESTORS SATISFACTION TOWARDS UNIT LINKED INSURANCE PLANS IN PUDUCHERRY

Dr K. SELVAVINAYAGAM, Principal
Perryar University College of Arts and Science, Pennagaram

S.VAIDHEESWARAN, Ph.D Research Scholar, Bharathiar University
Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry

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ABSTRACT

Insurance can be assessed as a communal tool to decrease or eradicate the risk of life and assets. Basically, insurance plans inculcate the risk free life among individuals by sharing the risk to a large number of people who are associated themselves with insurance policies. Now-a-days Unit linked insurance plans are booming all over the nation for its successful nature as coverage as well as an investment option. ULIP Investor's satisfaction arises only when the insurance companies enhanced their service that exceeds investors' expectations. Hence, it is important to assess the satisfaction level of investors in order to provide better services. This article examines the satisfaction and problems faced by the investors in Puducherry.

Key words: ULIP, Insurance, Satisfaction



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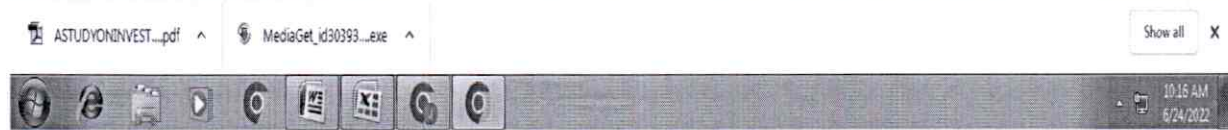
EXTEND OF USAGE OF CREDIT CARDS IN ERODE

S.VAIDHEESWARAN
 Ph.D Research Scholar, Bharathiar University
 Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies
 Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry

Dr.K.SELVAVINAYAGAM
 Principal, Periyar University College of Arts & Science, Pennagaram

Abstract

Money lending is probably one of the oldest professions in the world. In India money



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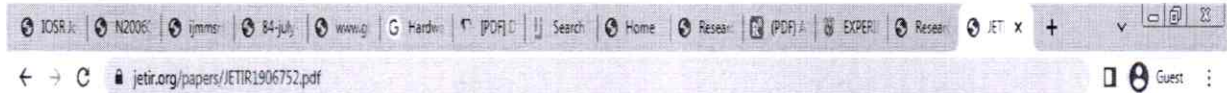


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Financial Inclusion through Financial Literacy – A Study in Puducherry Union Territory

Mr. BAIG MANSUR IBRAHIM,
Research Scholar, Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore,

Dr. K. TAMIZHJYOTHI,
Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration,
Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu, INDIA

Abstract

In Indian culture, agriculture has a strong base for occupation. It had huge contribution in Indian economy during pre and post independence. The growth gradually declined and resulted in minimum contribution in the total economy. Enormous research highlighted the down turn of Indian agriculture due to financial inefficiencies of small and marginal farmers who are numbered the highest in the total population of farmers. The category had remained ineligible to be covered financial towards formal sectors and in turn had resulted in low irrigation and production of crops in their rested small acres of lands. Despite of enormous efforts of RBI, Regional Banks and Financial Institutions, yet they remained a huge laggard in their financial upliftment. This research highlights that mere opening of savings accounts does not encourage its effective utilization unless it attains its adequate financial literacy. The research throws a light on various parameters "constrains" towards attaining adequate financial literacy in the aforesaid category and recommends the suggestions for the same. Stratified sampling with the total of 383 samples covering four blocks of village of Puducherry have been opted for the research.



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Going Green- The Road ahead for Green Challenges in India

Kasinathan Karmugilan, B. Rajeswari

Abstract: The paper aims to understand how people respond to the recent changes that are made due to environmental depletion. Green products are an outcome of the demand made by consumers and various government regulations over the manufacturers to maintain a sustainable environment. The knowledge of a consumer is highly important in identifying an actual green product over a presumed one.

Purpose: To measure their level of perception and knowledge about a green product among various age groups and occupational categories.

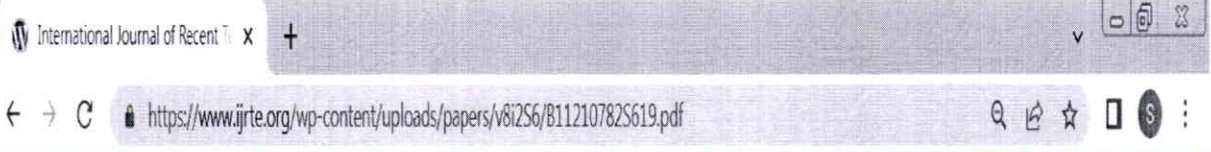
Methodology: Structural equation modeling (SEM) is used to study the relationship of green product perception and green product knowledge over green purchase intention. Garrett ranking was used to measure the reasons of purchase.

Findings: Green product perception has more impact over green purchase intention than green product knowledge. Necessity and environmental safety, environmental conscious and participating for the collective growth [3]. The role of advertisements played a key part in the sales of a product, majority of the sellers acclaimed their products as environmentally friendly one to increase sales volumes. [4]. Green marketing is a subset of societal marketing [5]. People using eco-friendly products were called green consumers, products with eco-friendly labels were termed as green or ecofriendly products and marketing of these products was termed as green marketing [6]. The last decade of the nineteenth century had a shift of marketing perspective of green products towards education aspects based on consumer's perspectives like purchase intention, attitude, behaviour and interest [7]. Green marketing made the channels of marketing structured and regulated. The growth

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Going Green- The Road ahead for Green Challenges in India

Kasinathan Karmugilan, B. Rajeswari

Abstract: The paper aims to understand how people respond to the recent changes that are made due to environmental depletion. Green products are an outcome of the demand made by consumers and various government regulations over the manufacturers to maintain a sustainable environment. The knowledge of a consumer is highly important in identifying an actual green product over a presumed one.

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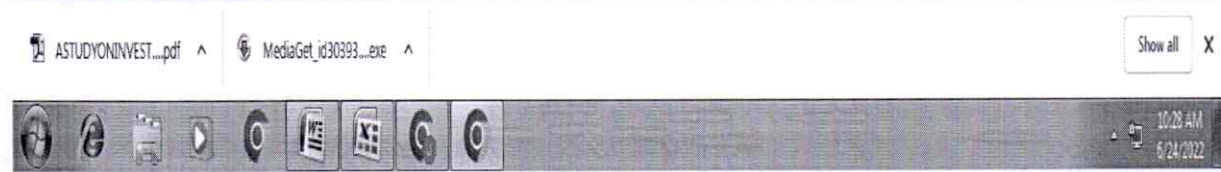
Entrepreneurial intention among management graduates - An analysis of personal, social and economic factors

Ms. G.Manoja¹, Research Scholar, Department of International Business, Pondicherry Central University, Pondicherry

Dr.P.G.Arul², Associate Professor, Department of International Business, Pondicherry Central University, Pondicherry

Abstract

The Entrepreneurial intension among the management graduates has been rising in the recent years and it became national agenda of Indian policy makers, educationalists and development agencies. At the same time the percentage of graduates as job creator has reduced and the job seekers have increased in the current trend. Management Institutes are the place where it

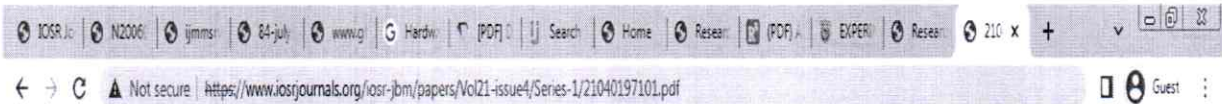


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Entrepreneurial Competencies Ease Entrepreneurial Intention – An Insight.

G. Manoja¹, Dr. P.G. Arul²,
Assistant Professor, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry,
Professor, Pondicherry University, Puducherry.

Abstract: Entrepreneurship plays a major role in creating the wealth of the country. When entrepreneurship is flourished in a country, it improves its product and services. Entrepreneurs are those who take the higher risk of their investment, time and effort to make value. When they are successful the country improves in its economy. At this point, there is a need to improve the skills of those entrepreneurs at the student's level. The management students are more likely to be budding entrepreneurs. The entrepreneur's talent should be shaped by using right educational tool for a better economy. Entrepreneurial education, training, skill development program are to be focused to enhance the skills and knowledge of the entrepreneurial students. Entrepreneurial student's profile differ from each other, their attitude, thinking, family background, education level plays a major role for a student to become a job maker or job seekers. This study focuses on the skill sets of the management students who prefer entrepreneurship as a career option after their course.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Intention, Skills, Personal Motivating Factors.

I. Introduction

The major problem India faces today is undoubtedly unemployment. We are in a country where the youth ratio (who is in the age group of 15-24 years, India census 2011) is 20.1 (approximate value) which is one fifth of the total population and it is expected to 34.33% by the end of 2020. So with huge youth population the country has a biggest advantage of becoming a super power and severe disadvantage of unemployment which



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Measuring the extent of reach of Financial Inclusion among the Southern States Using Multidimensional Index

Baig Mansur Ibrahim, G. Agalya
*Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies Mankula Vinayagar Institute of Technology,
Pondicherry - 605107*
*Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies Mankula Vinayagar Institute of Technology,
Pondicherry - 605107*

Abstract: This paper analyzes and compares the selective parameters to measure the extent of reach of Financial Inclusion among Southern States. The regions such as Andrapradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamilnadu were selected as it consist comparatively higher literacy than other states of India. Multidimensional approach (IF) - Index of Financial Inclusion was applied to measure the parameters "penetration", "availability" and "usage of financial services". The objective of the study is to determine the highest extent of reach of financial inclusion and set the benchmark for the other states that dwindle to covers its population under formal financial system.

Key Words: Extent of Reach, Financial Inclusion, Parameters, formal financial system

I. Introduction

Financial inclusion is the measure that has been initialized by Reserve Bank of India to avail the financial services to the vulnerable groups at the most affordable cost. The most challenging part of financial inclusion includes the usage and utilization of financial services that could enhance the habit of utilizing the services of formal financial system. But usage and utilization of financial services depends on its penetration and availability. Hence for determining the reach of the financial inclusion the parameters such as Banking

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Authors: C.P. Subha; S. Malarkkan

Addresses: Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Sathyabama University, Rajiv Gandhi Road, Jeppiaar Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600119, India * Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry - 605107, India

Abstract: Wireless sensor networks is an effective sensing network consisting of a large number of small sensors and small embedded devices each with sensing, computation and communication capabilities for gathering data in various environments. Energy consumption is considered to be an important issue in the design of wireless sensor networks. To overcome the above limitation, efficient method like cellular learning automata (CLA) and heterogeneous-hybrid energy efficient distributed (H-HEED) technique have been used in distributed dynamic clustering networks. The existing method will be the cellular learning automata in which cluster heads will be selected through several stages by considering various parameters with homogeneous nodes. The proposed method selects the cluster head in a similar way and based on the residual energy of the nodes with heterogeneous nodes. Their performance is observed using NS2 simulator and comparison has been made to find the best efficient method.

Keywords: cellular automata; learning automata; heterogeneous-hybrid energy efficient distributed; H-HEED; clustering; wireless sensor networks; WSNs; dynamic; irregular cellular learning automata; distributed dynamic clustering; residual energy.

DOI: 10.1504/IJNVO.2017.085526

International Journal of Networking and Virtual Organisations, 2017 Vol:17 No:2/3, pp.170 - 183

Received: 29 Mar 2016
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Published: 31 March 2018

A novel DEA-OR algorithm for route failure recovery in dense wireless sensor networks

M. Jayekumar & V. Nagarajan

Cluster Computing 22, 4047–4055 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Wireless sensor nodes generally have less memory and low battery life. Due to this constraint, a strong algorithm is needed which can reduce the energy consumption. Communication in wireless sensor network (WSN) depends on active number of neighboring nodes and battery power of the operating node. Factors like neighbor availability, link stability, energy and route failures directly influence network performance, for which optimization is vital. Traditional optimization techniques advise solutions that consume higher number of iterations without considering post network metrics like link stability and path cost. To address the issues of the existing energy optimization techniques, we put forward an innovative distance and energy aware optimized routing (DEA-OR) algorithm for WSNs. Considering distance as the base factor, DEA-OR algorithm gives solution for energy efficient transmission and route failure

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EFFICIENT ENERGY AND LOAD BALANCING DATA AGGREGATION ALGORITHM FOR WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

M. Jayekumar, Dr.V. Nagarajan · Published 2020 · Computer Science

Wireless Sensor Network is prominent among researchers and users for its unique data gathering and remote monitoring processes in adverse on-demand environments. Sensor nodes are battery dependant computational devices that have limited lifetime, to prolong the lifetime of these devices, energy optimization in WSNs becomes significant. Data aggregation conserves energy by integrating and transmitting data from different sources to the target node through a common aggregator. Extensive data... Expand

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and identifies suitable nodes for shortest path transmission. The Replaced Transmission phase dispatches the energy draining node at early stage from the active link and replaces it with the new node that has sufficient energy. Simulation results illustrate that this combined methodology reduces overhead, energy consumption, delay and maintains considerable amount of alive nodes thereby enhancing the network performance.

World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology
International Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Vol:11, No:11, 2017

Modified Energy and Link Failure Recovery Routing Algorithm for Wireless Sensor Network

M. Jayekumar, V. Nagarajan

Abstract—Wireless sensor network finds role in environmental monitoring, industrial applications, surveillance applications, health monitoring and other supervisory applications. Sensing devices form the basic operational unit of the network that is self-battery powered with limited life time. Sensor node spends its limited energy for transmission, reception, routing and sensing information. Frequent energy utilization for the above mentioned process leads to network optimal decision making process, energy constrained routing is considered to attain energy utilization of the devices. Factors like neighbor availability, link stability, route failures and reroute discovery directly influences energy efficiency and network lifetime.

Keywords: Actuator node, energy efficient routing, energy hole, link failure recovery, link utilization, wireless sensor network.

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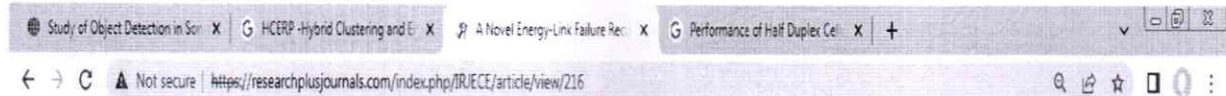
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A Novel Energy-Link Failure Recovery Routing (E-LFRR) Algorithm for QoS Optimization in Wireless Sensor Network

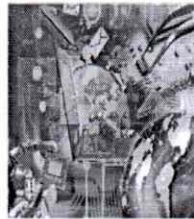
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V. Nagarajan

Abstract

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is a collection of sensor devices capable of sensing and transmitting environmental changes to a common base station (BS) or sink. Energy efficiency and lifetime enhancement is complex in these networks due to lack of centralized control system, data intensive nature and battery limited communications. Several energy preserving techniques including clustering and tree based routing were proposed to overcome energy drain and data handling issues, as a part of optimizing network. The fore said authentication process compromise with Quality of Service (QoS) and increases complexity that ceases the performance of the routing algorithm. We propose an integrated approach for energy optimization and node recovery post failure method, Energy-Link Failure Recovery Routing (E-LFRR) algorithm that utilizes both traditional routing process and specific node selection scheme in an

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Computer-aided mammogram diagnosis system using deep learning convolutional fully complex-valued relaxation neural network classifier

Saraswathi Duraisamy Srinivasan Emperumal

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In this study, a novel deep learning-based framework for classifying the digital mammograms is introduced. The development of this methodology is based on deep learning strategies that model the presence of the tumour tissues with level sets. It is difficult to robustly segment mammogram image due to low contrast between normal and lesion tissues. Therefore, Chan-Vese level set method is used to extract the initial contour of mammograms and deep learning convolutional neural network (DL-CNN) algorithm is used to learn the features of mammary-specific mass and microcalcification clusters. To increase the classification accuracy and reduce the false positives, a well-known fully complex-valued relaxation network classifier is used in the last stage of DL-CNN network. Experimental results using the standard benchmarking breast cancer dataset (MIAS and BCDR) show that the proposed method exhibits significant improvement in performance over the traditional methods. Performance measures such

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Asian Journal of Applied Science and Technology (AJAST) Page | 7
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An Efficient Level Set Mammographic Image Segmentation using Fuzzy C Means Clustering

D.Saraswathi¹, E.Srinivasan² and P.Ranjitha³

¹Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India.
²Pondicherry Engineering College, Puducherry, India.
³Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India.

Article Received: 25 April 2017 Article Accepted: 03 May 2017 Article Published: 08 May 2017

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of death among women around the world. In this paper, a level set formulation is proposed by using Fuzzy C means clustering for image segmentation. First algorithm, Chan and Vese level set algorithm has the ability to detect and track the arbitrary combination of selected objects or image components in an efficient manner. This level set formulation is established for image segmentation and shape recovery. Second algorithm, Fuzzy C means clustering is utilized to supervise level set initialization and an object indication function. Medical image segmentation is one of the open challenges owing to diversified physiology, pathology, and imaging modalities. Existing level set methods suffer from some inherent drawbacks in face of noise and inhomogeneity. The proposed method is to combine the chan and vese level set method with Fuzzy C means to overcome the initialization, evolution to convergence for image segmentation and also for noise suppression. First, level set algorithm is performed in mammographic image to detect the boundary and remove the noise present in the image. Second, the Fuzzy C means is performed to find the Cluster Center and then combine both fuzzy and level set for reducing initialization problem and encountering weak boundaries and low contrast. MIAS database is used in this work. Thus the cancer region has been segmented in the mammographic image with higher efficiency and accuracy.

Keywords: MIAS database, Level set methods, Chan and vese algorithm, Segmentation and Fuzzy C Means Clustering

1. INTRODUCTION
Medical image processing is the most important part of the computer aided diagnosis system and achieves great progress in the diagnosis. Researchers have developed lots of fuzzy classifier features with a sensitivity of 82.35% and a specificity of 92.15%. A median fuzzy c means approach for detection of masses and macro calcification in mammogram

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Unidirectional Magneto-Electric Dipole Antenna for Base Station: A Review

Govindanarayanan Idayachandran & Rangaswamy Nakkeeran

Journal of The Institution of Engineers (India): Series B **99**, 211–220 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Unidirectional base station antenna design using Magneto-Electric Dipole (MED) has created enormous interest among the researchers due to its excellent radiation characteristics like low back radiation, symmetrical radiation at E-plane and H-plane compared to conventional patch antenna. Generally, dual polarized antennas are used to increase channel capacity and reliability of the communication systems. In order to serve the evolving mobile communication standards like long term evolution LTE and beyond, unidirectional dual polarized MED antenna are required to have broad impedance bandwidth, broad half power

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Title
Recommendation System Based Smart Shopping Cart

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Abstract
The paper aims at the billing automation of purchased products using Smart Shopping cart to minimize the time spent for scanning each product manually using Barcode Scanners with recommendation systems to enhance the customer's experience at supermarkets and hypermarkets. It begins with object detection using YOLO algorithm with the camera module mounted within the shopping cart. The similar recommendations for the chosen product is displayed through the touch screen display. The customers can view the description, cost, quantity of the product and the total cost of the products from the bill generated within the

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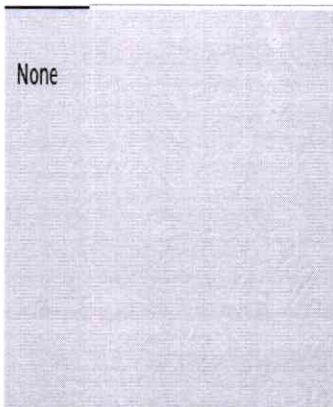
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Surface Review and Letters | VOL. 26, NO. 08



Figures References Related Details

ANALYZING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDFILL LEACHATE ON EXPANSIVE SOIL AND ITS IMPACT ON LINER MATERIALS REINFORCED WITH DISCRETE RANDOM FIBERS



R. RAJAPRIYA ✉, N. POONGUZHALI and V. MURUGAIYAN

<https://doi.org/10.1142/S0218625X18502293>



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Hybrid collaborative filtering to develop a prediction accuracy using location aware recommendation system

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Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology
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Abstract— The service recommendation and selection is widely used in the e-commerce and other web services. Collaborative filtering is the one that is widely used in prediction accuracy. The techniques that have been followed in the existing paper spotted with some advantages and disadvantages. As far as e-commerce is concerned recommendation plays a vital role by recommending the users to prefer a product. But there are few disadvantages in collaborative filtering were the prediction is not appropriate as of the user's interest. So here hybrid collaborative filtering approach finds the user's interest by clustering the similar data and this improves the prediction accuracy. Here the environment specific data collects the data and observes the need about that specific region by collecting the information from the nearest neighbors. The algorithm used in this paper is k-means clustering algorithm and two other approaches that are used are location aware recommendation system and location based geo-casting. This paper concentrates on the non functional properties like reliability and prediction accuracy by tracking the multicast location.

Keywords— k-mean clustering; prediction; recommendation; hybrid collaborating filtering; reliability; location aware recommendation system

I INTRODUCTION

The web service has become one of the standard methods for sharing a data. The web service has developed a solution for the interoperability problem that was faced by the system integrators. The web service is not just static it is also a



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International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering

ISSN NO : 2249-7455

QUALITY PRODUCT SUPPLY CHAIN USING BLOCKCHAIN IN AGRICULTURE

¹Mrs R. Indumathi, ²Mrs.V.Suganya, ³Mrs.K.Sumithra, ⁴Mrs.Nandhini

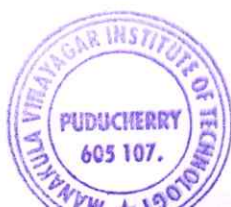
^{1,2,3,4}Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry.

E-mail: indu5490@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT:

With accelerated globalization and excessive opposition with inside the market, meals deliver chains have come to be longer and extra complicated than ever before. There are a few not unusual places issues in meals deliver chains along with meals traceability, meals protection and quality, meals believe and deliver chain inefficiency, which upload extra dangers at the whole society in financial system and the fitness of human. The block chain is a ledger of bills

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SURVEY : SECURE IMAGE PROCESSING TECHNIQUES USING BLOCKCHAIN APPLICATION

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Keywords: Blockchain, image encryption, industrial Internet of Things, IIoT, security, privacy, image sensors, image processing

Abstract:

Blockchain Technology has received a lot of attention from both industry and academia due to its decentralized, persistency, anonymity and auditability properties. In this survey, use of Blockchain technology in wide applications area and its implementation challenges have been done. Blockchain offers an effective way to tackle these issues using distributed, shared, secure, and permissioned transactional ledgers. The technologies and the possible different situations enable through increased efficiency and security; enhanced

I. Introduction:

A Block chain is a digital data that document the online negotiation, settlements or proceedings. Blockchain is the primary or key technology for cryptocurrencies which use digital file as money. It allows us to distribute and synchronise data across phy to secure the data in order to cause different situations enable paper, different industrial application domains where



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Automatic Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy Using Self-Adaptive particle swarm optimization

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Abstract

Diabetic retinopathy is the retinal disorder which leads to total loss of vision with the symptoms of microaneurysms, hemorrhages and hard exudates. The proposed work is to detect the abnormalities in the retina in an earlier stage with the maximum accurate results. The images are to be taken from the available database and the background noises are removed using MEDIAN filter. The CLAHE is used for enhancing contrast. Using Grey level co-occurrence matrix and Entropy thresholding the features are extracted through their shape, entropy, size and color. Random walker is used for segmenting the features of microaneurysms, hemorrhages and exudates. To enhance the classification process, A new self-adaptive random PSO classifier is used which detects the abnormalities in a

leakage leads to hemorrhages which is called dark lesions. The exudates are the bright lesions which is similar to the optic disc. The proliferative stage of diabetic retinopathy is sever which may lead to permanent vision loss. This proliferative stage leads to neovascularization which is the growth of new blood vessels which develops like loop and network like structure. The main objective is to detect the diabetic retinopathy in an earlier stage in order to prevent the patients from visual impairments. As the foremost step in the detection of abnormalities, the images are taken from the publicly available databases like DIARETDB and TENEGRA. The





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ISSN NO : 2249-7455

PARALLEL MODELLING AND RECOGNITION OF 3D OBJECT MODELS

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Manakula vinayagar institute of technology, puducherry.

ABSTRACT: The Robotic Environment in an unmanned area plays a vital role and it is implemented by determining the pattern recognition and this pattern is determined by the object recognition. The difficulty of the object recognition problem is due in large part to the lack of success in finding such image features.

should have the competence to identify, recognize and model objects. The robot is instructed to perform some work it should have the Knowledge to detect required objects, understand the 3-D models, and then is able to tenure them. In computer vision, more work should be done



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HANDWRITTEN ANSWER SHEET EVALUATION USING AI

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sathiyarayananese@mvit.edu.in

ABSTRACT

The paper can describe the most effective approach to induce a lot of accuracy within the field of Handwritten Character Recognition (HCR). There are lots of analyses done in the sector of HCR however still it's an open drawback as we tend to measure still lacking in getting the simplest accuracy. During this paper, the offline written character recognition will be done victimization Convolutional neural network and TensorFlow. A technique known as SoftMax Regression is employed for assignment the probabilities to handwritten characters being one among the many characters because it gives the values between 0 and 1 summing up to 1. The aim is to develop the software with a high accuracy rate and with the smallest time and space complexity and additionally optimal range.

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JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computations ISSN NO: 1076-5131

**DETECTION OF ABNORMAL ACTIVITIES USING DIFFUSION
CONVOLUTIONAL – RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK**

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²Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology
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ABSTRACT

In present days e-health care for human activity recognition is one of the most challenging for patients, doctors and government, which is capable of observing elderly people remotely, is the focus of the research presented in this paper, we propose a novel method to detect via posture - based events in a typical patient through real time monitoring. Due to the fact that falling and its physical, neurological consequences in patient are a major health hazard

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JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computation ISSN NO: 1076-5131

BOTNET DETECTION USING ITERATIVE FILTERING ALGORITHM IN MOBILE ADHOC NETWORK

^{#1}I.Varalakshmi, ^{#2}Mrs.D.Nagamany Abirami

^{#1,2} Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
^{#1,2} Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India

Abstract— A bot is a program that collects knowledge for a user by automatically visiting Internet sites and gathering information that meets certain specified criteria. In general a bot refers to an intruder. Botnet affects the entire network and its performances; there is no co-operation between any nodes. In an existing system, Bot is detected manually at the end of the process and is achieved by using co-operative bot detection scheme (CBDS) and CluSiBotHealer algorithm for monitoring the nodes, its performance when bot is affected. The proposed work identifies the bot and remove it immediately by using Iterative Filtering algorithm(IFA);Assign static ID for each and every node so that can easily identify the bot affected nodes, by using Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum(FHSS) in the MANET environment, based on the frequency value calculate the time and accuracy of the node to process next node. Naive Bayesian Classifier(NBC) technique is used to classify all the detected nodes by finding the probability of detected bots and original node, finally remove the bots from the network. The proposed system can achieve more than 95% of accuracy and produce efficient performance.

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Keyword Terms – IFA, FHSS, NBC

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International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM)
ISSN : 2454-9150 Vol.06, Issue-01, Apr 2021

Credit Card Fraudulent Detection Using Machine Learning Algorithm

Dr. P. Siva Kumar¹, Preethika², Sivagami³, Sridevipriya⁴, Vishali⁵

¹Professor and HOD, ²Department of Information Technology, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India.

Abstract -The fraudulent transactions that occur in credit cards end in huge financial crisis. Since the web transactions has grown rapidly, the results of digitalized process hold an enormous sharing of such transactions. So, the financial institutions including banks offers much value to the applications of fraud detection. The Fraudulent transactions can occur in different ways and in various categories. Our work mainly focuses on detecting the illegal transactions effectively. Those transactions are addressed by employing some machine learning models and therefore the efficient method is chosen through an evaluation using some performance metrics. This work also helps to select an optimal algorithm with reference to the machine learning algorithms. We illustrate the evaluation with suitable performance measures. We use those performance metrics to evaluate the algorithm chosen. Within the existing system the algorithms provide less efficiency and makes the training model slow. Hence within the proposed system we used Multilayer Perceptron and Random Forest to supply high efficiency. From these algorithms efficient one is chosen through evaluation.

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Voice Based Path Detection Mobile Assistant

A. Meiappan¹, A. Nalinakumari², R. Ragunaa², A.B. Sheebha², A. Sophia Nadine²
Associate Professor¹, Student²

Abstract:
Current prelation in itinerant technology has incited the acceptance of Augmented Reality in mobile devices. This paper relies on the introduction of voice-based path detection by mobile Augmented Reality. This paper especially focuses on the key technology required to develop a mobile Augmented Reality application. Discussing the prevailing problems and a generic framework required for its development [6]. We establish the concept of voice guidance application which helps in path detection of any Zone where someone would want to navigate. It provides guidance while on the road an infinite venue. The augmentation of the very fact is that the present approach which has been implemented for extracting the information from the

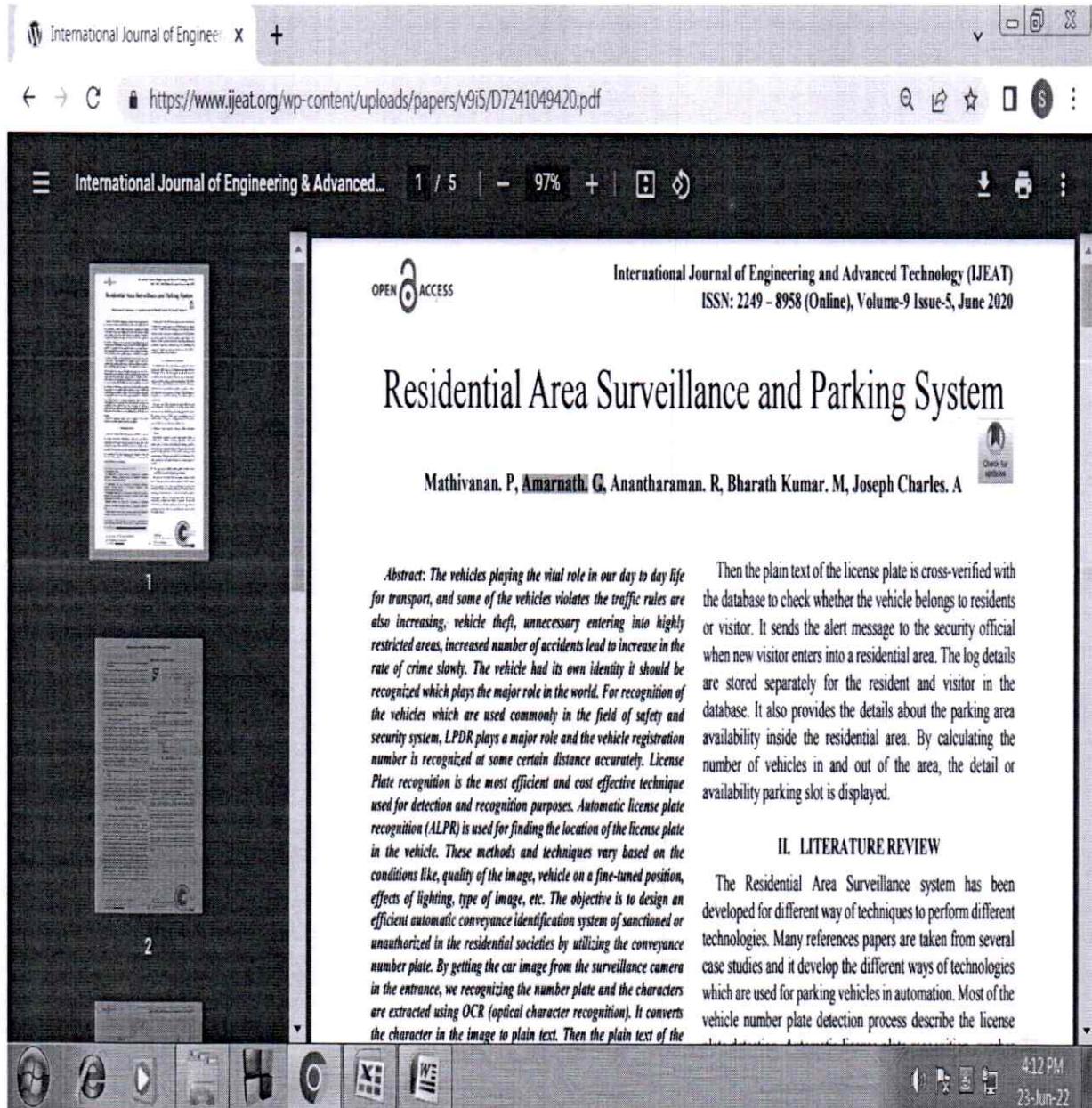
The outlook of the physical world with overlaid generated images from the computer which actually modifies the impression of the reality. The era of the introduction of the smartphones and internet, AR pulled in with its technology and nowadays it is mostly related to interaction between the physical worlds. 3D models are envisaged into the various industries to enhance the reality with computer generated images.

AR applications are supported with the devices which connect to digital animation and allow the concept of AR is able to be used in advanced version of smartphones. Augmentation is taking place in the real time like in various games which are introduced.

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Published Online April 2020 in IJEAST (<http://www.ijeast.com>)

SMART HEALTHCARE FOR PATHOLOGY DETECTION AND MONITORING

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B. Durga, K. Calpana, R. Lara Iyswarya Rane
Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry

Abstract - The undertaking presents the cognitive smart health care services structure that embraces the Internet of Thing (IOT) cloud innovations. This system utilizes keen sensors for interchanges and profound learning for canny dynamic inside the shrewd city point of view. Liquor addiction is a confusion described by over the top utilization and reliance on liquor. There are different approaches to distinguish whether and have given continuous shrewd medicinal services administrations.

With IoT cloud coordination, the interest for an omnipresent savvy medicinal services structure that gives consistent and quick reaction is extensive. IoT gadgets can likewise be utilized to control basic foundation like extensions to give access to ships. Use of IoT gadgets for observing and working foundation is

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Hybridization of ARIMA with Neural Network for Electricity Energy Consumption Forecasting and Analysis on Smart Meter Data

¹M. Suresh, ²Anbarasi, M.S

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry, India.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Pondicherry Engineering College, Pondicherry, India.

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Abstract

In recent days, various smart metering solutions have been presented for offering energy efficiency on the individual household level. It poses several research issues in the monitoring usage and precise load prediction. The prediction of electricity utilization is a vital element which offers intellectual ability to smart meters. This paper presents a new load forecasting at the household level. The precise forecasting of time series data has inspired the researchers to propose new... the time series data often does not hold linear as well as nonlinear patterns. Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average

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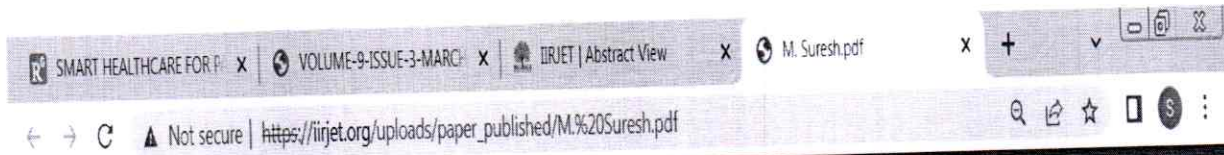


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ISSN: 2456-1983 Vol: 5 Issue: 3 March 2020

Development, Deployment, and Analysis of Honeypot Framework to Improve the Anonymous Network


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Abstract: Honey pots are intended to trap the assailant with the motivation behind researching its malignant conduct. Attributable to the expanding assortment and modernity of digital assaults, how to catch excellent assault information has turn into a test in the setting of honeypot region. Every honeypots, which mean a huge enhancement in reasonableness, counteract ant, and secrecy, are important to handle the issue. In this article, we intend a novel honeypot design named Honey DOC to help all round honey pot structure and usage. Our Honey DOC engineering unmistakably recognizes three fundamental autonomous and communitarian elements, Distract, Captor, and Orchestrator. In view of the proficient engineering, a product characterized organizing empowered honeypot framework is structured, which contribute a elevated programmability for in fact supporting the highlights for catching great information. A confirmation-of-idea framework is executed to approve its practicality and viability. The test consequences demonstrate the advantages by

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Application to find Time and Location of a Person in CCTV Footage using Face Recognition

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¹Assistant Professor, ^{2,3,4,5}Student
¹Information Technology,
¹Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India

Abstract : Face recognition (FR) plays a major role in recognizing and detecting the individuals in a network of cameras. A robust system is required that could cut off the manual by human in checking the complete footage to track down a person. The solution is to implement FR systems that could recognize the person with minimum number of sample per person. The captured image under controlled situation is the Enrollment Domain (ED) which is compared with Operational Domain (OD). Images of person in OD are unconstrained data where scale and size may differ with the original image. Input of the system is one or more still image of the person, and the video footage on which the person has to be searched for. Initially the system detects the faces from the environment in every frame. In each frame, faces are considered as our Region of Interest (ROI). Once the faces in each frame are detected, we compare it with the still picture of the person with suitable techniques. After finding out occurrence of the person in the video footage, the ROI changes to the text data available on the frame. Now the location and time of their occurrence is intimated by using text recognition techniques on the obtained frame. This technique will extract the valuable time stamp and camera ID from the frame from which we can compute information like location and time of their occurrence.

Index Terms - Face Recognition, unconstrained data, Enrollment Domain, Operational Domain, Region of Interest.

I. INTRODUCTION

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FARMER HELPLINE MOBILE APPLICATION SYSTEM USING ANDROID

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²Associate Professor, Department of Information Technology, Mailam Engineering College, Mailam.
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 mviitihod@gmail.com¹, saravana36@gmail.com², uthayashankar@mviit.edu.in³

Many people are dependent on farming for survival. But many farmers are not aware about the outside world and advancement of technology. Most of the farmers don't have any idea about the crops rate and they sell their products at any cost. In the current world they get news through television and newspapers. But still they don't know about the schemes produced by the government. They are not aware about the current situation and they are selling the crops at a low rate which leads to poverty. They are actually selling the crops at a lower rate to the middle man who is between the farmer and the buyer. The middle man gains the profit and the farmer gains the loss. To overcome this problem, in this paper we are providing an application where farmers can get information about the schemes and also they can bid the prices for their crops. Through this application they can earn profit by selling it wholesale. Sometimes for some crops there is a huge market in another location but the farmer doesn't know about it. Through this application the farmer can also know the hype of the crop in which region the crops are sold as well as the buyer.

Keywords-Android, Google Firebase, Smart phone, Market rate, Gps.

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International Journal of Latest Technology in Engineering, Management & Applied Science (IJLTEMAS)
Volume VIII, Issue V, May 2019 | ISSN 2278-2540

A Periodic Approach in Access Control for Multi Authority Based on Cp-Abe Using Cloud Computing

P. Mathivanan¹, D. Mohana Priya²

^{1,2} Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India

Abstract— Cloud computing makes storage outsourcing become a rising trend, which promotes the secure remote data auditing as a blistering topic. Our research considers the problem of secure and proficient public data integrity auditing for shared dynamic data. The existing scheme provides an proficient public integrity auditing with secure group user revocation based on ciphertext policy attribute based encryption (CP-ABE) Commitment. But still this scheme is not consistent for secure group user revocation and also for dynamic cipher text database. In this project, we propose Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-2) that supports dynamic cipher text and proficient user revocation. Additionally this work wrapped up with the properties, such as confidentiality, efficiency, count ability and traceability of secure group user revocation. Finally, in the comparison of experimental analysis reduces the security complexity using this

configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications and services)

Proponents claim that cloud computing allows companies to avoid upfront infrastructure costs, and focus on projects that differentiate their businesses instead of on infrastructure.

The present availability of high-capacity networks, low-cost computers and storage devices as well as the widespread adoption of hardware virtualization, service-oriented architecture and autonomic and utility computing have led to a growth in cloud computing. Companies can scale up as computing needs increase and then scale down again as demands decrease.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Zenodo record. The address bar shows the URL: <https://zenodo.org/record/3750694#.YrUOPP1Bx0x>. The page title is "Abstract Factory Pattern: Account Pattern for Internet Banking" by Prabavathi, J; Meiappane, A. The article is dated April 14, 2020. It has 65 views and 45 downloads. The article is indexed in OpenAIRE. The publication date is April 14, 2020, and the DOI is 10.5281/zenodo.3750694. The keywords are "Abstract Factory Pattern, Pattern Oriented Software Architecture, BPM (Business Process)". A preview of the article is shown, indicating it is page 1 of 11 from the "Journal of Software Engineering & Software Testing, Volume 5 Issue 1". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:19 AM on 24-Jun-22.



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OPEN ACCESS International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878 (Online), Volume-8 Issue-6, March 2020

Automation of Employee Workload Management using Random Sample Partition Algorithm

Check for updates

M. Suresh, R. Brainard Samuel, T. Bhuvaneshwar, R. Hariharan Jaubin, **R. Balaji**

Abstract: In any organization which consists of working employees, under their respective teams, there exist a state where the manager of the team takes the charge of distributing the tasks among the various employees who work under him. In this case there arises a possibility of unequal distribution of the tasks among the employees in terms of workload and complexity of the tasks where the one with increased workload gets even more new tasks assigned to him while the one with less workload continues with the same number of tasks. In this case we have developed a system which assists equal distribution of the tasks among the peers in the team by analyzing the task related data and concurrently representing the results of the analysis in a comprehensible manner to the person responsible for assigning

under a person who takes the responsibility of leading the team. The tasks which are meant for these employees are communicated by means of a suitable interface where the lead of the team takes the role of assigning the tasks to the other employees. In such a case he takes to his consideration the various attributes like the workload which currently overlie on each employee, the complexity level of the impending tasks and other attributes like the efficiency of the individual to land at a clear conclusion as to whom he may allocate the newly arriving tasks. Performing such an analysis manually on a larger set of data would require more effort which would in turn affect his level of performance on other tasks which are still essential. Thus minimizing the amount of manual

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A Novel Clustering based Data Classification Model for Smart Metered Household Electricity Consumption

M. Suresh and Dr.M.S. Anbarasi

Abstract

Global demand of electricity will rise by 85% from 2010 to 2040 and it is due to the increased use of electricity in USA, Europe, China, Japan, Australia and India. Studies reported that the household electricity needs are significantly increasing in the developing countries like India. This paper mainly intends to develop a classification model to analyze the household electricity consumption data using improved ID4 algorithm. But, in recent years, the growth in electricity data urges a requirement to combine the clustering and classification approaches. To overcome the drawbacks of larger size dataset, improved K-means clustering method is incorporated to improved ID3 classifier to attain better classification performance. The presented model is validated on the benchmark dataset from Kaggle and the results are analyzed in terms of with respect to various performance measures. The experimental outcome verified that the clustering process enhances the classification performance and it outperforms the compared methods in a significant way.

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CLOUD COMPUTING IN HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT FOR ELECTRONIC HEALTHCARE RECORD (EHR) IN M-HEALTHCARE APPLICATION

Arokiaraj Christian St Hubert¹, Punitha A²

¹Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science Engineering, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engineering College, Puducherry, India

²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India

Abstract - Cloud computing plays a vital role in our emerging life. It allows all peoples to access easily and to store all kind of information with high end security. Cloud based systems are user-friendly in nature and growing technology in this busy world. It is useful to store all personal health information in cloud based system and to maintain files and helpful to back up all the details when it is needed at any situation. Cloud based computing offers many records. All the records are maintained securely which are called as electronic health records. Those records are stored digitally for down cost in cloud platforms. In this modern world, patients and doctors in hospitals are changed into this healthcare system to provide best healthcare management effectively. According to the report of cloud computing market, the healthcare service grown up to \$ 8.5 billion.

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To Improve The Accuracy In Identifying Breast Cancer Using Various Techniques of Big Data Analysis

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

**TO IMPROVE THE ACCURACY IN IDENTIFYING BREAST CANCER USING VARIOUS
TECHNIQUES OF BIG DATA ANALYSIS.**

Aurobind Ganesh¹, K. Vijiyakumar², K. Premkumar² and P. Mathivanan²,

1. M.Tech, MLIS, Senior System Analyst, NIMHANS Digital Academy, Dept. of Psychiatry, NIMHANS, Bengaluru, INDIA.
2. M.Tech, Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, INDIA.

<i>Manuscript Info</i>	<i>Abstract</i>
<p>Manuscript History Received: 08 August 2019 Final Accepted: 10 September 2019</p>	<p>In present, breast cancer in women is most is the prominently discovered life-threatening cancer in women and took over too many lives of women all around the world. This journal is devoted to the present</p>

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International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-11, September 2019

A Proficient Pattern of using Multi Keyword Search In Private Cloud For Multiuser Environment

Aurobind.G, Shivamma. D, Vijiyakumar. K

ABSTRACT:- A cloud system with computational services allowing users to access data, process and store features providing on-demand, a group of virtual remote servers, scalability, security, redundancy and elasticity. A model with many server for enabling convenient keys for a on-demand network access with a service provider interaction released with minimal management effort. The computing resources like networks, servers can be rapidly provisioned with a cloud based applications, and services to compute the shared pool of configurable devices, servers, storage. The encrypted data limits all the usage of networks due to the difficulty of searching over the usability of outsourced data to cloud. The privacy information are uploaded to the cloud and outsourced which are typically encrypted before likely to contain sensitive keywords for its consistent. In our paper, we present a scheme which overcomes the above complexity. Here we use two different techniques FMS-I AND FMS-II.

Some methodologies have been proposed to guarantee security attributes inside a cloud situation to assess cloud computing security and present a "trusted outsider". In this approach it guarantees that the information are not noticeable to outside clients and cloud directors. It anticipates data exposure to cloud server in the standard arrangement which encrypts private information before transferring it onto the cloud system with various servers. Then again, there are severe datas on the server handling process for the encoded information.

For instance, standard of system with plain content based on searching calculations are not appropriate any more. To play out a key based inquiry, the whole informational collection needs to be decrypted regardless of the possibility that the coordinating outcome set is little. It postures

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Published Online April 2020 in IJEAST (<http://www.ijeast.com>)



SMART HEALTHCARE FOR PATHOLOGY DETECTION AND MONITORING

D. Mohana Priya, P. Mathivanan
Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology,
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Bi Durga, K. Calpana, R. Lara Iyswarya Rane
Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry

Abstract - The undertaking presents the cognitive smart health care services structure that embraces the Internet of Thing (IOT) cloud innovations. This system utilizes keen sensors for interchanges and profound learning for canny dynamic inside the shrewd city point of view. Liquor addiction is a confusion described by over the top utilization and reliance on liquor. There are different approaches to distinguish whether and have given continuous shrewd medicinal services administrations.

With IoT cloud coordination, the interest for an omnipresent savvy medicinal services structure that gives consistent and quick reaction is extensive. IoT gadgets can likewise be utilized to control basic foundation like extensions to give access to ships. Use of IoT gadgets for observing and working foundation is

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An Effective privacy Scheme Using PCCP for Mobile Devices in Cloud Computing

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Abstract: In the world, big data and cloud computing are more and more prefer to store their data in cloud computing and sharing. The information among the valid user efficiently and securely. The user has many alternative data sharing schemes in a very different fields that are proposed. The sharing of sensitive data within the cloud still facing some problems in data sharing and light-weight operation in mobile terminals. More data-sharing schemes don't have any integrity verification. To unravel these problems, we propose an efficient and secure data-sharing scheme for mobile devices in cloud computing. Firstly, the scheme uses PCP security for the user and valid user to access shared sensitive data. Secondly, the scheme realizes efficient integrity verification before users share the info to avoid incorrect computation. Finally, the scheme achieves lightweight operations of mobile terminals on both data owner and data user sides.

Keyword : Cloud Computing, PCCP , ABE , Big data.

I. Introduction

The advancement of distributed computing and the Internet of Things (IoT) produce an ever increasing number of enormous information, which should be put away and handled productively and got information. Distributed computing could be a created stockpiling stage and enjoys many benefits like minimal expense and adaptability. Thusly, many undertakings and people are adept to re-appropriate their information to the cloud for capacity and imparting to client information requesters. For example, in an extremely cloud-based wellbeing data framework, patients transfer their wellbeing data to the cloud for offering to doctors to analyze infections. Likewise, the supervisor of an undertaking not just needs to store the huge information inside the cloud yet in addition needs to divide the data between their approved workers and places required. Rethinking information for

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International Journal of Latest Technology in Engineering, Management & Applied Science (IJLTEMAS)
Volume VIII, Issue VI, June 2019 | ISSN 2278-2540

Simulation Applications in Manufacturing Systems Using Promodel

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²B.Tech (Student) (Mechanical Engineering), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry - 605 107, India.

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Abstract: Simulation is a tool which helps to decide the performance measures of any real complicated system. Nowadays simulation plays an important role in engineering, medicine and other areas. Simulation is nothing but constructing a model which is similar to real system using software application interface. Simulation helps to study the behavior of system as well its own components very well. It is just a reference model which can be compared with the real system to know its reenactment systems with the primary uses going back to in any event the mid 1960's.

Simulation in assembling frameworks is the utilization of programming to make PC models of assembling frameworks, so to examine them and along these lines acquire significant data. It has been syndicated as the second most well known

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COMPARISON AND ESTIMATION OF COSTS OF ZINC AND ALUMINIUM ALLOY FOR DIE CASTING OPERATION USING DFM APPROACH

P. Sivasankaran K. Karthikeyan

Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute Of Technology, Pondicherry - 605 107

Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Manakula Vinayagar Institute Of Technology, Pondicherry - 605 107

Abstract :

In the recent trends many manufacturing companies are trying to improve the process methods using software approach in order to measure the reliability of the design and also cost savings in terms of material and process selection. In this paper brief analysis is carried out to find out the feasibility of material for manufacturing by considering the various parameters

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