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UTILITY MAXIMIZATION USING ENHANCED QOS PARAMETERS ON CLOUD STORAGE

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Cloud storage(CS) is a model of data storage in which the digital data is stored in logical pools, the physical storage spans multiple servers (and often locations).cloud storage faces conflict in packet delivery rate and delay in transmission of data from user to the cloud storage server. In Cross layer communication. In this paper a Sectored-Antenna (SA) based protocol is proposed to address the packet delivery rate. The mathematical and experimental results shows proposed scheme is the suggestive alternate that increases in packet delivery rate with reduced average delay that shows the proposed protocol can dealing with QoS requirements.

FOOD QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

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The increase of adaptable sensors over the last a long time has been investigated through the aim of developing innovative gadgets by means of programs in several fields of technology, including within the meals industry. The integration of such sensors in food packaging generation takes paved the manner for shrewd meals packaging. These integrated structures are accomplished of presenting consistent facts about the pleasant of the food products at some stage in their storage period. To end this goal, wise packs use a range of sensors suitable for tracking the quality and protection of food products with the aid of recording the increase of restrictions like the quantity of pathogen agents, gases, temperature, humidity and storage period. This era, after pooled with IoT, is capable of deliver lots more facts than conventional meals examination technologies, that are restricted to weight, volume, shade and piece inspection. The distinctive gadget defined on this work is based on a humble then effective approach of integrated food tracking, right at the customer home, proper for user organized vacuum-packed foods. It builds upon the IoT concept and is able to make a community of interrelated gadgets. In using this approach, we're capable to combine actuators and sensing devices also imparting a commonplace working picture (COP) via distribution statistics over the platforms. More quite, our device consists of gas, temperature and humidity sensors, which give the vital statistics wanted for comparing the high-quality of the packed product. This information is conveyed wirelessly to a computer device providing an interface where the consumer can look at the boom of the product excellence over time.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH FOR SLEEP APNEA DISORDER MINING

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Sleep Apnea is a discomfort disease caused by Stress. It is typically found in prevalent disorder peoples. For long periods of time, Authorities are trying to find out some of the features on Sleep Apnea illness so that they can rightly categorize sleep sickness because different sleep disorder requires different Cases of treatment. India has been targeted to Sleep Apnea disease from the last few years. Sleep Apnea is used in classification techniques to evaluate and compare their performance.

Java with Weka was used as a Data mining tool for the classification of data. Firstly, we will assess the presentation of all the techniques separately with the help of tables and graphs depending upon the dataset and secondly, we will compare the presentation of all the techniques.

AEFFICIENT ENHANCED CHEATING-RESILIENT BANDWIDTH DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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Traffic Analysis and size in large networks is very challenging assignment for community managers. Cheating Bandwidth performs a crucial role all through community traffic evaluation and management. Cheating Bandwidth allocation becomes a vital difficulty for powerful network management. Cheating Bandwidth on demand concept steadily evolved at the same time as addressing the need of network managers for tracking on-demand traffic. Use of green Cheating Bandwidth allocation set of rules drastically improves network overall performance through assuring availability of network to all users. In this paper, we suggest an optimized set of rules the usage of the idea "rating of net pages", which is based on users' beyond accessibility. This set of rules assigns a minimum assured Cheating Bandwidth to every connected user, as opposed to equally dividing the total to be had Cheating Bandwidth many of the users. Finally, based totally on rating of net pages, any excess Cheating Bandwidth is distributed dynamically among existing users. This considerably improves the common utilization of available Cheating Bandwidth.

ASSESSING DESIGNS OF INTERACTIVE VOICE RESPONSE SYSTEMS FOR BETTER USABILITY

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Interactive Voice Response Systems (IVR) have arose as a current medium to access data over phones. Despite the low usability of IVR systems, they are widely used by profitable organizations due to high reach of phones. Several studies have absorbed on improving the usability and design of IVR systems. An IVR can be designed in several ways which container have one or more features like touch-tone, speech recognition, content penetrating etc. However, selecting an appropriate design needs comparison of dissimilar designs. In this paper, we propose an data space with three dimensions to study the usability of IVR design as an Data System. We study two dissimilar IVR plans real world deployment and controlled experiment. We additional link these with the traditional IVR design over the future dimensions of Data space.

NUMBER PLATE DETECTION USING DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS

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A license plate popularity (LPR) device employs photograph system techniques, to help to identify the vehicles through their plates. License plate reputation can be a method, anyplace 1st the license plate region is localized for the duration of a vehicle photo so the characters on the plate are known by using a individual recognition machine. The popularity may be exhausted 3 steps: Localization of the plate, extraction of the plate characters, and reputation of the characters using a suitable identification methodology. In our assignment we will be predisposed to suggest are placement approach to analyze automobile photos which frequently incorporate blurred pick of car from that we have a propensity to extract license plate (LP). By victimizing the natural homes like finding vertical and horizontal ledges. Initially, segmentation method named as sliding concentric windows (SCW) is employed for detecting candidate vicinity. Then the complete photograph is turned for correcting tilt via varied angle. Finally, a replacement algorithmic program supported synthetic neural network (ANN) referred to as Deep Neural Network(DPP) is employed for popularity of plate characters. Numerous LP images of various vehicles are used with a variety of conditions to check the projected technique and effects are conferred to prove its effectiveness.

IOT BASED AGRICULTURE MONITORING AND SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM USING RASPBERRY PI

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IOT is a shared Network of items where these gadgets interact through Internet. One of the essential programs of IOT is Smart Agriculture. Smart Agriculture reduces wastage of water, fertilizers and increases the crop yield. Here a system is proposed to screen crop-field the usage of sensors for soil moisture, humidity and temperature. By tracking these parameters, the irrigation gadget can be computerized if soil moisture is low.

AIR POLLUTION MONITORING AND CONTROLLING SYSTEM USING IOT

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Pollution level are increased day to day by means of massive chemical industries ,non recyclable products manufacturing industries and more transportation producing more toxins in atmosphere which results in dangerous consequences on human well being through without delay affecting fitness of population exposed to it. In order to monitor quality of air, water quality and sound level of the environment over IoT based new framework is proposed which is based on data acquisition, transmission ,controlling and aims to building a robust system that help to reduce it and to decrease human interference. And monitoring air over a local host using internet and will activate an alarm when the air quality goes down beyond a non inhale level, means when there is sufficient amount of harmful gases are present in the air like chemical substances. PPM on the LCD and in addition to on net page so that we will display and manipulate it very easily. In this IoT project, you can control the polluted air through O2 blower and monitor the pollution level from anywhere using your Wi-Fi enabled computer or mobile devices.

ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTRIBUTED BIGDATA ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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Big Data is a term refers to a collection of large amount of data which requires new technologies tomake potential to get value from it by analysis and capturing method. In every aspect of human life, weather has a lot of importance. It has direct impact on each part of human society or human beings. Accurate analytics of weather collecting, storing and processing a large amount of weather data is necessary. So a scalable data storage platform and efficient or effective change detection algorithms are required to monitor the changes in the environment. An existing or traditional data storage techniques and algorithms are not applicable to process the large amount of weather data. In the proposed system, a scalable data processing framework that is Map-Reduce is used with a climate change detection algorithms which is Spatial Cumulative Sum algorithm and Bootstrap Analysis algorithm. In our method, the large volume of weather data is stored on Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and Map-Reduce algorithm is applied to calculate the minimum and maximum of climate parameters. Spatial Autocorrelation based climate change detection algorithm is proposed to monitor the changes in the climate of a particular city of india.

INTANGIBLE HAND GESTURE BASED HUMAN- COMPUTER INTERACTION SYSTEM

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Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) may be a multidisciplinary field of study specializing in the look of engineering and, particularly, the interaction between humans and computers. The computer technology is growing continuously, the need for natural communication between humans and machines also increases. The communication between the user and the computer can be established through various input devices such as the keyboard, mouse etc. Input devices such as mouse is very useful for device control, this could be inconvenient for people who are not used to it for interaction. The proposed method in this paper uses a webcam which captures the gestures provided as input by the user , input is processed further and functions related to that gesture is carried. Using OpenCV , the captured video is crushed down into endless image frames. The captured images are processed and the gesture is detected. Using the OpenCVlibrary , the cursor movement by hand gesture is done,uses Python programming language, which maintains an ease to grasp code through its primitiveness.Python modules such as PyAuto GUI and packages such as NumPy are used here. Various mouse operations like cursor movements, right click, left click, speed of the cursor, drag and drop have been performed. We have effectively tried our system for an intangible interface between human hand and PC with less complexity.

FORTHY DISTURBANCE FINDING METHOD FOR INTERNET OF THINGS

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The present day increase in vehicle site visitors is one of the liabilities for this rather growing and aggressive world. The existing systems of vehicle visitors video display units have been successful in coping up with the various factors that affect day by day life and have helped to conquer the difficulties of common man to journey better notwithstanding raising traffic. Thinking of the growing innovations and improvement inside the Internet of Things, the implementation of a vehicle site visitors monitoring machine the use of IoTwould offer a faster, green and yet correct results. With the rising population spending maximum in their time travelling, stuck amongst visitors, finding a way to lessen this time will make it fruitful for everyone. The paper therefore shows Wireless sensor networks are increasingly used in a wide range of potential applications, including security and surveillance, control, actuation and maintenance of complex systems and fine-grain monitoring of indoor and outdoor environments. The nature of wireless sensor networks makes them very vulnerable to attack. The mobile nodes are randomly distributed, there are no physical obstacles for the adversary, therefore, they can be easily captured, and attacks can come from all directions and target any node. Consequently, security of wireless sensor networks (WSN) is the most challenging for this type of network.

Intrusion Detection Systems (IDSs) can play an important role in detecting and preventing security attacks the system utilizes new and simple technology for real-time collection, agency and transmission of statistics to provide a green and correct estimation of traffic density in any unique area.

THE MOBILE BASED SMART WOMEN SAFETY DEVICE

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These days the safety of an individual is at stake, it may be due to the increasing crimes such as the sexual assaults, molestation, abuse etc. So in order to prevent these to a certain extent, this paper proposes smart device with camera to prevent the above mentioned cause, which has access to internet (IoT). The GSM and GPS are used to identify the victim's location when in need. The victim location is shared to the near by police station and to the preregistered mobile number. The buzzer alerts the surroundings of the victim.

SMART FARM MONITORING SYSTEM

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Farming is a vital occupation since the history of mankind. From the beginning, agriculture play scrucial part in human society due to the reality that man and agriculture are directly related to each other. Improving farm production is essential for rapidly growing demand for food by rapid growing population across the world. Due to lack of farmers, there is a decrease in the productivity of farming goods, mainly in India. Due to lack of farmers, the monitoring of fields also reduced. This leads to spreading of some diseases, a major health issue. Now-a-days, several species of bacteria and insects affect the plants and crops. So, the farmers are confused on what remedy should be taken for particular disease. Vast fields and low efficiency in crop production due to lack of monitoring together create farming's biggest obstacle. In Indian farming, the selection of crop for the particular season is also a biggest problem. This also reduces the efficiency of agricultural growth.

A Machine Learning Approach for Prevention of SQL Injection

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In today's scenario, web application firewalls are an essential protection mechanism for online software system. In Internet age, the most critical security risk of vulnerable web applications is SQL Injection attacks. With the increasing threats of SQL Injections, Web Application Firewall (WAF) has to be updated and tested regularly to prevent attackers from easily attacking them. As technology grows, the number of attackers who intend to attack the applications find numerous new ways to enter into the system. Thus, the existing systems find it difficult to cope up with the new hackers with new technologies to completely save the system. In the existing WAF, the white box testing and static analysis approach needs access to source code. The model-based testing requires more sets of rules. The black box testing is not efficient for detecting SQL injection attacks. Machine learning is an application of artificial intelligence that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. The concept of collaborating machine learning with web application firewalls increases the efficiency of the existing system. The approach used in this paper is Unsupervised Learning Technique. The algorithm used for Unsupervised learning technique is the k-means algorithm which is used for clustering problems. The flow of the system can be given as follows. The end user makes a request in the Web application, the values of the request are extracted and sent to the SQL injection detector, which provides two layers of security. In the first layer of security, patterns are generated using CFGs for low level attacks. The second layer of security for high level attacks is trained using Unsupervised Learning Algorithm.

AUTOMATIC LIGHTING SYSTEM USING PIC MICROCONTROLLER

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Directly, one of the overwhelming issues that of we tumble is that administration wastage. In our homes, schools, universities and enterprises, we see that fans and lights are consistently kept ON at some future time if nothing in the feast or angle or entry. To avoid one a status we have planned this complimentary "Homeroom Automation". In our complimentary, along by all of machines concern (for example fans and lights) we have incorporated "Participation Monitoring" and "Message Transmission". Current age homerooms are prepared by the entire of electronic gadgets that have additionally abetting programming to recover and advance educating techniques. Be that as it may, it is normally observed that good class augur is stewed on seizure participation, or the class submit face interference guerdon to withdraw sections of understudies and unsettling influences, for example, the manual away from groupie and light. Thusly, to recover these issues a the two feet on the ground program is made in this theory freebee that will have no worldly mediation from instructors, understudies or floor participation. Consequently, the position will rush the smooth night and day of the remarkable classes at our association, and diminish foretell misfortune. Consequently in rapidly the fundamental want of our free ride is to spare power, time and keep up in working of study hall framework easily.

A VERSATILE SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE ONLINE REVIEWS

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In this Work, we present a novel strategy in producing summaries of multiple online reviews using a fine-grained sentiment extraction model for short texts, which is versatile to various areas and languages. Flexibility of a model is characterized as its capacity to be effectively altered and be usable on various areas and languages. This is significant as a result of the decent variety of spaces and languages accessible. The fine-grained sentiment extraction model is separated into two strategies: feeling order and perspective extraction. The estimation classifier is assembled using a three-level arrangement approach, while the aspect extractor is constructed using expanded biterm point model (eBTM), an augmentation of Latent Dirichlet Allocation subject model for short reviews. Generally speaking, results show that the conclusion classifier beats gauge models and industry-standard classifiers while the angle extractor beats other point models regarding viewpoint assorted variety and perspective extricating power. Likewise, using the Naver movies dataset, we show that online review summarization can be adequately built using the proposed strategies by looking at the consequences of our strategy and the results of a movie grants function.

AUTOMATED ATTENDANCE MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING SYSTEM USING FACE RECOGNITION

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The Uniqueness or individuality of a private is his face. during this project face of a personal is used for the aim of attendance making automatically. Attendance of the scholar is extremely important for each college, universities and faculty . Conventional methodology for taking attendance is by calling the name or roll number of the scholar and thus the attendance is recorded. Time consumption for this purpose may be a crucial point of concern. Assume that the duration for one subject is around hour or 1 hour & to record attendance takes 5 to 10 minutes. for each tutor this is often consumption of your time . to remain away from these losses, an automatic process is used during this project which is based on image processing. during this project face detection and face recognition is used . Face detection is employed to locate the position of face region and face recognition is employed for marking the understudy's attendance. The database of all the scholars within the class is stored and when the face of the individual student matches with one among the faces stored within the database then the attendance is recorded. The attendance maintaining system is difficult process if it's done manually. The smart and automatic attendance system for managing the attendance are often implemented using the varied ways of biometrics. Face recognition is one among them. By using this technique , the difficulty of faux attendance and proxies are often solved. within the previous face recognition based attendance system, there have been some disadvantages like intensity of sunshine problem and head pose problem. Therefore to beat these issues, various techniques like illumination invariant, Viola and Jones algorithm, Principle component analysis are used. the main steps during this system are detecting the faces and recognizing them. After these, the comparison of detected faces are often done by cross checking with the database of student's faces. This smart system are going to be an efficient thanks to maintain the attendance and records of scholars .

In a classroom with large number of students, it is a very tedious and time consuming task to take the attendance manually. Therefore we can implement an effective system which will mark the attendance of students automatically by recognizing their faces. In [1], the process of this face recognition system is divided into various steps, but the important steps are detection of face and recognition of face. Firstly, to mark the attendance of students, the image of students' faces will be required. This image can be snapped from the camera device, which will be placed in the classroom at a suitable location from where the whole classroom can be covered. This image will act as input to the system. For the effective face detection, the image needs to be enhanced by using some image processing techniques like grayscale conversion of image and histogram equalization [2]. To identify the students sitting on the last rows neatly, the histogram equalization of image needs to be done.

AN EFFICIENT CLOUD BASED DATA SHARING WITH HOMOMORPHIC ENCRYPTION APPROACH

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Cloud computing suggestively theatres a part in the feature of real source operation and service consumption. Irrespective of the type of clouds (ex. Private, public, hybrid or inter-cloud), every service providers focuses on the data exist in cloud servers. Each and every moment, the researchers and scholars are proposing multiplicity of security algorithms to secure cloud data during the transactions. Most of the cloud data secure algorithms are focusing on the way to secure to cloud data in a single direction by using cryptographic algorithms. In this study paper emphases on a new direction to combine the features of data compression with the cloud data in order to protect the cloud data storage.

FINANCIAL PLAN AND TIME LIMIT ALERT WITH E- SCIENCE USING WORKFLOW SCHEDULING IN CLOUDS

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Distributed computing is a hot territory of research in nowadays. Cloud is of four kinds: open, private, crossover and network cloud. The cloud depends on three models: SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS. Errand booking is the region where a ton of research has been finished. All things considered, there is a need to plan the assignments or occupations as clients of the mists are expanding every day. In this paper, we give a broad audit of different research calculations identified with task planning. A couple of principal calculations are FCFS, Cooperative effort, Max-Min, Min-Min, Need based and Most Fit Errand Planning. This paper assesses different most recent calculations dependent on the methods like Cooperative Creature Search, Molecule Swam Enhancement, Subterranean insect State Improvement, Hereditary Calculation, Lining hypothesis and so forth., and propose which calculation is better in the record of different parameters like makespan, absolute undertaking execution time, task holding up time, transmission time, the level of lopsidedness, vitality utilizations and so on.

REMOVING DUPLICATES FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES BY NORMALIZED RECORDS

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World Wide Web has become the most populated database with increased number of users every day. This makes the search engines to produce duplicate data which has to be solved by de-duplication process. Various methods have been formulated in recent days to solve the issue but every method has one or other demerit that prevents it to be adapted successfully. Hence, in this paper, the patterns of the URLs are utilized to develop a framework for de-duplicating the web pages. The machine learning technique is used to study the pattern and precise rules are generalized. This helps in increasing the coverage. The pair wise rules were generated from duplicate cluster URL pairs. When the web crawlers apply these rules, it normalizes the URLs. The normalized URLs are tokenized and pattern tree is constructed. This is performed over the selected clusters and thus the transformational rule proves efficient in avoiding redundancies in the search results. The feasibility of the proposed methodology with an experimental setup with two different datasets are studied. The results shows that the de-duplication is achieved with good efficiency. The comparative analysis is also made with the existing methodologies.

LIGHT WEIGHT SECURE DATA SHARING SCHEME IN MOBILE CLOUD COMPUTING

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The task unravels and characterizes the trouble of multi-catchphrase positioned search over encoded cloud information (MRSE) while protecting firm framework insightful security in the distributed computing speculation. Subsequently to ensure protection of the information, before security information additionally redistributed to the cloud information that has sensitive to be scrambled, which make the significant information use administration not a simple assignment. Even though accessible encryption strategy enables clients to solidly look over encoded information right through the catchphrases, they convey just hunt Boolean. They are not yet enough to meet the use of the information effectively because there is naturally requested by huge number of information documents and clients situated in cloud. Subsequently it is required to permit numerous catchphrases in the inquiry solicitation and return archives in the request for their hugeness to the watchwords. The watchword Boolean of the hunt method just produces the unsorted outcome. A significant technique proposed for this troublesome issue is protection monitoring search over encoded cloud information. After the information has been encoded and re- appropriated by the information proprietor this technique sets up a lot of protection wants for secure cloud information usage framework during parting the cloud information and putting away the lump information in various servers. Among various multi-catchphrase etiology, this strategy picks the efficient comparability proportion of "arrange coordinating" for looking through method. At that point as indicated by Top K Query conspire the arranged outcomes are made.

PROFIT MAXIMIZATION AND WORKLOAD CONSOLIDATION DATACENTER IN CLOUD

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In this paper shows the Cloud providers to give cloud customers to two provisioning plans are On-Request plan and Reservation structures. Since it gives clients a feasible technique to allot enlisting assets are proficiently to satisfy needs. For the most part, cost of utilizing figuring resources provisioned by on-demand plan is higher than reservation plan. Since reservation plan can give offer of customer can reduce the relentless resource provisioning cost.To control the cloud assets adaptively subject to the booking structure for under over provisioning (RTUOP) tally. The RTUOP calculation is utilized to multi provisioning times of significant lot game plan. The OCRP predominantly considered in the interest and worth vulnerability. The approaches of the RTUOP figuring are considered including drinking gorges separating deterministic indistinct game plan and stochastic whole number programming. To beat this issue to interface by the situation decay techniques (SRT) to decrease the measure of conditions and effectively limit firm expense of advantage provisioning in cloud conditions.

SMART CROP PROTECTION FOR FARMERS IN AGRICULTURE USING IOT

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The problem of untamed animal attacks on crop fields is becoming a very commonplace phenomenon in many unique states.Wild animals like monkeys especially cows and buffaloes, wild dogs, elephants deer, wild pigs and even birds like parakeets cause a variety of harm to plants both by going for walks over them or eating them and vandalizing them completely. This ends in bad yield of crops. In the agriculture region alone, the deployment of IoT has brought about smart farming, precision agriculture and so on. This paper provides the improvement of Internet of Things utility for crop protection to prevent animal intrusions within the crop field.The purpose of our paper is to cope with the trouble of crop vandalization via animals.The main aim of our assignment is to provide a powerful solution to this problem, so that the monetary losses incurred by our farmers are minimized and they have a good crop yield.This system uses an ultrasonic sensor to discover wild animals approaching close to the field. In such a case the sensor signals makes the arduino to take action and also this system provides a buzzer alarm and flash light to distract the animals and immediately sends an alert message to the farmers.

PORTAL FOR FARMERS TO SELL THE PRODUCE AT BETTER RATE

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Agriculture is main source of crop diversity for human health andfoodsecurity.Farmers are an important part of the survival of ourvarioussocietiesbut they are notsatisfied with their income on crops yield. To overcome this drawback ourproject includes activities such as add value to agricultural products, directly sold by farmers to consumers as end product and farmer to farmer in need of seeds for grains, plants etc. This increases the farmers pride, income and countries E-Commerce. It also gives additional features like delivery time based on user requirement, herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizer which increase the likelihood of a larger yield, seasonal crop suggestion and experts guidance in case of any diseases on crops.

A REVIEW ON ENHANCED TECHNIQUE FOR DETECTION OF MALICIOUS WEB CRAWLER

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The utilization of web has colossally expanded everywhere throughout the world. The Web offers a strong and adaptable secured correspondence and registering condition to empower data to stream preferably with no vacation. Web applications give access to online administrations, picking up data from different destinations and are additionally an important objective for security assaults. The web contains immense information and it contains numerous sites which are observed by an instrument or a program known as a crawler. Gathering gigantic information by intersection the impediments of getting to that *site* is by all accounts a malignant assault and will be restricted from interfacing with the web server. As a result of a dangerous development of the interruption, need of oddity based interruption identification framework (IDS) which is fit for distinguishing assaults on server, is essential. Honeypot will be utilized for identified abnormalities to protect server. Further the malignant crawler recognized by the framework will send caution to the server about malevolent web crawler with the goal that server can remain alert.

SECURED TRANSMISSION OF TEXT USING DOUBLE ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM

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This paper discusses how a text file is to be kept secret while transmitting from sender to receiver. Thepaper is intended to present techniques for encryption and Steganography. Steganography is the practice of covering messages or information in host data or text or an image. Digital images are the most popular whose frequency of occurrence is more on internet. Steganography, which is a method for securing a message than cryptography that cache the content of the message and not the existence of message. Steganography , which is a tool which allows hidden transmission of information over the communication channel. Stegore image are provided by combining the secret message with the carrier image. In this paper, double coding algorithms are intimate to hide the encrypted text in a host image which then makes the secret message not easy to detect without retrieval. This paper presents a technique that could transmit with a high security.

TRIBALS E-MARKET

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Now a dayslifestyle of the people is different. People feel uncomfortable and time consuming for going to crowded markets. So, E-shopping may be a boon because it saves lot of your time .Online shopping is a process whereby consumers directly buy goods and services from a seller without any intermediary service over the internet. The revolution of mobile phone innovations has opened the doors for companies to realize purchasers through downloadable smart phone applications. These applications expand the usefulness of the advanced mobile phones and empower shoppers to perform different tasks easily. These applications have also produced significant interest thanks to high client engagement. The Project TribalsE-Market is predicated on E-commerce (electronic commerce) is that the activity of electronically buying or selling of products on online services or over the web .E–Marketplace (Like Amazon, flipkart) wherein tribals cannot promote. This app is to sell tribal produce such as handicrafts, arts, paintings, minor forest products etc,.online with provision of delivery, e-payment and promotional discounts. Everything like electric goods, toys, clothes are e-commerce sales only But this is an idea to help the tribalsto sell their products online. So this is new to the world and helpful for poor people. This e-marketplace is developed by using laravelframework. In this tribal people can add their products and cost of the product which comes out to the customer for buying it. They can also add discounts to their product.Itdoes not ask for documents such as GSTIN/TIN Number from the seller because it was developed toovercomeallthosethings.Itwillbringsagreatestsellingoppurtunityforthetribalpeople.

COST ESTIMATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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The importance of decision-making in value estimation for the building style method signifies the necessity for each designers and project managers. The elaborated entry of the provider and also the employers are maintained here. The leader entry consists of the earnings, and also the advance details, and also the earnings voucher are created. The group action reports for the staff are created in step with the contractor names. The employee entries are created. The voucher entry created for the fabric purchased for the development website in step with the fabric class, its type, and also the name, the no of units purchased and with the VAT calculations. Organizing the shoppers, contacts, order and notes in one, simple to the USA resolution that helps us to figure smarter. Client Base are often bespoke to the USA, or we will USA the quality resolution — in each we are going to realize a simple and logical thanks to keep our knowledge in excellent order — is also even facilitate us to urge that summary which will get the work done. Client Base is the complete resolution for the corporate. It's Window based mostly computer code designed specifically to assist the development corporations to handle labor voucher entries, leader profiles, purchase orders and Inventory Management. Victimization this computer code we will simply maintain the wages details, leader details and order details. This computer code boosts up the corporate operations, get selection reports to create a fast choices and provides a liberty management of the business in flow. The most part of the merchandise is the labor entry, wherever the entries with 2, classes that's Entry with Agreement (An agreement worth made between the contractors, and also the Constructor) and also the Entry while not Agreement (where the labor are simply employed for a day).

DISCOVERY OF RANKING FRAUD

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The Mobile App may be a very fashionable and documented concept due to the rapid advancement within the mobile technology. Due to the massive number of mobile Apps, ranking fraud is that the key challenge ahead of the mobile App market. Ranking fraud have a purpose of bumping up the Apps within recognition list. While the importance and necessity of preventing ranking fraud has been widely known. In the existing system the leading event and leading session of an app is identified from the historical records. The proposed system are going to be evaluated with real-world App data which is to be collected from the App Store for an extended period of time.

SINGLE WINDOW MONITORING OF ALL RURAL DEVELOPMENT WELFARE SCHEME

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The welfare scheme is online software for residents through citizens can exercise for schemes which is probably provided by authorities via filing required documents. Using these gadget authorities officers will technique the software and put up opinion at the utility with details it's miles everyday and it isn't always everyday. Welfare refers to authorities-sponsored assistance packages for humans and families in need, including programs as health care assistance, food stamps, and unemployment Welfare applications are initiatives set up by using the authorities to help the poor, developmentally challenged, and disadvantaged organizations of a country. The welfare scheme all rules development scheme is separated net site link to authorities website. The android app the usage of to single app viewing attention of welfare scheme app the usage of all rules improvement app to unmarried app manipulate is proposed method. In present state of affairs authorities is introducing many schemes for citizens but they're now not conducting to regular man because of its software technique. So with this software it's going to be easy to know facts approximately schemes and easy to apply. Using this utility can boom take delivery of as right with in authorities from the people and reduce misusing of funds. Android app appears after the protection and schemes information updating to the site. The main idea is to provide a transparent manner between authorities and human beings.

WATER SYSTEM DISTRIBUTION

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During the past years, water needs have increased unpredictably in India. Increasing demand of water system has become a serious challenge for the planet. Wasteful substance of water, climatic changes and Urbanization has further depleted the resource. Conservation and management of the resource must tend utmost importance. In this Journal paper, we present an IoT format for water monitoring and control approach which supports internet based data collection on real time Environment. The system addresses new challenges within the water sector -flow rate measuring and therefore the need for a study of the availability of water so as to curb water wastage and encourage its conservation. We also measure the standard of water distributed to each household by deploying pH and conductivity sensors. The traditional water metering systems require periodic human intervention for maintenance making it inconvenient and sometimes least effective. For shortcoming of the prevailing models for a ubiquitous usage of wireless systems for smart quality monitoring and communicate data wirelessly.

ALUMNI TRACKING SYSTEM

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Alumni Tracking System is the web based application to track the Alumni details. Alumni member can register themselves and update their details in this application. It is also allows the college to search details based on criteria such as year, subject, etc. It allows the Alumni to group chat, create events, publish notices on the portal. The institution can verify and authenticate their registered Alumni. There are many benefits for being an alumni member of a college or Institution, some of these benefits are, keeping a person informed about the events that are organized by the Institution. Another benefit is that information concerning a former student can easily be retrieved and other members of the alumni community can be located without much stress. The student and alumni can communicate with each other. It is useful to develop, encourage fellowship among the students, teachers, senior staff of the college. It useful as it serves as a platform for arranging the seminars, professional programs for students and alumni.

SURVEY ON SMART HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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Smart health care helps in managing appointment details for doctors in various hospitals. In current system, there is no source to finding the medical professional easier. To reduce the burdens of patient in finding appropriate specialists by availing all the details in a centralized website. Hospitals can register their details in online and by providing option for hospitals to post the doctor details and schedule details online. Government scheme details are also provided in this website. The patient searches the specialized doctor in all the hospitals, through the website. The patients register their details and request appointment to the doctors. The appointment request that is given by patient is processed by particular doctor and intimated through mail. The patient can able to check the request details in their provided login. The patient is also provided with facility to view the various facilities available in the hospital. In this way this website reduces the difficulties and helps hospitals, doctors and patient to have a better communication.

BLOOD DONOR PREDICTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES USING CROSS VALIDATION

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Donating blood one time can help three people because they have different blood components that can be used for different needs. Every 2 seconds there is a need for blood across the world. Therefore, the need for the blood is constant so as the need for donors. In this paper, we have taken a Blood Transfusion Service Centre dataset. Data is taken from the Blood Transfusion Service Centre in Hsin-Chu City in Taiwan. We used machine learning models in Python. We use classification models such as Random Forests, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, XG Boost and ADA Boost. This paper investigates the efficient and best machine learning algorithm associated with this problem.

ANTI THEFT ALERT AND TRACKING DEVICES .FOR TWO WHEELERS

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The proposed for a safety of a two wheeler from theft. This tool works at the Wi-Fi module, may be reachable through an internet web page or Android app. There are lots of safety structures to be had in the market which can be effortlessly detectable & hack able through the thieves, these structures work at the remote manage or GPS or GSM. Through this tool, we are providing green safety to -wheeler; this tool additionally has a feature of finding the -wheeler inside the dense parking area. For sensing the placement of the vehicle, we are using tilt sensor, which suggests that two-wheeler has been transferring from their nevertheless or bending position. The modern-day area, the safety of each & everything is the critical function and the security of two-wheeler or motorbike is one of the critical parts. Typically the motorcycles are stolen from streets or parking lots. By the time people, recognize the scenario the vehicles are made underground leaving nearly no traces. To come out of the problem, there is simplest of implementation of a protection device in bikes. Currently, the security structures available for -wheeler are very costly. So the motorbike corporations aren't able to put in force the safety machine because it increases the total price of a two wheeler.

ONLINE OPD APPOINTMENT AND HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

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The Online OPD appointment and Hospital Information System project composed of registration of patient, storing the details, and computerized billing in pharmacy and in medical labs. This software has the power to offer a singular id for each patient and stores the small print of each patient and therefore the staff automatically. It includes an enquiry facility to understand the present status of each and every room. Users can able to find the availability of a doctor and details of a patient using the id. The Hospital Management System are often entered employing a username and password. Only they will be able to add data to the database. The data can be retrieved easily. The interface is very user-friendly. The data are well protected for private use and makes the info processing in no time. Hospital Management System is meant for multi-specialty hospitals, to hide a good range of hospital administration and management processes. Management System that provides relevant information across the hospital to support effective deciding for patient care, hospital administration and important financial accounting, during a seamless flow. Hospital System could even be a software package suite designed to strengthen the standard and management of hospital management within the areas of clinical process analysis and activity-based costing. Hospital Management System enables you to develop your organization and improve its effectiveness and quality of labor. The project is developed in Laravel framework or codelgniter framework. Php and sq. environment is used.

AN IMPROVED COST EFFECTIVE WORKFLOW DEADLINE AWARE TOF WORK FLOW SCHEDULINGON HYBRID CLOUD USING TOF MONTAGE FRAMEWORK

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Many applications running in cloud computing environment are workflow applications which contain large number of precedence specific tasks and so require proper schedule in order to complete successfully. Efficient scheduling of workflow applications is a challenging task. In workflows, the uncertainties like 'uncertain data transfer time' among dependent tasks and the uncertain task execution time, if ignored may lead to deadline violation. The proposed TOF Work Flow Schedulingalgorithms so far unconcerned these uncertainties. This paper presents an improved unceRtainty aware TOF Work Flow Schedulingalgorithm abbreviated as i-TOF, that considers the uncertainties of scheduling workflows such as the uncertain running time of tasks in distributed environment when focused upon gave the superior outcome in way of cost and resource utilization, for DAG when compared with the original algorithm. The compared task scheduling algorithms are implemented in Workflowsim.

SEMANTIC-BASED FOLLOWER   RECOMMENDATIONS ON TWITTER NETWORK

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Traffic Analysis and size in large networks is very challenging assignment for community managers. Cheating Bandwidth performs a Twitter is an interesting platform for the dissemination of news. The real-time nature and reference of the tweets are conducive to sharing of data associated with important events as they unfold. One of the greatest challenges is to find the tweets that we can characterize as news in the block of tweets. In this paper, we proposed a method for detecting and tracking breaking news from Twitter in real-time. We filter the stream of incoming tweets to get rid of junk tweets employing a text classification algorithm. Then, we rank the news using a dynamic scoring system which also allows us to track the news over a period of time.

AN IMPROVED LSB IMAGE STEGANOGRAPHY USING ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOGRAPHY

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Within the field of pc networks, cryptography and steganography are the well-known options for best security purpose. the most plan is to transmit the information firmly. So, providing acceptable level of security is crucial for knowledge transmission. conjointly it ought to cut back the time complexness of the protection algorithmic rule. Here we've used the "Elliptic Curve Cryptography" theme to code the information and image. A "Least important Bit" steganography algorithmic rule is employed to insert the encrypted knowledge to be hidden within the image so as to send the information firmly. The encrypted knowledge from the image is then decrypted by the coding algorithmic rule. Finally the hidden knowledge is taken from the decrypted knowledge. Then the image is compressed before causing through the net. MATLAB is employed to simulate results that show that it's smart embedding capability and security.

A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF ETL TOOLS

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Data Warehouse is a vault of vital information from numerous sources accumulated over an extensive stretch of time. Traditional DW tasks for the most part include removing information from different sources, changing these information into a perfect structure and finally stacking them to DW blueprint for additional investigation. The concentrate change load (ETL) capacities should be consolidated into fitting devices so associations can use these apparatuses efficiently as required. There is a wide assortment of such devices accessible in showcase. In this paper, we have looked at changed parts of some well known ETL apparatuses (Informatica, Datastage, Ab Initio, Oracle Data Integrator, SSIS) and have broke down their preferences and drawbacks. We have additionally featured some remarkable highlights (execution improvement, information genealogy, constant information examination, cost, language restricting and so forth) of these instruments and spoke to them with a similar report. Aside from the survey of the ETL instruments, the paper additionally gives input from information science industry which portrays the market esteem and relevance of the devices in down to earth situation. Nonetheless, the customary DW idea is extending quickly with the approach of huge information, distributed computing, ongoing information investigation and the developing need of parsing data from organized and unstructured information sources. In this paper, we have additionally identified these variables which are changing the definition of information warehousing.

WIFI CONTROLLED CENTRAL AUTOMATION USING NODE MCU

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Home automation is becoming accepted due to its frequent benefits. Home mechanization refers to the manage of home appliance and domestic features by local network or by remote control. Artificial Intelligence provides us the frame to go real-time choice and automation for Internet of Things (IoT).The work deals with discussion about different intelligent home automation system and technology from a various features viewpoint. The occupation focus on concept of home automation where the monitoring and control operations are facilitate through smart devices installed in inhabited buildings. various home automation method and knowledge consider in analysis with central controller base (Arduino or Raspberry pi), web based, electronic mail based, Bluetooth-based, mobile-based, SMS based, ZigBee based, double tenor Multi Frequency-based, cloud-based and the Internet with presentation.

CRYTOGRAPHIC APPROACH TO SECURELY SHARE AND PROTECT GENOMIC DATA

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At times it is significant to commune secret information to an individual or to a group of selected people and if it is intercepted and changed by an intruder may lead to undesired problems. To protect trusted information and to connect it to the person(s) concerned is a crucial task. One of the methods used for this is Cryptography that ciphers the evidence based on definite algorithm that makes it human unreadable unless decrypted in a predefined method set by the material sender. A large variation of cryptographic systems are used which have their own strengths and weaknesses. Digital data particularly image files are extensively used more internet. This paper is a try to give an outline of software data cryptography and cryptanalysis and employing disordered structure as possible tenacity for image encryption over customary cryptographic algorithms.

VEHICLE THEFT INFORMATION AND TRACKING USING IOT

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Theft prepared limit uses a GSM application made and presented in a mobile phone contraption, which is embedded in the vehicle to talk with the vehicle owner's wireless. The remarkable imprint scanner channels the exceptional sign of the owner of the vehicle, if it isn't the owner, by then the vehicle won't ignite and the correspondence is developed by methods for SMS. The GSM modem is used to send the circumstance of the vehicle from a remote spot. The GPS modem will incessantly give the data to exhibit the circumstance of the vehicle. Comparative data is sent to the compact at the furthest edge from where the circumstance of the vehicle is mentioned. Right when the requesting by the customer is sent to the number at the GSM modem, the system normally sends an appearance answer to that adaptable demonstrating the circumstance of the vehicle. The proposed arrangement gives information with respect to vehicle character, Safe controlling and arranging on steady reason. This information is accumulated by the ARM7 Utilizing different modules.

ROBUST AND SCALABLE CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK TO DEPLOY AND MAINTAIN NPULSE

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Continuous Integration is the most common practice among software developers. It has been around for a while now, but the habits it suggests are far from common practice. Automatic builds, a systematic test suite and binding to the mainline branch every day sound simple at first, but they require a responsible team to implement and persistent care. What starts with improved tooling can be a catalyst for long-lasting change in an organizations shipping culture. Continuous incorporation, distribution and deployment are the software development business practices that enable organizations to regularly and consistently release new features and products. It is important to steadily review and create the approaches, tools, challenges and practices reported for implementing and applying continuous practices. This paper emphases on the continuous integration of enterprise Java application ie.,nPulse, a collaborative framework for continuous integrated delivery based on Jenkins. It covers all the stages of the Software Development Lifecycle starting from managing web containers, auto deploying Web Application Resource, managing database backups, data recovery and developing Application Performance Tools. This platform has the complete suite of tools that need to manage the enterprise application infrastructure.

SECURE DATA GROUP SHARING AND CONDITIONAL DISSEMINATION WITH MULTI-OWNER IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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With the rapid development of cloud services, huge volume of data is shared via cloud confidentiality in cloud computing, current mechanisms cannot enforce privacy concerns over cipher text associated with multiple owners, which makes co-owners unable to appropriately control whether data disseminators can actually disseminate their data. In this paper, we propose a secure data group sharing and conditional dissemination scheme with multi-owner in cloud computing, in which data owner can share private data with a group of users via the cloud in a secure way, and data disseminator can disseminate the data to a new group of users if the attributes satisfy the access policies in the ciphertext .We further present a multiparty computing. Although cryptographic techniques have been utilized to provide data access control mechanism over the disseminated cipher text, in which the data co-owners can append new access policies to the cipher text due to their privacy preferences. Moreover, three policy aggregation strategies, including full permit, owner priority and majority permit, are provided to solve the privacy conflicts problem caused by different access policies. The security analysis and experimental results show our scheme is practical and efficient for secure data sharing with multi-owner in cloud computing.

FUZZY BASED ASSOCIATION RULE MINING AND CLASSIFER FOR MARKET BASKET SCRUNITY TO ENHANCE THE KEY SECURITY IN ORGANIZATION

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Current technical achievements of storing data and database management technologies also provided windows to new productivity techniques for all forms of organization. Market Basket Analysis (often referred to as association rule mining) has become a valuable way of finding company buying trends by collecting associations or co-occurrences in store transaction databases. Since the information gained from the study could be used to shape marketing, sales, service, and operating strategies, it also has generated increased interest in research. Nevertheless, current methods that fail to reveal essential buying patterns in such a multi-store environment, due to an underlying assumption that the items under review are already on shelf throughout all stores most the time. We are implementing a new approach in this paper to address that deficiency. Security is however considered to become an important aspect of individually performed transactions and regular database itemsets that are partitioned horizontally. This research work presents a novel vital protection algorithm which utilizes RSA cryptographic concept based on classifier, in addition to making security for eventually purchased sometimes used item sets of transaction purposes. The classifier uses information of several frequently used itemsets, and presents the actual company with a key value.   Eg., if there are any reliance users, only the valid users may get that market info. The majority of the reliance organisation's customers may not permitted to pick the main interest of the results. First, with the aid of the Enhanced Fuzzy-based Weighted Association Rule Mining Algorithm (EFWARM), the frequent itemsets are mined to mine the frequency item set. The Fuzzy-based multi-kernel spherical support vector classifier then optimizes the key functions of the frequently itemsets mined.

ONLINE JOB PORTAL

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The work alternative methodology in today's world economy area unit typically a daunting task for prospective staff regardless of their experience level. It involves an in depth search of newspapers, job websites, human agents, etc., to spot associate employment likelihood that is perceived compatible to skills, anticipated remuneration and social needs. Search sites like get, Academickeys.com, Careerbuilder.com, Job-hunt.org, Monster.com, etc., change prospective staff to register on-line and search and apply for employment. But most do very little to profile employers against staff or even commit to make sure the validity of the data submitted by prospective staff. In addition no information exists on feedback of the leader too on varied criteria submitted by staff. Taking of those into thought we've got an inclination to here have planned associate intelligent agent to perform the same search operations by interacting with the leader and job search organizer agents. All results applicable area unit organized supported a dynamic calculation of expected utility from highest to lowest and displayed because the work search listing.

BLOCKCHAIN FOR CRIME DETECTION AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN INDIA

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Using robotization will enable numerous hoodlums to be distinguished and trapped in manners that don't require perilous eye to eye collaborations.By utilizing blockchain innovation to screen, banner, and break down exchanges that might be straightforwardly associated with vicious guiltiness, the danger of observation will turn out to be increasingly.Ablockchain is a developing rundown of records, called blocks, that are connected utilizing cryptography.Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the past block, a timestamp, and exchange information By structure, a blockchain is impervious to change of the information.For use as a disseminated record, a blockchain is regularly overseen by a distributed system all in all clinging to a convention for between hub correspondence and approving new blocks.Whenrecorded, the information in some random square can't be adjusted retroactively without change of every consequent block, which requires agreement of the network larger part.TheBlockchain innovation is a genuine case of a rising innovation that is pulling in government consideration.Numerous administration elements, for example, United Kingdom, Estonia.,Investments in blockchain-based organizations and new businesses have seen a huge flood, all inclusive contacting over \$20 billion, over a varietyIn this paper, we audit the writing to distinguish the potential use cases and utilization of Blockchain to empower taxpayer driven organizations.We likewise orchestrated writing identified with the security of Blockchain usage to recognize the security advantages, challenges and the proposed arrangements.The examination demonstrates that is enormous potential for Blockchain innovation to be utilized in to empower brilliant government services.This paper additionally features future research in the regions of worries.

RECENT TRENDS IN M2M AND IOT APPLICATIONS

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The technologies that allow wired or wireless system to communicate with the devices of identical ability. M2M uses a device (sensor, meter etc.) to capture an 'event' (motion, video, meter reading, temperature etc.) which is relayed through a network wireless, wired or hybrid to an application (software program), that translates the captured event into significant in sequence.

AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

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The main objective of this project is to control air pollution by designing and implementing an Air Quality Monitoring (AQM) system. To reduce air pollution, and also to reduce the health issues caused by air pollution, the air quality monitoring system plays a major role. The air quality monitoring should be capable of measuring the air quality parameters. The parameters to be considered are temperature, humidity, carbon monoxide, low concentration ozone gas, and dust particles. Finally, all the sensor data will be processed by the PIC Microcontroller and the output can be displayed with the help of LCD Display. This air quality system also alerts when the air quality level is greater than the normal value using a buzzer.

A SURVEY ON CREDIT CARD FRAUDDETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING IN DATA MINING

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Nowadays digitalization gaining popularity because of seamless, effortless and comfort use of ecommerce. It grew to become very rampant and effortless mode of payment. People pick out online fee and e-shopping; because of time convenience, transport convenience, etc. As the end result of large amount of e-commerce use, there is a vast increment in credit card fraud also. Fraudsters strive to misuse the card and transparency of online payments. Thus to overcome with the fraudsters undertaking come to be very essential. The fundamental goal is to secure credit card transactions; so humans can use e-banking safely and easily. To detecting the credit score card fraud there are various techniques which are based totally on Deep learning, Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayesian, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Neural Network, Artificial Immune System, K Nearest Neighbor, Data Mining, Decision Tree, Fuzzy logic based totally System, Genetic Algorithm etc.

GAIT ANALYSIS FOR HUMAN AUTHENTICATION USING DEPTH SENSOR

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The prominence of system for automatic person identification has rise increasingly during the past years. Biometric features from an information security perspective are a process by which the identity of a person can be confirmed. Use of biometric features for authentication is one of the three most widely used approaches. Gait analysis is an important biometric technique for recognizing humans. Unlike other biometric features, human gait can be captured at a distance which makes it a self-effacing method for recognition. This paper focus on an authentication security system which is more oriented towards behavioural characteristics like gait analysis, rather just physical characteristics of humans. This blend of both characteristics helps evolving more powerful authentication system as compared to existing biometric security systems. An unconstrained gait recognition algorithm is proposed which uses 3D skeleton information and angles between skeleton joint points. Kinect sensor captures depth image is used to generate 3D skeleton structure. The temporal tracking of skeleton joints angles formed due body motion kinetics is used for gait analysis. The angles from the 2D representation of 3D data are computed by calculating the vectors between the three joints pairs using atan2 (the arc tangent function with two arguments). These skeleton joints angles forms the trajectories and hence gait model. The gait is acknowledged by calculating the minimum difference measure between the gait models of the training data and the testing data.

AUTOMATIC LEAF PARAMETER MONITORING AND ANALYSIS OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE

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India is a country where most of the people rely on agriculture for leading their lives. There for quality and quantity of each crop is important to have better income. But it may be effected if a disease is caused to a plant . Hence it isnecessary to detect and analyses the disease as early as possible. Accurate exposure and recognition of crop disease thus plays an important role in adequately regulating and preventing disease for feasible agriculture and food preservation. So detection and diagnosis of disease at the right time is essential to the farmer. This paper proposes a simple and creative method which is useful in the leaf disease detection and selection of fertilizers using artificial neural network. This system involves different concepts related to image processing such as image acquisition, image preprocessing, feature extraction, artificial neural network based training, classification, diagnosis and treatment by using Support Vector Machine (SVM). Different texture features of some leaves are used as database for performing the operations. Here we can get the disease name and also the fertilizer which is precise for that disease. It gives better performance compared to other processing system. In this proposed method ATMEGA 8 and front end GUI is used for displaying the values of each parameter. Image processing is used to detect leaf diseases. Do the analysis of proposed method by plotting graph of different parameter with respect to time. By observing graphical analysis farmer can provide nutrient and water through drip irrigation for improving and increasing the crop production.

DENSITY BASED TRAFFIC CONTROL USING IoT

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With the rapid development of road infrastructure, the volume of the vehicle on the road network increases which leads to traffic Congestion. The exact situation exists in the Coimbatore cities. Traffic congestions are amongst the top list of the problems faced in Muscat and other cities around Coimbatore. This is mainly caused due to the rapid suprise in the number of vehicles in a short period. To overcome such an impact of traffic congestions, it is required to develop an IoT Based traffic control system. The proposed system would be based on the measurement of the actual traffic density on the road. This would be achieved using real-time video and image processing techniques. Wherein the images captured and are stored in the server, which will be compared with the real-time image captured via camera to identify the density. The theme is to control the traffic by determining the traffic density on each side of the four roads and enabling a controlling option of the traffic signal to the user through a software application.

MULTIOWNER DATA SHARING USING BLOCK CHAIN

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Ciphertext-Policy Attribute-Based Keyword Search (CP-ABKS) facilitates search queries and supports fine-grained access control over encrypted data in the cloud. However, prior CP-ABKS schemes were designed to support unshared multi-owner setting, and cannot be directly applied in the shared multi-owner setting (where each record is accredited by a fixed number of data owners), without incurring high computational and storage costs. In addition, due to privacy concerns on access policies, most existing schemes are vulnerable to off-line keyword-guessing attacks if the keyword space is of polynomial size. Furthermore, it is difficult to identify malicious users who leak the secret keys when more than one data user has the same subset of attributes. In this paper, we present a privacy-preserving CP-ABKS system with hidden access policy in Shared Multi-owner setting (basic ABKS-SM system), and demonstrate how it is improved to support malicious user tracing (modified ABKS-SM system). We then prove that the proposed ABKS-SM systems achieve selective security and resist off-line keyword-guessing attack in the generic bilinear group model. We also evaluate their performance using real-world datasets.

SMART MONITORING FOR SOLDIER HEALTH AND LOCATION

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The people around the world live a safe life due to the sacrifices of the brave soldiers, in order repay the so we must shield them from risks due to face in the warfare by equipping them with advanced technology. Equipping people especially soldiers to guarantee the security of the state and its stability. Terrorism in a lot area around the world is represented threat on people life. This work designed smart monitoring system for soldiers who protecting the homeland so, it is necessary to help them by using smart monitoring system to avoid any terrorist attack or know their places when the abduction of any one of these soldiers. Supply soldier with modern technological devices makes it easy for us to know the health status and their location and this makes the control rooms in the military fulltime to monitor the enemy rather than preoccupation with monitoring soldiers. Wireless communications devices play an important role in monitoring the soldiers through the use of the devices Global Positioning System (GPS) system, and also SOS messages that help the soldier to adapt with different situation. All the data collected from the sensors and send to the web server to make analysis and also statistics depending on these information Base Stations can make the right decision and send it to the soldier to follow.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARAMETER PREDICTION IN PATHOLOGY ANALYSIS USING LINEAR REGRESSION

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The main objective of the pathology report analysis is to predict the patients' health supported the available data set using This also manages the main points of test reports and patient's information. The project is completely built at administrative end and thus only the administrator is guaranteed the access. Information has to be securely stored and fully accessible from the primary data acquired to years of usage. This project compromises all software needs like test automation, patient information, specific test control and detailed analysis. A close report is generated supported the regression toward the mean algorithm that helps to predict the patient's health

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO HANDLE EMERGENCY LOAD MANAGING FOR EV'S AND PORTABLE INVERTERS ON AI

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A variety of rechargeable - batteries are now avail- able in the markets for powering different electronic and electrical devices. The lithium-iron phosphate (LiFePO4)/ Lithium Titanate battery is considered to be the best among all battery types and cells because of its superior characteristics to charge very fast and high performance available in market in earlys of 2020. However, considering the charging speed, safety, life cycle, it is very much difficult to manage the huge load when the system is shifting from main power supply source to stand by source. There needs a time to shut down unnecessary loads to the rating of the inverter, otherwise a huge loss of current. Using an artificial intelligent system, it can be managed easily associating with lithium iron phosphate battery. AI technology can decide the priority and energy using from the system by shutting down the un-necessary loads in a proper way without effecting the working system.

ROBOTIC CUTTING SYSTEM USING VELOCITY SCANNING OF LINEAR CONVEYOR

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In order to do operations on a moving conveyor without stopping it, need to make the relative velocity between the robotic operations arm and the belt conveyor to zero, so that any operations can be done between these two process. In this project as it is a cutting process that can be applied in food manufacturing industries, Proper cutting on required positions on the product to get equal quantity of food product at any conveyor speed is the main objective. The purpose of this model is to vary the production rate according to market requirement, to reduce the damages in the model and to minimize the production cost. So in this proposed model linear speed of a conveyor can be sensed by sensing mechanism which will convert velocity into a pulse train. Number of pulses/second will define a value that is proportional to the linear velocity of the conveyor. By multiplying with some constant we can easily obtain the linear velocity. This constant is the perimeter of the disk which is attached to encoder, which is used to obtain the pulse train. A servo motor is used for cutting process. The speed of linear conveyor obtained, then converts to a suitable voltage that runs the servo motor in synchronized rpm by the help of PLC. The vertical motion for cutting is made through a pneumatic cylinder in which the end effector moves up and down will cut the product perfectly as if it would slices when not in motion. The cutting dimensions will not vary even if the conveyor speed varied. The perfect cutting on product is the result of synchronizing the velocity of robotic system and conveyor.

STEGANOGRAPHY ENCRYPTION TECHNIQUE FOR COMMUNICATION

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Information or hiding data technique embeds records into virtual media for the security reasons. Steganography is a technique by which presence of sensitive message can't be detected and we will use it as a tool for security reason to transmit the confidential data in a secure manner. The purpose is to cover the message in such a manner that no one other than meant recipient even is aware of that the message has been sent. By combining steganography and encryption process, it turns into harder for even the stego-analyst to regain the authentic textual content from the photo. Use a pixel choice filter out to get the good areas to cover message inside the cowl photo to reap a better rate. After this technique Message is hidden using Bit Replacement method. We also propose Pixel Value Differencing for enforcing steganography. In spatial or frequency domain there are Steganographic algorithms are proposed for embedding information in picture as cover.

PLANT LEAF DISEASE DETECTION WITH CLASSIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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India is an agricultural dependent country wherein most of the economic income comes from agriculture. Improper maintenance and protection of crops leads to more infections and affects the overall production. In India, technology based on modern agriculture is the most requirements in every part of agriculture, to have more profit. This technology helps the farmer to identify what type of diseases that the plant is being affected and suggests some medicine to be given to the affected plant. Thus, the use of this technology in agriculture may help in increasing the productivity and improve the condition of Indian farmers and protection of their product with the use of precision agriculture and also the plant crops can be free from diseases. The infections in the plant parts are processed using the image, and the plants' specific disease is identified. So, using modern technologies identify few diseases of a particular plant which is popularly grown and monitored. This proposed system presents an overview of the classification and detection of plant leaf diseases using machine learning. Within the area of machine learning, neural networks are a subcategory of algorithms built around a model of artificial neurons spread across three or more layers.

STATEMENT ANALYSIS USING NLP

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We aim to draw on an important overlooked poten- tial of affective dialogue systems—their application to promote positive emotional states, similar to that of emotional support be- tween humans. This can be achieved by eliciting a more positive emotional valence throughout a dialogue system interaction, i.e., positive emotion elicitation. Existing works on emotion elicitation have not yet paid attention to the emotional benefit for the users. Moreover, a positive emotion elicitation corpus does not yet exist despite the growing number of emotion-rich corpora. Towards this goal, first, we propose a response retrieval approach for positive emotion elicitation by utilizing examples of emotion appraisal from a dialogue corpus. Second, we efficiently construct a corpus using the proposed retrieval method, by replacing responses in a dialogue with those that elicit a more positive emotion. We validate the cor- pus through crowdsourcing to ensure its quality. Finally, we pro- pose a novel neural network architecture for an emotion-sensitive neural chat-based dialogue system, optimized on the constructed corpus to elicit positive emotion. Objective and subjective evalua- tions show that the proposed methods result in dialogue responses that are more natural and elicit a more positive emotional response. Further analyses of the results are discussed in this paper.

CLOUD TASK SCHEDULING BASED ON TWO STAGE STRATEGY USING KNN AND NEIVE BAYES CLASSIFIER

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In Cloud environment, Virtual Machines are scheduled to hosts based on their instant resource usage without considering their overall and long-term utilization. Also, in many cases, the scheduling and placement processes are computational expensive and affect performance of deployed VMs, so the aim is to minimize such performance degradation.In this work, the virtual machines are scheduled according to the resource monitoring data extracted from past resource utilizations (including PMs and VMs) using KNN and Naive Bayes classification technique. The Euclidean distance of KNN is measured and then virtual machine is scheduled on the physical machine. The count of the physical machine gets reduced by using K-NN & NB classifier than Support Vector Machine classifier. The task performed by 28 physical machine when using SVM is reduced by 24 physical machine by using knn&nb classifier algorithm also the error rates gets decreased by 0.025%.

PRIVACY –PRESERVING FOR PERSONAL SOCIAL MEDIA DATA PUBLISHING FOR PERSONALIZED RANKING- BASED RECOMMENDATION

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In this project personalized advice is vast to assist consumers in finding relevant data. A few anonymization methods, for example, hypothesis has been supposed for safety safeguarding facts distributing. Record comptonization is a real danger to clients of online web-based lifestyles statistics distributing. While persevering spammers misuse the built-up trust connections between account proprietors and their companions to proficiently unfold vindictive assailant, handy place of bargained documents is very testing because of the entrenched trust connection between the expert co-ops, account proprietors, and their companions. In this paper, we learn about the social practices of web-based social networking clients, i.e., their use of internet- primarily based life data distributing, and the utilization of which in figuring out the tradedoff records.

SECURITY IN TRANSMISSION OF DATA AND ENERGY AWARE PATH SELECTION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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In Wireless Sensor Networks during the process of routing the consumption of energy remains a challenge as mobile nodes have limited battery. We propose method for increasing the lifetime of the network and minimizing the link breakages by choosing the paths for routing, with more available energy. In this paper we propose two schemes based on Adhoc On-Demand Distance Vector (AODV), a reactive routing protocol. In both these schemes, to reduce the control packets overhead, limited mobile nodes can be the part of the routing process. This limitation is based on the received signal strength. The energy efficient available path in terms of residual energy is selected either by the destination node or by intermediate node locally. The simulation results show that our proposed schemes results in the energy efficient routing as compared to traditional AODV.

VOICE CONTROLLED PERSONAL ASSISTANT USING AI

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In this paper to accomplish and achieve these considerations there is a requirement for a stage which can mechanize every one of our errands easily and comfort. Along these lines we have to build up a Personal Assistant having splendid forces of reasoning and the capacity to communicate with the surroundings just by one of the materialistic types of human communication for example human voice. The Hardware gadget catches the sound demand through receiver and procedures the demand with the goal that the gadget can react to the singular utilizing in-fabricated speaker module. For Model, on the off chance that you ask the gadget 'what's the climate' or on the other hand 'how's traffic' utilizing its inherent aptitudes, it turns upward the climate and traffic status individually and afterward restores the reaction to the client and Many gadgets we utilize each day use voice aides. They're on our cell phones and inside brilliant speakers in our homes. Numerous portable applications and working frameworks use them. Furthermore, certain innovation in autos, just as in retail, training, human services, and media communications conditions, can be worked by voices.

APPLICATIONS of ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE in AGRICULTURE

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Every day, farms produce thousands of information points on temperature, soil, usage of water, atmospheric phenomenon, etc. With the assistance of computer science and machine learning models, this data is leveraged in real-time for obtaining useful insights like choosing the correct time to plant seeds, determining the crop choices, hybrid seed choices to get more yields and therefore the like.

DIGITALIZED TRADE FINANCE USING BLOCKCHAIN

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The fundamental lesson from the digital trade finance experiment with digital innovations over the past decade is that centralized solutions in a decentralized ecosystem do not scale. The result has been today's trade ecosystem where data flows freely within, but not between network participants. Blockchain - as a decentralized system has the potential to eliminate data siloes and enable existing innovations to scale. But only if application builders incorporate the lessons of past attempts at transformative, global innovation. To facilitate this process, we introduce a network model of technology diffusion to explain the rise and persistence of digital islands. We then apply this model to blockchain in trade finance. This technology offers peer to peer transactions full transparency for all an opposite party in a contract or financial transaction and instant access to information, thereby providing the ideal means for mistaking the current problems in trade finance. An alternate agreement is eventually shared with the importer financial institution and constitutes the basis for issuing a Letter of Credit also in smart contract form on the platform.

REALTIME FRAUD DETECTION IN HEALTH INSURANCE USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

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Fraud event in Health Insurance takes place frequently and have huge financial loss in Realtime. The number of transactions and document submission, has from in large qualities of fraud event. Therefore, fraud detection is in demand to rectify these kinds of issues. This paper focus on detection of fake bill generation, online transaction and during document submission. Each fraud is detected using series of machine learning algorithm. To address the series of problem, we use boosting algorithm for detection of fraud in health insurance companies. For this, we took predictive analysis data and using boosting algorithm.The System have to run over the internet, all of the hardware shall require to connect internet might be hardware interface for the gadget. As for e.g. Modem, WAN – LAN, Ethernet Cross-Cable. The machine is on server so it calls for the any scripting language like PHP, VBScript etc. The system requires Data Base also for the shop the any transaction of the system like MYSQL etc. System also require DNS (domain call space) for the naming on the internet. At the last user want internet browser for engage with the device. The end result of the Claim surveillance is greater secure and identification of claim frauds in brief manner. It is useful for insurance corporations and customers.

SMART OFFICE

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The smart office is a organization where technology enables people to work best, faster and, of course, smarter. Beacons, sensors and mobile apps help employees perform menial tasks better and faster, so they have enough time to focus on growing businesses and innovations. The smart office entry system has biometric devices, face recognition systems and RFID tag. The human motion sensor has identified the human motion to operate the AC, Light and Fan. The surveillance camera has monitoring the employees in our office using an IP camera. We have indoor wayfinding to locate the office rooms and places. And then conference room booking can be available and the meeting can be ended to sensor has detected and send the alert message of the availability of conference room bookings. We have smart desks for an employee to ease work experience. We use an IOT technologies to evaluate the office. This project motivation is an automated technology of an office. This project is over all process method. There we using automation process for entry and exit using Biometric device or Face Recognition system. We are using employee monitoring surveillance camera. There employee can use smart system and desks. We have indoor way finding system. There humanity sensor to control the Fan, Ac, Light. We provide high speed network for employees. We have conference room booking system. The employee can choose our working table in their interest. We use climate control for employees. There more security for our employees. Smart offices have become a hotshot term. More companies are adopting solutions to alter their work environment into a smart, interconnected and hi-tech domain. There are a number of distinct benefits of smart devices provided by the smart office's companies.

THE ROLE OF OPEN DATA FOR MAPPING AND COMMUNICATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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During the last years in India due to flood, heavy rains, landslides and other natural calamities several people get affected and several lost their life. In such situations, providing effective communication and timely response to the requests can save many human lives. The major challenge faced is the timely localization of victims within the disaster area and reliability of network infrastructure at that period. Mapping disaster-prone areas can facilitate the identification of areas that require attention when disasters occur. Disaster data is often incomplete or difficult to access. There's lots of data available, but the problem is making use of it easier is required. This research aims is to develop routing framework for effective mapping the locations by use of Open data for efficient response during disaster management. This can also help officials to priorities the needs and distribute supplies effectively to the people.

SECURE WAY TO AVOID DUPLICATE COPIES OF DATA IN CLOUD USING MAPPING TECHNIQUE

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Cloud computing is that the one among the foremost usable technology which may accessed through internet and allows each individual to share resources, services and data among the users through the network. Cloud provides enough space to store their data. While considering data storage on cloud, the system concentrates on deduplication. Data deduplication is one among the techniques to compress knowledge for eliminating duplication of uploading data, and utilized mostly in cloud to attenuate the capacity of storage and helps to save lots of bandwidth. To safeguard the truthfulness of delicate data when deduplication process, before outsourcing the info , encryption technique is implemented to encrypt data. To secure data with high efficiency, this paper initially concentrates on the difficulty of authenticated data deduplication formally. Unlike conventional deduplication techniques, the users who upload the info to cloud also are considered in verifying duplication beyond the info itself.

Both main memory size and memory interference are considered because the main blockages in virtualized environments. Memory deduplication, the most technique used for detecting pages with similar content and getting to be shared into one single copy, reduces memory requirements. Here proposed a system called secure thanks to avoid duplicate copies of knowledge in cloud using mapping technique. Mapping Technique is employed for deduplication also as wont to make one copy of same data for multiple data owners in Cloud storage. If any of the info owner is stored in same data means the info can't be stored it'll mapped and linked to the document/data. This uses an idea called virtual machine based memory partition called VMMP for diminishing interference among virtual machines. VMMP helps to store the files during a fragmented order. This paper shows the comparison results of deduplication technique with existing and proposed system.

AMBULANCE AND POLICE LOCATION BASED INFORMATION USING IN ANDROID APP

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The range of records approximately affected individual are all of sudden heart trouble, hypertension, lowpressure. Etc, Then any crucial trouble in area, patrol are straight away searching for the situation and consequently the records is correlated with the state of affairs in which it without a doubt emerge as generated. This vicinity-specific records isn't always available to the policeman it truly is patrolling the streets whilst the app isn't always installed. The up so far data, applicable to the present vicinity of the law enforcement officials ship an ambulance. So postpone timing hassle.The android mobiles are widely operated and has achieved biggest sale globally with them massive feature. It's not critical that when you name an ambulance, the closest ambulance will reach. The paper describe a version to hint the nearest free ambulance inside the realm using international positioning machine and bring it to the person in distress. The GPS devices continuously flow with the ambulance and may calculate the co-ordinate of each position and may be obtained on every occasion required through the server. Hence it may track the nearest ambulance and produce it to the individual in distress. Emergencies together with accidents require on the spot medical attention wherein patients need to be transported from the location of incident to hospital. In such situations, emergency structures are important in saving valuable lives. The significance of taking a affected person to hospital can be judged by means of the fact that if the appearance of an ambulance is delayed because of any hassle, it is able to worsen the affected person medical kingdom and even purpose death. The delays can occur due to time ate up for dialing emergency numbers and sporting out verbal exchange for directing the address to the place of incident to the ambulance dispatch service company representative. AADS incorporates of android primarily based software wherein the user (victim or the caretaker of the sufferer) need to press a simple "help" button at the AADS android application to signal and buzz any ambulance near the vicinity of incident at the side of the sufferer's geographical region just on one click. The goal of this research is to reduce the time consumed for the advent of ambulance through automation.

DATA PERTURBATION TECHNIQUES IN PRIVACY PRESERVING DATA MINING

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Data mining strategies have been facing a serious challenge in recent years due to heightened privacy concerns and concerns, i.e. protecting the privacy of important and sensitive data. Data perturbation is a common Data Mining privacy technique. Data perturbation's biggest challenge is to balance privacy protection and data quality, which is normally considered to be a pair of contradictory factors. Geometric perturbation technique for data is a combination of perturbation technique for rotation, translation, and noise addition. Publishing data while protecting privacy –sensitive details–is particularly useful for data owners.Typical examples include publishing micro data for research purposes or contracting the data to third parties providing services for data mining. In this paper we are trying to explore the latest trends in the technique of perturbation of geometric results.

ACHIEVING SECURITY FOR CLOUD COMPUTING

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In this work mainly focus on how to provide data in security to the cloud environment users. Security is essential factor in the cloud services. Our proposed idea is provide a security to both cloud users and cloud providers. The Cloud Computing Adoption Framework (CCAF) is used for adopting and applying cloud security principles systematically. This framework has key features includes identification, data integrity, privacy and durability. The CCAF has three layers of security such as firewall and access control, identity management and intrusion prevention and convergent encryption. The firewall and access control layer performs intrusion protection used in CCAF to ensure that all data is safeguarded all the times. The second layer identity management and intrusion prevention operates on identifying the user and prevent the system from unauthorized access. The identity management is divided into three roles such as user, CCAF server and security manager. The user can create their own key to encrypt and decrypt the files and send it to the server for storage purpose. The CCAF server will perform three functionalities. First, it authenticates data during storage/retrieval purposes. Second, it can provide access control. Third, it can encrypt and decrypt the data between user and their cloud.

PREDICTION OF CROPS PROFIT USING REGRESSION ALGORITHM

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For the prediction of crops, Accurate and timely spatial classification of crop types based on remote sensing data is important. Explicit crop-type based on year information can be used to estimate crop areas for a variety of monitoring and decision-making applications. The data obtained having tons area and soil nutritious repository gives insight into which crops are suitable to be cultivated in a particular time. The data remains a challenging one due to low temporal revisiting frequency and inevitable cloud contamination. This work presents a system, which uses data analytics techniques in order to predict the most profitable crop in the particular year based on tons. Thus, the project gets developed by integrating data from various sources are processed using data analytics and prediction analysis which can improve crop yield productivity and increase the profit margins of farmers by helping them over a longer run.

A STUDENT GRIEVANCE SUPPORT SYSTEM

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A complaint is a discontent or dispute which could stand up at any level in any enterprise. If the business enterprise is an academic institution, then this issue turns into greater sensitive and important.Thus, on reading the winning kingdom of redressed mechanisms of grievances at a number of the prestigious schools of Madhya Pradesh, it came as a revelation that none of them had a completely formulated complaint redressal mechanism to deal.

ANALYZING SOCIAL GROUP INFORMATION USING DATA SCIENCE TECHNIQUES

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The social media has huge amount of data generated from various sources like individual data posting, sharing of information, post in group, and publication of video, comments, reply, and massager data, broadcast and so on. The social media content are grows exponential and the data received in unstructured manner. It is really very critical task to identify useful information to the personal and corporate level. The traditional database system is not much effective to acquire needed information to the user. The current research is focus on the effective way of discover useful information from the social media data. The data science is new emerging technology to identify useful information from large amount of data. DBMS and traditional data mining techniques are not much effective to derive useful knowledge from raw data. In this research paper data science techniques are applied and acquire knowledge from given database. Normally the data are processed in connection with frequent item sent mining, rule based mining and so on. The proposed methodology gives more impact toimplication of data towards progress. This technique is useful for the organizations to take their managerial decisions.

APP DEVELOPMENT on FOOD PROCESSING PROBLEMS

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The web food ordering system gives restaurants the power to extend sales and expand their business by giving customers the power to order food online. With a web restaurant menu ordering system, customers can place orders online 24 *7. Thus it's an easy, fast and convenient food ordering system giving a foothold over the competition at a reasonable price. Internet has seen an incredible growth in terms of coverage and awareness. So giving the business an online presence has become very crucial and importance of reduce food wastage. If wastage of food in functions after dinner,lunch,break fast it directly intimate old age home through the phonecalls and SMS .It reduce wastage of food from restaurant, hotels and It looking benefit of orphan.

A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY USING CLOUD CRM

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The main objective of this paper is to establish Customer Relationship Management (CRM) using cloud computing,based on the customer requirement and business service it enhances the flexibility and user friendly in the textile industry can be strengthen.Corporate strategy should think about client.Relationship between business and also the social client focuses on a cooperative effort, and on social client engagement and commitment, not social client management.Client already coexists with the multi-channel, and he expects identical from the corporate, that his info, the state of his product and services, or the processes ongoing, are visible and might be interacted with from any channel.It discusses characteristics of the textiles and garment industry and identifies the views of lean, agile and legality (a combination of these) at intervals existing offer chain literature that are proffered as solutions to achieving fast response and reduced lead times.Finally, we proposed the problem andthe solution for the Textile Industry using cloud CRM.

CHATBOT FOR CRIME REGISTRATION

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This paper deals with crime investigation process and to predict the crime using pattern matching technique. For dealing a case it is an easier way to access the information.Crime analysis and blockage with a web based application is a systematic access for identifying and analyzing patterns and trends in crime. The investigator can add the suspicious activity about crimes and those details can be viewed by both admin and other crime investigators. The system can anticipate areas which have high probability for crime accident and can envision crime prone areas.The application will have an inbuilt interface for adding and updating the crime incidents. Depending on the type of crime a different details can be accessed for various crimes that are being registered.The application will also maintain data related to all investigators who are working in crime investigation process. Besides these this application will allow the person to find and track the investigation process with evidence matching technique.

VEHICLE RECOGNITION AND COMPILATION IN DATABASE SOFTWARE

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The purpose of this project was to style and implement a Vehicle recognition and compilation in info software system. The system has still pictures because the input, and extracts a string reminiscent of the plate range, that is employed to get the output user knowledge from an acceptable info. The system extracts knowledge from a vehicle plate and mechanically reads it with no previous assumption of background created. Vehicle plate extraction relies on plate options, like texture, and every one characters segmental from the plate area unit passed one by one to a personality recognition stage for reading. The string output is then wont to question a {relational knowledgebase|electronic database on-line database computer database electronic information service} to get the required user data. This specific project utilized the intersection of a hat filtered image and a texture mask because the suggests that of locating the amount plate among the image. The foremost common solutions to vehicle plate localization in digital pictures area unit through the implementation of edge density estimation, color based mostly segmentation, texture filtering and bar graph analysis, morphological operators and Hough remodel. a grip approach is often easy and quick. However, it's sensitive towards noise. Hough remodel for line seven detection offers positive effects on image forward that the plate is formed from straight lines. However, it needs the define of the plate to be obvious for satisfactory vehicle plate localization, giant memory area and a substantial quantity of computing time. On the opposite hand, a basic bar graph approach isn't capable of handling pictures with considerable quantity of noise and inclined license plates. Last however not least, the localization of license plates via morphological based mostly approaches isn't at risk of noise however is slow in execution. With the springing up conflicts in the lives of the scholars. In wake of the above-referred to problem as an implication, a prototype of grievance redressal has been labored out that can comply well with the answer provision for the arising conflicts for students. In order to preserve an amazing recognition at college, the management does every possible factor in keeping the features of the lecturer's. As this is the on-line-era, where the entirety is online we want to develop a machine in on line which is very useful to keep grievance reports by way of the administrator. The cause of this venture is to make the system of taking criticism from the scholars in on line concerning the lecturer's teaching. With this, the institutes can get admission to the grievance reports in a faster way and without any lack of data. As of now this venture was completed manually with the usage of papers and pens. This has many drawbacks and comparing this hand written paperwork is a hard procedure.In this paper, we cognizance on the improvement and the execution of the above-stated prototype which might be incorporated to stick to the complaint redressal for students. This paper places deep insight into incorporating all those problem regions which were discovered on the premise of the analysis segment plus some additional necessary areas.

CRIME ANALYSIS AND DETECTION

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The residents can enlist objections about a wrongdoing utilizing programming applications. This paper manages the computerization of wrongdoing examination process and to facilitate the wrongdoing examination by investigating the information. This assists with decreasing time delay during examination. Anybody managing a case can get to the data in the most effortless manner. The application will have an inbuilt interface for residents to submit question enrollment. The obligation of the group needs to at first gather all data identified with different wrongdoings and procedure the cases that are as of now enlisted in online interface. Contingent upon the sort of wrongdoing an alternate subtleties can be gotten to for different violations that are being enrolled. The application will likewise keep up information identified with all examiners who are working in wrongdoing examination process. Other than these this application will permit the individual to discover and follow the examination procedure with brought together database.

A TECHNICAL SURVEY ON SCHEDULING A TASK IN CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

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Cloud computing is a computing environment where different services are provided to the users over the Web. Scheduling a Task is one of the major aspects of Cloud Computing, improving the performance of the cloud system. Scheduling a Task involves assignment of resources to a particular task to be completed within possible minimum completion time. It is very important to apply appropriate scheduling technique to process a large set of data and to do resource utilization more efficiently with better performance. Resources are efficiently allocated to reduce the execution time and cost.

HEALTHCARE MONITORING SYSTEM USING RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION

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In this application, a new healthcare system has been proposed that will provide patients with a RFID tag. The RFID tag contains patient information. RFID smart tag can be used when patients and Elderly People go to hospitals or emergency units. Instead of carrying many files they can simply carry the smart tag. Such smart tag can be read using a reader either using smart phone or a reader connected to PC in order to retrieve patient information when placed near RFID tag. This tag can be assigned to patient with a unique ID at the time of registration. Every time the health checkup is performed, it will be updated. This improves patient's identification by eliminating the paper based documentation work by decreasing mistakes in healthcare. Pharmacist can also view medicine prescribed by the doctor. Data log are stored on centralized cloud server RFID can be used also to identify, query, and update patients data form the server. Doctors can view medical records by tapping his Smartphone that is enabled with a RFID reader over the RFID tag. Such system will improve the quality of healthcare sector by reducing clinical errors resulting of lack of medical information and prescriptions.

SMART INTELLIGENT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT MONITORING SYSTEM

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In present-day times, the wide variety of cars has extended drastically, but in contrast, the talents of our roads and transportation structures still continue to be underdeveloped and as a result, fail to address this upsurge inside the number of motors. As a consequence, site visitors jamming, avenue accidents, increase in pollutants ranges are a number of the common trends that may be determined in our new age cities. With the emergence of the Internet of Things and its applicability in Smart Cities, creates a really perfect platform for addressing site visitors-related issues, for this reason leading to the status quo of Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS). The paintings presented on this paper talks about an intelligent traffic control machine that lays its basis on Cloud computing, Internet of Things and Data Analytics. Our proposed machine allows to clear up the numerous demanding situations being faced by visitors control authorities, in terms of predicting an optimum route, reducing common ready time, site visitors congestion, journey fee and the quantity of air pollutants. The system ambitions at using device learning algorithms for predicting most appropriate routes primarily based upon visitors mobilization patterns, automobile categorization, accident occurrences and stages of precipitation. Finally, the gadget comes up with the idea of a green corridor, in which emergency services are allowed to tour without going through any varieties of traffic congestion.

RANSOMWARE DEPLOYMENT AND ANALYSIS

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Ransomware is a type of computer malware that threatens computer users by locking access to their computers and prohibits the access to its own users or locking access to their files by encrypting them. Crypto-ransomware is a type of ransomware that encrypts the important files of the user and demands for ransom in order to obtain the decryption key. The technological world is facing a rapid increase in ransomware attacks in the past few decades. The signature-based and heuristic detection techniques have considered to be obsolete due to the drastic increase in the number of ransomware variants and dynamic pattern of ransomware attack vectors. In order to survive from ransomware attack, a better understanding on ransomware deployment is needed, along with its characteristics. The major contribution of our project is on addressing this challenge by carrying out an investigation on 19 different variants of ransomware, which leads to develop a model for categorising ransomware types that can be used to improve detection and effective handling of ransomware incidents.

A TECHNICAL SURVEY ON A TASK SCHEDULING IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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Task Scheduling is one of the major aspects of Cloud Computing, improving the performance of the cloud system. Task Scheduling involves assignment of resources to a particular task to be completed within possible minimum completion time. It is very important to apply appropriate scheduling technique to process a large set of data and to do resource utilization more efficiently with better performance. In this paper, we present a review of various task scheduling algorithms in Cloud Computing. Resources are efficiently allocated to reduce the execution time and cost.

IMAGE BASED DATA IDENTIFICATION USING AI SIMILARITY SEARCH

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The goal of the project is to advance the web application that is able to presenting information based totally on photograph of object the use of histogram pattern matching. The picture and statistics alongside with the histogram information may be stored in an internal database which can be similarly used for searching process. This internet utility will allow the person to upload pics via the furnished portal. After uploading the image, this device will test for the matching facts in photograph database using the histogram sample and will supply the nice danger matched image inside the database. A histogram is used to summarize discrete or non-stop records. In extraordinary words, it affords a visible interpretation of numerical statistics thru showing the wide range of information elements that fall inside a precise range of values referred to as bins. Histograms can display a large quantity of data and the frequency of the statistics values. The median and distribution of the data may be decided with the resource of a histogram. An photo histogram is a type of histogram that acts as a graphical instance of the tonal distribution in a digital photograph. It plots the range of pixels for each tonal value. By looking on the histogram for a unique picture a viewer will be able to choose the entire tonal distribution at a glance. In this way the customer can attain the records based mostly on the uploaded image by find similarity between the photograph and database statistics. In this paper we recommend a mannequin for a seek engine in which an image can be uploaded from the close by database of the person to retrieve records approximately it from the internet. This is similar to the normal key-phrase seek used by most of the serps with the entirely distinction being that proper here an picture are uploaded as a question rather than textual keywords. The truth that the photo being used as question makes the quest ever greater intricate as the content material of the photograph desires to be analyzed and coupled to discover the information corresponding to the uploaded photo. This is most apt for looking statistics approximately snap shots of historical monuments, places or any specific place or thing that is identifiable.

DETECTING INTRUDERS IN THE WEB USING CNN RNN ALGORITHMS IN DEEP LEARNING

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Cybersecurity is important because the government, military, corporate, financial and medical organizations collect process and store unprecedented amounts of data on computers and other devices. A significant portion of that data can be sensitive information whether that be intellectual property financial data personal information or other types of data for which unauthorized access or exposure could have negative consequences. In our approach is we can find the attack types using in deep learning methods. In this paper we develop a desktop application which identifies the attack occurred in the web application and sends a notification to the web server system.

EFFECTIVE USE OF CYBER SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST AND TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN

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It is an android app which helps people in their crucial time.If a women is in trouble and she needs a help then their location details are send to their parents number by just clicking a volume up button. User's message and their location is automatically send to their neighborhood friends by clicking a volume down button. Every particular second user location details are send to parents mobile number.It contains police siren sound, when it can made by the user by long press on the volume button.

AN EFFECTIVE MODEL FOR DIABETES PREDICTION BASED ON PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

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Today Diabetes has become a serious malady that is becoming quickly around the world. A great deal of research and work has been done on the equivalent and it shows that there is a need of some robotized framework which would assist the diabetic patients with receiving emergency clinic suggestion and each and every one.The future framework utilizes the SVM classifier to arrange the individual into diabetic positive or negative class. The diabetic positive patients are then bunched into various group according to the seriousness of the malady. The framework additionally prescribes all the close by clinics to the patients and the age of QR code diminishes the patients cerebral pain of conveying the papers/reports, and in this way causes the specialists to more readily comprehend the patient's diabetic casehistory.

A SURVEY on INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM in WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS INCORPORATED to INTERNET of THINGS DEPLOYMENT

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Presently, A ton of utilizations that are making our lives agreeable, for example, smart car, brilliant homes, shrewd traffic the board, savvy workplaces, smart medicinal consultation, smart urban areas, and so forth. Every single ability is in the range of a typical man in view of the advancement in Information and Communications Technology (ICT). Due to this advancement, Internet of Things (IoT) came into display. Part of research work is in progress in IoT area which helps for the general advancement of the public and makes the lives simple and agreeable. However, in the asset compelled condition of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) and IoT, it is practically unfathomable to set up a completely secure framework. It is turning out to be increasingly more helpless against the security dangers. In future, the quantity of Internet associated individuals will be not exactly the brilliant items so we have to set up a strong framework for keeping the previously mentioned situations protected and regulated for smooth conduction of comparison among IoT objects. This survey paper, report the information of risk model for security of WSN and IoT based networking and also discuss about the security conditions and different assaults conceivable in WSN and IoT based according to situations. Thus the subtleties of various structures of WSN and IoT based correspondence conditions will also be provided. The present issues and challenges identified with WSN and IoT gives a basic of ongoing intrusion detection system for IoT and WSN conditions alongside their similar analysis. A scientific classification of security and privacy preservation protocol in WSN and IoT is additionally featured. Some exploration challenges which should be tended in the upcoming future can also be discussed.

AUTOMATIC ATTENDANCE MARKING SYSTEM USING DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHM

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Attendance Marking is a general thing in every educational institutions like college, school The smart and automated attendance system for marking the attendance can be implemented using various ways of biometrics. Face recognition is one of them. By using this system, the issue of fake attendance and proxies can be solved. Students face will be taken as features and will be trained. The major steps in this system are detecting the faces through camera and recognizing them. After these, the comparison of detected faces can be done by crosschecking with the database of student's faces. This smart system will be an effective way to maintain the attendance and records of students.

REAL-TIME MONITORING SYSTEM OF ATMOSPHERIC GASES USING SENSORS

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Presently a-days air contamination is one of the most significant worry of the world.Aircontaminationmayadvancefromanthropogenicorcommonsources.Air poisons of environmental substances like CO,CO_2,SO_2,NO_2,O_3suspended particulate issue (SPM), repairable suspended particulate issue (RSPM), and unstable natural mixes (VOCs) greatly affect the individuals health.Most of the significanturbanareasincreatingnationsandmosturbanareasofthecreatednations are experiencing it. In this way to build up a constant air quality and contamination checking framework is basic. We have built up an arduino based air contamination indicator which consolidated a little measured, least cost sensor to an arduino microcontrollerunit.Theupsidesofthefinder,haveasolidsoundness,fastreaction recuperation and long-life highlights. It is reasonable, easy to use, ease and least force necessity equipment which is fitting for portable estimation, just as understandable information assortment. It has a handling programming ready to break down, gathered quality information with high accuracy. Basic instrument which can be financially used.CatchphrasesAircontamination,Arduino,gassensor, anthropogenic,air.

INTELLIGENT ATTENDANCE SOLUTION FOR MGNREGA WORKERS

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In today's generation irrespective of the sphere of take a look at or preference for outlining data (quantitative, qualitative), accurate records collection is important for retaining the integrity of studies. Attendance management is an vital element inside every organisation that has employees. It was designed to offer any adult who registers for rural employment a minimum job guarantee of one hundred days each financial year. This includes non-professional paintings, making it one-of-its-kind the world over. Also, it may be used in doing surveys, closed loop control tracking structures in industries. Information accumulated via this fashion of reporting can decide whether or not the commercial enterprise is at the proper track, and if it's far headed for destiny success. Personnel are a number one asset and businesses want to know a way to maintain tune of their time and attendance. By using tracking attendance, organizations can determine which personnel arrive early, on time or continuously late. Reporting additionally enables to perceive who has the maximum absences without supplying a legitimate purpose. This form of information allows in choices about which employee is a appropriate match for the employer. Employees who arrive to work on time, prepared to meet their obligations, approach that each day responsibilities will be fulfilled. Therefore this prototype provides an amalgamated solution for replacing present traditional attendance device with embedded attendance device. The principle goal of Attendance management gadget in php is to test and put together record or attendance for any unique agencies which includes for groups who have huge branches. With the assist of attendance control device, it'll take away the guide calculation of operating days for every and every personnel, its admin will easily in a position to research the end result primarily based on their requirement inclusive of range of absentees per day, wide variety of employees required to handle their obligations and so forth.

$\pi g * \beta$ -CONTINUITY IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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In this paper we introduce a new class of functions in a topological space called π generalized star β -continuous function (briefly $\pi g * \beta$ -continuous function). Further we study the concepts of almost $\pi g * \beta$ -continuous function and $\pi g * \beta$ - irresolute function.

SUPERVISED PROBABILISTIC DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION TECHNIQUES IN BIG DATA: A SURVEY

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In current world scenario, storing data, audio, image and video is big challenging task. By reducing the dimensionality of the data from the original dimension to lower dimension leads to good visualization, less computation time and faster execution time. Lot of dimensionality reduction techniques exists and classified into two categories' namely feature selection and feature extraction. Feature selection is removing of irrelevant and redundant data thereby reducing in computation time and increasing accuracy. Feature extraction or projection is mapping higher dimensionality data into lower dimensional data. However, there's no specific review that specialize in the supervised dimension reduction problem. Considering classification or regression as being the most goal of dimension reduction, the aim of this paper is to summarize and organize the present developments within the field into three main classes: PCA-based, Non-negative Matrix Factorization (NMF)-based, and manifold-based supervised dimensionality reduction methods. Moreover, we outline a dozen open problems which will be further explored to advance the event of this subject.

HARDWARE IMPROVED ASSOCIATION RULE MINING WITH HASHING AND PIPELINING MODEL

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The Apriori-based association rule mining in hardware, one has to load candidate item sets and a database into the hardware. Since the capacity of the hardware architecture is fixed, the number of candidate item sets or the number of items in the database is larger than the hardware capacity, the items are loaded into the hardware separately. The time complexity of those steps that need to load candidate item sets or database items into the hardware is in proportion to the number of candidate item sets multiplied by the number of items in the database. Too many candidate item sets and a large database would create a performance of bottleneck. Hash-based and Pipelined (abbreviated as HAPPI) architecture for hardware enhanced association rule mining. Significantly outperforms the previous hardware approach and the software algorithm in terms of execution time.

SECURE DATA ROUTING WITH EFFICIENT GEOGRAPHIC MULTICASTING PROTOCOL IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

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Internet of Things (IoT) enables RFID, Internet technologies, modern improvements in smart sensors and communication protocols. Sensor nodes are treated as smart devicesthey are widely used to gather and to forward sensed information. They are vulnerable to a variety of security threats besides intrinsic constraints on sensor nodes. In this paper Efficient Geographic Multicasting Protocol is proposed, it exploits the knowledge of the geographic locations of the nodes to remove the need for costly state maintenance which makes it ideally suitable for dynamic networks. In wide network zone a bidirectional tree is to achieve the efficient group membership management with the help of Receiver Based Multicast send and receive algorithms. Each and every node is aware of its own position that can efficiently reduce the overhead for route searching. This work provides a lightweight solution with secure data routing in multi-hop approach for the wireless sensor networks (WSNs).

WEBSITE CREATION FOR SPORTS AND FITNESS AUTOMATION SYSTEM

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The website is to be prepared for "Sports and Fitness Automation System(SAS)".The objective of this project is to provide and manages the activity of many sports at a time. It also manages the selection procedure to the college level and state level competition. The system will take care of all the servicing activity in a quick manner. There are multiple users and the admin. This software offers an effective and easy way for getting information from the website. This project explaining fitness tutorial and complete information's for all type of sports. The online classes and coaching will accessed by dynamic link. In online coaching, the user must register the require details in this website. When the user register the Online coaching system, then it automatically sends the notification to the respective persons mail. That notification contains class id and password for online classes. The admin can modify the links and tutorial points whenever it needs.

ALUMNI TRACKING SYSTEM

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In current situation, the info of Alumni is maintained by faculty that is static. Because of this reason, the important time info of alumni isn't gift on any central platform. Therefore there's a desire of this application which might keep our alumni data in real time. The specified application is mobile application through that faculty graduates will update their current job standing. Alumni info are keep within the info of server which is able to be accessible through mobile app to the college guilty of the faculty. Colleges will search the alumni through their names, batch, job posts.

MAKING MEDICATION CHOICE FROM HETEROGENOUS DATA WITH CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT FRAMEWORK

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To keep pace with the developments in medical informatics, health medical data is being collected continually. But, owing to the diversity of its categories and sources, medical data has become highly complicated in many hospitals that it now needs Clinical Decision Support (CDS) system for its management. To effectively utilize the accumulating health data, we propose a CDS framework that can integrate heterogeneous health data from different sources, such as laboratory test results Diabetic basic information of patients, and health records into a consolidated representation of features of all patients. Using the electronic health Diabetic medical data so created, multi-label classification was employed to recommend a list of diseases and thus assist physicians in diagnosing or treating their patients' health issues more efficiently. Once the physician diagnoses the disease of a patient, the next step is to consider the likely complications of that disease, which can lead to more diseases. Previous studies reveal that correlations do exist among some diseases. Considering these correlations, a k-nearest neighbors algorithm is improved for multi-label learning by using correlations among labels (CML-kNN). The CML-kNN algorithm first exploits the dependency between every two labels to update the origin label matrix and then performs multi-label learning to estimate the probabilities of labels by using the integrated and security features. Finally, it recommends the top N diseases to the physicians. To continue integrating textual and monitoring patient data to generate more comprehensive integrated features for each patient. The increasing diversity in data types calls for an appropriate method to decrease the number of integrated features for ensuring the efficiency of the clinical decision support system in Diabetic patient. Because of the scale of labels, the processing of improved multi-label algorithm will be a little slow. Therefore, a more appropriate and efficient method to correlate labels will have to be developed.

USER LEVEL MOBILE BASED SENSOR NETWORK for TRAFFIC PREVENTION MODEL

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This work considers a novel urban vehicle network we call the location-based urban vehicle network (LUV), is proposed to perform the non- real time data gathering task in smart cities. Here, number of vehicles, number of parking places, residential places of vehicles (which is also equal to parking places), time slots of a day (1 hour) are given as input. Then Fill Parked/Active Status of Vehicles is carried out in random manner so that active and parking status along with the duration are calculated for all vehicles. Then their average value is obtained and a new vehicle's parking time is calculated accordingly. Vehicular accidents are caused by avoidable human errors and improper driving practices. With recent advances in sensing technologies, self-driving, connected cars and autonomous vehicles are becoming more and more practicable. A distributed system sharing sensor data coming from vehicles can reduce accidents by the use of direct or indirect vehicle to vehicle (V2V) interactions. Sensor technology connected with cars allows drivers to improve their driving experience. This enables warnings and precautions from a network of roadside units, functioning as stationary way points and relay warnings, precautions and information regarding availability of crucial services. Such information is particularly beneficial to drivers in remote areas where roads cannot be equipped with traffic sensors.

DIFFERENT LEVEL MULTIMEDIA CONTENT DELIVERY SYSTEM BASED on ADVANCE WATERMARK ALGORITHMS

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Wireless multimedia communications have developed rapidly with increasing wireless access bandwidth and popular intelligent devices. In the past decade, a number of studies have been conducted to design robust and efficient schemes for delivering multimedia content over error-prone wireless networks. In contrast, very few of those studies have concentrated on the security aspect of such transmission. There have been increasing demands for the security of wireless multimedia Applications in recent years. Wireless networks when compared to traditional wired networks, are more likely prone to malicious attacks. Current security methods include physical layer and application layer security technologies independently and separately. Typically, physical layer information is dynamic in wireless networks, and application layer information is related to wireless multimedia content delivery. Both of them have significant impact on security performance.

A METHODLOGY TO DETECTING AND TRACKING ON TWITTER

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Abreaking news occasion detector primarily based on the time collection of the wide variety of positive, negative and impartial tweets acquired from a sentiment analysis classifier is proposed. The detector collects real-time tweets associated with candidates and trans- forms them into phrase embeddings using the FastText algorithm. Using area adaptation, the sentiment evaluation classifier is trained based on a convolutional neural network (CNN) called TextCNN. The quantity of positive, terrible and impartial tweets in a time frame effects in a time-collection, which is monitored via an unsupervised time-series anomaly detector. The results display that the sentiment analysis classifier achieves an accuracy of 74% for the three classes, and the detector correctly detects enormous breaking news within the 2018 Brazilian presidential election.

HIGH UTILITY ITEMS MINING

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A large number of candidate itemsets for high utility itemsets degrades the mining performance in terms of execution time and space requirement. When the database contains lots of long transactions or long high utility itemsets, the situation may become worse. In this project, an algorithm, namely utility pattern growth (UP-Growth) is used for mining high utility itemsets with a set of effective strategies for pruning candidate itemsets. The information of high utility itemsets is maintained in a tree-based data structure which is named as utility pattern tree (UP-Tree) such that candidate itemsets can be generated efficiently with only two scans of database. To facilitate the mining performance and avoid scanning original database repeatedly, a compact tree structure, named UP-Tree is used, to maintain the information of transactions and high utility itemsets.Two strategies are applied to minimize the overestimated utilities stored in the nodes of global UP-Tree. In following sections, the elements of UP-Tree are first defined. Next, the two strategies are introduced. Finally, how to construct an UP-Tree with the two strategies is illustrated by a running example. In addition, by applying strategy DGN (Discarding Global Node), the utilities of the nodes that are closer to the root of a global UP-Tree are further reduced. DGN is especially suitable for the databases containing lots of long transactions.

HEART DISEASE IS PREDICTED USING VARIOUS CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS IN DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

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In day to day life many factors that affect a human heart. Many problems are occurring at a rapid pace and new heart diseases are rapidly being identified. In today's world of stress Heart, being an essential organ in a human body which pumps blood through the body for the blood circulation is essential and its health is to be conserved for a healthy living.The main motivation of doing this project is to present a heart disease prediction model for the prediction of occurrence of heart disease. Further, this research work is aimed towards identifying the best classification algorithm for identifying the possibility of heart disease in a patient. The identification of the possibility of heart disease in a person is complicated task for medical practitioners because it requires years of experience and intense medical tests to be conducted. In this work, three data mining classification algorithms like KNN classification, SVM classification, Naive Bayes and Random Forest are addressed and used to develop a prediction system in order to analyze and predict the possibility of heart disease. The main objective of this significant research work is to identify the best classification algorithm suitable for providing maximum accuracy when classification of normal and abnormal person is carried out. Thus prevention of the loss of lives at an earlier stage is possible. It is found that Random Forest algorithm performs better when compared to other algorithms for heart disease prediction. The project is designed using R Language 3.4.4 with R Studio.

INFLUENCE OF CONSUMER REVIEWS ON WOMEN E-COMMERCE CLOTHING

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E-commerce provides convenience in the sense of consuming less time and providing more options than traditional shopping .Ratings and reviews are the most important factors of e-shopping. The existing system has focused either relationship or classification. The proposed system recommends both relationship and classification. This is used to recommend the products for different age groups of people using data mining.The system provides the best way for decision making process in an organization.It helps to provide offers and recommendations for regular customers based on their previous history analysis.

INVESTIGATING THE SCHEDULABILITY OF REAL TIME TASKS USING JOB SCORING ALGORITHM

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This thesis developed a computing architecture and algorithms for supporting soft real-time task scheduling in a cloud computing environment through the dynamic provisioning of virtual machines. The architecture integrated soft real-time task scheduling algorithms, namely master node and virtual machine node schedules. In addition Adaptive Job Scoring algorithm is also applied. When science and technology advance, the problems encountered become more complicated and need more computing power. In contrast to the traditional notion of using supercomputers, grid computing is proposed. Distributed computing supports resource sharing. Parallel computing supports computing power. Grid computing aims to harness the power of both distributed computing and parallel computing. The goal of grid computing is to aggregate idle resources on the Internet such as Central Processing Unit (CPU) cycles and storage spaces to facilitate utilization. Grid technology, which connects a number of personal computer clusters with high speed networks, can achieve the same computing power as a supercomputer does, also with a lower cost. However, grid is a heterogeneous system. Scheduling independent tasks on it is more complicated. In order to utilize the power of grid completely, we need an efficient job scheduling algorithm to assign jobs to resources in a grid. This project proposes an Adaptive Scoring Job Scheduling algorithm (ASJS) for the grid environment. Compared to other methods, it can decrease the completion time of submitted jobs, which may compose of computing-intensive jobs and data-intensive jobs. Python 3.6 is used as the front end language to develop the application.

MOVIE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM USING DATA MINING

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Recommendation systems helps users by providing useful suggestions, thus reducing their search time. These recommendations can be generated in various ways like content based, collaborative filtering, hybrid methods and other approaches. In this paper, a movie data-set has been used which contains user ratings for a number movies, by different users. The user ratings are used for classifying data into various categories which can further be helpful to generate recommendations. In this paper, we are going to use data mining techniques to analyse user preferences and determine user-specific movie ratings through the help of data mining techniques. We will use a movie database from IMDB and determine user specific ratings for each of them. The analysis of attributes of these movies will help us identify the decisive factors and identify user preferences accurately.

CONTENT BASED IMAGE RETRIEVAL AND PREDICTION OF MALWARE IN IOT USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Internet of Things (IoT) devices are increasingly deployed for different purposes such as data sensing, collecting and controlling. In this paper, we propose an approach for analyzing and classifying IoT malware using Haralick image texture features and machine learning classifiers namely K- nearest neighbor (KNN), naive Bayes (NB) and random forest (RF). A binary file (malicious or benign) is converted to a gray scale image. The gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) is computed on each of the extracted image. On the basis of these GLCM parameters, five Haralick features namely angular second moment, entropy, contrast, inverse different moment and correlation are calculated. Finally, these Haralick texture features are used to perform malware classification using random forest, naive Bayes and K-nearest neighbor. Experimental results shows that our approach obtains 95% accuracy for Random Forest, 89% for naive Bayes and 80% for K-nearest neighbor classifiers. Content based Image retrieval on IoT is a process of framework that applies computer vision techniques for searching and managing large Image collection more efficiently.

BLOCK DESIGN-BASED KEY AGREEMENT FOR SECURE GROUP DATA SHARING IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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In cloud computing service mode, the standard linear cryptography formula may well be guarantee the safety of the info, however within the face of cloud computing with huge information and huge users, it's the matter of low potency and slow speed, that is troublesome to place into use within the utilization. This paper presents a cloud computing information security theme fusing ECDH and computer code. The theme uses ECDH key exchange mechanism for user identity authentication and establishing association, uses the computer code elliptic curve cryptography technology for encoding. Compared to alternative information security theme, this theme has the characteristics of lower calculation value and quicker speed, appropriate for mass information and huge users within the cloud computing setting.

HOME AUTOMATION SECURITY WITH
SOLAR SYSTEMS

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Target of this paper is to join the idea of solar based inverter, wired force move idea utilized for the age of intensity and Internet of Things (IoT) based home Automations framework. A solar based inverter is intended to create AC power, required for home Automations. The created force can be utilized in the use of home Automations where the gadgets are constrained by the innovation called Internet of Things. The proposed plan idea is utilized to screen and control electrical vitality devouring gadgets like switches, bulb, TV, and so on.so as to adequately adjust vitality age and use. Sustainable power sources are used for framework attempting to show adequacy in plan. The acquired AC power is used further in wired force move circuit to again energize the battery through a rectifier circuit. The equipment exhibit for home computerization made right now help in decreasing vitality wastage by ceaselessly observing and controlling the electrical machines

TECHNICAL SURVEY ON SECURITY OF DATAIN SMART HOME
THROUGH WIRELESS (WSN)

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Wireless Sensor Networks is a self-dependent sensor node distributed in the space which are readily deployable in adverse conditions to display the environmental stipulations such as noise, temperature, and pressure. These nodes are capable of transferring the information from one node to any other barring any physical medium. To transfer the information from source to destination, the source node can immediately have interaction with the vacation spot node or may have interaction with the router nodes which act as an interface between source and destination nodes. Such networks with the router nodes is approved as multi-hop networks. We surveyed the papers which are explained in the literature survey and analysed the advantages and disadvantages of the problem statements. WSN offers a gateway which acts as an interface between end user to method the facts transmitted with the aid of the sensor nodes. Such type of networks stances some limitations. As the nodes are broadly spread, WSNs are exposed to a variety of malicious attacks such as the malicious node can without difficulty enter into the network and the rival node masked as one of the network nodes, misguiding the different nodes current in the community and network congestion. This paper presents the find out about of security of facts in wireless sensor networks.

A TECHNICAL SURVEY ON CREATING SECURE CLOUDS

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Distributed computing is outstanding amongst other consistently developing web-based skill that encourages clients to use benefits by utilizing huge survey of assets without establishment of any product. Reception of this innovation is expanding quickly on account of numerous points of interest including decrease of cost and IT load. Notwithstanding the acknowledgment of distributed computing, it faces numerous troubles, for example, security that is one of the significant inhibitors in the development of distributed computing. The security of distributed computing assumes a crucial job in the distributed computing, as clients regularly store significant data with distributed storage suppliers however these suppliers might be dangerous. The principle issue of distributed storage is to verify the information. Huge numbers of the security calculations are accessible in the distributed computing condition. Encryption is one of them and generally utilized technique to guarantee the information privacy in cloud condition. Right now, will talk about the various strategies that are utilized for secure information stockpiling on cloud.

IDENTIFICATION OF PLANT LEAVE DISEASE USING HYBRID SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUE SOBEL EDGE DETECTION AND REGION GROWING METHOD

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Agriculture plays important role in environmental and it gives food to all the livelihoods. Increasing the population creates the demands of food but the environmental changes cause diseases on plant. The plant disease reduces the quality of the food as well as it reduces the quantity of production. Plant disease identification is necessary aspects and without correct identification of the disease,disease control measures will be a waste of time and money which may lead to further plant losses. Identification of disease at earlier plays a vital role. This paper introduces the method to diagnosis the leaf disease and survey about segmentation techniques used on various crops. Segmentation decides the result of the disease identification technique. Edge detection method used to find the discontinuities in intensity values or it can also used to detect the brightness changes. Region growing method is based on the region identified in image segmentation which depends on the selection of preliminary seed point selected.

ANTI THEFT SYSTEMS FOR VEHICLES

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In recent days Alarm module is used to theft detection and vehicle tracking system. We added technology like, Vehicle lifting detection based on ultrasonic, vehicle theft tracking and detection system using a GPS. Its provides a perfect solution for this all problems. Vehicle locking & detection system (or) device is installed in the vehicle. By using mobile application to recognize the owner of the vehicle and compares the given code or passkey within their data to checked whether, that user is an automated If the condition is true, the vehicle will unlock. If the condition is false, the vehicle will lock. If any person trying to break (or) damaging the device, it will automatically sending the message and intimate the specific GPS location the owner to the responsible person through IoT.

WEED AND CROP DISCRIMINATION USING IMAGE PROCESSING

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The identification and classification of weeds are of major technical and economical importance within the agricultural trade. To modify these activities, like in form, color and texture, weed system is possible. The goal of this paper is to make a period, machine vision weed system that may is cover weed locations. The rule is developed to categoryify pictures into broad and slender class for period selective weed killer application. The developed rule supported Edge Link Detector has been tested on weeds at varied locations, that have shown that the rule to be terribly effectiveness in weed identification. any the results show a really reliable performance on weeds underneath variable field conditions. The analysis of the results shows over ninety three classification accuracy over 240 sample pictures (broad, slender and no or very little weeds) with one hundred samples from broad weeds, one hundred samples from slender weeds and therefore the remaining forty from no or very little weeds.

HANDLING BIG DATA USING DATA-AWARE HDFS WEATHER DATA CLUSTERING

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Big Data Is A Term Refers To A Collection Of Large Amount Of Data Which Requires New Technologies To Make Potential To Get Value From It By Analysis And Capturing Method. In All Aspect Of Human Life, Weather Has A Lot Of Importance. It Has Direct Impact On Each Part Of Human Society Or Human Beings. Exact Analytics Of Weather Collecting, Storing And Processing A Large Amount Of Weather Data Is Necessary. So A Scalable Data Storage Platform And Efficient Or Effective Change Detection Algorithms Are Required To Monitor The Changes In The Environment An Existing Or Traditional Data Storage Techniques And Algorithms Are Not Applicable To Process The Large Amount Of Weather Data. In The Proposed System, A Scalable Data Processing Framework That Is Map-Reduce Is Used With A Climate Change Detection Algorithms Which Is Spatial Cumulative Sum Algorithm And Bootstrap Analysis Algorithm Called (FWRUT-Frequent Weather Record Ultra Metric Tree). This Project Presents, The Large Volume Of Weather Data Is Stored On Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) And Map-Reduce Algorithm Is Applied To Calculate The Minimum And Maximum Of Climate Parameters. Spatial Autocorrelation Based Climate Change Detection Algorithm Is Proposed To Monitor The Changes In The Climate Of A Particular City Of India.

PREDICTION OF DIABETES USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS IN HEALTHCARE

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There area unit many convenience mastering techniques that area unit accustomed perform prophetic analytics over huge records in numerous fields. Prophetic analytics in care may be a difficult assignment however ultimately will facilitate practitioners create large statistics-knowledgeable timely choices concerning patient's health and treatment. This paper discusses the prophetic analytics in health care, six totally different convenience learning algorithms area unit used during this studies work. For experiment purpose, a dataset of patient's medical file is received and 6 totally different system learning algorithms area unit applied on the dataset. Performance and accuracy of the applied algorithms is mentioned and compared. Comparison of the various machine learning techniques utilized in this examine well-known shows that set of rules is great ideal for prediction of polygenic disorder. The fast development within the fields of data and Communication Technologies created outstanding enhancements in health care systems. Hadoop cluster based mostly distributed computing framework supports in economical process and storing of extraordinarily giant datasets in cloud surroundings. The results show that the machine learning algorithms will ready to manufacture extremely correct polygenic disorder prophetic care systems. This paper pursuits to assist doctors and practitioners in early prediction of polygenic disorder exploitation device learning techniques.

BREAST CANCER RISK PREDICTION ON MACHINE LEARNING

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Breast Cancer is the most prime reason for demise of women and girls. It is the most second dangerous cancer after lung cancer as per survey. Breast Cancer is the most common and hard to be diagnosed most cancerous among women is major cause for increasing mortality rate. As the major of the ailment manually takes many hours and the less availability. There is a need to expand it all automated prognosis gadget for early detection of most cancers and to get solved soon. For the type of beginning and malignant tumor have got used these many type strategies of gadget gaining knowledge from the past statistics and get categorize from recent inputs. The main objective of this paper is to analyze data from the breast cancer dataset using classification technique in the field of medical bio-informatics to predict accurately the class in each case, using data mining tool. Using the best algorithm such as SVM (Support Vector Machine) and KM (K-Means) for diagnosis and prediction of breast cancer diseases. SVM is the proper algorithm for prediction and at the complete K-MEANS presented well subsequent to SVM. SVM is the excellent for predictive analysis with an accuracy of 92.7%. Measuring and comparing data with consequence of accuracy, precision, sensitivity, specification and false positive rate to find the efficiency of algorithms. Prediction begins with identifying symptoms in patients

AUTOMATED CLIMATES PREDICTION USING FWRITEFREQUENT WEATHER RECORD ULTRAMETRIC TREE

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Big Data is a term refers to a collection of large amount of data which requires new technologies to make potential to get value from it by analysis and capturing method. In every aspect of human life, weather has a lot of importance. Accurate analytics of weather collecting, storing and processing a large amount of weather data is necessary. An existing or traditional data storage techniques and algorithms are not applicable to process the large amount of weather data. In the proposed system, a scalable data processing framework that is Map-Reduce is used with a climate change detection algorithms which is Spatial Cumulative Sum algorithm and Bootstrap Analysis algorithm called (FWRUT-Frequent weather record Ultra metric tree). This project presents, the large volume of weather data is stored on Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and Map-Reduce algorithm is applied to calculate the minimum and maximum of climate parameters.Spatial Autocorrelation based climate change detection algorithm is proposed to monitor the changes in the climate of a particular city of India.

OPTICAL CHARACTER IDENTIFICATION

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Optical Character Identification (OCI) and text recognition applications are used commonly in business as well as in research. The real value is the effort and time that can be reduced by utilizing this type of application. There are a lot of applications, coding libraries and commentarial software for OCI in international languages. The current capacity to translate paper documents quickly and accurately into machine readable form using optical character recognition technology augments the opportunities in document sharing and storing. By having a scanner app it offers the workforce tool to get more organized and it will eliminate the time consuming manual process. The idea is to introduce a scanner app which is useful in capturing information on just everything from a document to presentation, receipts, business cards and a lot more.   The converted text files take less space than the original image file. This will eliminate the manual processes making the information accessible anytime and from anywhere. The limitations of mobile device processor hinder the possible execution of computationally intensive applications that need less time of process. A framework of Optical Character Identification (OCI) on mobile device using server-based processing is proposed. It is inferred that the server-based mobile OCI obtains higher character recognition and format recognition accuracy than the standalone. The framework tries to overcome the limitation of mobile device capability process, so the devices can do the computationally intensive application more quickly.

FEED FORWARD NEURAL NETWORK FOR PLANT LEAF DISEASE DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

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Crop diseases are a major threat to food security. Their rapid identification remains difficult in many parts of the world due to the lack of the infrastructure. Plants are considered to be important as they are the source of energy supply for mankind. Plant diseases can affect leavesat any time between sowing and harvesting. This leads to huge loss on the production of crop and economical value of market. The leaf disease detection plays a vital role in agricultural field. However, it requires huge manpower, more processing time and extensive knowledge about plant diseases. Here, machine learning is applied to detect diseases in plant leaves as it analyzes the data from different aspects, and classifies it into one of the predefined set of classes. The features like color, intensity and dimensions of the plant leaves are taken into consideration for classification.

DEPRESSION DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Depression is a mental state in which people develop aversion to living. Depression can produce serious effects on the health of an individual, both physically and emotionally. It features sadness in extreme measures, and can often lead to suicides. Depression is a disorder of major public health importance that affects women more than men. According to a report by WHO, dated June 2019, India is the most depressed country in the world, with 6.5% of its total population being victim to depression. And to treat such an illness, the first step is identifying it. The identification process is often tedious, with no accurate result. Psychologists usually use a 'PATIENT HEALTH QUESTIONNARIE' to detect depression. But this method can be deceived easily if a patient wishes to answer differently. Hence, we come forward to provide an effective method to detect depression using Machine Learning. We obtain data in the form of text, from the patients/users on a regular basis. This textual data is interpreted by classification-based algorithm to detect signs of depression. The algorithm takes readings of emotion from the input text given by the user, before it finally announces if there is any depression found in the text. Classification algorithms such as K-Nearest Neighbors, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree and Random Forest have been used for the detection model. This aids us in choosing the algorithm that provides best accuracy. Also, we continuously analyze previous readings of the user, to detect changes in the depression level. This is often represented as graphical representation that helps the user to easily identify their mood swings. Such accurate diagnosis reduces the psychologist's work to half. The user is immediately warned of their depression level, and they are urged to get professional help. The proposed scheme not only achieves high accuracy due to its Machine Learning Approach, but also inherits scalability regarding the input size**.**

RAKSHAKAPP – AN IMPLEMENTATION OF A SECURITY SYSTEM FOR EMERGENCY

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Smart phones can be used efficiently for personal safety or various other protection purposes. This paper "Rakshak" presents a personal safety application developed for smart phones of android platform. Further, this paper suggests a new perspective to use technology for people's safety. The authors have felt a need of advanced security system to provide the safety measure in public places and during travelling alone through public transports (school buses, company vehicle etc). This paper proposed a new model for the security in public places which aims to provide the 100% safe environment.

GL/POSITION/MISMATCH Monitor and Extractor

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This project is the core banking industry software is the product definition that is used for the maintance of the bank transactions and process of all the banks do for all the customers , transaction processing, unparalleled operational and scalability and also based on functional depth for all retail banks, corporate banks and personal bank and wealthy managers. An Internet accounting is the process where transactions are entered on the spot and the business data are created by transactions are done for the corporate , which is more important for companies operating worldwide.The Internet accounting an banking system and general ledger managing described during the process are done with many form: Web, application and database servers. The accounting system here provides complete accounting functions including general ledger, accounts payable, accounts receivable, purchase order, sales order, inventory management, fixed assets, temporary payment, multi-users, multi-currencies, multi-companies, and multi-languages allowing customer relation management, fiduciary relation management, supply chain management and performance analysis. A prototype is the system which has been completed and to full-scale the system is now has been under development. Here in this process we going to implement the GL/Mismatch/Position and monitoring for the process of managing the GL of the banks and the system without any mismatch and error. In T24 system, GL/Mismatch/Position plays an important role. Monitoring and analyzing the GL/Mismatch/Position difference by the client may be a big challenge for all the banks and the process will be difficult to do. In any ideal bank, many branch are going to be present on the bases of T24 system, Monitoring all the branches have the financial reports of GL/Mismatch/Position manually and holding all of the whole BNK backup for various dates and that process may miss some of the transactions is difficult and results in space for storing issue. Instead of monitoring manually by every day, an automated tool is to be developed to alert all the corresponding company and branch in COMPANY/BRNACH business user via mail if there is any GL/Mismatch/Position they do process all the maintenance and it will generate the necessary reports and also generate all listings for analysis of that particular bank and company based on their transactions done in that particular date that is given. This will also reduce the probabilities of affecting the P&L thanks to unavailability of knowledge and avoid unwanted data backup for analysis. This will also help to find all the mismatch of P&L properly and can be managed on the proper bases.

MULTI-CURRENCY POSITION ACCOUNTING

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Predicting multi-currency trading charges and processing time series facts is frequently a enormous issue in the financial market. This paper gives the prediction of pinnacle traded currencies inside the world the usage of exceptional deep studying models which include top overseas exchange (Forex) currencies. This paper applies the Deep Learning model using Support Vector Regressor (SVR), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), Neural Network with Hidden Layers. They predict the rate of exchange between world's top traded currencies which include USD/EUR, USD/JPY, USD/GBP, USD/AUD, USD/CAD, USD/CHF, USD/CNY, USD/SEK,USD/NZD, USD/MXN and USD/INR from statistics through day, 30-39 years until December 2020.

PREDICTIVE MODEL TO IDENTIFY A MEDICAL PLANT AND ASSESS ITS HEALTH

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This the term "medicinal plant" include various types of plants used in Ayurveda and herbalism ("herbology" or "herbal medicine"). Plants have been used for medicinal purposes long before prehistoric period. Among ancient civilizations, India has been known to be rich repository of medicinal plants. The forest in India is the principal repository of large number of medicinal and aromatic plants, which are largely collected as raw materials for manufacture of drugs and perfumery products. About 8,000 herbal remedies have been codified in AYUSH systems in INDIA. Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Folk (tribal) medicines are the major systems of indigenous medicines. Among these systems, Ayurveda and Unani Medicine are most developed and widely practiced in India. Recently, WHO (World Health Organization) estimated that 80 percent of people worldwide rely on herbal medicines for some aspect of their primary health care needs. According to WHO, around 21,000 plant species have the potential for being used as medicinal plants. Numerous plants in india are undiscovered the medical qualities, properties and the nutrients. A fully automated method for the recognition of medicinal plants using computer vision and machine learning techniques has been presented. Leaves from 24 different medicinal plant species were collected and photographed using a smart phone in a laboratory setting. A large number of features were extracted from each leaf such as its length, width, perimeter, and area, number of vertices, color, perimeter and area of hull. Several derived features were then computed from these attributes. The best results were obtained from a SVM classifier using a 10-fold cross-validation technique. With an accuracy of 90.1%, SVM classifier performed better than other machine learning approaches such as the k-nearest neighbor, Naïve Bayes, KNN and neural networks.

ANOMALY DETECTION AND IMPUTE MISSING DATA IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT USING AI TECHNIQUES

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The performance of Supply Chain is becoming critically dependent on quality and consistency of data. The performance of Supply Chain is solely dependent on various master data objects like persistent definition of customers, items, products and locations. Inconsistent and inadequate management of data makes Supply Chain less competitive as surplus amount of money and time is spent in information management between systems and trading partners and little is available for innovation. Proper management of data helps to build an efficient Supply Chain, enabling resources to spend on innovation rather than muddling with problems. Supply chain Management requires Data Quality (DQ) and Master Data Management (MDM) to get rid of bad data and succeed in digitization and to ensure the data is harmonized, consistent, standardized across the lifecycle of the supply chain. The most common problems in Data Cleaning and Exploratory Analysis is to handling the missing values. Firstly, understand that there is no standard method to deal with missing data and Impute the missing entries of the incomplete data sets. Missing data leads to critical business problem because nearly all frequency distribution and statistical methods gather complete information of all the variables included in the analysis. Any absent observations on missing variables can dramatically reduce the sample size. As a result, the precision of confidence intervals gets affected, statistical power declines and the parameter estimates could be biased. Dealing with missing can be challenging as it requires a careful examination of the data to identify the type and pattern of data missing, empty, null values and clear understanding of different imputation methods are applied. In this research attempting to address SCM missing master data and Impute the missing entries of the incomplete data sets by applying the binary classification algorithm to find a structural solution.

DETECTING MALICIOUS URLS VIA A KEYWORD BASED CONVOLUTIONAL GATED RECURRENT UNIT NEURAL NETWORK

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The World Wide Web has become an important part of our everyday life for information communication and knowledge dissemination. It helps to transact information timely, rapidly and easily. Identifying theft and identity fraud are referred as two sides of cyber-crime in which hackers and malicious users obtain the personal data of existing legitimate users to attempt fraud or deception motivation for financial gain. Malicious URLs host unsolicited content (spam, phishing, drive-by exploits, etc.) and lure unsuspecting users to become victims of scams (monetary loss, theft of private information, and malware installation), and cause losses of billions of dollars every year. To detect such crimes systems should be fast and precise with the ability to detect new malicious content. Traditionally, this detection is done mostly through the usage of blacklists. However, blacklists cannot be exhaustive, and lack the ability to detect newly generated malicious URLs. We propose a malicious requests detection system with re-learning ability based on an improved convolution neural network (CNN) model. We add a character-level embedding layer before the convolution layer, which makes our model able to learn the intrinsic relationship between the characters of the query string. Further, we modify the filters of CNN and the modified filters can extract the fine-grained features of the query string. The test results demonstrate that our model has lower FPR compared with support vector machine (SVM) and random forest (RF).

GAS CYLINDER MONITORING

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We have implemented a Technique called SMS based LPG gas weight detection using GSM technology. In this method, we have used a load cell as a weight sensor. This sensor will be placed below the LPG gas cylinder. The output of the weight sensor is given to the microcontroller. The microcontroller will continuously monitor the weight of LPG gas. This is calculated by the total weight received by the weight sensor minus the weight of the empty gas cylinder. Because the gas cylinder is made up of metal and it has some weight and LPG were sensed and displayed each and every second in the LCD display and alert message using GSM.

ANALYSIS AND ISOLATION OF MULTIPLE SPOOFERS IN WIRELESS NETWORKS

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Wireless spoofers vicinity unit truthful to launch and must significantly effect the performance of networks, although the identification of a node normally verified through cryptographic authentication, traditional security methods do not look like all the time fascinating because of their overhead requirements. This project is planned to apply abstraction data, a assets related to each node, exhausting to falsify, and no longer hooked on cryptography, because of the concept for 1) investigation of spoofers 2) Decisive the amount of attackers as soon as multiple adversaries masquerading because of a similar 3) localizing a couple of adversaries. It is planned to apply the abstraction correlation of Received signal strength (RSS) genetic from wireless nodes to sight the spoofing attacks. It formulates the hassle of decisive the quantity of attackers as a multi-class detection problem. Cluster-based completely mechanisms location unit evolved to examine the amount of attackers. The mission explores practice the Support Vector Machines (SVM) technique to any improve the accuracy of decisive the amount of attackers. In addition, it develops companion incorporated detection and localization gadget if you want to localize the positions of multiple attackers. Further Hit Rate and reality which there finished as soon as decisive the amount of attackers. The localization consequences use a representative set of algorithms that provide strong evidence of excessive accuracy of localizing more than one adversaries.

WEB APPLICATION FOR PHYSIO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Medical institutions needs a well-structured computer-based patient record, Hospital information systems were conceived to serve that purpose. An application is being developed to serve the needs of management of inpatient and outpatient medical record, the mechanism of patients. These needs in mind we developed a web application for physio management system. Thus, we developed a user-friendly graphical interface and access to complete electronic patient records, etc. The scope of this system is to improve the quality of health care provision, to minimize the institution's costs, to maintain time management, to increase training capabilities and to improve remote patient record access. This system is used to increase the patient satisfaction by reducing waiting time and gives high quality information and infrastructure.

ACOUSTIC LEAK DETECTION

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One of the safest ways for transporting fluid materials, such as natural gas, petroleum products, water etc., is the use of pipelines. In this paper, an Acoustic Emission (AE) method for the detection and localization of a leak in a pipeline is presented.The AE method employs the use of acoustic sensors mounted on the external surface of the pipeline, which receive acoustic signals created due to the existence of a leak. The localization of the leak can be achieved by determining the time difference between the moments that such an acoustic signal arrives to two adjacent sensors.Two ways for calculating this time difference are presented in this paper: the Threshold Surpassing technique and the Time – Frequency Analysis technique. Moreover, acoustic measurements on metallic rods and on real pipelines in the field are presented. Based on these measurements, several results are obtained, concerning the localization of cracks in the pipelines, as well as, the spectral contents of the ambient noise in the field.

CONVEYANCE OF ROADSIDE INFORMATION BASED ON ESTIMATION

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Due to the ascension of wise phones and pill PCs, making skinny computing devices nearly gift at work, at home, and on the road. Victimization of Wi-Fi, GPS, and cellular 3G interfaces designed into these devices, mobile users unit presently at home with having location-aware information at their fingertips. Location-aware information services like digital versions of edifice menus, shopping-mall maps, transportation schedules, grocery circulars, and picture trailers is delivered via mobile applications. However, delivering rich content is tough, notably for terribly mobile users in vehicles. Technologies like cellular-3G provide restricted metric at necessary costs. This paper provides a high-bandwidth of cellular-3G and climbable. Info-station system that has device-to-device info scavenging, where close to vehicles share info received from the info-station. It permits every broadcast and unicast turn out to scale with device density. The goal of our work is to style associate in nursing economical and climbable delivery system to distribute location-aware content for mobile users on the move. During this section it describe sea star, associate in nursing info-station primarily based content delivery system for extremely mobile users. It begin by shaping the matter of delivering location-aware content, then describe styles for sea star supported margin info-station victimization either wireless unicast or wireless broadcast.

TOURISM – CHATBOT

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Chatbots, i.e., systems which can interact with humans in a extra appropriate way using herbal language, had been of increasing importance. This is due the reality of the supply of computational way for natural language interaction among computers and human beings that are becoming toward the interaction between people alone. Consequently, there are an increasing number of Chatbots to be had which can be intended to support people organizing obligations or making decisions. In this paper, we recognition on how to verify the communique skills provided by Chatbots. In particular, we introduce an automated technique for generating communication sequences and sporting them out. The method is based totally on AI making plans where every movement can be assumed to be a certain question this is given to the Chatbot. The answer of the Chatbot need to make the motion post-circumstance true, so that it will proceed with the plan. In cases of deviations between the real Chatbot behavior and the predicted one, re-planning is required. Besides the method, we speak its software to the domain of tourism and outline a casestudy.

LOCATION BASED QUERY MANAGEMENT FOR SPATIAL DATA

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GPS empowers cell phones to consistently give new chances to improve our everyday lives. For instance, the information gathered in applications made by Uber or Public Transport Authorities can be utilized to design transportation courses, gauge limits, and proactively recognize low inclusion territories. Right now, study another sort of question – Reverse k Nearest Neighbor Search over Trajectories (RkNNT), which can be utilized for course arranging and limit estimation. Given a lot of existing courses DR, a lot of traveler changes DT , and an inquiry course Q, a RkNNT question restores all advances that accept Q as one of its k closest travel courses. To take care of the issue, Initially build up a list to deal with dynamic direction refreshes, so the most cutting-edge progress information are accessible for noting a RkNNT question. At that point we present a channel refinement structure for handling RkNNT questions utilizing the proposed lists. Next, we tell the best way to utilize RkNNT to tackle the ideal course arranging issue MaxRkNNT (MinRkNNT), which is to scan for the ideal course from a beginning area to an end area that could draw in the most extreme (or least) number of travelers dependent on a predefined travel separation edge.

AN EXCESS DIFFICULT IN WEB CODING FOR CONFIDENT STEAM PACKING

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This project is the overflow drawback of a network coding storage system (NCSS) once the secret writing parameters and therefore the storage parameters area unit mismatched. The overflow drawback of the NCSS happens as a result of the network coded cryptography yields extend coded knowledge, leading to high storage and process overhead. To avoid the overflow drawback , a tendency to propose associate overflow-avoidance NCSS theme that takes account of security and storage necessities in each secret writing and storage procedures. Offer the analytical results of the utmost allowable keep encoded knowledge underneath the proper secrecy criterion. The planning tips to realize high writing potency with very cheap storage price are given. Investigated the overflow drawback in an exceedingly network writing cloud storage system. The overflow drawback causes a lot of storage areas and will increase secret writing time. A tendency to developed the overflow-avoidance network writing primarily based secure storage (NCSS) theme, a scientific approach for the best secret writing and storage parameters was provided to resolve the overflow drawback and minimize the storage price. What is more, a tendency to derived associate analytical boundary on the supreme allowable keep knowledge within the cloud nodes underneath excellent secrecy criterion. A tendency to incontestable that secret writing potency in terms of interval is improved by collectively coming up with the secret writing and therefore the storage system parameters. A lot of significantly, a tendency to recommended the planning tips for NCSS to optimize the performance exchange among security demand, storage price per node, and secret writing interval. This work is extended to include user budgets.

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON CODE MIXED LANGUAGES

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This work proposes a novel Sentiment-Based Enhanced Naïve Bayes to address the information overload problem through information filtering. The proposed framework first applies a Natural Language Processing (NLP) technique to perform sentiment analysis taking advantage of the huge sums of textual data generated in from the social media are predominantly left untouched. Although some current studies do employ review texts, many of them do not consider how sentiments in reviews influence recommendation algorithm for prediction.

ON ACCESSIBLE AND STRONG ACCURACY LOCATION IN HUGE FACTS SHARED MEDIA KNOWING REQUESTS

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A cooperative multi-Trends sentiment classification approach to teach sentiment classifiers for more than one tweets at the identical time. for the duration of this method, the sentiment facts in numerous tweets is shared to instruct quite a few accurate and strong sentiment classifiers for every Trends once tagged information is scarce. Specifically, a tendency to decompose the sentiment classifier of every Trends into two elements, a global one and a Trends-precise one.A cooperative multi-Trends sentiment classification method to train sentiment classifiers for a couple of tweets at the same time. for the duration of this method, the sentiment statistics in numerous tweets is shared to coach a whole lot of correct and strong sentiment classifiers for each Trends once tagged data is scarce. Specifically, a bent to decompose the sentiment classifier of every Trends into two elements, a global one and a Trends-specific one.A cooperative multi-Trends sentiment classification technique to train sentiment classifiers for a couple of tweets at the same time. all through this technique, the sentiment information in numerous tweets is shared to teach lots of correct and strong sentiment classifiers for each Trends as soon as tagged information is scarce. Specifically, an inclination to decompose the sentiment classifier of each Trends into elements, a international one and a Trends-precise one.Varied shopper reviews of topics presently available on the market at the web. routinely identifies the important aspects of subjects from on-line shopper opinions. The essential product elements are known supported two observations. With the purpose of categorizing tendencies timely. This might permit to deliver a filtered set of traits to finish users. A tendency to analyze and experiment with a collection of easy language-independent options supported the social unfold of trends to cause them into the brought compartmentalization. This approach provides companion diploma economical thanks to accurately motive trending subjects at the same time as not want of external information, facultative news companies to get breaking information in time frame or to speedy set up microorganism memes which may additionally enrich selling selections, among others.The evaluation of social alternatives conjointly well-knownshows patterns related to each style of trend, like tweets concerning in progress events being shorter as numerous have been possible sent from cellular devices, or memes having lots of re tweets originating from a few trend-setters. The world model will capture the general sentiment records and is shared by severa tweets. The Trends-specific Greedy & Dynamic block Algorithms version will capture an appropriate sentiment expressions in each Trend. Additionally, a tendency to extract Trends-precise sentiment data from each tagged and unlabeled samples in each Trend and use it to reinforce the academic of Trends-unique sentiment classifiers.Besides, a tendency to incorporate the similarities among tweets into approach as regularization over the Trends-unique sentiment classifiers to inspire the sharing of sentiment statistics among similar tweets. Two styles of Trends similarity measures are explored, one supported matter content material and also the alternative one supported sentiment expressions. Moreover, we have a tendency to introduce within your means algorithms to resolve the version of technique. Experimental results on benchmark datasets show that the approach will effectively enhance the performance of multi-Trends sentiment category and significantly trounce baseline ways.

AN INTELLIGENT BUGGY SYSTEM USING IoT

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Nowadays, peoples were getting too busy in their work but they need to spend some time for shopping. In Shopping malls, customers were facing some difficulties during the process of billing, in a huge crowd. The peoples were getting more struggle for searching the product location in the shopping malls. To get the better of the above problems, the Buggy system is designed . The Android application Arduino is proposed for getting the location of the product. The location of the products were detected through the WiFi. To increase the pace of a billing process and to describe the cost of that products the Barcode scanner is used then it will update the details of the product on the LCD screen and also in mobile phones. The details of the products are stored in the particular server of the shopping mall. After reading the producs it is placed in the trolley. While the customer buy the product it add to its list . The ON/OFF switch is used for deleting the product from the list of the system . The items detail are directly stored in the server database. Customer get direct bill in their mobile phone which is already stored in the database and it automatically reduces the queue in the billing section. Then the customer can pay the bill amount in the billing section without any struggle. The whole shopping details were updated to the customers mobile phone via message which are already in the server database of the shopping mall.

SIGNIFICANT PERMISSION DETECTION FOR ANDROID MALWARE DETECTION USING DATA MINING

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A Malicious applications pose a threat to the security of the Android platform. The growing amount and diversity of these applications render conventional defenses largely ineffective and thus Android smart phones often remain un-protected from novel malware. In this, a light weighted method called DERBIN is used for finding most dangerous applications in mobile phones. It is embedded in a joint vector space, it automatically analyzes the points in malware and used in application. DREBIN outperforms several related approaches and finds 94% of the malware with few false alarms has been detected, where it reveal similar properties of the detected malware. On five popular smart phones, it requires 10 seconds for analyzing the applications.

SECURITY ENHANCEMENT IN MULTI-AUTHORITY CLOUD WITH ATTRIBUTE-GROUP BASED ACCESS CONTROL MECHANISM

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Cloud computing allows users to build up their sensitive records into cloud service carriers to achieve scalable services on-demand. Outstanding security requirements bobbing up from this means of information garage and management include information protection and privacy. And it requires using strong encryption techniques with fine-grained get right of entry to manipulate for statistics security in cloud computing. Attribute Based Encryption is an effective and efficient encryption system with fine-grained access control mechanism for encrypting out-sourced statistics in cloud. With the emergence of sharing confidential corporate data on cloud servers, records are generated by using several organizations, and access policies may be defined by numerous authorities. Since records outsourcing structures includes problem which arises while sharing confidential corporate facts in cloud computing. User-Identity needs to be controlled globally. The way of sharing the general key between each and every attribute authority needs to be simple. In addition, fine-grained access control needs to be achieved. It can be executed via dual encryption mechanism. Attributes need to be grouped. Each group should keep very own key. Users want to have one not unusual group key and individual user key. This project uses the RSA Encryption/Decryption Mechanism. Data is encrypted twice for improving the security and to maintain De-Centralization in Multi-Authority based environment.

CROSS-BUCKET ANONYMIZATION with VALUE GENERALIZATION and KNN CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES

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Generalization is an effective approach for defensive confidential information of people, by using proposing severa algorithms. In previous works do now not separate the protection towards identity disclosure and touchy disclosure.In this paper we are the use of move bucket generalization. For solving the application loss trouble. Microdata is divided into businesses and buckets. It is used for strong the records, to begin with perceive the touchy values and the sizes of companies and buckets are to minimized for satisfying safety necessities. To avoid the loss of data and make it as excessive secure.

CHATBOT FOR HEALTHCARE

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Chatbot is technology that makes interaction between man and machine, where many industries use this technology which is also enhanced it wings in healthcare industry. Now a day people are seeking all information through the internet, so when concern with healthcare through online itself there can make a health services. The basic aim of this software application is to bridge the good interaction between doctors and patients by providing instant solution to their problem through chatbot. This project report proposes a conversational chatbot that is designed to prescribe, suggest and give information on generic medicines for diseases to the patient. The study introduces a computer application that act as a healthcare consultant for the users. The chatbot is developed by using Artificial Intelligence, machine learning, Natural Language Processing and computer vision. Healthcare chatbot is an agent which make user comfortable with the doctors, by interacting by a chat.

TRIDENT CIRCULATED LOADING STUDY OF PROB OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL OCCURRENCES

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Rising storage and procedure limits have prompted the gathering of voluminous datasets. These datasets contain bits of information that depict characteristic wonders, utilization examples, patterns, and completely different components of unpredictable, true frameworks. The propose ravenous K-NN (K-Nearest Neighbor) info distribution procedures (over the specialists) that improve the probability of recognizing info spillages. These methods do not rely on changes of the discharged info (e.g., watermarks). currently and once more, likewise infuse "practical nevertheless phony" info records to in addition improveour odds of characteristic spillage and recognizing the liable party.Mining vast info needs serious process assets and knowledge mining ability, which can be inaccessible to the bulk of the purchasers. With the systematically doable distributed computing assets, info mining assignments cannot be rested to the cloud or re-appropriated to the outsider to spare expense. Right now, info and model privacy turns into the major unease to the data owner info proprietors got to comprehend the possible trade-offs among client facet prices, model quality, and confidentiality to permit re-appropriating arrangements. Right now, propose the RASPBoost framework to deal with these problems in classified cloud-based learning. The RASP-Boost approach works with our past developed Random area knowledge Perturbation (RASP) technique to confirm info confidentiality and utilizes the boosting system to get the better of the unpredictability of learning high-toned classifiers as of RASP unsettled info. And develop some cloud-customer consolidated boosting calculations. These calculations wants low client facet computation and correspondence prices. The client do not concern to stay on-line within the movement of learning models. therefore we've got expeditiously examined the secrecy of knowledge, model, and learning method beneath a wise security model. Trials on open datasets delineate that the RASP-Boost approach will offer nice classifiers, whereas saving high info and model classification and need low client-side prices.

SECRECY CONSERVING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA ISSUING FOR ADAPTED STATUS CREATED REFERENCE

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The need of instruments to assist clients with controlling access to their mutual substance is apparent.Personalized suggestion is urgent to assist clients with finding relevant data.It frequently depends on an enormous assortment of client information, specifically clients' online action (e.g., labelling /rating/checking-in) via web-based networking media, to mine client inclination.We analyze the job of social setting, picture substance, and metadata as potential markers of clients' protection inclinations.The produced strategies will follow the development of clients' security disposition.Show the viability of our framework, with expectation correctness more than 90 percent. Redone recommendation is crucial to help customers with finding suitable information.It normally relies upon an immense combination of customer data, explicitly customers' online activity (e.g., naming/rating/checking-in) by means of electronic systems administration media, to mine customer tendency.In any case, releasing such customer development data makes customers unprotected against enlistment ambushes, as private data (e.g., sexual direction) can habitually be accumulated from the customers' activity data.At this moment, proposed PrivRank, a flexible and tireless security shielding online life data circulating structure guaranteeing customers against induction attacks while enabling tweaked situating based proposals.Its key idea is to tenaciously disorder customer activity data with the ultimate objective that the security spillage of customer decided private data is restricted under a given databending spending plan, which constrains the situating disaster achieved from the data haziness process in order to spare the utility of the data for engaging proposals.An accurate appraisal on both fabricated and real world datasets shows that our framework can profitably give convincing and constant protection of customer decided private data, while up 'tilnow sparing the utility of the tangled data for modified situating based proposition.Appeared differently in relation to top tier moves close, PrivRank achieves both a predominant security affirmation and a higher utility in all the situating based recommendation use cases we attempted.

MULTI-VENDOR ECOMMERCE WEBSITE

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With increasing popularity of e commerce, It must not use only for selling of products but as well as to complete customer requirements related to IT services that they needs for their projects. So it is important to build a web system which will be intermediate between customer who wants IT services and vendors who can provide IT Services to customer. In this paper our motto is to introduce all the IT companies to link together and to share their services. Customer will have choice to select company to complete their requirements. New idea, new technology will be introduced by every company. IT social network is there on the web. Main aspect is to collaborate the client and company together. Here the web system is perform the role of interface between the client and company as well as in between companies.

FACEBOOK TREND ANALYSIS USING LATENT DIRICHLET ALLOCATION

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Analysis the number of posted in facebook.There is only one entity who will have the access to the system, which is user.Latent dirichlet allocation to observe the data similarity.The user will be allowed to search for the latest trend post by inputting a keyword into search field.The trending posts with hashtag (#) will be displayed first and then the rest words will be displayed.Trending posts have attracted big interest not only among the users themselves but also among other information consumers such as journalists, real-time application developers, and social media researchers.It is assumed that the list is made up by terms that appear more frequently in the most recent stream of posts than the usual expected.The posts must be in homepage section or Timeline Section.

TEXT CATEGORIZATION BASED ON EMOJIS FEATURE FOR SOCIAL MEDIA EFFICIENT ANALYTICS USING IMPROVED KNN WITH TF-IDF

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The need for applying data analysis techniques to text messages is because of increasing suicide rates in various parts of the world. Saving the life of humans is the vital task of prime importance for a nation. In order to save the life of people their sentiments must be known so that the required steps can be taken on time efficiently. By analyzing the components of the text messages.The estimation of suicidal thoughts of a person an be identified.so that necessary steps can be taken to save the life of a particular person. Here our motive is to extract information from the text messages and posts of the users and to use it for the purposes of sentiments analysis. The model also includes the analysis of emojis in order to completely analyse the statements.

IMAGE SECURITY ENHANCEMENT WITH VIGENERE KNIGHT'S TOUR AND ADVANCED ENCRYPTION STANDARD TECHNIQUE

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The divisible back calculations cover in encrypted images is used in this novel. Text facts is encoded the usage of Vigenere Cipher set of rules and Knight Tour problem is used to pick the block indices in carrier image and the content material is embedded. The reverse procedure is applied throughout retrieval. In addition, a excessive stable dual encryption approach is used. In the phase, a content owner encrypts the authentic uncompressed picture the use of an encryption key. Then, a records-hider may replace the least significance bits of the encrypted picture the use of a records-hiding key to create a sparse area to accommodate a few extra information. With an encrypted photograph preserve extra records, if a receiver has the data-hiding key, he can take out the additional data although he does not recognise the photograph content material. If the receiver has the encryption key, he can decrypt the received records to get an photo capable of the existing one, but can not extract the additional statistics. If the receiver has both the records-hiding key and the encryption key, he can extract the extra facts and recover the present content material with none missile by using exploiting the contiguous correlation in original picture when the amount of extra statistics isn't always too large

INTERACTIVE MAP APPLICATION FOR REPORTING EMERGENCY CASES

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The article presents an interactive & user-friendly map application for the public to inform police about the crimes and emergencies at real time. Here the mobile application is developed and is used by pressing a button in mobile phone which uses any of the available mobile networks, to send the live location of the victims to a predetermined server which is to be integrated with the server meant for action program. This app can also be used for Disaster management. Here, we use Android Location API to get the user's exact location using their mobile number or device IP address or GPS. Using Google API, we can display the results of tracking location in our mobile device. The user's location is detected through latitude and longitude coordinates. Although the latitude and longitude points are helpful to calculate the distance and to display the position in the map, here we use it to identify the location of a person. This is an innovative safety application for women, senior citizens and anyone who needs assistance in emergency cases.

PRIVACY-PRESERVING MACHINE LEARNING BASED COLLABORATIVE INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR VANETS

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The privacy-preserving scheme for the distributed collaborative-based learning is integral for attaining a private collaboration. Intrusion detection structures (IDSs) are essential units that may mitigate the threats through detecting malicious behaviours. otherwise, the distributed laptop gaining knowledge of itself creates privacy leakage of the education data. One imperative barrier to collaborative studying is that the privatives situation as nodes alternate facts among them. Privacy-preserving laptop learning based collaborative IDS (PML-CIDS) for VANETs. The asymmetric identity-based (ID-based) cryptography and also the symmetric hash message authentication code (HMAC) based totally authentication are adopted for the duration of car to infrastructure (V2I) and car to car (V2V) communications, two The proposed algorithm employs the alternating path technique of multipliers (ADMM) to a sort of empirical danger minimization (ERM) issues and trains a classifier to note the intrusions within the VANETs. We use the differential privatives to capture the privacy notation of the PML-CIDS and suggest a way of dual variable perturbation to grant dynamic differential privacy. we've proposed a privacy-preserving machine-learning based collaborative intrusion detection device (PML-CIDS). The alternating course technique of multipliers (ADMM) approach is employed to decentralize the empirical danger minimization (ERM) problem.

SEARCH ENGINE OPTIMIZATION &ANALYSIS

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SEO is abbreviated as search engine optimization. Even-though it is a three letter word but it makes a huge difference in our digital marketing strategy. The SEO concept is the method of changing the design and content of website to help it appear in search engines [1]. User can increase visibility in organic or unpaid search engine results with optimization of user website for search engines. Here's a quick breakdown if we wonder how it works. Search engines such as Google, search user site, analyze elements of design, content, and define the subjects of user website and how user-friendly the site is. This is known as crawling. This lets the search engine provide its users with easier and more accurate search results. By improving SEO, user business makes understanding and indexing of user content easier for search engines [3]. The higher the chance of user website using the search engines.

DYNAMO DRIVE - UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ONLINE STORAGE USING CLOUD COMPUTING

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The software system is an online record sharing and cloud garage that facilitates in managing file examine and write operations effectively. The assignment includes a critical repository containing various storage areas available alongside with related info hosted on windows based totally cloud server. These variations can seem at the furnished permission kinds and inside the shape they may be applied. We also show how to understand steady facts sharing the usage of these offerings, permitting the implementation of equivalent information sharing functions in one of a type clouds, an crucial requirement for secure multi-cloud structures. Once we upload our facts into the cloud, we lose manage of our records, which sincerely brings new safety dangers within the path of integrity and confidentiality of our Here the usage of the laravel software framework, that is used to keep away from fromthe such a lot of attacks. So our information was trust and stable. We can replace the real-time web updated. We can use to neighborhood purpose, as an instance any organizations, institutions, and private purpose, etc. Dynamo drive offers customers with the potential to percentage files online with anybody at any time. Simply drag and drop numerous record kinds into power, and you'll be capable of percentage collaborate with others to your documents, and more. It have social login which include facebook, google and e-mail. These website have a characteristic of Software as a Service, which is used to create a special plan for the user to subscribe and control how lots garage space, what capability and limitation. Uploading documents by means of drag and drop and create publicly shareable hyperlinks for files and folders with non-compulsory expiration date, password and Preview multiple report sorts which include audio, video, text, pdf, zip and images right inside the browser without the need to download the report. So, files are secured and safe. If want document from storage we restoration at any time.

MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH FOR CLOUD BASED THROUGHPUT OPTIMIZATION

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In Cloud systems, Virtual Machines (VMs) are scheduled to hosts in accordance to their instantaneous useful resource usage (e.g. to hosts with most accessible RAM) besides thinking about their usual and long-term utilization. Also, in many cases, the scheduling and placement approaches are computational expensive and have an effect on performance of deployed VMs. In this work, a Cloud VM scheduling algorithm that takes into account already strolling VM useful resource utilization over time by way of inspecting past VM utilization tiers in order to schedule VMs by means of optimizing overall performance by the usage of KNN and Naïve Bayes classification technique. The Euclidean distance of KNN is measured and then digital machine is scheduled on the physical machine. Novel heuristic strategy referred to as Load Balancing based totally on Bayes and Clustering (LB-BC). Most preceding works, generally, utilize a series of algorithms through optimizing the candidate target hosts inside an algorithm cycle and then picking out the greatest target hosts to obtain the instant load balancing effect. However, the instant effect doesn't assurance excessive execution effectively for the next assignment although it has abilities in reaching excessive resource utilization. Based on this argument, LB-BC introduces the concept of accomplishing the ordinary load balancing in a long-term method in contrast to the immediately load balancing approaches.

A HYBRID APPROACH FOR OPTIMIZING CARBON FOOTPRINT IN INTERCLOUD ENVIRONMENT

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In Cloud systems, Virtual Machines (VMs) are scheduled to hosts in step with their instant useful resource usage (e.G. To hosts with most available RAM) with out considering their ordinary and long-term utilization. Also, in many cases, the scheduling and placement methods are computational high-priced and affect overall performance of deployed VMs.Joint optimization of the Virtual Machine (VM) placement and their associated traffics, along side a workload consolidation approach and a cooling maximization method that considers the dynamic behavior of the cooling fans. As the Virtual Machine Placement Problem (VMPP) is classed as an NP-hard trouble, with the addition of the traffic embedding, the hassle turns into more complicated and remains NP-difficult. Therefore, we recommend a hybrid approach, for fixing such hassle and locate good viable answers in a polynomial time. The results obtained from evaluating with the exact technique and other reference approaches help in assessing the performance of the proposed algorithm, as the carbon footprint expenses are enormously close to the lower bound, with an average hole of about three percent, and discovered within a reasonable quantity of time.

KERNEL-INDUCED LABEL PROPAGATION BY MAPPING FOR SEMI-SUPERVISED CLASSIFICATION

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Kernel strategies have been correctly done to the regions of pattern popularity and statistics mining. In this paper, The main problem of propagating labels in kernel vicinity. A Kernel-Induced Label Propagation (Kernel-LP) framework through mapping is proposed for high-dimensional information classification the use of the maximum informative styles of facts in kernel place. The essence of Kernel-LP is to perform joint label propagation and adaptive weight gaining knowledge of in a converted kernel region. That is, our Kernel-LP modifications the mission of label propagation from the commonly-used Euclidean area in maximum present artwork to kernel vicinity. The motivation of our Kernel-LP to propagate labels and research the adaptive weights jointly thru the concept of an inner product vicinity of inputs, i.E. , the actual linearly inseparable inputs may be mapped to be separable in kernel vicinity. Kernel LP is based totally on existing terrific and horrible LP model, i.E. The effects of poor label records are covered to improve the label prediction power. Also, Kernel-LP plays adaptive weight production over the identical kernel place, so it is able to avoid the complex process of choosing the optimal network size suffered in conventional criteria. Two novel and inexperienced out-of sample strategies for our Kernel-LP to contain new take a look at records are also presented, i.E., (1) direct kernel mapping and (2) kernel mapping-brought on label reconstruction, every of which purely depend on the kernel matrix between education set and attempting out Owing to the kernel trick, our algorithms will be relevant to address the high-dimensional real data. Extensive effects on actual datasets display screen the effectiveness of our approach. Out set owing to the kernel trick, our algorithms will be relevant to deal with the high-dimensional real information. Extensive outcomes on real datasets show the effectiveness of our approach.

A FUZZY ONTOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATION TO WEARTHER REPORT

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Twitter is an thrilling platform for the dissemination of information. The real-time nature and brevity of the tweets are conducive to sharing of statistics associated to critical activities as it unfold. But, one of the best demanding situations is to locate the tweets that it will represent as information inside the ocean of tweets. In this paper, it recommend a novel technique for detecting and monitoring breaking news from Twitter in real-time.It filter out the circulation of incoming tweets to remove junk tweets the usage of a text class algorithm. It also compare the performance of various supervised SVM textual content class algorithms for this task. It then cluster similar tweets, so that, tweets inside the equal cluster relate to the equal real-life occasion and may be termed as a breaking information. Finally, it rank the news using a dynamic scoring system which also permits us to song the news over duration of time.

ROAD ACCIDENTS PREVENTION SYSTEM USING DRIVER'S DROWSINESS DETECTION

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Driver temporary state is one among the foremost causes of traffic accidents. This paper presents a nonintrusive temporary state recognition methodology exploitation eye-tracking and image process. a strong eye detection formula is introduced to handle the issues caused by changes in illumination and driver posture. Six measures are calculated with share of palpebra closure, most closure length, blink frequency, average gap level of the eyes, gap speed of the eyes, and shutting speed of the eyes. These measures are combined exploitation linear straightforward Vector Machine functions employing a stepwise methodology to scale back the correlations ANd extract an freelance index. Results with six participants in driving machine experiments demonstrate the feasibleness of this video-based temporary state recognition methodology that provided 86% accuracy.

FMRI STATISTICS HUGE ANALYSIS

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Reason Detection and division of a cerebrum tumour, for example, glioblastoma multi shaped in attractive reverberation (MR) pictures are frequently testing because of its inherently heterogeneous sign qualities. A hearty division technique for mind tumour MRI checks was created and tried. Strategies Simple edges and measurable techniques can't enough section the different components of the GBM, for example, neighborhood differentiate improvement, corruption, and edema, Most voxel-based strategies can't accomplish palatable outcomes in bigger informational indexes, and the techniques dependent on generative or discriminative models have inherent restrictions during application, for example, little example filing, dissecting, and sharing the developing neuroimaging datasets presented significant difficulties. New computational strategies and innovations have developed in the space of Big Data however have not been completely adjusted for use in neuroimaging. Right now, present the present difficulties of neuroimaging in a major information setting. it audit our endeavor toward making an information the board framework to sort out the huge scope FMRI datasets, and present our novel calculations/strategies.

Multimodal MR pictures are sectioned into super pixels utilizing calculations to reduce the examining issue and to improve the example representativeness. Next, highlights were extricated from the super pixels utilizing staggered Gabor wavelet channels. In view of the highlights, a contingent Random Field (CRF) model and a fondness metric model for tumors were prepared to conquer the impediments of past generative models. In light of the yield of the CRF and spatial fondness models, restrictive irregular fields hypothesis was applied to portion the tumor in a most extreme a posteriori style given. At long last, marking commotion was expelled utilizing "basic information, for example, the even and persistent attributes of the tumor in spatial space.

DETECTING SUSPECTS RAPID CLUSTERING ON ROAD FATAL ACCIDENT ANALYSIS

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Road accidents are one of the most basic factors that influence the sudden death among people and monetary loss of open and private property. Road safety is a term related with the arranging and actualizing certain methodology to defeat the road and traffic accidents. Road accident data analysis is a significant way to distinguish different factors related with road accidents and can help in lessening the accident rate. The heterogeneity of road accident data is a big challenge in road safety analysis. Right now, are utilizing latent class clustering (LCC) and k-modes clustering technique on new road accident data. The concentration to utilize both the techniques is to recognize which method performs better. The standards produced for every cluster don't demonstrate any cluster analysis technique better over other. However, it is sure that the two procedures are appropriate to remove heterogeneity of road accident data. We applied LCC and Association rule k-modes clustering technique on road accident data to frame various clusters. Further, Apirori growth technique is applied on the clusters framed and whole data set (EDS). The guidelines produced for each cluster and EDS demonstrates that heterogeneity exists in the whole data set and clustering prior to analysis certainly reduces heterogeneity from the data set and provides better solutions.

THE POSITION DISTRIBUTION DIFFICULT OF LATER ADVERSITY CLAN STREAM SERIES

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Right now store network arranging in misfortune circumstance is talked about. Another model for synchronous midterm and momentary arranging is proposed so as to limit the entire system's expenses. Blood request is considered as a stochastic marvel and a situation-based technique is utilized to show this vulnerability. This model decides area of fixed blood places which ought to be set up after debacle (rather than focuses that are demolished during the catastrophe) and area of portable blood offices (which can move so as to gather blood in each timeframe). Task of blood contributors to fixed focuses and versatile offices and transportation plan for moving blood from portable offices to fixed focuses is likewise considered. The proposed model is illuminated utilizing GAMS programming for a contextual analysis. Not with standing, use vitality hungry sensors like GPS and gyrator to recognize noteworthy excursions, which make it difficult to keep such frameworks rushing to persistently screen driving courses. Blood store network arranging in calamity circumstance is examined. Another model for concurrent midterm and momentary arranging is proposed so as to limit the entire system's expenses. Blood request is considered as a stochastic wonder and a situation-based strategy is utilized to show this vulnerability. This model decides area of fixed blood habitats which ought to be set up after debacle (rather than focuses that are demolished during the catastrophe) and area of versatile blood offices (which can move so as to gather blood in each timespan). Task of blood givers to fixed focuses and portable offices and transportation plan for moving blood from versatile offices to fixed focuses is likewise considered.

NON IMMOBILE TYPICAL FOR LAW – BREAKING AMOUNT IMPLICATION CONSUMING DERIVED DATA

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In the day by day life, wrongdoing continues expanding and compromises the lives of the individuals in broad daylight. The precision and time of following are hearty while information mining procedure is reveled. The obstacle in the process begins from choosing the related variable for examination and their affectability. The exploration work carried on the wrongdoing is potential region that requires advancement. The quantum of the information and instability makes the field testing. Right now the different existing systems. The two primary contentions are is it conceivable to estimate precisely the chose wrongdoing ahead of time, in a little topographical zone. On the precision level correlation between the two methodologies specifically model-based anticipating and present acts of police are made. The univariate strategy alongside multivariate technique helps in the transient wrongdoing estimating. The hotspot and the culpability following of specific spots can be accomplished with the assistance of gauging process. Investigate on cause and result must arrangement with the basic acknowledgment issue that happens when attempting to conjecture results. Wrongdoing is one of the most significant social issues in the nation, influencing open security, kids improvement, and grown-up financial status. Understanding what variables cause higher crime percentage is basic for strategy producers in their endeavors to decrease wrongdoing also, increment residents' life quality. A central issue in this paper crime percentage deduction at the local level. Conventional methodologies have utilized socioeconomics and geological impacts to appraise crime percentages in an area.

USAGE OF MACHINE LEARNING FOR CALCULATED CONCLUSION PREDICTING AT ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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The utilization of man-made consciousness in instructing and learning in advanced education. It explores instructive ramifications of developing advances in transit understudies learn and foundations educate and advance. Late innovative progressions and the speeding up embracing new advances in advanced education are investigated so as to foresee the future idea of advanced education in reality as know it where man-made reasoning a piece of the texture of our colleges is a few difficulties for foundations of advanced education and understudy learning in the reception of these advances for instructing, learning, understudy backing, and organization and investigate further bearings for explore. Course educators need to evaluate the adequacy of their showing techniques, yet explores in training are rarely strategically, officially, or morally attainable. It is created by source-following system (STC) calculation that represents understudies' earlier information. Our calculation depends on representative relapse that utilizes non-exploratory information on past scores gathered by the college as information. Applying our source-following system calculation to assess the effect of instructing techniques in a common differential conditions class, that clickers were an increasingly successful showing methodology when contrasted with conventional manually written schoolwork; be that as it may, online schoolwork with quick input was seen as much more powerful than clickers. The technique and in the way that think about the viability of clickers and transcribed schoolwork in showing undergrad arithmetic.

PREDICTION OF HEART DISEASE USING VARIOUS DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

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In daily life many factors that have an effect on a human coronary heart. Many troubles are going on at a rapid tempo and new coronary heart diseases are hastily being identified. In today's international of pressure Heart, being an critical organ in a human body which pumps blood through the frame for the blood movement is critical and its health is to be conserved for a healthy living.The predominant motivation of doing this task is to offer a heart disorder prediction version for the prediction of prevalence of coronary heart disease. Further, this studies paintings is aimed in the direction of figuring out the great type algorithm for identifying the possibility of heart ailment in a patient.The identity of the opportunity of coronary heart ailment in a person is complex venture for scientific practitioners as it calls for years of revel in and extreme clinical exams to be conducted. In this paintings, three statistics mining category algorithms like KNN classification, SVM class, Naïve Bayes and Random Forest are addressed and used to expand a prediction machine in order to investigate and expect the possibility of heart sickness.The predominant goal of this full-size studies work is to pick out the satisfactory type set of rules suitable for providing maximum accuracy when class of ordinary and abnormal man or woman is carried out. Thus prevention of the lack of lives at an in advance degree is possible. It is found that Random Forest algorithm performs higher when compared to other algorithms for coronary heart disorder prediction. The task is designed using R Language 3.four.four with R Studio.

UTILTY ITEMSETS MINING WITH DISCARDING GLOBAL UNPROMISING ITEMS

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A huge number of applicant item sets for high utility itemset damages the mining performance in phrases of execution time and area requirement. When the database contains lots of lengthy transactions or long excessive software item sets, the state of affairs may end up worse. In this project, an algorithm, namely application pattern growth (UP-Growth) is used for mining excessive utility item sets with a set of effective techniques for pruning candidate item sets. The data of high software item sets is maintained in a tree-based records structure which is named as usefulness pattern tree (UP-Tree) such that candidate item sets may be generated effectively with simplest scans of database. To facilitate the mining performance and keep away from scanning unique database repeatedly, a compact tree structure, named UP-Tree is used, to preserve the records of transactions and high utility item sets. Two strategies are carried out to reduce the hyped up utilities stored inside the nodes of worldwide UP-Tree. In following sections, the factors of UP-Tree are first defined. Next, the strategies are introduced. Finally, how to assemble an UP-Tree with the strategies is illustrated by means of a going for walks example. In addition, by using applying approach DGN (Discarding Global Node), the utilities of the nodes which might be towards the basis of a global UP-Tree are similarly reduced. DGN is especially appropriate for the databases containing masses of lengthy transactions.

PRIVACY-PRESERVING COLLECTIVE REQUESTS FOR BEST POSITION COLLECTION

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Area based administrations (LBS) empower portable clients to inquiry focal points. What's more, clients require precise question results with state-of-the-art travel times. The LBS may acquire live travel times of courses from online course APIs so as to offer precise outcomes. Different business additionally need to utilize this data for position examination, for example, finding the ideal situation for new branch. So that, position proprietors can't straightforwardly impart their information to different business. We will probably lessen the quantity of solicitations gave by the LBS essentially while saving exact question results. We additionally disclose how to accomplish differential security in the proposed conventions. Initially, we propose K-NN Course investigation to misuse ongoing courses mentioned from course APIs to answer questions precisely. At that point, we structure powerful lower/upper bouncing methods and requesting strategies to process questions proficiently. Additionally, we study equal course demands to additionally decrease the inquiry reaction time. Our exploratory assessment shows that our answer is multiple times more proficient than a contender, but then accomplishes high outcome exactness (over 99 percent).Combine data over various courses in the log to determine lower/upper bouncing travel times, which bolster productive and precise range and KNN search. Create heuristics to parallelize course demands for diminishing the question reaction time further. Assess our answers on a genuine course Programming interface and furthermore on a recreated course Programming interface for adaptability tests.

MULTI-OBJECT DECTOR USING DEEP LEARNING

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In this project Multi-Object detector using deep learning the use of deep studying Methods, systems, and apparatus, including laptop packages encoded on pc garage media, for detecting items in images. One of the techniques includes receiving an enter image. Modern pc vision algorithms commonly require expensive data acquisition and accurate guide labeling. In this work, we as a substitute leverage the recent development in computer portraits to generate completely labeled, dynamic, and photo-sensible proxy digital worlds. We propose an green real-to-virtual global cloning method, and validate our technique by constructing and publicly releasing a new video dataset A entire object mask is generated by imparting the input image to a first deep neural community object detector that produces a entire object of a specific item type depicted within the enter photograph. A partial item mask is generated by providing the enter photograph to a second deep neural network object detector that produces a partial object mask for a part of the item of the precise object type depicted inside the input picture. A bounding area is decided for the object in the image the use of the entire item masks and the partial item masks.

BIG DATA ANALYTICS AND MINING FOR EFFECTIVE VISUALIZATION AND TRENDS FORECASTING OF CRIME DATA

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Shortest profile-random-projection locality-touchy hashing (SPR-LSH) using BFS Model is a probabilistic dimension reduction method which offers an independent estimate of angular similarity, yet suffers from the large variance of its estimation. In this work, we advocate the breadth first search . It is simple to put in force, which orthogonalizes the random projection vectors in batches .We gift a BFS (Breadth First Search) Redundant Blocking Framework that is based on the Locality-Sensitive Hashing approach for figuring out candidate Crime document pairs, which have passed through an anonymization transformation. In this context, we demonstrate the utilization and evaluate the overall performance of a selection of families of hash features used for blockading. We illustrate that the overall performance attained is fairly correlated to the distance-retaining homes of the anonymization layout used. The parameters, of the blocking off scheme, are optimally selected so that we achieve the highest feasible accuracy in the least viable walking time. We additionally introduce an LSH-based totally protocol (Hamming, jaccard, eculidian distance) that allows you to evaluate the formulated Crime file pair's homomorphically, with out strolling the threat of breaching the privacy of the underlying records.

MULTI OBJECTIVE COLLOBORATIVE SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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The main plan of this approach is to elicit user preferences expressed in text reviews, a drag called sentiment analysis, and map such preferences onto some rating scales that may be understood by existing CF algorithms. One necessary task in rating inference framework is that the determination of sentimental orientations PSWAM and strengths of opinion words. It is as a result of inferring a rating from a review is mainly done by extracting opinion words within the review, then aggregating the PSWAM of such words to work out the dominant or average sentiment implicit by the user. A tend to perform some preliminary analysis on movie reviews to analyze however to PSWAM using and strengths of opinion words will be determined, and planned a relative-frequency-based methodology for acting such task. The planned methodology addresses a significant limitation of existing ways by permitting similar words to own totally different PSWAM. A tend to additionally developed and evaluated a model of the planned framework. Preliminary results valid the effectiveness of various tasks within the planned framework, and counsel that the framework doesn't believe an oversized coaching corpus to operate.

SOCIAL MEDIA USER ACTIVITY PREDICTION BASED ON USER BEHAVIOR

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In the event of social media networks, it forms approaches are developed to online users to retrieve personalities from their social activities based on daily habits. The goal of this paper is to research the user's behaviours and their related searches in social media activities. To analyse and compare four machine learning models and perform the correlation between every feature sets in social media. It performs the common baseline for all the feature sets, with a high prediction and accuracy level of seventy-four. The XGBoost is a best prediction performance was reached the additional version for the users through social media, based on the prediction that achieved prediction accuracy level to seventy eight. This technique shows that it can be used to predict the behaviours of user's Topic Recommendation, Trending Videos, Posts, Likes, Unlike, Uploading videos in which terms, they used in social media. Using this prediction, topic recommendation are based on their interest and hosted by the related searches page. So it will easier way to analyse them directly further.

EMERGING ATTACKS AND SOLUTIONS FOR SECURE HARDWARE IN THE INTERNET OF THINGS

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The rising IoT, collectively with the two long-standing trends of pervasive and ubiquitous computing, constitutes one of the maximum huge civil endeavors in the records of mankind The important constraint whilst Mobile Adhoc Networks is considered is the strength consumption. Since the sensor nodes are deployed in a difficult terrain with unpredictable environment conditions the nodes fail mainly because of battery drain, and in maximum cases it's far impossible to update the batteries. So it'll be smart to use the correct routing algorithm for finding the best to be had path that consumes lesser electricity and reduces the delay.One such form of routing protocol is Opportunistic Routing. In this type of routing every packet, every hop and the next relay node is found dynamically via deciding on the node that captures the packet transmission .Here every node maintains a collection of next hop nodes known as because the forwarder list and subsequent relay node is selected from that list in line with the type of opportunistic routing used. The electricity intake became examined in two distinctive eventualities of a hundred and 500 packets, while each packet became having a length of 512 KB. BFS is much better with lower information loads of one hundred and 500 packets on this case. The fourteen papers in this unique section explore software answers for steady hardware within the

Internet of Things (IoT).While it promises wonderfully helpful usability and expediency effects, its implications for security and privacy are less clear. The imaginative and prescient of billions of low-cost, lightweight, and exceptionally interconnected endpoints honestly rises a number of pressing problems to each cryptographers and system designers. Ideally, these should be set on former to a large-scale operation of the IoT, and before its underlying transportation and principles have been installed. The evaluation for the average power intake of nodes shows improvement in BFS compared to AOMDV, Dynamic Channel Allocation. The BFS done a actual improvement in comparison to AOMDV, Dynamic Channel Allocation for the consumed electricity which changed into one of the objectives of this work.

The Energy Efficient Aggressive Breath first Search Routing, reduces the scale of the forwarder list by way of including only the nodes which can be nearer to the destination. In the next step the list is arranged in step with their distance from the destination, the node that has the highest priority will act as the following relay node this is the selected relay node may be the one this is nearer to the destination. It also routes the acknowledgement the usage of the opportunistic routing that is finished to balance the energy spend with the aid of the nodes for transmission and reception. It provides better results than many current opportunistic routing protocols in phrases of stop-to-quit delay, and network lifetime.